



Prescribing Information Update

Proton-Pump Inhibitors

Alabama Medicaid Agency

- *Proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs) are the most potent inhibitors of gastric secretion available. All PPIs are indicated for the treatment of GERD and pathological hypersecretory conditions.*
- *Aciphex[®], Prilosec OTC[®], and omeprazole are preferred agents for Alabama Medicaid recipients.*
- *Studies show no clinically significant difference in available PPIs for treating gastric ulcers, NSAID-induced ulcers, duodenal ulcers, or H. Pylori.*
- *Studies also show no clinically significant difference in the available PPIs for esophagitis healing, symptom relief, or prevention of GERD relapse in adults.*

Proton-Pump Inhibitors (PPIs)

<i>Preferred Brands</i>	<i>Preferred OTCs/Generics</i>	<i>Non-preferred Brands/PA Generics</i>
Aciphex [®]	Omeprazole	Kapidex [®]
	Prilosec OTC [®]	Nexium [®]
		Pantoprazole (generic)
		Prevacid [®]
		Protonix [®]

Information from the Alabama Medicaid Preferred Drug List.

Proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs) are considered to be the most potent acid suppressants currently available. PPIs work to suppress gastric acid secretion by inhibiting the proton pumps in the parietal cells in the gastric mucosa. Generally, after a meal, only 70-80% of the proton pumps are active, so maximal acid suppression occurs in 3 to 4 days.

The American Gastroenterological Association, in its Medical Position Statement (on dyspepsia and the management of gastroesophageal reflux disease) does not recommend any one PPI over the other, and multiple randomized controlled studies show that no PPI is clinically more effective than another for treating gastric ulcers, NSAID-induced ulcers, duodenal ulcers, or *H. Pylori*.

Criteria for Approval of Non-preferred Proton-Pump Inhibitors

- * The patient must have an appropriate diagnosis supported by documentation in the patient record.
- * The patient must have failed 30-day treatment trials with at least 2 prescribed and preferred PPIs in this class within the last 6 months.
- * Approval may be given for children age 18 years and under who have documented stable therapy on the requested medication for 60 consecutive days or greater.
- * Medical justification may be submitted for consideration for approval outside criteria.

References:

- Comparison of proton pump inhibitors. Pharmacist's Letter/Prescriber's Letter 2009;25(3):250304.
- The American Gastroenterological Association Institute Medical Position Panel. American Gastroenterological Association Technical Review on the Management of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease. Gastroenterology 2008;135:1392-1413.
- The American Gastroenterological Association Medical Position Statement: Evaluation of Dyspepsia. Gastroenterology 2005;129:1753-1755.
- Weaver K. Proton pump inhibitors. Oregon Health Resources Commission. April 2004.