

Esomeprazole is indicated for For the treatment of acid-reflux disorders (GERD), peptic ulcer disease, H. pylori eradication, and prevention of gastrointestinal bleeds with NSAID use (Johnson DA., 2003).

Also esomeprazole is indicated for the short-term (four to eight weeks) treatment and healing of erosive esophagitis. sometimes, an additional four to eight weeks of therapy may be considered. It is also recommended for maintenance therapy of erosive esophagitis however, it does not extend beyond six months of use. Esomeprazole, used as part of triple therapy, is indicated for the eradication of H. pylori to reduce the risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence ( McColl KE. *et al.*, 1998).

Further Pharmacodynamics of esomeprazole reveals that it is a compound that inhibits gastric acid secretion and is indicated in the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), the healing of erosive esophagitis, and H.pylori eradication to reduce the risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence. Esomeprazole belongs to a new class of antisecretory compounds, the substituted benzimidazoles, that do not exhibit anticholinergic or H<sub>2</sub> histamine antagonistic properties, but that suppress gastric acid secretion by specific inhibition of the H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase at the secretory surface of the gastric parietal cell. By doing so, it inhibits acid secretion into the gastric lumen. This effect is dose-related and leads to inhibition of both basal and stimulated acid secretion irrespective of the stimulus ( Johnson TJ *et al.*, 2002) .