

Eradication of H.Pylori is achieved by combination of esomeprazole with antibiotics, clarithromycin, and amoxicillin (or metronidazole) which is the major factor in duodenal and peptic ulcers (Fischbach L., *et al.*, 2007).

Esomeprazole is 50 -90 % bioavailable and has a half life 1-1.5 hr, metabolized by hepatic pathway and excreted by renal (80%) and fecal (20 %) (R. Baselt, *et al.*, 2008).

With attention to kulkarni *et al.*, Esomeprazole has not been adequately studied For pregnant and breast feeding women. And it is considered a cost effective drug, it has a dose dependent suppression of the gastric acid secretion without anticholinergic effect (Kulkarni S., *et al.*, 2011).

1.2.6 Side Effects of Esomeprazole

Regardless the safety profile of esomeprazole, it still has side effects as follows:

Blistering or loosening of the skin, Bloating, Chills, Constipation, Cough, Darkened urine, Difficulty with swallowing, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Fast heartbeat, Fever, Hives, Indigestion, Itching, Joint or muscle pain, Loss of appetite, Mood or mental changes, Muscle spasms (tetany) or twitching, Nausea, Pains in the stomach side or abdomen possibly radiating to the back, Puffiness or swelling of the eyelids or around the eyes, Red irritated eyes, Red skin lesions often with a purple center, Seizures, Shortness of breath, Skin rash, Sore throat, Sores, ulcers, or white spots in the mouth or on the lips, Tightness in the chest, Trembling, Unusual tiredness or weakness, Vomiting, Wheezing, Yellow eyes or skin, Bad unusual or unpleasant taste, and Change in taste.

Likewise, Less common Side Effects of Esomeprazole are:

Sleepiness or unusual drowsiness, Acne, Back pain, Agitation, Dry mouth, Excess air or gas in the stomach or intestines, Full feeling, Hair loss or thinning of the hair, Muscular