

Omeprazole

(Gastrogard*, Losec*, Mepradec*, Mezzopram*, Pyrocalm*, Zanprol*) POM-V, POM

- **Client Information Leaflet:** [Omeprazole](#)
- **Formulations**

Oral: 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg gastro-resistant capsules, gastro-resistant tablets, multiple unit pellet system (MUPS) tablets. 2 mg/ml or 4 mg/ml oral suspension; numerous oral paste products authorized for use in horses. Injectable: 40 mg vial for reconstitution for i.v. injection; powder for solution for infusion must be dissolved in 100 ml of either 0.9% NaCl or 5% dextrose and should be initially dissolved in 5 ml of liquid then immediately diluted to 100 ml. Do not use if any particles are present in the reconstituted solution. Once reconstituted, stability has been demonstrated for 12 hours when dissolved in NaCl 0.9% solution and for 6 hours in 5% glucose when reconstituted under controlled aseptic conditions and stored below 25°C. Chemical and physical in-use stability has also been demonstrated for 24 hours at 2–8°C in both NaCl 0.9% solution and 5% glucose.

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- **Action**

Proton-pump inhibitor.

- **Use**
 - Management of gastric and duodenal ulcers, oesophagitis, and hypersecretory conditions secondary to gastrinoma (Zollinger–Ellison syndrome) or mast cell neoplasia.
 - Preoperative administration of omeprazole reduces the incidence of gastro-oesophageal reflux during anaesthesia in dogs.

Several products are authorized for use in equids, but the formulation (370 mg/g paste) makes accurate dosing of small animals impossible. Lansoprazole, rabeprazole and pantoprazole are similar drugs but have no known clinical advantage over omeprazole. Esomeprazole is a newer preparation containing only the active isomer of omeprazole. Studies have shown that omeprazole produces mild increases in canine gastric pH but that the effects are significantly greater than that produced by famotidine, cimetidine or ranitidine. Twice-daily administration of omeprazole raises intragastric pH enough to suggest potential therapeutic efficacy for acid-related disease when assessed by criteria used for human patients, but once-daily administration does not.

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Omeprazole was not helpful in reducing frequency or severity of gastrointestinal adverse effects in dogs receiving piroxicam and was in fact associated with more frequent and severe gastrointestinal adverse effects. Omeprazole prophylaxis induced faecal dysbiosis and increased intestinal inflammatory markers when coadministered with carprofen to otherwise healthy dogs with no other risk factors for GI bleeding, compared to carprofen alone. Omeprazole is probably overprescribed in hospitalized animals.

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- **DOSES**

- **Dogs: All uses:** 0.5–1.5 mg/kg i.v., p.o. q12–24h.
- **Cats: All uses:** 0.75–1 mg/kg p.o. q24h.