



Dr. Arvind Kumar Gupta
(M.Pharm, PDCR, PGDMM & Ph.D)
GATE 2003 Qualified with 97.2 percentile
Dr. S. N. Dev College of Pharmacy
Shamli (U.P.)

Course Name : D. Pharm

Year : First Year

Subject Name : Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Topic Name : Antacids

Definition: Antacids are medications that neutralize stomach acid to relieve symptoms of heartburn, acid reflux, and indigestion.

Reason of Acidity: Excessive production of stomach acid or gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) can lead to acidity, causing symptoms like heartburn and indigestion.

Classification:

- 1. Systemic Antacids:** These are absorbed into the bloodstream and include drugs like e.g. sodium bicarbonate.
- 2. Non-systemic Antacids:** These work locally in the stomach and include drugs like e.g. calcium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, and aluminum hydroxide.

Mode of Action: Antacids work by neutralizing stomach acid through various chemical reactions. They raise the pH of gastric contents, reducing acidity and providing relief from symptoms.

Uses:

- 1.** Relief of heartburn
- 2.** Relief of acid indigestion
- 3.** Treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
- 4.** Management of peptic ulcers

Side Effects:

- 1. Constipation:** Antacids containing aluminum or calcium can cause constipation.
- 2. Diarrhea:** Antacids containing magnesium can have a laxative effect and cause diarrhea.
- 3. Alkalosis:** Excessive use of antacids can lead to metabolic alkalosis, a condition characterized by elevated blood pH levels.
- 4. Electrolyte Imbalance:** Long-term use of antacids may disrupt electrolyte balance, leading to conditions like hypokalemia or hypercalcemia.

Dosage Forms: Antacids are available in various dosage forms, including:

- 1.** Tablets
- 2.** Chewable tablets
- 3.** Suspension or liquid form
- 4.** Effervescent tablets
- 5.** Powder for oral suspension

Note: It's essential to use antacids as directed by a healthcare professional and to avoid overuse or prolonged use without medical supervision. Persistent symptoms should be evaluated by a healthcare provider to rule out underlying conditions.

