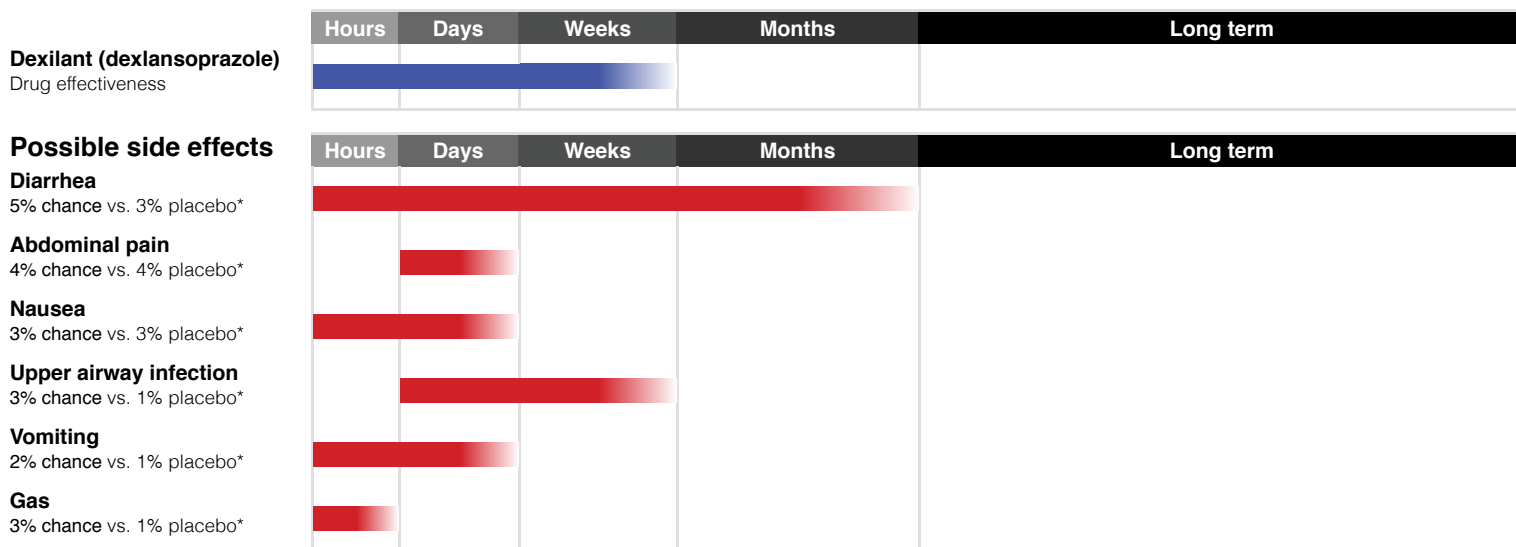


Dexilant (dexlansoprazole) basics

Treats heartburn. Dexilant (dexlansoprazole) is an effective medicine to treat heartburn, but can be expensive since it is only available as a brand.

What to expect when starting

Here's when people typically experience benefits as well as some possible side effects. Your experience may be different.



* Placebo is a sugar pill with no medicinal benefit.

Tips from pharmacists

- Swallow Dexilant (dexlansoprazole) whole. Don't chew, break, or crush. If you can't swallow whole pills, you can sprinkle the contents of the pill in applesauce.
- Take with or without food. Take the dissolving tablet 30 minutes before a meal.
- Avoid drinking alcohol while taking the dissolving tablet.
- Dexilant (dexlansoprazole) can lower the amount of magnesium and vitamin B12 in your body. Initial and follow-up blood tests may be needed while taking Dexilant (dexlansoprazole).
- Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about lifestyle and dietary choices you can make to improve your acid reflux. Changing these habits may reduce your requirement for Dexilant (dexlansoprazole).

Risks and warnings

Contact your doctor if you experience any of these.

Possible stomach cancer

Heartburn and feelings of upset stomach can be warning signs of more serious stomach problems or cancer. Call your doctor if you have throat pain, chest pain, belly pain, trouble swallowing, or signs of a bleeding ulcer such as black or bloody stools, or vomiting blood. These may be signs of a worse health problem.

Kidney inflammation

Dexilant (dexlansoprazole) can cause kidney inflammation or kidney swelling. This kidney problem can occur at any time during treatment and is generally caused by an allergic reaction. Signs of kidney problems include inability to pass urine, changes in how much urine is passed, blood in the urine, or unexpected sudden weight gain.

Severe diarrhea

Dexilant (dexlansoprazole) can increase the chance of a very bad form of diarrhea called Clostridium difficile (C. difficile)-associated diarrhea. Call your doctor right away if you have stomach pain or loose/watery/bloody stools. Don't try to treat loose stools without first checking with your doctor.