Now in pediatric gastroenterology there is a qualitative review of many traditional notions of acid-related diseases of gastrointestinal tract (GIT), their treatment and prevention of exacerbations. Principally it concerns the detection and correction of aggression factors that underlie their occurrence. In everyday practice, most indications of gastroenterologists are accounted for proton pump inhibitors (PPIs). In practical gastroenterology, in addition to the original PPIs (brands) generic drugs are used which, unlike the original PPIs, are much more affordable for most patients. In this regard, the urgent task is to study the acid-suppressive effectiveness of generic drugs by data.

The aim of this work was to investigate the clinical efficacy of pantoprazole ("Zolopant", tablets 20 mg, “Kusum Pharm”, Ukraine) in the treatment of acid-related diseases in children.

The study of pantoprazole efficacy was conducted at the Gastrocenter of Regional Pediatric Clinical Hospital, Kharkiv, in 30 children and adolescents with disorders of the upper gastrointestinal tract, that were on inpatient and outpatient treatment. Among them there were 15 children with chronic gastroduodenitis, 10 patients with 12-duodenal bulb ulcer, and 5 patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease. Diagnosis was verified based on clinical, endoscopic data, ultrasound investigation of the abdomen, data of pH-monitoring of stomach, esophagus and duodenum 12 (using a computer analysis system of pH of esophagus, stomach and duodenum 12 (“Orymet”, Vinnytsya). The criteria for the therapy effectiveness were as follows: reduction and disappearance of clinical symptoms, speed of acid-suppressive effect onset, duration of gastric pH decrease to 4.0 during the day, reduction of the abnormal gastroesophageal refluxes frequency at intraesophageal pH measurement. We evaluated the tolerability and possible side effects of the drug. “Zolopant” was administered at a dose of 40 mg per day for 10 days, followed by transition to half dose (20 mg daily) for 2 weeks. At H. pylori etiology
of the disease, antihelicobacter therapy was used for 7 days followed by the indication of pantoprazole in half dose for 2 weeks.

Based on the study results, taking into account the dynamics of patients’ complaints, physical examination data, indicators of rapid pH measurement and pH monitoring and endoscopy data it, can be concluded that pantoprazole (“Zolopant”) was effective in treating children with acid-related diseases. All patients tolerated the treatment well. There were no undesired side effects in the study. Tolerability of the drug in all study patients was satisfactory.