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KAPIDEX™
dexlansoprazole
30 MG | 60 MG DELAYED RELEASE CAPSULES

ALERT – IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR KAPIDEX

Please pass this information on to your pharmacists and pharmacy technicians

This communication is intended to inform you on reported instances of medication errors due to possible name-name confusion between KAPIDEX™ (dexlansoprazole) and Casodex® (bicalutamide). Both written and verbal prescriptions have been dispensed in error.

KAPIDEX 30-mg and 60-mg capsules

The indications, strengths, and dosage forms for each product are very different, as highlighted below.

KAPIDEX is indicated for the healing of erosive esophagitis (EE), maintenance of healed EE, and treatment of symptomatic non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). KAPIDEX is available as **30-mg** and **60-mg** delayed release **capsules** for oral administration.[1]

Casodex is indicated for use in combination therapy with a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) analog for the treatment of Stage D_2 metastatic carcinoma of the prostate. Casodex is available as **50-mg tablets** for oral administration.[2]

Patients who receive either drug in error could be unnecessarily subject to unintended effects and/or adverse events. Specifically, Casodex is contraindicated in women.[2]

To reduce the potential for medication errors, please take time to verify the written or verbal order.

Patient safety is a top priority for Takeda. If you have questions or concerns or become aware of medication errors with KAPIDEX, please call Takeda at 1-877-TAKEDA-7.

Indications

KAPIDEX is indicated for healing all grades of erosive esophagitis (EE) for up to 8 weeks, maintaining healing of EE for up to 6 months, and treating heartburn associated with symptomatic non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) for 4 weeks.

Important Safety Information

- KAPIDEX is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation. Hypersensitivity and anaphylaxis have been reported with KAPIDEX use.
- Symptomatic response with KAPIDEX does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy.
- Most commonly reported treatment-emergent adverse reactions (≥2%): diarrhea (4.8%), abdominal pain (4.0%), nausea (2.9%), upper respiratory tract infection (1.9%), vomiting (1.6%), and flatulence (1.6%).
- Do not co-administer atazanavir with KAPIDEX because atazanavir systemic concentrations may be substantially decreased. KAPIDEX may interfere with absorption of drugs for which gastric pH is important for bioavailability (e.g., ampicillin esters, digoxin, iron salts, ketoconazole). Patients taking concomitant warfarin may require monitoring for increases in international normalized ratio (INR) and prothrombin time. Increases in INR and prothrombin time may lead to abnormal bleeding and even death. Concomitant tacrolimus use may increase tacrolimus whole blood concentrations.

Please click here for full prescribing information for KAPIDEX and visit www.KAPIDEX.com.

Sincerely,

Maria Paris, MD
Vice President, Pharmacovigilance
Takeda Global Research and Development

References: 1. KAPIDEX (dexlansoprazole) package insert, Takeda Pharmaceuticals America, Inc. **2.** Casodex (bicalutamide) package insert, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP.

Takeda

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