The name KAPIDEX™ (dexlansoprazole) has changed to

DEXILANT™
dexlansoprazole
30 MG | 60 MG DELAYED RELEASE CAPSULES

New name. Same medication.

Why has the name changed?

- After receiving reports of dispensing errors due to the similarity between the names KAPIDEX and Casodex® (bicalutamide), and KAPIDEX and Kadian® (morphine sulfate extended-release), Takeda, in coordination with the US Food and Drug Administration, determined that a name change would be the best way to minimize future medication errors
- At Takeda Pharmaceuticals, we believe patient safety is of the utmost importance

ONLY the name and NDC numbers have changed

- The size, strength, and ingredients of the capsule remain the same
- Each capsule still contains 30 mg or 60 mg of dexlansoprazole[1]
- Please see chart below for updated NDC numbers
- DEXILANT is still the first and only PPI with a Dual Delayed Release™ (DDR) formulation[1]

The clinical relevance of this statement is unknown.

Product Description	Brand Name	NDC #	Size
 **30-mg capsules** of dexlansoprazole are opaque blue and gray with TAP and "30" imprinted on the capsule	**KAPIDEX**	64764-905-30	30 ct
	DEXILANT	64764-171-30	30 ct
 **60-mg capsules** of dexlansoprazole are opaque blue with TAP and "60" imprinted on the capsule	**KAPIDEX**	64764-915-30	30 ct
	KAPIDEX	64764-915-90	90 ct
	DEXILANT	64764-175-30	30 ct
	DEXILANT	64764-175-90	90 ct

Capsules not shown at actual size.

Indications

- Healing all grades of erosive esophagitis (EE) for up to 8 weeks
- Maintaining healing of EE for up to 6 months
- Treating heartburn associated with symptomatic non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) for 4 weeks

Important Safety Information

- DEXILANT is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation. Hypersensitivity and anaphylaxis have been reported with DEXILANT use.
- Symptomatic response with DEXILANT does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy.
- Most commonly reported treatment-emergent adverse reactions: 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 DEXILANT because atazanavir systemic concentrations may be substantially decreased. DEXILANT 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 the link below for full prescribing information for DEXILANT.

Reference: 1. DEXILANT (dexlansoprazole) package insert, Takeda Pharmaceuticals America, Inc.