



ADR

Tip of the Month

Doxycycline-induced esophagitis

Anti-inflammatory agents and antibiotics are known to cause direct esophageal injury through prolonged contact of the caustic contents of the medication with the mucosa. Tetracyclines are the most common antibiotics to induce esophagitis, particularly doxycycline.

Physicians should:

- Be aware that medication-induced esophagitis can present with loss of appetite, nausea, heartburns, stomach pain, vomiting and can progress to ulcers of the esophagus.
- Advise patients to drink plenty of fluids with the medication to avoid ulcers and esophageal pain, and encourage them to report any gastrointestinal symptoms.
- Consider using another antibiotic treatment and provide relief with antacid agents.

***Please report all serious
adverse drug reactions (ADRs).***