

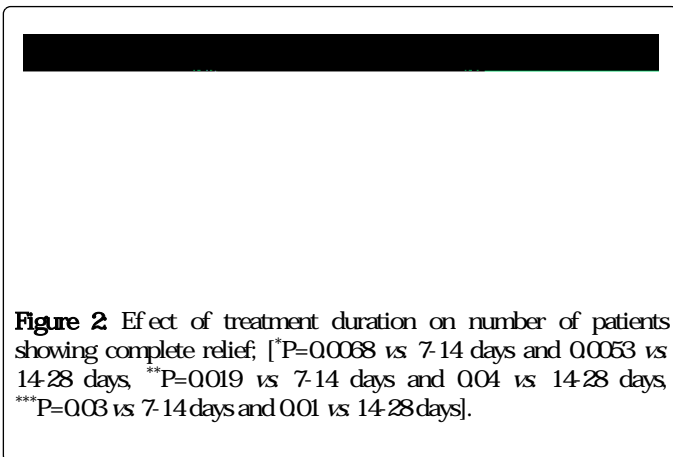
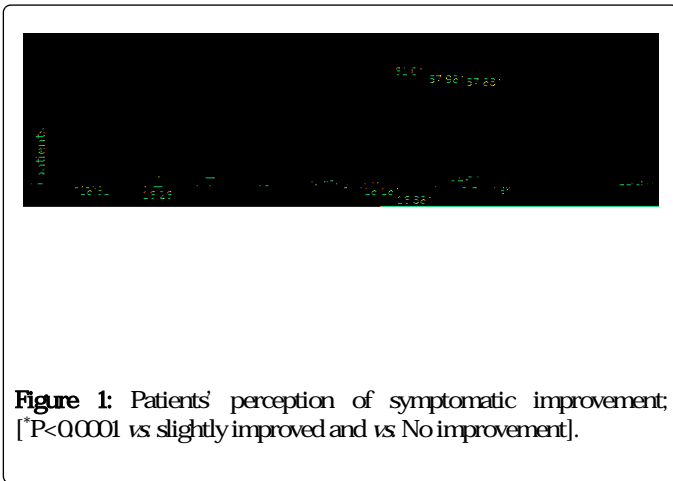
Real World Efficacy and Tolerability of Acotiamide, in Relieving Meal-related Symptoms of Functional Dyspepsia

studied in clinical trials. It improves upper gastrointestinal motility to relieve abdominal symptoms arising due to impaired GI motility in FD patients. Acotiamide received its first

treated for >28 days or 14-28 days than when treated for <2 weeks (P<0.05 for all 3 symptoms; 28 days vs 14-18 and 7-14 days).

Adverse events were reported by 6% patients. The adverse events that were reported were headache, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, burning sensation, palpitation, and epigastric pain. All events were mild and transient in nature. Treatment discontinuation occurred in 2 patients (1.36%); (1 patient each who had palpitation, nausea, epigastric pain and 1 due to lack of efficacy).

Matsueda et al. performed a 4 week, phase III, randomized, placebo controlled trial with 100 mg Acotiamide in 892 FD patients in Japan to study elimination rate of all three meal-related symptoms (postprandial fullness, upper abdominal bloating and early satiation) [14]. During global assessment of treatment efficacy, researchers classified 52.2% patients receiving Acotiamide and 34.8% patients receiving placebo as responders (P<0.001). Interestingly, at the end of 4 weeks, significantly



Discussion

Despite evidence of efficacy and safety of use in clinical trials, few real world studies in clinical settings on Acotiamide have been reported. In this study, we report that Acotiamide significantly improved the symptoms of post-prandial fullness, upper abdominal bloating and early satiety in Indian patients with FD. Findings of this study will definitely assist several clinicians seeing several dyspeptic patients in general and specialized practice. To our knowledge this is the first Indian study conducted in real world settings suggesting the positive outcomes of Acotiamide in FD patients. Impaired gastric-emptying and accommodation are two of the known pathophysiological mechanisms related with FD symptoms of post-prandial fullness, upper abdominal bloating and early satiety. Acotiamide improves gastric emptying rate and, thereby, relieves these FD symptoms. Findings of the present study are in line with previous reports of efficacy from randomized controlled trials on Acotiamide.

