HSC Health and Social Care

Department of Health
An Roinn Sláinte
Männystrie O Poustie
www.health-ni.gov.uk

HSC Guideline on the use of Proton Pump Inhibitors in Paediatrics

The aim of this guideline is to standardise prescribing practice of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) in children in Northern Ireland whilst ensuring patients are given appropriate and effective treatments.

This guideline covers the use of PPIs in neonates and paediatrics, across primary and secondary care, within Northern Ireland (NI). It is intended for use by all healthcare professionals involved in the care of these patients.

There will always be exceptions, and some children may be on differing doses, as per their specialist. This is intended as a guide to initial starting doses and recommendation of the preparations to be prescribed.

The indications in the BNF for children (BNFc) for PPIs include:

- **gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)**
- **acid-related dyspepsia**
- **prevention or treatment of peptic ulceration (e.g. alongside long term steroids/NSAIDs)**
- ***H. pylori* eradication regimens**
- **Zollinger-Ellison syndrome**
- **fat malabsorption despite pancreatic enzyme replacement in cystic fibrosis**

This guideline concentrates on the use of PPIs in GORD. Refer to BNFc for recommended doses for all other indications. However, the choice of preparation highlighted is relevant for all indications.

Version Number	Change Details	Date
V1.0	➢ Guidance Document published	May 2025
V1.1	➢ Page 3 - Added clarification that prescribers may issue omeprazole liquid if the patient cannot tolerate or effectively use omeprazole dispersible tablets or lansoprazole orodispersible tablets. ➢ Page 4 – Warning to prescribers of the potassium content of licensed Rosemont omeprazole suspension sugar-free. ➢ Drug Tariff prices updated from Nov 24 to Feb 26.	February 2026
V1.2	➢ Pages 4-5 – Change in recommended Omeprazole Suspension. ➢ Page 3, paragraph 3 amended to add information about generic prescribing. ➢ Information about Rosemont omeprazole S/F potassium content moved from table 1 to “Which PPI?” section. ➢ Table 1 updated in line with NI Drug Tariff May 2026 prices. ➢ Most notes directing to “HSC Agreed list of paediatric liquid medicines” changed to direct to omeprazole information within document ➢ Table 1: Footnote about mint flavouring removed. ➢ Addition to Page 6 table: Prescribe brands ONLY if administration via PEG tube. Otherwise prescribe generically. ➢ Page 9: Removed table advising of review as this is mentioned elsewhere.	May 2026
V1.3	➢ Remove reference to Quzole being sugar-free	Oct 2026

Key points

- Omeprazole dispersible tablets and lansoprazole orodispersible tablets should be prescribed in doses ***rounded to the nearest whole / half / quarter tablet*** where possible:
  - ⇒ Omeprazole to nearest 5mg
  - ⇒ Lansoprazole to nearest 3.75mg

Omeprazole dose rounding example:

ROUND DOSES TO NEAREST 5mg WHERE POSSIBLE

Weight (kg)	***Initial* once daily dose ***
< 2.5	0.7 to 1.4mg/kg
2.5 to 6.9	5mg (half of a 10mg tablet)
7 to 15	10mg
≥ 15	20mg

Lansoprazole dose rounding example:

ROUND DOSES TO NEAREST 3.75mg WHERE POSSIBLE

Weight (kg)	***Initial* once daily dose ***
3.5 to 7.49	3.75mg (quarter of a 15mg tablet)
7.5 to 14.9	7.5mg (half of a 15mg tablet)
15 to 29.5	15mg
≥ 30	15 to 30mg

** See later for detailed dosing information including maximum daily dosing*

- Liquid formulation of omeprazole is only recommended for the following groups of patients:
  - ⇒ Those with a narrow enteral feeding tube (see details below)
  - ⇒ Those with any enteral feeding device that terminates in jejunum
  - ⇒ Those where the dose of omeprazole is less than 5mg
- Prescribers may, in exceptional circumstances, issue omeprazole in liquid formulation where patients are unable to tolerate or effectively use omeprazole dispersible or lansoprazole orodispersible preparations.
- Drugs should be prescribed **generically** in all appropriate circumstances, in line with Department of Health policy. Lansoprazole orodispersible tablets and omeprazole dispersible tablets **when administered via an enteral feeding tube** should be prescribed **by brand** i.e. Zoton® FasTabs® or Losec® MUPS®, as generics have been associated with tube blockage.
- A proton pump inhibitor should be prescribed for appropriate indications at the lowest effective dose for the shortest period of time.

  The need for ongoing treatment should be reviewed regularly to consider continued need, dose optimisation and suitability of formulation. Initial use should be a 4-week trial. Review is particularly important for infant GORD.
- NICE NG1 and ESPGHAN recommend that after 4 to 8 weeks treatment, a trial off the medication should be attempted.

  A trial of discontinuing PPI should be considered if child is still on PPI when weaning.
- The information in this document on liquid formulations reflects relevant advice in the HSC Agreed list of Paediatric liquid medicines.

Which PPI?

There is evidence for the use of both omeprazole and lansoprazole in children and both are widely used in Paediatrics. BNFc has clear recommended doses for omeprazole and lansoprazole for all ages from birth. Both BNF for children (BNFc)and Guy's and St Thomas' Paediatric Formulary doses are reflected in this guideline. As with a great deal of prescribing in Paediatrics, their use is often off-label.

Table 1 summarises the available PPI preparations, their paediatric license for GORD, and the current Drug Tariff price (May 2026). **Prescribers should be aware that the licensed Rosemont Omeprazole Oral Suspension sugar-free contains a measurable potassium load (1.39 mmol/ml), which may be clinically relevant in paediatric patients, patients with renal impairment, and those on potassium-restricted diets. Quzole omeprazole suspension (unlicensed) is the recommended preparation due to a lower potassium content. Please see correspondence for further information.**

Esomeprazole 10mg granules sachets are licensed from 1 year of age, but at the time of writing they are not routinely used in NI in Paediatrics and have therefore not been included within this guide.
For more detailed licensing and prescribing information for all indications see the individual Summary of Product Characteristics (SPCs) and BNFc.

Table 1

Product	Paediatric license	Drug Tariff Price[1]
Omeprazole		
Dispersible tablets: 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg	Children over 1 year of age and ≥ 10 kg	10mg x 28 £9.44; 20mg x 28 £14.04
Capsules: 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg	Children over 1 year of age and ≥ 10 kg	10mg x 28 £0.82 20mg x 28 £0.78
Liquid oral suspension: 10mg/5ml (Unlicensed Quzole preparation)	This is an unlicensed preparation. Doses should be prescribed in line with BNFc recommendations. **10mg/5ml oral suspension is the current recommended strength for prescribing on the *HSC Agreed list* of Paediatric liquid medicines**	Unlicensed special – cost will vary
Lansoprazole		
Orodispersible tablets: 15mg, 30mg	Not licensed in children (used off-label – see BNFc for dose and refer to notes above)	15mg x 28 £1.81 30mg x 28 £3.66
Capsules: 15mg, 30mg	Not licensed in children (used off-label – see BNFc for dose and refer to notes above)	15mg x 28 £0.76 30mg x 28 £1.01
Liquid oral suspension	This is an unlicensed preparation. Doses should be prescribed in line with BNFc recommendations. However, omeprazole 10mg/5ml suspension (unlicensed Quzole preparation) is the recommended PPI liquid (see page 5 and the ***HSC Agreed list* of Paediatric liquid medicines**).	Unlicensed special – cost will vary

[1]*Drug Tariff May 26*

Oral preparations for patients without enteral feeding tubes

Age	Weight	Preparation	Dose
Neonate	< 1.7kg	Omeprazole liquid – *see information above*	700 micrograms/kg once daily for 7 to 14 days, then increased if necessary to maximum 2.8mg/kg once daily
	>1.7kg	1st line: omeprazole 10mg dispersible tablets ***5mg is the lowest measurable dose*** If dose <5mg, move to 2nd line option 2nd line: omeprazole liquid – *see information above* Or	700 micrograms/kg once daily for 7 to 14 days, then increased if necessary to maximum 2.8mg/kg once daily **Dose MUST be rounded to nearest 5mg for orodispersible tablets**
		Lansoprazole 15mg orodispersible tablets ***3.75mg is the lowest measurable dose*** ***If weight < 3.5kg—use omeprazole***	0.5 mg/kg to 1mg/kg once daily (max 15mg) **Dose MUST be rounded to nearest 3.75mg**
PPIs not routinely recommended in neonates: PPIs can sometimes increase the risk of infections and allergies in neonates. They may also reduce the absorption of some nutrients from milk.			
4 weeks up to 1 year		Omeprazole 10mg dispersible tablets ***5mg is lowest measurable dose*** Or	700 micrograms/kg to 3mg/kg once daily (max 20mg) **Dose MUST be rounded to nearest 5mg**
		Lansoprazole 15mg orodispersible tablets ***3.75mg is the lowest measurable dose*** ***If weight < 3.5kg—use omeprazole***	0.5 mg/kg to 1mg/kg once daily (max 15mg) **Dose MUST be rounded to nearest 3.75mg**
1-17 years		**1st Line:** (if able to swallow capsules) Omeprazole 10mg or 20mg capsules If cannot swallow capsules move to 2nd line option. *See administration information also re opening capsules.* **2nd Line:** (if not able to swallow capsules) Omeprazole 10mg or 20mg dispersible tablets ***5mg is the lowest measurable dose*** or	1 to up to 2 years: 700micrograms/kg to 3mg/kg once daily (max 20mg) From 2 years: <20kg: 10mg once daily (increased to max 20mg) >20kg: 20mg once daily (increased to max 40mg) Omeprazole capsules: **dose MUST be rounded to 10mg or 20mg** Omeprazole dispersible tablets: **dose MUST be rounded to nearest 5mg**
		Lansoprazole 15mg or 30mg orodispersible tablets ***3.75mg lowest measurable dose***	0.5 mg/kg to 1mg/kg once daily (< 30kg max 15mg; ≥30kg max 30mg) **Dose MUST be rounded to nearest 3.75mg**

Preparations for patients with enteral feeding tubes

Important point: Please consider whether a patient with an enteral tube can take medications orally before following this guidance

Feeding tube size	Preparation	Dose
≤ 6Fr or any size of **jejunal** device	Omeprazole liquid – *see information above re appropriate product*	**Neonates:** 700 micrograms/kg once daily for 7 to 14 days, then increased if necessary to max 2.8mg/kg once daily **From 4 weeks to 2 years:** 700 micrograms/kg to 3mg/kg once daily (max 20mg) **From 2 years:** <20kg: 10mg once daily (increased to max 20mg) >20kg: 20mg once daily (increased to max 40mg)
8 Fr+ Branded Losec® MUPS® or Zoton® FasTab® should be prescribed if administering dispersible or orodispersible **via peg tube**. In other circumstances prescribe generically.	1st line: omeprazole 10mg dispersible tablets (Losec® MUPS®) ***5mg is the lowest measurable dose*** If dose <5mg, move to 2nd line option 2nd line: omeprazole liquid – *see information above*	**4 weeks to 2 years:** 700 micrograms/kg to 3mg/kg once daily (max 20mg) **Dose MUST be rounded to nearest 5mg for omeprazole orodispersible tablets** **From 2 years:** <20kg: 10mg once daily (increased to max 20mg) >20kg: 20mg once daily (increased to max 40mg)
	Lansoprazole 15mg orodispersible tablets (Zoton® FasTab®) ***3.75mg is the lowest measurable dose*** ***If weight < 3.5kg—use omeprazole***	0.5 mg/kg to 1mg/kg once daily (< 30kg max 15mg. ≥30kg max 30mg) **Dose MUST be rounded to nearest 3.75mg**

- Be aware that administration of other brands / generics differs and can lead to tube blockage
- Caution is advised with jejunal extensions which can differ in size from the feeding tube in place. Therefore, any patient who is receiving omeprazole via a jejunal device, no matter what size the device is – the recommendation is that omeprazole liquid is prescribed.
- **PPIs are not routinely recommended in neonates: PPIs can sometimes increase the risk of infections and allergies in neonates. They may also reduce the absorption of some nutrients from milk. See page 9 for further information on risks.**

Oral administration information

Omeprazole dispersible tablets	• The 10mg tablets may be halved to give 5mg but must not be divided further • Disperse in a small amount of water (e.g. 5 to 10ml) for 5 to 10 minutes and mix well before administration • Proportionate doses CANNOT be administered accurately using the dispersion therefore any doses must be rounded to the nearest 5mg and the tablet should be cut before dispersing in water
Lansoprazole orodispersible tablets	• Orodispersible tablets designed to melt in the mouth or disperse in a small amount of water (e.g. 5 to 10ml) or fruit juice • The 15mg tablets can be halved to give 7.5mg or quartered to give 3.75mg, using a tablet cutter, but must not be divided further • Proportionate doses CANNOT be administered accurately using the dispersion. Therefore, any doses should be rounded to the nearest 3.75mg and cut before dispersing in water
Omeprazole capsules	• Should be swallowed whole or capsules can be opened and dispersed in water or cold soft foods, e.g. yoghurt, jam or apple puree. • Do not mix with milk or carbonated liquids. • The enteric coated pellets must not be chewed

Enteral feeding tube administration information

Omeprazole dispersible tablets and lansoprazole orodispersible tablets	• Flush the tube with water (sterile water if <6 months) • Place the tablet (or half or quarter tablet) in the barrel of a 20ml syringe • Replace the plunger and fill the syringe with 10ml water (sterile water if <6 months) • Ensure the tip of the syringe is kept upright to avoid clogging and shake to disperse the granules • Attach to the tube and administer the contents of the syringe using a push and pull technique to ensure granules remain suspended • Once the dose has been administered, rinse syringe and flush with water (sterile water if <6 months) • Flush the tube very well after giving dose, as this medication is prone to blocking tubes

Information leaflets for parents and carers

Medicines for children have produced leaflets on how to use the following medicines:

- Omeprazole for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)
- Lansoprazole for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) and ulcers

There are additional information leaflets for omeprazole and lansoprazole administration available on the NI Formulary website.

Long term use of PPIs

Adverse effects of PPIs are usually mild and reversible and include headache, diarrhoea, nausea, abdominal pain, constipation, dizziness and skin rashes.

However, long term use of PPIs can result in a variety of serious adverse effects, which again highlights the importance of regular ongoing reviews.

Some of these adverse effects include increased risk of:

- **bone fracture** (22% increase risk in next 6 years if PPI initiated before 6 months of age)
- **Clostridium difficile/enteric infections/ear infections/respiratory infections including community acquire pneumonia (CAP).** CAP risk doubles and persists for 7 years post exposure
- **acute kidney injury**
- **asthma**
- **reduced absorption of vitamin B12, magnesium, calcium, iron, folate, zinc- hypomagnesemia** (cases after only 3 months of PPI treatment)

Important safety information highlighted in BNFc

For all PPIs:

MHRA advice: Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs): very low risk of subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus (September 2015)

Very infrequent cases of subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus (SCLE) have been reported in patients taking PPIs. Drug-induced SCLE can occur weeks, months or even years after exposure to the drug.

References

1 Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, Paediatric Formulary app.

2 Medicines for Children. https://www.medicinesforchildren.org.uk/

3 Joint Formulary Committee. British National Formulary for children (online) London: BMJ and Pharmaceutical Press http://www.medicinescomplete.com [Accessed 01/06/2024]

4 NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Guide. Proton Pump Inhibitor Guideline for Neonates and Paediatrics. https://www.clinicalguidelines.scot.nhs.uk/media/4038/921-proton-pump-inhibitor-neo-paed.pdf

5 Electronic medicines compendium (emc) online https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc

6 The NEWT Guidelines https://www.newtguidelines.com/

7 White R and Bradnam V. Handbook of drug administration via Enteral Feeding Tubes. https://about.medicinescomplete.com/

8 NICE Guideline (NG1) Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease in children and young people: diagnosis and management https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng1

9 ESPGHAN guidelines 2017. Pediatric Gastroesophageal Reflux Clinical Practice Guidelines. https://www.espghan.org/knowledge-center/publications/Gastroenterology/2017_Pediatric_Gastroesophageal_Reflux_Clinical_practice_guidelines

10 PrescQIPP. Bulletin 267: PPIs - Long term safety and gastroprotection (prescqipp.info) https://www.prescqipp.info/our-resources/bulletins/bulletin-267-ppis-long-term-safety-and-gastroprotection/

Written by: Emma Barbour, Lead Paediatric Pharmacist NHSCT (lead author) in conjunction with pharmacists from the NI Neonatal and Paediatric Pharmacy Group (NPPG) in each of the five NI hospital Trusts, with the support of the DH Strategic Planning and Performance Group (SPPG).

Published: Oct 2026

Version: 1.3

Review date: May 2028

Email: medicines.management@hscni.net