

# CONNECT PROTECT<sup>2</sup>

## DICTIONARY OF COMMON TERMS

**Acute Pain:** Pain that is usually temporary and results from something specific, such as a surgery, an injury or an infection.

**Chronic Pain:** Pain that continues or recurs over a prolonged period caused by various diseases or abnormal conditions; may be less intense than acute pain.

**COX-2 Inhibitors:** A class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) that is somewhat safer for the gastrointestinal system. Celecoxib (Celebrex) is the only COX-2 inhibitor available in the United States.

**Duodenal Ulcer:** A sore in the lining of the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine. Chronic NSAID use can weaken the lining of the duodenum, which protects the inside from acids that aid in digestion, allowing acids in to erode the duodenal walls.

**Gastrointestinal-Protective Co-Therapy:** Medications, such as H2 antagonists, proton pump inhibitors and misoprotol (Cytotec<sup>®</sup>) prescribed alongside ibuprofen and other NSAIDs for people who have GI risk factors, such as stomach ulcerations.

**Gastric Ulcer:** Also called peptic ulcer; sore in the lining of the stomach. Chronic NSAID use can weaken the lining of the stomach, which protects the inside from acids that aid in digestion allowing acids in to erode the stomach walls.

**H2 Receptor Antagonists:** Medicines that help decrease stomach acid by partially blocking acid production through inhibiting histamine, one of several chemicals that stimulate acid secretion in the stomach. H2 Antagonists include name brands, such as: famotidine (Pepcid<sup>®</sup>) and ranitidine (Zantac).

**NSAIDs:** The abbreviation for Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs. NSAIDs are a large class of drugs that reduce pain and inflammation. Examples of NSAIDs include: aspirin, ibuprofen (Motrin<sup>®</sup>, Advil<sup>®</sup>), naproxen (Aleve<sup>®</sup>) Naprosyn<sup>®</sup>), piroxicam (Feldene<sup>®</sup>), and nabumetone (Relafen<sup>®</sup>).

**PPI:** The abbreviation for Proton-Pump Inhibitors. PPIs are a class of drugs that inhibit gastric acid secretion by interfering with the production of stomach acid. PPIs include lansoprazole (Prevacid<sup>®</sup>), esomeprazole (Nexium<sup>®</sup>), pantoprazole (Protonix<sup>®</sup>).