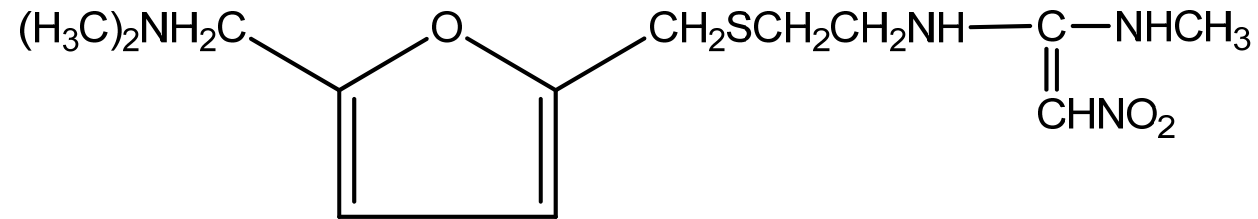


H₂ receptor antagonist

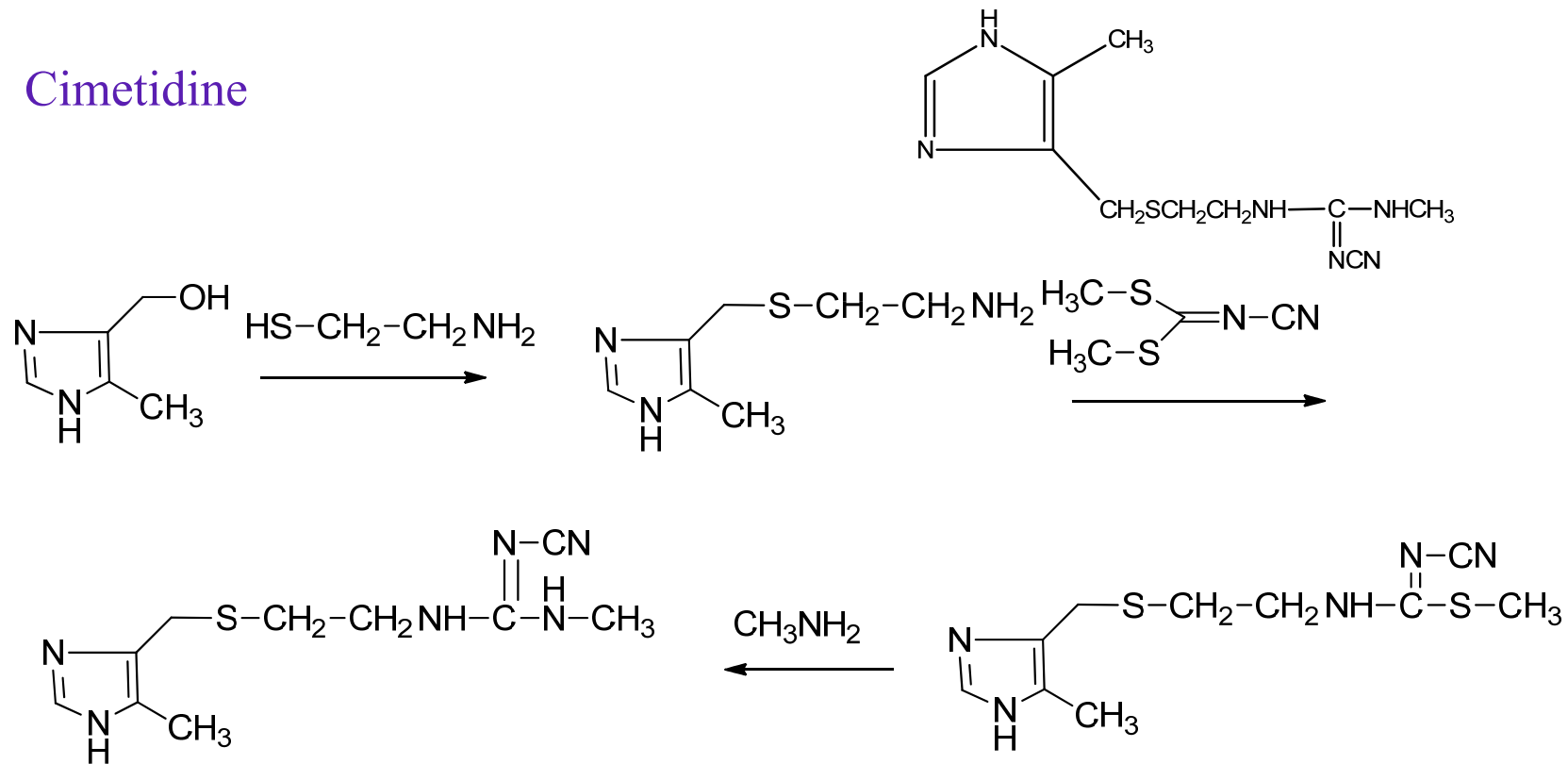
Ranitidine



MOA: It antagonise the action of histamine at its H₂ receptor. Ranitidine reduces the secretion of gastric acid by reversible binding to histamine (H₂) receptors, which are found on gastric parietal cells. This process leads to the inhibition of histamine binding to this receptor, causing the reduction of gastric acid secretion.

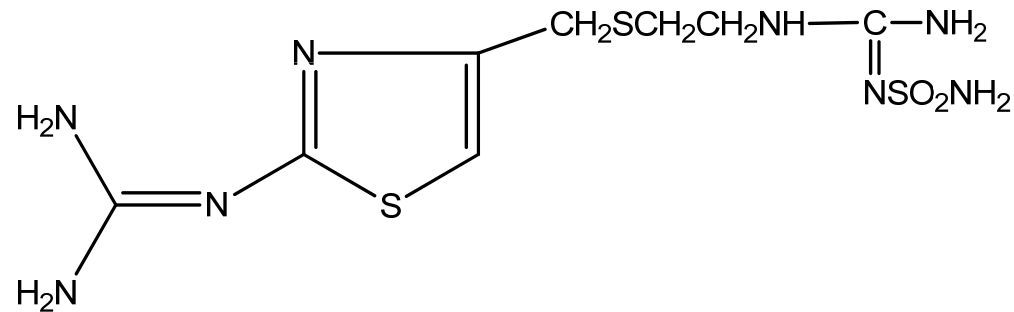
Uses: It is used in the treatment of duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and acid indigestion. It is also used in multi drug treatment protocol for eradication of *H. pylori* in treatment of peptic ulcer.

Cimetidine



MOA: It antagonise the action of histamine at its H_2 receptor. Ranitidine reduces the secretion of gastric acid by reversible binding to histamine (H_2) receptors, which are found on gastric parietal cells. This process leads to the inhibition of histamine binding to this receptor, causing the reduction of gastric acid secretion.

Famotidine



MOA: It antagonise the action of histamine at its H₂ receptor. Ranitidine reduces the secretion of gastric acid by reversible binding to histamine (H₂) receptors, which are found on gastric parietal cells. This process leads to the inhibition of histamine binding to this receptor, causing the reduction of gastric acid secretion.

Uses: It is used in the treatment of duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and acid indigestion. It is also used in multi drug treatment protocol for eradication of *H. pylori* in treatment of peptic ulcer.