



Berkshire West Area Prescribing Committee Policy Statement

Drug Name	Lubiprostone (Amitiza®)		
Indication under review	Treatment of chronic idiopathic constipation (CIC)		
Policy No:	APC 030		
Date of Issue/ Date of Reissue:	January 2014/ March 2017		
Review Date:	March 2020		
Policy Statement:			
Lubiprostone (Amitiza®) is recommended as an option for prescribing within primary care when initiated according to NICE guidance (TA 318: Lubiprostone for treating chronic idiopathic constipation).			
Traffic Light Status	Green		
Key Points considered:			
NICE TA 318:			
1.1 lubiprostone is recommended as an option for treating chronic idiopathic constipation, that is, for adults in whom treatment with at least 2 laxatives from different classes, at the highest tolerated recommended doses for at least 6 months, has failed to provide adequate relief and for whom invasive treatment for constipation is being considered.			
1.2 If treatment with lubiprostone is not effective after 2 weeks, the person should be re-examined and the benefit of continuing treatment reconsidered.			
1.3 Lubiprostone should only be prescribed by a clinician with experience of treating chronic idiopathic constipation, who has carefully reviewed the person's previous courses of laxative treatments specified in 1.1			
References:			
1. NHS Horizon Scanning centre accessed via www.nhsc-healthhorizons.org.uk			
2. Ford AC, Suares NC. Effect of laxatives and pharmacological therapies in chronic idiopathic constipation: systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Gut</i> 2011;60:209-218.			
3. Foxx-Orenstein AE, McNally MA, Odunsi ST. Update on constipation: one treatment does not fit all. <i>Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine</i> 2008;75(11):813-823			
4. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. Constipation in children and young people: diagnosis and management of idiopathic childhood constipation in primary and secondary care. Clinical guideline CG99. London: NICE; May 2010			
5. Tack J, van Outryve M, Beyens G <i>et al</i> . Prucalopride (Reslor) in the treatment of severe chronic constipation in patients dissatisfied with laxatives. <i>Neurogastroenterology</i> 2009;58:357-365.			
6. NHS hospital episode statistics. NHS England 2010-11 HES data. 2012. www.hesonline.nhs.uk			
7. Office for National Statistics. Mortality statistics: deaths registered in 2010 (series DR) table 5. 2011. www.ons.gov.uk			
8. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. Prucalopride for the treatment of chronic constipation in women. Technology appraisal TA211. London: NICE; December 2010.			
9. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. Irritable bowel syndrome in adults: diagnosis and management of irritable bowel syndrome in primary care. Clinical guideline CG61. London: NICE; February 2008.			
10. Map of Medicine. Chronic constipation management. http://app.mapofmedicine.com/mom/1/page.html?department-id=4&specialty-id=1016&pathway-id=3143&page-id=7563&history=clear&history=clear Accessed 28 June 2012.			
11. MHRA report on lubiprostone.			
Expired policy reviewed by APC:			1 st March 2017
Date ratified by GP MOC:			15 th March 2017

Berkshire West Area Prescribing Policies serve as a guide to clinicians. This does not overrule the clinical or budgetary responsibility of clinicians when considering treatment for individual patients.

Brown	Green	Amber	Red
These drugs have been reviewed and are not considered a cost effective use of scarce NHS resources	Medicines suitable for routine use. Primary care prescribers take full responsibility for prescribing	Medicines that should be initiated by a specialist and can be continued in primary care under a shared care agreement.	Medicines which should be prescribed by specialists only