

iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

Cytotec

Cytotec is a prescription medication containing the active ingredient misoprostol. It is indicated for the prevention of gastric ulcers in patients at high risk who require long-term treatment with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

- **ActiveIngredient:** Misoprostol
 - **DosageForm:** Oral tablet
 - **Dosage:** 200 mg
 - **Indications:** Prevention of NSAID-induced gastric ulcers in patients at high risk of complications from gastric ulcer, e.g., the elderly and patients with concomitant debilitating disease.
 - **Manufacturer:** Pfizer Inc.
 - **Storage:** Store at or below 25°C (77°F), in a dry area.
 - **Market Price:**
 - **Drug Status:** Prescription Only
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Description

What is Cytotec (Misoprostol)? Cytotec is a prescription medication containing the synthetic prostaglandin E1 analog, misoprostol. For gastrointestinal indications, it is approved and prescribed specifically for the prevention of NSAID-induced gastric ulcers in high-risk patients. Important: Misoprostol is also used in obstetrics and gynecology under strict medical supervision. These uses involve different dosing regimens, routes of administration, and risk profiles and are not part of the FDA-approved indication for ulcer prevention. It works by replacing protective prostaglandins in the stomach lining that are depleted by NSAIDs, thereby reducing gastric acid secretion and increasing mucus and bicarbonate production. For more on the safe use of these pain relievers, see our guide to using NSAIDs smartly and safely. Separately, under strict medical supervision, misoprostol is used in obstetrics and gynecology for its ability to cause uterine contractions. This includes cervical ripening and labor induction, and the medical management of pregnancy loss or termination. These obstetric uses involve different dosing regimens and are not part of the FDA-approved labeling for ulcer prevention. Cytotec is the original brand name for misoprostol. Generic versions are available and, like all generic medicines, contain the same active ingredient with equivalent effectiveness and safety standards.

General Instructions

How to Take Cytotec for Ulcer Prevention For the prevention of NSAID-induced gastric ulcers, Cytotec must be taken exactly as prescribed by a healthcare provider to maximize protection and minimize side effects.
Standard Dosage and Administration The typical adult dosage for ulcer prevention is 200 micrograms (mcg) taken four times daily. To reduce the most common side effect of diarrhea, it is crucial to take Cytotec with or after meals and at bedtime. Swallow the tablet whole with a full glass of water. Do not crush, chew, or break the tablet, as this can increase the risk of stomach upset and alter the drug's release.
Duration of Therapy Cytotec should be taken for the duration of NSAID therapy as prescribed by your doctor. Do not stop taking Cytotec without consulting your healthcare provider, even if you feel well, as the protective effect is needed as long as you are taking NSAIDs.
Missed Dose If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you

remember with food. If it is almost time for your next scheduled dose, skip the missed dose and resume your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.

Side Effects

Side Effects of Cytotec The side effects of Cytotec are primarily related to its intended pharmacological action on the gastrointestinal tract and, in some cases, the uterus. It is helpful to understand what is common and what requires medical attention. For a general perspective on medication side effects, you can read a realistic guide to what to expect. **Common and Serious Side Effects of Cytotec (Misoprostol)** **Frequency Side Effects Action to Take** **Very Common** **Diarrhea:** Often dose-related and may be severe. It is the most frequently reported side effect. **Abdominal pain or cramping** **Nausea** **Flatulence (gas)** **Headache** **Dyspepsia (indigestion)** These effects often occur early in therapy and may decrease in severity with continued use. Taking Cytotec with food and avoiding antacids that contain magnesium can help manage diarrhea. If diarrhea is severe or persistent, contact your doctor; a dosage reduction may be necessary. **Serious (Seek Medical Help)** **Heavy vaginal bleeding or signs of pregnancy loss (cramping, bleeding)** if taken during pregnancy. **Severe, persistent diarrhea leading to dehydration (symptoms: dizziness, extreme thirst, little to no urination).** **Severe abdominal pain that does not improve.** **Signs of an allergic reaction: hives, difficulty breathing, swelling of the face/lips/tongue/throat.** Stop taking Cytotec and contact your doctor or seek emergency medical care immediately. The risk of pregnancy loss is the basis for the drug's black box warning.

Uses

What is Cytotec Used For? Cytotec (misoprostol) has medically important but distinct uses. The information here pertains to its use in gastroenterology. **FDA-Approved Use: Prevention of NSAID-Induced Gastric Ulcers** Cytotec is indicated for the prevention of NSAID (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug)-induced gastric ulcers in patients at high risk of complications from a gastric ulcer, such as the elderly and those with concomitant debilitating disease. It is important to understand that it is used for prevention, not for the active treatment of an existing ulcer. Patients who must take NSAIDs long-term for conditions like arthritis are often prescribed Cytotec to protect the stomach lining. For more on managing pain and inflammation, see our resource on navigating pain relief. **Other Medical Uses (Off-Label)** Under the direct care of a physician, misoprostol is used for several other purposes, which involve different dosages and routes of administration (oral, vaginal, buccal). These are not part of the ulcer prevention indication and include: **Medical management of early pregnancy loss (miscarriage).** **Medical termination of pregnancy (used in combination with mifepristone).** **Cervical ripening and induction of labor.** **Prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage.** These uses should only be managed by qualified healthcare professionals in appropriate clinical settings.

Safety advice

Interactions Alcohol:

- Use with caution
- Alcohol can irritate the stomach lining. While there is no direct pharmacological interaction, consuming alcohol may increase the risk of gastrointestinal side effects like nausea or stomach upset when taking Cytotec. It is generally advisable to limit or avoid alcohol, especially if you are also taking NSAIDs.

Interactions Other Medications:

- Consult your doctor

- Cytotec is specifically taken to counteract the ulcer-causing effects of NSAIDs, so it is commonly prescribed with them. However, it's crucial to inform your doctor of all medications you take, including antacids, as some may affect absorption. There are no major life-threatening drug interactions like those seen with some other medications, but a full medication review is always necessary.

Special Groups Pregnancy:

- Unsafe
- **Cytotec is absolutely contraindicated during pregnancy for its ulcer prevention use.** Misoprostol causes uterine contractions and can cause miscarriage, premature birth, or birth defects. Women of childbearing age must have a negative pregnancy test before starting therapy, use effective contraception, and be advised of the risk. For guidance on medication safety in pregnancy, see [this resource](#).

Special Groups Breastfeeding:

- Consult your doctor
- Misoprostol may pass into breast milk in small amounts, but it is considered compatible with breastfeeding by the American Academy of Pediatrics when used for postpartum indications. For its use in ulcer prevention, the benefits to the mother must be weighed against potential, though likely low, risk to the infant.

Special Groups Elderly:

- Safe if prescribed
- Elderly patients are a key population for ulcer prevention with NSAIDs. No specific dosage adjustment is typically needed based on age alone, but they may be more sensitive to side effects like diarrhea, which can lead to dehydration. Careful monitoring is advised.

Special Groups Children:

- Consult your doctor
- The safety and effectiveness of Cytotec for ulcer prevention have not been established in children. Its use in pediatric populations is generally limited to specific hospital-based settings for other indications (e.g., gastric protection in certain conditions) under specialist care.

Effects on Activities Driving:

- Safe if prescribed
- Cytotec is not known to cause drowsiness or dizziness that would impair driving. However, if you experience severe diarrhea or feel unwell, it is prudent to avoid driving until you feel better.

Effects on Activities Operating Machinery:

- Safe if prescribed
- Similar to driving, Cytotec does not typically affect the ability to operate machinery. Use common sense based on how you are feeling, particularly regarding gastrointestinal side effects.

Important Safety Concerns and Considerations

Pregnancy Termination Risk (Boxed Warning) The U.S. FDA mandates a Black Box Warning—the strongest safety alert—for Cytotec. The warning states that Cytotec is contraindicated in pregnancy because it can cause abortion. Uterine rupture has been reported when used for labor induction or abortion in women with a previous cesarean delivery or major uterine surgery. Women of childbearing potential must be informed of this risk, have a negative pregnancy test prior to therapy, and use effective contraception.

Gastrointestinal Side Effects Diarrhea and abdominal pain are the most frequent side effects, occurring in up to 40% of patients, and are often dose-related. They typically begin within the first two weeks of therapy and usually subside with continued treatment. Severe diarrhea has been reported and can lead to significant dehydration and electrolyte imbalance, requiring medical attention. Taking Cytotec

with food and at bedtime can help minimize these effects. Use in Inflammatory Bowel Disease Cytotec should be used with caution in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis). The drug-induced diarrhea could potentially exacerbate the underlying condition. The benefit of ulcer prevention must be carefully weighed against this risk. Cardiovascular Risk Unlike some other ulcer-prevention medications, misoprostol is not associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular events. This can be a consideration when choosing a gastroprotective agent for patients on NSAIDs who have underlying heart disease.

Warnings

Critical Warnings for Cytotec Use
Absolute Contraindication in Pregnancy Cytotec must not be used by pregnant women to prevent NSAID-induced ulcers. Misoprostol is a potent abortifacient. It causes uterine contractions and can lead to incomplete or complete abortion, potentially with dangerous bleeding. This warning is the single most important safety consideration for this medication when prescribed for its gastrointestinal indication.
Risk of Uterine Rupture When used for obstetric purposes (e.g., labor induction, abortion), there is a risk of uterine rupture, which is a life-threatening complication for both the mother and fetus. The risk is significantly increased in women with a prior cesarean delivery or major uterine surgery. Such use must only occur in a setting where emergency surgical intervention is immediately available.
Dehydration from Diarrhea As noted, diarrhea is a very common side effect. Patients, especially the elderly or those with renal impairment, must be advised to maintain adequate fluid intake. They should contact their doctor if diarrhea is severe, persistent, or accompanied by signs of dehydration (dizziness, lightheadedness, decreased urine output).
Not for Treatment of Active Ulcers Healthcare providers and patients must be aware that Cytotec is approved for the prevention of gastric ulcers, not for the treatment of active peptic ulcer disease. Using it for an active ulcer would be inappropriate and ineffective as primary therapy.

Dosage

Cytotec Dosage Information Dosage varies significantly based on the medical indication. The following information pertains to its use for the prevention of NSAID-induced gastric ulcers. All other uses (obstetric/gynecologic) have completely different, context-specific dosing regimens that must be determined and supervised by a qualified healthcare professional.
Cytotec (Misoprostol) Dosage for Ulcer Prevention
Indication Standard Adult Dosage Key Administration Notes
Prevention of NSAID-Induced Gastric Ulcers
200 mcg (micrograms) taken four times daily with food and at bedtime. If this dose is not tolerated, the dose may be reduced to 100 mcg four times daily. Must be taken for the duration of NSAID therapy as prescribed. Taking with food and at bedtime helps reduce the frequency and severity of diarrhea. The last dose of the day should be taken at bedtime.
Important Administration Notes
Duration: Therapy should continue for as long as the patient takes NSAIDs and remains at risk.
Missed Dose: Take as soon as remembered unless close to the next dose. Do not double dose.
Renal Impairment: Dosage adjustment is not typically required for mild to moderate impairment, but patients should be monitored closely for side effects due to potential decreased drug clearance.

Interactions

Drug Interactions with Cytotec Cytotec has fewer major drug interactions compared to many other medications. Its primary role is to protect against the ulcerogenic effects of other drugs.
Drug Interactions with Cytotec (Misoprostol)

Interacting Substance	Effect of Interaction	Recommendation
Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) (e.g., ibuprofen, naproxen, diclofenac)	No direct interaction. Cytotec is prescribed specifically to counteract the gastric mucosal damage (ulcer risk) caused by these drugs. This is a therapeutic combination. Cytotec should be taken for the duration of NSAID therapy in at-risk patients.	
Antacids (containing magnesium)	Concomitant use may increase the incidence or severity of Cytotec-induced	

diarrhea, as magnesium-based antacids also have a laxative effect. If antacids are needed, discuss alternatives (like aluminum- or calcium-based) with your doctor or pharmacist. Space dosing if possible. It is always essential to provide your doctor and pharmacist with a complete list of all prescription, over-the-counter, and herbal products you are taking.

FAQs

- **Why does Cytotec have such a strong warning about pregnancy?**

Cytotec's active ingredient, misoprostol, causes powerful contractions of the uterine muscle. If taken during pregnancy, these contractions can expel the uterine contents, resulting in a miscarriage or abortion. This effect is so potent and predictable that the drug is **absolutely forbidden** for use in pregnant women for ulcer prevention and is, in fact, used medically under supervision to manage miscarriage or induce abortion. The warning is to prevent unintentional pregnancy loss.

- **I have diarrhea from Cytotec. Should I stop taking it?**

Do not stop taking your prescribed medication without consulting your doctor. Diarrhea is a very common side effect, especially when you first start taking Cytotec, and often improves after a week or two. Inform your doctor about the diarrhea. They may recommend taking it with food, adjusting the timing of doses, or possibly reducing the dose. Stopping the medication removes the protective benefit for your stomach.

- **Can I buy Cytotec online?**

Cytotec is a prescription medication. Purchasing prescription drugs online without a valid prescription is illegal and extremely dangerous. Websites that sell Cytotec without a prescription are often selling counterfeit, substandard, or incorrectly dosed products that can be harmful. For safe practices, refer to our guide on [buying medicines online safely](#). Always obtain medication through a licensed pharmacy with a prescription from your doctor.

- **Is misoprostol the same as the abortion pill?**

This is a common point of confusion. Cytotec (misoprostol) is **one component** of the two-drug regimen used for medication abortion. The other drug is mifepristone. Misoprostol alone is less effective for this purpose than the combination. When prescribed as Cytotec for ulcer prevention, it is the same chemical compound but intended for a completely different use under different dosing and safety protocols. It should never be self-administered for abortion purposes.

- **How long does it take for Cytotec to work to protect my stomach?**

When taken as prescribed (four times daily), Cytotec begins to exert its protective effect on the stomach lining almost immediately. However, it is a preventive therapy, meaning it works to stop ulcers from forming over time while you take NSAIDs. It does not provide instant relief from existing stomach pain or treat an active ulcer.

Other Details

Additional Information Storage and Handling Store Cytotec tablets at room temperature between 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F), in a tightly closed container, and protect from moisture. Keep out of reach of children and pets. Do not flush medications down the toilet or pour them into a drain unless instructed to do so.

Historical Context Misoprostol was initially developed and approved solely for the prevention of NSAID-induced gastric ulcers. Its effect on the uterus was discovered as a side effect. This led to its studied and now established off-label use in obstetrics and gynecology, which is now a standard part of medical practice in specific clinical situations, always under professional supervision.

Reporting Side Effects If you experience a side effect, especially a serious one, report it to your doctor. You can also report adverse drug events directly to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) at 1-800-FDA-1088 or online at www.fda.gov/medwatch. Reporting helps health authorities monitor drug safety.

References

References and Medical Sources The information on this page is compiled from reputable medical sources and prescribing information. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Cytotec (misoprostol) Prescribing Information with Boxed Warning. [Revised 2018].

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