Pharmacology

النادي الطب

Subject :

Lec no :

Done By :

وقارب زريي علااً







| ليطمئن قلبُك ♥. ونحن الميّتون، وأهل غزّة الأحياء | "مات من نجا نجا من مات" •الشّهادة خيرٌ من الانغماس بهذه الدّنيا |
|---|--|
| 9 17 | ⊙ 284 6:12 AM |
| لَيطمئن قلبُك ♥. لفُنَا متوتُ النّبِيِّ يَهُزُّنا لا تَبرَحُوا | سَنَطَلُ فِي جَبَلِ الرُّمَاةِ وَ خَا |
| 13 | |

Definition > type + factors - calculation

BIOTRANSFORMATION

(Metabolism) → Process 3

- **These are:** the chemical changes that occur to drugs after absorption until excretion.
- Drug metabolism occurs mainly in the liver, also in other organs, e.g. intestinal lumen or wall, lung, plasma, skin and kidney. (2)
- The aim of drug metabolism is the conversion of the lipophilic drug to a more polar (hydrophilic, ionized) metabolite which is easily excreted in urine.
- The hydrophilic drugs usually do not undergo metabolism and secreted unchanged in urine
 - Types of Biotransformation Reactions

<u>Phase I</u> (Non-Synthetic)

- Phase I reactions include: oxidation reduction hydrolysis.
- The most important reaction is oxidation by cytochrome P450 • enzyme system.
- Phase I reactions result in unmasking of a polar group (-OH, -SH, or - NH_2) \rightarrow an ionized metabolite that can be easily excreted.

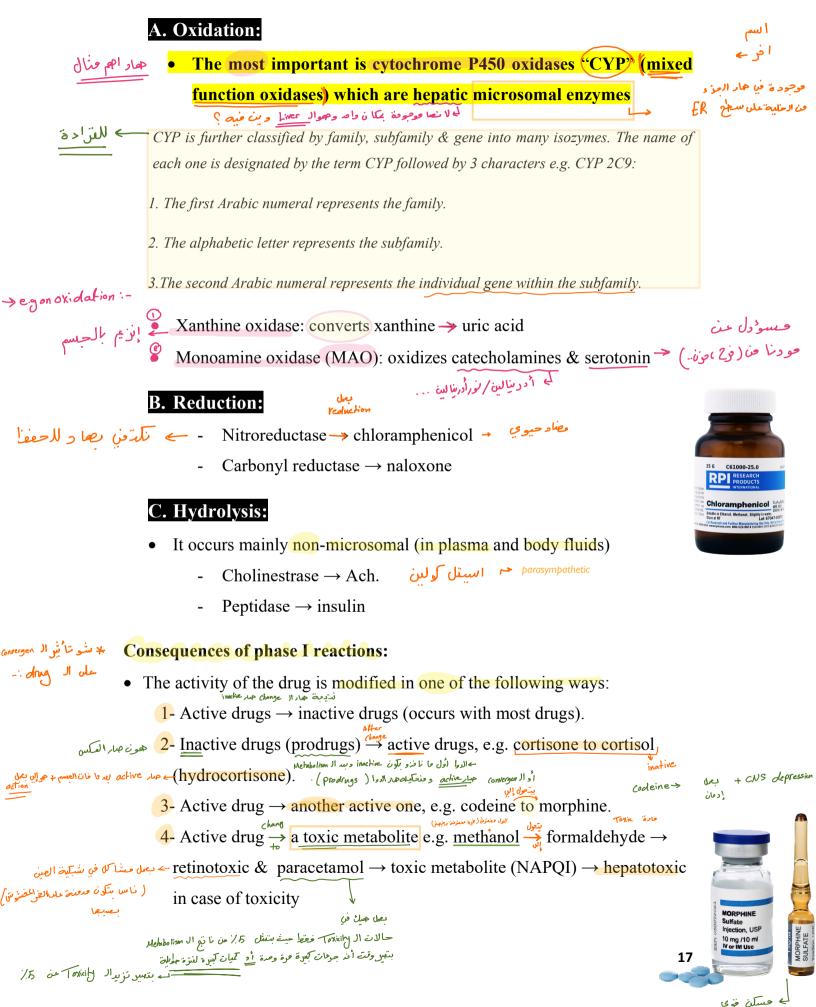
<u>Phase II</u> (Synthetic)

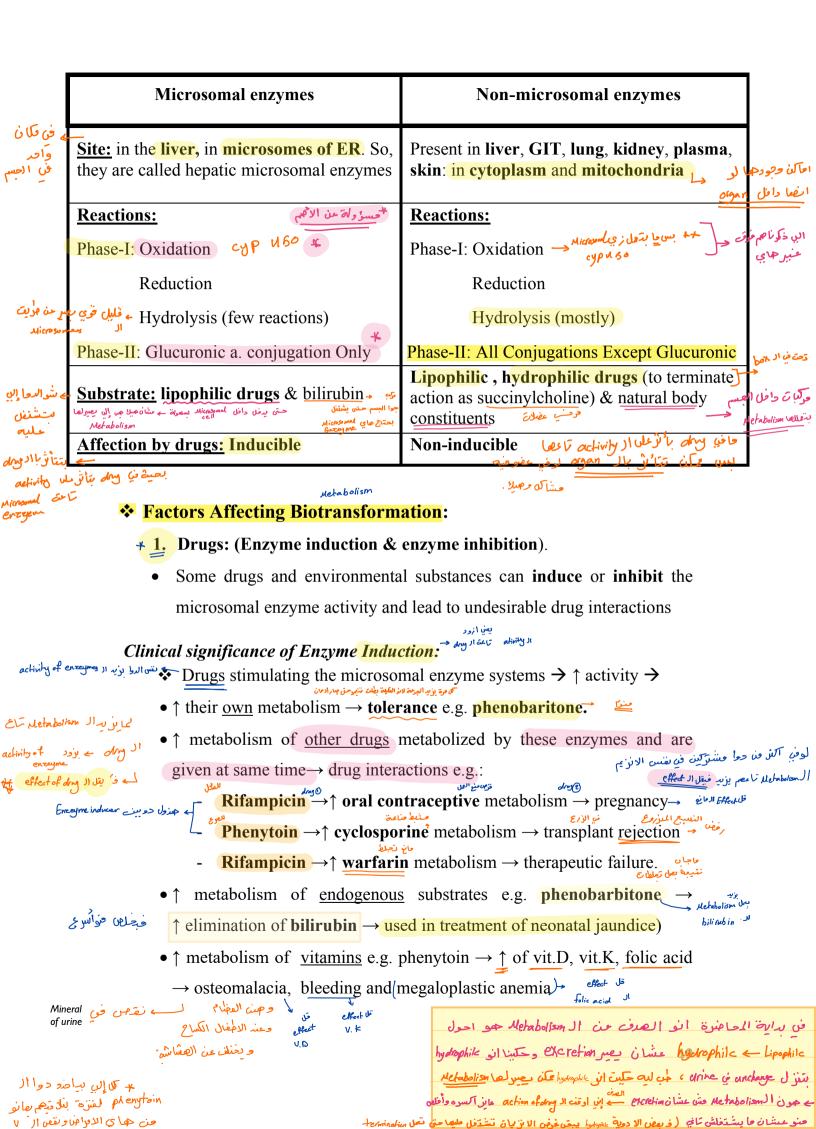
اعواد إلى مصنعها الحسم له • An endogenous substrate, (e.g. glucuronic acid, glycine, glutathione, معادة الجسم بكونها د بروح را بطعا مع ال Metabolite drug or its metabolite \xrightarrow{result} nontoxic highly polar, rapidly eliminated مالتالن conjugates.

★● The most important is conjugated with glucuronic acid.

glucuronidation

Phase I reactions





 حجودها وقف الدوا • Enzyme induction is reversible. It occurs over a few days-months and حسب الروا passes off over 2-3 weeks after withdrawal of the inducer.

Clinical significance of Enzyme Inhibition:

• Drugs inhibiting the microsomal enzyme systems $\rightarrow \downarrow$ activity \rightarrow

- \downarrow their own metabolism $\rightarrow \uparrow$ drug level.
- \downarrow metabolism of other drugs metabolized by these enzymes \rightarrow drug • interactions e.g.:
 - **Ciprofloxacin** $\rightarrow \downarrow$ warfarin metabolism \rightarrow bleeding
 - **Cimetidine** $\rightarrow \downarrow$ **carbamazepine** metabolism \rightarrow toxicity
- It occurs faster than enzyme induction.

Examples of Enzyme Inhibitors

Cimetidine- chloramphenicol - ciprofloxacin- erythromycin - ketocenazol -

 \bigcirc (**F**) estrogen, progesterone, contraceptive pills.

- 2. Pathological factors which affect hepatic activity e.g. liver failure starvation, cancer $\rightarrow \downarrow$ activity of HME \rightarrow need to adjust dose.
- 3. Pharmacogenetic variations in metabolizing enzymes e.g. slow & fast acetylators (see pharmacogenetics).
- **4. Hepatic blood flow:** drugs \downarrow hepatic blood flow $\rightarrow \downarrow$ drug matabolism
- **5.** Age: \downarrow enzymatic activity in extremities of age
 - Premature babies have \downarrow conjugate of chloramphenicol \rightarrow fatal • gray baby syndrome.

6. Sex: female sex hormones are HME inhibitors \rightarrow receive lower doses than male.