



Pharmacology

Subject :

Lec no : 14

Done By : Raneem Azzam

وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

تجدون في guidance المادة الفارما على موقع النادي :

للوصل الى guidance الفارما و تفاريغ
المادة كاملة :

The screenshot shows a website with a navigation menu at the top: GUIDANCE, SLIDES, NOTES, RECORDS. The main content area is titled 'GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY (علم الأدوية العام)'. Below the title, there are several sections with red arrows pointing to them from external text:

- PHARMA LECTURES**: Annotated with 'شرح دكتور شريف و دكتور طارق للمادة'.
- FOUDA GENERAL PRINCIPLES**: Annotated with 'شرح فودة لمادة المييد'.
- FOUDA ANTIMICROBIAL CHEMOTHERAPY**: Annotated with 'شرح فودة لمادة الفايبل'.
- ATHAR NOTES**: Annotated with 'تفاريغ دفعة اتر جداااا قوية ، خاصة مادة الفايبل لانها بتحتاج تفاريغ كثير ، و برضه تفاريغ جيبة بدفعة وريد قوية'.
- EXTERNAL SOURCES**: Annotated with 'جداول رح تساعدكم كتبيبيبيبي بحفظ الأدوية بمادة الفايبل'.
- QUIZZES AND TEST BANKS**: Annotated with 'كويزات الدكاترة'.



كل اعمال الفريق العلمي تنشر على قناة
التيليجرام



Every Drug Interaction is Harmful ?????

NO

- Several drug interactions are deliberately employed in therapeutics, e.g.
 - **ACE inhibitors + diuretics** to treat hypertension or
 - **Sulfamethoxazole + Trimethoprim** to treat bacterial infection or
 - **Furosemide + amiloride** to prevent hypokalaemia.

Drug interactions

- It is the modification of the effect of one drug (the object drug) by the prior or concomitant administration of another.

*بيحصل تعديل او تغير لل action of drug الي انا اخدتو
دلوقتي بيحصل تأثير عليه by prior (حاجة ماشية عليها قبل
كدا، ماشية عليها فترة) أو اخدت معها حاجة دولقتي

* يعني انا اخدت دوا معلقتي ← في أدوية روح تأثير عليه من سوا اخدت دوا معها في نفس
التوقيت
أو باخذها من قبل

Consequences of drug interactions

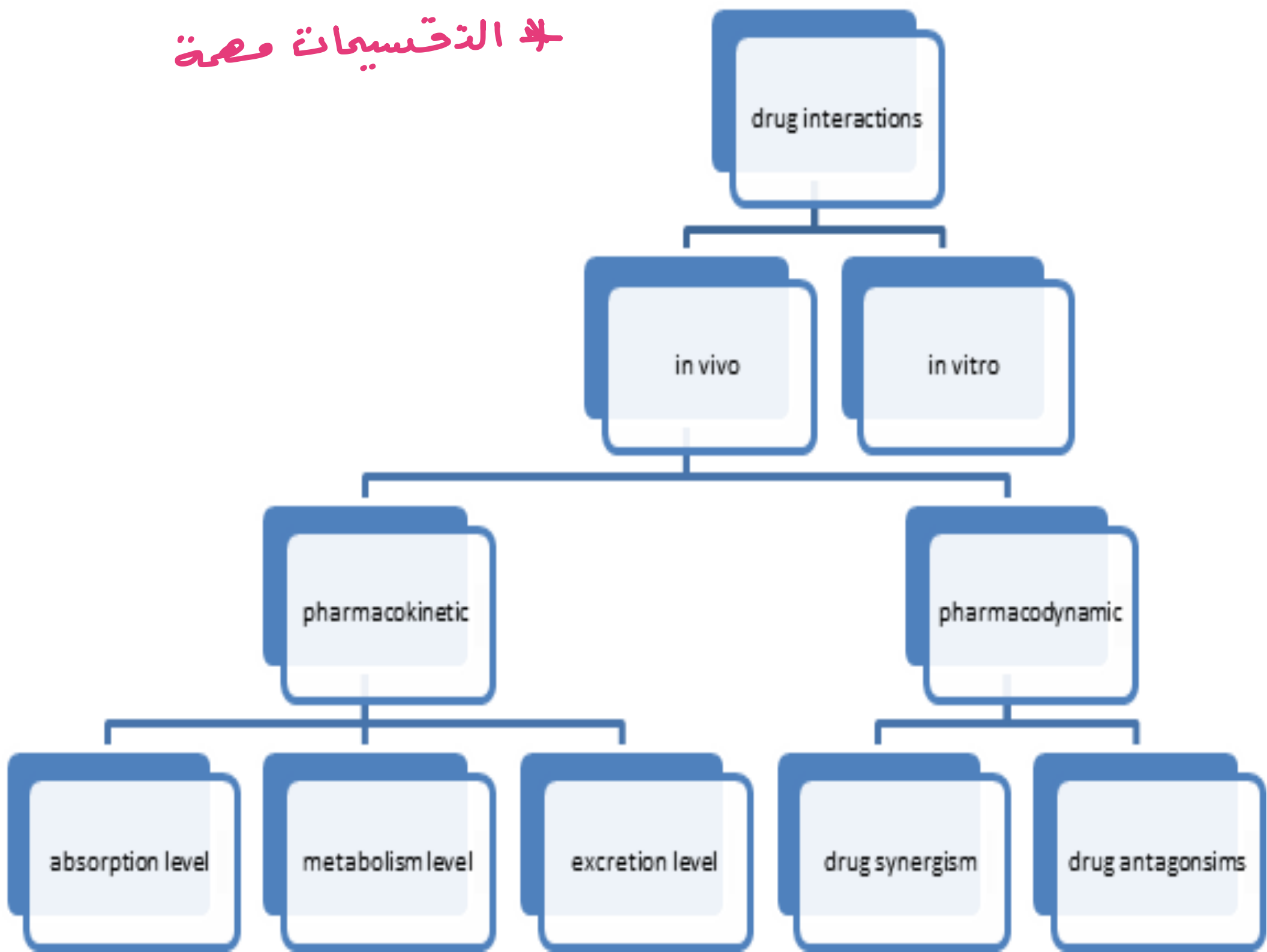
- 1) **Loss of therapeutic effect** → ما حالك انو ببعاد دوا عن قبل
مثلا
- 2) **Toxicity** → ممكن انك تكون معزول
ممكن المريض بياخذ ادوية وما حالك
فصل عنو
Toxicity
- 3) **Unexpected increase in pharmacological activity** → حده increase في effect
اد دوا
- 4) **Beneficial effects** e.g (additive & potentiation (intended) or antagonism (unintended)) → حجات مستفيد منها
مثال اول المحاضرة
- 5) **Chemical or physical interaction**
e.g I.V incompatibility in fluid or syringes mixture.

صار عدم توافق اثناء التحضير او خلطت دوائين مع بعض في
سرنجة وحدة حصل من وراها (chemical or physical interaction)
غيرت خصائص الدوا خالص *ما بئالوش لزمة * لانو
غالبا صارلو loss effect

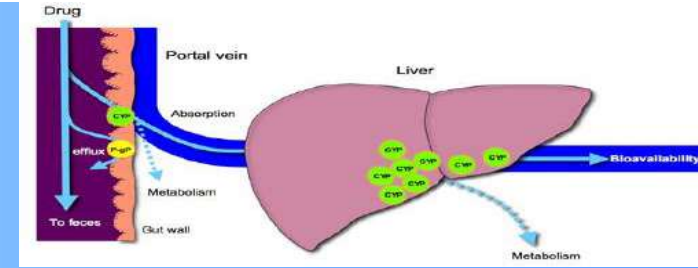
MECHANISM OF DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Drug interactions can be broadly divided into
 - **Pharmaceutical Interaction** → جاي بتغير اثناء تحضير الدواء
 - During dosage form preparation or at time of administrations.
 - Dissolving the drug in solvent,
 - Mixing drugs in powder, solution or injection forms.
 - **Pharmacokinetic (ADME)** → بتغير على مستواها
 - Absorption (Complex or Chelate formation, Altered stomach pH, Ionization, GIT motility, First Pass Metabolism)
 - Distribution (Protein binding)
 - Metabolism (Enzyme induction/inhibition)
 - Excretion (Altered pH, Ionization, Entero-hepatic recirculation)
 - **Pharmacodynamic (At receptor or tissue level)**

التقسيمات مهمة



ABSORPTION



- **Insoluble and poorly absorbed complexes in the gut**

- Example:-

- Tetracyclines and calcium/iron salts.

كيفية تجنب مشكلة ←

- Minimized by administering the two drugs with a **gap of 2-3 hours.**

بتصل بين فترة الأكل وأخذ الدواء

- **Alteration in Entero-hepatic recirculation**

- Antibiotics like Tetracyclines (Broad Spectrum) markedly **reduce (gut flora)** that normally deconjugates oral contraceptive steroids secreted in the bile as glucuronides and permits their **Entero-hepatic recirculation. Contraceptive failure** when concurrent use of antibiotics due to lowering of the contraceptive blood levels.

بكتيريا صديقة

النا موجودة في

intestine

gut flora ← كانت تعيدها من الـ Liver ← بس بعد ما قللتها او (حوتتها)

بطل حد يعيدها (

هسا شو الاشياء الي ممكن تاثر على ال absorption ؟
(اذا اخذت دوا واكلت معو حاجة (في بعض الادوية بس
تاكل معها ايشي بتعمل drug interactions اسمها
(drug food interactions

antibiotic

- Tetracyclines and calcium/iron salts

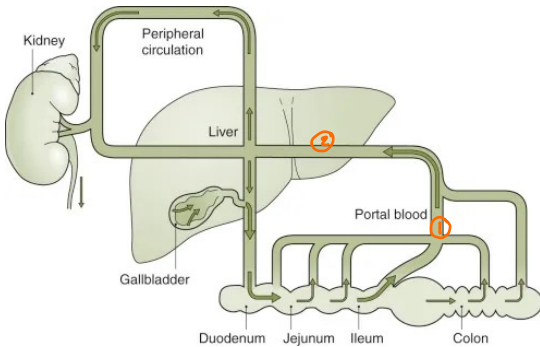
ل
زي

اللي صار المريض اخذ tetracycline و شرب بعدها كوباية لبن ←
ف شو صار الكالسيوم عمل مع ال tetracycline (insoluble complex)

ل و صبي حاجة ل not absorbed

زي تا نك
ما اخذت
الدوا

المريض بعد ما اخذ الدوا ومعاه اللبن او بلع
الدوا فيه حتى ، يخبروك انو ما جاب معاه
نتيجة ولسا حرارته عالية مثلا هيك



ال gut flora شو بتعمل ← بتتعامل مع بعض الادوية زي اقراص منع الحمل بتعملها deconjugation (مع انو
احنا عارفين حتى ال drug يصيرلو metabolism لازم يصيرلو conjugation)، طب ليه ؟ عشان تحميها من
ال acid الي واقف (entrop hepatic recirculation)، بتحكيها متخافيش لازم نكسر في المكان ده حتى
نحميكي

دوا ال tetracycline بس تاخو المرأة الي بتاخذ مانع حمل بقلل ال gut flora ← بتعدي الحبوب وما تلاقي
الي يحميها ف تفضل conjunction ترجع على ال liver تتكسر ← فهون صار عنا tetracycline
interactions with contraceptive ← ف بالنهاية تيجي بعد فترة تحكيك انا pregnant

a) **Altered intestinal bacterial flora** ; *in CVS*

EX., 40% or more of the administered **digoxin** dose is metabolised by the intestinal flora.

Antibiotics kill a large number of the normal flora of the intestine



Increase digoxin conc. and increase its toxicity

في Lec 9 بتقينا في Toxicity

b) Complexation or chelation; →

بس بتفترنا في drug interaction

8) Drugs Acting Chemically:

a. Neutralization: Antacids neutralize HCl in gastric juice.
 - Potassium sulfate basic, +ve for toxicity of heparin (acidic, -ve)

b. Chelation: is the capacity of organic compounds to form complexes with metals (chelates). The chelate may become more water-soluble and easily excreted. It is useful in treatment of heavy metal poisoning e.g. (EDTA) for lead & calcium. Deferrioxamine for iron.

Drugs Acting Chemically: **الكيمياء** **إلى يصنع الدواء**
الذات
أما مفعولها السامة ويقتل كيميائيا حتى كيميائي

علاجه العقاقير له

ب) **شيكات** **شيكات** **شيكات**

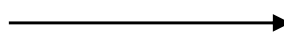
عندها كمان في عملية كيميائية الجسم مع جزيئات الدواء
 مفعولها السامة من عندي (antacids) يوزع وبتشيل
 ال (antacids) من (antacids) كمان ارتبطوا على
 chelation سميانه complex

حايكنا
عندو
فوق

EX1., Tetracycline interacts with iron preparations

or

Milk (Ca²⁺)



Unabsorbable complex

ملهاش لزفة و بتفترج خارج الجسم

Ex2., Antacid (aluminum or magnesium) hydroxide



Decrease absorption of ciprofloxacin by 85% due to chelation

التمكن إلى بصيرفيه absorption

c) Drug-induced mucosal damage.

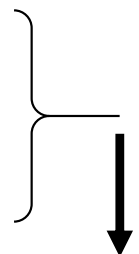
مريض اخذ دوا يستخدم في cancer treatment ،طب
شو عمل هاد الدوا؟ عمل mucosal damage (اللي هو
مكان ما بصير absorption) فخربلي مكان الامتصاص
بطل نافع، هيك الدوا خلص not absorbed

Antineoplastic agents



medications used to treat cancer

e.g., cyclophosphamide } بس
vincristine
procarbazine



بس ياخذوا المريض ما بجيب نتيجة
لانو بيافه دوا تاني خوب الطريف

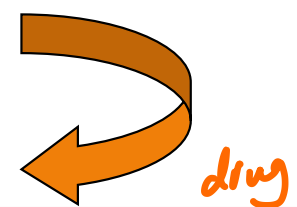
إلى بصير absorption (mucosal) إلى رح يفوتو ل circulation

Inhibit absorption of several drugs eg., digoxin

d) Altered motility

a drug that is effective against vomiting and nausea

Metoclopramide (antiemetic)



Increase absorption of cyclosporine due to the increase of stomach emptying time
الدوا بيقتد فترة طويلة مشان هيك بزير absorption

Increase the toxicity of cyclosporine



DISTRIBUTION ↗

- **Primarily due to displacement** of one drug from its binding sites on plasma proteins by another drug.
- Drugs highly bound to plasma proteins that **have a relatively small volume of distribution** like oral anticoagulants, are **particularly liable to displacement interactions**.
- The drug which is in unbound form is active while portion which is in bound form works as temporary storage.
- When the drug is displaced by the other drug or chemical **the unbound form of the active drug becomes more leading to toxic level in the blood and presenting as toxicity.** ✖✖

لا زيو صابر free

هون صارت
المشكلة

مشان هيك خليك واعى ب وصف الدوا اللي عندهم chronic disease ،، لانو فيه شغلات بسيطة زي الصداع مثلا وياخد الدوا بدون ما اعرف اذا بعمل interactions مع دواه الى بياخدو او لا

e) Displaced protein binding

It depends on the affinity of the drug to plasma protein.
The most likely bound drugs is capable to displace others.
The free drug is increased by displacement by another drug with higher affinity.

Phenytoin is a highly bound to plasma protein (90%),
and warfarin (99%)

بس ١٪ free وهو اللي بعمل

therapeutic effect

Drugs that displace these agents are

Aspirin

Sulfonamides

warfarin

لوزادته النسبة

عن ١٪ بعمل

bleeding

يعني واحد ماشي على دوا ال warfarin ويصيبو صداع يحكيلو واحد خد aspirin، شو رح يصير؟ رح يجي الاسبرين ويزق ال warfarin من مكانو في البلازما بروتين و تصير نسبة ال free منو كثيرة فتعمل bleeding

(Metabolism) → CP 450 أول ما يخطر لك

SOME IMPORTANT INHIBITORS OF METABOLISM OF MULTIPLE DRUGS:

- ~~Macrolide~~ antibiotics,
- Azole antifungals,
- Chloramphenicol,
- ~~Omeprazole~~, SSRIs,
- HIV -protease inhibitors,
- Cimetidine,
- ~~Quinolones~~ (Ciprofloxacin)
- Metronidazole. *Algayl*

Cp450

هو انزيم يكسر الدوا بس شو يشبه الناس الي كلمة بتوديه وكلمة بتجييهم وهاد الانزيم زيهم بحيث (في ادوية بتروح بتحفزها كثير وكثير وبتكسرهما وبزيادة ، وفي ادوية بتنيمها خالص لدرجة ما تخليها تادي التفسير بالشكل المطلوب

أدوية (inh ، ind) بغيره على Affinity تاع ال drug مع
الانزيم CP 450 ← ومنه بتأثر يا (بتعزير / تشبيهاً)

بافد (therapeutic doses) خارج يعر Metabolism

في الشكل المتأف فيه فرح يعر

Toxicity

f) Altered metabolism

The effect of one drug on the metabolism of the other is well documented. The liver is the major site of drug metabolism but other organs can also do e.g., WBC, skin, lung, and GIT.

CYP450 family is the major metabolizing enzyme in phase I (oxidation process).

Therefore, the effect of drugs on the rate of metabolism of others can involve the following examples.

Eg., Enzyme inhibition;

- ❖ It is the decrease of the rate of metabolism of a drug by another one .
- ❖ This will lead to the increase of the concentration of the target drug and leading to the increase of its toxicity .

✦ ✦ ❖ Inhibition of the enzyme may be due to the competition on its binding sites.

ما حكمه عنو



When an enzyme **inducer** (e.g. **carbamazepine**) is administered with an **inhibitor** (**verapamil**)


The effect of the inhibitor will be predominant

غالب

مثال مهم

Ex., Erythromycin inhibit metabolism of (astemazole and terfenadine) an antihistamine

anti biotic



**Increase the serum conc.
of the antihistaminic leading to
* increasing the life threatening
cardiotoxicity ***

IMPORTANT MICROSOMAL ENZYME

INDUCERS (RBC)

مجموعة من الادوية
بتزجج وتتوزد activity

- ~~Barbiturates,~~
- ~~Phenytoin~~
- Carbamazepine
- Rifampin
- Cigarette smoking
- Chronic alcoholism

للي برخن

للي بشرب كحول

of Metabolism ← فعل break اعاد
Enzyme
عن الطبيعي

فبضل جزء بسبب عن الدوا ضرره

انو يعالج فالنتيجة (loss of)
therapeutic
effect

يعني لما واحد مدخن يصيبو صداع وياخذ دوا للصداع وما يجيب مفعول ،
فيصير يحكي الدوا مش نافع وهو الغلط منو لانو جسمو بكسر بالدوا
بسرعة ومش عم يستفيد منو

وحدة عندها TB وبتاخذ مانع وتيجي بعد فترة تلاقي حالها pregnant ،
ليهههه؟ لانه Rifampicin عبارة عن inducer بزود الكسر ف يبطل المفعول

- Contraceptive failure and loss of therapeutic effect of many other drugs have occurred due to enzyme induction (Patient taking Rifampicin)
- ~~Toxic dose of paracetamol is lower in chronic alcoholics and in those on enzyme inducing medication, because one of the metabolites of paracetamol is responsible for its overdose hepatotoxicity~~

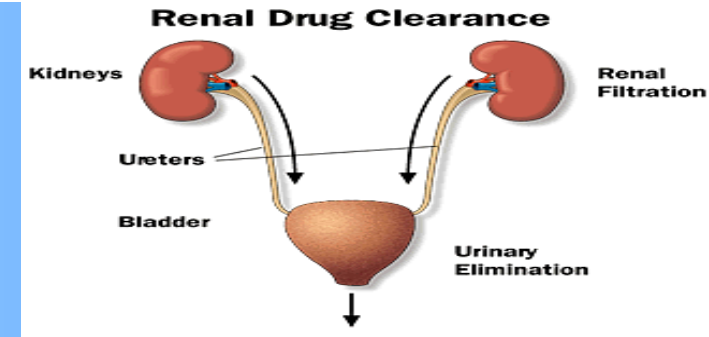
هي بالاساس inh بتعمل بس لانو في دوا قاعد بكسر فيها ف ما بتلحق تعطي مفعولها وتعمل تثبيط للانزيم

Contraceptive

في معاضرة
دكتور شريف

Clinical significance of Enzyme Induction:
• Drugs stimulating the microsomal enzyme systems → ↑ activity →
• ↑ their own metabolism → tolerance e.g. phenobaritone.
• ↑ metabolism of other drugs metabolized by these enzymes and are given at same time → drug interactions e.g.:
- Rifampicin → ↑ oral contraceptive metabolism → pregnancy
- Phenytoin → ↑ cyclosporine metabolism → transplant rejection
- Rifampicin → ↑ warfarin metabolism → therapeutic failure

(EXCRETION) ← بيحصل على كل يفتين :-



- Interaction involving excretion are important mostly in case of **drugs actively secreted by tubular transport mechanisms**. The alteration of urinary pH alters the process of reabsorption of the drug leading to increase or decrease excretion.
- **Probenecid inhibits tubular secretion of penicillins and cephalosporins**.
- Alkalinization of urine increases the excretion of barbiturates

حاجة chemical

يعني يا اما تمسك في transport يمنع ال excretion لدوا ده ، او يزود ال excretion لدوا ده

او بتاخذ حاجة ما بتبفاش drug ، بتكون chemical بتعمل alteration of urinary pH

Renal excretion:

•Active tubular secretion

It occurs in the proximal tubules.

The drug combines with a specific protein to pass through the proximal tubules.

When a drug has a competitive reactivity to the protein that is responsible for active transport of another drug .This will reduce such a drug excretion increasing its con. and hence its toxicity.

Competition
على مستوى ال transport يعملو ال ٢ prevent لل excretion فتصير عنا
toxicity

طب هل هي بتفيدني؟ نعم مرات بتفيدني عن طريق انها بتعمل prolonged of drug action

EX., Probenecid

→ Decreases tubular secretion of
methotrexate.

PHARMACODYNAMIC INTERACTIONS

له عمل في مستوى الـ receptors

- These interactions derive from modification of the action of one drug at the target site by another drug, independent of a change in its concentration.
له مستقل doses
- This may result in an enhanced response (synergism), an attenuated response (antagonism) or an abnormal response.

لا في معاظرة
شر حسم *

PHARMACODYNAMIC INTERACTIONS

• **1-Addition or summation** : the resultant action is the algebraic sum of the individual actions of the two drugs combined. In such case only half the normal dose of each drug is required to produce the desired effect. e.g. histamine and ACH on B.P. => $1 + 1 = 2$

بعض
نصف
الجرعة
تأخذت كل واحد

• **2-Synergism**: both drugs are biologically active, but when combined, the net effect is more than the sum of their individual effects e.g. $1 + 1 = 3$ sulphonamide and trimethoprim.

بس اعطى
معاه
ار
بعض
شغل رافع

• **3-Potentialiation**: this occurs when one drug has no apparent action on one system but increase the effect of another drug on that system. e.g. barbiturates potentiate the analgesic effect of salicylates. $1 + 0 = 2$

PHARMACODYNAMIC INTERACTIONS

- **4-Antagonism**: this occurs when drugs with opposing actions are given simultaneously it may be:
 - Physiological antagonism: drugs with opposing actions on the same physiological system e.g. histamine and adrenaline.
 - Chemical antagonism : one drug reacts chemically with an active drug to form an inactive compound e.g. heparin and protamine sulphate.
 - Pharmacological antagonism:
 - **Competitive antagonism**:
 - Reversible e.g. atropine and Ach.
 - Irreversible e.g. noradrenaline and phenoxybenzamine .
 - **Non competitive antagonism** e.g. acetyl choline and hexamethonium or D-tubocurarine on autonomic ganglia.

هون ما ذكرت مثالها

- Excessive fall in BP and fainting due to concurrent administration of α_1 adrenergic blockers, vasodilators, ACE inhibitors. →

حذركم أكثر عنو
في معاينة ١٥

- Increased risk of bleeding due to concurrent use of antiplatelet drugs (aspirin, clopidogrel) with anticoagulants (warfarin).

DRUG INTERACTIONS BEFORE ADMINISTRATION

- Certain drugs react with each other and get inactivated if their solutions are mixed before administration. ↴

مرات کو خلطت اکثر من دوا مع بعض ← النتيجة ← يصي drug interaction

- In practice situations, these in vitro interactions occur when injectable drugs are mixed in the same syringe or infusion bottle.

Some examples are:

- Penicillin G or ampicillin mixed with gentamicin or another aminoglycoside antibiotic. → زِي خَلط مجموعة antibiotic مع بعضه (ما ينفع طبياً)
- Heparin when mixed with penicillin gentamicin/hydrocortisone.



+ “ It is prudent to consider the possibility of drug interaction whenever two or more drugs are prescribed to a patient, or any drug is added to what the patient is already taking” +

DRUG INTERACTIONS MAY BE ANTAGONISTIC

* من الجدول ا حفظو المثال الأول و الأخير .

PRIMARY DRUG	INTERACTS WITH	RESULTING IN
SALBUTAMOL	-PROPRANOLOL	ANTIAGONISM OF BRONCHODILATION
ANTIHYPER-TENSIVES	-NSAIDS	ANTAGONISM OF HYPOTENSIVE EFFECT (Na ⁺ - RETENTION)
	- SELECTIVE COX 2 INHIBITORS	NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON Na
SULPHONAMIDES	-L. ANAETHETICS -(PABA)	ANTAGONISM OF ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS
WARFARIN	OESTROGENS	WARFARIN EFFECT ANTAGONIZED BY INCREASED CLOTTING FACTOR SYNTHESIS
OPIOIDS	NALOXONE	ANTAGONISM

Thanks