



# **PHARMACOKINETICS 3**

#### **Drug Biotransformation (METABOLISM)**

- >The importance of biotransformation is the conversion of unionized drugs to ionized, water soluble metabolite which is easily
- >The liver is the main organ of metabolism but can occur in other organs like lung, kidney and intestine.

#### **Biotransformation reaction**

Phase I

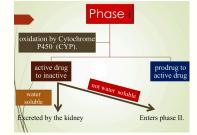
excreted.

Phase II

- oxidation, reduction hydrolysi
- Biosynthetic reactions "conjugation"

### Consequences of drug metabolism

- 1.Convert active drug to inactive metabolite (most drugs)
- 2.Convert inactive prodrug into active drug
- e.g. enalapril enalaprilat (active)
- 3.Convert active drug to active metabolite e.g. codeine morphine.
- 4.Convert drugs to toxic metabolites e.g. Halothane & Paracetamol ---- hepatotoxic epoxides.



# Phase II (biosynthetic) "conjugation" reactions

An endogenous substrate e.g. glucuronic acid, sulfate, glutathione amino acids, or acetate is conjugated with the parent drug or its phase I metabolite.
 This result in formation of water soluble and rapidly eliminated conjugates..

# Oxidation (Cytochrome P450) Renal elimination (Urine) Phases of metabolism Conjugation (Glucuronidation, etc (Glucuronidation, etc (Glucuronidation, etc (Glucuronidation, etc (Glucuronidation, etc (Glucuronidation, etc (Blucuronidation, et

## Factors affecting biotransformation

- 1.Physiological factors :age, Sex.
- 2.Pathological factors :liver cell failure.
- 3.Pharmacogenetic variation in metabolizing enzymes e.g. slow and fast acetylators.
- 4.Enzyme induction & enzyme inhibition.

#### Enzyme induction

\* Many drugs are able to induce (increase activity and number) of microsomal enzymes resulting in increased rate of metabolism of the inducing drug as well as other drugs metabolized by the same microsomal enzymes.

\*\* Some inducing drugs: Phenobarbitone, phenytoin, nicotine, rifampicin, carbamazepine.

فين رايح 🗬 رايح بالسيارة(car)





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#### Consequences of enzyme induction:

- 1. Increase metabolism of the inducing drugs. This leads to tolerance e.g. phenobarbitone.
- 2. Drug interactions:
- □ Rifampicin enhances metabolism of warfarin.
- ☐ Antiepileptics increase the metabolism of each other.
- 3. Prolonged use of enzyme inducers may produce rickets or osteomalacia due to increased metabolism of vitamin D.
- ❖Enzyme induction is reversible. It occurs over few days and passes off over 2 3 weeks after withdrawal of inducer.

#### **Enzyme inhibition**

Many drugs inhibit activity of microsomal enzymes resulting in decreased rate of metabolism of other drugs i.e. potentiate their pharmacological actions. Some enzyme Inhibitor drugs

❖ Erythromycin, Clarithromycin, Cimetidine, Contraceptive pills

## Consequences of enzyme inhibition on metabolized drugs

- 1) Exaggerated pharmacological actions.
- 2) Exaggerated adverse effects.
- 3) Drug interactions.

هَرِّب مرّةً..

ألّا تبحث عن طمأنة قلبك خارج قلبك! ألّا تجلس إلى غيرك لو مرّةً واحدة، أن تتفقّد ماضيك، انتصاراتك البسيطة، الطّقوس التي تُحِبّ، الغايات التي سِرتَ إليها، الأهداف التي حقّقتها، البساطة قبل التّعقيد، الطّفولة قبل الهرم، تنظر للصّور العتيقة، الأوراق القديمة، الدفاتر المهترئة، أعلم أنّ فيها ما قد يُشعل روحك، ويُنزل دمعك، لكنّها تحوي دواةً لعجزك، وسقاةً لقلّة خطاك، ورسالةً أنّ الحياة ماضية، أين خُطاك الآن؟ كيف أنت؟

حين يُدرك الواحد منّا أنّه له أرشيفًا؛ شفيفًا خفيفًا لطيفًا، مليئًا بالمحاولات البسيطة، والذكريات التي لا تُممى، والغايات التي حلُم بها، والمُجاهدات التي كابَدها، والدّمعات التي أنزَلَها، والآلام التي تجاوَزَها، يتَطَبّب ولو قليلًا، ويبدأ ولو عليلًا، يخطو خطوةً طال انتظارها، ونِيّةً لها اعتبارُها، أحيانًا تحتاج لماضٍ تستند إليه، وزمنٍ تتّكئ عليه، وإنجازٍ يُعيدُك لك، وذكرىٰ تُجدّد قلبك.. حمىٰ الله .قلبك

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