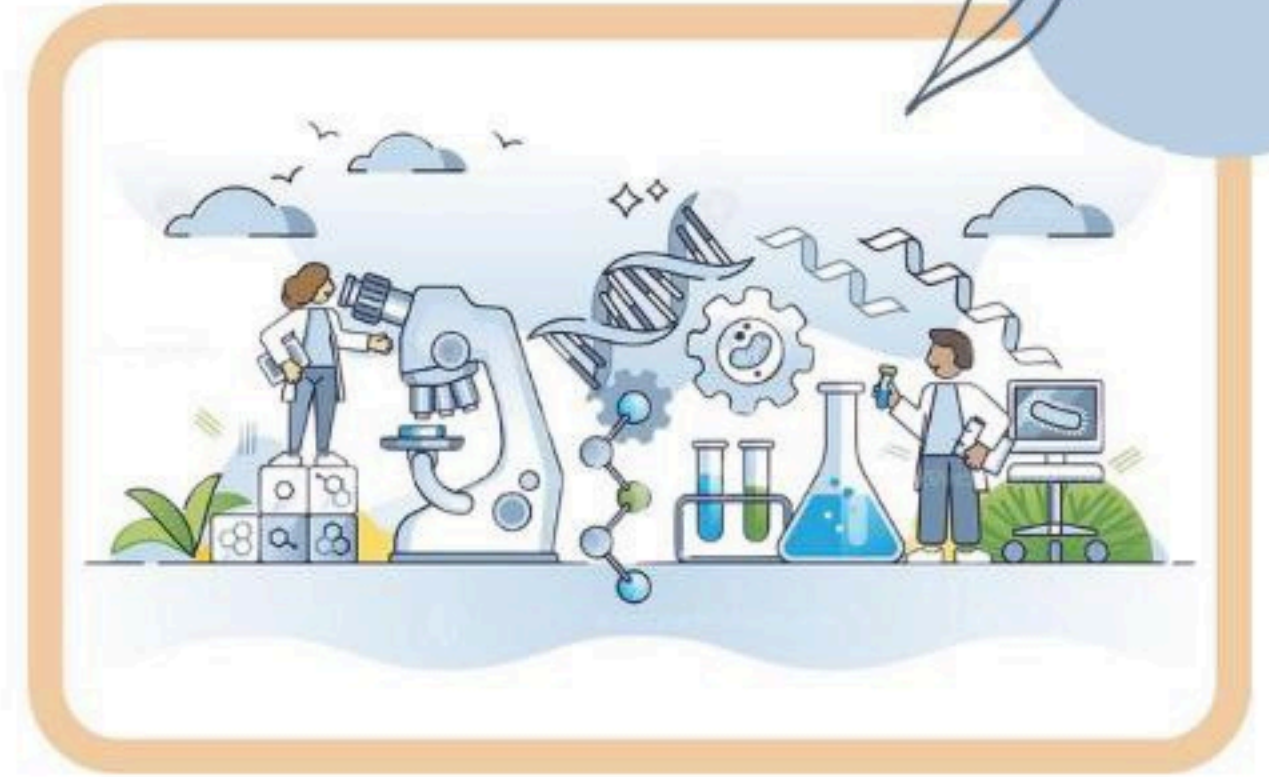


تفريغ ييوفارما

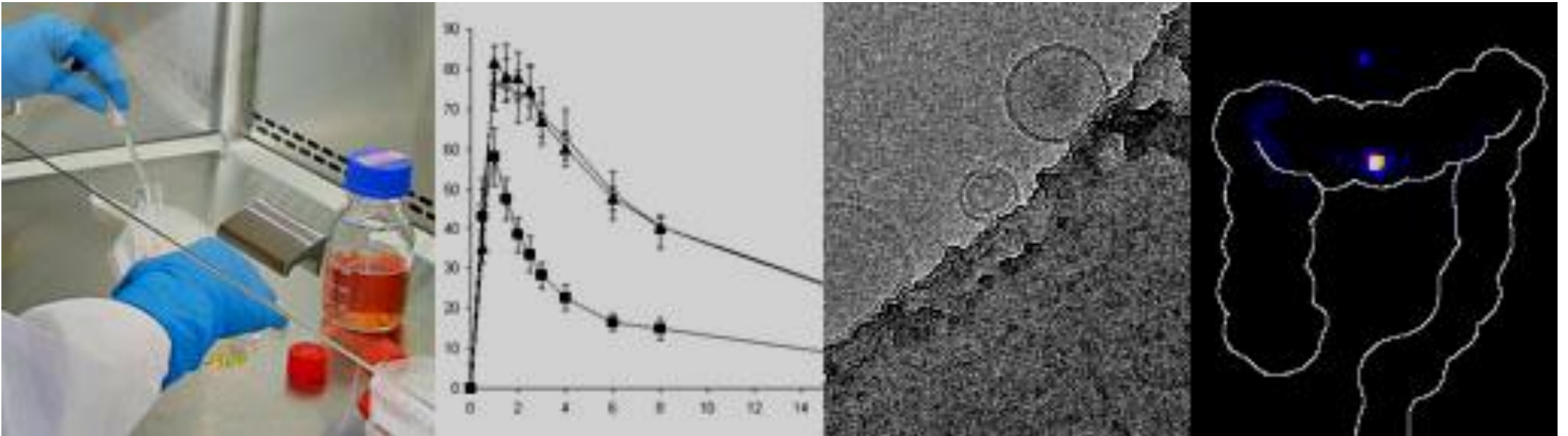
اسم الموضوع: Introduction

إعداد الصيدلاني/ة: Alaa Otoum



Biopharmaceutics

Introduction



Presented by: Dr. Muna Oqal

Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

- **Biopharmaceutics:** the study of how the physicochemical properties of drugs, dosage forms, excipients, and routes of administration affect the rate and extent of the drug absorption.

→ e.g.: stability, solubility, molarity, ---

يعني برى
الدواء ما يخرب وفترة
ملاصحة تكون طويلة
وصحة باغل عليه
الدواء

Thus, biopharmaceutics involves factors that influence the:

1. Protection and stability of the drug within the product
2. The rate of drug release from the product
3. The rate of dissolution of the drug at the absorption site; and
4. The availability of the drug at its site of action.

يعني شبة الدواء كيف
تكون كبيرة وبعدها يتكسر
ويقول لا حياهم اهنر ويجدها
يسير إلها امتصاص

يعتبروا نفس
المعنى

يعتبروا نفس
المعنى

من المعلومات التي لازم
تكون عارفينها في بداية
العادة 8-

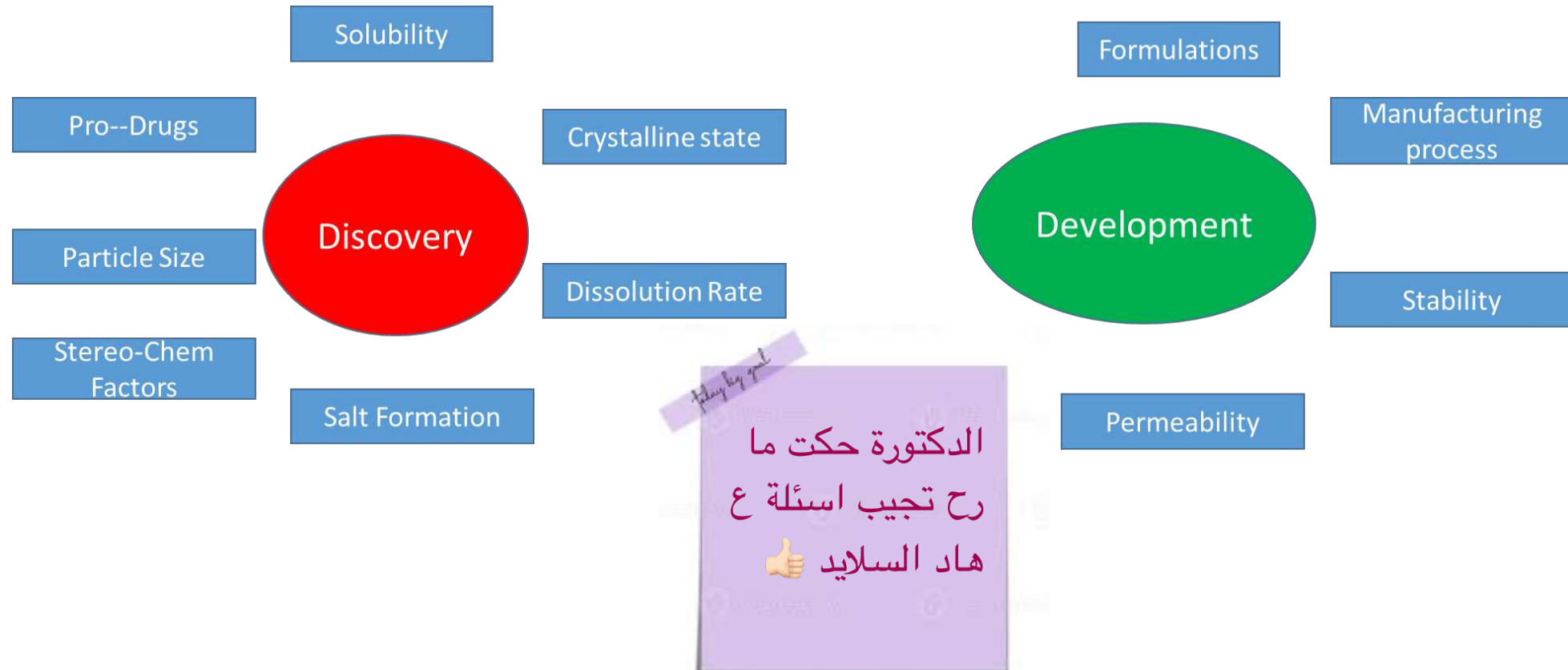
Lipophilic محبة للدهون
hydrophobic كاره للماء

Lipophobic كاره للدهون
hydrophilic محبة للماء

الموقع الذي مفروض يشتغل عليه الدواء

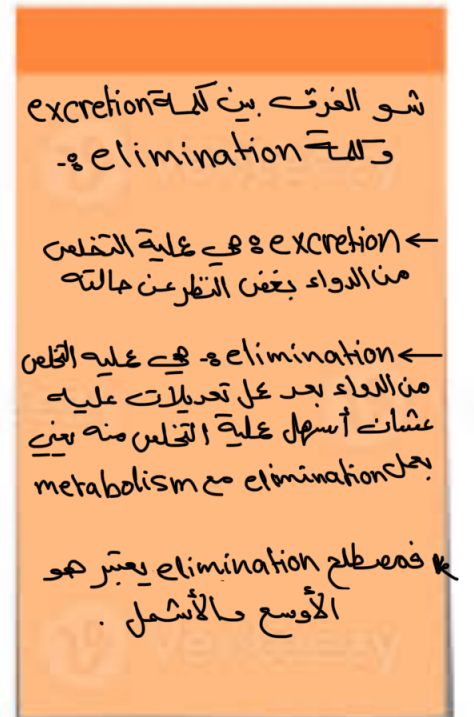
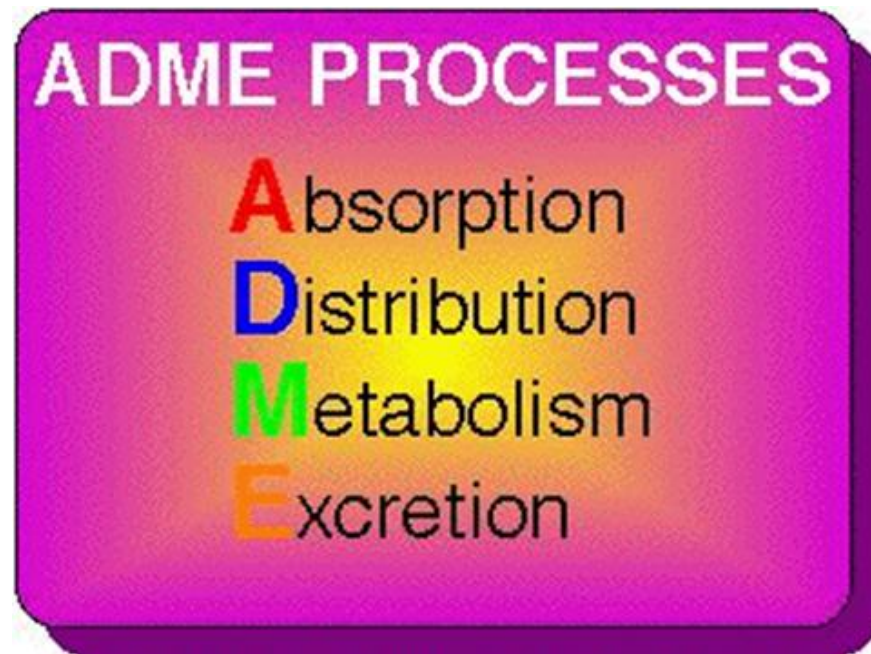
Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

- The Scheme below is demonstrating the importance of biopharmaceutics in the drug discovery and development.



Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

- **ADME**: is an acronym in pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacology for absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion, and describes the disposition of a pharmaceutical compound within an organism.



Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

حركية الدواء

- **Pharmacokinetics (PK)**: The study and characterization of the time course (kinetics) of drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination (ADME).

هو عملية انتقال الدواء من المكان الذي أعطي فيه الدواء للدّم
امتصاص

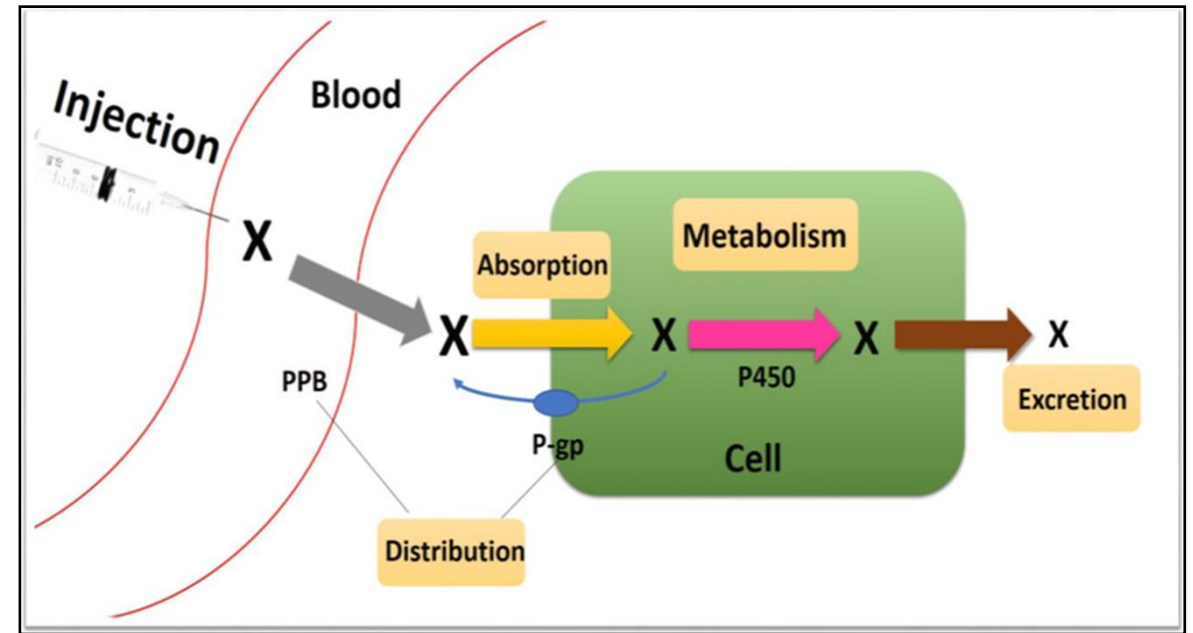
- **Absorption**: is the process of a substance entering the body.

- **Distribution**: is the dispersion of substances throughout the fluids and tissues of the body.

- **Metabolism**: is the irreversible transformation of parent compounds into daughter metabolites.
بعين تحول الدواء إلى مركبات أصغر

- **Excretion**: is the elimination of the substances from the body.

يحدث في أي مكان في
enzymes ولكن العنصر
الأساسي لهذه العملية هو "liver"



Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

• Basic PK considerations

← مقدار الدواء عندئذ في الدم وتركيزه .

➤ **Bioavailability (BA)**: The rate and extent of drug absorption, and Bioavailable dose is expressed as the fraction of an administered dose of a particular drug that reaches the systemic circulation intact (unchanged drug).

← يعني هو عبارة عن جزء من الدواء الذي وصل إلى الدم بكمية الدواء التي أعطيتها .

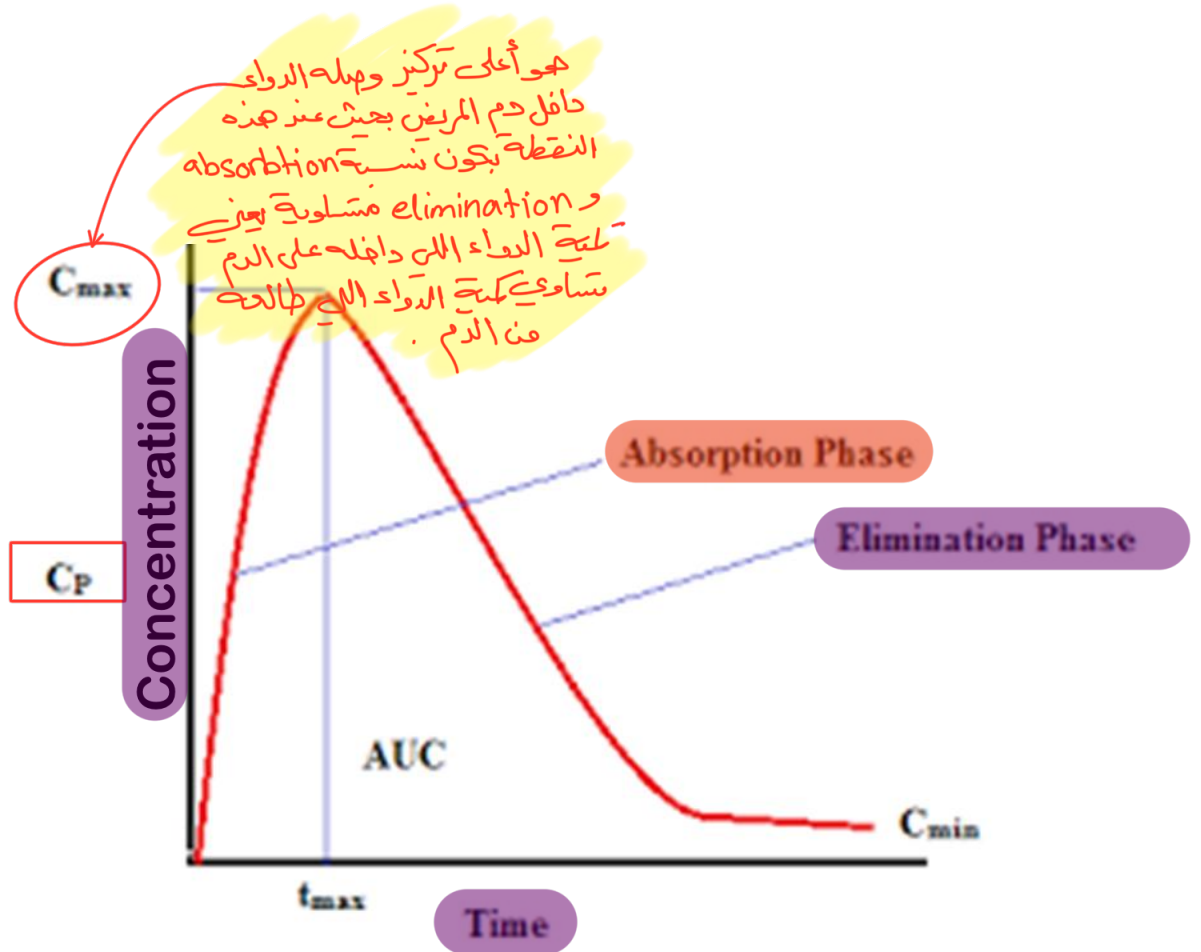
← وصلت في شكل سليم

✓ **For example:** if 100 mg of a drug x is administered orally, and 60 mg of this drug absorbed unchanged, the bioavailability is 0.6 is sixty percent.

Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

➤ Plasma level-time curve:

- ✓ The plasma level-time curve is generated by measuring the drug concentration in plasma samples taken at various time intervals after a drug product is administered.
- ✓ The concentration of drug in each plasma sample is plotted against the corresponding time at which the plasma sample was removed.



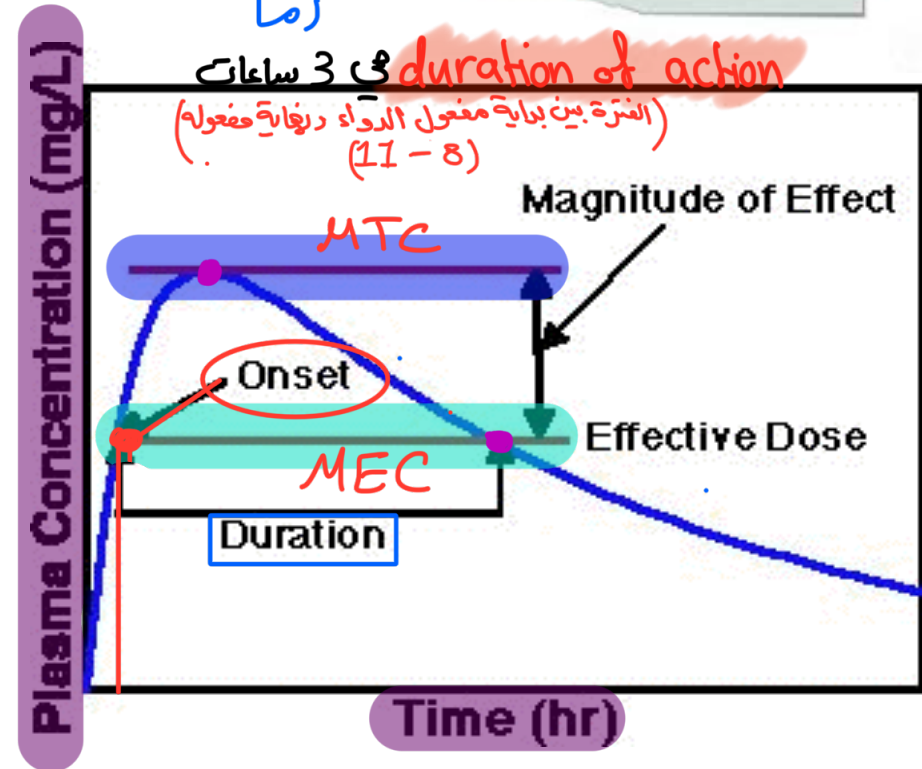
Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

مثال للتوضيح -
لو أننا أخذت دواء
على الساعة 7 و بدأ
تأثيره على الساعة 8 وانتهى
تأثيره على الساعة 11 بهاي
المدة ستكون 1 ساعة
onset time هي 1 ساعة
الفترة بين أخذ الدواء
(7-8) مبداء مفعوله

➤ Drug Product Performance Parameters:

- 1. Minimum effective concentration (MEC):** The minimum concentration of drug needed at the receptors to produce the desired pharmacologic effect.
- 2. Minimum toxic concentration (MTC):** The drug concentration needed to just produce a toxic effect.
- 3. Onset time:** The time required for the drug to reach the MEC. هو الوقت الذي يحتاجه عقار أن يصل
- 4. Duration of action:** The difference between the onset time and the time for the drug to decline back to the MEC.

الفترة التي يكون فيها
الدواء (7-8) مبداء
التأثير العلاجي



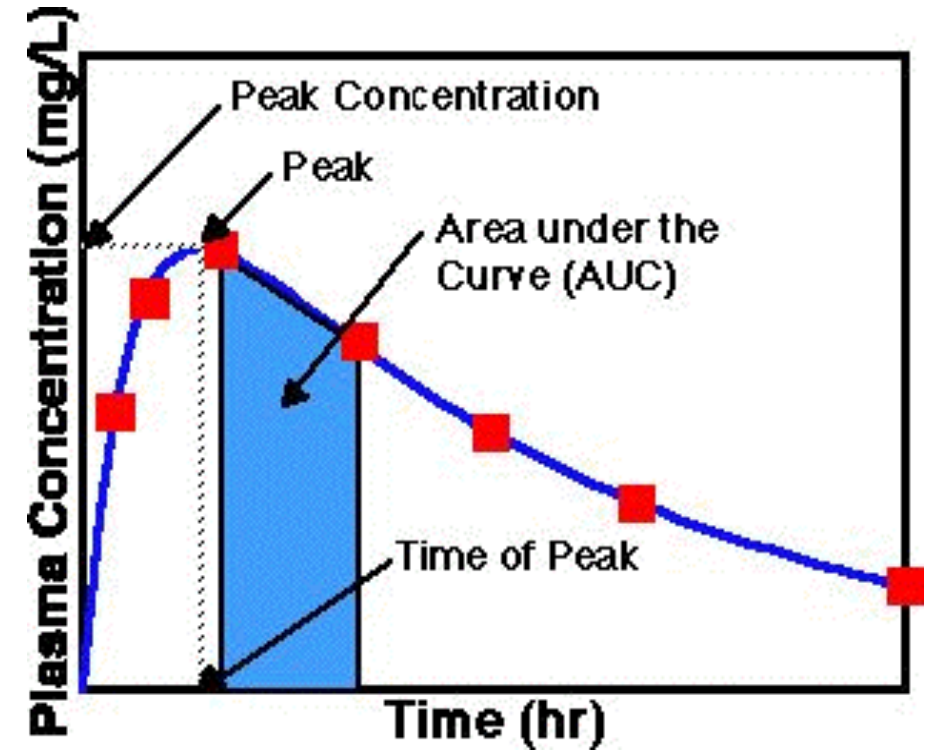
Introduction to Biopharmaceutics

5. The time of peak plasma level: The time of maximum drug concentration in the plasma and is proportional to the rate of drug absorption.

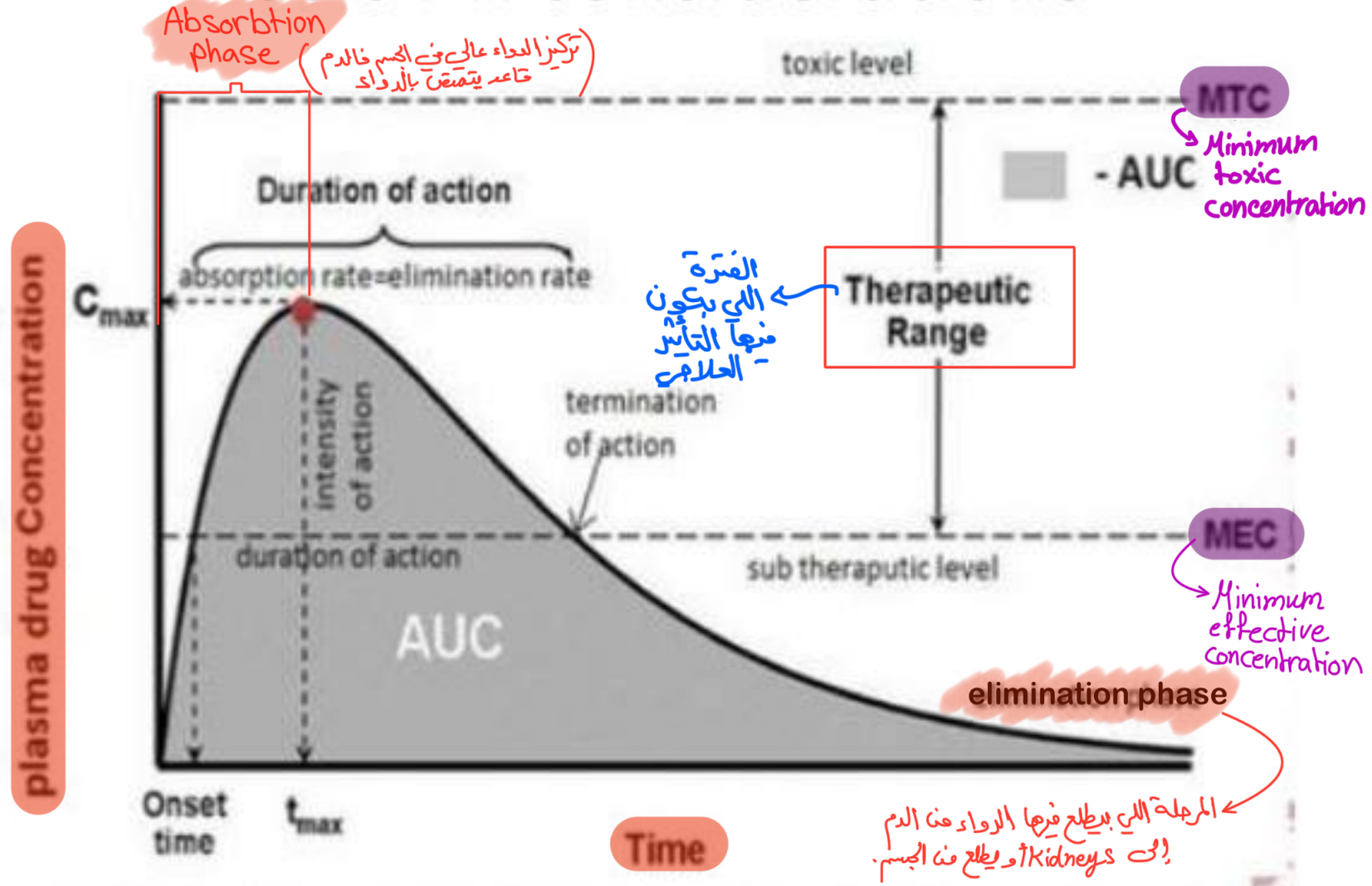
6. The peak plasma level: The maximum drug concentration, usually related to the dose and the rate constants for absorption and elimination of the drug.

المساحة تحت المنحنى.

7. Area under the curve (AUC): It is related to the amount of drug absorbed systemically.



Basic PK considerations



Plasma Drug Concentration Vs Time Graph