

Volume of Distribution

هو حجم توزيع الدواء وليس الحجم الذي يتوزع داخله الدواء

هو عبارة خاصة للدواء وليس للجسم

⊛ it's drug property. not physiological property.

⊛ إذا توزع الدواء داخل الخلايا أكثر وقل تركيزه في الدم

داخل الدم / plasma V_d ← عالي

عكساً لهذا الدواء

$V_d \Rightarrow$ volume of distribution.

⊛ في عوامل تتأثر على volume of distribution

⊛ عوامل تتأثر على rate لعدد

⊛ عوامل تتأثر على Extent الكمية

* كلما كان الدواء hydrophilic ↑ partition coefficient ← low

← high plasma protein binding ← [drug] in plasma ↑
يعني الحالة V_d قليل جداً

لو كان الدواء hydrophobic ↓ partition coefficient ↑

← high protein tissue binding ← [drug] in tissue ↑

يعني الحالة V_d عالي جداً

→ when we say fundamental parameters →

mp it's ^{ثابتة} Fixed number for drug

← الرقم ثابتة وابتغير → تغير في حالة وحدة

تم تغير بوحدة الخصائص على الدواء نفسه، لكن

هي في الوضع الطبيعي لكل دواء fundamental parameter ثابتة

وابتغير.

← في الجدول → فوضع V_d لبعض الأدوية:

قتل Quinaerine عنه أعلى V_d من antimalarials

$V_d \leftarrow 35000L \rightarrow$ على هذا

هذا العدد الثاني عبارة عن [Distribution co-efficient]

← الوحدة تكون L/kg الحجم

الكتلة.

ما أهمية هذا [Distribution co-efficient] أنه في حال تغير الوزن

↓ ^{ملاحظة}

↓ مع تغير V_d ← فتم حساب V_d ثابتة

← السبب ← الشحنة على عنده وزن كبير الحجم على

مع وجود فيه الدواء أكثر ← Fat person → Adipose tissue.

← مع تغير نوع أعلى →

Volume of Distribution

هو حجم توزيع الدواء . وليس الحجم

الذي يتوزع داخله الدواء . (وهي خاصية للدواء وليس للجسم .)

V_d it's drug property, not physiological property.

Cont,

V_d تو كس حجم توزيع الدواء .

- Reflects the extend of drug distribution in the body tissues and organs

\uparrow drug distribution $\rightarrow \uparrow V_D$

e.g.

Extent - Highly protein bound or highly water soluble drugs
 $\rightarrow \downarrow$ distribution $\rightarrow \downarrow V_D$

- Drugs accumulated in adipose tissues $\rightarrow \uparrow V_D$

- Reflects the lipophilicity of a drug

\uparrow drug lipophilicity $\rightarrow \uparrow V_D$

\uparrow drug hydrophilicity $\rightarrow \downarrow V_D$



List of volume of distribution of some drugs

• ବାଣ୍ଟନୀ ପରି

କରିବା

Volume of Distribution

Erythropoietin	5 L	0.07 L/kg*
Warfarin	8 L	0.12 L/kg*
Phenytoin	45 L	0.63 L/kg*
Digoxin	500 L	7 L/kg*
Amiodarone	5000 L	70 L/kg*
Chloroquine	15000 L	215 L/kg*
Quinacrine	35000 L	500 L/kg*

* Distribution Coefficient

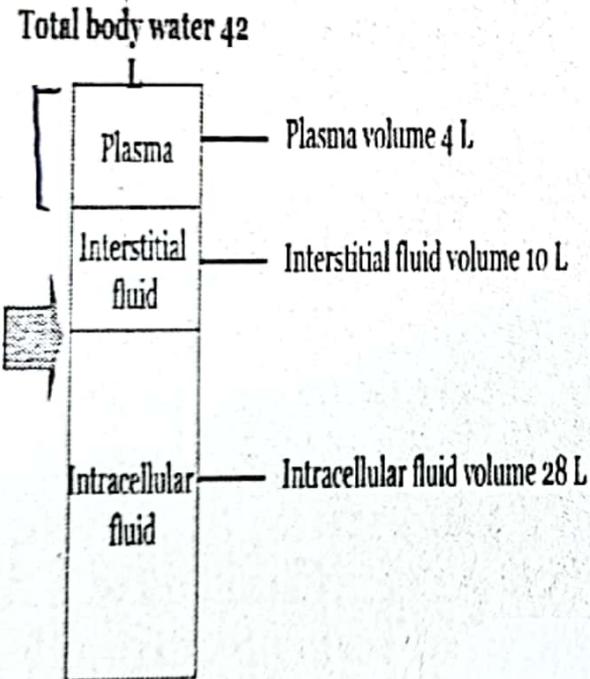


this volume
of Distribution
Coefficient.

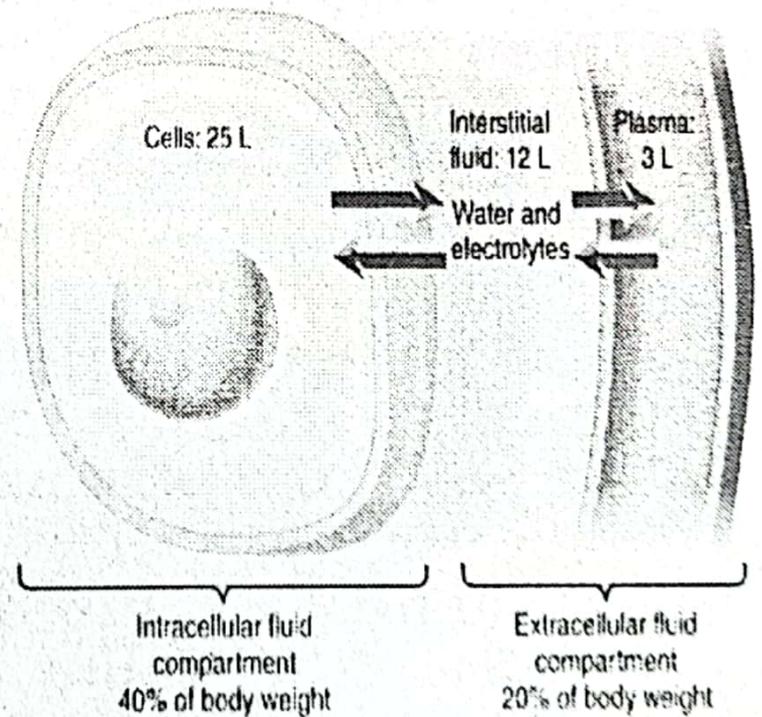
60%
 intracellular fluid 40%
 28%
 extracellular fluid

The real Volume of Distribution has physiological meaning and is related to body water

4 L plasma
 10 L Interstitial



Major fluid compartments in the body



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بدي ابط - drug عند (X) داخل قران هذا الخزان سعة
 1 لتر هذا اقدر اذكي انه drug x توزع في 2 لتر
 الجوان (د) وسيتيل يكون اقل عند المكان به يتوزع فيه
 عن يكون سعة اذ اكثر

← اول مكان يتوزع فيه الدواء هو Plasma ← تمام سعة
 الدواء يتوزع في حجم اقل من حجم plasma سيتيل يكون اقل 3-4
 upper limit مع توزيع الدواء هو ← ∞ سعة لانه
 عن يوجد Concentration داخل الدم / Plasma صرف

$Vd = \frac{dose}{Concentration}$ على القانون Vd

$Vd = \frac{1}{zero} = \infty$

(Vd) lower → 3
 Upper limit → ∞

plasma site يكون داخل plasma fraction

vd → lower (3-4)

drug vd = 14 ml that's mean
 → 4 L plasma, 10 L interstitial

Vol 1.7L → 4L plasma, 10L Interstitial fluid

3L — Intracellular fluid

↓ هو دخل رين تأثيره قليل

→ بدي دواء تأثيره يكون plasma مقام هسا

[Vd] كم لادام يكون ← [3-4L] يكون تأثيره

مقدرهما نسبه العوامل في تخلي الدواء يتوزع

① high M.W → plasma ؟

② highly plasma protein binding

③ more hydrophilic

Free يكون

↳ عي بيض في

lipophilic ويخذي في داخل

داخل Interstitial

Fluid

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شخصا

لما يكون حجمه كبير يقدر يدخل

Capillary junction → للموجودة

Heparin في داخل بلازما. فتن

interstitial + plasma Fluid

low M.W ↓ ① ↑ hydrophilic ① ←

$V_d \approx 14$ or lower

Intra-cellular

- ① highly protein tissue binding ↑
- ② lipophilic ↑ ③ ↓ M.W very small particle size
- ④ unionized drug

V_d more than $\approx 14L$

Volume of Distribution

weight or is extensively protein bound through the slit junctions of the capillaries, it is largely trapped within the plasma. As a result, it has a low V_d that is, or **about 4 L in a 70-kg**

weight but is hydrophilic, it can pass through the slit junctions of the capillaries. However, hydrophilic drugs cannot pass through the membranes of cells to enter the intracellular fluid. These drugs distribute into a **plasma volume and the extracellular fluid** (or 14 L in a 70-kg individual)

Apparent Volume of Distribution

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If a drug has a low molecular weight and has low lipophilicity, it can move into the interstitial space through the slit junctions and pass through the cell membranes into the intracellular fluid. These drugs distribute into a volume of about 60% of body weight or about 42 L in a 70-kg individual. *Ethanol* exhibits this apparent volume of distribution.

- In general, a larger V_d indicates greater distribution into tissues; a smaller V_d suggests confinement to the extracellular fluid.

Drug X has a volume of distribution of 20 L/kg. What does this mean?

3 kg

20 L/kg * 70 kg = 1400 L

20 L/kg * 70 kg = 1400 L

$V_d = 1400 L$

10 L/kg * 70 kg = 700 L

$V_d = 700 L$

Body water



parent volume of distribution

estimation

Plot $\log(C)$ vs. time

كيفه آخره
هو قيمة ثابتة
 V_d ؟

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Plot the best-fit line

Extrapolate to the Y-axis intercept (to estimate initial concentration, C_0)

Estimate V_d :

$$V_d = \frac{\text{dose}}{\text{initial conc.}} = \frac{X_0}{C_0}$$

at time zero ← Concentration dose لو أخذنا

$V_d =$ و قسمناهم مع دوزهم

نفس الأمتري بوزار بوجسالات مع تغير dose

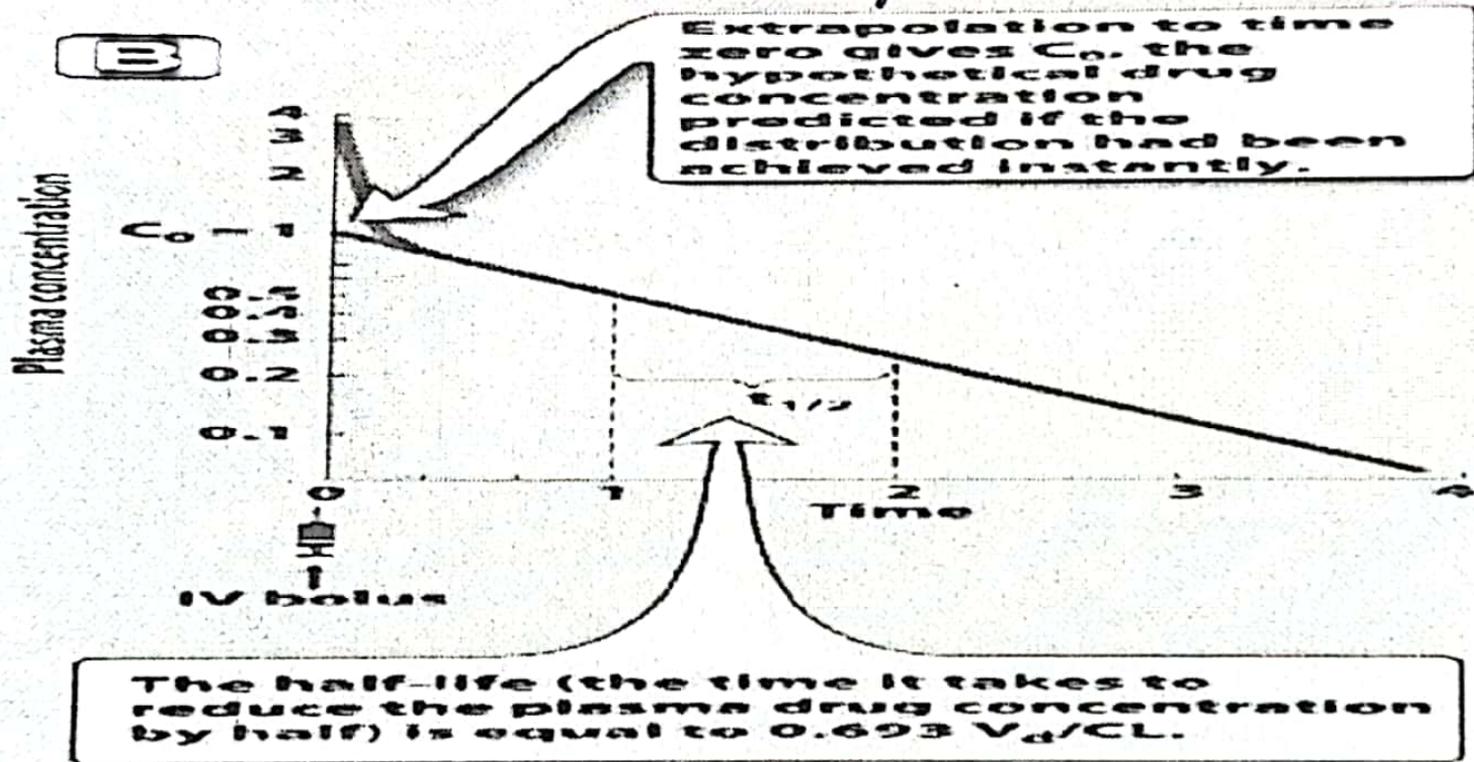
← Concentration V_d عند ثابت

V_d ← على اي وقت ثابتة لا تتغير

ont,

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Apparent Volume of Distribution: Mathematics

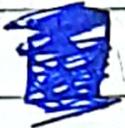


199 [Vd] قوائمه

[1]
$$Vd = \frac{\text{amount / dose}}{\text{concentration}}$$

[2]
$$\frac{dD_B}{dt} = -k D_B$$

درون نکل
تکامل



$\int_0^{D_0}$

$$dD_B = -k V_D \int_0^{\infty} C dt$$

AUC = area under the curve.

$$V_D = \frac{D_0}{k [AUC]_0^{\infty}}$$

Area under the curve (AUC)

Area Under the Conc. Time Curve (AUC) calculation

Two methods:

- Model dependent: can be used only for one compartment IV bolus ←
- Model independent: Can be used for any drug with any route of administration ←

③ V_d ← V_d

$D_0 = k V_d [AUC]^\infty$

كيفية حسابها
How to calculate AUC?

The trapezoidal rule is a numerical method frequently used in pharmacokinetics to calculate the area under the plasma drug concentration-versus-time curve, called the area under the curve (AUC).

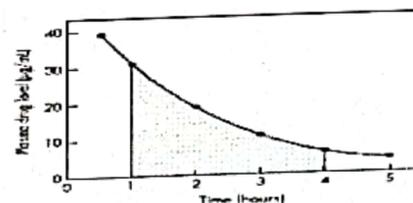


FIGURE 2-2 Graph of the elimination of drug from the plasma after a single IV injection.

Fig. 2-2 shows a curve depicting the elimination of a drug from the plasma after a single intravenous injection. The drug plasma levels and the corresponding time intervals plotted in Fig. 2-2 are as follows:

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- ① dose at time zero
- ② elimination rate constant

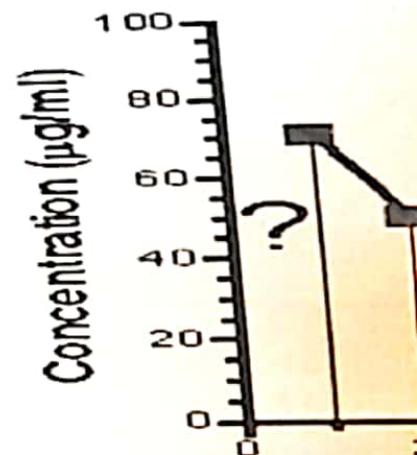
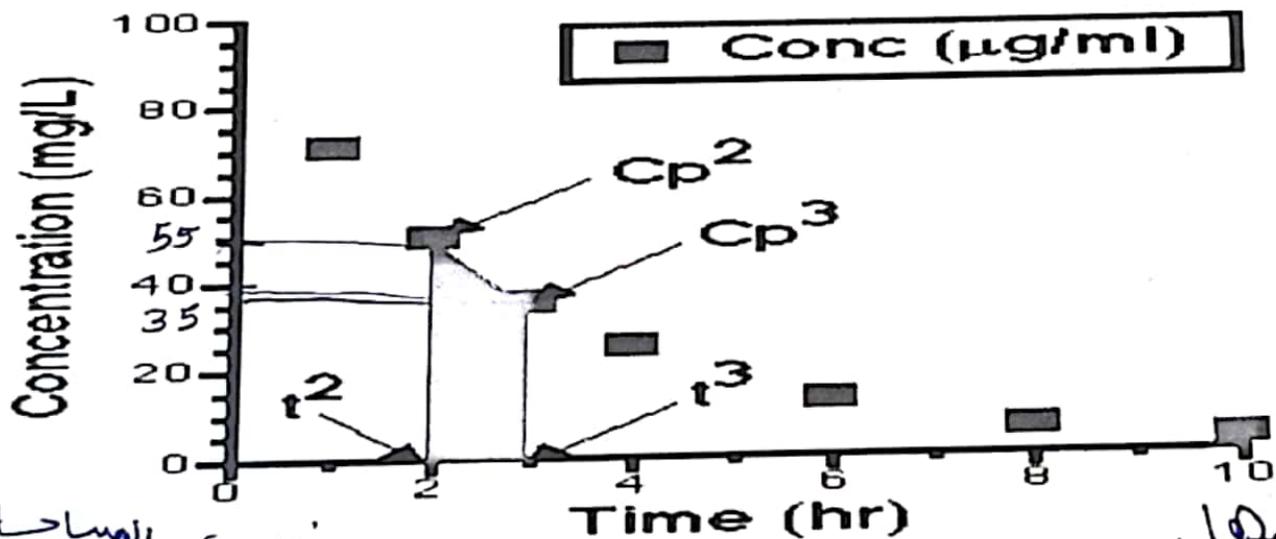
trapezoidal rule ← AUC
قاعدة شبه المنحرف ← AUC

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Cont,

Cont,

Area between t2 and t3



نسب المساحة
بين الساعات
م.ع.أ.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{50 + 35}{2} * (t_3 - t_2) \\
 & = 42.5 \text{ } \mu\text{g/mL} * \text{h}
 \end{aligned}$$

تقسيم

$$\text{AUC} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}(\text{time})^{-1}}$$

ont,

- The first segment:
- We need to determine $C_p^0 \rightarrow$ HOW?

$$AUC_{0-t_1} = \left\{ \frac{C_{p0} + C_{p1}}{2} \cdot (t_1) \right\}$$

- The last segment:

$$AUC_{t_{last}-\infty} = \int_{t=t_{last}}^{t=\infty} C_p \cdot dt = \frac{C_{p_{last}}}{k}$$

- Then:

$$AUC^{0-\infty} = \quad ??$$

AUC unit: Conc. * time
Ex: $mg \cdot ml^{-1} \cdot h = mg \cdot h / ml$

\rightarrow concentration at $\infty \rightarrow$ zero

ont,

hours is calculated as 14.75 mg·h/mL, and the AUC between 3 and 4
 . The total AUC between 1 and 4 hours is obtained by adding the three

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Time (hours)	Plasma Drug Level (µg/mL)
0.5	15.1
1.0	21.2
2.0	18.4
3.0	11.1
4.0	6.7
5.0	4.0

+ [AUC]_{1,2}

example

99% - t-half
 → 7 × t-half

Area under the plasma concentration versus time curve-Example

Assume the following data were obtained following intravenous administration of a drug (K=0.35). Calculate the AUC

Time (hr)	Conc (mg/L)	AUC of trapezoids
0	125	
1	88.75	106.88
2	62.5	75.63
3	43.75	53.13
4	31.25	37.50
6	15	46.25
8	7.75	22.75
10	3.875	11.63
Inf	0	11.1
	sum	364.82

كم الوقت يلي احتاجه حتى يخلص عندي
 احب t-half بدين اضره باي 7
 % من الدواء

متوقع

← هاد ممكن يجي سؤال زي هيك بلا فتان
 ك وين ايلها
 t half احس
 عى يفتي

$$\frac{Cp_{last}}{AUC}$$

Lec 4 m pk fundamental parameter

A

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = -k * D^n$$

n = zero

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = -k * D^0$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = (-k) * 1$$

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elimination rate = elimination rate constant

لوجان سوال الاوتان و حلب في elimination rate
 ← و كان حالي انه zero order ← بوتي انفا سالي
 ← K ← elimination rate constant.



~~1~~ n=1 first order 3

Elimination rate 3 و سالي

~~1~~ K ← elimination rate constant

← D

تغير عني elimination rate $\frac{dD}{dt}$ K

$k = 0.1 \text{ h}^{-1}$ م د كل ساعة يطرح 10% من الدواء .

10% م د من الدواء يطرح

elimination خلال ساعة

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$k = 0.3 \text{ week}^{-1}$

30% م د كل أسبوع يطرح 30% من الدواء



laws / three ways to calculate k ??

MD slop

$t_{1/2}$ - half

$\rightarrow \frac{dD}{dt} = -k * D^n$

هو نسبة بظرفه

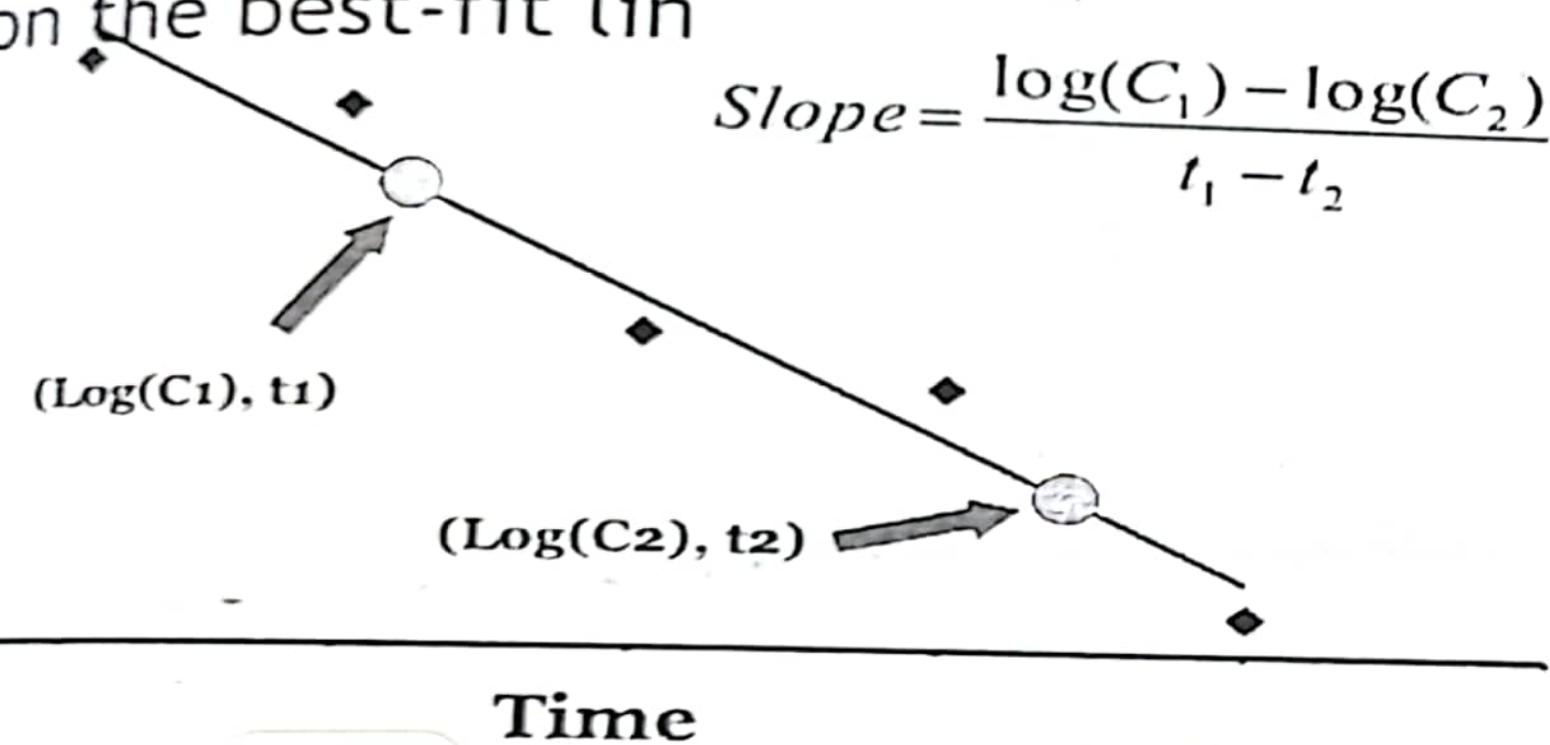
$C = C_0 * e^{-kt}$

في استريم slop ← (1) لما يكون في كسر موصلي

بالسواء ان concentration و الوقت zero.

(2) ما في $t_{1/2}$

Calculate the slope using two points on the best-fit line



4- Esti
Log (Conc)

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$$\underline{\underline{\text{slope}}} = \frac{-k}{2.303}$$

$k = -\text{slope} * 2.303$
 هون نرسي (مبين) و ههههه جايله بالافسان

de * 2.303



Elimination half life what the meaning of t-half??

هي ~~الوقت~~ الوقت الذي احتاجه حتى يتحلل من نصفه الكمي أو نصفه التركيز

- **Elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$)**

- Definition: Elimination half-life is the time it takes the drug concentration in the blood to decline to one half of its initial value.

- It is a secondary parameter :The elimination half-life is dependent on the ratio of clearance CL and VD.

- Unit : time (min, h, day)

كيفية احصائها

Elimination half life ($t_{1/2}$) estimation

- Two methods:
 - From the value of K: $t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{K}$
- من القانون
عند طريقه
(K)

note!!
t-half
نسبة لا تتغير.
عند أي فترة
نسبة.

- Directly from Conc vs. time plot

- Select a concentration on the best fit line (C_1)
 - Look for the time that is needed to get to 50% of C_1
- half-life

او من graph

بأخذ أي تركيز مثلا 10 mg/L

5 mg/L

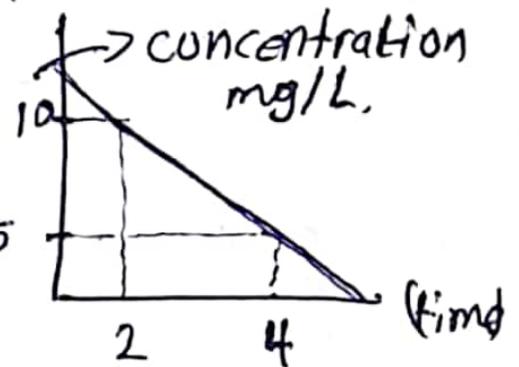
5 mg/L

هو ← 10 mg/L

في الوقت يلي من عند 5 mg/L

في الوقت تبع

بذلك



SIGN HINDIS

توضيح الرسمة ← 10 mg/L

t-half ← 2 = 4 - 2
Cont,

Calculation of $t_{1/2}$

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$$\frac{C_0}{2} = C_0 * e^{-k(t_2 - t_1)}$$

→

$$\frac{C_0}{2} / (C_0) =$$

$$\frac{C_0}{2C_0} = e^{-k(t_{1/2})}$$

→

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-kt_{1/2}}$$

→

$$\ln 0.5 = -kt_{1/2}$$

$$-0.693 = -kt_{1/2}$$

الاستقامة من أجله

$$\log(c) = \log c^0 - \frac{kt}{2.303}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$$

on
 في الت- half $C = (\frac{1}{2} C^0)$

find

$$\log(0.5 C^0) = \log C^0 - \frac{k t_{1/2}}{2.303}$$

$$\log(0.5) C^0 - \log C^0 = \frac{-k t_{1/2}}{2.303}$$

clearance

Cont, $\leftarrow \leftarrow = 4 - 2$

بدنی ✓

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Elimination half life ($t_{1/2}$)

- In 1 half-life 50.0 % of the drug remains in the body and 50% of the drug is eliminated
- In 2 half-lives 25.0 % of the drug remains in the body, 75.0 % of the drug is eliminated
- In 3 half-lives 12.5 % remains in the body and 87.5 % of the drug is eliminated
- In 4 half-lives 6.25 % of the drug remains in the body, 93.75 % is lost
- In 5 half-lives 3.125 % of the drug remains in the body, 96.875 % of the drug is eliminated
- In 6 half-lives 1.563 % of the drug remains in the body, 98.438 % is lost
- In 7 half-lives 0.781 % of the drug remains in the body, 99.219 % is lost
- Thus over 95 % is lost or eliminated after 5 half-lives. Typically, with pharmacokinetic processes, this is considered the completion of the process [Although in theory it takes an infinite time]. Others may wish to wait 7 half-lives where over 99% of the process is complete.

من الدواء 99%

الدواء في 7 half-life
في مراجعتي 5

Subject _____

Day _____

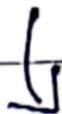
the same drug

Date _____

but different amount

[drug x = 1000mg]

[drug x = 100mg]



(A)

(A)



Are they spend the same time to get 1% of (drug x)

inside plasma, is dose effect ?

amount

the amount ~~and~~ doesnot effect on ~~t~~-half

الدواء زوداً التجربة أو قلته ← نفس t-half

فانواع تتغير.