

Drug distribution

إحنا لحد الآن شو حكيينا؟ حكيينا عن الأدوية الـ مختلفة، وكيف بيصير لها absorption، شو الـ factors اللي بتأثر على الـ absorption تبعتها من الـ GI، وبتروح بعدين وين؟ وين بتوصل؟ على الدم. Okay، وصلت هون to the blood، خلاص؟ بتضلها قاعدة هناك ولا ممكن يصير لها انتشار على أجزاء أخرى؟ بيصير لها انتشار.

الـ drug distribution اللي هو الـ الـ بيصير في عندنا في انتشار طبعاً حسب جسم الإنسان، والـ properties للأدوية هاي، بيصير لها distribution to the organs, to the blood لحاله، to the interstitial fluid يعني الـ الـ الـ extracellular fluid كلياتها، وممكن تروح لـ intracellular fluid يدخل لداخل الخلايا، وممكن إنها تنتشر بالـ tissues. Okay، فأحنا الـ الـ drug distribution من الأشياء اللي كمان بتندرس بالـ pharmacokinetics، ومن الأشياء المهمة جداً؛ لأنه أنا كـ بدي أعمل مثلاً الـ bioavailability أو bioequivalence لـ دواء معين، أنا ما بعرف أقيسه بالجسم، أنا بقيسه بالدم، صح ولا لا؟ مش وا- باخد عينة دم من المريض، ومـ باخد البلازما اللي فيها، وبشوف قديش تركيزه بالبلازما، إذا كان undetectable وفي كمية قليلة؛ لأنه صار له distribution to the organs معناها، معناها بدي أروح أدور على very sensitive method of analysis حتى إني أقدر أحدد إيش الـ concentration.

Distribution

Drug distribution: means the reversible transfer of drug from one location to another within the body.

- The distribution of drugs in the body depends on:

- 1- their lipophilicity

- 2- protein binding.

Low plasma binding or high tissue binding or high lipophilicity usually means an extensive tissue distribution.

Distribution

- In pharmacokinetics, the distribution is described by the parameter V , the apparent volume of distribution.
- At equilibrium, V will theoretically not be lower than 7 L in a 70-kg person, but it has no upper limit.

Drug distribution patterns

The extent to which a drug distributes affects the half-life of the drug and the fluctuation of the concentration at steady state.

Distribution can be thought of as following one of four types of patterns:

1-The drug may remain largely within the vascular system. Mannitol and plasma substitutes such as dextran are examples of this type, but drugs which are strongly bound to plasma protein may also approach this pattern.

Drug distribution patterns

- 2- Some low molecular weight water soluble compounds such as ethanol and a few sulfonamides become uniformly distributed throughout the body water.

Drug distribution patterns

3- A few drugs are concentrated specifically in one or more tissues that may or may not be the site of action.

Iodine is concentrated by the thyroid gland.

The antimalarial drug chloroquine may be present in the liver at concentrations 1000 times those present in plasma.

Drug distribution patterns

Tetracycline is almost irreversibly bound to bone and developing teeth.

Consequently tetracyclines should only be given to young children or infants in extreme conditions as it can cause discoloration and mottling of the developing second set of teeth.

Another type of specific concentration may occur with highly lipid soluble compounds which distribute into fat tissue.

Drug distribution patterns

- 4- Most drugs exhibit a non-uniform distribution in the body with variations that are largely determined by the ability to pass through membranes and their lipid/water solubility.

The highest concentrations are often present in the kidney, liver, and intestine usually reflecting the amount of drug being excreted.

Drug distribution patterns

- Apparent volume of distribution (V) is a useful indicator of the type of pattern that characterizes a particular drug.
- A value of V in the region of 3-5 liter (in an adult) would be compatible with pattern 1. This is approximately the volume of plasma.
- Pattern two would be expected to produce a V value of 30 to 50 liter, corresponding to total body water.
- Agents or drugs exhibiting pattern 3 would exhibit very large values of V . Chloroquine has a V value of approximately 115 L/ kg .
- Drugs following pattern 4 may have a V value within a wide range of values.

Drug distribution patterns

Volumes of body fluids	
Fluid substances	Volume (liter)

Extracellular Fluid	19
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Plasma	3
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Interstitial fluids	16
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Intracellular fluids	23
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Total body water	42
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Factors affecting drug distribution

Factors Affecting Distribution	
A- Rate of distribution	B- Extent of Distribution
1. Membrane permeability 2. Blood perfusion	1. Lipid Solubility 2. pH – pKa 3. Plasma protein binding 4. Tissue drug binding



Factors affecting drug distribution

A. Rate of distribution

1. Membrane permeability:

- Capillary walls are quite permeable.
- Lipid soluble drugs pass through very rapidly.
- Water soluble compounds penetrate more slowly at a rate more dependent on their size.
- Low molecular weight drugs pass through by simple diffusion. For compounds with molecular diameter above 100 Å transfer is slow.
- For drugs which can be ionized the drug's pKa and the pH of the blood will have a large effect on the transfer rate across the capillary membrane.

Factors affecting drug distribution

- The rate at which a drug reaches different organs and tissues will depend on the blood flow to those regions.
- Equilibration is rapidly achieved with heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and brain where blood flow is high.
- Skin, bone, and depot fat equilibrate much more slowly.

Factors affecting drug distribution

B. Extent of Distribution

1.Lipid Solubility:

- Lipid solubility will affect the ability of the drug to bind to plasma proteins and to cross lipid membrane barriers.
- Very high lipid solubility can result in a drug partitioning into highly vascular lipid-rich areas. Subsequently these drugs slowly redistribute into body fat where they may remain for long periods of time.

Factors affecting drug distribution

2. Effects of pH:

- The rate of movement of a drug out of circulation will depend on its degree of ionization and therefore its pKa.
- Changes in pH occurring in disease may also affect drug distribution. For example, blood becomes more acidic if respiration is inadequate.

3. Plasma protein binding:

- Extensive plasma protein binding will cause more drug to stay in the central blood compartment. Therefore drugs which bind strongly to plasma protein tend to have lower volumes of distribution. ($\uparrow$ protein binding = $\downarrow$ V)

Factors affecting drug distribution

- Albumin comprises 50 % of the total proteins binds the widest range of drugs. Acidic drugs commonly bind to albumin, while basic drugs often bind to α 1-acid glycoproteins and lipoproteins.
- ***Forces involved:***
- Groups on the protein molecules that are responsible for **electrostatic interactions** with drugs include:
 - NH_3^+ of lysine
 - N- terminal amino acids
 - NH_2^+ of histidine
 - S- of cysteine
 - COO^- of aspartic and glutamic acid residues.

Factors affecting drug distribution

- In order to achieve stable complexes, the initial electrostatic attraction is reinforced by **van der Waal's forces** and **hydrogen bonding**.

What is the effect of protein binding on drug action?

1. Extensive plasma protein binding will decrease the amount of absorbed drug (decrease peak plasma level).
2. Elimination of a highly bound drug may be delayed. Since the concentration of free drug is low, drug elimination by metabolism and excretion may be delayed. This effect is responsible for prolonging the effect of the drug digoxin.

Factors affecting drug distribution

- The lower the $KD \longrightarrow$ the higher the affinity.
- The higher the $KD \longrightarrow$ the lower the affinity.
كلما زاد الدواء يتفكك بسهولة
- As the concentration of drug increases in plasma, the percent that is bound will decrease.

because the binding site will be saturated

