

论著

## 氟虫腈及其砷化物在兔体内的毒物代谢动力学

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**摘要** 目的 建立兔血浆中氟虫腈及其砷化物的高效液相色谱 (HPLC) 检测法, 并研究其在兔体内的毒物代谢动力学, 为氟虫腈中毒的临床诊断与治疗提供依据。方法 氟虫腈 3 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>兔耳缘静脉注射后不同时间取血, 采用高效液相色谱法检测血浆中氟虫腈及其砷化物的浓度, 计算毒动力学参数。结果 氟虫腈的毒动力学参数:  $k_{10}$  为 (2.08±0.83) h<sup>-1</sup>,  $k_{12}$  为 (0.34±0.07) h<sup>-1</sup>,  $k_{21}$  为 (0.27±0.05) h<sup>-1</sup>,  $c_{max}$  为 (3.48±0.52) mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;  $t_{1/2\alpha}$  为 (0.31±0.11) h;  $t_{1/2\beta}$  为 (3.25±0.59) h; AUC 为 (4.96±1.22) mg·h·L<sup>-1</sup>; Cl 为 (1.49±0.44) L·h<sup>-1</sup>;  $V_1$  为 (0.67±0.15) L·kg<sup>-1</sup>;  $V$  为 (2.62±0.65) L·kg<sup>-1</sup>; 砷化物的毒动力学参数:  $c_{max}$  为 (1.10±0.10) mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;  $t_{max}$  为 (6.08±1.94) h;  $t_{1/2ke}$  为 (81.3±4.8) h; AUC 为 (136±16) mg·h·L<sup>-1</sup>; Cl 为 (0.05±0.005) L·h<sup>-1</sup>;  $V_d$  为 (2.32±0.11) L·kg<sup>-1</sup>。结论 氟虫腈静脉给药的毒物代谢动力学符合二室模型; 其砷化物的毒物代谢动力学符合一室模型。氟虫腈砷化物的半衰期明显长于氟虫腈。

**关键词** 氟虫腈 氟虫腈砷化物 色谱法, 高压液相 毒代动力学

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## Toxicokinetics of fipronil and fipronil sulfone in rabbits

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### Abstract

**AIM** To study the toxicokinetics of fipronil and fipronil sulfone in rabbits and offer evidence for clinical diagnosis and treatment of fipronil intoxication. **METHODS** With diazepam as the internal standard, fipronil and fipronil sulfone were detected by UV detector at 276 nm with the Hypersil-ODS C18 column and acetonitrile-methanol-water (26:24:50, V/V/V) as the mobile phase at a flow rate of 1.0 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>. Six male rabbits were involved in the study and injected with fipronil 3 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>. The plasma fipronil and fipronil sulfone concentrations were determined by HPLC and calculated by 3P87 pharmacokinetics program. **RESULTS** After intravenous injection of a single dose of 3 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> fipronil to rabbits, the toxicokinetic parameters of fipronil were as follows:  $k_{10}$ , (2.08±0.83) h<sup>-1</sup>;  $k_{12}$ , (0.34±0.07) h<sup>-1</sup>,  $k_{21}$ , (0.27±0.05) h<sup>-1</sup>,  $c_{max}$ , (3.48±0.52) mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,  $t_{1/2\alpha}$ , (0.31±0.11) h,  $t_{1/2\beta}$ , (3.25±0.59) h, AUC, (4.96±1.22) mg·h·L<sup>-1</sup>, Cl, (1.49±0.44) L·h<sup>-1</sup>,  $V_1$ , (0.67±0.15) L·kg<sup>-1</sup>,  $V$ , (2.62±0.65) L·kg<sup>-1</sup>. The toxicokinetic parameters of fipronil sulfone were as follows:  $c_{max}$ , (1.10±0.10) mg·L<sup>-1</sup>;  $t_{max}$ , (6.08±1.94) h;  $t_{1/2ke}$ , (81.3±4.8) h; AUC, (136±16) mg·h·L<sup>-1</sup>; Cl, (0.05±0.005) L·h<sup>-1</sup>,  $V_d$ , (2.32±0.11) L·kg<sup>-1</sup>. **CONCLUSION** Following intravenous injection administration, the kinetics of fipronil is fitted to two-compartment model and fipronil sulfone is fitted to one-compartment model. The half life of fipronil sulfone is longer than that of fipronil.

**Key words** [fipronil](#) [fipronil sulfone](#) [chromatography](#) [high pressure liquid](#) [toxicokinetics](#)

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