

论文

药物代谢动力学研究(I)——硫脒头孢菌素

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摘要:

本文对硫脒头孢菌素在7例健康受试者体内的药物代谢动力学过程,以及合用丙磺舒的影响,进行了初步的分析。静脉注射后的血药浓度-时间曲线符合开放型二室模型;但肌内注射时可以简化为开放型单室模型。合用丙磺舒对硫脒头孢菌素药代动力学过程的影响比较复杂。对计算的主要结果进行分析讨论后认为:丙磺舒能够抑制硫脒头孢菌素的经尿排泄,表现在尿药排泄量减少,血药峰浓度及血药浓度-时间曲线下总面积增加。对合用丙磺舒的临床意义也进行了讨论。与常用头孢菌素的药代动力学特性,进行了讨论比较。

关键词:

STUDIES ON PHARMACOKINETICS—— I . Cefathiamidinum

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Abstract:

Cefathiamidinum is a new broad-spectrum semisynthetic cephalosporin antibiotic developed in china. In this paper the pharmacokinetics of cefathiamidinum and the effect of probenecid were studied in seven healthy adults. Post-infusion serum drug concentration versus time curve was fitted to two-compartment open model with first order elimination. However, the serum drug level data after intramuscular administration was adequately fitted to one-compartment open model with first order absorption and elimination. The pharmacokinetics of cefathiamidinum was complicated with the simultaneous administration of probenecid. After pharmacokinetic analysis it was considered that probenecid can competitively inhibit the urinary excretion of cefathiamidinum. The peak trevel and the area under Cxt curve increased significantly in the presence of prebenecid, and its probable clinical significance was discussed. The pharmacokinetic characteristics of cefathiamidinum were discussed and compared with those of other members, of the commonly used cephalosporin series.

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