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Introduction

Some drugs, such as those that accumulate in fatty tissues, leave the tissues so slowly that they circulate in the bloodstream for days after a person has stopped taking the drug. Distribution of a given drug may also vary from person to person. For instance, obese people may store large amounts of fat-soluble drug, whereas very thin people

either in a pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamics manner [1]. Taking alcohol with certain drugs can cause many ADRs like nausea, vomiting, headaches, drowsiness, fainting, and loss of coordination, hypotension and many other ADRs. Internal bleeding may occur due to severe ulceration if alcohol is taken with NSAIDs by a patient having peptic ulcer or ex-peptic ulcer or gastritis. Chronic alcohol consumption activates enzymes which transform some drugs into toxic chemicals

