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Exploring the Complexities of Nonlinear Pharmacokinetics: Unraveling the Dynamics of Drug Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Elimination

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Abstract

Nonlinear pharmacokinetics is a phenomenon observed in drug metabolism, where the relationship between drug concentration and time is not proportional due to saturable processes or complex interactions within the body. Understanding the intricacies of nonlinear pharmacokinetics is crucial for optimizing drug dosing regimens, predicting

overview of nonlinear pharmacokinetics, focusing on the mechanisms underlying nonlinear behavior and the implications for drug development and clinical practice. We discuss various factors that contribute to nonlinear pharmacokinetics, including saturable absorption, protein binding, enzyme saturation, and active transport systems. Additionally, we explore mathematical models and simulation techniques used to characterize and predict nonlinear pharmacokinetics, highlighting their advantages and limitations. Moreover, we discuss the challenges associated with studying nonlinear pharmacokinetics, such as interindividual variability and drug-drug interactions. Finally, we present case examples of drugs exhibiting nonlinear pharmacokinetics and discuss strategies for optimizing dosing regimens in these scenarios. Overall, this review provides a comprehensive understanding of nonlinear pharmacokinetics and emphasizes the importance of considering this phenomenon in drug development and therapeutic decision-making.

in drug transporters, enzyme activity, or protein binding a nity, can care [3].

D g ab

Polymers in the form of solid dispersions have been widely used to improve drug dissolution for poorly soluble drugs. It has been demonstrated that the gut's endogenous surface-active species, such as bile salts, lecithin, and other phospholipids, play a crucial role in facilitating the gut's solubilization of lipids and drugs that are poorly soluble. A model bile salt known as sodium taurocholate (NaTC) and model spray-dried solid dispersions containing piroxicam and

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Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose (HPMC), a common hydrophilic polymer for the preparation of solid dispersions, were the subjects of our investigation to see if there were any potential interactions. Measurements of solubility showed that NaTC had a good e ect on the crystalline drug's solubilization, which was made better by adding HPMC and by making the drug into a solid dispersion. e formation of NaTC-HPMC complexes and other mixed colloidal species was revealed by the colloidal behavior of the solid dispersions upon dissolution in biorelevant media, both with and without NaTC. Utilizing Caco-2 monolayers, studies of drug absorption at the cellular level revealed that the presence of bile salt and lecithin, in addition to the drug being delivered via solid dispersion, signi cantly enhanced drug absorption. In addition to highlighting the complex interaction between bile salts, excipients, and drug absorption, our ndings also highlight the contribution of NaTC-HPMC complexes to drug solubilisation [4].

D g-d g e ac

ese interactions can result in changes in drug e cacy, toxicity, or both. Drug-drug interactions can occur through various mechanisms, including pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions.

Pha ac e c e ac

Ab e ac : Drug interactions can a ect the absorption of drugs from the gastrointestinal tract. For example, some drugs may interact with others and alter their solubility, gastric pH, or intestinal transporters, leading to changes in their absorption rates [5].

D b e ac : Drug interactions can in uence the distribution of drugs within the body. is can occur through displacement of drugs from plasma protein binding sites, resulting in increased free drug concentrations and potential toxicity.

Me ab e ac : Many drugs are metabolized by enzymes in the liver, such as cytochrome P450 enzymes. Drug interactions can occur when one drug inhibits or induces these enzymes, altering the metabolism and clearance of other drugs.

E c e e ac : Drugs can also interact at the level of renal excretion. For example, one drug may inhibit the renal transporters responsible for the elimination of another drug, leading to increased levels of the latter drug in the body [6].

Pha ac d a c e ac

Pharmacodynamic interactions involve the combined e ects of drugs on their respective targets or receptor sites. ese interactions can be synergistic (increased e ect) or antagonistic (decreased e ect). For example, combining two drugs with similar mechanisms of action may result in an additive or potentiated e ect, whereas combining drugs with opposing actions may lead to reduced e cacy.

Ma e a a d Me h d

Ph ca x e a d d g- aded

Physical mixtures and drug-loaded solid dispersions were made by spray drying HPMC and PXM by gently mixing raw (unprocessed) powder with a mortar and pestle for about two minutes. e spray

P-2.9(-2.9(-n)19.1(t))7(l)12(u)12tkin77ine lf[(dr)-(mp9-3(a)7pl1(o)6cac(o)-9e[ggonine w/wes anve 18m(yaa)18(m)4(o)1w (unh oh a m(l)12(u)12tsionhm

Ca e e a e

e study presented case examples of drugs exhibiting nonlinear