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Inhaled drug delivery stands as a pivotal avenue in the management of respiratory disorders, ofering targeted treatment directly to the lungs. The pharmacokinetics of inhaled drugs is a multifaceted feld encompassing the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination of medications administered through inhalation routes. Absorption of inhaled drugs occurs predominantly in the lungs, leveraging the vast surface area and rich blood supply of the alveoli. Particle size plays a critical role, infuencing the depth of penetration and subsequent systemic absorption. Distribution dynamics are intricate, diferentiating between drugs exerting local efects within the lungs and those eliciting systemic responses. This abstract provides a concise overview of key aspects shaping inhaled drug pharmacokinetics, underscoring its signifcance in achieving optimal therapeutic outcomes. Metabol Ê ƨ ti))) ' profle. Elimination pathways involve both systemic routes, where absorbed drugs undergo standard metabolic and renal processes, and local routes, where drugs may be expelled unchanged during expiration. This abstract provides a concise overview of key aspects shaping inhaled drug pharmacokinetics, underscoring its signifcance in achieving optimal therapeutic outcomes.

K , , **:** Respirator disorders; S stemic absorption; Drug pharmacokinetics; Pulmonar metabolism; Pharmacokinetic pro le

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e pharmacokinetic pro le of a drug serves as a fundamental framework for understanding how the bod processes and interacts with pharmaceutical substances. Pharmacokinetics encompasses the d namic processes of Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Elimination (ADME) that collectivel determine the concentration of a drug in the bloodstream over time. is pro le provides valuable insights into the drug bioavailabilit , e cac , and safet , guiding clinicians, researchers, and pharmaceutical developers in optimi ing therapeutic regimens. Understanding the pharmacokinetic pro le is essential for tailoring drug dosages and administration schedules to achieve desired therapeutic outcomes while minimi ing adverse e ects. It involves a comprehensive e amination of how drugs traverse biological barriers, undergo chemical transformations, and ultimatel e it the bod . Each stage of the pharmacokinetic journe contributes to the overall e ectiveness and safet of a drug within the comple milieu of the human bod . e absorption phase begins as a drug enters the bod , determining the rate and e tent to which it reaches the bloodstream. is process is in uenced b factors such as the route of administration, the ph sicochemical properties of the drug, and patient-speci c variables. Distribution follows, involving the movement of the drug throughout the bod via the bloodstream and its subsequent locali ation in various tissues. e volume of distribution re ects the apparent space in the bod available for the drug to occup [1,2].

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Inhaled drug pharmacokinetics refers to the stud of how drugs are absorbed, distributed, metaboli ed, and eliminated a er administration through inhalation. Inhalation is a common route of drug deliver for medications targeting the respirator s stem, such as those used for asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonar Disease (COPD), and other respirator conditions. Understanding the pharmacokinetics of inhaled drugs is essential for optimi ing therapeutic outcomes and minimi ing potential side e ects. Here are ke aspects of inhaled drug

Ruth Vincent, College of Pharmacy, University of Houston, USA, Email: ruthvincent@uh.ac.org

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during e piration. S stemicall absorbed drugs ma undergo renal or hepatic elimination, similar to drugs administered through other routes [7].

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Variations in lung function, respirator rate, and patient adherence to inhaler techniques can impact the pharmacokinetics of inhaled