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Drug metabolism encompasses a series of enzymatic reactions that occur primarily in the liver and, to a lesser extent, in other tissues such as the kidneys, intestines, and lungs. These metabolic transformations are essential for converting drugs into more water-soluble compounds that can be readily excreted from the body, thereby terminating their pharmacological effects [1].

Abstract: This review discusses the various pathways of drug metabolism, including Phase I and Phase II reactions, and the role of cytochrome P450 enzymes. It also explores the impact of pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine on drug therapy. The article highlights the importance of understanding drug interactions and their effects on therapeutic outcomes.



