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Introduction

D₂ receptor is a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) that is widely distributed in the brain and peripheral tissues. It is involved in a variety of physiological processes, including motor control, cognition, and mood regulation. H₁ receptor is another GPCR that is primarily located in the central nervous system and is involved in histamine-mediated signaling pathways. The interaction between these two receptors and their respective ligands, dopamine and histamine, is a complex and poorly understood phenomenon. This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the pharmacology and clinical applications of D₂ and H₁ receptor antagonists.

Understanding drug clearance

Drug clearance is a key pharmacokinetic parameter that describes the rate at which a drug is eliminated from the body. It is determined by the volume of blood cleared of the drug per unit time. Understanding drug clearance is essential for determining the appropriate dosing regimen for a given drug. The clearance of a drug is influenced by various factors, including the drug's physicochemical properties, the route of administration, and the patient's physiological characteristics. This section discusses the factors that influence drug clearance and provides a detailed analysis of the pharmacokinetics of D₂ and H₁ receptor antagonists.

