pharmacokinetics of clozapine

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Pharmacokinetics of clozapine and its metabolites in psychiatric patients: plasma protein binding and renal clearance. G. Schaber,1 I. Stevens,2 H. J. Gaertner,2 K. Dietz3 & U. Breyer-Pfaff1. 1Department of Toxicology, 2Department of Psychiatry, and 3Department of Medical Biometry, University of Tubingen, Tubingen. Jump to Pharmacokinetics - Pharmacokinetics[edit]. N-desmethylclozapine (norclozapine), clozapine's major active metabolite. The absorption of clozapine is almost complete, but the oral bioavailability is only 60 to 70% due to first-pass metabolism. The time to peak concentration after oral dosing is about hours, Drug class?: ?atypical antipsychotic. Background. Clozapine is an atypical antipsychotic used for treatment of schizophrenia in patients for whom traditional antipsychotics have been ineffective [Article]. It has a narrow therapeutic window and therapeutic drug monitoring is recommended: serum concentrations of clozapine less than ng/mL are. Clinical Pharmacokinetics of Clozapine in Chronic Schizophrenic. Patients. Y. F. Cheng 1, T. Lundberg 2, U. Bondesson 3, L. Lindstrrm 2, and J. Gabrielsson 1. 1 Department of Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics, University of Uppsala, Uppsala,. 2 Psychiatric Research Center, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, and. A tricyclic dibenzodiazepine, classified as an atypical antipsychotic agent. It binds several types of central nervous system receptors, and displays a unique pharmacological profile. Clozapine is a serotonin antagonist, with strong binding to 5-HT 2A/2C receptor subtype. It also displays strong affinity to several dopaminergic. Jul 23, - To develop a combined population pharmacokinetic model (PPK) to assess the magnitude and variability of exposure to both clozapine and its primary metabolite norclozapine in Chinese patients with refractory schizophrenia via sparse sampling with a focus on the effects of covariates on the. Reviews current literature describing pharmacokinetics of the atypical antipsychotics clozapine and risperidone and discusses the clinical significance of these data. The 2 drugs are well absorbed when taken orally but demonstrate poor bioavailability because of presystemic elimination. They are highly cleared by hepatic. The pharmacokinetics of clozapine have not been determined in animals. However, in humans it is well absorbed orally and is subject to moderate first-pass metabolism. Peak blood levels occur in h, with mean half-life of 12 h; 95% is bound to plasma proteins and it is almost completely metabolized prior to excretion. The current literature describing the pharmacokinetics of the atypical antipsychotics clozapine and risperidone is reviewed, and discussion on the clinical significance of these data is presented. These drugs are well absorbed when taken orally but are poorly bioavailable because of presystemic elimination. They are highly. The pharmacokinetic parameters of clozapine and its two main metabolites, N-desmethylclozapine (norc.