desloratadine pharmacodynamics

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Desloratadine is a selective H 1 - antihistamine which functions as an inverse agonist at the histamine H 1 receptor. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. S2 Pharmacy only CA: No clinically relevant racial or sex variations in the disposition of desloratadine have been noted. Preclinical studies also show that desloratadine does not interfere with HERG channels or cardiac conduction parameters even at high dose. At very high doses, is also an antagonist at various subtypes of the muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. The pharmacologic profile of desloratadine: I am Happy with this Find out more. Desloratadine does not have a strong effect on a number of tested enzymes in the cytochrome P system. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Desloratadine trade name Clarinex in the US and Aerius in Europe is a tricyclic H 1 -antihistamine that is used to treat allergies. Desloratadine is judged to have a low potential for interactions. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. This effect is not relevant for the drug's action at therapeutic doses. The pharmacologic profile of desloratadine offers particular benefits in terms of histamine H 1 -receptor binding potency and H 1 selectivity. Allergy , Volume 56, Supplement 65, March , pp. Desloratadine is well absorbed from the gut and reaches highest blood plasma concentrations after about three hours. Retrieved from " https: It is an active metabolite of loratadine.The authors assessed the potential for a pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic interaction between desloratadine and fluoxetine. This randomized, placebo-controlled, open-label study was conducted in 54 healthy volunteers. Subjects received 1 of 3 treatments: desloratadine 5 mg plus fluoxetine 20 mg, desloratadine 5 mg. Abstract. The authors assessed the potential for a pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic interaction between desloratadine and fluoxetine. This randomized, placebo-controlled, open-label study was conducted in 54 healthy volunteers. Subjects received 1 of 3 treatments: desloratadine 5 mg plus fluoxetine 20 mg. Nov 5, - Second-generation histamine H(1) receptor antagonists were developed to provide efficacious treatment of allergic rhinitis (AR) and chronic idiopathic urticaria (CIU) while decreasing adverse effects associated with first-generation agents. When comparing the efficacy and safety profiles of the newest. Dec 20, - The authors assessed the potential for a pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic interaction between desloratadine and fluoxetine. This randomized, placebo-controlled, open-label study was conducted in 54 healthy volunteers. Subjects received 1 of 3 treatments: desloratadine 5 mg plus fluoxetine 20 mg. All rights reserved. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and. Pharmacodynamics of Desloratadine,. Fexofenadine and Levocetirizine. A Comparative Review. Philippe Devillier, Nicolas Roche and Christophe Faisy. Laboratory of Pharmacology, UPRES EA , Universite de Versailles Saint-Quentin, Hopital Foch, Suresnes, France. Sep 13, - When comparing the efficacy and safety profiles of the newest second-generation antihistamines desloratadine, fexofenadine and levocetirizine many pharmacological and clinical criteria must be considered. Most importantly, these elements should not be evaluated separately but, rather, as parts of. Second-generation histamine H1 receptor antagonists were developed to provide efficacious treatment of allergic rhinitis (AR) and chronic idiopathic. Desloratadine is the major active metabolite of loratadine and possesses qualitatively similar pharmacodynamic activity with a relative potency approximating 10 to 20 times that of loratadine in vitro, and to 4 times that of loratadine in animals. Desloratadine is to be given in a daily dose of 5 mg/day. Seasonal allergic. Feb 8, - Pharmacodynamics: Wheal and Flare: Human histamine skin wheal studies following single and repeated 5 mg doses of desloratadine have shown that the drug exhibits an antihistaminic effect by 1 hour; this activity may persist for as long as 24 hours. There was no evidence of histamine-induced skin. Objective: This article discusses the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of levocetirizine and desloratadine and reviews studies that have directly compared the effects of these 2 drugs in allergic rhinitis and urticaria.