a review of the pharmacokinetics of abacavir

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Abacavir metabolism Caenorhabditis elegans. Overdose victims should be taken to a hospital emergency room for treatment. Abacavir tablets and oral solution, in combination with other antiretroviral agents, are indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection. It has a half-life of approximately 1. Retrieved 8 December About What is Reactome? Robert Vince - Inductee". The prevalence of the allele is estimated to be 3. New England Journal of Medicine. In addition, abacavir can be conjugated with glucuronide or oxidized to its 5'-carboxylate derivative, the two major forms in which it is excreted from the body Yuen et al. In African Americans , the prevalence is estimated to be 1.All rights reserved. A Review of the Pharmacokinetics of Abacavir. Geoffrey J. Yuen,1 Steve Weller2 and Gary E. Pakes2. 1 Clinical Pharmacology, GlaxoSmithKline, Research Triangle Park, Durham, North Carolina, USA. 2 Infectious Diseases Medicine Development Center-HIV, GlaxoSmithKline, Research Triangle Park. Single-Dose Pharmacokinetics and Safety of Abacavir (U89), Zidovudine, and Lamivudine Administered Alone and in Combination in Adults with Human Immunodeficiency Virus . The study was approved by a duly constituted institutional review board, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants. Introduction. Abacavir is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) used for treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. HIV infection is usually treated with antiretroviral therapy (ART) regimens, which consist of three or more different drugs used in combination. Typical antiretrovirals used in these Missing: review. Sep 14, - cokinetics of abacavir and carbovir triphosphate (CBV-TP) with darunavir/ritonavir / mg once daily or darunavir/ritonavir (versus abacavir alone), abacavir GMRs. (90% CI) were (,), (,) .. Raltegravir: a review of its pharmacokinetics, pharmacology and clinical studies. Background: Significant interactions between abacavir and other antiretrovirals have not been reported. This study investigated the steady-state plasma pharmacokinetics of abacavir when co-administered with atazanavir/ritonavir or lopinavir/ritonavir in HIV-infected individuals. Methods: HIV-infected subjects on abacavir. General reviews of abacavir and the abacavir/lamivudine and abacavir/lamivudine/zidovudine FDC tablets have been published. [] However, to date, no review has focused on the clinical Pharmacokinetics of abacavir. As clinically important data on abacavir intracellular phosphorylation, drug interactions and. Jun 13, - Abacavir (ABC) is a powerful nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) used to treat HIV and AIDS. Chemically, it is a synthetic carbocyclic nucleoside and is the enantiomer with 1S, 4R absolute configuration on the cyclopentene ring. In vivo, abacavir sulfate dissociates to its free base. Sep 6, - [Wikipedia]Abacavir is a carbocyclic synthetic nucleoside analogue. Intracellularly, abacavir is converted by cellular enzymes to the active metabolite carbovir triphosphate, an analogue of deoxyguanosine-5'-triphosphate (dGTP). Carbovir triphosphate inhibits the activity of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT). Feb 25, - Still, the drug remains a useful agent in combination with other drugs, including lamivudine, for the treatment of HIV infection. This review will focus on the pharmacokinetics, activity, side effects, and resistance profile of both abacavir and lamivudine, including a thorough review of all of the recent studies. Abacavir (ABC) is a medication used to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. Similar to other nucleoside analog reverse-transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), abacavir is used together with other HIV medications, and is not recommended by itself. It is taken by mouth as a tablet or solution and may be used in children over the age of three.