

<p>Slide 1</p>	<h1 style="text-align: center; color: red;">Absorption and Half-Life</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">Nick Holford Dept Pharmacology & Clinical Pharmacology University of Auckland, New Zealand</p> <small>©NHG Holford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small>	
<p>Slide 2</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center; color: red;">Objectives</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the physiological determinants of rate and extent of absorption ● Be able to describe bolus, first-order and zero-order input processes ● Learn the definition of half-life ● Be able to describe the time course of drug accumulation during constant rate input and elimination after input stops ● Appreciate the applications of absorption and half-life concepts to clinical practice <small>©NHG Holford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small>	
<p>Slide 3</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center; color: red;">Absorption</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extent of Absorption ● Rate of Absorption <small>©NHG Holford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small>	<p>Drug absorption can be described by two quite distinct factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The extent of absorption reflects the total amount of drug entering the body. It is not time dependent. ● The rate of absorption determines how quickly the drug enters the body. The rate typically changes with time.

<p>Slide 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Extent (F)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fraction Absorbed (f) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » into portal vein from gut » physicochemistry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – theophylline (100%) (small, unionized) – gentamicin (< 5%) (large, ionized) » metabolism/transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – simvastatin (50%?) (CYP3A4) – digoxin (65%) (PGP transporter) <p><small>©NHG Hofford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>The extent of oral absorption can be considered in 2 parts. The first part is the fraction of drug absorbed across the gut wall (f). This describes how much drug gets from the gut into the portal venous system. It is determined in part by physicochemical properties. Small, unionized molecules e.g. theophylline, are almost completely absorbed across the gut wall. Large, ionized molecules like gentamicin cross membranes with difficulty and only a small fraction is absorbed across the gut wall. Many drugs are cross the luminal cell membrane but are then metabolized in the gut wall (typically by CYP3A4 e.g. simvastatin) and/or transported out of the cell back into the gut lumen (typically by P-glyco-protein e.g. digoxin).</p>
<p>Slide 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Extent (F)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Pass Extraction (ER) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » drug removed while passing through liver » organ clearance and blood flow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – morphine (60%) – ethanol (10-70%) <p><small>©NHG Hofford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>Hepatic blood flow is one of the determinants of hepatic clearance. If the intrinsic clearance of the liver (i.e. the metabolizing enzyme capacity) is high then almost all the drug entering the liver may be metabolized as it passes through the liver. This means most of the drug entering the liver is extracted. This is called first pass extraction. Hepatic extraction ratio (ER) is the fraction of drug entering the liver that is extracted. Morphine has a high intrinsic hepatic clearance and about 60% of morphine is removed by first pass extraction after an oral dose.</p> <p>The hepatic extraction is determined both by the blood flow and by the intrinsic clearance. If blood flow is low then this gives the liver plenty of time to extract drug and extraction ratio will be high. On the other hand if the blood flow is high then drug can rush through the liver without being given a chance to be metabolized. If clearance is low then less drug is metabolized per unit time and extraction will be low. If clearance is high then more drug is metabolized per unit time and extraction will be high.</p> <p>The extraction of ethanol by the liver is sensitive to the rate of delivery to the liver which is largely determined by the rate of absorption. If ethanol absorption is slowed down e.g. by food, then hepatic extraction is more effective and less ethanol reaches the systemic circulation.</p>

Slide 6	<p style="text-align: center;">Extent (F)</p> $F = f \cdot (1 - ER)$ <p style="text-align: center;">e.g. morphine</p> $F = 1 \cdot (1 - 0.6) = 0.4$ <p style="text-align: center;"><small>©NHG Hefford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>The overall extent of absorption is called the bioavailability. It can be calculated from the product of the fraction absorbed across the gut (f) and the hepatic extraction ratio (ER). For morphine if we assume f of 1 and ER of 0.6 then oral bioavailability will be 40%. It is the fraction of the administered dose that reaches the systemic circulation.</p>
Slide 7	<p style="text-align: center;">Input Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bolus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. Intra-venous injection ● Zero-Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. Constant rate IV infusion ● First-Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. Intra-muscular injection <p style="text-align: center;"><small>©NHG Hefford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>The rate of drug absorption can be described by one of 3 types of process. Bolus input means absorption is instantaneous. It is approximated by rapid intra-venous injection. Zero-order input means the absorption rate is constant for some defined period of time. This can be achieved by a constant rate intra-venous infusion. It can also be approximated by some kinds of oral dosing. First-order input means the absorption rate is proportional to the amount of drug at the absorption site. Typically this means that the absorption rate is higher immediately after the dose is given and the rate then decreases as drug is absorbed. Intra-muscular injection of drugs provides an example of a first-order input process.</p>
Slide 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zero-Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Stomach emptying (Tmax) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – physiological control » Slow Release Formulation (Tk0) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pharmaceutical control $C(t) = \frac{Rate}{CL} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{CL}{V} \cdot t} \right)$ <p style="text-align: center;"><small>©NHG Hefford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>The stomach is not an organ of absorption. Very little drug is absorbed across the stomach wall. Drugs (and almost anything else) are absorbed primarily in the small intestine. When drugs dissolve rapidly in the stomach the rate of emptying of the stomach determines the delivery rate of drug to the duodenum. Absorption from the duodenum is usually rapid and the rate limiting factor is the rate of gastric emptying. As a crude approximation the rate of gastric emptying occurs at a constant rate. It is like a constant rate infusion from the stomach to the duodenum. Many drugs are absorbed at the same rate because it is gastric emptying not the drug that determines how quickly the drug gets into the blood.</p> <p>Some drug formulations are specifically designed not to dissolve quickly. This means the drug formulation, not physiology, can be the rate limiting factor for absorption. Slow release (also known as controlled release) formulations can</p>

		<p>often appear to make input similar to a zero-order input process.</p> <p>For zero-order processes the key parameter is the duration of the process (T_{k0}). The equation above predicts the time course of drug concentration in the blood from a constant rate input before the input process ends.</p>
<p>Slide 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Intestinal Absorption (K_A) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diffusion limited – Absorption $T_{half} = 0.7/K_A$ – Complete after 4 x absorption T_{half} $C(t) = \frac{Dose \cdot K_A}{V \cdot \left(K_A - \frac{CL}{V} \right)} \cdot \left(e^{-\frac{CL}{V} \cdot t} - e^{-K_A \cdot t} \right)$ <p><small>©NHG Hofford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>Absorption across the gut wall can be described by a first order process. The proportionality constant relating drug amount at the site of absorption to the rate of absorption is often called K_A. This is a first order rate constant and is exactly related to a corresponding half-life for the absorption process. The absorption half life can be calculated from K_A using the natural log of 2 (which is approximately 0.7). The equation above predicts the time course of drug concentration in the blood from a first-order input process. The time of the peak concentration occurs when the rate of absorption is equal to the rate of elimination. Absorption is more than 90% complete after 4 absorption half-lives. The absorption half-life should not be confused with the elimination half-life. Typical absorption half-lives are less than 0.5 hour while elimination half-lives are often several hours or days.</p>
<p>Slide 10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IV/Oral Dose conversion ● Time to Peak Concentration/Effect ● Substitution of Generic Medicines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rate (C_{max}, T_{max}) » Extent (Area under the Curve, AUC) <p><small>©NHG Hofford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>The extent of absorption (bioavailability, F) is used to convert intravenous doses to an equivalent oral dose. An intravenous dose should be divided by F to get the equivalent oral dose e.g. digoxin has an oral bioavailability of about 67%. An intravenous dose of 500 micrograms would correspond to an oral dose of 750 micrograms.</p> <p>The rate of drug absorption is a key determinant of the time of peak concentration and thus of the peak effect. Note that the peak effect is the effect at the time (T_{max}) of the peak concentration (C_{max}). The peak effect is not the same as the maximum possible effect of drug (E_{max}).</p> <p>Generic medicines are an important part of controlling drug costs for healthcare. Generic drugs are typically much cheaper than the originator product.</p>

		<p>Regulatory authorities (e.g. MedSafe in NZ, FDA in USA) use the rate and extent of absorption to judge if a generic drug is bioequivalent to the originator product. Rate is usually judged on the basis of equivalent C_{max} and T_{max} while extent is judged on equivalent area under the concentration time curve (AUC).</p>
<p>Slide 11</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Half-Life</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Absorption Elimination Accumulation</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>©NHG Halford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>Half-lives describe first-order processes. First-order processes are also often called exponential because an exponential function can be used to predict the time course of a first-order process. Half-lives are commonly used in pharmacokinetics to describe drug absorption and elimination. The elimination half-life determines how quickly a drug accumulates so it can also be referred to as the accumulation half-life. The elimination and accumulation half-life are identical but are used to describe different processes.</p>
<p>Slide 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Half-Life</p> $T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln(2) \cdot V}{CL}$ $T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.7 \cdot V}{CL}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><small>©NHG Halford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small></p>	<p>The elimination half-life is determined by clearance (CL) and the volume of distribution (V). A proportionality constant, ln(2), is needed to calculate the half-life. A useful approximation to ln(2) is 0.7.</p>

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Half-Life

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = -\frac{Cl}{V} \cdot C$$

$$C(t) = C_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{Cl}{V} \cdot t} \quad 0.5 = 1 \cdot e^{-\frac{Cl}{V} \cdot T_{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\ln(0.5) = -\frac{Cl}{V} \cdot T_{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \ln(2) = \frac{Cl}{V} \cdot T_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln(2) \cdot \frac{V}{Cl}$$

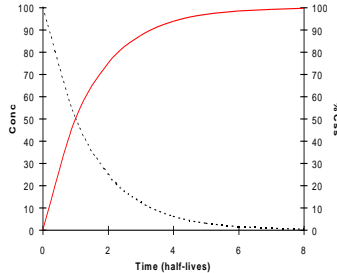
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The origin of using $\ln(2)$ as the proportionality constant can be shown by deriving the half-life from a differential equation for drug elimination.

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Elimination and Accumulation

Time	Conc	% C _{ss}
0	100	0
1	50	50
2	25	75
3	12.5	87.5
4	6.25	93.75
5	3.125	96.875
6	1.563	98.438
7	0.781	99.219
8	0.391	99.609

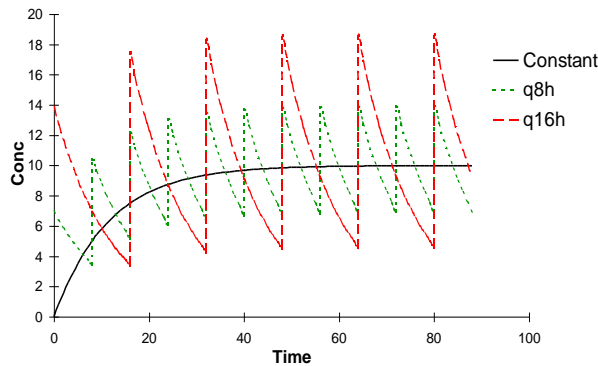


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This table and graph show how elimination and accumulation are mirror images of each other. After one half-life a drug will be 50% eliminated. If a drug is administered by constant rate infusion (zero-order) it will accumulate to 50% of the steady state value after one half-life. After two half-lives a drug is 75% eliminated and reaches 75% of steady state by accumulation. It is useful to learn the fraction of drug eliminated after 1, 2, 3 and 4 half-lives. After 4 half-lives elimination and accumulation can be considered essentially complete.

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Accumulation



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This graph illustrates the time course of a drug (theophylline) given by constant rate infusion or by intravenous bolus dose every 8 h or every 16 h. The dose has been chosen so that the same total amount is given every 16 h. The average steady state concentration is the same for all 3 dosing regimens. Although the bolus dose regimens have swings between peak and trough they accumulate at exactly the same rate as the constant rate infusion.

<p>Slide 16</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Accumulation Factor</h2> <p>The accumulation factor (AF) is the ratio of the concentration at steady state to the concentration after the first dose <i>at the same time after the dose</i>.</p> $AF = \frac{\text{Conc } (t) \text{ at Steady State}}{\text{Conc } (t) \text{ after First Dose}}$ $AF = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-CL / V \cdot \text{Dosint}}}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Dosint = Dosing Interval</p> <small>©NHG Halford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small>	<p>All drugs accumulate. The extent of accumulation depends on the dosing interval and the half-life. A formula for predicting accumulation is shown above. The accumulation factor (AF) is the ratio of the concentration at steady state to the concentration after the first dose <i>at the same time after the dose</i>. If the dosing interval is equal to the half-life then the accumulation factor is exactly 2.</p>
<p>Slide 17</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Applications</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Absorption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Time to Reach Peak Concentration <i>Tmax is ~ 3 x Absorption Half-life</i> ● Elimination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Time to Steady State » Time to Eliminate Drug <i>~ 4 x Elimination Half-Life</i> <small>©NHG Halford, 2010 all rights reserved.</small>	<p>The absorption half-life can be used to predict the time (Tmax) of peak concentration for many drugs. Because the peak occurs when drug absorption is equal to drug elimination it happens before drug absorption is complete. An approximate way to predict Tmax is at 3 times the absorption half-life.</p> <p>For accumulation of a drug it is useful to predict that 50% accumulation is reached after one half-life and 75% after 2 half-lives. After 4 half-lives the drug accumulation will be close to steady state.</p> <p>Drug elimination is similar in time course to drug accumulation. Essentially all drug is eliminated after 4 half-lives.</p>