

azathioprine clinical pharmacology

Jun 13, - An immunosuppressive antimetabolite pro-drug. It is an imidazolyl derivative of 6-mercaptopurine and many of its biological effects are similar to those of the parent compound. Azathioprine is converted into 6-mercaptopurine in the body where it blocks purine metabolism and DNA synthesis. ?Identification ?Pharmacology ?References ?Economics. Azathioprine: clinical pharmacology and current indications in autoimmune disorders. Anstey A(1), Lear JT. Author information: (1)Department of Dermatology, Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, Wales. Azathioprine remains one of the most important and widely prescribed drugs for immunosuppression/immunomodulation in. Sep 26, - PHARMACOLOGY. Azathioprine (AZA) is the 1-methylnitroimidazolyl derivative of thioguanine, a purine-mimic antimetabolite [1]. Enteric-coated mycophenolate sodium versus azathioprine in patients with active systemic lupus erythematosus: a randomised clinical trial. Ann Rheum Dis ;. Azathioprine is stable in solution at neutral or acid pH but hydrolysis to mercaptopurine occurs in excess sodium hydroxide (N), especially on warming. Conversion to mercaptopurine also occurs in the presence of sulfhydryl compounds such as cysteine, glutathione, and hydrogen sulfide. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY. Azathioprine (AZA), sold under the brand name Imuran among others, is an immunosuppressive medication. It is used in rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and in kidney transplants to prevent rejection. It is taken by mouth or injected into a vein. Common side effect include bone marrow suppression ?Medical uses ?Adverse effects ?Pregnancy and ?Pharmacology. Indications and clinical uses. Azathioprine is used to treat various immune-mediated diseases in animals, including immune-mediated hemolytic anemia, pemphigus, and inflammatory bowel disease. It is often the first drug of choice, in addition to corticosteroids, for treatment of immune-mediated hemolytic anemia and. Despite this limited evidence, azathioprine is often prescribed in clinical practice to reduce long-term corticosteroid treatment. . Pharmacology. Azathioprine is a prodrug that is converted into the active form 6-mercaptopurine. The drug is readily absorbed orally with high bioavailability of 47% with a highly variable range. Jul 22, - Aza-THIO-prine. References: Dean L (): Azathioprine therapy and TPMT genotype. Medical Genetics Summaries (internet). Updated 3/18/ (Cited 12/5/13). Lake DF, Briggs AD, Akporiaye ET (e): Immunopharmacology (Chapter 55). In: Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. 12th Edition. Katzung BG. LiteraturePharmacogenetics: From Bench to Byte- An Update of Guidelines. Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics. Swen J J, Nijenhuis M, de Boer A, Grandia L, Maitland-van der Zee A H, Mulder H, Rongen G A P J M, van Schaik R H N, Schalekamp T, Touw D J, van der Weide J, Wilffert B, Deneer V H M, and. Azathioprine is usually used as oral medication in dogs and cats, although it is available in some countries in parenteral formulations. DOGS 2 mg/kg or 50 mg/m² PO q h or q h. This may be reduced after 24 weeks to 1 mg/kg once daily or every other day, although some clinicians prescribe 50 mg/m² dose every.