

hydroxyurea pharmacology

D Evidence of risk. Retrieved from " <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6048442/>: Hydroxyurea Precautions Hydroxyurea should be avoided in cases of pre-existing anemia, bone marrow suppression or an allergy to the drug. Hydroxyurea has many pharmacological applications under the Medical Subject Headings classification system: Hydroxyurea is a chemotherapy agent used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of certain solid, myeloid tumors as well as treatment for polycythemia vera, a blood disorder. In other projects Wikimedia Commons. Retrieved 8 December From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Journal of Basrah Research. Fifty percent of the dose is metabolized by the liver and excreted in the urine in the form of urea. Lipinski's rules broken 0 Molecular properties generated using the CDK. Pharmacy and pharmacology portal Medicine portal. Views Read Edit View history. Veterinary Uses for Hydroxyurea Hydroxyurea is prescribed by veterinarians for the chemotherapeutic treatment of melanoma, mastocytomas, erythrocytosis, polycythemia, chronic myelocytic leukemia and feline hypereosinophilic syndrome. Journal of Chromatography B. Search UniChem for chemicals with the same backbone. In a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial, treatment with hydroxyurea (HU) reduced crisis rates in adult patients with severe sickle cell anemia. No serious Antisickling Agents/therapeutic use; Erythrocyte Indices; Fetal Hemoglobin/biosynthesis; Humans; Hydroxyurea/adverse effects; Hydroxyurea/pharmacology*. Acta Haematol Pol. ;26(1) [Clinical pharmacology of hydroxyurea]. [Article in Polish]. Gora-Tybor J(1), Robak T. Author information: (1)Zakladu Farmakologii, II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Lodzi. Hydroxyurea, an antineoplastic drug evaluated clinically more than 30 years ago, is still the principal drug in. DESCRIPTION. Hydroxyurea Capsules USP, is an antineoplastic agent available for oral use as capsules providing mg hydroxyurea. Inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, colorants (D&C Yellow No. 10, FD&C Blue No. 1 and FD&C Red No. 40), gelatin, magnesium stearate and titanium dioxide. Imprinting ink. DESCRIPTION. DROXIA (hydroxyurea capsules, USP) is available for oral use as capsules providing mg, mg, and mg hydroxyurea. Inactive ingredients: citric acid, gelatin, lactose, magnesium stearate, sodium phosphate, titanium dioxide, and capsule colorants; FD&C Blue No. 1 and FD&C Green No. 3 (Pharmacology. Metabolism: liver 60%, intestines; CYP unknown. Excretion: urine primarily (40% unchanged); Half-life: h. Subclass: Antimetabolites 4: Other; Other Hematologics. Mechanism of Action exact mechanism of action unknown; inhibits ribonucleotide reductase, immediately inhibiting DNA synthesis;. HYDREA can cause fetal harm based on findings from animal studies and the drug's mechanism of action [see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY]. There are no data with HYDREA use in pregnant women to inform a drug-associated risk. In animal reproduction studies, administration of hydroxyurea to pregnant rats and. Consumer information about the prescription drug hydroxyurea (Hydrea, Droxia). Hydroxyurea is used to treat some forms of leukemia, cancers, and polycythemia vera. Side effects, drug interactions, warnings, precautions, dosing, storage, pregnancy, and breastfeeding safety information is provided. Hydroxyurea is an essentially tasteless, white crystalline powder. Its structural formula is: CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY. Mechanism of Action. The precise mechanism by which hydroxyurea produces its antineoplastic effects cannot, at present, be described. However, the reports of various studies in tissue culture in rats. Medscape - CML, head and neck cancers, sickle cell anemia dosing for Droxia, Hydrea (hydroxyurea), frequency-based adverse effects, comprehensive interactions, contraindications, pregnancy & lactation schedules, and cost information. Clinical Pharmacology. Hydroxyurea is dosed orally and distributes rapidly to all tissues. Elimination is through hepatic metabolism, as well as urinary elimination of the parent compound. Toxicities associated with hydroxyurea treatment include GI effects, myelosuppression, onycholysis, and pulmonary fibrosis; cats are.