pharmacology of quetiapine

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Avoid drugs that prolong QT interval including Class 1A eg, quinidine, procainamide or Class III antiarrhythmics eg, amiodarone, sotalol , antipsychotics eg, ziprasidone, chlorpromazine, thioridazine , antibiotics eg, gatifloxacin, moxifloxacin , and others eg, pentamidine, methadone, levomethadyl acetate. The major metabolites of quetiapine are inactive. Rapidly and well absorbed. Quetiapine hemifumarate has no significant affinity for cholinergic muscarinic or benzodiazepine receptors. Coadministration of quetiapine mg tid and phenytoin mg tid increased the mean oral clearance of quetiapine by 5-fold. The changes were not significant Lithium: Exclude neuroleptic malignant syndrome if fever or other symptoms occur. Depressive episodes due to bipolar disorder: Effect of Quetiapine on Other Drugs Lorazepam: Patients should be advised to notify their physician if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during therapy. Search Google for chemicals with the same backbone. Classification Compound class Synthetic organic Approved drug? Patients should be advised of the risk of orthostatic hypotension, especially during the day period of initial dose titration, and also at times of re-initiating treatment or increases in dose. The anti-psychotic properties of the drug are believed to result from its antagonism of dopamine D 2 and 5-HT 2A receptors. Do eye exam initially and every 6 months. Humans and other mammals. Antagonized by CYP3A inducers eg, thioridazine, phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, rifampin ; adjust dose. Risk of aspiration pneumonia.Quetiapine is indicated for the treatment of schizophrenia as well as for the treatment of acute manic episodes associated with bipolar I disorder. The antipsychotic effect of quetiapine is thought by some to be mediated through antagonist activity at dopamine and serotonin receptors. Specifically the D1 and D2 dopamine. SEROQUEL dose should be reduced to one sixth of original dose when co-medicated with a potent CYP3A4 inhibitor (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, indinavir, ritonavir, nefazodone, etc.). When the CYP3A4 inhibitor is discontinued, the dose of SEROQUEL should be increased by 6 fold [see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY. Two were found to be pharmacologically active, but they circulate in plasma at 2 to 12% of the concentration of quetiapine and are unlikely to contribute substantially to the pharmacological effects of the drug. The pharmacokinetics of quetiapine do not appear to be altered by cigarette smoking. Oral clearance declines with. Dec 1, - This combination of anxiolytic and antidepressant efficacy was not originally predicted based on the preclinical pharmacology of quetiapine and would not be expected of a drug often described within the broad term: 'atypical antipsychotic'. Indeed, amongst the antipsychotic drugs, quetiapine alone has. Oct 13, - Drugs showing an affinity for 5-HT2A, D2 and receptors of other systems (cholinergic, histaminergic, 5-HT1A, 5-HT1C and others) are designated as multi-acting receptor-targeted antipsychotics (MARTA) (clozapine, olanzapine, quetiapine, asenapine). Drugs that preferentially block D2 and D3 subtypes of. Pharmacology. Metabolism: liver extensively; CYP 3A4 substrate. Excretion: urine 73%, feces 20%; Half-life: h, h (ER). Subclass: Anxiolytics, Non-benzodiazepine; Antipsychotics, 2nd generation; Bipolar Disorder. Mechanism of Action exact mechanism of action unknown; antagonizes dopamine D2 receptors. DESCRIPTION. SEROQUEL (quetiapine fumarate) is a psychotropic agent belonging to a chemical class, the dibenzothiazepine derivatives. The chemical designation is 2-[2-(4-dibenzo [b,f] [1,4]thiazepinylpiperazinyl)ethoxy]-ethanol fumarate () (salt). It is present in tablets as the fumarate salt. All doses and. Medscape - Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder-specific dosing for Seroquel, Seroquel XR (quetiapine), frequency-based adverse effects, comprehensive interactions, contraindications, pregnancy & lactation schedules, and cost information. Apr 2, - Quetiapine is an atypical neuroleptic with a pharmacological profile distinct from classic neuroleptics that function primarily via blockade of dopamine D2 receptors. In the United States, quetiapine is currently approved for treating patients with schizophrenia, major depression and bipolar I disorder. Despite. Pharmacology. Quetiapine is a dibenzothiazepine atypical antipsychotic. It has been proposed that this drug's antipsychotic activity is mediated through a combination of dopamine type 2 (D2) and serotonin type 2 (5-HT2) antagonism. It is an antagonist at multiple neurotransmitter receptors in the brain: Serotonin 5-HT1A.