pharmacokinetic properties of ondansetron

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As such, little data are available to guide dosage recommendations. Headache is the most common adverse effect. In other projects Wikimedia Commons. Drug and Alcohol Dependence. It is thought that ondansetron's antiemetic action is mediated mostly via antagonism of vagal afferents with a minor contribution from antagonism of central receptors. Ondansetron marketed under the brand name Zofran was developed in the mids by GlaxoSmithKline in London. The study found the combination to significantly improve negative schizophrenia symptoms, and people taking both drugs experienced fewer of the adverse effects commonly associated with haloperidol. Archived from the original on 10 May Archived from the original on Pharmacy and pharmacology portal Medicine portal. Treatment of motion sickness". International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine. Although an effective antiemetic agent, the high cost of brand-name ondansetron initially limited its use to controlling postoperative nausea and vomiting and chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.Clin Ther. Feb 1;36(2) doi: /rubeninorchids.comera Epub Jan Tolerability and pharmacokinetic properties of ondansetron administered subcutaneously with recombinant human hyaluronidase in minipigs and healthy volunteers. Dychter SS(1), Harrigan R(2), Bahn JD(2), Printz MA(2). Abstract: Pharmacokinetic Properties of Ondansetron in Combination with Ijintang-gamibang, Polyherbal Complex in Rats. A competitive serotonin type 3 receptor antagonist. It is effective in the treatment of nausea and vomiting caused by cytotoxic chemotherapy drugs, including cisplatin, and has reported anxiolytic and neuroleptic properties. [PubChem]. Clinical Therapeutics/Volume 36, Number 2, Tolerability and Pharmacokinetic Properties of Ondansetron. Administered Subcutaneously With Recombinant Human. Hyaluronidase in Minipigs and Healthy Volunteers. Samuel S. Dychter, MD. 1. ; Rena Harrigan, MPH. 1. ; Jesse D. Bahn, MSc. 1. ; Marie. A. Printz, BA. 1. Aug 12, - The concentrations of ondansetron were assayed using an liquid chromatograph-mass spectrometer/mass spectrometer (LC-MS/MS) method. For analysis of pharmacokinetic properties, including the peak concentration of Tmax (Cmax), AUC from time 0 (baseline) to t hours (AUC0t), and AUC from. Pharmacokinetic properties. Following oral administration, ondansetron is passively and completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and undergoes first pass metabolism. Peak plasma concentrations of about 30 ng/mL are attained approximately hours after an 8 mg dose. For doses above 8 mg the increase. The absence of the enzyme CYP2D6 (the debrisoquine polymorphism) has no effect on ondansetron's pharmacokinetics. The pharmacokinetic properties of ondansetron are unchanged on repeat dosing. Special Patient Populations. Gender. Gender differences were shown in the disposition of ondansetron, with females. Pharmacokinetic properties. Following oral administration, ondansetron is passively and completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and undergoes first pass metabolism. Peak plasma concentrations are attained approximately hours after dosing. For doses above 8 mg the increase in ondansetron systemic. debrisoquine polymorphism) has no effect on ondansetron's pharmacokinetics. The pharmacokinetic properties of ondansetron are unchanged on repeat dosing. Studies in healthy elderly volunteers have shown slight, but clinically insignificant, age-related increases in both oral bioavailability and half-life of ondansetron. Ondansetron, marketed under the brand name Zofran, is a medication used to prevent nausea and vomiting caused by cancer chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or surgery. It is also useful in gastroenteritis. It has little effect on vomiting caused by motion sickness. It can be given by mouth, or by injection into a muscle or into.