PHA 5127 Dose Optimization I
Fall 2011
Case Study IV Solution

Problem 1

T.T. (male, 6'3'' tall, 111 kg, 24 years old) shows a serum creatinine level of 1.3 mg/dL.

a) Use the Cockcroft-Gault-Equation to calculate his creatinine clearance and glomerular filtration rate (GFR). Comment on the renal function of T.T.?

$$\boldsymbol{IBW_{male} = 50kg + 2.3kg * 15 = 84.5kg}$$

$$\boldsymbol{TBW = 111kg} > IBW * 120\% = 84.5\boldsymbol{kg} * \boldsymbol{120\%} = \boldsymbol{101.4kg}$$

Thus, use ABW is Cockcroft-Gault-Equation.

$$\boldsymbol{ABW = IBW + 0.4 * (TBW - IBW) = 84.5kg + 0.4 * (111kg - 84.5kg) = 95.1kg}$$

$$\boldsymbol{CrCL_{male,obese} = \frac{(140 - age) * ABW}{72 * [Creatinine\ (Serum)]} =}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\frac{(140 - 24) * 95.1kg}{72 * \left[1.3\frac{mg}{dL}\right]} = 117.9\frac{mL}{min} = GFR}$$

The calculated (observed) GFR is close to the maximum GFR of 130 ml/min. Thus, the renal function of T.T. seems to be normal.

b) Why do we use the creatinine clearance to estimate the GFR?

- **Creatinine is mainly eliminated by renal processes**
- **Creatinine is cleared by glomerular filtration only**
  - **No active tubular secretion**
  - **No tubular reabsorption**
- **No plasma protein binding**

c) Drug A shows a plasma protein binding and tissue protein binding of 10% and 95%, respectively. Drug A is eliminated by hepatic (80%) and renal processes (20%). Calculate the total systemic clearance of drug A (in L/h) when administered to T.T.Assume that the drug is neither actively secreted nor reabsorbed.

$$\boldsymbol{CL_{ren} = f_u * GFR = 0.9 * 117.9\frac{mL}{min} = 106.1\frac{mL}{min} = 6.36\frac{L}{h}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{CL_{Total} = CL_{ren} + CL_{hep} = 6.36\frac{L}{h} + CL_{hep} = 6.36\frac{L}{h} + 0.8 * CL_{Total} =}$$

$$CL_{Total}(1 - 0.8) = 6.36\frac{L}{h}$$

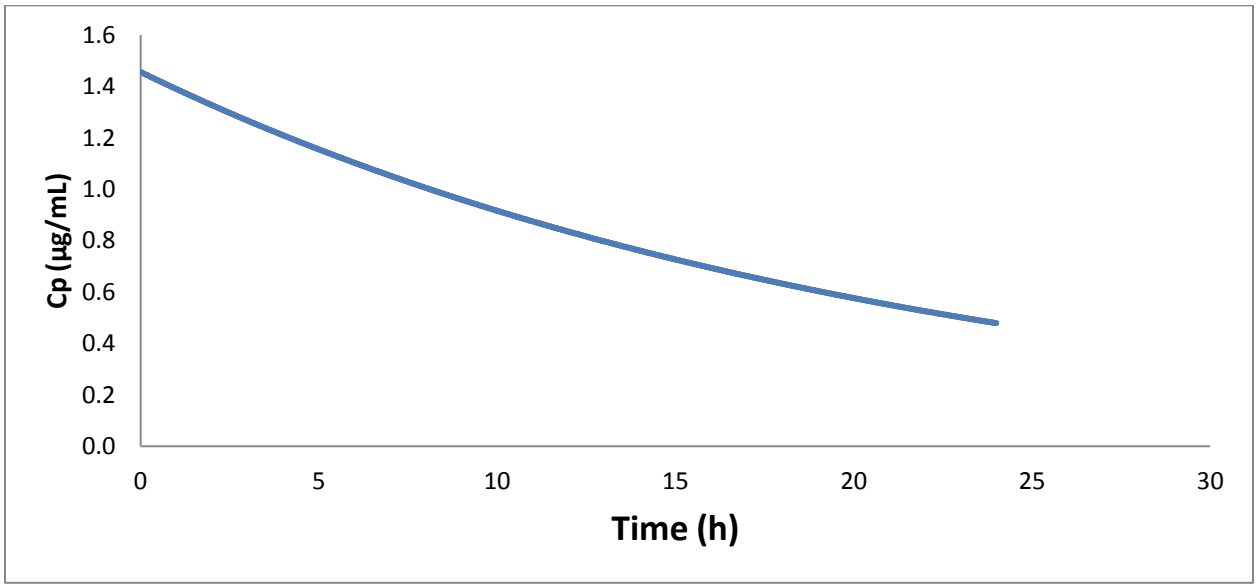
$$CL_{Total} = \frac{6.36\frac{L}{h}}{0.2} = 31.8\frac{L}{h}$$

d) Graph the plasma-concentration time profile for the first 24 hours when 1000mg of drug A are administered to T.T. via an IV bolus injection. Assume that the drug is immediately distributed throughout the body, crosses membranes easily, and that all elimination processes are first-order processes.

$$Vd = 3L + 38L * \frac{f_u}{f_{u,T}} = 3L + 38L * \frac{0.9}{0.05} = 687L$$

$$k_e = \frac{31.8\frac{L}{h}}{687L} = 0.0463\frac{1}{h}$$

$$C(t) = \frac{Dose}{VD} * e^{-k_e * t} = \frac{1000mg}{687L} * e^{-0.0463 * t}$$



Problem 2

Which properties does a drug need to have in order to demonstrate the following? Explain briefly.

a) Active tubular secretion
b) Glomerula secretion
c) Passive tubular reabsorption

Active tubular secretion: As active transporters are mainly anionic or cationic transporters, drugs which are actively secreted must be bases or acids.

Glomerula filtration: Drugs which are filtrated must fall below a certain molecular weight size. I.e. proteins are not filtrated in the glomerulus because of their large molecular weight.

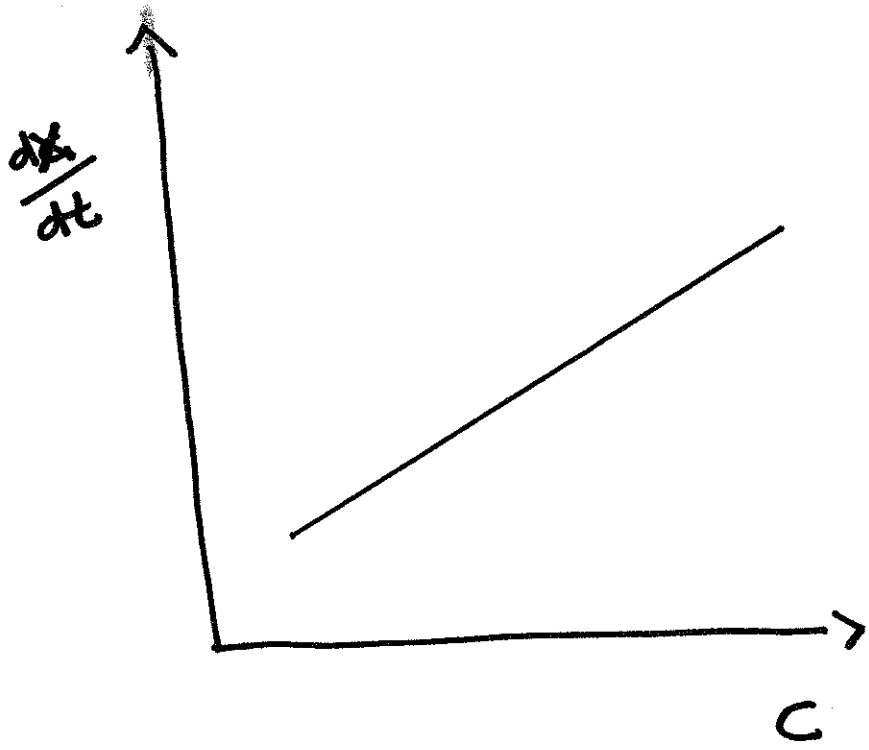
Passive tubular reabsorption: Neutral lipophilic drugs are reabsorbed easily. Passive tubular reabsorption of bases or acids depends on the pH of the urine. Hydrophilic drugs tend not be reabsorbed extensively.

Problem 3

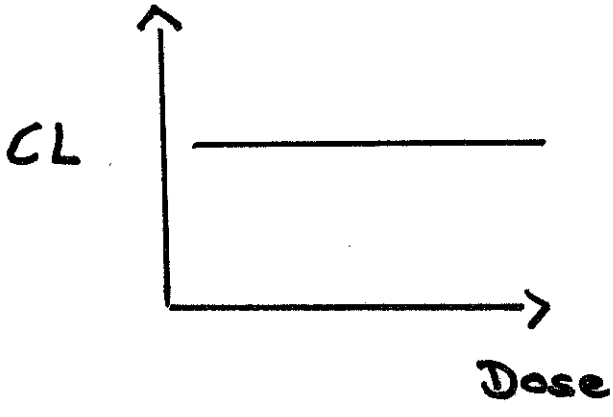
Assume that drug B is only cleared by metabolism processes. For a fixed VD, sketch graphs describing the relationship between the following PK metrics for a) non-saturable metabolism enzymes (linear PK) and b) saturable metabolism enzymes (non-linear PK).

I. dX/dt (elimination rate) vs. C (plasma concentration)
II. CL vs. Dose
III. AUC vs. Dose

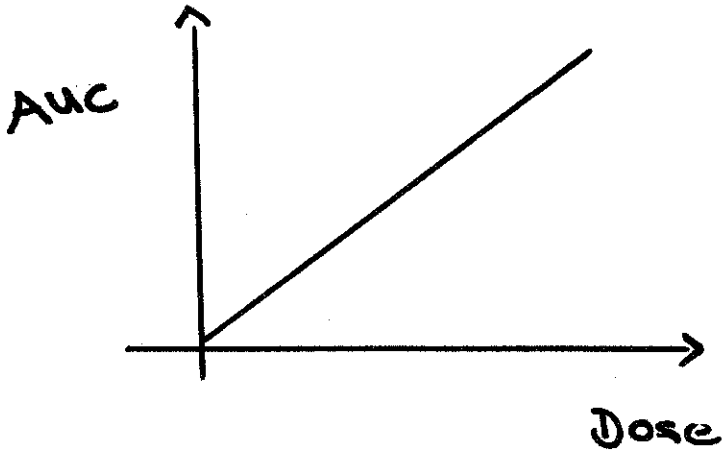
Non-saturable enzymes



$$CL = \frac{dx/dt}{C}$$



$$AUC = \frac{Dose}{CL}$$



Saturable Ehtymes