ethionamide pharmacokinetics

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It is thought that ethionamide undergoes intracellular modification and acts in a similar fashion to isoniazid. It has been proposed for use in combination with gatifloxacin. Ethionamide has a high rate of side effects. May increase serum levels of isoniazid and potentiate the adverse effects of other antituberculous drugs when used concurrently. C Risk not ruled out. Various CNS effects have been reported. Ethionamide was discovered in and approved for medical use in the United States in Hypothyroidism, gynecomastia, alopecia, impotence also have been reported. Ethionamide is structurally similar to methimazole , which is used to inhibit thyroid hormone synthesis, and has been linked to hypothyroidism in several TB patients. Ethionamide is used in combination with other antituberculosis agents as part of a second-line regimen for active tuberculosis. High rates of hepatotoxicty have been reported when taken with rifampicin. Views Read Edit View history. Aminoglycosides Amikacin Kanamycin Streptomycin. Pricing information is supplied for informational purposes only.ABSTRACT. Ethionamide (ETH), a second-line antituberculosis drug, is frequently used in treating childhood tuberculosis. Data supporting ETH dose recommendations in children are limited. The aim of this study was to determine the pharmacokinetic parameters for ETH in children on antituberculosis treatment including. Ethionamide is an antibiotic used to treat tuberculosis. Specifically it is used, along with other antituberculosis medications, to treat active multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. It is no longer recommended for leprosy. It is taken by mouth. Ethionamide has a high rate of side effects. Common side effects include nausea, diarrhea, Trade names?: ?Trecator, others. Nov 11, - The use of ethionamide (ETH) in treating multidrug-resistant tuberculosis is limited by severe side effects. ETH disposition after pulmonary administration in spray-dried particles might minimize systemic exposure and side effects. To explore this hypothesis, spray-dried ETH particles were optimized for. On the basis of the efficacy of the available agents, the World Health Organization has recommended only 4 drugs for combined chemotherapy of leprosy: rifampicin, dap- sone, clofazimine and ethionamide/prothionamide. Thiacetazone and isoniazid are also used to a lesser extent by some physicians. Pyrazinamide may. Summary Setting: Three US referral hospitals. Objective: Determine the population pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters of ethionamide (ETA) following multiple oral doses. Design: Fifty-five patients with tuberculosis (TB) participated. Patients received multiple oral doses of ETA as part of their treatment. They also received. Pharmacokinetic Evaluation of Ethionamide. Suppositories. Charles A. Peloquin, Pharm.D., Gordon 1. James, Ph.D., Eileen McCarthy, and Marian Goble, M.D.. The absorption and elimination of ethionamide (ETA) after oral tablets and rectal suppositories were determined in 12 healthy, adult male volunteers. A randomized. Further hepatic injury can result from ethionamide use, as well as from the disease state of tuberculosis itself. Furthermore, a pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interaction could occur between ethionamide and alcohol. Liver function tests should be done prior to initiation of therapy and monitored monthly in all. Dec 8, - Pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution studies of orally administered nanoparticles encapsulated ethionamide used as potential drug delivery system in management of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. Oct 25, - Pharmaceuticals , 5, ; doi/ph pharmaceuticals. ISSN wvcybersafety.com Article. Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics of the Anti-Tuberculosis. Drug Ethionamide in a Flavin-Containing Monooxygenase. Null Mouse. Amy L. Palmer 1, Virginia. A second-line antitubercular agent that inhibits mycolic acid synthesis. It also may be used for treatment of leprosy. (From Smith and Reynard, Textbook of Pharmacology, , p).