تعیین فراهمی زیستی نسبی نمونه‌های متفاوت کبسول سفالسکین

علیرضا اسدالله شیرازی
صبحی فضلی بزرگ

چکیده:

سفالسکین یکی از سفالسپوریان‌های نسل اول یا کاسپرین‌ها است که به صورت‌های مختلف تجزیه می‌گردد. در تجزیه خوراکی، این دارو بر سرعت جذب شده و به میزان وسیعی در اکثر بخش‌ها و سایر بخش‌های توزیع می‌شود. به‌طوری که به حدود 90% سفالسکین بصورت دارویی تغییر نیافته از طریق کلیه‌ها دفع می‌گردد. باید یادآوری کرد که تنوع در فرمولاسیون خوراکی سفالسکین در ایران و تنوع در منابع خرید مواد اولیه آن، بررسی فراهمی زیستی نسبی این فرمولاسیون‌ها و مقایسه آنها با یک نمونه خارجی ضروری به نظر می‌رسد.

در این مطالعه از هشت داوطلب مرد سالم و چهارمهمه متفاوت کبسول سفره‌ای ساخت برای کارخانه داخ کشور که در سلول‌های 


با استفاده از منحنی‌های پاسیوئی و اداری رسم شده برای سفالسکین نواحی مختلف فراماکوکینتیکی و فراهمی زیستی نسبی آن محاسبه گردید. نتایج اداری بدست آمده تأیید کننده نتایج خویش بود. بررسی‌های انجام شده نشان داد که نتایج بدست آمده در توافق کامل با نتایج گزارش شده در مقالات مختلف بود. کلیه‌بار از نمونه‌های فراماکوکینتیکی و هزاره‌ی زیستی نسبی محاسبه شده از داده‌های خویش و اداری با استفاده از آزمون آماری مورد ارزیابی قرار گرفت و مشخص شد که این بارامترها برای نمونه‌های داخلی با نمونه‌های خارجی مشابه می‌باشند. بدین ترتیب این مطالعه مشخص کننده بهتری در تعیین داروهای مصرفی داخلی شده و این نمونه‌های متفاوت کبسول سفالسکین ساخت داخل کشور با نمونه‌های خارجی مورد بررسی می‌باشد و این نمونه‌ها هیچگونه تفاوت معنی‌داری با یکدیگر ندارند.

کلید واژه‌ها:۱- سفالسکین
۲- فراهمی زیستی
۳- اداری
۴- پلاسمای

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RELATIVE BIOAVAILABILITY OF CEPHALEXIN DIFFERENT BRANDS OF CAPSULES

M.K. Hassanzadeh*  
S. Fazli-Bazazz  
A. Shirazie

ABSTRACT

In a cross over study eight normal human volunteers were employed. The bioavailability of different commercial brands of cephalixin capsules were examined. The relative bioavailability of four brand (J.I, J.II, L.I, L.II) manufactured by two different domestic companies were compared with one brand (Keflex) which was manufactured by Lilly pharmaceutical company, England. The plasma and urine cephalixin concentration were determined by microbiological assay (disk diffusion) using Sarcina Lutea ATCC 9341 as test organism. Plasma and urine data were used to evaluate various pharmacokinetic parameters cephalixin including \( k_{1/2} \), C1/F, Vd/F, \( T_{max} \), \( C_{max} \) AUC and F (relative).

Results obtained from urinary data were supported the plasma data. The analysis of variance, to compare relative bioavailability and other pharmacokinetic parameters between tested samples were performed. These information indicates that there are no significant differences between the five different tested brands and they are bioequivalent. Therefore it can be suggested that brands (J.I, J.II, L.I, L.II) which formulated by domestic manufactures are bioequivalent and comparable to each other and to the one formulated by Lilly pharmaceutical company.

Key Words: 1) Cephalixin  
2) Bioavailability  
3) Plasma  
4) urine

* School of Pharmacy, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad 91775-1665, IRAN

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INTRODUCTION

Cephalexin, (7R)-3-Methyl-7-(α-D-Phenylglycylamino)-3-Cepham-4-Carboxylic Acid Monohydrate, is a semisynthetic derivative of cephalosporine C. Cephalexin is bactericidal and has a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. It has weak bondability to blood protein, has no metabolites, has low toxicity, and is rapidly absorbed following oral administration to give a high serum level and urine concentration. Cephalexin is excreted unaltered by the kidneys, almost all of the dose being recovered within six hours.(11)

In clinical chemotherapy the bioavailability of drugs is a very important subject. It is obvious that all commercially available products do not show bioequivalency. Therefore, the evaluation of the bioavailability of various solid dosage forms especially where the only generic products are available is necessary.

In the present study the relative bioavailability of four generic cephalexin capsules were examined. A known marketed cephalexin capsule (Keflex, Lilly, England) was used to compare the result of the study.

EXPERIMENTAL

Reagent and Materials: Cephalexin monohydrate used as standard material and a marketed cephalexin capsule (Keflex) which also used for comparison to other generic capsules were gifted from Jaber Ibn-Hayyan and Loghman pharmaceutical companies (Tehran, Iran). All the reagent used were Merk analytical grade.

Subjects and Treatments: Eight normal healthy male volunteers, 22-28 years old, weighing between 61-74 Kg participated in this study. The subjects had no past histories to allergic reaction to penicillin and showed normal renal function. All the subject had no concurrent drug treatment for several days before and during the study. Informed written consent was obtained from each subject. The overnight fasting subjects received a single permitted to eat until 3h after dosing. Five different dosage forms (JI, JII, LI, LII and Keflex) of cephradine on five separate occasions were tested. A known commercial cephalexin capsule (Keflex, Lilly, Pharmaceutical Company, England), was used as standard to be compared with four local generic dosage forms, brand JI and JII, (Jaber Ibn - Hayyan Pharmaceutical Company, Tehran-Iran) and brand LI and LII, (Loghman Pharmaceutical and Hygienic Company, Tehran-Iran). At least one week separated all experiments. The study was designed as a randomized double - blined complete crossover investigation.

Sampling: Venous blood samples were collected into heparinized glass tubes immediately prior to dosing, and at 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 hours after drug
administration. Total urine voids were collected for the following time periods after drug administration: 0-1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-6, and 6-8 hours. Plasma separated from all blood samples immediately after collection and frozen until the time of analysis. Urine volume was measured and an aliquot was frozen for analysis.

**Assay:** Plasma and urine sample concentrations were measured by disc diffusion microbiological assays using Sarcina Lutea ATCC 9341 as the test organism. Standard curves for each biological fluid sample were freshly prepared on each day of analysis, using human plasma or a phosphate buffer as the diluent. The lower limit of sensitivity for the cephalaxin assay was 0.25 mcg/ml.

**Pharmacokinetic Analysis:** Plasma and urine data were analysed for appropriate pharmacokinetic parameters using a one compartment open model with first-order absorption \(^{(4,8)}\). Area under the cephalaxin plasma concentration versus time curves (AUC) were calculated for all subjects using the trapezoidal method. Other pharmacokinetic parameters such as the peak concentration, time of peak concentration, clearance, elimination half-life and urinary recovery were calculated and compared for the various dosage forms. The relative bioavailability of various dosage forms were compared using urine and plasma data.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Plasma data:** Figure 1 shows the plasma concentration of cephalaxin (average of
eight subjects) for five different dosage forms (Keflex, JI, JII, LI, LII). These results indicate that these profiles are very similar. Pharmacokinetic parameters which have been utilized as a function of the rate of drug absorption are the peak plasma concentration and time of peak plasma concentration. The mean time of peak plasma concentration (Tmax) for all brands and subjects was 1.12 ± 0.11 h (table 1).

Table 1: Mean Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Cephalexine after Oral Administration of Various Cephalexine Capsules to Eight Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRAND</th>
<th>K (L/h)</th>
<th>T1/2 (h)</th>
<th>CL/F L/h</th>
<th>V/F (L)</th>
<th>Tmax (h)</th>
<th>Cmax (µg/mL)</th>
<th>AUC(0–∞) (µg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keflex</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JI</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JII</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LII</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean±S.D</td>
<td>0.64±0.03</td>
<td>1.1±0.1</td>
<td>18.5±1.8</td>
<td>29.0±2.7</td>
<td>1.1±0.1</td>
<td>15.4±1.8</td>
<td>28.4±2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

which is in agreement with other reports (1,7,9,13). Mean peak plasma concentration (Cmax) for all tested brands and subjects were 15.40 ± 1.85 mcg/ml (table 1). This value agrees with other reports (3,7,9,10,13). Statistical analysis of the Cmax and Tmax data indicated no significant differences (p=0.05) between different brands and subjects. Other pharmacokinetic parameters of cephalexin were calculated using individual data after administration of various dosage forms (table 1). All the pharmacokinetic parameter values are in agreement with the data reported in the literature (7,9,13). Statistical analysis of these data showed no significant differences (p=0.05) between the pharmacokinetic parameters of five different tested dosage forms. The extent of absorption of various dosage forms evaluated using area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC), (table 1). The relative bioavailability (Keflex, used as standard, 100% availability assumed) of all tested brands is shown in table 2. No statistically significant differences (p=0.05) between the different brands of cephalexin capsules were observed. However significant inter subject variation was
observed table 2.

Table 2: Relative Bioavailability of Five Different Cephalexine Capsules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keflex</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100(......)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.I</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>89.2(±25.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.II</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>100.8(±10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.I</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>113.1(±7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.II</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>101.0(±12.02)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urinary excretion of cephalexin: Since cephalexin is eliminated unchanged in the urine, the percentage of the total dose excreted can be used as indication of bioavailability \(^\text{(4,8)}\). Since the concentration of cephalexin in the urine sample collected at 8 hours showed negligible value, therefore the cumulative amount excreted after 6 hours would be a proper indication of the extent of cephalexin absorption. Figure 2

Figure 2. Comparison of Mean Plasma Cephalexin

Concen. after Oral administration of
500 mg of Each Brands in 8 subjects

shows the mean cumulative cephalexin excreted after administration of five different brands. The mean value for percentage of administered dose excreted over the period
CONCLUSION

The plasma and urine data of this study demonstrate that the bioavailability and other pharmacokinetic parameters of cephalaxin after single oral administration of five different dosage forms of cephalaxin capsules. No significant statistical differences (p=0.05) can be demonstrated in any of the pharmacokinetic parameter measured at any of dosage forms used in this investigation when comparing the four different generic agents, (JI, JII, LI, LII) to a known marketed cephalaxin capsule (Keflex). The urinary data was supported the plasma data in all cases.

The results of this study indicates that the behavior of different tested brands of cephalaxin capsules are compatible and bioequivalent.

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