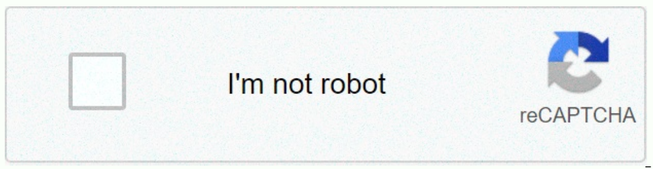

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Domperidone pharmacology pdf

A comparison of three treatment interventions for chronic constipation in children with cerebral palsy: a randomized clinical trial. Imaneh MH, Golpayegan MR, Sedighi M, Ahmadi K, Aghaie A, Dehghani SM, Yousfi G. Imaneh MH, et al. 2019;14(4):292-297. Duet: 10.5114/pg.2019.84872. Epub 2019 May 8. Gastroenterol emerged. 2019. PMID: 31988677 Free PMC Article. Domperidone is a dopamine antagonist that does not easily enter the central nervous system. Due to parents or ally it increases the emptying of the stomach of fluid and increases the reduction of esophageal sphincter pressure in health subjects. The anti-smomatic and pharmacodyic personality of domperidone is similar to that of metoclopramide, although domperidone has less inclination to cause extrapyramidal side effects. Domperidone relieves symptoms of chronic postpartum indigestion, nausea and vomiting due to a wide range of underlying causes, and in some studies it was superior to metoclopramide. Vomiting associated with the administration of cytotoxic drugs is moderately controlled in the majority of patients. Mitigating the dose reduction side effects (nausea and vomiting) of the anti-Parkinson drug bromoriptine and levodopa, enables a higher optimal dose, with the consequent improvement in Parkinson's symptoms. Domperidone does not exacerbate extraterritorial side effects of neuromedications. Toxic cellular-induced control, postpartum nausea and vomiting have been achieved in children with domperidone without evidence of extra-epithelial side effects. In fact, side effects rarely occur with therapeutic doses of domperidone. VA primary rating: AU300 Secondary: GA609 commonly used brand name (s): Motilium. Note: For a list of dosage forms and brand names depending on the availability of the country, see the dose forms section.s. *Not commercially available in the U.S. category: Antiemetic— dopamine prevention factor— acceptable, chronic and subacute gastritis indicators (treatment)—Domperidone is referred to for the treatment of symptoms associated with upper gastrointestinal movement disorders caused by chronic and subacute gastritis{01} Gastroparesis, Diabetes (treatment)—Domperidone is referred to for the treatment of symptoms associated with upper gastrointestinal movement disorders caused by infectious diabetes {01} gastrointestinal symptoms due to dopamine agonist therapy (prevention) (prevention) of dopamine therapy (prevention of gastrointestinal symptoms associated with the use of dopamine agonists) anti-Parkinsonic agents{01} pharmacological/pharmacological chemical properties: the chemical group - Domperidone is structurally associated with coyrophenones{01} mechanism of action / effect: dopamine prevention agents - gastrointestinal emptying (delayed) assistant; Radyle stimulant: linked to the infectious properties of dumbredone Peripheral dopamine receptors block the properties. Domperidone facilitates gastric emptying and reduces the time of crossing the small intestine by increasing the esophagus and stomach peristalsis and by lowering the pressure of the esophagus sphincter. {01} Antiemetic-dopamine-dopamine properties are linked to their dopamine receptor blocking activity in both the chemoreceptor trigger area and at the stomach level. {01} other actions / effects: Domperidone raises prolactin concentrations in serum. {01} absorption: rapid distribution{01}: Low concentrations of domperidone in breast milk{01} does not easily cross the blood-brain barrier. {01} protein binding: very high (91% to 93%) {01} bio: Domperidone undergoes the first pass and intestinal wall metabolism. Through hydroslicien and oxidation N-dealkylation, domperidone is metabolized into hydroxydomeperidone and 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1-H-benzimidazol-1-propionic acid, respectively. {01} half-life: eliminate -7 hours after one oral and intermuscular. {01} time to peak concentration: 10 to 30 minutes after intramuscular injection or 30 minutes after oral administration{01} adults — approximately 40 ng per ml after a single dose inside the muscle 10 mg. {01} approximately 20 ng per ml after a single oral dose of 10 mg. {01} approximately 70 to 100 ng per ml after several oral doses of 60 mg (tablets or oral drops). {01} elimination: Kidney-after oral dose of 40 mg, approximately 31% of the dose excreted in the urine over 4 days. {01} feces — after an oral dose of 40 mg, approximately 66% of the dose is excreted in the urine over 4 days. {01} precautions to look at cancer/oncology studies conducted in rodents prove that chronic administration of dopamine receptor blocking agents leads to an increase in mammary tumors. However, clinical or epidemiological studies conducted to date have not shown a correlation between the long-term management of these drugs and mammography; the available evidence is too limited to be conclusive at this time. {01} pregnancy/reproductive pregnancy — no studies have been conducted in humans. {01} animal studies have not shown that domperidone has any teratogenic or primary effects on the fetus. {01} there are low concentrations of breast-feeding domperidone in breast milk. Therefore, nursing is not recommended by mothers receiving domperidone unless the expected benefits outweigh any potential risk. {01} pediatrics safety and efficacy has not been determined. {01} drug reactions and/or related problems the following interactions and/or related problems were chosen based on their potential clinical significance (potential mechanism in parentheses where appropriate) - not necessarily comprehensive (» = key clinical significance): Formulations containing any of the following drug categories, depending on the current quantity, may interact with this drug. Anticholinergic drugs (SeeAppendix II) (administration associated with anticholinergic agents may reduce the effects of domperidone{01}) azul antifungal (the main metabolic pathway of domperidone is through CYP3A4; as CYP3A4 inhibitors, Azole anti-flongants can prevent the metabolism of domperidone, resulting in increased plasma concentrations of domperidone; caution is indicated in the combined use of domperidone and azul antifol{01}) HIV protis inhibitors (the main metabolic pathway of domperidone is through CYP3A4 inhibitors; CYP3A4 inhibitors, Protease HIV inhibitors can inhibit the metabolism of domperidone, leading to increased plasma concentrations of domperidone; caution is indicated in the combined use of domperidone and HIV protease inhibitors{01}) » Macrolide antibiotics (the main metabolic pathway of domperidone is through CYP3A4 inhibitors CYP3A4 , macrolide antibiotics can inhibit the metabolism of dumbredone, resulting in increased plasma concentrations of domperidone; Caution is referred to in the combined use of domperidone and macrolide antibiotics{01}) » monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors (caution when using domperidone with MAO inhibitors{01}) Nefazodone (the main metabolic pathway of domperidone is through CYP3A4; as a CYP3A4 inhibitor, nivazodone can inhibit the metabolism of domperidone, Resulting in increased plasma concentrations of domperidone{01}{01}; Potential effect in parentheses where necessary) - not necessarily comprehensive (» = key clinical significance) with physiology/laboratory testing values aminotransferase (ALT [SGPT] , aspartame serum aminotransifer (AST [SGOT),cholesterol, serum, prollactin, serum (values can be increased{01}) medical considerations/contraindications were chosen medical considerations/contraindications included on the basis of their potential clinical significance (causes given in the parentheses when necessary)— not necessarily comprehensive (» = major clinical significance). Except under special circumstances, this drug should not be used when there is the following medical problem: » gastrointestinal bleeding, mechanical blockage or puncture (stimulation of the digestive tract These conditions may exacerbate) liver weakness (domperidone undergoes extensive first pass metabolism. The accumulation of the drug may occur in patients with liver impairment{01}) » Sensitivity to domperidone{01} » Prolactinoma (domperidone may contribute to excessively high serum concentrations of prolactin in patients with pituitary tumor prolactin release{01}) side/adverse effects note: some side effects associated with domperidone are an extension of their anti-anti-antagonist dopamine the majority of these effects automatically resolve during continuous treatment or tolerance is done. However, the most serious or irritating side effects (e.g., glactothe, gynecomastia, or menstrual irregularities) can be related dosage and will respond to dose reduction or discontinuation of treatment. {01} the following side/negative side/negative effects have been chosen on the basis of their potential clinical significance (signs and possible symptoms in the arches when necessary) - not necessarily comprehensive: those that indicate the need for medical care only if they persist or are less frequent disturbing incidents effects of the central nervous system{01} (dry mouth and headaches) conjunctivitis{01} (itching, redness, pain, or swelling of the eye{01} endocrine effects{01} (redness). menstrual irregularities) galactorrhea{01} (breast milk flowing from the nipple) gynecomastia{01} (excessive growth of breast in males) mastalgia{01} (pain in the breast pruritus{01} (itching) rash{01} stomatitis{01} (swelling of mouth) urticaria{01} rare occurrence (cells) rare occurrence asthenia{01} (decrease or loss of strength) effects CNS{01} (dizziness; irritability; thirst) change in frequency{01} urine and edema{01} (swelling of the face, hands{01} Below legs, or feet) extrapyramidal effects{01} (difficulty to speak; loss of balance or muscle control) gastrointestinal effects{01} (abdominal cramps; change of appetite; constipation; diarrhea; heartburn) leg cramps{01} lethargy{01} (drowsiness; mental function; stagnation; fatigue, weakness{01} palpitations{01} (fast, irregular, pounding, heart race or pulse) dysuria{01} (burning, difficulty, or painful urination) note : Side effects outside the dal will usually reverse spontaneously once treatment stops. {01} an overdose for more information about managing an overdose or accidental ingestion, contact the Poison Control Center (see The Poison Control Center List). The clinical effects of overdoses have been chosen on the basis of their potential clinical significance (signs and possible symptoms in the arches when necessary) - not necessarily comprehensive: arrhythmia{01} (dizziness, fainting, slow, or arrhythmia) drowsiness{01} confusion{01} (confusion) reactions outside hierarchy{01} (difficulty speaking, loss of balance or muscle control) low blood pressure{01} (dizziness, fainting, or When getting up from lying or sitting down) note: Symptoms are self-specific and usually disappear within 24 hours. {01} overdose treatment there is no specific antidote or agent for an overdose of domperidone. However, anticholinergic agents, anti-Parkinson's drugs, or antihistamines with anticholinergic properties may be helpful in controlling extrapyramidal reactions associated with domperidone toxicity. {01} to enhance elimination: Lavage stomach as well as activated charcoal management may be useful in facilitating the elimination of domperidone. {01} supportive care: Close observation and supportive therapy are recommended. {01} patients who are confirmed to have a deliberate overdose or are suspected to be referred to psychological counseling. Consult the patient as an aid to consult the patient, see the patient's advice, Domperidone (systemic). When providing counseling, consider emphasizing the following selected information (» = the main clinical significance): Before using this drug » Conditions that affect use, especially: allergy to dumbridon pregnancy - no human data is available. It is not recommended for use during pregnancy unless the benefit outweighs the potential risk. Breastfeeding — distributed to breast milk. Use in children— the safety and efficacy of domperidone has not been developed in other drugs in children, especially antifungal azole, HIV (HIV) protease inhibitors, macrolide antibiotics, monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO), nefazodone, or persistent or intestinal-coated formulations of medications proper use of this drug » Appropriate doses missed dose: taking as soon as possible; Do not take if the time is almost for the next prescribed dose; Do not double doses precautions while using this drug get medical attention in case of fainting, dizziness, arrhythmia or pulse, or other unusual symptoms occur side/negative effects Asthenia, change in urine frequency, effects of the central nervous system (dry mouth Headaches, nervousness, dizziness, thirst, irritability), conjunctivitis, dysurea, edema, endocrine effects (hotes, menstrual irregularities, mastalgia, galtorhya, gynecomastia, extracurricular effects (difficulty to speak and loss of balance or Muscle control), gastrointestinal effects (abdominal cramps, diarrhea, heartburn, constipation, changes in appetite), leg cramps, lethargy, palpitations, pruritus, stomatitis, general urticaria information for upper intestinal movement disorders, dosage The usual for adults is 10 mg 3 to 4 times a day administered orally 15 to 30 minutes before meals and at bedtime if necessary. {01} for nausea and vomiting associated with dopamine agents arise daxinsonian, the usual dose for adults is MG 3 TO 4 TIMES A DAY ADMINISTERED ORALLY. However, higher doses may be needed to achieve symptom control while calibration of anti-Parkinson's drugs occurs. {01} oral dosage models note: The doses and strength of dosage form available are expressed in terms of the base of domperidone (not maleate salt). {01} DOMPERIDONE MALEATE THE USUAL ADULT ADULT GASTROINTESTINAL DOSE UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL MOTOR ACTIVITY ORAL DISORDERS, 1 TABLET (10 MG BASE) 3 TO 4 TIMES A DAY 15 TO 30 MINUTES BEFORE MEALS AND AT BEDTIME, IF NECESSARY. {01} nausea and vomiting associated with dopamine anti-parcinsonic agents for Oral Parcinsone, 2 tablets (20 mg base) 3 to 4 times a day {01} the usual adult prescribing limit of up to 20 mg 3 to 4 times a day. {01} the usual dose for children is not created. {01} the usual dose of aging see the usual adult dose. Power (s) is usually available us - not commercially available. Canada— 10 mg (base) (Rx) [Motilium (cellulose microcrystalline)] Packing and storage: storage between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius (59 and 89 degrees Fahrenheit), in a narrow container. Protection from light and moisture. {01} Advanced: 10/09/2000 Product Information References: Motilium (R), Mallet domperidone. Janssen - Ortho, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (PI revised 1999) reviewed 7/2000. Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure that the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances. Medical disclaimer