DRUG INTERACTION

By: Esraa Boamoud & Basem Aldrissi

Introduction

Drug interactions are combinations of medication with other substances that alter the medication's effect on the body. They can cause your medications to be less or more potent than intended. They can also result in unexpected side effects, which may be harmful.

TYPES OF DRUG INTERACTION

1. Drug-drug interaction

A reaction between two or more drugs.

❖Antagonism

means that one drug reduces or blocks the effect of another.

❖Potentiation

means that drug A boosts the effects of drug B, often by increasing the levels of drug B in the blood.

2.Drug-food interaction

When food or beverage intake alters a drug's effect This may increase their risk for liver damage or kidney failure.

3.Drug-alcohol interaction

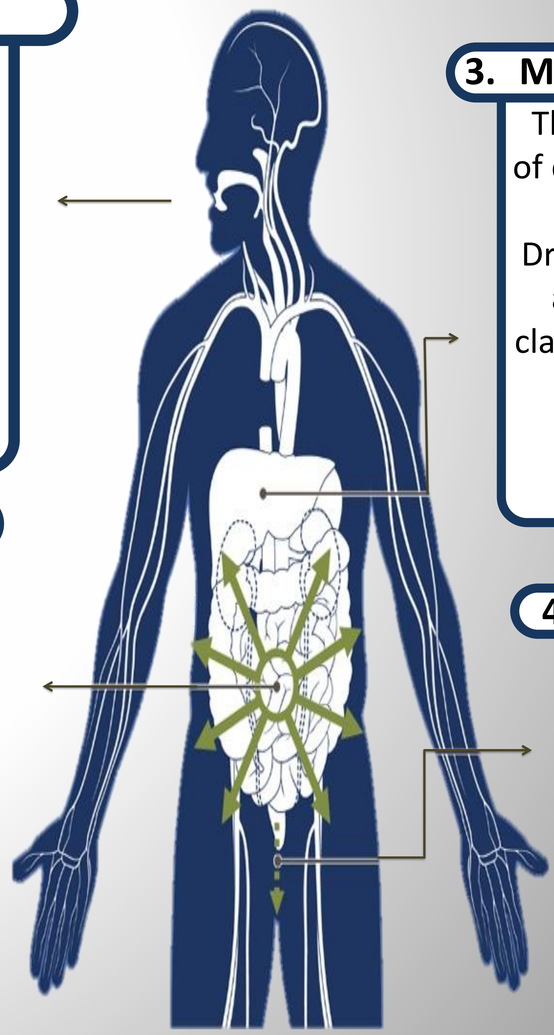
Certain medications that should not be taken with alcohol. can increase your risk for negative side effects.

Reference :
http://www.healthline.com/health/drug-interactions
file:///C:/Users/ECS/Downloads/9781588294555-c2.pdf

AFFECT OF DRUG INTERACTION IN HUMAN BODY

1. ABSORPTION

Certain drug combinations can affect the rate or extent of absorption of anti-infective by interfering with one or more of mechanisms of absorption



3. METABOLISM

The principal site of drug metabolism is the liver. Drug-metabolizing activity can be classified according to (Phase I) & (Phase II) reactions.

2.DISTRIBUTION

When a protein displacement interaction occurs, the increased free drug in plasma quickly distributes throughout the body and will localize in tissues if the volume of distribution is large.

4.EXCRETION

Drug interactions that involves execration can affect the amount of drug that is either secreted or reabsorbed