

약물상호작용의 원리와 의의*

전 보 권**†

Basic Principles of Drug Interaction*

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ABSTRACT

There is nothing that is harmless ; the dose alone decides that something is no poison(Paracelsus, 1493 - 1541). So, in a point of view to maximize the therapeutic efficacy of drug therapy in a way that minimize the drug toxicity, the knowledges of the drug-interactions as well as the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic principles of every therapeutic drug used in the medical clinic cannot be emphasized too much.

Many drug interactions can be predicted if the pharmacokinetic properties, pharmacodynamic mechanisms of action of the interacting drugs are known, and most adverse interactions can be avoided.

In this paper, the clinical importance, classification, and general principles of clinical drug-interactions are presented with a few explanatory examples.

KEY WORDS : Drug-Interaction · Drug response variations.

서 론

1. 약물상호작용의 발생빈도

(adverse event : AE)가 20%가 , DI AE (Leape , 1991). ADR 7% (drug interaction : DI) 4.1% (Ru - (23%), 2% DI pp , 1992). , ADR (po- DI 4~5% 가 (Tin - tantial) DI 23% , awi Algyire, 1992), 0.07% DI DI가 0.3 2% (adverse drug reaction : ADR ; (Wright 1992 ; Quinn Day 1997). ADR (risk) (hazard) (homeostatic resilience) (compliance) , (1) (2) (Edwards 1997). (multimorbidity) 多藥 (polypharm - acy) 88% DI (Lipton 1992). , (therapeutic index)가 (margin of safety)

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Table 1. Incidence(%) of ADRs in hospital patients in relation to the number of drugs given concurrently

Number of drugs Given	Smith et al. (1966)	Hurwitz (1969)	May et al. (1977)
- 5	4.2	3.3	4
6 - 10	7.4	19.8	10
11 - 15	24.2		28
16 - 20	40.0		54
21 -	45.0		

Table 2. Incidence(%) of ADRs in hospital in relation to the previous history of drug reactions

ADR history	Smith et al. (1966)	Hurwitz (1969)
No history of ADR	9.0	8.6
History of ADR	14.1	27.9
No history of Allergy	10.5	9.0
History of Allergy	12.5	28.45

2. 약리작용의 다양성

(protean) pleiotropic (pharmacodynamic)

amitriptyline $10^{-8}M$ histamine - 1
 $10^{-7}M$ histamine - 2 , 1 -
 adrenaline muscarine
 monoamine
 $10^{-3}M$ phosphodiesterase
 (Kenakin 1987).

가 (synergism : 協同) (antagonism :拮抗)
 (inconsequential alteration) (drug interaction : DI) . DI

가 , DI ,
 theophylline 가
 theophylline (Hendeles 1984 ; Roe 1989).

3. 약물상호작용의 발달유형

(individual variation) (genotype), 近因型(proximate dramatype)
 (developmental phenotype), DI
 , DI
 -
 -
 , DI DI
 , diltiazem cyclosporine ; MAO ;
 DI
 가 (Quinn Day 1997).
 steroid , (. phosphodiesterase), troglitazone thiazolidinedion , virus
 -
 , DI
 , DI
 () 가 近因型 DI
 DI
 4. 약물상호작용의 임상적 의의
 DI , (therapeutic drug) , (effectiveness) (therapeutic efficacy) DI (誤用 : misuse) 副 (side effect), 有害 (adverse drug reaction : ADR)

약물상호작용의 실제

1 (pharmaceutical) ; (pharmacokinetic) ;

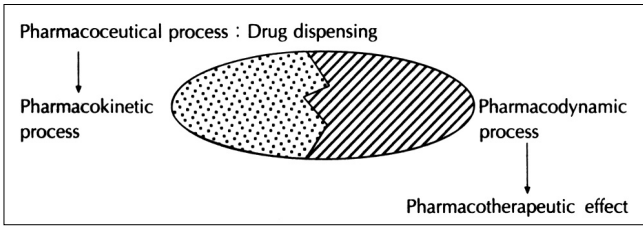


Fig. 1. Four processes related to the development of drug effects.

Table 3. Classification of Drug-Interactions

Pharmaceutical DI : Physicochemical reaction
Pharmacokinetic DI : Absorption
Distribution
Chemical Elimination-Biotransformation
Physical Elimination-Excretion
Pharmacodynamic DI :
Synergism : Homergic/Additive
Heterergic/Potentiative
Antagonism : Physicochemical antidote
Physiological counter-action
Pharmacological antagonism

Table 4. Physico-Chemical incompatibility in drug dispensary

Absorbants : Betonite - rifampicin ; Dietary fat - griseofulvin
Charcoal, Kaolin - phenothiazine, lincomycin, nortriptyline, aspirin
Chelators* : Anion exchangers - bile acid, digoxin, thiazide, T4, steroid mefenac acid, flufenamic acid, warfarin
Cations - phenothiazines, tetracyclines, sulfonamides, thyroxine, quinolones
Incompatibility in parenteral preparation :
Penicillin G - phenytoin, phenothiazine, lincomycin, phenobarbital
Kanamycin - NaHCO ₃ , Ca gluconate, phenytoin, heparin, cortisol
Erythromycin ester - phenytoin, heparin, riboflavin, aminophylline
tetracycline, barbiturate, protein hydrolysate

*Bold letters indicate interacting drugs and others are index drugs.
 cf. Ergotamine - aspirin complex
 Detergents : Bile acid & Tween 80 - fat soluble Vitamins, sulfonamide

(pharmacodynamic) ; (clinical ef -
 ficacy)가 (therapeutic) ,
 DI
 (incompatibility), (antagonism) (synergism)
 (1, 3).
 DI
 () 가 ami -
 noglycoside ;
 가
 DI
 DI
 DI
 DI
 DI
 (群) DI
 DI

1. 약동학적 약물상호작용

1) 물리-화학적 ; 조제학적 약물상호작용

(pharmaceutical incompatibility) DI

(, pH)
 가 ,
 가
 (index drug) (interacting drug)

(4).
 가 (expiant)

2) 약물의 흡수와 약물상호작용

(dissolution
 rate)
 (1)

Henderson - Has -
 selbalch :

$$pH = pK + \text{Log} \frac{[nonprotonated drug]}{[protonated drug]}$$

pKa pH ;
 pKa pH 가
 가

pH가 , (3)
가 , 1)
pH , ,
(index drug) aspirin ,
, aspirin
200 6
(, 200m² ; , 1L/min) 가
(Cp,max) , propranolol oleic acid , quinine hexyl-
가 salicylate 가
(Nienbert 1989).
() 2) ()
pH 6), ATP (up - hill)
(active transport)
(2) (gastric emptying rate : GER) 가 (facilitated diffusion)
가 30 90
(等比性) (firstorder kinetic)
, GER pH, (transporter)
가
GER , (selectivity) 가 (competitiv -
ity) , (satur -
ability) . Pravastatin salicylic acid mo -
nocarboxylic acid
가 (Tsuji Tamal 1996).
3) , vaccine

Table 5. Factors that alter gastic emptying rate

Facilitated by
metoclopramide, domperidone, cisapride

Slowed by
food, alumina antacid, recumbency, heavy exercise
antimuscarinic and narcotic drugs

Table 6. Drugs that are absorbed via intestinal transporters

Amino acid transporter : L-Dopa, methyl-dopa, gabapentin
Baclofen, D-Cycloserine

Oligo-Peptide transporter : many oral cephalosporins
Captopril, lisinopril, thrombin inhibitors

Monocarboxylic acid transporter : Salicylic acid, benzoic acid
Pravastatin

Glucose transporter : p-Nitrophenyl- -D-glucopyranoside

Phosphate transporter : Fostomycin, foscarnet

Bile acid transporter : S3744

P-Glycoprotein efflux : Cyclosporin A, vincristine, etoposide

*from Tsuji and Tamai : Pharm Res 13(7) : 963 - 977, 1996

(first - pass effect) K_M (bi -
availability) . GER
(bioavailability)
(bioequivalence) 가
, 1 GER
(5) 가
. metoclopropamide
ethanol
I - dopa, methyl-digoxin
penicillin
Tmax 가 GER
, GER 가 가

lactoferrin, Vit B₁₂ intrinsic factor (pinocytosis)

(4) (chemical elimination biotransformation) (first-pass effect) (hepatic first-pass effect)

(extraction ratio : ER) 0.7 chlorpromazine, amitriptyline, imipramine, propranolol (clearance : CL) propranolol cimetidine 가 (C_{p,ss}) 가

(1) albumin, 1-glycoprotein 가 (8) 85% (extraction ratio : ER) (CL) 가 85% 가 가 Vd CL 가

$$\text{Extraction ratio} = \frac{(C_{input} - C_{output})}{C_{input}}$$

$$\text{Extraction rate} = (C_{input} - C_{output}) \times Q$$

$$\text{Clearance, CL} = \text{Extraction ratio} \times Q$$

$$CL = R_e \cdot Vd$$

$$CL = \frac{0.693 \cdot Vd}{t_{1/2}} \quad R_e = \frac{0.693}{t_{1/2}}$$

- ER Vd가 warfarin 가 가 Vd가 가 - CL Vd 가 가 warfarin (half-life : t_{1/2})가 - ER Vd가 propranolol 가

3) 약물의 체내분포와 약물상호작용

(volume of distribution, Vd)

acetaminophen CYP2E1 가

Table 7. Hepatic and renal extraction ratio of representative drugs

	Extraction Ratio	
	<0.3	0.7 <
Hepatic E :	Diazepam, Aspirin, digitoxin	Amitriptyline, desipramine
	Phenobarbital	-Adrenoceptor blockades
	Phenytoin, Warfarin	Ca-channel blockades
	Theophylline	Narcotic analgesics
	Amobarbital	Nitroglycerin, Lidocaine
	Procainamide	5-FU, Testosterone
Renal E :	Acetazolamide, Procainamide	Penicillins
	Acetazolamide	Quaternary ammoniums
	Many metabolites	conjugates Digoxin
	Chlorpropamide	
	Furosemide	
	Aminoglycosides	

Table 8. Drugs to be bound to proteins over 85% in plasma

Centrally acting :	Amitriptyline, nortriptyline, chlorpromazine, Diazepam, fluoxetine, imipramine, methadone, Chlordiazepoxide, phenytoin, valproic acid
Cardiovasculotropic :	Propranolol, quinidine, digitoxin, hydralazine, Prazosin, nifedipine, verapamil
Diuretic & uricosuric :	Chlorthiazide, furosemide, ethacrynic acid, Trichlormethiazide, probenecid
Anti-Diabetic :	Chlorpropamide & others
Anti-Inflammatory & immune-suppressant :	Indomethacin, Phenylbutazone, salicylic acid, cyclosporine
Anti-Coagulant :	bis-Hydroxycoumarin, warfarin
Anti-Microbials :	Erythromycin, cloxacillin, doxycycline, rifampin, Sulfadimethoxine, nalidixic acid

가 Vd 가 -CL pr - 가 가 가 가 가 가
 opranolol 가 , pH
 ER Vd가 CL 가 가 가 가
 , -ER Vd가 CL 가 가
 , Vd가 (therapeutic index : TI)가 가 pH가 pH
 , DI ; propranolol pH
 0.85 , -ER , Vd가 가 ,
 (8) (therapeutic index)가
 , 가 (4)
 (2) - : - , : - :
 - 가
 DI , (6).
 , quin -
 idine, nifedipine, verapamil amiodarone p - glycoprotein
 digoxin digoxin 가
 , , quinidine digoxin
 digoxin
 (3) - pH가
 , Vd ,
 / pH Vd (biotransfor -
 pH가 , mation physical elimination) ,
 (, 가

4) 약물의 화학적 변환과 약물상호작용

1 (, 가)
 2 (acetyl)
 2
 (biotransfor -
 mation physical elimination) ,
 (, 가

Table 9. Drugs that alter microsomal drug-metabolizing enzyme activities

Enzyme	Inducers::Inhibitors	Index drugs
CYP1A1	PAHs, PCBs::?	Carcinogenic substances
CYP1A2	Smoking::?	TCAD, Clozapine, tacrine, caffeine Theophylline, tamoxifen
CYP2B1	Phenobarbital:: Seconal	Several drugs
CYP2C19	:: Sulfiphenazole	Imipramine, diazepam, omeprazole Propranolol, mephenytoin
CYP2D6	:: Quinidine	TCAD, Paroxetine, haloperidol, mianserin Perphenazine, thioridazine, nicotine Metoprolol, debrisoquine
CYP2E1	Ethanol, INH	Ethanol, isoniazid, halothane, nitrosamines*
CYP3A4	Steroids, antiepileptics Macrolide antibiotics Omeprazol, terfenadine, midazolam	Rifampin :: Ketoconazole Codeine, cyclosporin, Ca-Ch blockades Triazolam, quinidine, lidocaine

*Proadifen ; Chloamphenicol ; Quinolones - Caffeine, Theophylline, Warfarin, Propranolol
 Allobarbitol, Cimetidine, Oral contraceptives, Propylthiouracilbind to Heme moiety

(prodrug) 1
).

enzyme : DME)
 DME (cytoch -
 rome P450 ; 9)
 가 , 2 DME alcohol deh -
 ydrogenase , , 가 sulfonamide
 가

. DME
 . DME
 (9), DME -
 , DME -
 , DME 가
 , DME rifampin phenobarbital
 48 antipyrine DME
 가
 acetaminophen CYP2E1
 가 ,
 acetaminophen acemi -
 nophen
 DI
 oxazepam lorazepam 2
 rdiazepoxide, diazepam 1 chlo -
 DME dopamine sodium nitroprusside, hydralazine,
 noceptor (nonsteroidal antiinfla -
 matory drug ; NSAID), indomethacin
 가 가 , phenobarbital beta - adre -
 가 가

5) 약물의 물리적 배출과 약물상호작용

Table 10. Genetic polymorphisms of drug-metabolizing enzymes

Enzymes	Arechetypal drugs	Substrate drugs	Incidence (%) in whites/orientals
CYP2D6	Debrisoquine	Antidepressants, neuroleptics	5 - 10/?
	Sparteine	codeine, -Blockades Antiarrhythmics	
CYP2C? N-Acetyltransferase	Mephenytoin	Diazepam, omeprazol, hexobarbital	4/10 - 20
	Isoniazid Sulfathiazine	Prenelzine, hydralazine procainamide, dapsone Sulfa-chemotherapeutics	
Cysteine oxidase	Carboxymethyl-L-cysteine	d-Penicillamine(?) Aurothiomalate(?)	30/?
COMT	Catecholamines	I-Dopa, -Methylidopa	25 - 30/?

propranolol 가 , , , digoxin spironola -
 cimetidine 가 ctone .
 (1) (2) , 450 2
 creatinine (CLcr) 50ml/min
 min CLcr 50ml/
 (75% 2. 약력학적 약물상호작용
 0.75) 가 DI
 2~3 DI
 DI
 DI
 lithium , aminoglycoside 가 , 協同 DI(synergism)拮抗 DI(antagonism)
 , DI
 가 1) 협동성 약물상호작용
 Hender - DI
 pH 相加 (additive) 相乘 (potentiative)
 son - Hasselbalch 가 DI DI(homergic
 / drug interaction) , DI
 가 가 가 가 (heter -
 가 가 ergic drug interaction) . , benzodiazepine
 가 aspirin caffeine DI
 () DI
 aspirin ; 가 thiazide
 penicillin furosemide probenecid ; hium digoxin , lit -
 chlorpropamide phenylbutaz - ; lithium monoamine oxidase - B seleg -
 one iline serotonin (selective serotonin re -

uptake inhibitor) fluoxetine serotonin - (ligand) ,
가 . ,
가 DI 가 (intrinsic efficacy)
(agonist) , (anta - gonist)

2) 길항성 약물상호작용
DI(heterergic
drug interaction) DI DI가 ,
DI (inverse agonist) . DI
(pharmaceutical incompatibility & antidotal reaction),
(physiological counteraction)
(pharmacological antagonism) , (biochemical)
inhibition) . DI .
(1) DI (full agonist) Emax
(antidotal reaction) . (partial agonist)
tamoxifen
pentazocine

(obstiphantia) . (As)
(Pb) ; (Fe) ; (Cu) dimercaprol
dimercaptosuccinic acid ; deferoxamine ; penicillamine
pH K_D 가 , Emax
4.0 [. (efficacy)
ine , quinolone tetracycl - (Emax)
; 가 , (potency) Emax/2
riboflavin, aminophyl - line, heparin phe - (EC₅₀) (1/ED₅₀)
nytoin erythromycin ester (incompatibility) (4) . (affinity)
(2) DI(physiological counteraction)]. (Bmax) (K_D)
Propranolol beta - adrenoceptor
glucagon ; anaphylactic shock 1960 -
histamine leukotriene beta2 - (transcription factor)
adrenoceptor ; - dopamine (, cortisol steroid
acetylcholine - troglitazone - ; mife -
benztropine trihexylphenidyl pristone cortisol progesterone -)
가 , guanosine triph -
(counter - acting) osphate G - - (G - protein co -
upled receptor) ;

(3) DI(pharmacological antagonism) - acetylcholine -
(intrinsic signal) (extrinsic signal) cholinesterase physostigmine -
; monoamine -

(transporter) 가
 가
 DI (competitive antagonism)
 DI (noncompetitive antagonism)
 (Bmax)
 (Bmax) 가
 (1/K_D)가

가
 (efficacy)
 (ADR)
 (: Quinn
 Day RO 1997a 1997b ; Wright 1992 ; Scott Niere-
 nberg 1992 ; Stockley 1991)
 (postmarketing surveillance)
 중심 단어 :

참고문헌

(Bmax) (1/K_D)
 , alpha -adrenoceptor phentol-
 amine phenoxybenzamine
 가
 가
 가
 (4) DI(biochemical inhibition)
 methanol alcohol dehydrogenase(ADH)
 4 - methylpyrazole ADH
 ethanol methanol formic acid
 DI
 (cascade
 system) DI - , cyc -
 lic nucleotide phosphodiesterase sildenafil
 nitric oxide synthase
 DI

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결론

‘毒藥’ 用量
 '(Paracelsus 1493 1541)
 (pharmaceutical
 dose)

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