



: , 가
 .
 : 5
 . 50 mg 2.5 mL 12 -
 15 mL , 3F 1 72
 15
 . two - compartment model
 가
 : , two - compartment model
 45 L 4090.6 L
 4135.6 L . 75.14% 가
 가
 2.448/hr .
 969.3L/hr 136.4 L/hr .
 : Two - compartment model -
 가

(1 - 3). (Lipiodol
 Guerbet, France) ,
 (Doxorubicin HCl, Adriamycin , , (乳狀液, emul -
) sion) .

(4) 가

52 , 58.6 kg
CT
50 mg 2.5 mL
12 - 15 mL 3 - way stopcock
50 30
5F RH
(Angiostar , Siemens,
Erlangen, Germany)
3F
(Fig.
1). 1 , 2 , 5 , 10 ,
20 , 40 , 1 , 2 , 4 , 8 , 12 , 24 , 36
, 48 , 72 15
4°C 1000G×15
- 20°C
HPLC
(5). HPLC LiChrosorb Si 60 (5 µ
m) chloroform:
methanol: glacial acetic acid: water: desipramine 740 mL:

200 mL: 40 mL: 20 mL: 10 mg
0.8 mL/min
0.5 mL
(internal standard) daunorubicin (800
mg/mL in tris buffer 1 M, pH 8.8) 0.5 mL 가
0, 50, 100, 200, 400, 1000
ng/mL 가 50 µL stock 400 µ
L blank 가 5mL chloroform:
methanol (9:1) 가 3
(1000G, 1)
Speed Vac(Savant Instruments Inc., NY, U.S.A.)
0.3 mL chloroform:
methanol (9:1) injector 0.1mL
HPLC peak spectro -
fluorometer (excitation 488 nm, emission 550 nm)
daunorubicin peak height
- peak height ratio 10 -
1000 ng/mL
peak height ratio
PCNONLIN nonlinear estimation program
V04.2 (Scientific Computing International, Ca., U.S.A.)
two - compartment model (Fig. 2).
(central compartment) (V_C),
(peripheral compartment) (V_P),
(V_D), 가
1(Dose1), 가
2(Dose2),
가 (k_a),
(Cl_D),

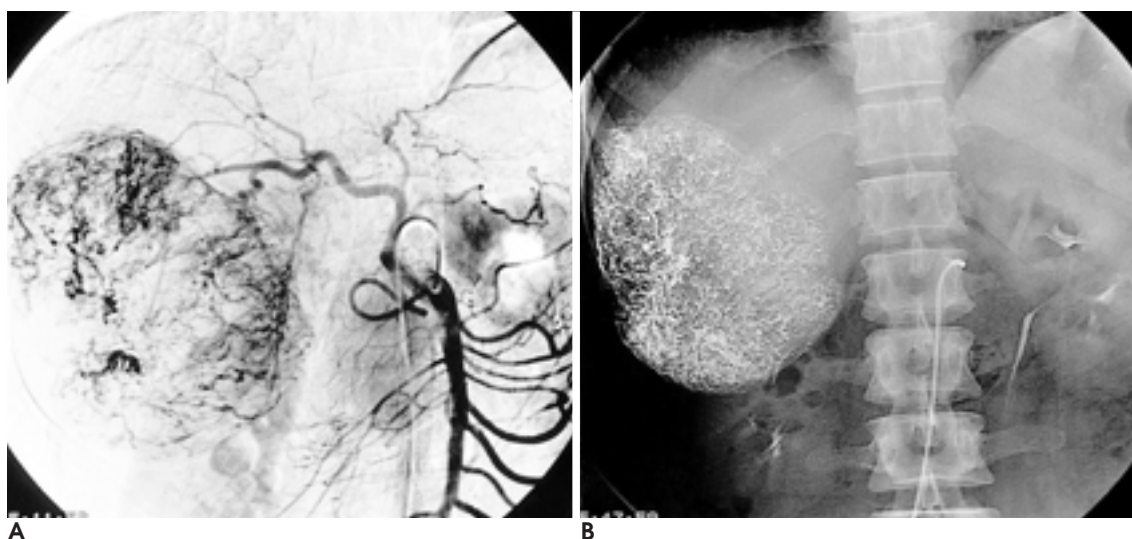


Fig. 1. Hepatocellular carcinoma in 43-year-old male patient.
A. Hepatic arteriogram shows marked tumor vascularities.
B. Plain image after chemo-embolization shows lipiodol stagnation in the tumor.

(Cl_{Tot})

260 ng/mL

가

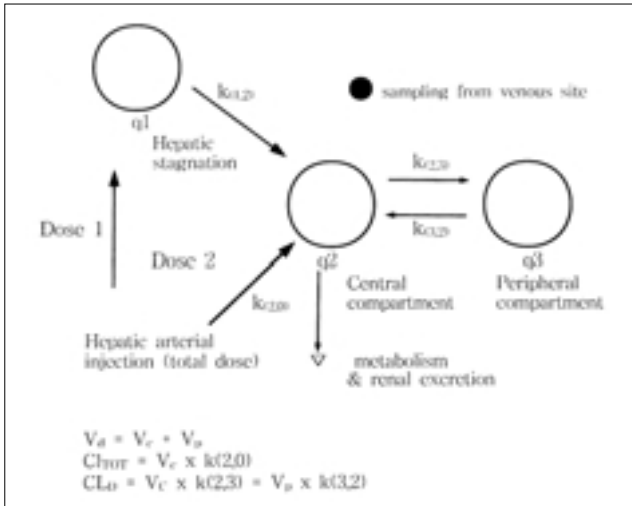


Fig. 2. Two-compartment model applied to hepatic arterial chemo-embolization.

q1: hepatic compartment, q2: central compartment, q3: peripheral compartment, V_d : volume of distribution, V_c : volume of central compartment, V_p : volume of peripheral compartment, Cl_{TOT} : total clearance, Cl_d : distribution clearance, $k(1,2)$: distribution coefficient from q1 to q2, $k(2,3)$: distribution coefficient from q2 to q3, $k(3,2)$: distribution coefficient from q3 to q2.

(Fig. 3).

Two - compartment model

(V_c) 45 L

(V_p) 4090.6 L

(V_d) 4135.6 L

50 mg

37.57 mg 가

(Dose 1) 12.43 mg

(Dose 2).

가

(k_a) 0.7171/hr

4.075/hr

2.448/hr

(Cl_d)

969.3L/hr

(Cl_{Tot}) 136.4L/hr

(Table 1).

(6, 7).

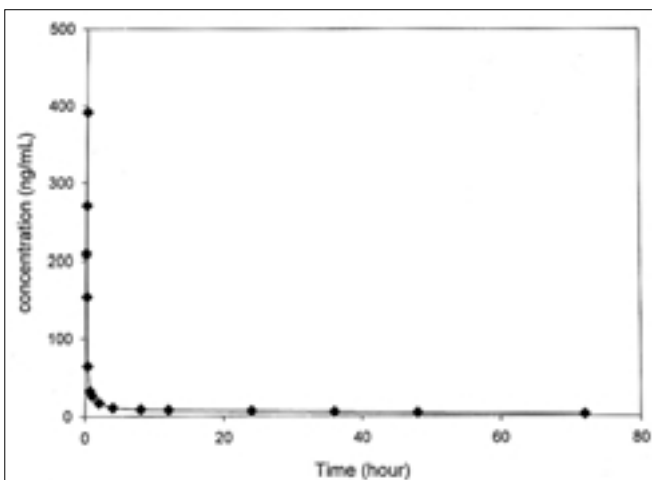
(8).

(洞樣構造, sinusoid)

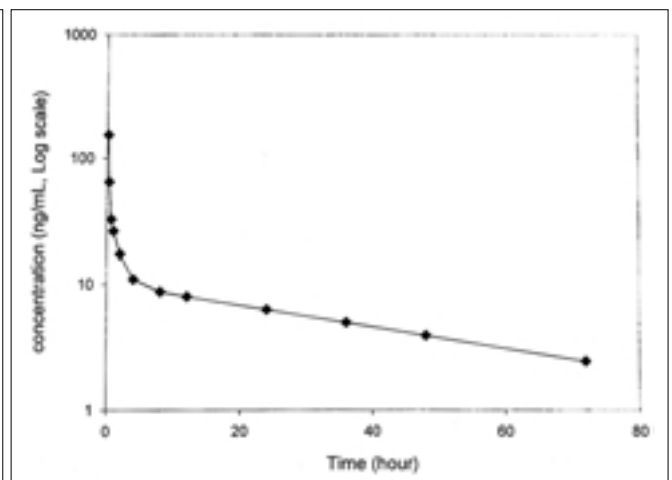
(9).

가

(10).



A



B

Fig. 3. 52-year-old male patient. (body weight: 63 kg, administered dose: 50 mg)

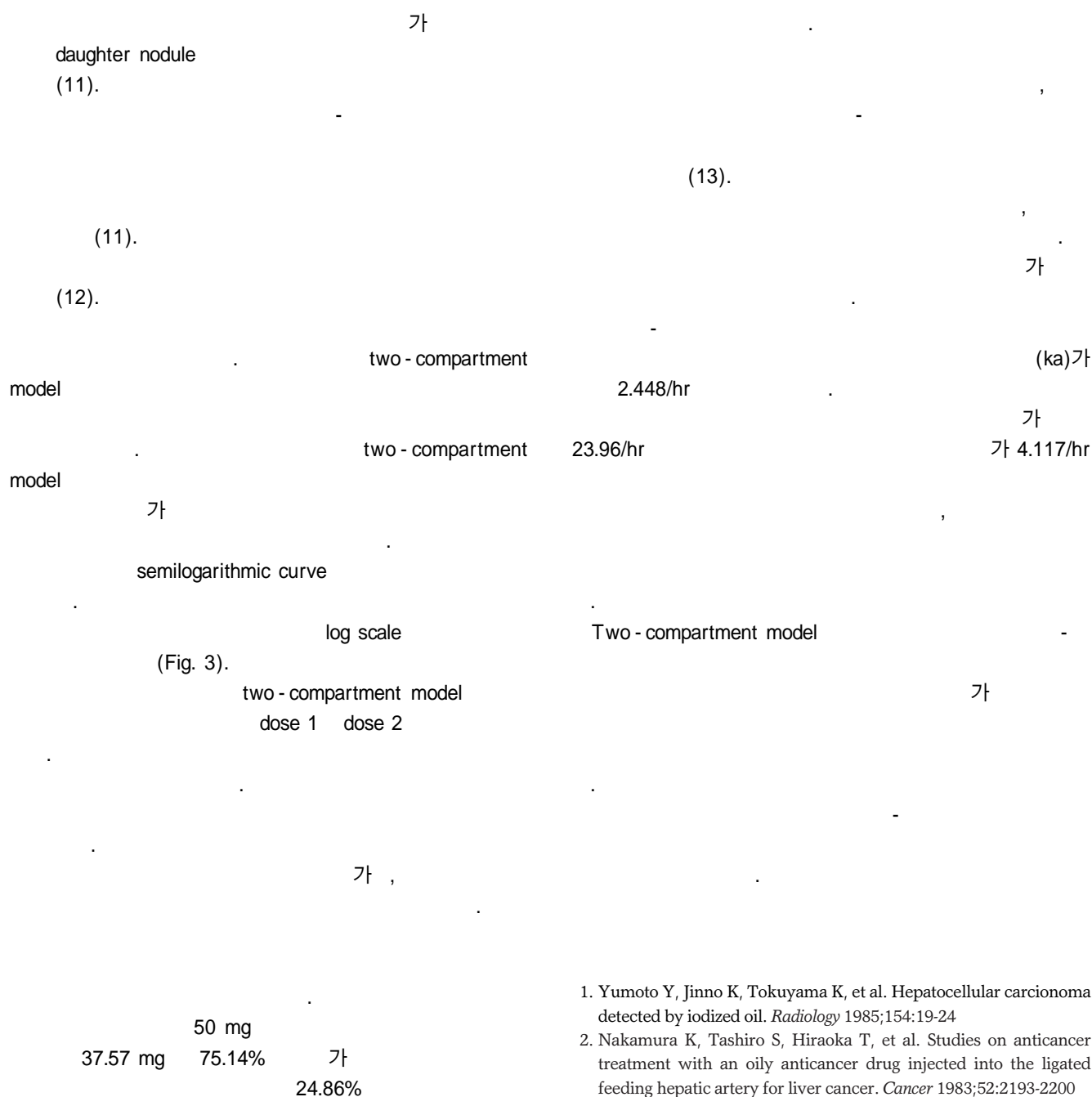
A. Time-concentration curve of plasma adriamycin after hepatic arterial chemo-embolization.

B. Semilogarithmic drug plasma time-concentration curve.

Table 1. Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Adriamycin.

Patient No.	V _C (L)	V _P (L)	V _D (L)	Dose1 (mg)	Cl _{TOT} (L/hr)	Cl _D (L/hr)	k _a (1/hr)	k (2,3)	k (3,2)	k (2,0)
1	20.6	2930.9	2951.5	44.44	254.9	668.0	2.752	32.43	0.228	12.37
2	56.3	9942.2	9998.5	45.33	245.7	1132.8	0.717	20.12	0.114	4.364
3	65.8	2651.3	2717.1	33.42	65.9	1938.9	3.903	29.47	0.731	1.002
4	59.9	3387.4	3447.3	23.76	82.9	416.4	0.772	6.95	0.123	1.384
5	22.4	1541.0	1563.4	40.89	32.7	690.6	4.075	30.83	0.448	1.460
Average	45.0	4090.6	4135.6	37.57	136.4	969.3	2.448	23.96	0.329	4.117
St. Dev.	21.7	3341.1	3349.5	9.033	105.6	600.2	1.633	10.64	0.262	4.808

V_C: volume of central compartment, V_P: volume of peripheral compartment, V_d: volume of distribution, Cl_{TOT}: total clearance, Cl_D: distribution clearance, k_a: absorption coefficient, k_(2,3): distribution coefficient from q₂ to q₃, k_(3,2): distribution coefficient from q₃ to q₂, k_(2,0): distribution coefficient from injection to central compartment.



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In vivo Pharmacokinetics of Adriamycin after Hepatic Arterial Chemo-Embolization with Adriamycin-Lipiodol Emulsion¹

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Purpose: To analyse the parameters of *in vivo* pharmacokinetics such as absorption, distribution, and excretion of adriamycin patients with hepatocellular carcinoma, and investigate the stagnation of adriamycin, in the liver.

Materials and Methods: Five patients in whom hepatocellular carcinoma was diagnosed and who were admitted for transhepatic chemoembolization were involved in this study. Fifty mg of adriamycin was mixed with 2.5 mL of water-soluble contrast material and 12 - 15 mL of lipiodol, and the emulsion was injected into a selected tumor-supplying artery using a 3-F catheter. Between 1 minute and 72 hours after chemoembolization, peripheral blood samples were then obtained, and from these the blood concentration curve of adriamycin was calculated and applied to a two-compartment model. Using the model, several pharmacokinetic parameters were estimated.

Results: The volume of the central and the peripheral compartment was 45 L and 4090.6 L, respectively. 75.14% of adriamycin was delivered to the liver directly, and the absorption rate constant was 2.448/hr. Distribution clearance was 969.3 L/hr, and excretion and metabolic clearance was 136.4 L/hr.

Conclusion: Using a two-compartment model, the *in vivo* pharmacokinetics of adriamycin after hepatic arterial chemoembolization were successfully analyzed. On the basis of the parameters determined, it may be concluded that in these five patients, adriamycin remained in the liver in much greater quantities and for longer.

Index words : Liver neoplasms

Liver neoplasms, chemotherapeutic embolization

Chemotherapy, regional

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