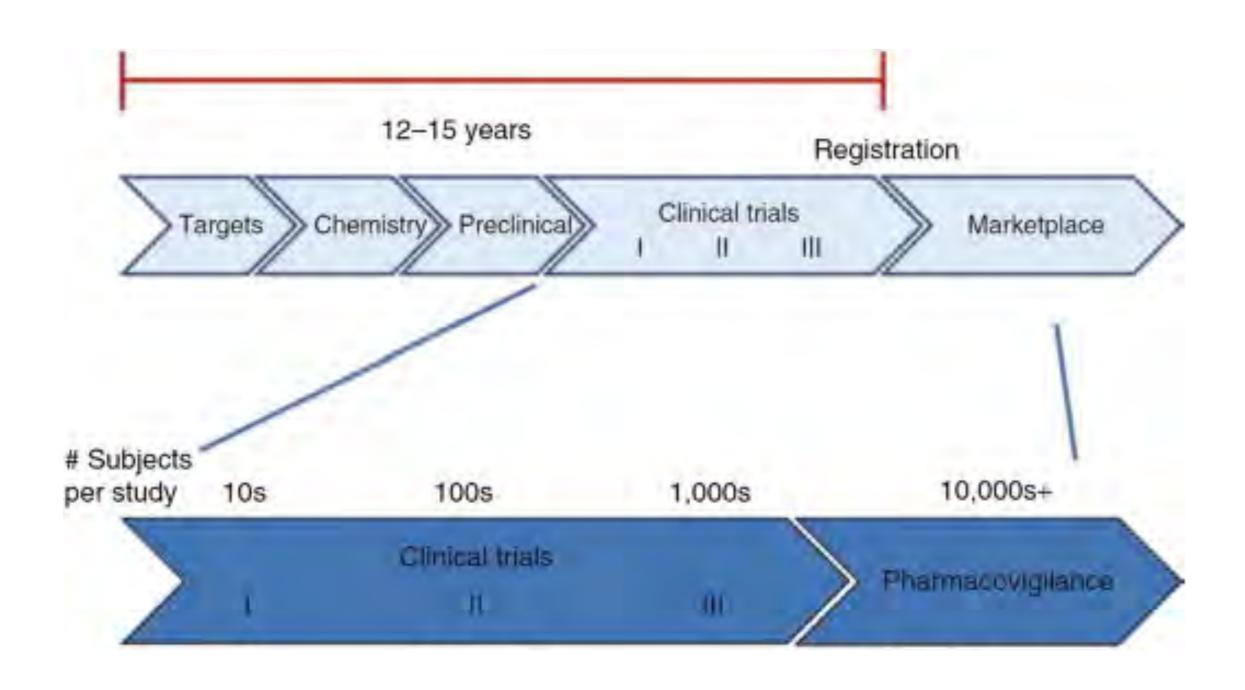
Введение в молекулярную биологию

Лекция 10. Разработка и применение лекарственных препаратов

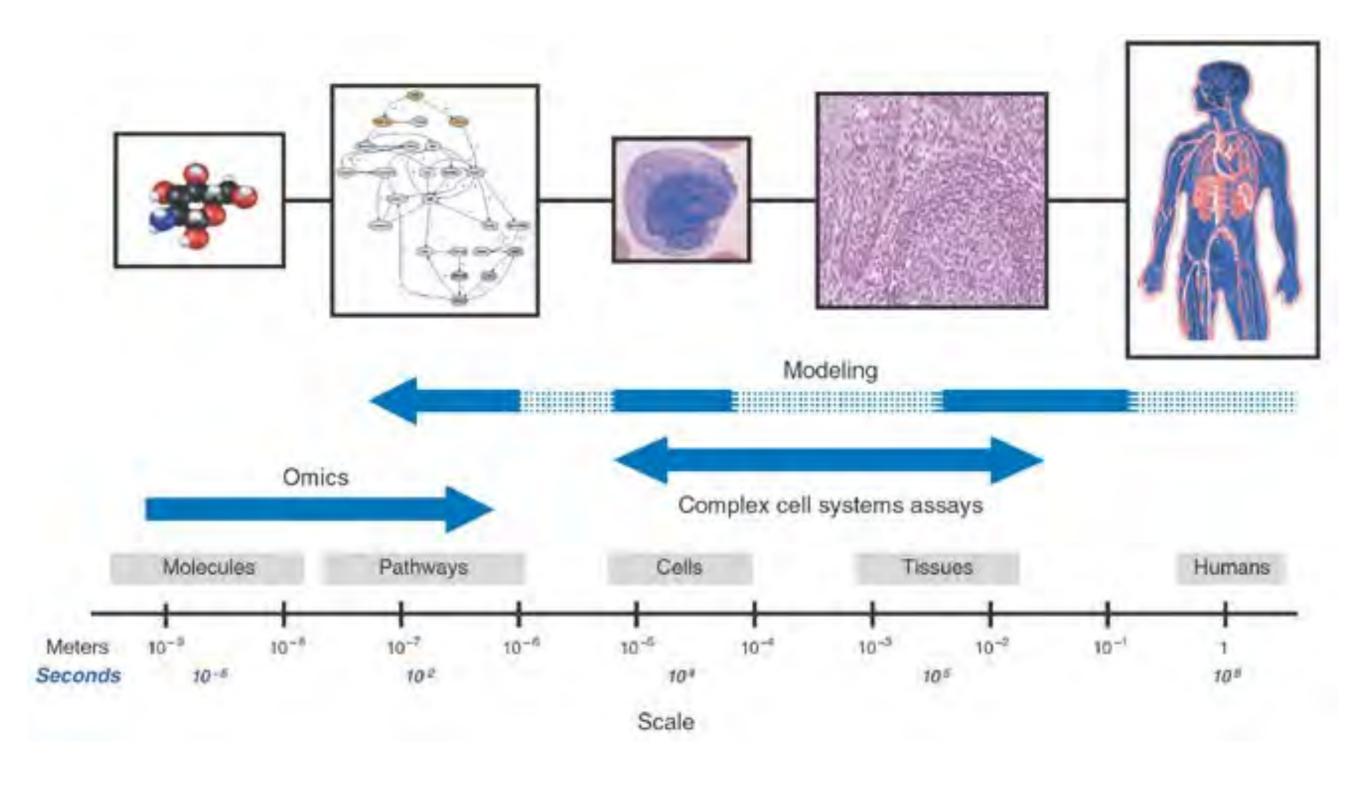
Введение в разработку лекарств



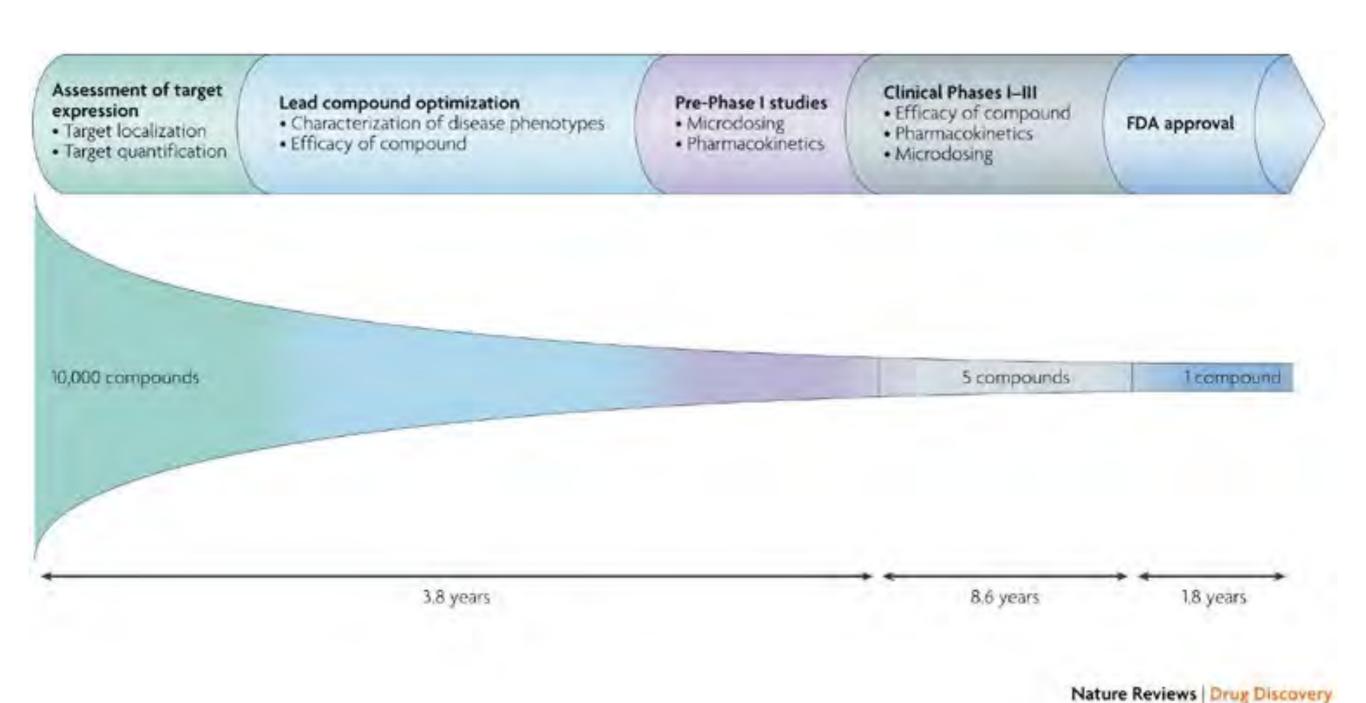
Исторический обзор фармацевтики

- Древние цивилизации: Лечебные растения и минералы в Египте, Китае, Индии.
- Средние века: Появление аптек; сохранение знаний через арабский мир.
- Парацельс (16 век): Введение химии в медицину; понятие дозы.
- 19 век: Синтез органических соединений; аспирин; анестезия.
- 20 век: Открытие пенициллина; антибиотики; структура ДНК; биотехнологии.
- 21 век: Геномика; персонализированная медицина; АІ в разработке лекарств.

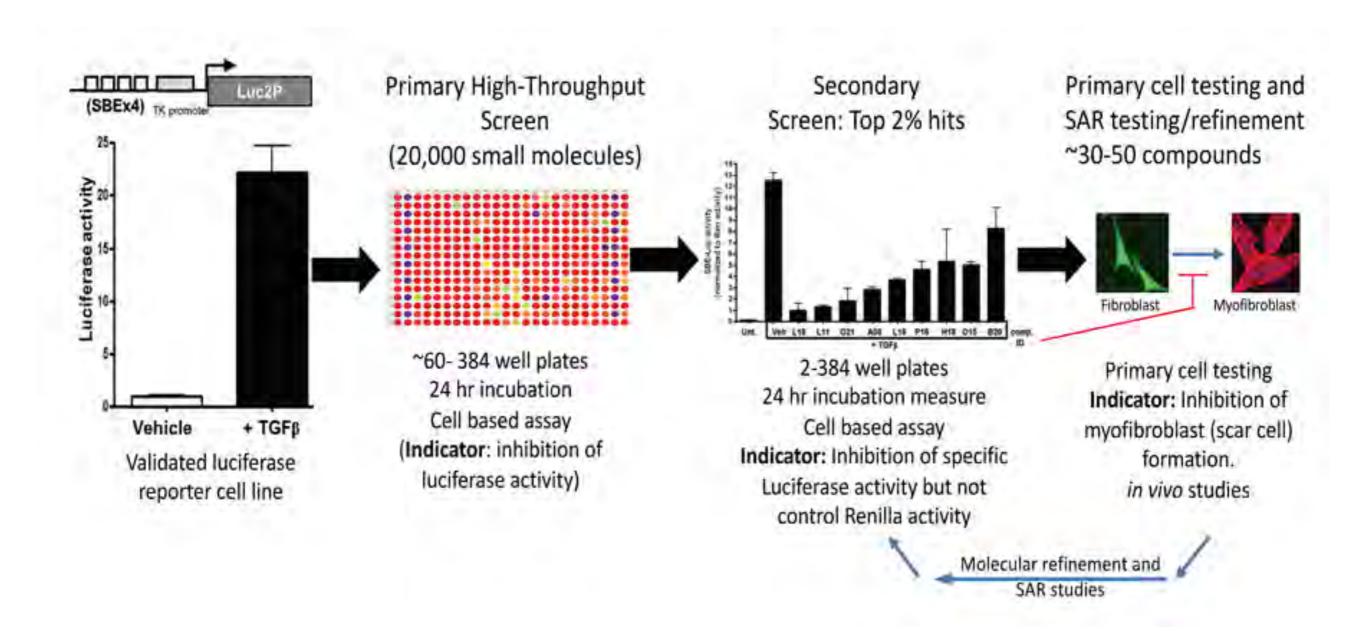
Роль молекулярной биологии



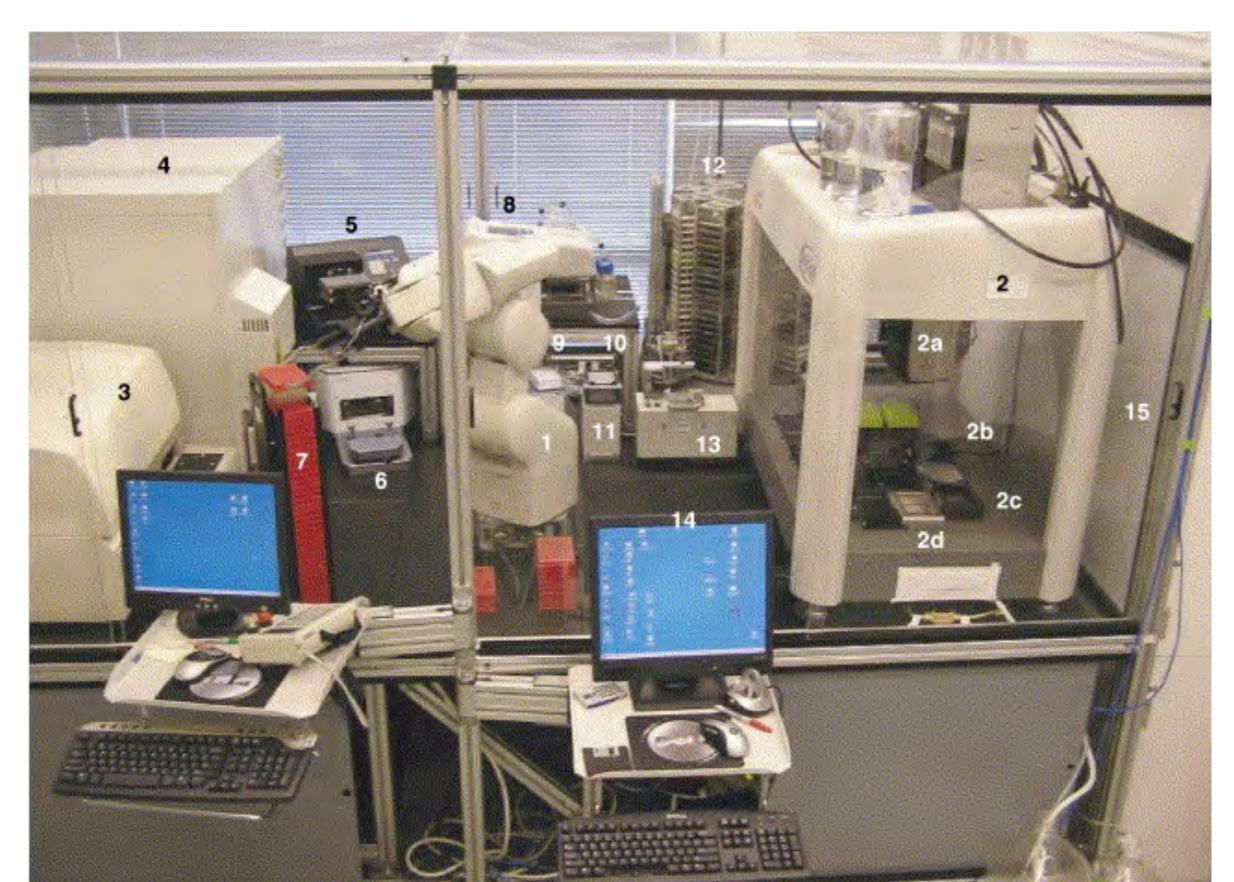
Этапы разработки лекарств



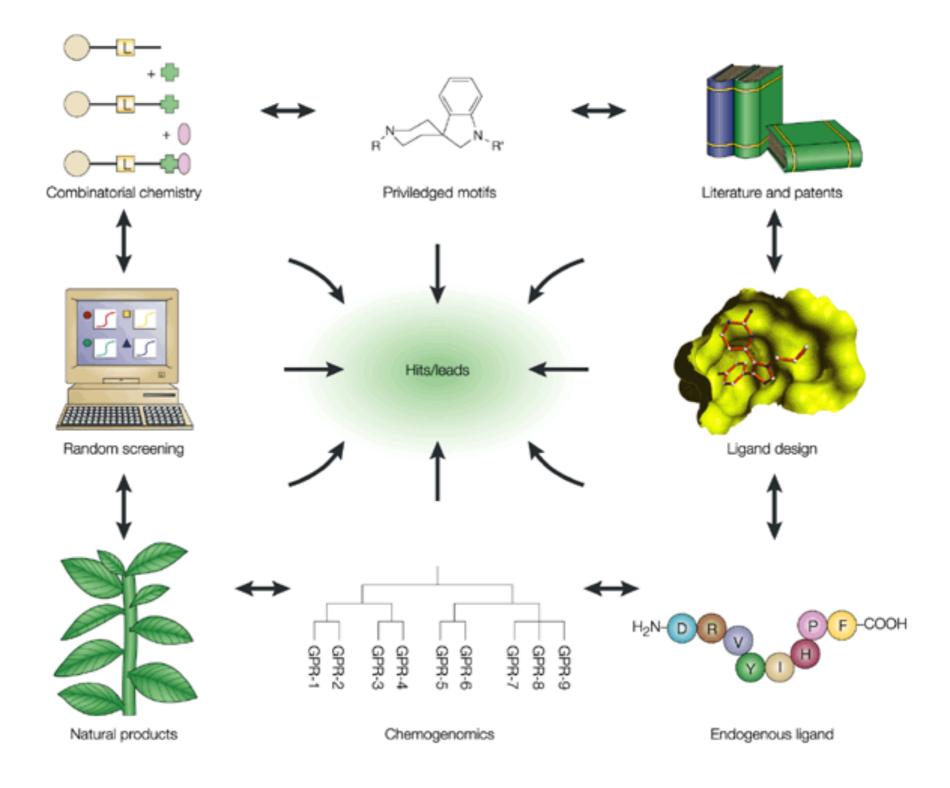
Высокопроизводительный скрининг (HTS)



Технологии и инструменты HTS

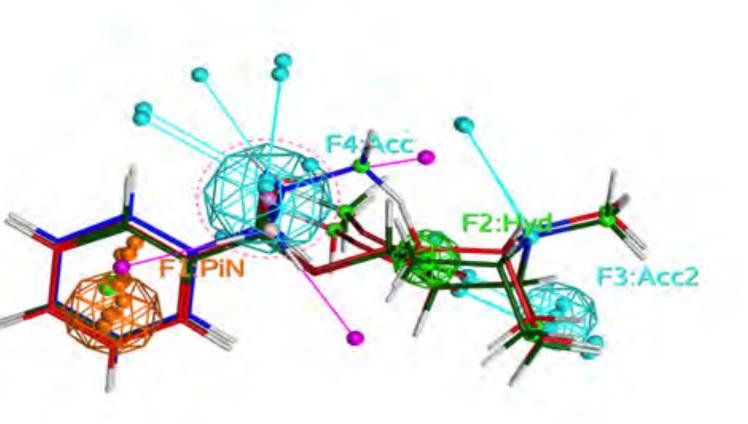


Поиск активных веществ



Идентификация лидирующих соединений

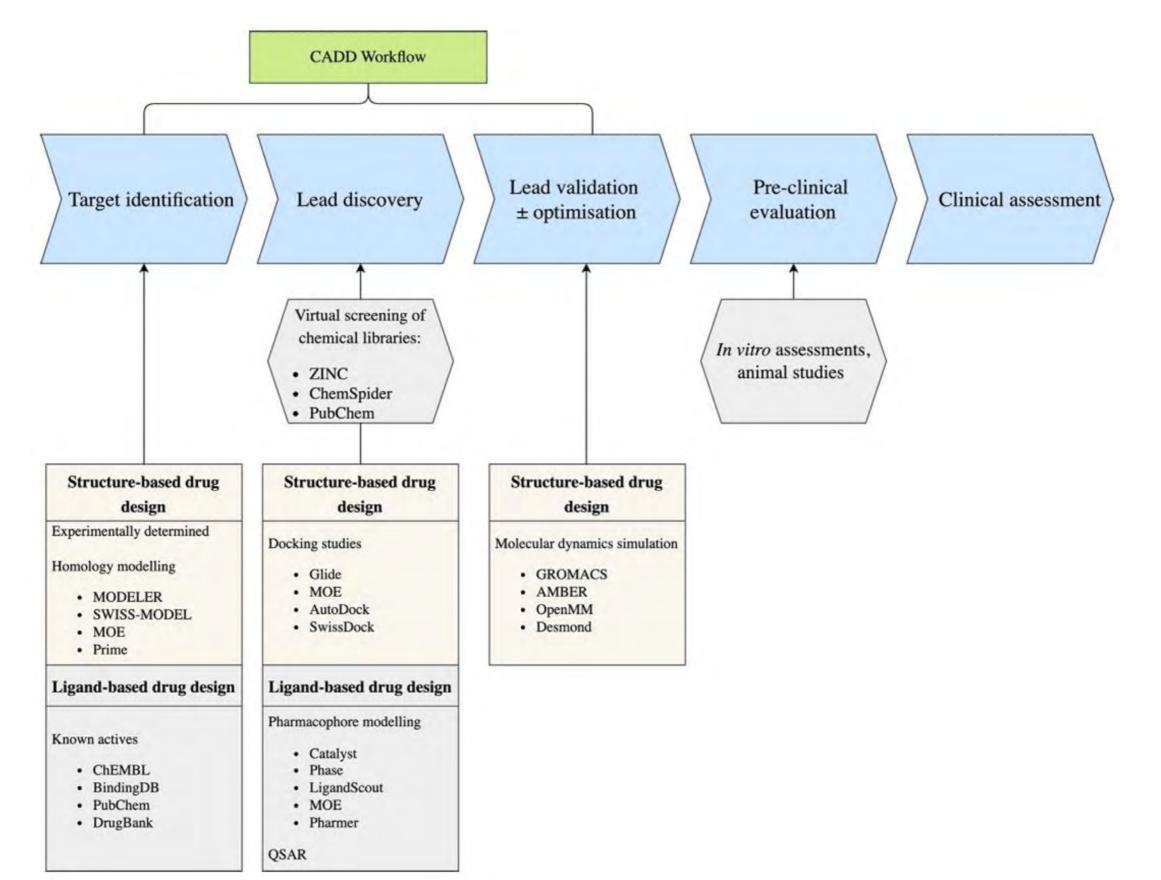
Ligand-Based Drug Design



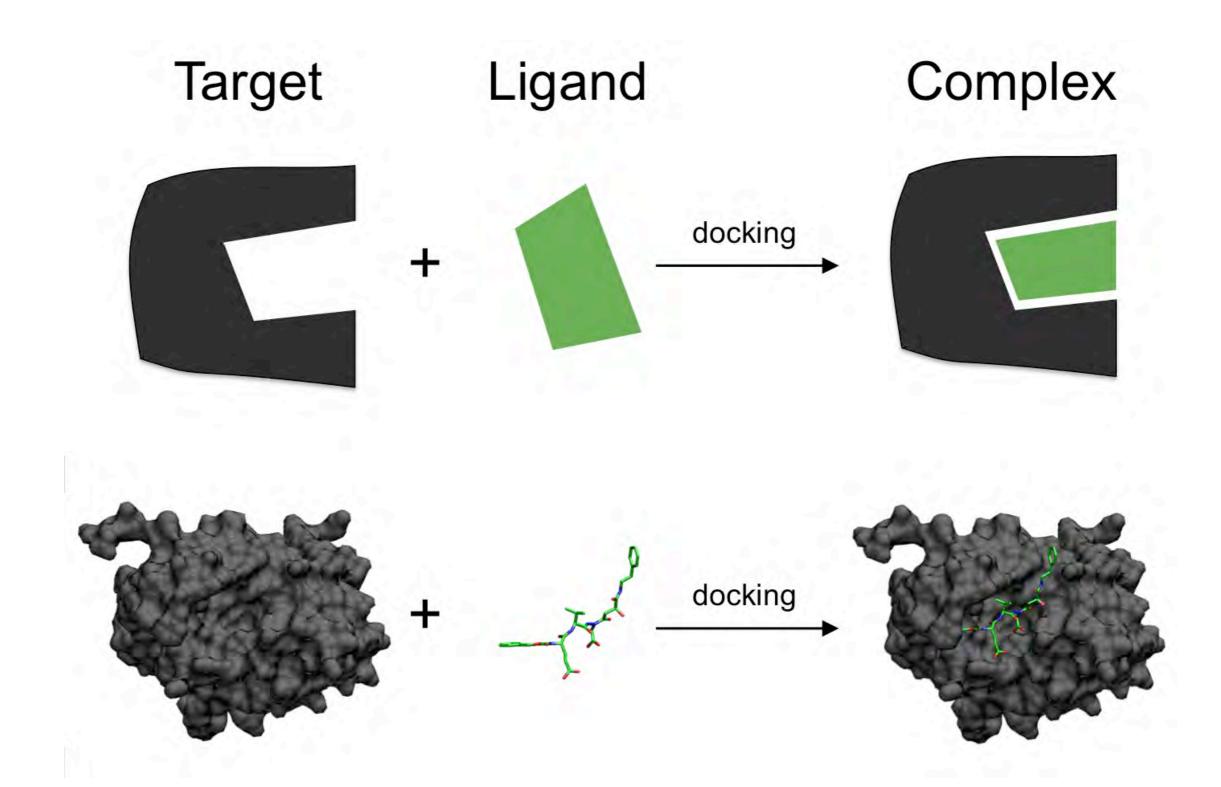
Structure-Based Drug Design



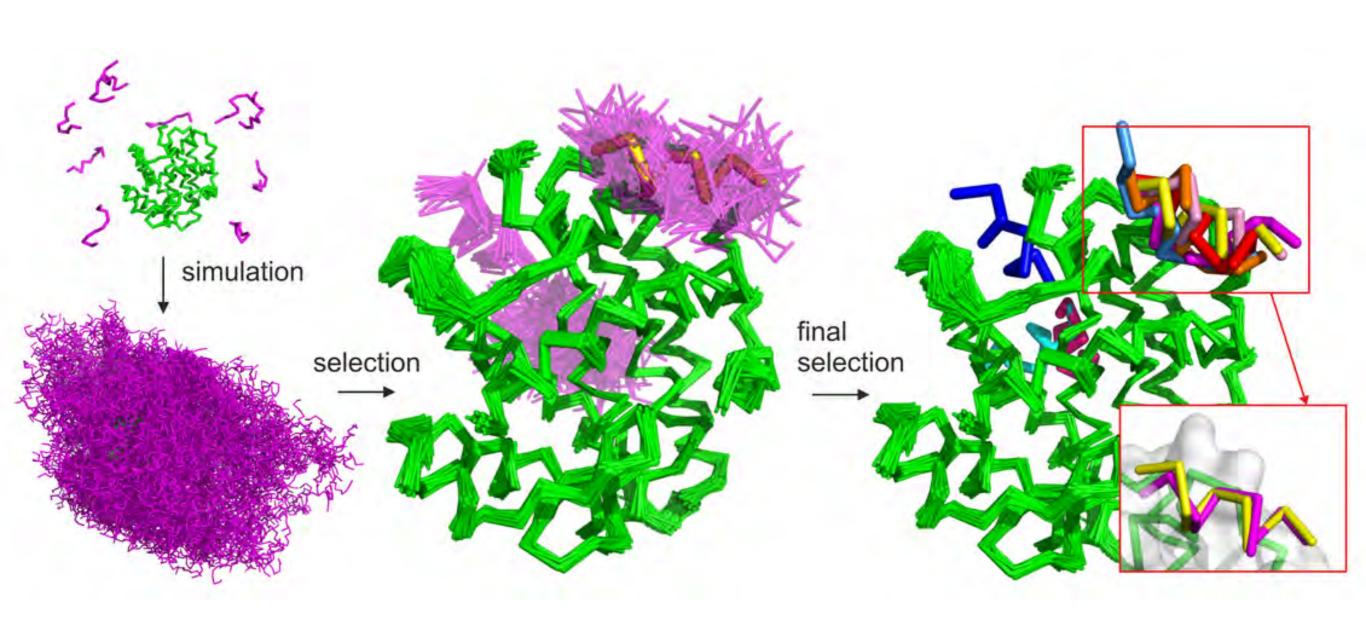
Компьютерное моделирование в разработке



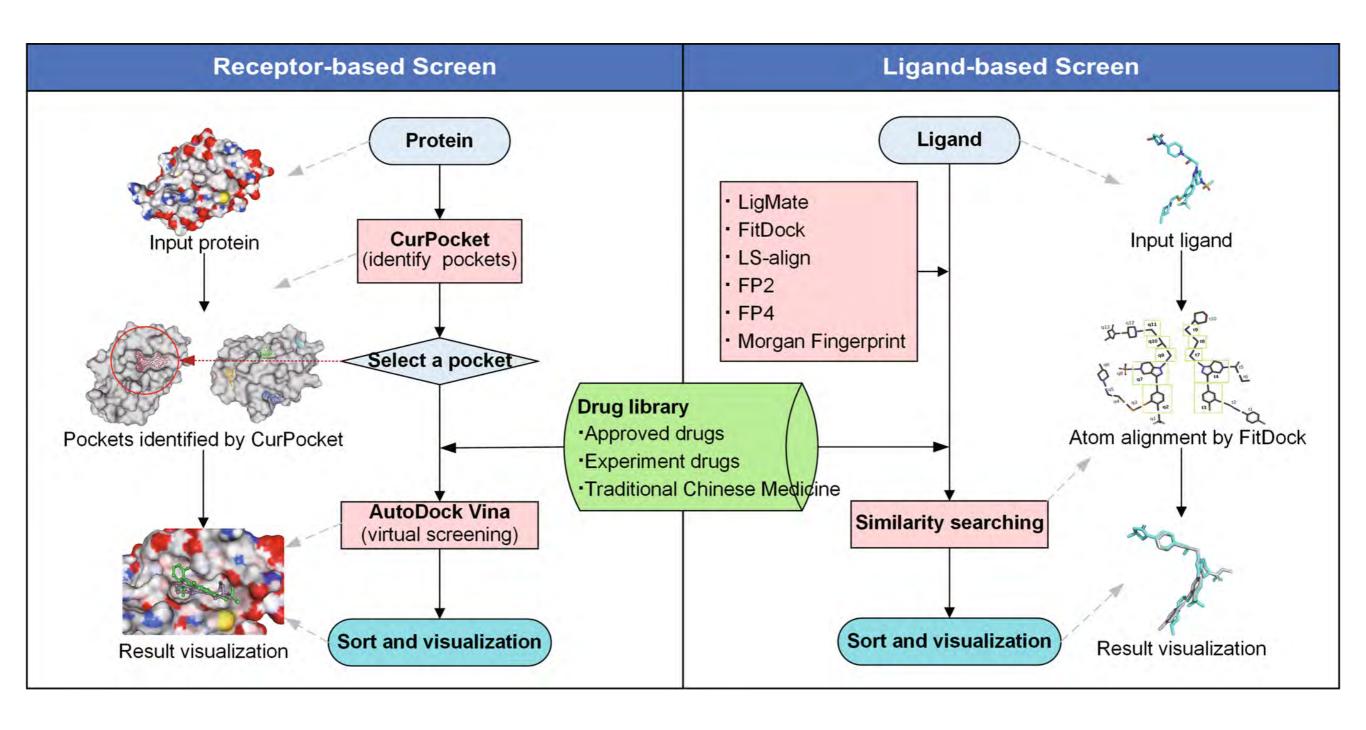
Молекулярный докинг



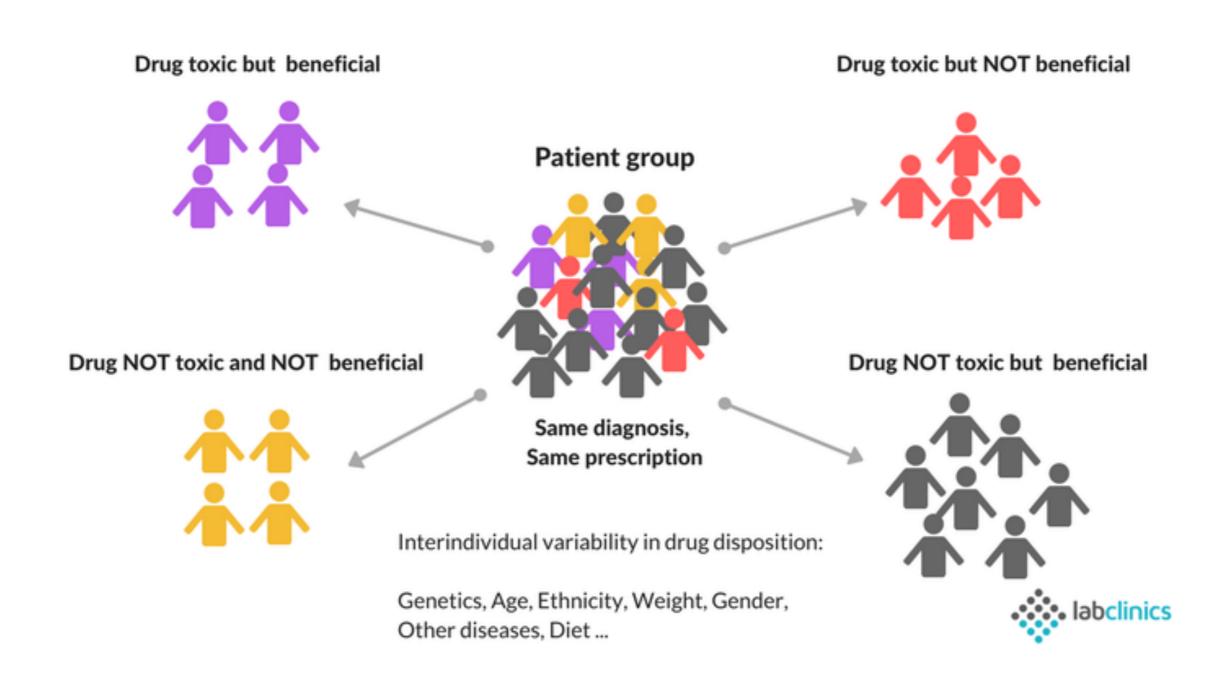
Молекулярный докинг



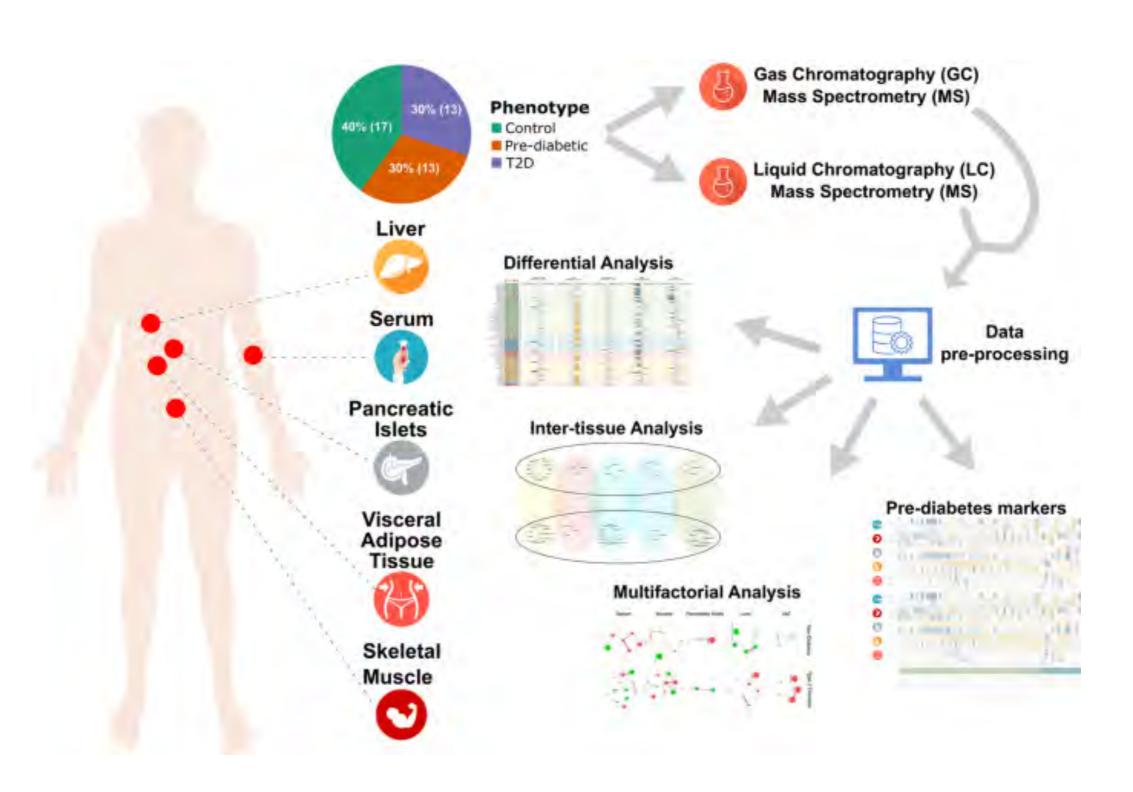
Виртуальный скрининг соединений



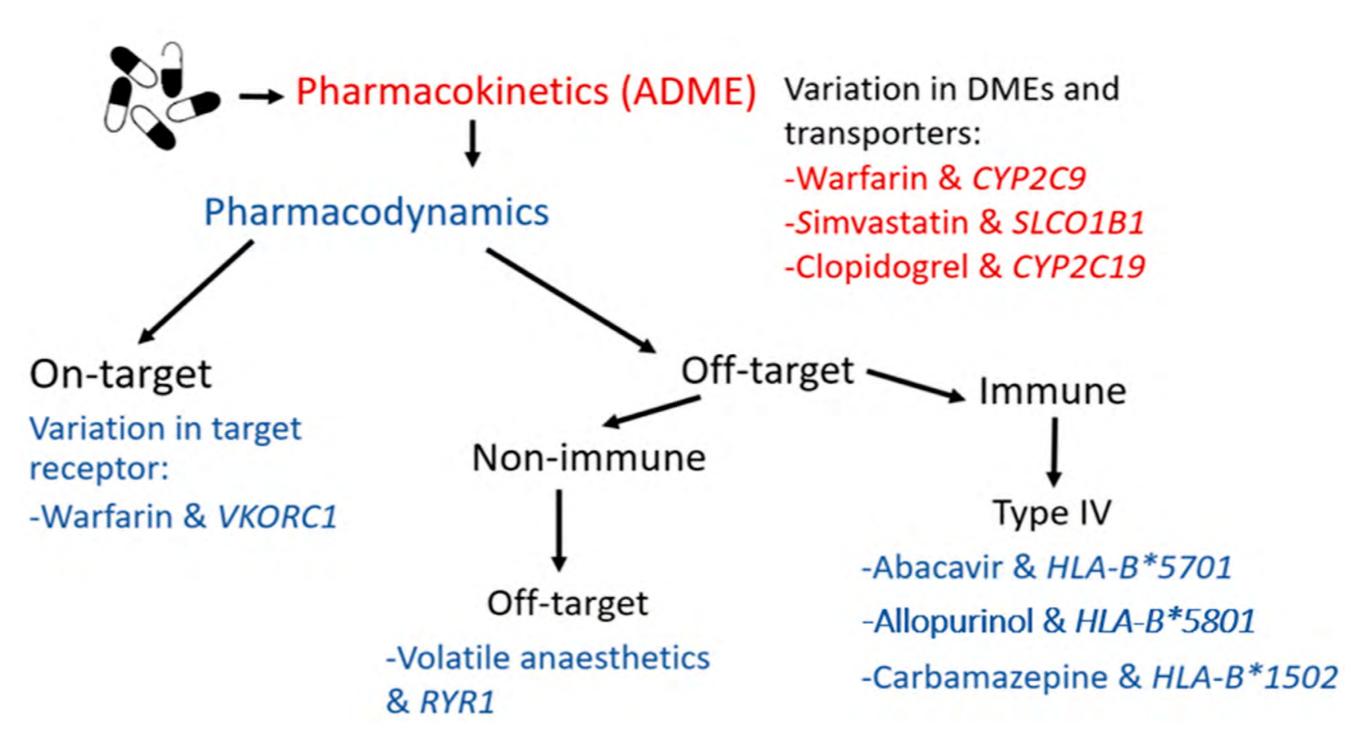
Подбор по генетическим особенностям

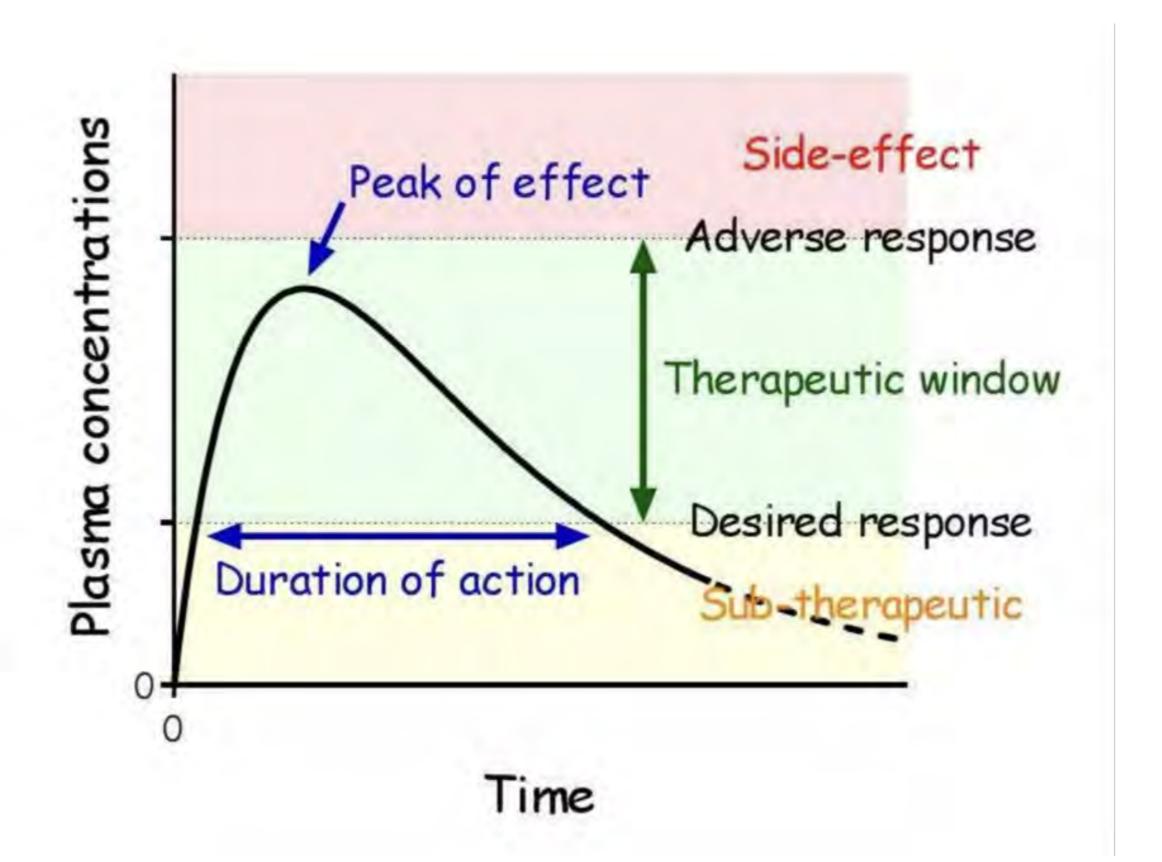


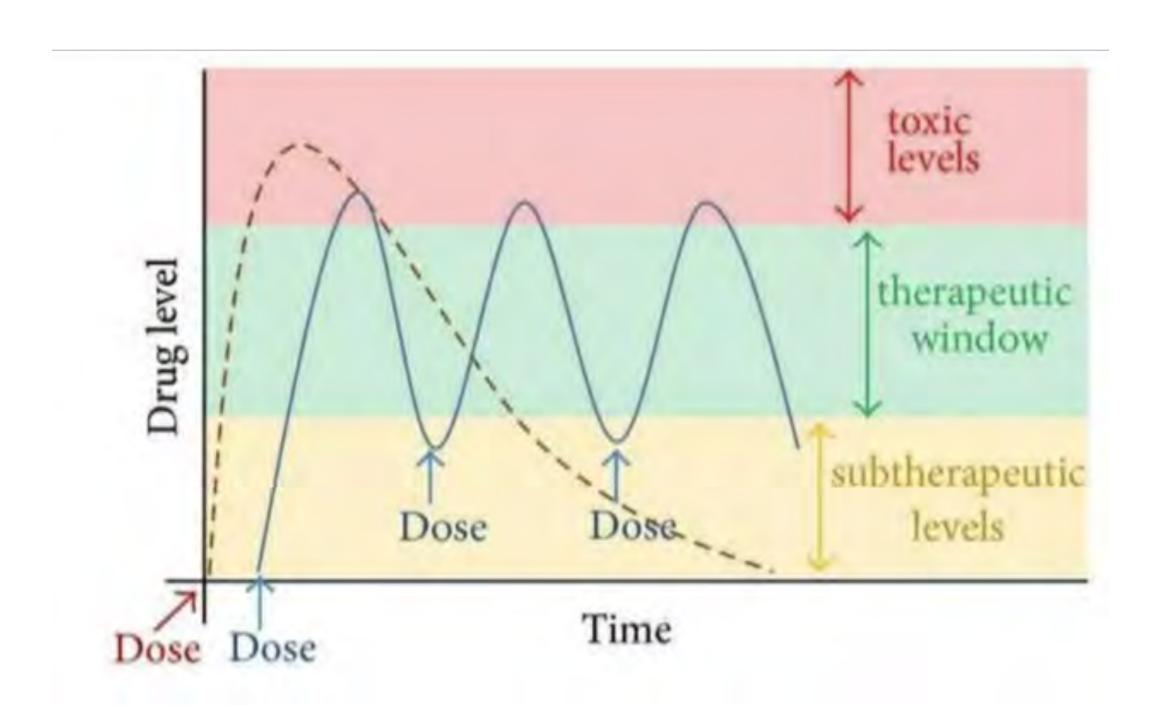
Подбор по метаболическим особенностям

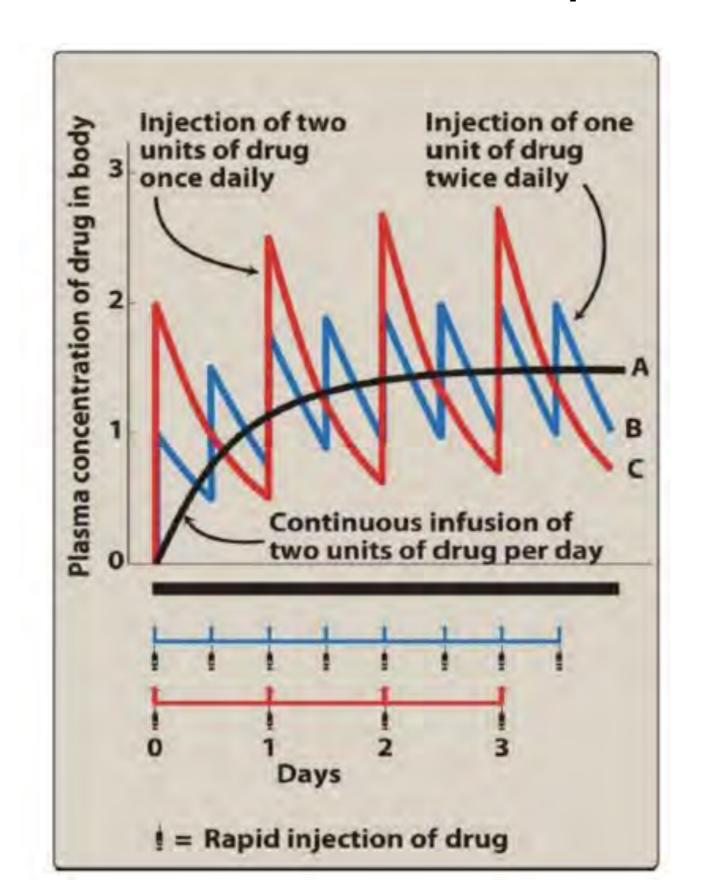


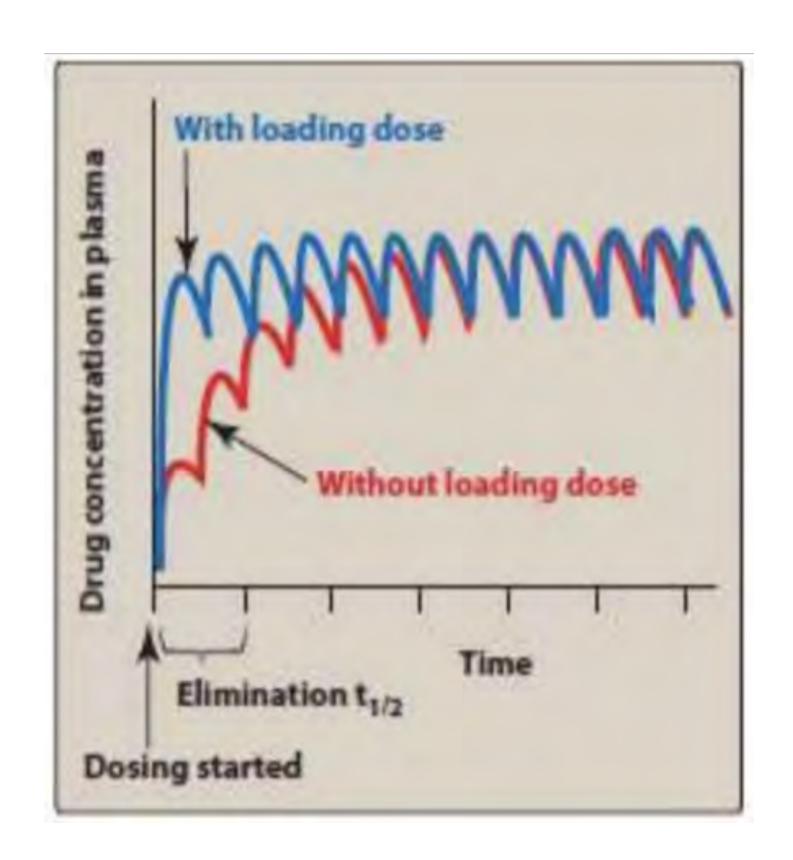
Фармакогеномика и терапия



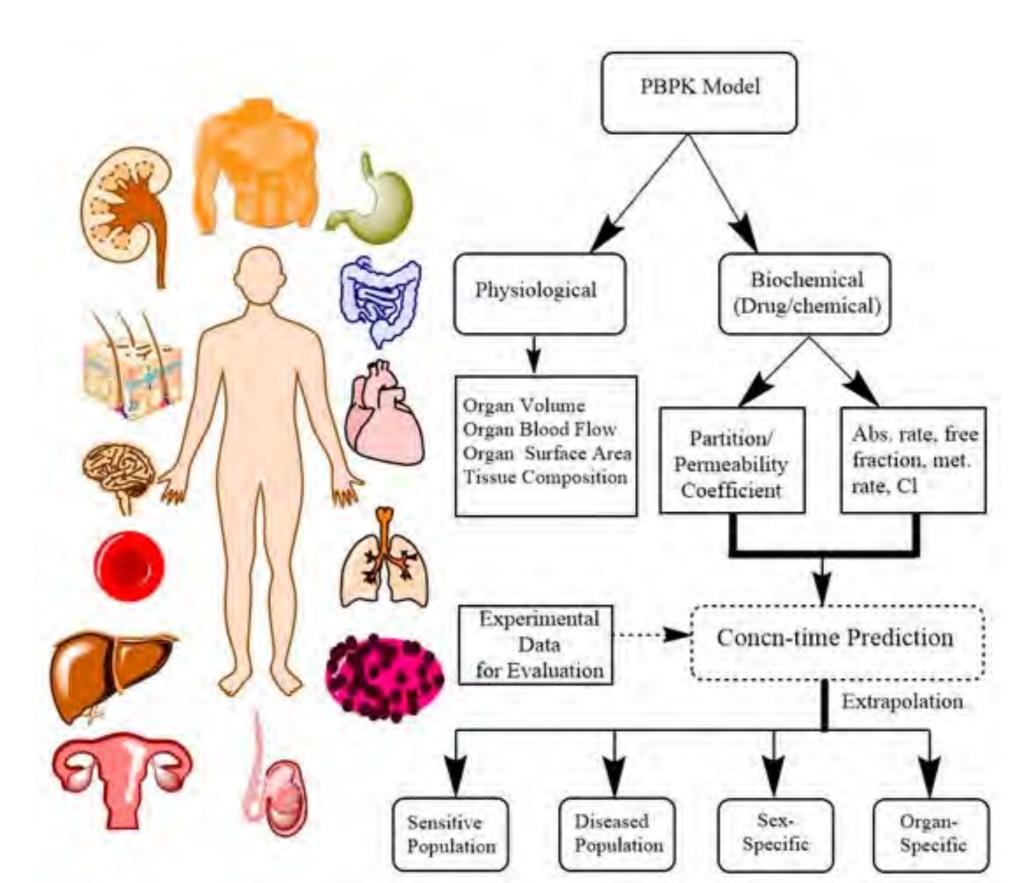




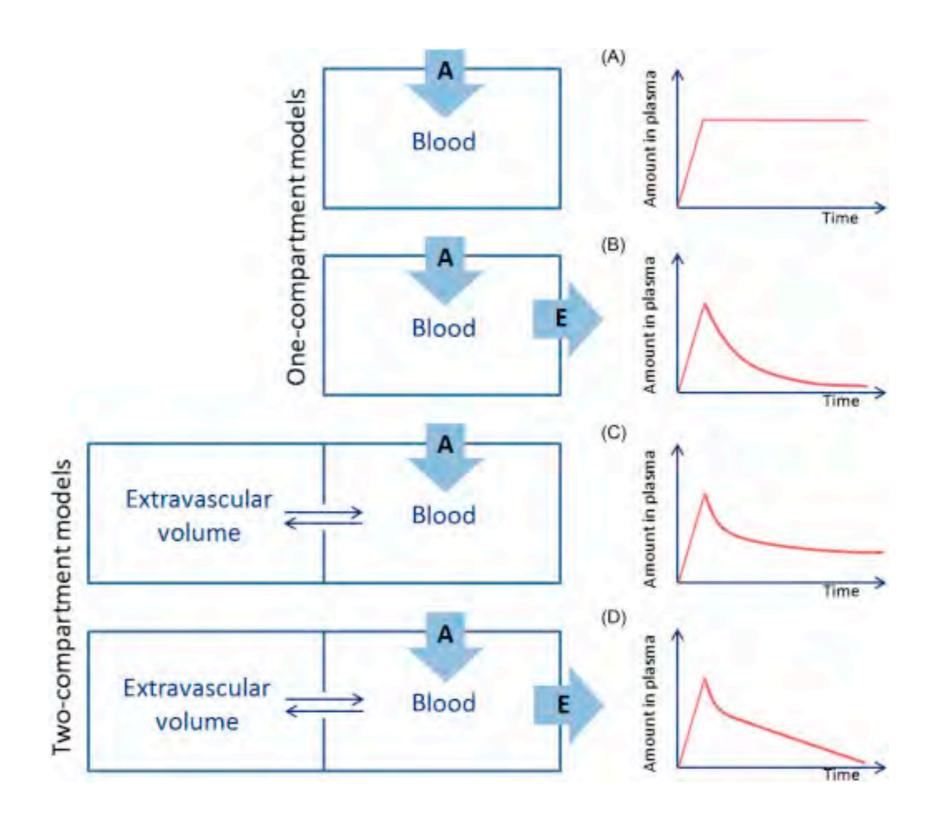




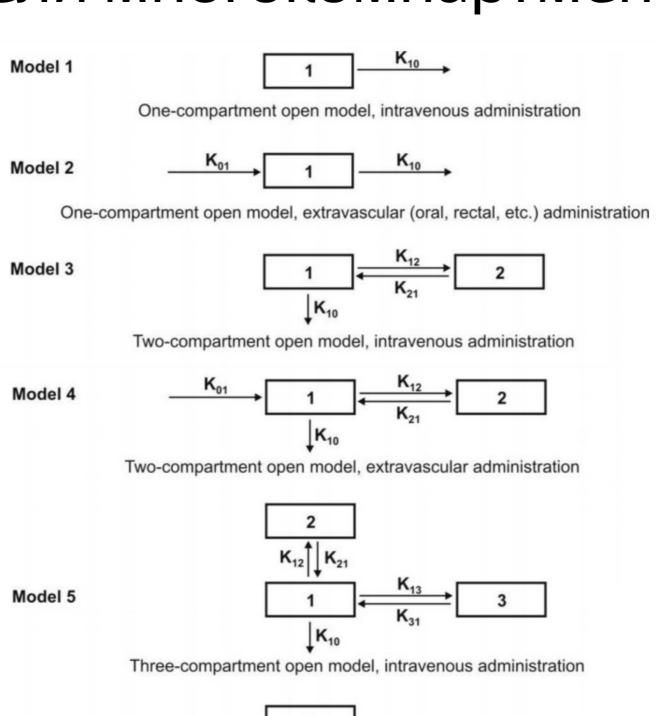
Фармакокинетические модели



Модели одномерного компартмента



Модели многокомпартментные



Three-compartment open model, extravascular administration

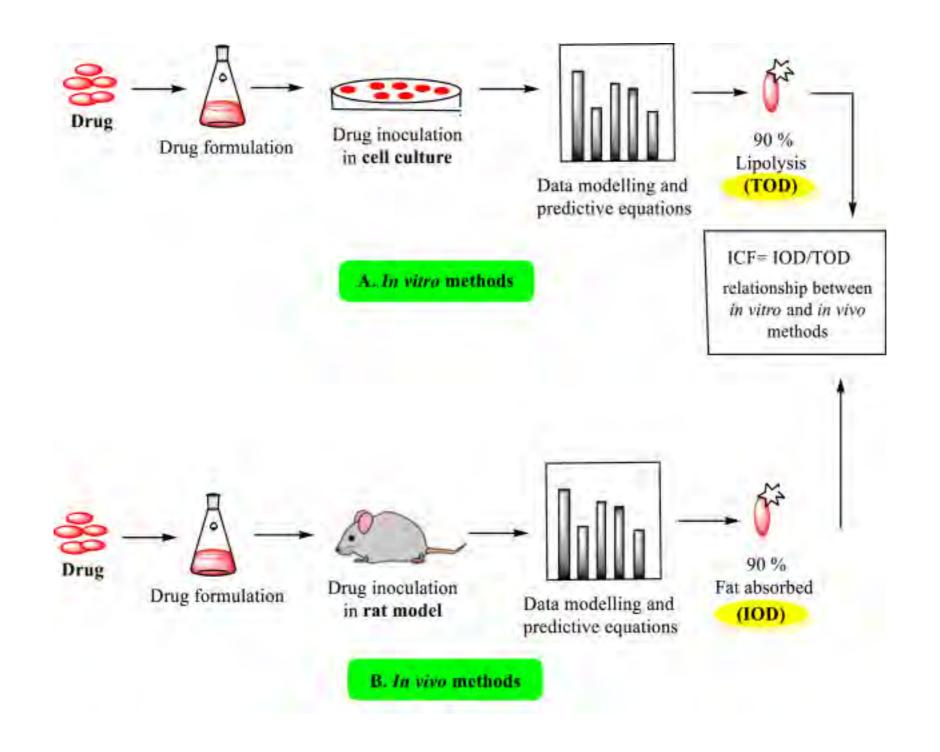
K₁₀

Пре-клинические исследования

Цели и задачи доклинических испытаний. Оценка безопасности и эффективности на животных моделях.

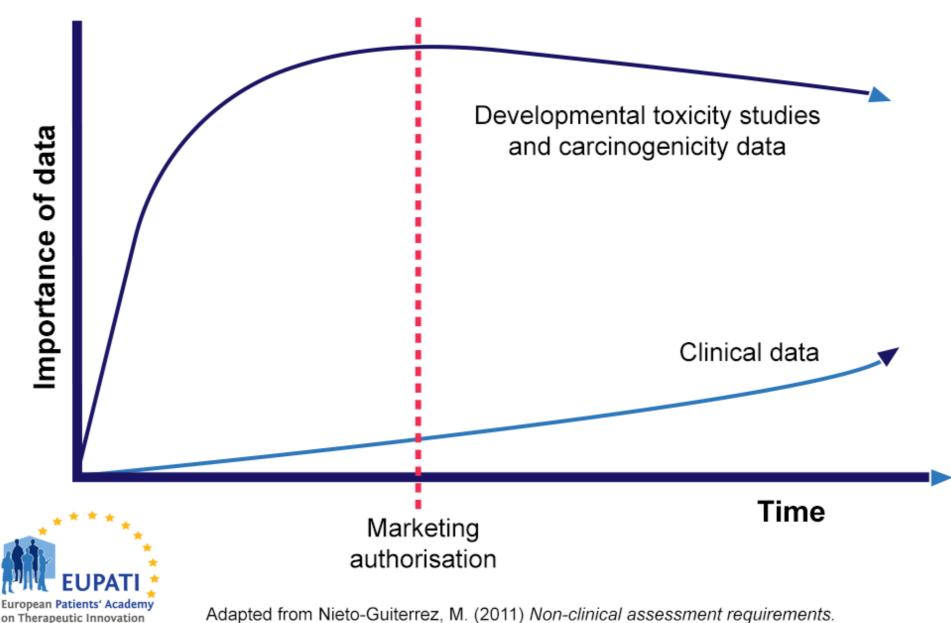
preclinical drug testing process flowchart

In vitro и in vivo исследования



Токсикологическая оценка

Importance of developmental toxicity and carcinogenicity data vs clinical data



Adapted from Nieto-Guiterrez, M. (2011) *Non-clinical assessment requirements*. London: European Medicines Agency.

www.eupati.eu

Клинические испытания: общие сведения



Фаза I: безопасность и дозирование

Phase I

Human Pharmacology

"First in Human"

Phase II

Therapeutic Exploratory Phase III

Therapeutic Confirmatory Phase IV

Also known as Post approval Life-cycle management

Objectives

Features

- Safety and tolerability
- Pharmacokinetics (ADME)
- Pharmacodynamics

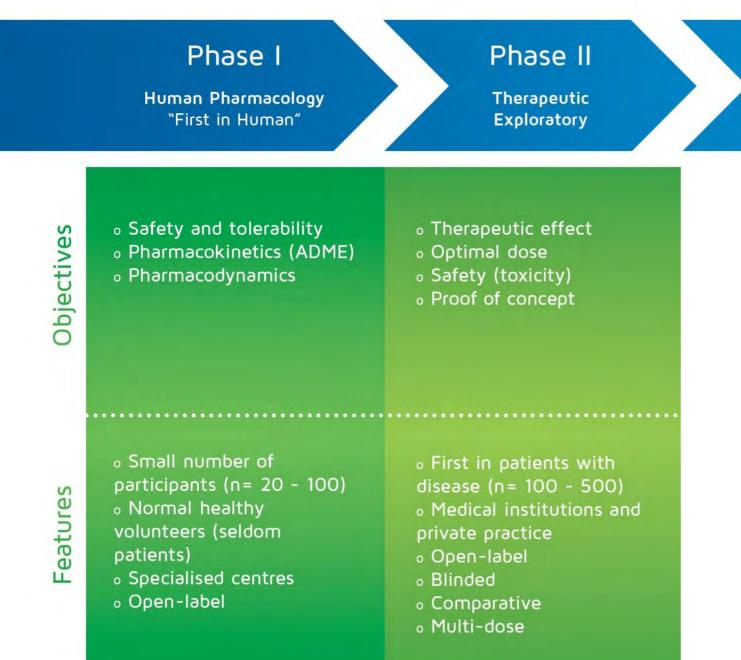
- Small number of participants (n= 20 100)
 Normal healthy volunteers (seldom patients)
- Specialised centres
- o Open-label

Фаза II: эффективность и побочные эффекты

Phase III

Therapeutic

Confirmatory



Phase IV

Also known as Post approval Life-cycle management

Phase I

Human Pharmacology
"First in Human"

Phase II

Therapeutic Exploratory

Phase III

Therapeutic Confirmatory

Phase IV

Also known as Post approval Life-cycle management

Safety and tolerability

- Pharmacokinetics (ADME)
- o Pharmacodynamics

Therapeutic effect

- o Optimal dose
- Safety (toxicity)
- Proof of concept

 Confirmation of efficacy and safety

- Small number of participants (n= 20 - 100)
- Normal healthy volunteers (seldom patients)
- Specialised centres
- o Open-label

- First in patients with disease (n = 100 - 500)
- Medical institutions and private practice
- o Open-label
- o Blinded
- Comparative
- Multi-dose

- o Large studies (n = 1000 -
- >5000)
- Medical institutions and private practice
- o Multi-centre
- o Blinded
- Comparative

Objectives

Features

Фаза IV: наблюдение и сбор сведений

Phase I

Human Pharmacology
"First in Human"

Phase II

Therapeutic Exploratory

Phase III

Therapeutic Confirmatory

Phase IV

Also known as Post approval Life-cycle management

Safety and tolerability

- Pharmacokinetics (ADME)
- Pharmacodynamics

- Therapeutic effect
- o Optimal dose
- Safety (toxicity)Proof of concept

- Confirmation of efficacy and safety
- Real-life data
- Safety surveillance (pharmacovigilance)
- Therapy optimisation of approved medicines

Small number of participants (n = 20 - 100)

- Normal healthy volunteers (seldom patients)
- Specialised centres
- o Open-label

- First in patients with disease (n = 100 - 500)
- Medical institutions and private practice
- Open-label
- o Blinded
- Comparative
- Multi-dose

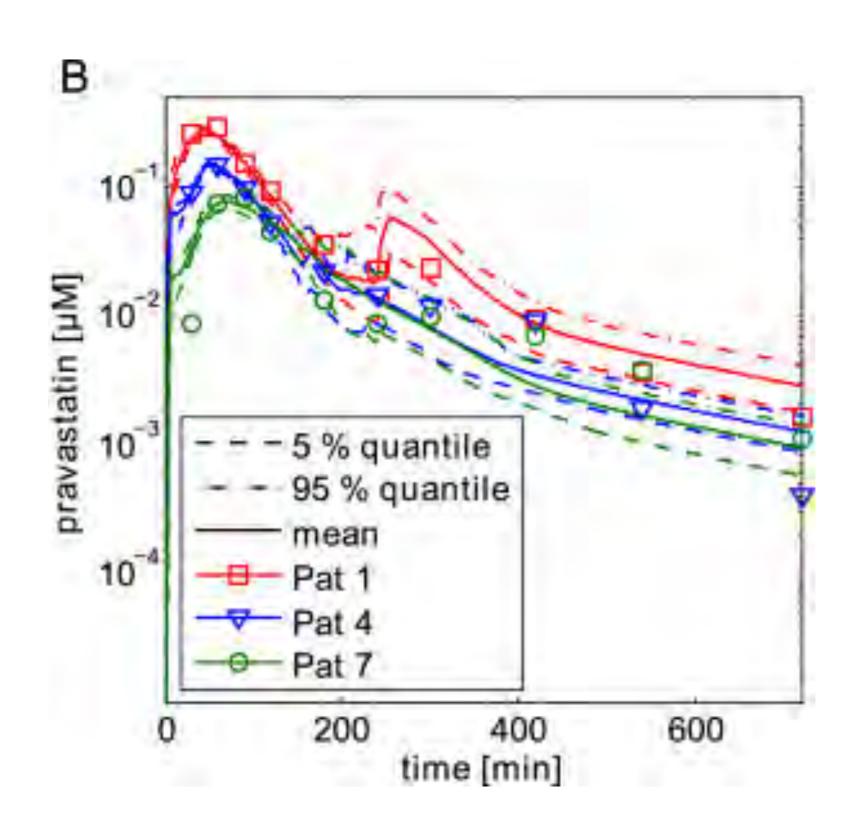
- o Large studies (n= 1000 -
- >5000)
- Medical institutions and private practice
- o Multi-centre
- o Blinded
- Comparative

- Very large number of patients
- Long term evaluations
- Further development
- (e.g. new indications)

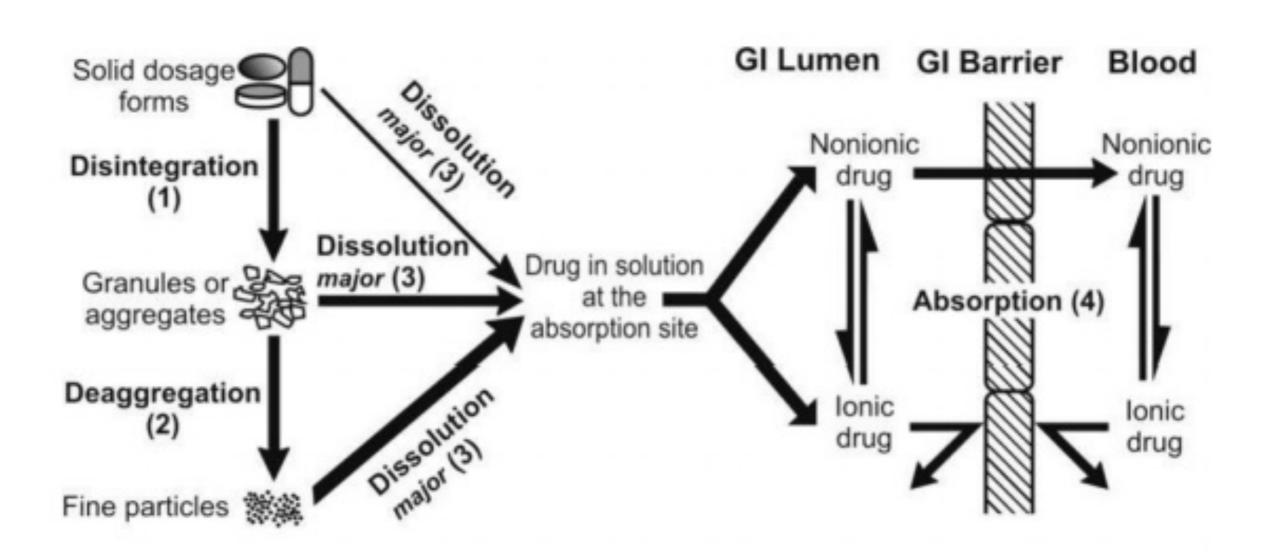
Features

Objectives

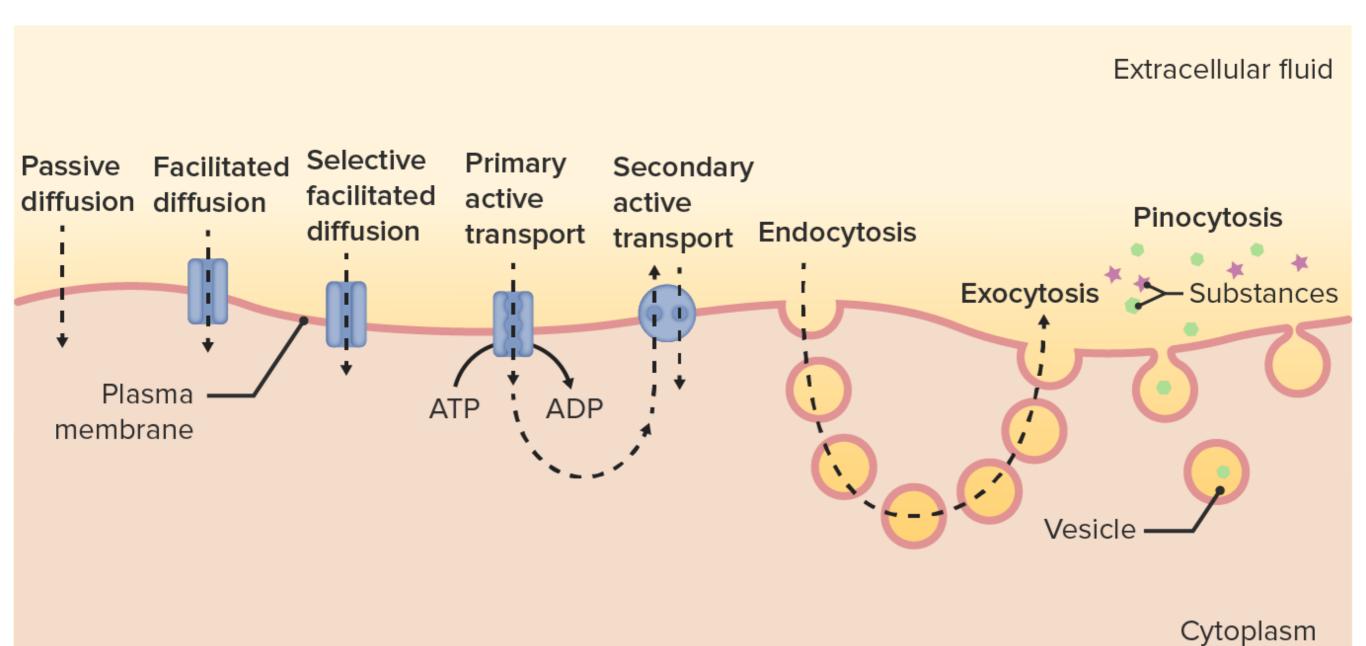
Использование фармакокинетики в терапии



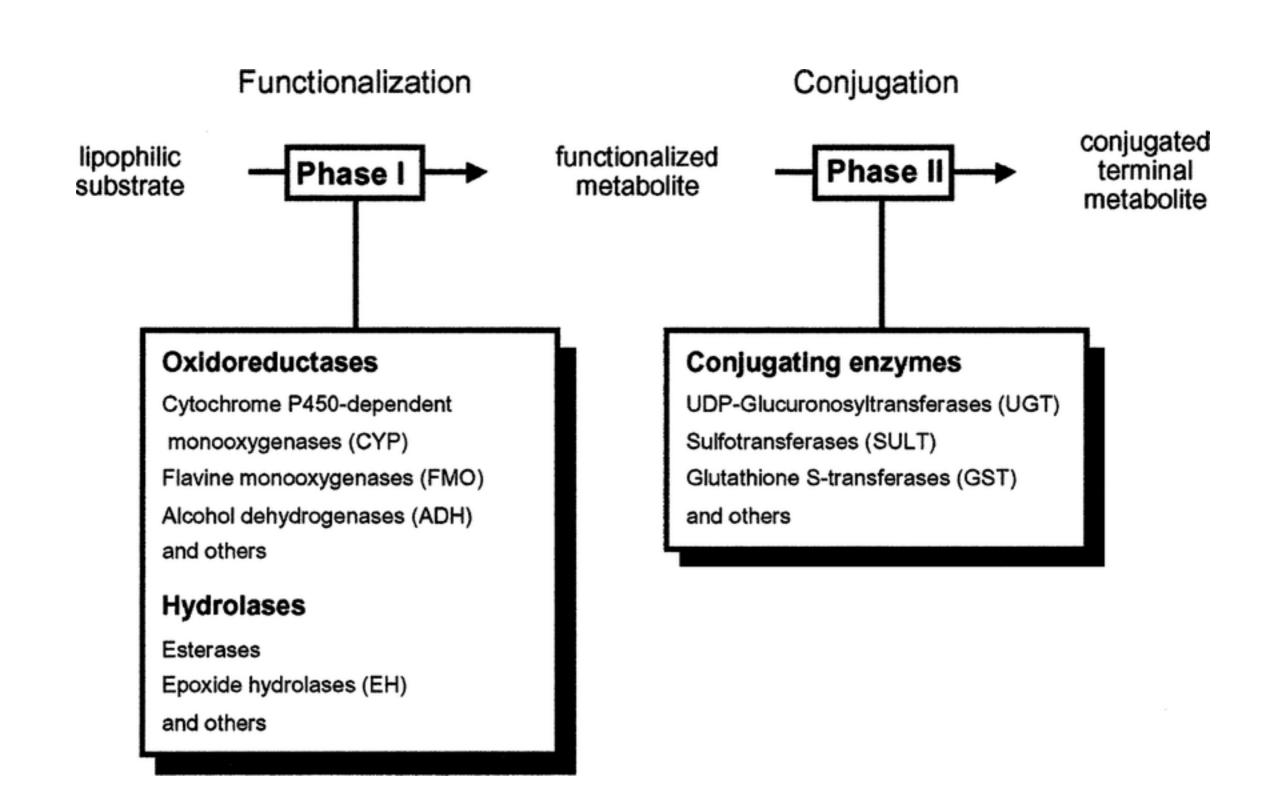
Абсорбция лекарств (А)



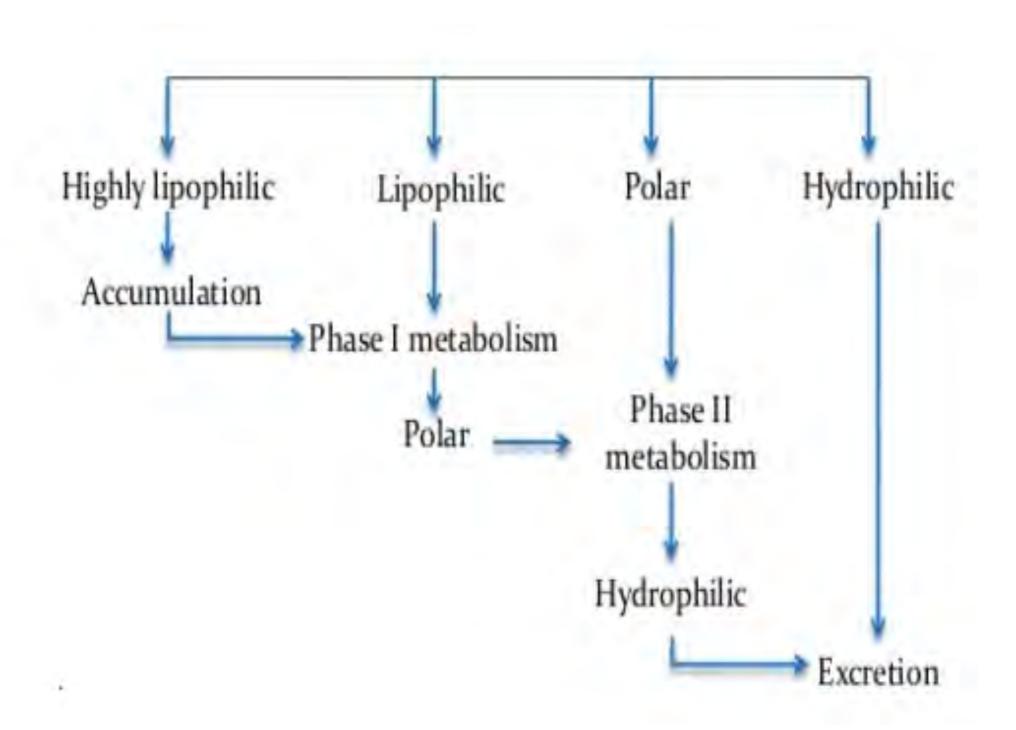
Распределение лекарств (D)



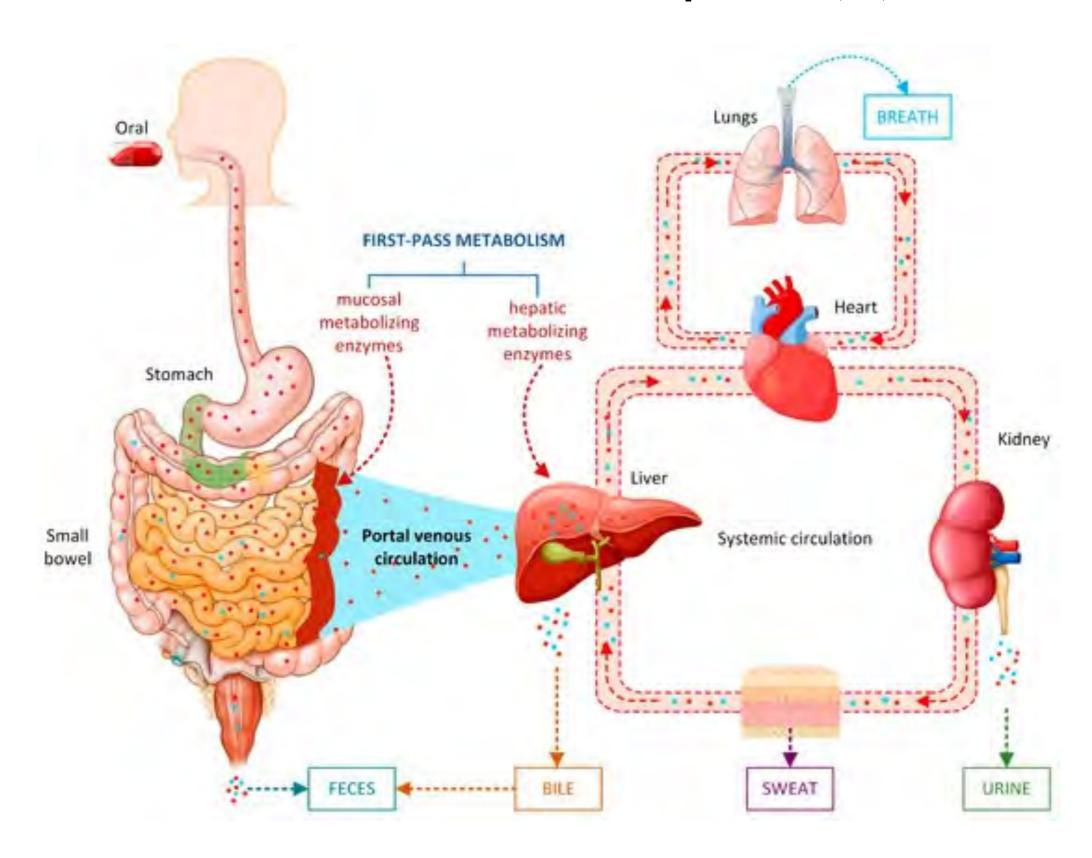
Метаболизм лекарств (М)



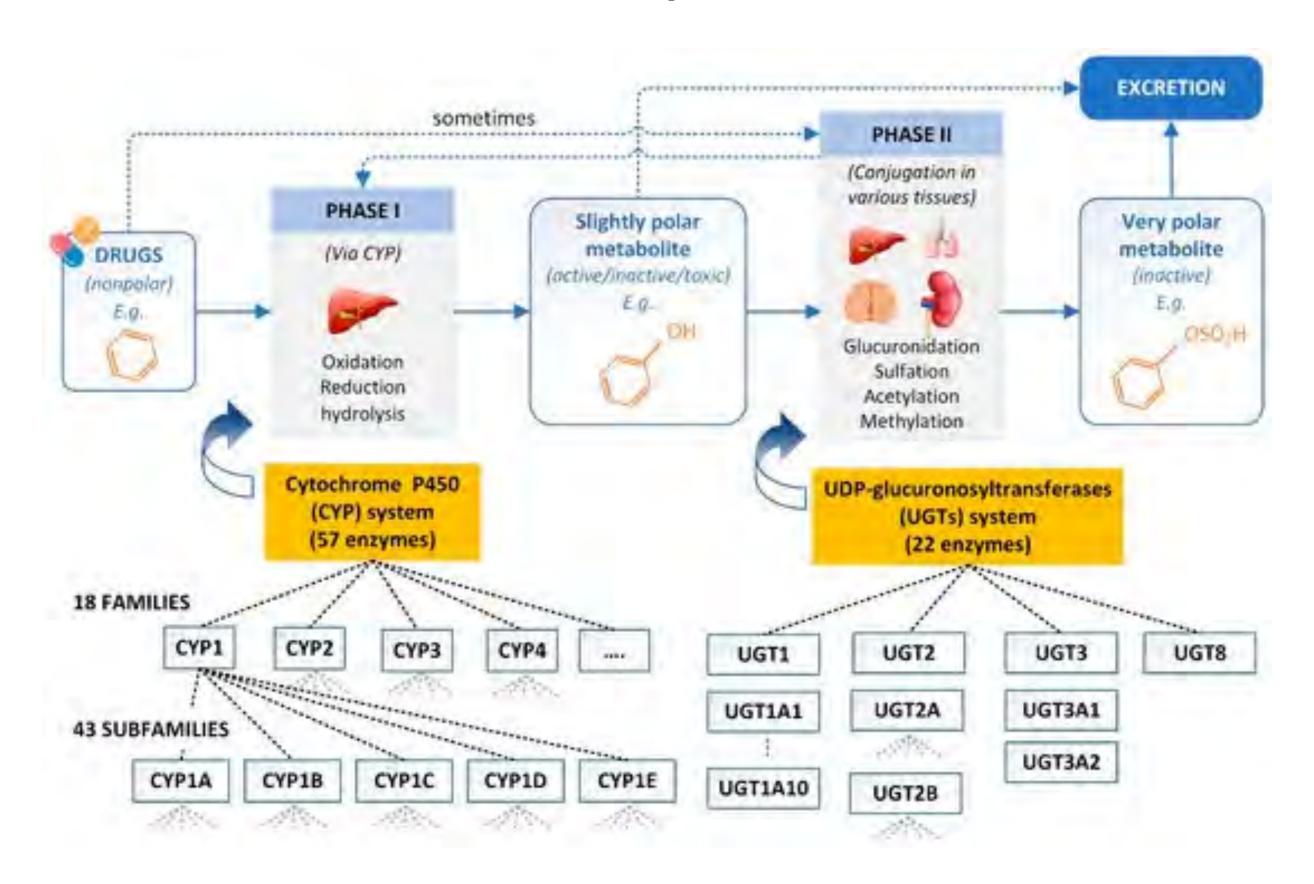
Метаболизм лекарств (М)



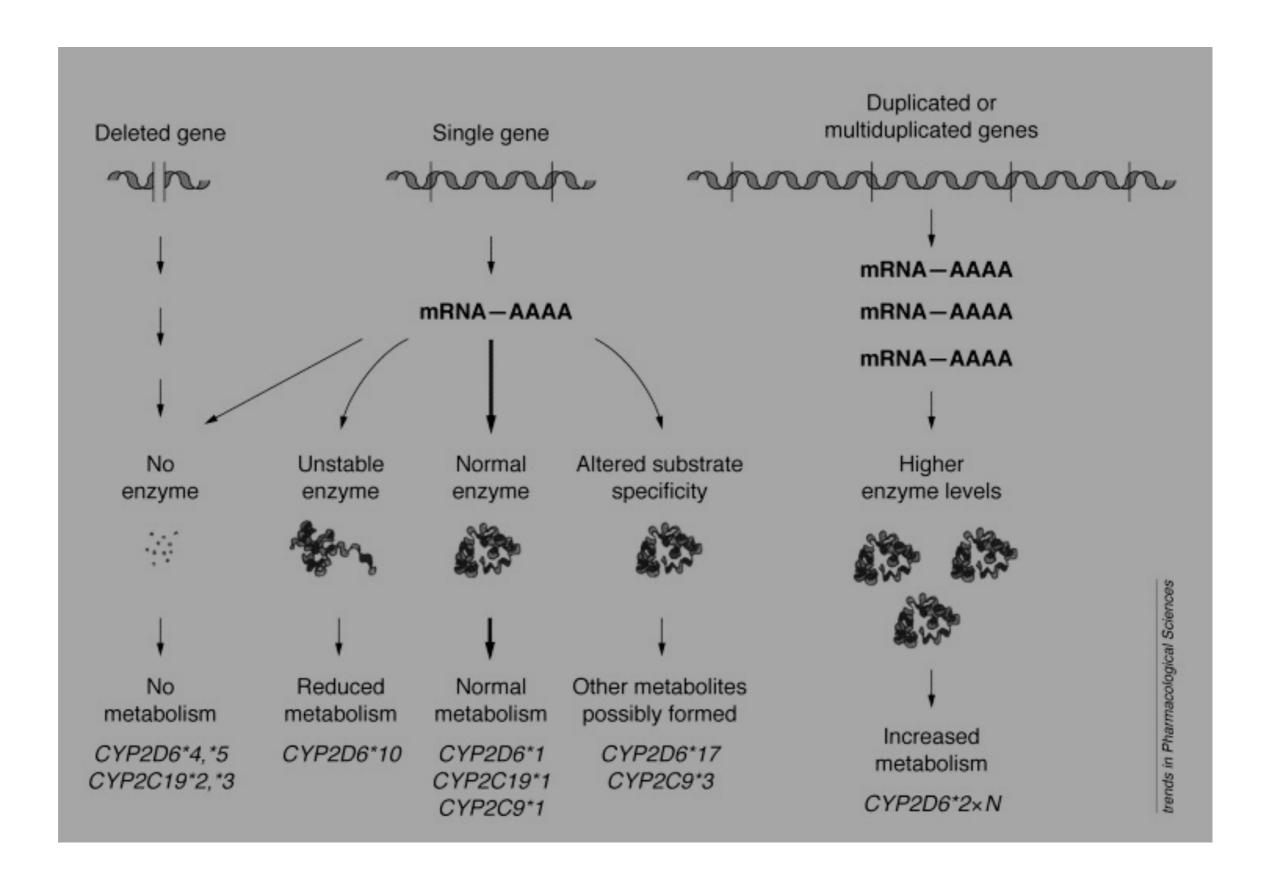
Выведение лекарств (Е)



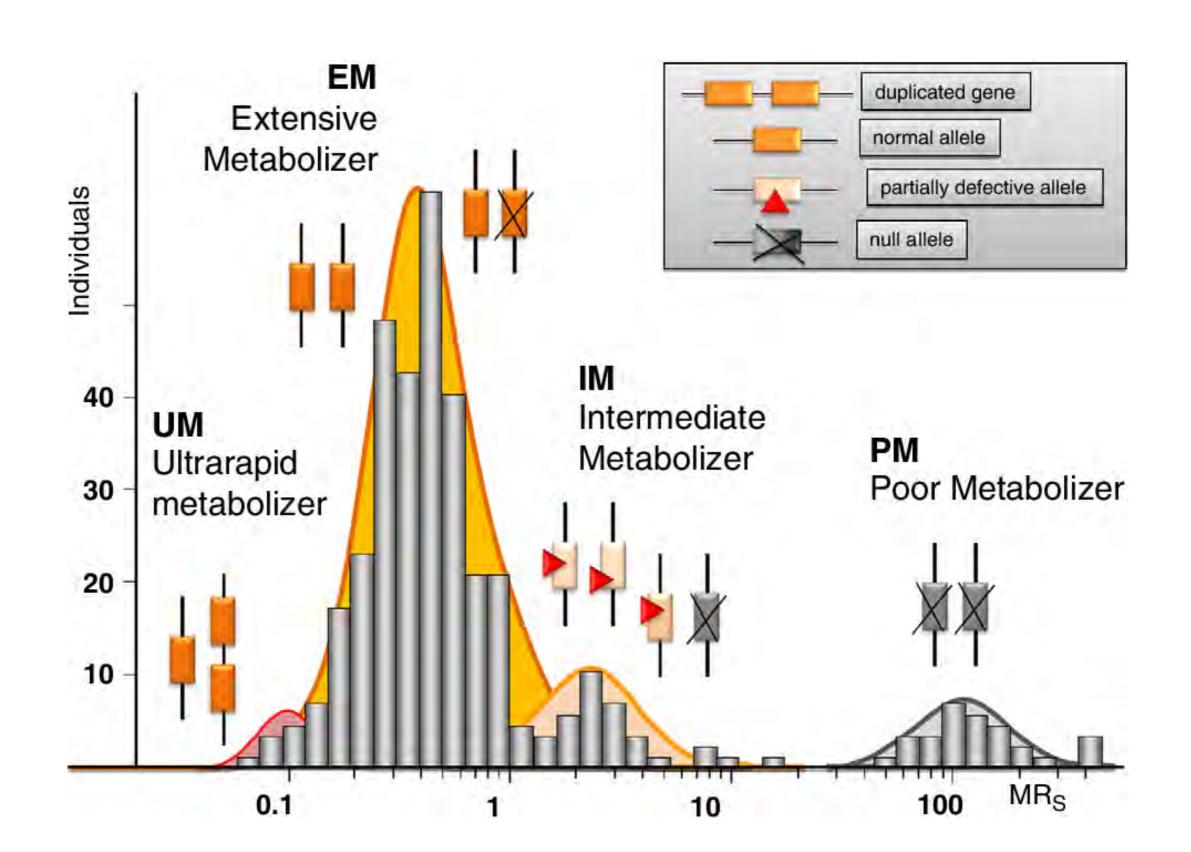
Роль цитохрома Р450



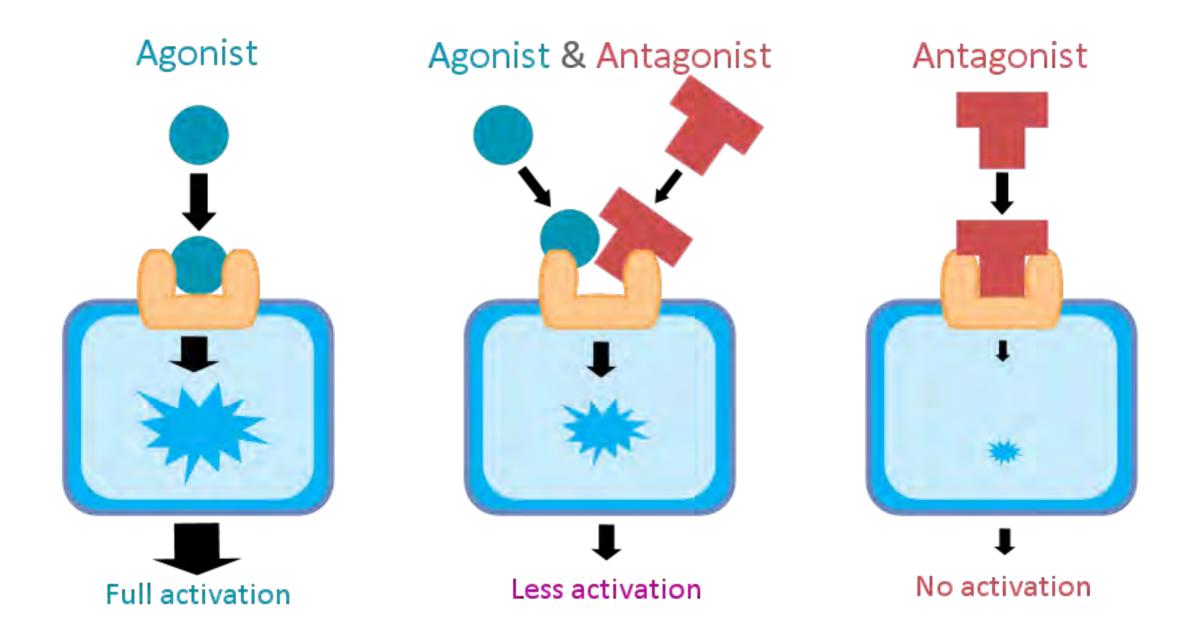
Генетическая вариабельность СҮР450



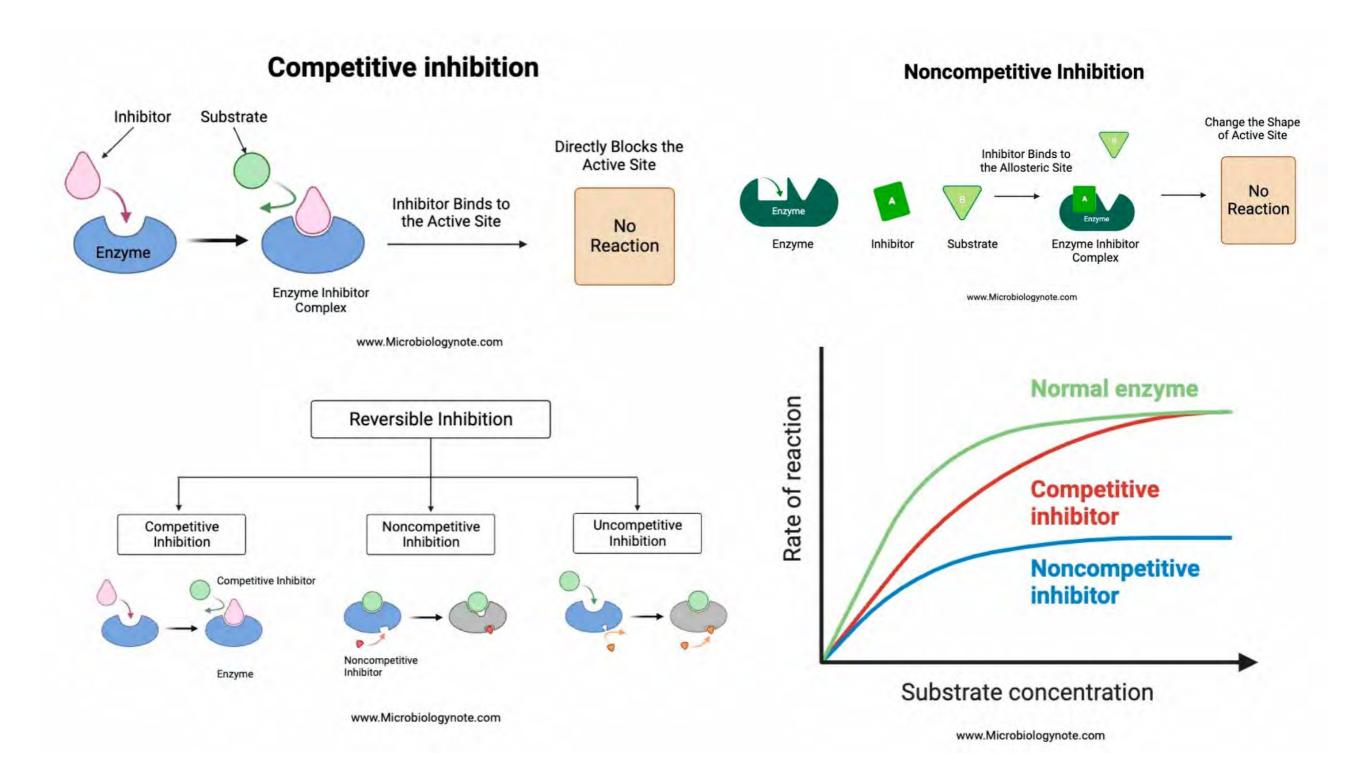
Генетическая вариабельность СҮР450



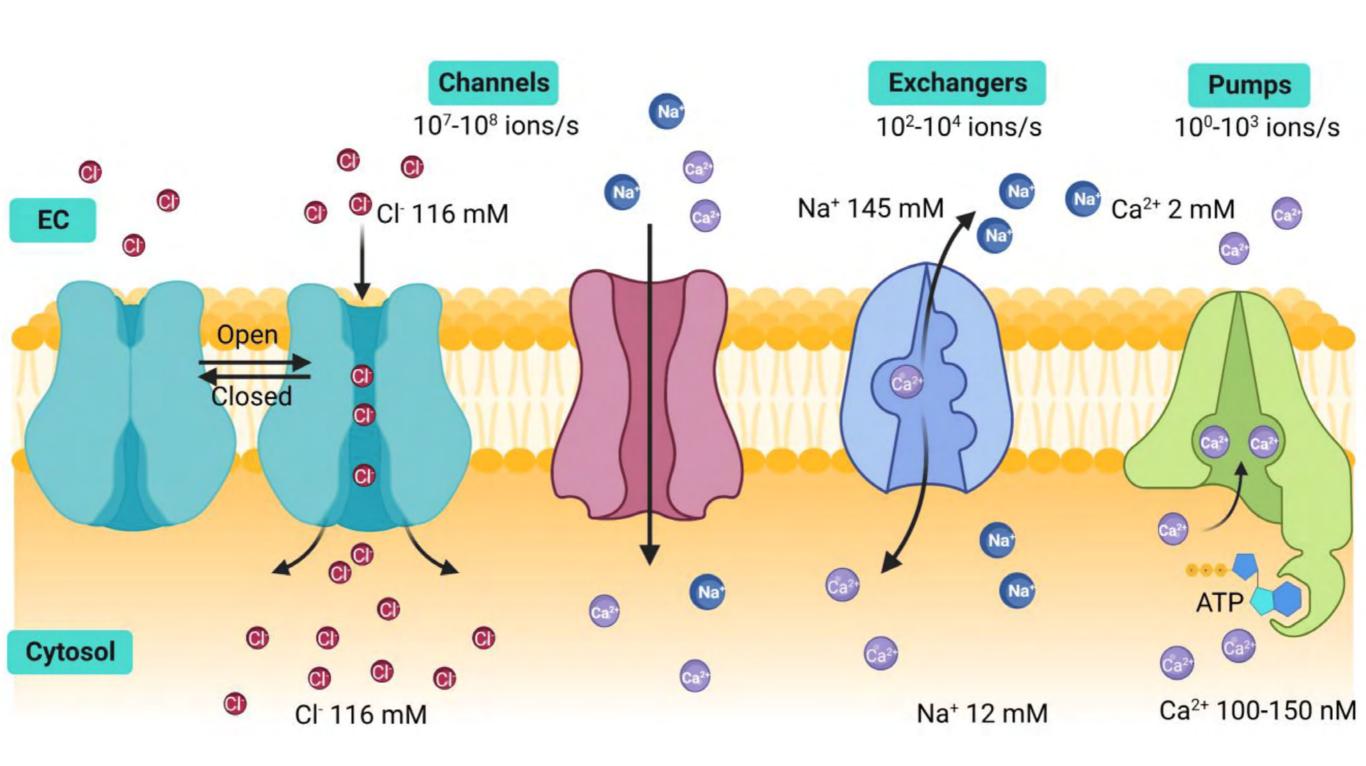
Агонисты и антагонисты рецепторов



Ингибиторы ферментов



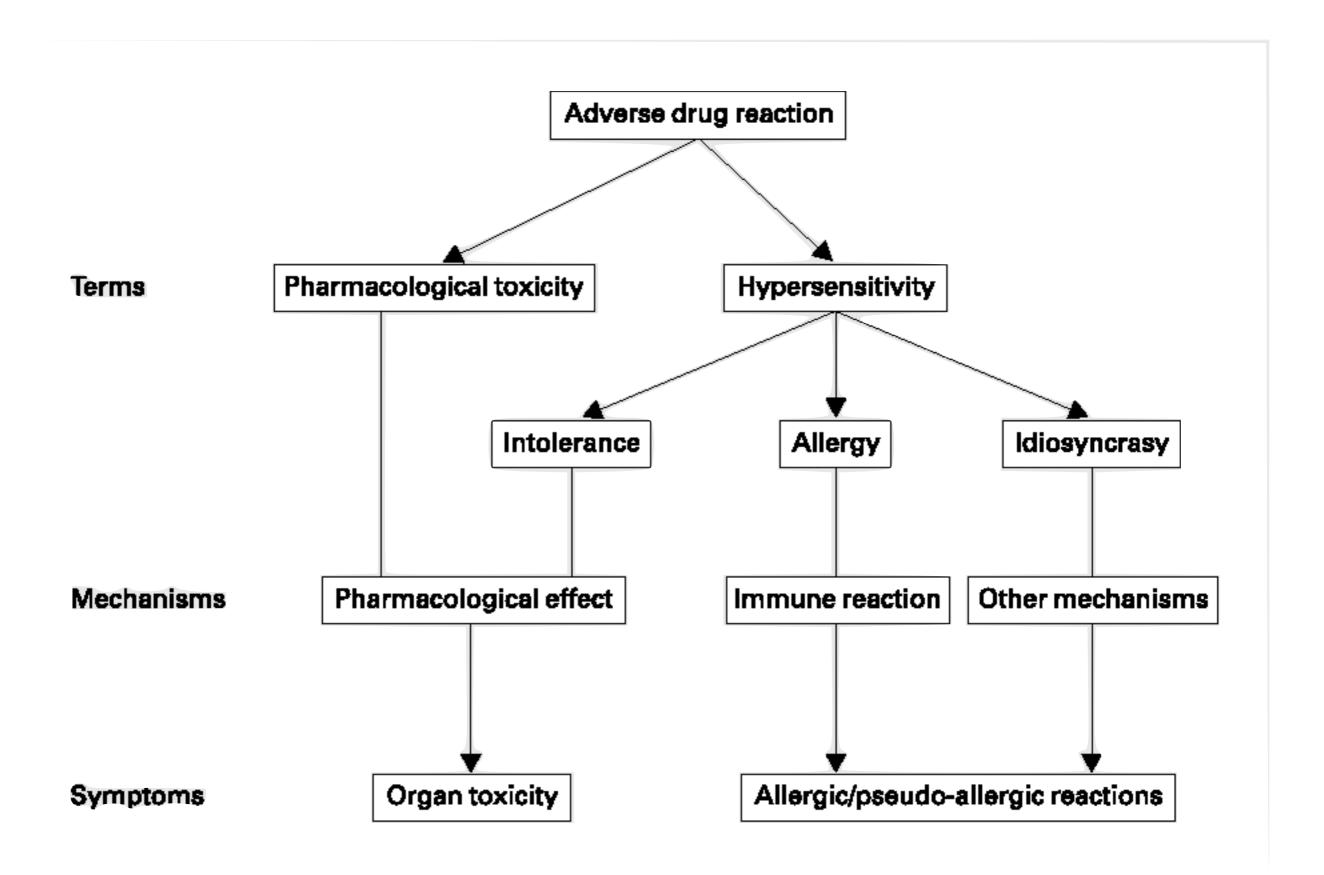
Модуляторы ионных каналов



Модуляторы ионных каналов

	Lorazepani	Ephiepsy
	Clonazepam	Anti-spastics
	Diazepam	
K _{ATP} channel	Sulphunylureas:	Type II diabetes
blockers	Tolbutamide	
100000	Glibenclamide	
	Glipazide	
K ⁺ channel	Amiodarone	Cardiac arrhythmia
blocker	Dofetalide	
	Sotalol	
Ca ²⁺ channel	Verapamil	Cardiac arrhythmia
blockers	Nifedipine	Arterial hypertension
	Diltiazem	
	Amlodipine	
	Felodipine	
	Lacidipine	
Na ⁺ channel	Lidocaine	Local anesthesia
blockers	Lamotrigine	Epilepsy
	Phenytoin	
	Carbamazepine	
	Chinidine	Cardiac arrhythmia
	Discounties	-

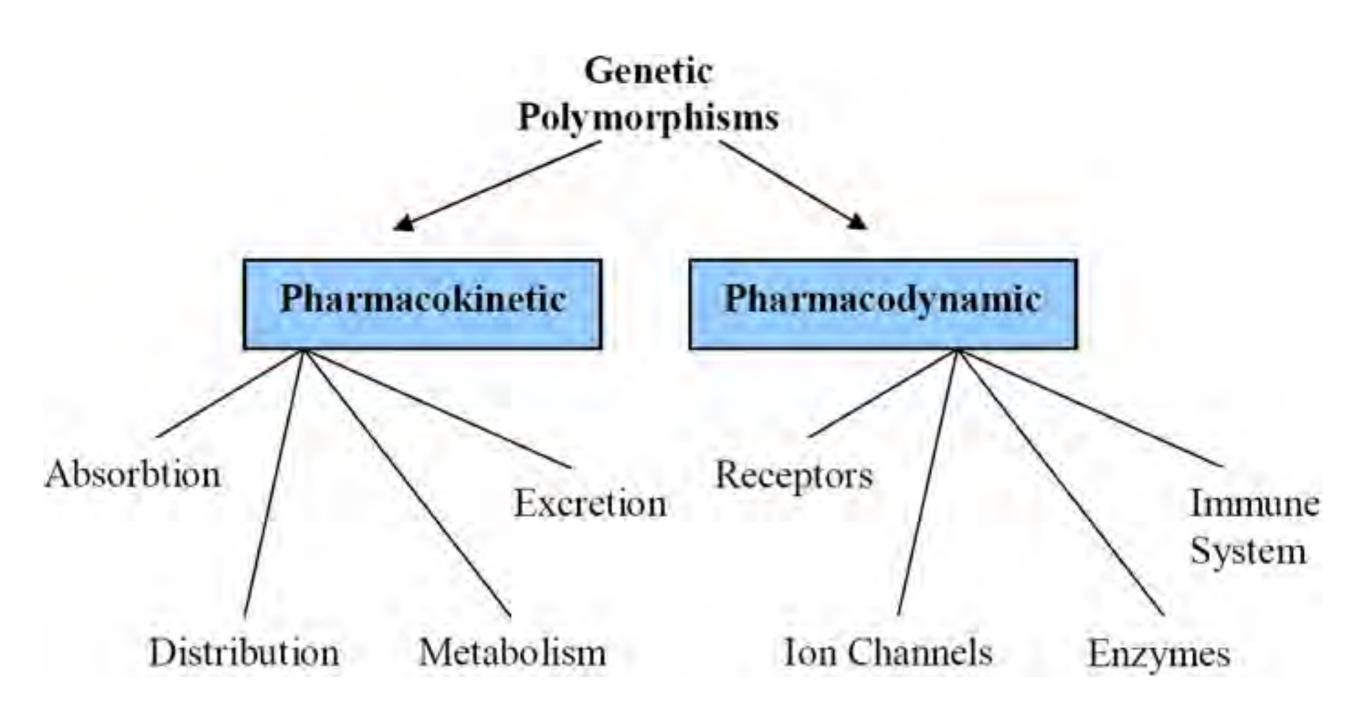
Побочные эффекты лекарств



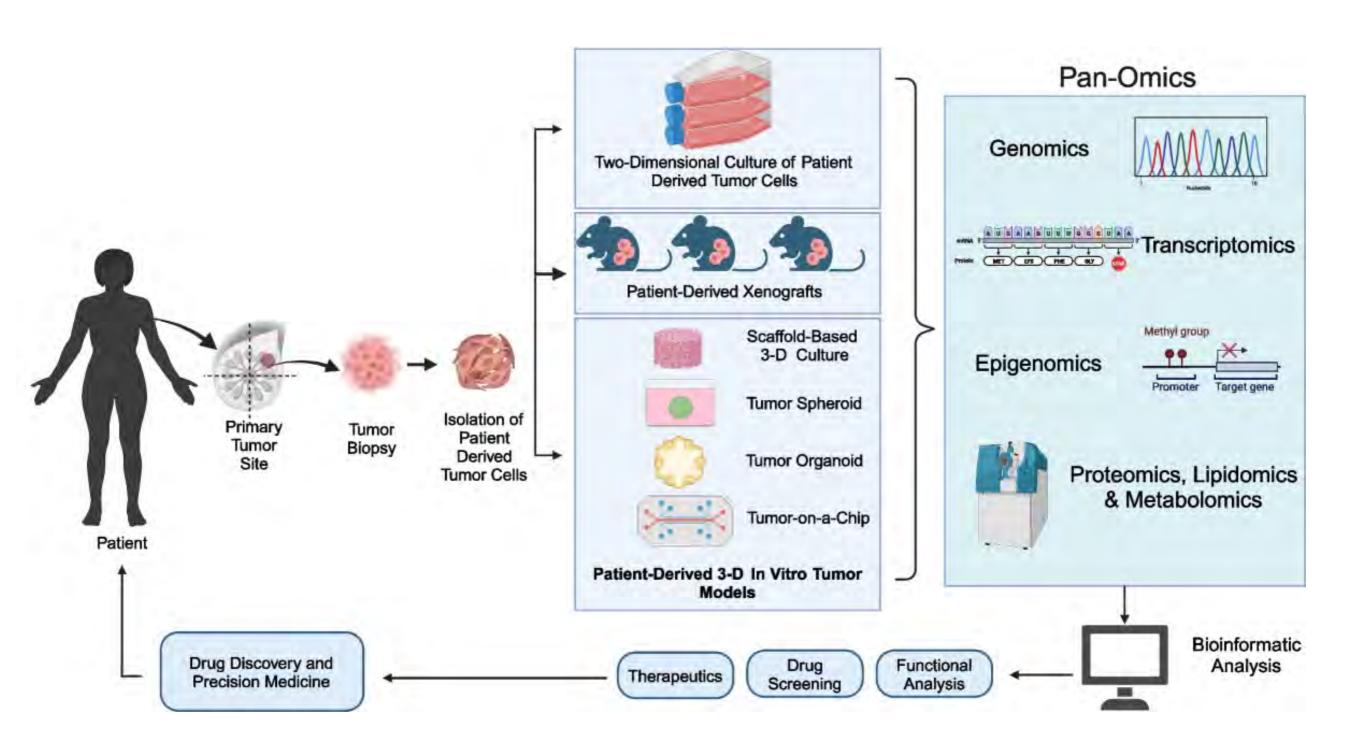
Лекарственные взаимодействия

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Sites/Modes of Inter- action	Types of Interaction	Possible Outcomes	Examples
Absorption	Change stomach pH	† or drug absorp- tion and availability	Histamine H ₂ Antagonist (famotidine) or proton-pump inhibitors (lansoprazole) in- crease stomach pH and affect absorption of other drugs
Distribution	Compete for protein bind- ing	† or drug availabil- ity and exposure	Warfarin and diclofenac com- pete for the same protein bind- ing site
Metabolism	Inhibition or induction of isoenzymes (i.e. CYP450) involved in drug metabolism	† or drug concen- tration and effects	Amiodarone inhibits enzymes that metabolize warfarin and results in increased warfarin concentration
Excretion	Changes in the transport of drugs out of the body	† or drug removal from the body	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (ibuprofen) inhibit transport of some drugs in the renal system and lead to in- creased concentration
Pharmacodynamic Inte	eraction		
Additive/Antagonistic effects	Altered drug response	† or effects of drugs	Additive effects when opioids are given together

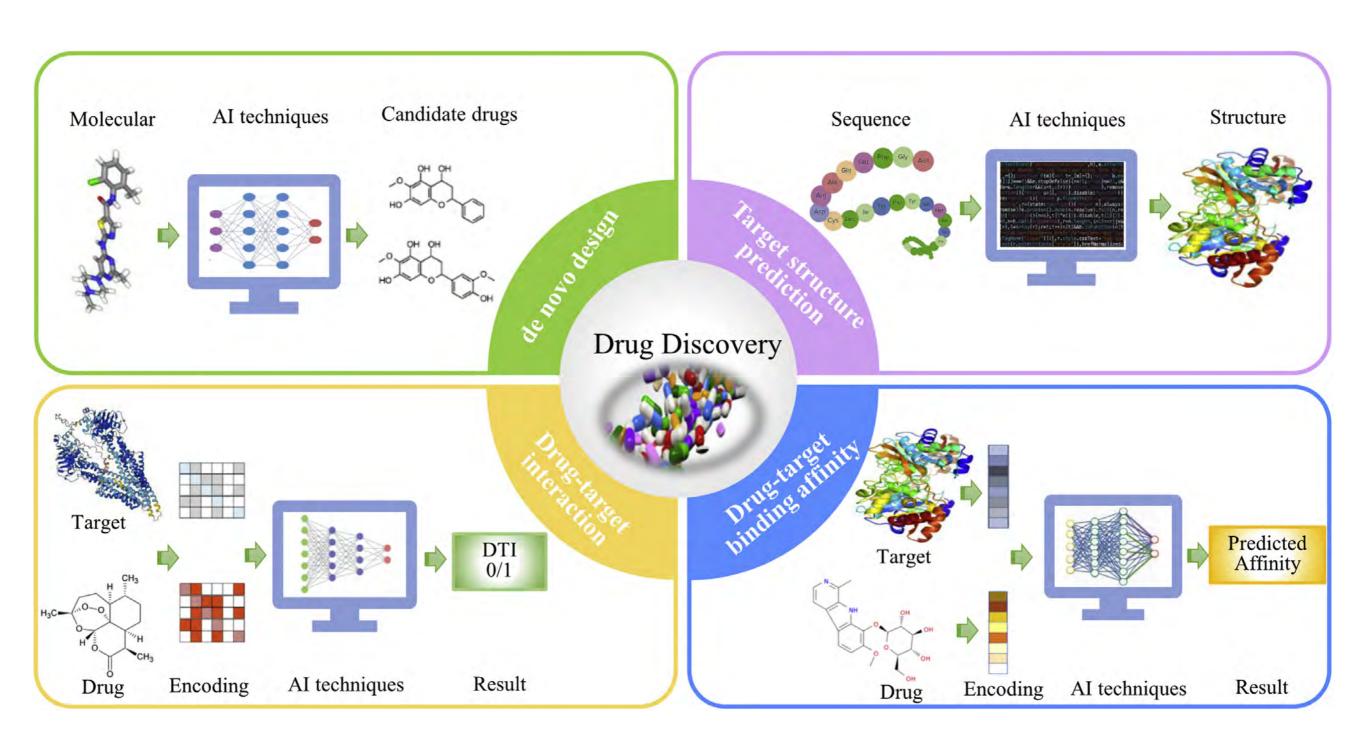
Фармакогенетика и побочные эффекты



Омные технологии в медицине



Искусственный интеллект в фармацевтике



Вопросы и обсуждение