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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

Arenales Cáceres, Pablo; García Sánchez, María José
Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Imatinib in Oncologic Patients

ABSTRACT: El imatinib, fármaco inhibidor de la proteína tirosina kinasa BCR-ABL1, presenta una alta variabilidad farmacocinética interindividual, presentando un elevado rango de concentraciones mínimas (C_{min}) en el equilibrio tras la administración de dosis estándar. Se han determinado mediante HPLC-MS las C_{min} en 16 pacientes del Hospital Clínico de Salamanca con Leucemia mieloide crónica, estimándose en ellos los parámetros farmacocinéticos por métodos bayesianos. Se aplicaron dos softwares de farmacocinética clínica: PKs y WinPKs (en desarrollo) en los que se implementaron tres modelos farmacocinéticos poblacionales. Se estimaron: volumen aparente de distribución, aclaramiento plasmático, semivida de eliminación, constante de eliminación y área bajo la curva. Esta información permite, caso de ser necesario, realizar un ajuste posológico, estableciendo la dosis de mantenimiento y la frecuencia de administración más adecuadas para alcanzar C_{min} en el equilibrio seguras y eficaces. No se han encontrado diferencias significativas en los parámetros farmacocinéticos estimados aplicando los tres modelos poblacionales utilizados y los resultados obtenidos ponen de manifiesto una elevada variabilidad interindividual en el comportamiento farmacocinético de los pacientes, lo que justifica el uso de su monitorización como una estrategia útil para ayudar a optimizar la posología en pacientes que no respondan de forma óptima al tratamiento.

Key words: imatinib; therapeutic drug monitoring; population pharmacokinetic models; pharmacokinetic parameters; PKS; WinPKS.

Blanco, Andrés; Mateos, Ramona
Epidemiological Study of Overweight and Obesity in Adolescents

ABSTRACT: Overweight is a disease which is becoming more frequent among children and adolescents, this high growth is due to a less healthy type of nutrition and way of life.

This paper describes the characteristics of two groups of population, acording to age, in children and adolescents, who did a survey of 23 questions where data were extracted in order to anwser questions such as: ¿Which group of population has more prevalence of overweight and obesity? ¿What factors are the most influential in overweight? ¿ Is there relation between IMC and the time spent doing physical activity? ¿ Does the habit of smoking influences in overweight?

Key words: obesity; overweight; children; adolescence.

ABSTRACT: Nowadays, people are aware of the need to carry out the necessary skin care to prevent a new outbreak due to the increase in cases of atopic dermatitis and the high prevalence of adverse effects resulting from the prescribed treatment. The pharmacist, as a healthcare professional, can offer customized products through masterful formulation and cosmetics. This work collects the design and development of a base cosmetic products, which can undergo different modifications to individualize and adapt the treatment to the needs of each patient, and the stability test that is carried out during the 3 months after its elaboration. Besides, it collects the results obtained after its application in several patients and a guide that includes measures of maintenance to avoid the appearance of the characteristic symptomatology of dermatitis.

Key words: atopic dermatitis; xerosis; masterful formulation; custom cosmetics.

ABSTRACT: Biofilm formation is important in pathogenesis of a big number of bacteria. *Escherichia coli*, is a gram- negative bacterium, rod-shaped, facultatively anaerobic, coliform bacterium commonly found in the intestine of many animal species. Most *E. coli* strains are non- pathogenic, but some serotypes can cause serious diseases in their hosts. *E.coli* biofilm development is a complex process important for disease and engineering applications. Therefore, the description of genes implicated in the biofilm formation process is of utmost importance. Consequently, in this study we have grown a collection of 40 different mutants from the DH5α *E.coli* strain by using the Tn5 transposon insertion, in order to study the possible implications of the mutated genes in the biofilm formation process in this bacterium. The discovery of genes implicated in

biofilm formation in *E.coli* may serve in future investigations of drugs against infections caused by this bacterium.

Key words: *Escherichia coli*; pathogenesis; Tn5; biofilm; mutant.

Fraile Oleaga, Sofía; Sánchez-Hernández, José Germán; Samuel, Jonás Pérez-Blanco; María Victoria Calvo
Development of a Pharmacokinetic Population Model for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Infliximab in Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

ABSTRACT: Anti-TNF medications have revolutionized the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease improving the symptomatology and the progress of the disease, influencing all this in the patient's quality of life. The individual response of infliximab may be influenced by his pharmacokinetic and immunogenicity so that therapeutic concentration monitoring of the drug can guide this biologic treatments. However, there is great controversy because there is still no clear consensus in defining the therapeutic range and the most appropriate time for the performance of monitoring. The aim of this study is to justify the pharmacokinetic monitoring of infliximab and to design a preliminary population model for the monitoring and pharmacokinetic individualization of the drug in patients with inflammatory bowel disease.

Key words: Infliximab; Population Model; Monitoring; Pharmacokinetic, Anti-TNF.

Gorostiola González, Marina; García Sánchez, María José; Santos Buelga, María Dolores
In Silico Prediction of Drug Absorption in Celiac Disease

ABSTRACT: Celiac disease is known to cause impaired oral drug absorption as a consequence of the abnormal gastrointestinal function present in such patients. Nevertheless, the causes underlying this phenomenon remain relatively uncertain. The aim of this study was to determine by means of *in silico* methods, which factors are more likely to cause absorption irregularities in celiac patients. A simulation tool –Simcyp V14– was used to predict absorption defects. Jejunum luminal pH and gastric emptying time data was collected from past reports to generate two pairs of virtual populations (celiac and control). Four drugs (desipramine, clozapine, digoxin and warfarin) with different physical-chemical properties were tested. Eight pairs of simulations were performed, divided in two sets to analyse separately the prospective influential factors pH and gastric emptying time. The absorption profiles were compared in terms of Cmax, tmax and AUC. No statistically significant differences ($p<0.01$) were found between control and celiac populations regarding jejunal pH differences. However, statistically significant differences ($p<0.01$)

in terms of tmax were found regarding gastric emptying time differences with all drugs tested. Further studies need to be conducted to determine the clinical relevance of these results, and to analyse other possible factors involved.

Key words: Celiac disease; pharmacokinetics; absorption; in silico; Simcyp.

López Pérez, Ana; González Manzano, Susana
Determination of the Phenolic Composition of Eragrostis Tef

ABSTRACT: *Eragrostis tef* is an Ethiopian cereal with edible grain. There are two commercial teff varieties defined by the color of their seed; netch (white) and qey (red / brown). The recent interest in western countries for teff is based on their gluten-free composition and their appreciated nutritional advantages. The present work aims to characterize the polyphenolic profile of the *Eragrostis tef* grain. Therefore, the phenolic compounds present in the two varieties were identified and quantified by reverse phase high performance liquid chromatography with double detection by diode spectrophotometry and mass spectrometry (HPLC-DAD-MS). The revised literature describes the polyphenols in *Eragrostis tef* as non-flavonoids. In contrast, in this study flavones have been identified, in particular, luteolin and apigenin derivatives. The number of flavones tentatively identified in this study was 10, almost all of them identified in this work for the first time.

Key words: Eragrostis tef; cereal; polifenoles; flavonas; HPLC-Ms.

Pastor Lozano, Alicia; García González, David; Martín Suárez, Ana M.ª; Ardanuy Albajar, Ramón; Macías Núñez, Juan Florencio; Calvo Hernández, M.ª Victoria
Design and Validation of Equation for Vancomycin Initial Dosing in Elderly Patients

ABSTRACT: Elderly patients have unique characteristics that make dosing drugs a necessity in many cases, especially in those excreted by renal function, as in the case of vancomycin. HUGE value is a tool for differentiating the presence or absence of chronic kidney disease in patients older than 70 years. The objective was to obtain an equation based on the HUGE value to predict the initial dose of vancomycin in patients older than 70 years. The equation was designed retrospectively in 70 patients and it was validated in 40 patients in comparison with the PKS® method (Pharmacokinetic System, Abbott) based on creatinine clearance. The submitted equation, HUGE-VAN, was obtained by multiple linear regression. It is recommended to administer vancomycin every 12 hours except that HUGE is greater than 7.34 which is recommended once daily. The values obtained in the validation phase equalize or improve PKS® method. HUGE-VAN considers

multiple clinical data and not merely the estimated value of glomerular filtration rate. For this reason, HUGE-VAN is presented like a promising alternative for the vancomycin dosing in patients older than 70 years.

Key words: vancomycin; dosing; elderly; HUGE.

Prieto Rocío; Pariente, María Jesús
Benefits of the Implementation of Personalised Medication Dosage Systems (PMDS) in Community Pharmacy; El Encinar, October 2016 – February 2017

ABSTRACT: The lack of adherence to pharmacological treatment has been lately considered as a relevant public health issue worldwide, due to its harmful consequences, such as the increase in therapeutic failure and its associated health costs.

In order to solve this problem and to improve the adherence in the chronically poly-medicated population, the Personalised Medication Dosage systems become essential, so that the patient can take his/her medication, organized in weekly multidose blisters, at the community pharmacy.

The project consists of several stages: first, a study of the proportion, causes and factors which determines the lack of adherence among the population in El Encinar is carried out through the design of a survey. This survey is also used to select the most appropriate subjects to receive the medication in PMDS devices, which makes it possible to implement the service at the pharmacy for 4 months.

Throughout the procedure, all the relevant information is collected to finally determine and analyze the benefits that patients, pharmacists, pharmacies and health services obtain thanks to the PMDS, concluding that it is an useful tool to upscale adherence to treatments.

Key words: PMSD (Personalised Medication Dosage Systems); Adherence; Pharmaceutical Care; Blister.

Briz Martín, María Luisa; Zarzuelo Castañeda, Aránzazu; Sánchez Ávila, Adela
Development and Evaluation of a 0,01% Atropine Ophthalmic Formulation

ABSTRACT: Introduction: Topical use of low concentration atropine (0.01%) has proved to be the most effective treatment for controlling the progression of myopia in children. However, it is not commercialized as such and therefore the formulation of individualized drugs is an alternative to approach such treatment.

Objectives: Galenic development of a 0.01% atropine sulfate formula, stability study and validation of the analytical method for the quantification of atropine sulfate in elaborated ophthalmic solutions.

Material and Methods: Bibliographic study, development and elaboration of various formulas, controls and study of stability during two months at 25ºC/60%RH and 5ºC.

Discussion and Results: The analytical method has proved to be selective, linear, accurate both inter and intraday. The pH and osmolarity of the proposed formulations were not modified after two months in any of them; no statistically significant differences were observed either in the richness of atropine or the preservative during the stability study.

Conclusion: The results obtained recommend a formulation with phosphate buffer, since its pH is more similar to the physiological pH and, considering that it is a chronic use eye drops, it is advisable, and without preservative.

Key words: Atropine; Eye drop; Myopia; UPLC.