PharmD IIIrd Yr

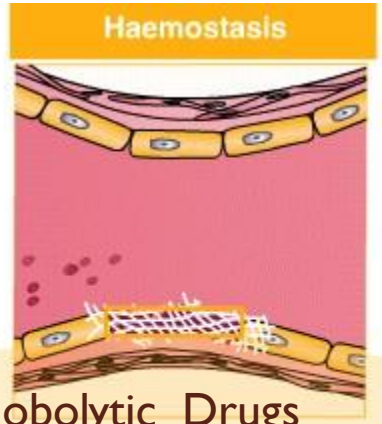
PHARMACOLOGY

Thrombolytic Drugs

-By Rupam Swain

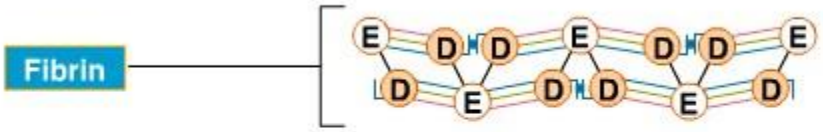
Thrombolytic drugs – mechanism of action

Thrombolytic/fibrinolytic drugs

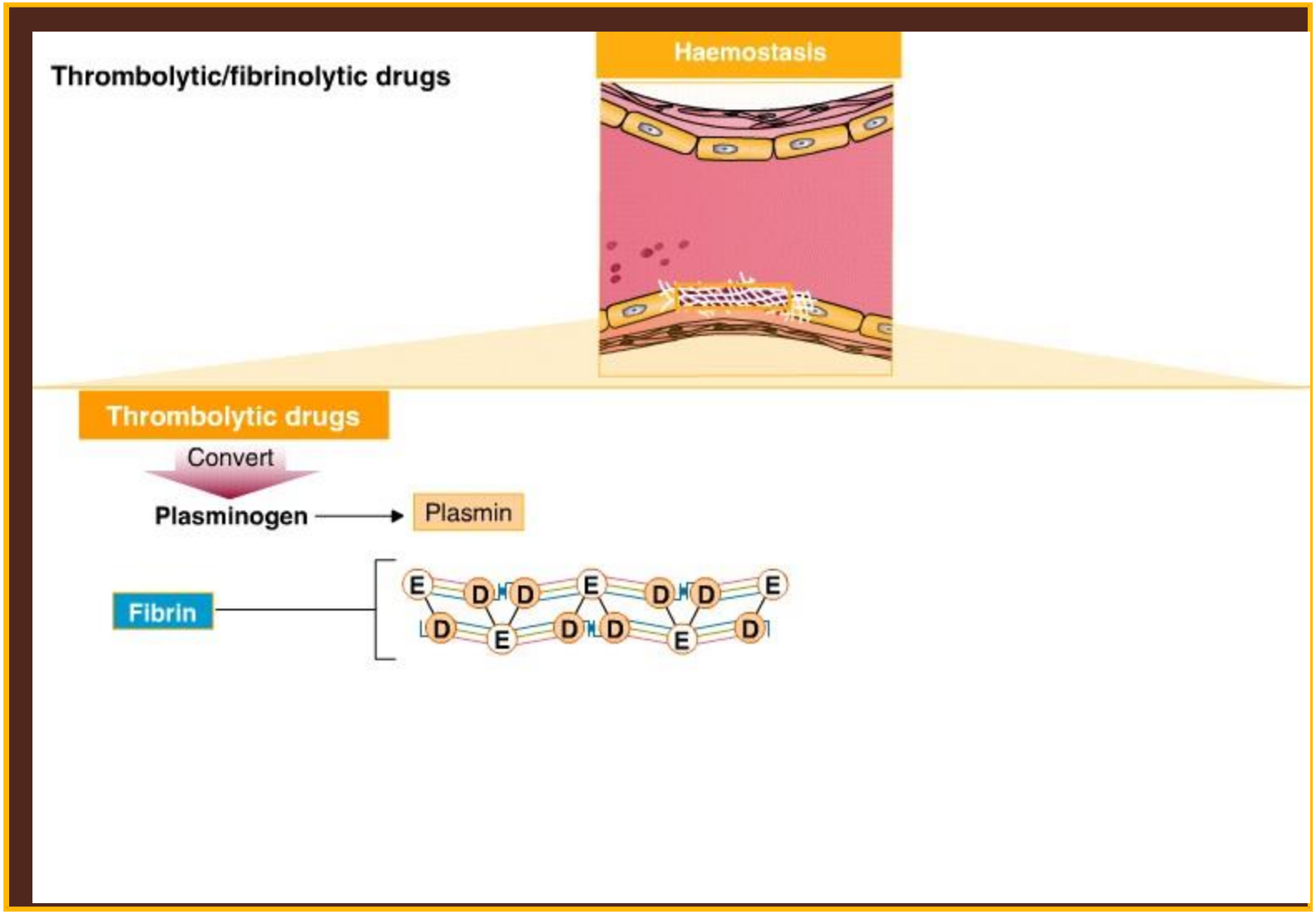


Chapter I-Thromobolytic Drugs

Thrombolytic drugs



Thrombolytic drugs – mechanism of action



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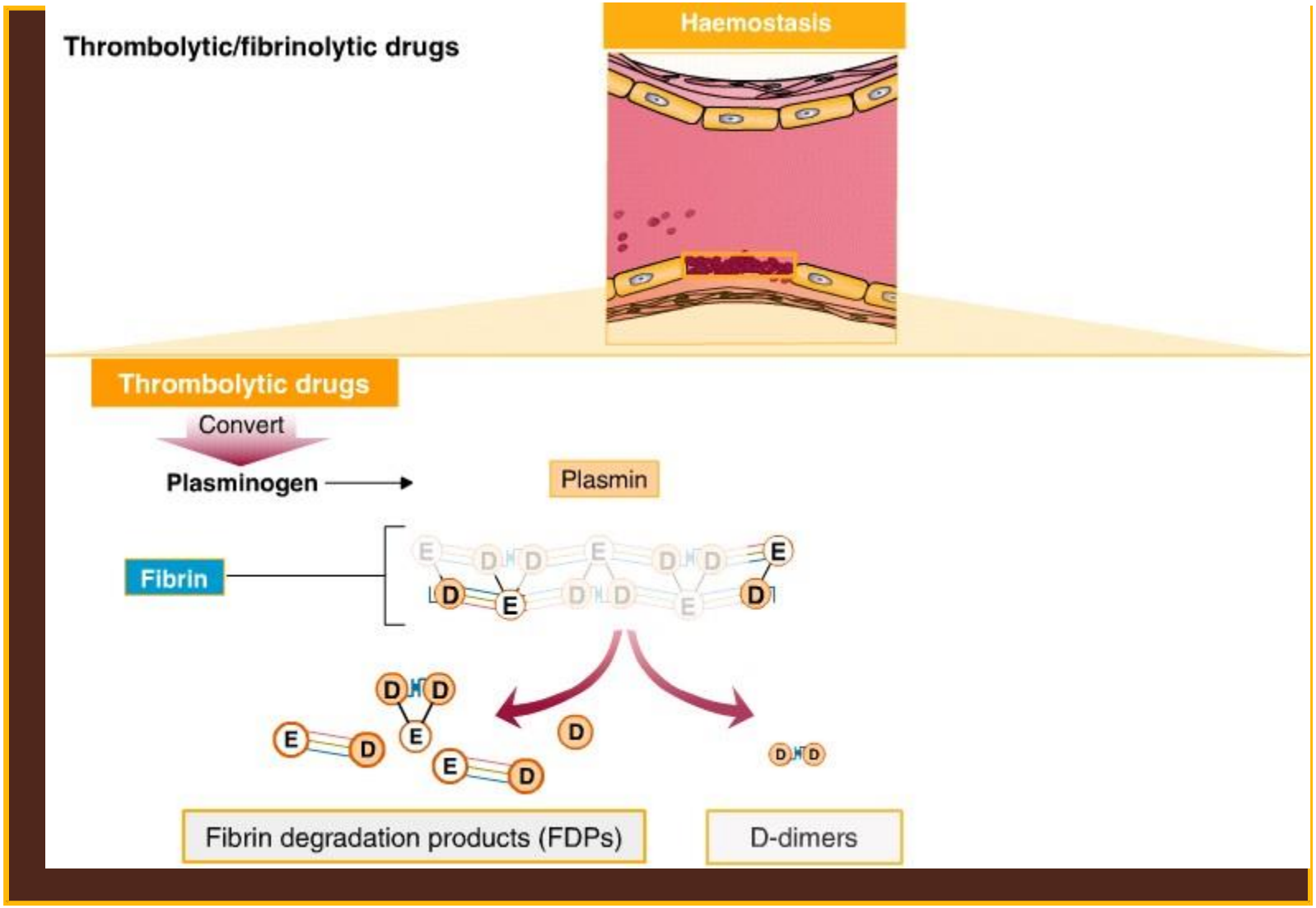

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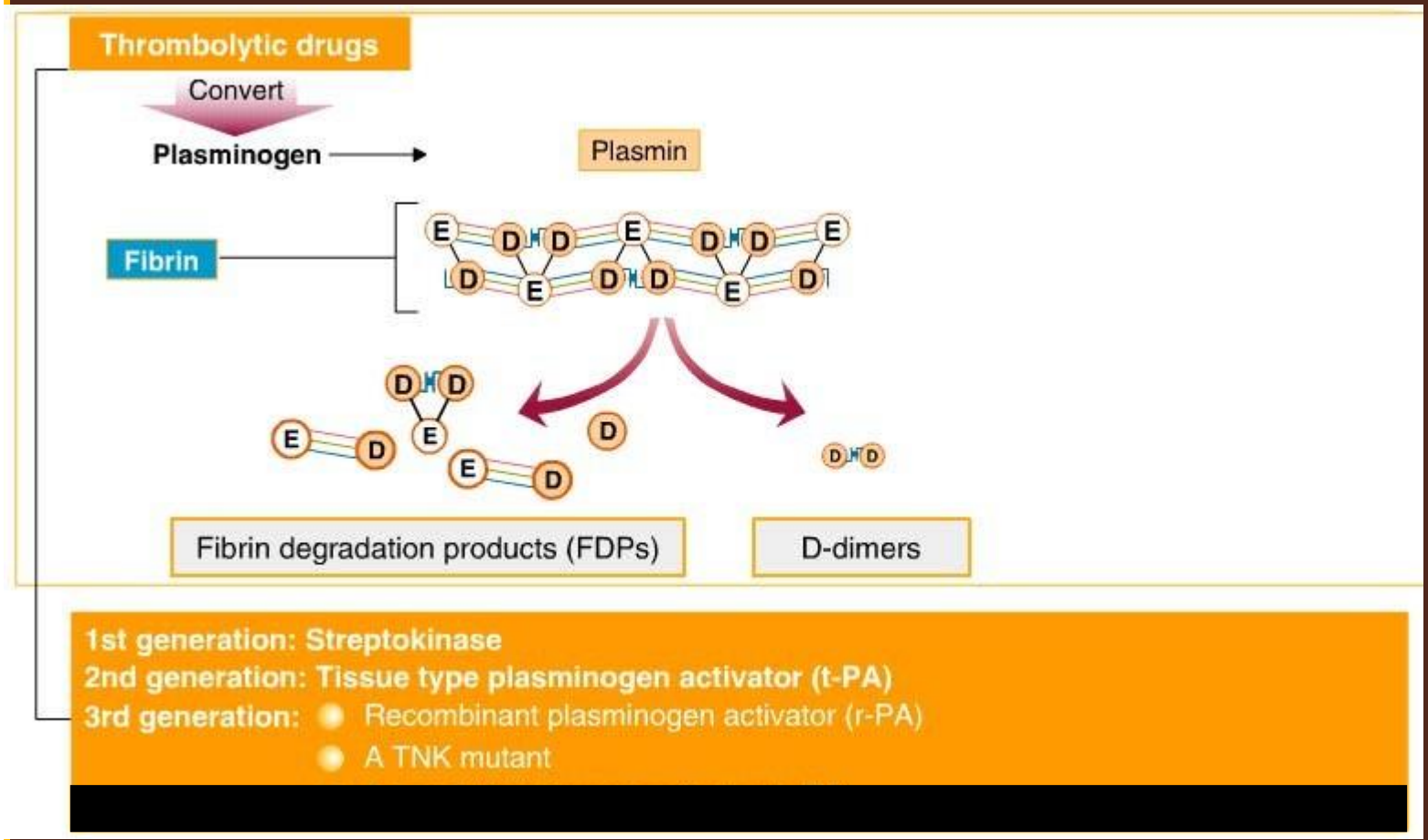

Thrombolytic drugs – Pharmacokinetics

- The plasma half-life of the third generation drugs is 14-45 minutes, allowing administration as a single or double intravenous bolus. This is in contrast to second generation t-PA, which with a half-life of 3-4 minutes, must be administered an initial bolus followed by infusion

Thrombolytic drugs – major use

- Thrombolysis in patients with acute myocardial infarction (MI)
- Thrombolysis in patients with ischaemic stroke
- Thrombolysis of (sub)acute peripheral arterial thrombosis
- Thrombolysis in patients with acute massive pulmonary embolism
- Thrombolysis of occluded haemodialysis shunts

Thrombolytic drugs – major drawbacks

- Treatment is limited to acute in-hospital treatment. There is a high risk of bleeding inherent in this treatment

- Patients using anticoagulants are contraindicated for treatment with thrombolytics