การศึกษาเภสชจลนศาสตร์และผลทางคลินิกของเมทโทเทรกเสท ในผู้ป่วยไทยที่เป็นโรคมะเร็งศีรษะและคอ



นางสาวดนิตา ภาณุจรัส

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้ เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญา เภสัชศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต ภาควิชา เภสัชกรรม บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย พ.ศ. 2530 ISBN 974-567-729-9 ลิขสิทธิ์ของบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

012904

PHARMACOKINETICS AND CLINICAL STUDIES OF METHOTREXATE IN THAI PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK CANCER

Miss Danita Phanucharas

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy

Department of Pharmacy

Graduate School

Chulalongkorn University

1987

ISBN 974-567-729-9

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APPENDIX I

Table 18. Clinical responses of patients: Diagnosis, tumor size and tumor response.

	Diagnosis	Tumor si	zes (cm)	Node si	zes (cm)	
Patients no.	for cancer	before	after		after	Tumor responses
	of	treatment	treatment	treatment	treatment	
1	nasopharynx	NM	NM	10 X 6	7 X 4	NM
2	lower gum	3.3	1.2		- 1	PR
3	base of	1.1	0		-	· CR
	tongue					
4	soft palate	2.2	0.9			PR
5	buccal mucosa	5.8	NF		- 4	NF
6	base of	1.2	0			CR
	tongue					
7	tongue	1.9	0			CR
8	pharynx	3.0	1.3	6 X 7	5 X 5	PR
9	tongue	1.4	0	1	5.74	CR
10	metastatic	NM	NM	7 X 6	5 X 5	NM
	cancer					
11	nasopharynx	NM	NM		-	NM

NM = tumor size could not be measured

NF = patient did not followed up

CR = complete, PR = partial response

VITAE

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ในผู้ป่วยไทยที่เป็นโรคมะเร็งศีรษะและคอ

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ภาควิชา เภสัชกรรม

ปีการศึกษา 2529



บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาเภสัชจลนศาสตร์ของเมทโทเทรกเสท หลังการฉีดยาเข้าทางหลอดเลือดดำ กระทำในผู้ป่วยที่เป็นโรคมะเร็งศีรษะและคอ จำนวน 11 ราย ได้รับยาเมทโทเทรกเสทชนาด 1 มิลลิกรัมต่อน้ำหนักตัว 1 กิโลกรัม ระดับยาเมทโทเทรกเสทในชี้รัมวัดโดยวิธีเฉพาะด้วย ไฮเพอร์ฟอร์แมนซ์ลิควิดโครมาโตกรานี

การศึกษาวิธีวิเคราะห์ระดับยาเมทโทเทรกเสทในซีรัม โดยใช้
ไฮเพอร์ฟอร์แมนซ์ลิควิดโครมาโตกราฟี ได้ถูกทดลองและวิจารณ์ไว้ในการทดลองนี้ พบว่าวิธี
วิเคราะห์ที่ง่ายและรวดเร็วคือใช้เรเดียลไมโคร บอนดาแพค คอลัมน์ (Radial W Bondapak Column), สารละลายเคลื่อนที่ (Mobile Phase) คือ 0.01 โมล ของโปแตสเชียมฟอสเฟต บัฟเฟอร์มีค่าพี.เอช. ของสารละลาย 4.5 ผสมกับอะชีโตไนไตรในอัตราส่วน 82 ต่อ 18 ไหล ผ่านคอลัมน์ด้วยอัตราเร็ว 0.8 มิลลิลิตรต่อนาที วิธีการสกัดใช้เชพแพค (Sep pak) พบว่า % recovery ของเมทโทเทรกเสทหลังการวิเคราะห์มีค่า 40 % และปริมาณต่ำสุดของ เมทโทเทรกเสทที่สามารถตรวจสอบได้คือ 0.1768 ไมโครกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร

ผลการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยใช้โปรแกรมคอมพิวเตอร์ PCNONLIN พบว่า
เภสัชจลนศาสตร์ของยาฉีดเมทโทเทรกเสทที่เหมาะสมเป็นแบบ Two-compartment open
model โดยมี อัตราการกระจายตัวของยา, อัตราการขจัดยา, ค่ากึ่งชีพของยา
เมทโทเทรกเสท, ค่าปริมาตรการกระจายตัวของยา และค่าการขจัดยา วัดได้เท่ากับ

4.15 ต่อชั่วโมง (1.8 - 6.2 ต่อชั่วโมง), 0.19 ต่อชั่วโมง (0.09 - 0.3 ต่อชั่วโมง), 4.2 ชั่วโมง (2.3 - 7.5 ชั่วโมง), 23.7 ลิตร (11.4 - 31.5 ลิตร) และ 4.5 ลิตร ต่อชั่วโมง (1.9 - 9.4 ลิตรต่อชั่วโมง) ตามลำดับ เมื่อผู้ป่วยได้รับยาทางหลอดเลือดดำใน ขนาด 1 มิลลิกรัมต่อน้ำหนักตัว 1 กิโลกรัม ค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับยาสูงสุดในชีรัมวัดได้ 6.7 ไมโครกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร (3.6 - 8.4 ไมโครกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร)

การรักษาโรคมะเร็งศีรษะและคอในผู้ป่วยไทยด้วยยาเมทโทเทรกเสทตามด้วยรังสี รักษา ปรากฏว่าคนไข้มีการตอบสนองต่อการรักษา 100 % โดยมีการตอบสนองสมบูรณ์ 57.1 % Thesis Title Pharmacokinetics and Clinical Studies of
Methotrexate in Thai Patients with Head
and Neck Cancer

Name Miss Danita Phanucharas

Thesis Advisor Associate Professor Boonchua Dhorranintra,
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Department Pharmacy

Academic Year 1986



ABSTRACT

Pharmacokinetics of methotrexate after intravenous injection were studied in 11 patients suffering from head and neck cancer. A single dose of 1 mg/kg of methotrexate was given to each patient. Serum methotrexate levels were determined by a specifically high-performance liquid chromatographic method.

Quantitative analysis of serum methotrexate by high-performance liquid chromatography was tried and discussed in this study. The simple and rapid analysis was established utilizing radial μ Bondapak column, a mobile phase of 0.01 M KH PO pH 4.5 mixing with 2 4 acetonitrile (82/18) passing through the column with flow rate of 0.8 ml/min. An easy extraction process,

using Sep pak, resulted in analytical recovery of 40% for methotrexate. The minimum detectable quantity with this assay was 0.1768 mcg/ml.

Individual serum profile was analyzed using the PCNONLIN computer program. Results demonstrated that the pharmacokinetic of methotrexate following intravenous injection was best described by mean of a two-compartment open model. The distribution rate constant, elimination rate constant, biological half-life, volume of distribution and total clearance of methotrexate were 4.15 hr (1.8 - 6.2 hr), 0.19 hr (0.09 - 0.3 hr), 4.2 hours (2.3 - 7.5 hours), 23.7 liters (11.4 - 31.5 liters), and 4.5 liters/hour (1.9 - 9.4 liters/hour), respectively. Following intravenous administration dose of 1 mg/kg of methotrexate, the mean individual peak serum concentration was 6.7 mcg/ml (3.6 - 8.4 mcg/ml).

Tumor responses for methotrexate subsequent by irradiation in Thai patients suffering from head and neck cancer were 100% with complete response rate of 57.1%.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my kind advisor, Asso. Prof. Dr. Boonchua Dhorranintra for his supervision, guidance and encouragement.

My appreciative gratitude is also expressed to
Asso. Prof. Dr. Sompool Kritalugsana for his
encouragement in HPLC apparatus and valuable advices in
HPLC techniques. I am grateful to Asso. Prof. Dr.
Nantaporn Nilvises for supporting me the HPLC apparatus.

Inevitably, my sincere thank is also given to Asso. Prof. Dr. Vikua Skulchan for his patient selection, patient administration, and encouragement.

I greatly appreciate Asso. Prof. Prapapuck
Silapachote, Assist. Prof. Dr. Duangchit Panomvana,
Assist. Prof. Prapa Pringsulaka and Assist. Prof. Uthai
Suvanakoot for their valuable informations and comments.

I would like to thank Zuellig, F.E., Ltd., and Rx Company Ltd., for supplying me methotrexate parenteral injection and standard methotrexate to use in this study.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to all of my patrons, my aunts, my friends, Mrs. Urai Rittitada and the laboratory staff of room 117, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital.



CONTENTS

			Page
ABSTRACT	(Tha	ai)	iv
ABSTRACT	(Eng	glish)	vi
ACKNOWLE	EDGEME	ENTS	viii
CONTENTS	S		ix
LIST OF	TABLE	ES	xi
LIST OF	FIGUE	RES	xiv
LIST OF	ABBRI	EVIATIONS	xx
CHAPTER	I	INTRODUCTION	
		Background and Rationale	. 1
		Objectives	3
		Significance of the Study	3
CHAPTER	II	REVIEW OF METHOTREXATE	
		Physico-chemical Properties	5
		Stability of Methotrexate in Aqueous	
		Solution	5
		Therapeutic Efficacy	6
		Therapeutic Efficacy in Head and Neck	
		Cancer	7
		Mode of Action	12
		Pharmacokinetic Studies	15
		Toxicology	20
CHAPTER	III	MATERIALS AND METHODS	
		Materials	22
		Methods	24

CONTENTS (cont.)

		page
	In Vitro Studies	24
	In Vivo Studies	25
CHAPTER IV	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
	In Vitro Studies	31
	In Vivo Studies	76
CHAPTER V	CONCLUSION	
	In Vitro Studies	89
	In Vivo Studies	89
REFERENCES	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	91
APPENDICES .		101
VITAE		133

LIST OF TABLES

Table	그래 가는 이렇게 하면 되었다면서 그 그 그 아버지는 그 그 그 모든	Page
1	Results of determination of suitable	33
	internal standard in condition of which	
	applied from Watson and Cohen (condition I)	
2	Results of determination of suitable	34
	internal standard in condition of which	
	applied from Watson and Cohen (condition II)	
3	Extractions and results of procedures to	39-4
	find serum methotrexate level of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition III)	
4	Extractions and results of method to fine	45-4
	serum methotrexate level by extraction with	
	organic solvent from Table 4.	
5	Extractions and results of procedures to	60
	find serum methotrexate level of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen and Chen	
	(condition IV)	
6	Results of determination of suitable	67
	internal standard in condition of which	
	applied from Canfell.	

Table		Page
7	Extractions and results of procedure to	68
	find serum methotrexate level of which	
	applied from Canfell.	
8	Comparing standard methotrexate	76
	concentrations with serum methotrexate	
	concentrations obtained from washed and	
	unwashed Sep pak.	
9	Individual serum methotrexate concentration	79
	from 11 subjects following intravenous	
	administration of methotrexate 1 mg/kg of	
	body weight.	
10	Compartment modeling pharmacokinetic from	81-82
	11 subjects following IV administration	
	of 1 mg/kg of methotrexate using PCNONLIN	
11	Volumn of distribution and total clearance	83
	of 11 subjects.	
12	Clinical responses of patients to the	88
	therapeutic course of methotrexate and	
	radiotherapy.	
13	Physiological characteristics of the	104
	patients.	
14	Biochemical laboratory results	105

Table		Page
15	Calculation of the difference between	113
	methotrexate standard and analyzed	
	methotrexate concentration obtained from	
	washed Sep pak.	
16	Typical standard curve data for	115
	methotrexate concentrations in human serum	
	estimated by using linear regression.	
17	Striping biexponentials from set of the	125
	serum methotrexate concentration in	
	patients no. 5	
18	Clinical responses of patients: Diagnosis,	132
	tumor size and tumor response.	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Pag
1	Chemical structure of aminopterin	1
2	Chemical structure of methotrexate	5
3	Mechanism of action of methotrexate	13
4	Chemical structure of internal standards	26
5	Chromatogram of sulfadiazine, phenacetin	32
	as internal standard in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition I).	
6	Chromatogram of p-aminoacetophenone (PAAP)	35
	as internal standard in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition II).	
7	Chromatogram of methotrexate in condition	42
	of which applied from Watson, Cohen, and	
	Chen (condition III). Acetonitrile was	
	precipitating agent.	
8	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	43
	p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition III) when serum was	

Fig	ur	e
-----	----	---

Page

44

precipitated by acetonitrile and evaporated to concentrate methotrexate concentration.

- 9 Chromatogram of methotrexate and
 p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which
 applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen
 (condition III) when serum was precipitated
 by methanol and evaporated to concentrate
 methotrexate concentration.
- 10 Chromatogram of methotrexate and 48
 p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which
 applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen
 (condition III) when serum was
 precipitated by trichloroacetic acid,
 adjusted pH, and extracted.
- 11 Chromatogram of methotrexate and 49
 p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which
 applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen
 (condition III) when serum was
 precipitated by trichloroacetic acid and
 extracted.
- 12 Chromatogram of methotrexate and 50
 p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which
 applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen
 (condition III) when serum was
 precipitated by perchloric acid, adjusted

Figure	F	ig	u	r	e
--------	---	----	---	---	---

Page

54

pH by NaOH, and extracted by ethyl acetate/isopropanol.

- 13 Chromatogram of methotrexate and

 p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which
 applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen
 (condition III) when serum was
 precipitated by perchloric acid, adjusted
 pH by NaOH, and extracted by chloroform.
- 14 Chromatogram of methotrexate and 52
 p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which
 applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen
 (condition III) when serum was
 precipitated by perchloric acid, adjusted
 pH by NaOH, and extracted by CHCl
 /isopropanol.
- 15 Chromatogram of methotrexate in condition of 53 which applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen (condition III) when serum was precipitated by perchloric acid, adjusted pH by Na CO, 2 3 and extracted.
- 16 Chromatogram of methotrexate and
 p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which
 applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen
 (condition III) when serum was
 precipitated by perchloric acid, adjusted

Figure		Page
	pH by (NH) SO and extracted.	
17	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	55
	p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition III) when serum was	
	precipitated by acetonitrile and extracted	
	by ethyl acetate.	
18	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	56
	p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition III) when serum was	
	precipitated by acetonitrile and extracted	
	by ethyl acetate/isopropanol.	
19	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	57
	p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition III) when serum was	
	precipitated by acetonitrile and extracted	
	by CHCl /isopropanol 3	
20	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	58
	p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition III) when serum was	
	precipitated by methanol and double extract	ed.

Figur	e	Page
21	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	61
	p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition IV) when serum was	
	precipitated by acetonitrile.	
22	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	62
	p-aminoacetophenone in condition of which	
	applied from Watson, Cohen, and Chen	
	(condition IV) when serum was	
	precipitated by perchloric acid , adjusted	
	pH by (NH) SO and extracted.	
23	Chromatogram of methotrexate in condition of	64
	which applied from Lawson.	
24	Chromatogram of p-aminoacetophenone and	66
	trimethoprim as internal standard in	
	condition of which applied from Canfell.	
25	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	69
	trimethoprim in condition of which applied	
	from Canfell when serum was extracted with	
	ethyl ether.	
26	Chromatogram of methotrexate in condition of	70
	which applied from Canfell when serum was	
	extracted by ethyl ether and n-butanol.	

Figure		rage
27	Chromatogram of 8-chlorotheophylline	74
	(8-CT) as internal standard in condition	
	of which applied from Collier.	
28	Chromatogram of methotrexate and	75
	8-chlorotheophylline in condition of which	
	applied from Collier when serum was clean up	
	with Sep pak.	
29	Typical standard curve for methotrexate	116
	concentration in human serum.	
30	Semilogarithmic plots of serum methotrexate	117-120
	level of 11 patients.	
31	Average serum methotrexate profile from 11	121
	patients.	
32	Graphical technique of calculating estimated	124
	pharmacokinetic parameters in the serum	
	methotrexate concentration-time curve by	
	the method of residuals.	
33	The output of example 5-fitting data to	126-131
	Model 8 (Two-compartment with bolus input	
	and first order output) of the PCNONLIN	
	library.	



LIST OF ABBREVIATION

°C = degree Celcious

kg(s) = kilogram(s)

g = gram

mg = milligram

mcg = microgram

L = liter

ml = milliliter

µl = microliter

M = mole/liter

rpm = revolutions per minute

cm = centimeter

nm = nanometer

min(s) = minute(s)

hr(s) = hour(s)

N = normal/liter

C = serum concentration at time t

t

C = peak serum concentration

0

Vd = apparent volume of distribution

Vc = volume of central compartment

AUC = area under the serum concentration-time cuve

at = distribution half-life

1/2

βt = elimination half-life

1/2

cl = total clearance

1

MTX = methotrexate

LIST OF ABBREVIATION (cont.)

PAAP = p-aminoacetophenone

8-CT = 8-chlorotheophylline

TMP = trimethoprim

TCA = trichloroacetic acid

IS = internal standard

MeOH = methanol

BS = blood sugar

BUN = blood urea nitrogen

Cr = serum creatinine

UA = uric acid

TP = total serum protein

Alb = albumin

T.Bili = total bilirubin

D.Bili = direct bilirubin

Chol = cholesterol

SGOT = serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase

AP = alkaline phosphatase

Hct = hematocrit

Hb = hemoglobin

WBC = white blood cell

D/C = differential count

Ne = neutrophils

E = eosinophils

B = basophils

Ly = lymphocytes

Mo = monocytes