Geonetic variations of Ampicillin in indigenous sheep and goat of Pakistan

Nawaz M

University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan (angiogenesisuvas@yahoo.com)

Environmental and genetic differences influence glomerular filtration rate, pH of blood and urine, biotransformation and overall biodisposition of drugs, which has been described by an original term “geonetics”. Geonetic variations in the indigenous populations appraise the need for describing the biodisposition and fate of different veterinary drugs. Pharmacokinetics and renal clearance of ampicillin in indigenous sheep and goats of Pakistan were investigated. “Lohi sheep” and “Beetle goats” were subjected to oral administration of ampicillin at the dose rate of 20 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg, respectively. Peak plasma concentrations of $0.39 \pm 0.02 \mu g/ml$ in sheep and $0.65 \pm 0.05 \mu g/ml$ in goats were achieved at $95.3 \pm 5.95$ min and $117 \pm 11$ min with an absorption half life of $45 \pm 4$ min and $29 \pm 6$ min, respectively. In sheep, the area under the plasma concentration curve ($\mu g.min/ml$) was $103 \pm 5$ and in goat $175 \pm 19$ with relative bioavailability of 56% and 63%, respectively. Biological half life of ampicillin in sheep was $110 \pm 3$ min and $28.7 \pm 5.8$ min in goats, while renal clearance (ml/min/kg) was $0.32 \pm 0.06$ and $0.08 \pm 0.01$ in sheep and goat, respectively. Moreover, urinary excretion of ampicillin in sheep and goats was less than 1% of dose until 8 hrs post administration. The priming and maintenance doses in sheep, using MIC as $0.05 \mu g/ml$, were suggested to be $8.8 \text{ mg/kg}$ at 8 hr interval. Additionally, renal clearance, blood pH and protein have been found to be variable in their exotic counterparts. Identical geonetic variations in pharmacokinetics were recorded after administration of oxytetracycline and sulphadimidine. Thus, as a consequence of geonetic variations, the optimal therapeutic usage of imported drugs should be determined in the target species and their environments.

Keywords: Ampicillin, Pharmacokinetics, Renal clearance, Lohi sheep, Beetle goat

Sedative effects of oral ketamine in dog

Moosavy MH1, Habibi Asl B2, Javadzadeh Y2, Aghazadeh A3

1 Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran, 2 Faculty of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, 3 Faculty of Paramedical Sciences, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran (mhmoosavy@lycos.com)

Ketamine is a noncompetitive N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist used recently as oral. In this study 18 dogs in different ages from Iranian cross races were selected. The animals were deprived from food 12 hours and their weights, vital signs; heart beats, breaths and temperature were recorded a little before administration. Certain amounts of ketamine were added to 100ml milk with 2.5 percent of fat and were given to them. Having received the milk containing the medicine, the dogs were individually screened in order to record the effect of the medicine on them; meanwhile the affection time and viability of the medicine were recorded too. The comparison of the vital signs for the aforementioned dogs, before and after administration of ketamine showed that oral ketamine in amounts of 50 to 75ml per kilogram weight has obvious sedative effects for the dogs.

Keywords: Oral ketamine, Sedative, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor, Dog