Effect of Concomitant Administration of Amoxicillin on the Pharmacokinetics and Bioavailability of Metformin

Usama A. FAHMY¹, Alaa E. EL-SISI², Hanaa A. EL-GHAMRY³ & Ahmed S. ZIDAN^{1,3}*

¹ Department of Pharmaceutics, Faculty of Pharmacy, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, KSA; ² Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt ³ Department of Pharmaceutics and Industrial Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt.

SUMMARY. The intestinal absorption of oral antidiabetic drugs in the treatment of type-II diabetes is altered when concomitantly administered with antacids, antinuclear agents, antibiotics and others. In focus, a randomized parallel study in one phase was carried out to evaluate the bioavailability as well as the pharmacokinetic profile of metformin hydrochloride (Met-HCl) administered with amoxicillin trihydrate (AMX). In the present study, six healthy rats per group received 100 mg/kg of Met-HCl solution in distilled water as a control group. Another group of six rats concomitantly received 100 mg/kg of Met-HCl solution and 50 mg/kg of AMX solution. The blood samples were withdrawn at various time intervals up to 8 h. Deproteinised supernatant liquid (100 μ L) was injected into HPLC for metformin quantitation using a developed and validated bioanalytical method. The pharmacokinetic profile of Met-HCl. Compared to the control group, Met-HCl Cmax and elimination decreased significantly (p < 0.05) by AMX intake which might be attributed to the suppression of Met-HCl organic transporter in the gut. Hence, the study suggested a therapeutic drug monitoring of Met-HCl during the simultaneous administration with AMX to avoid any decline in the antidiabetic efficacy of Met-HCl.

KEY WORDS: Amoxicillin, Bioavailability, Concomitant administration, Metformin, Pharmacokinetics.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: azidoon@yahoo.com