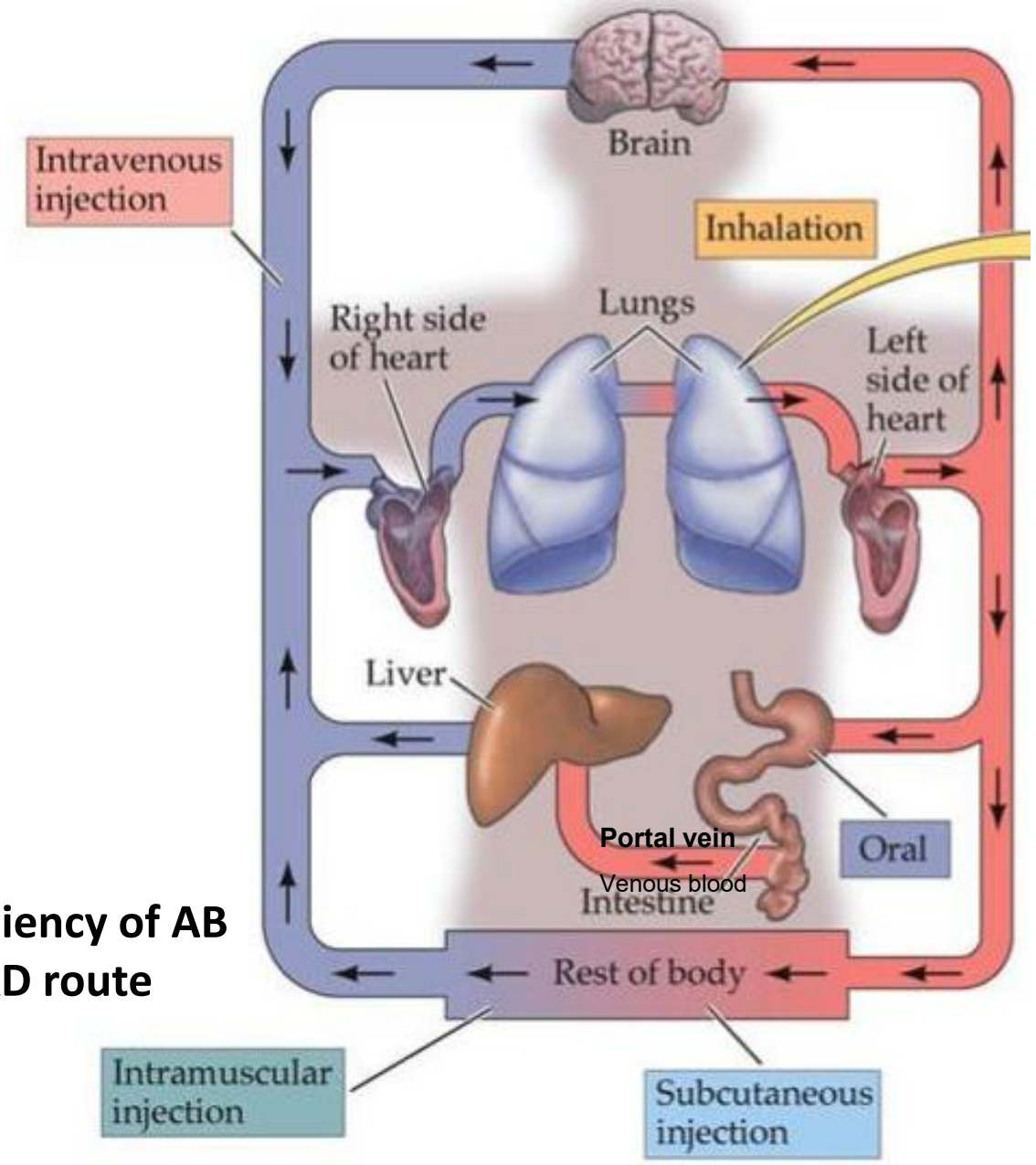
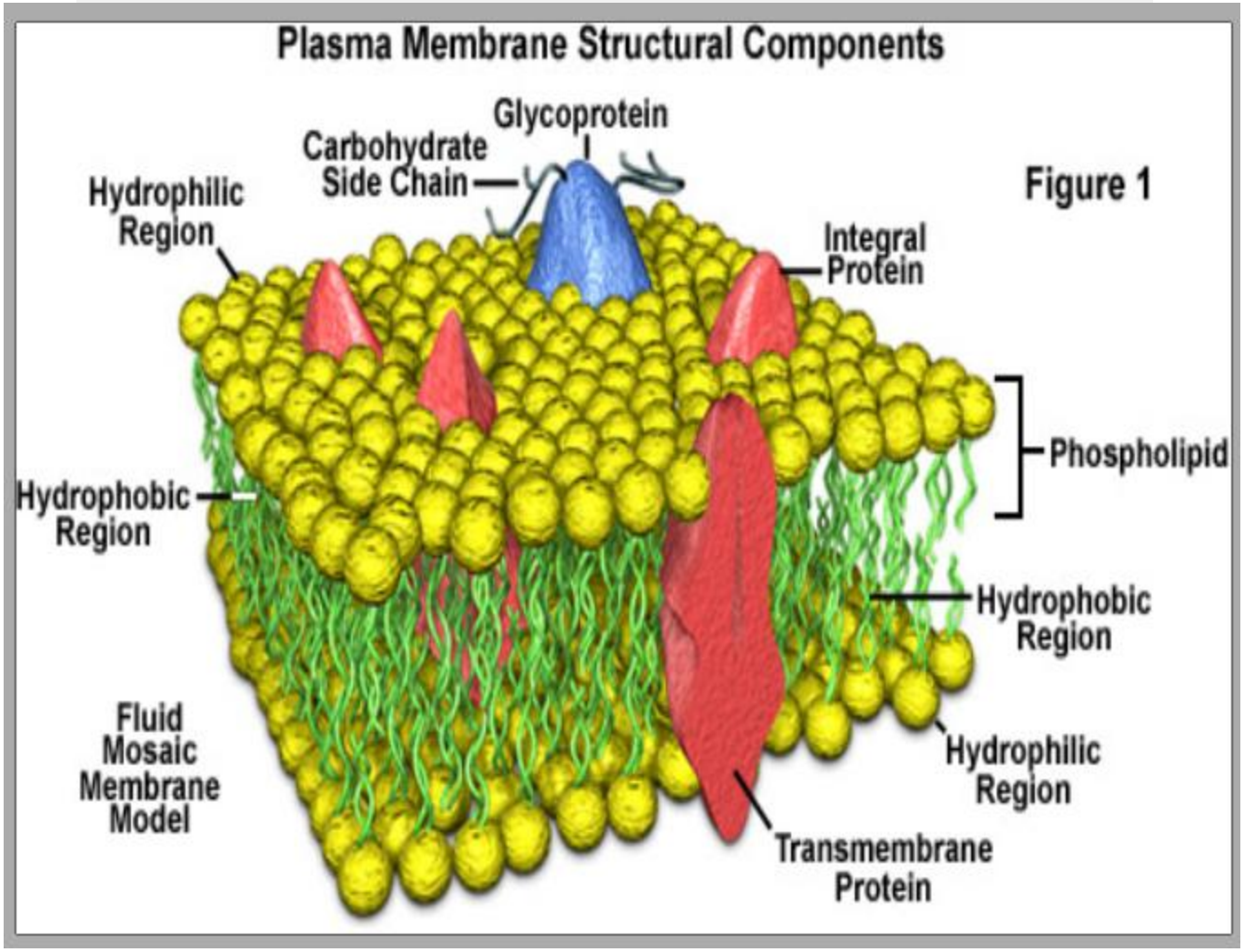
Absorption of drug

Absorption can be defined as the movement of active drug (or prodrug) from the site of administration across biologic barriers into a site where it is measured in the **blood.**

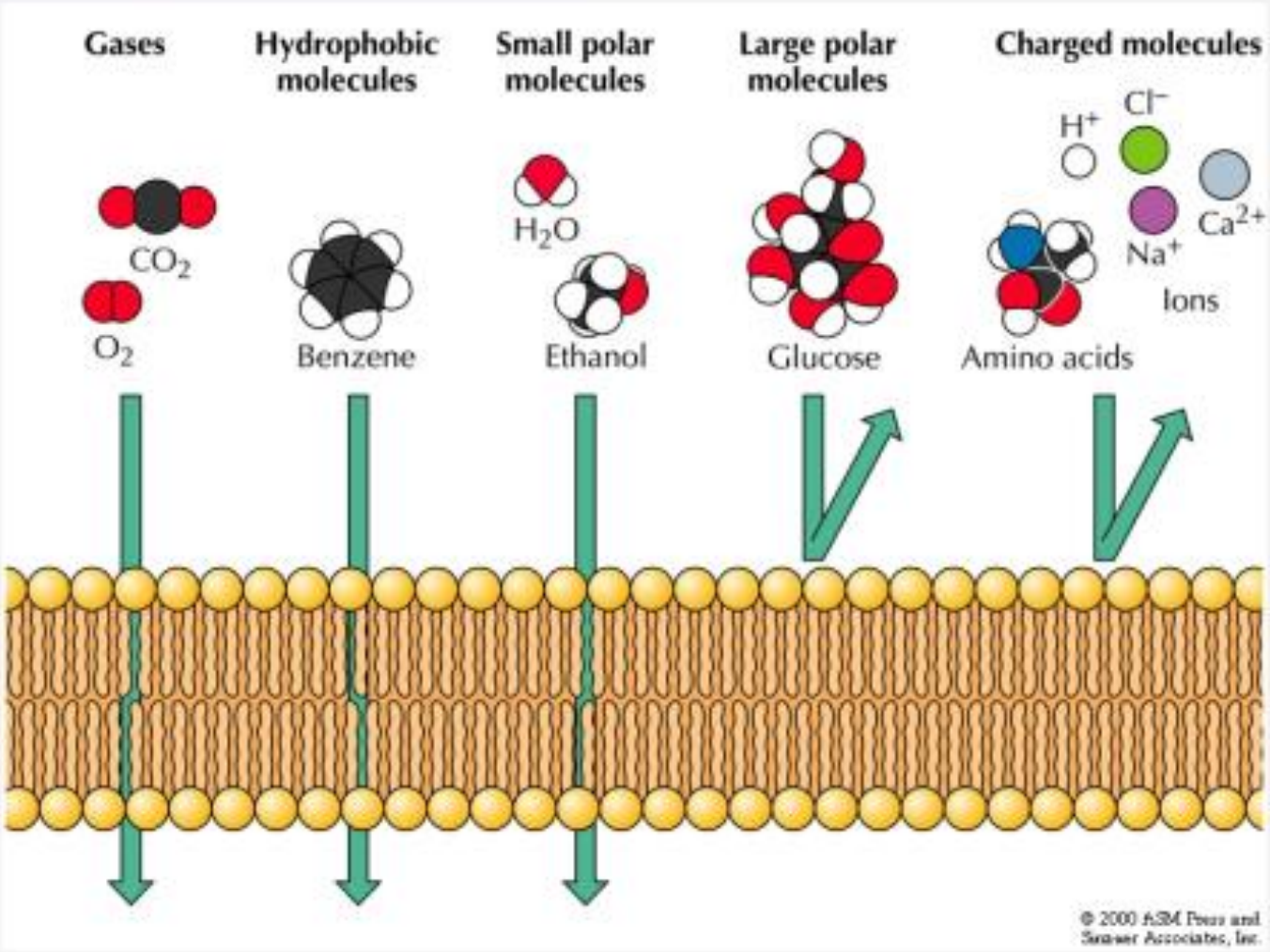


Rate and efficiency of AB depends on AD route

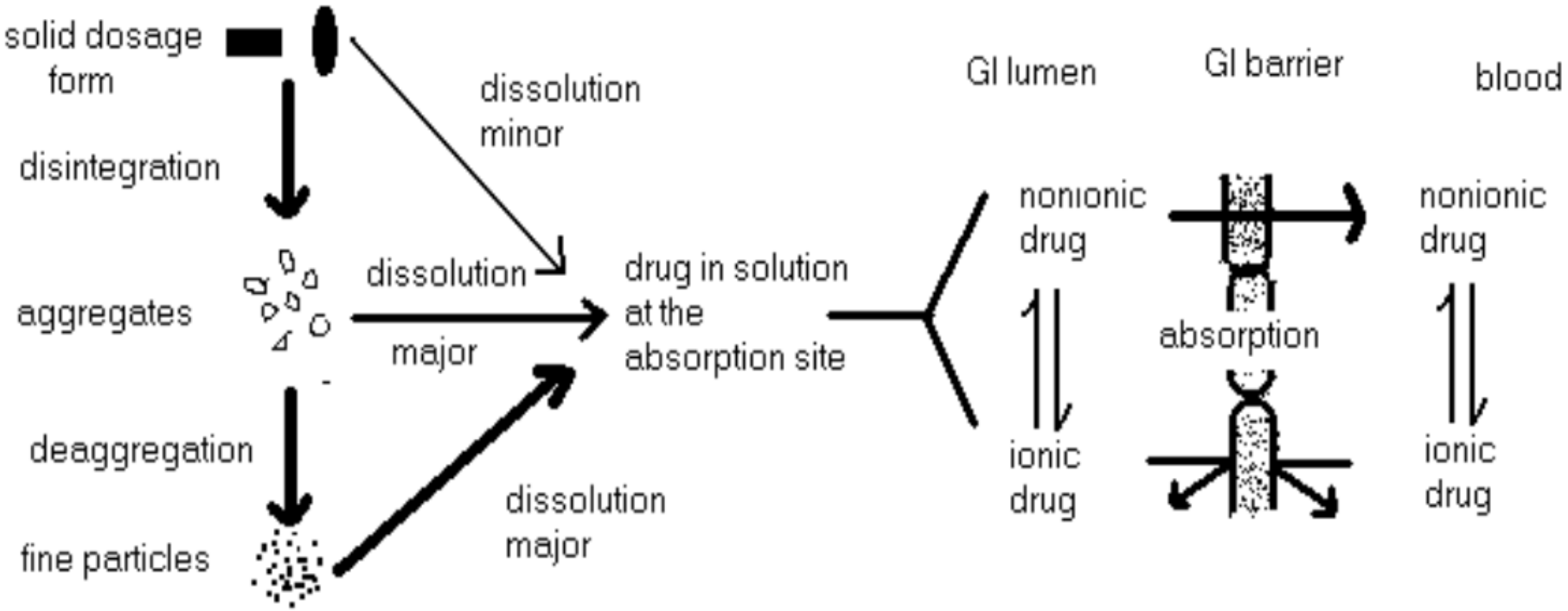
CELL MEMBRANE



MOVEMENT 0F SUBSTANCE ACROSS CELL MEMBRANE



In case of oral drug absorption

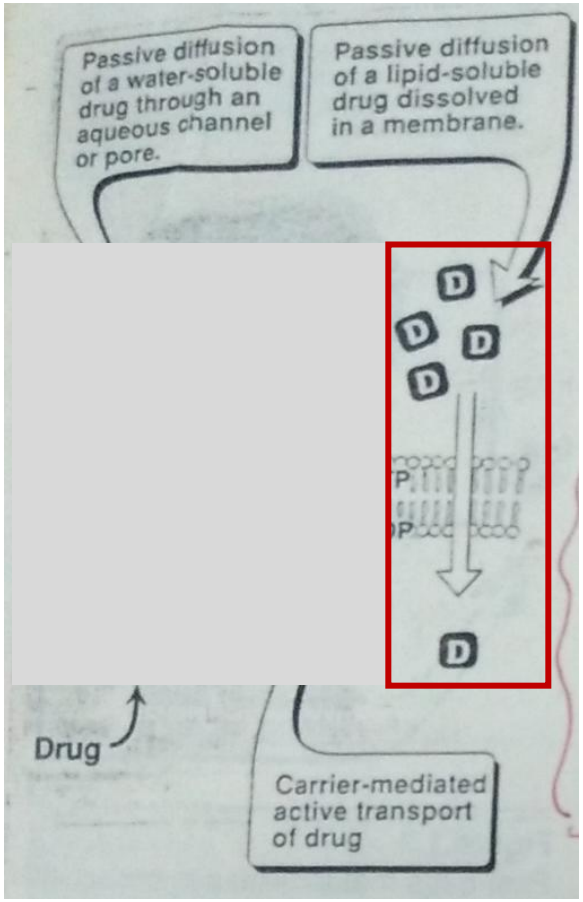


seqence of events in the absorption of drugs from orally administered solid dosage form

TRANSPORT PROCESS

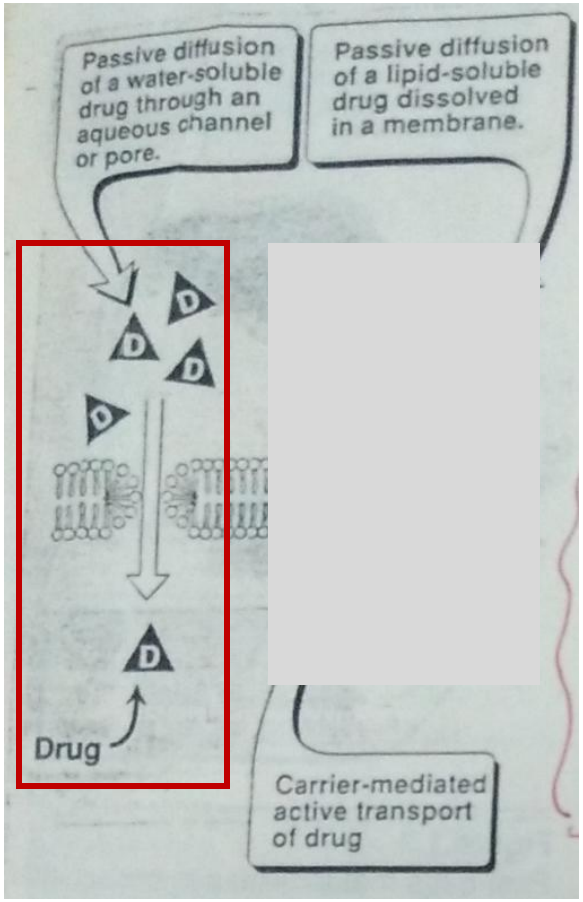
1. PASSIVE DIFFUSION
2. PORE TRANSPORT
3. FACILITATED PASSIVE DIFFUSION
4. ACTIVE TRANSPORT
5. PINOCYTOSIS

PASSIVE DIFFUSION



e.g. lipophilic drug (vast majority of drugs)

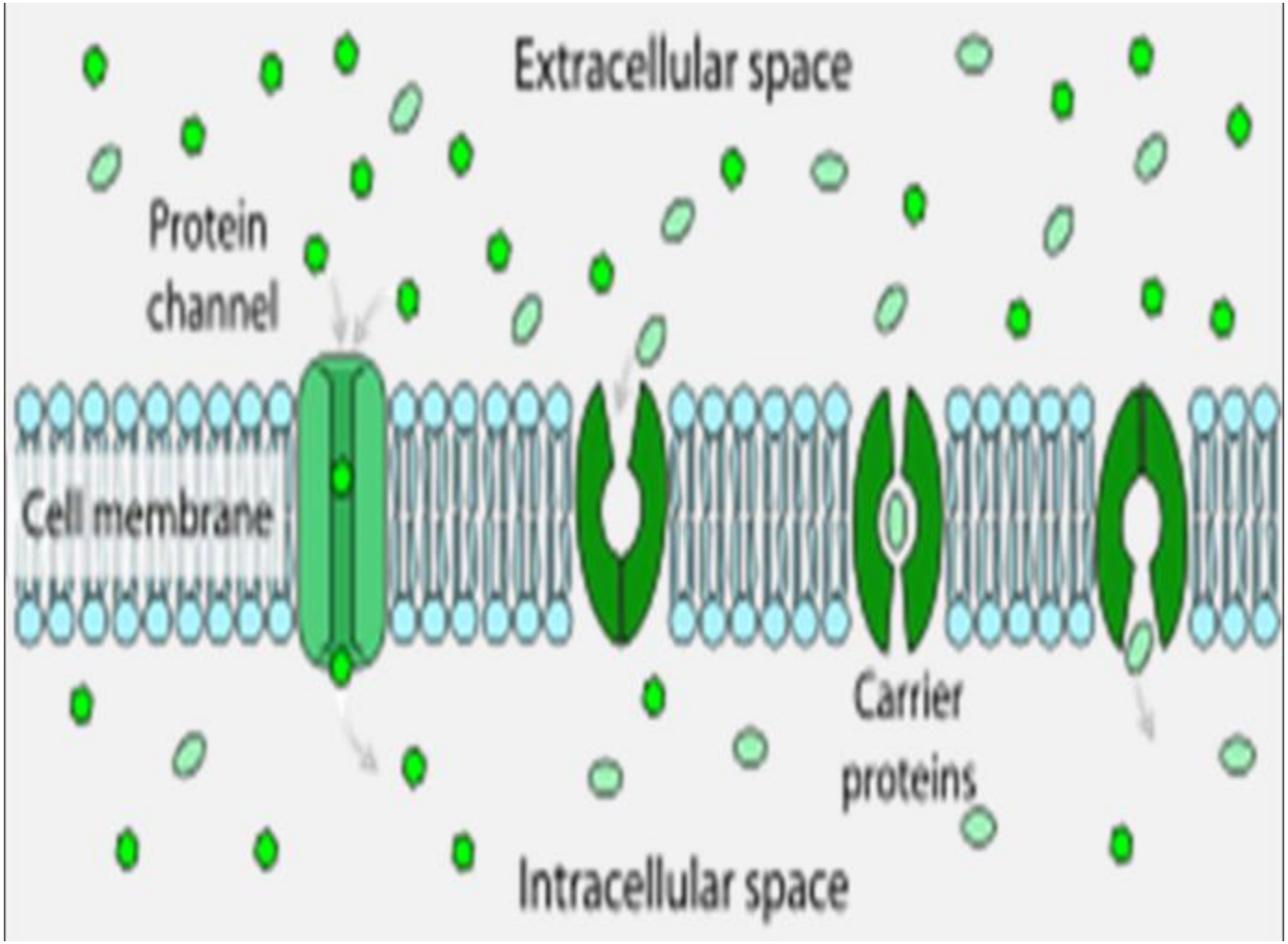
PORE TRANSPORT



e.g. urea, water, ethanol (MW 100-200)

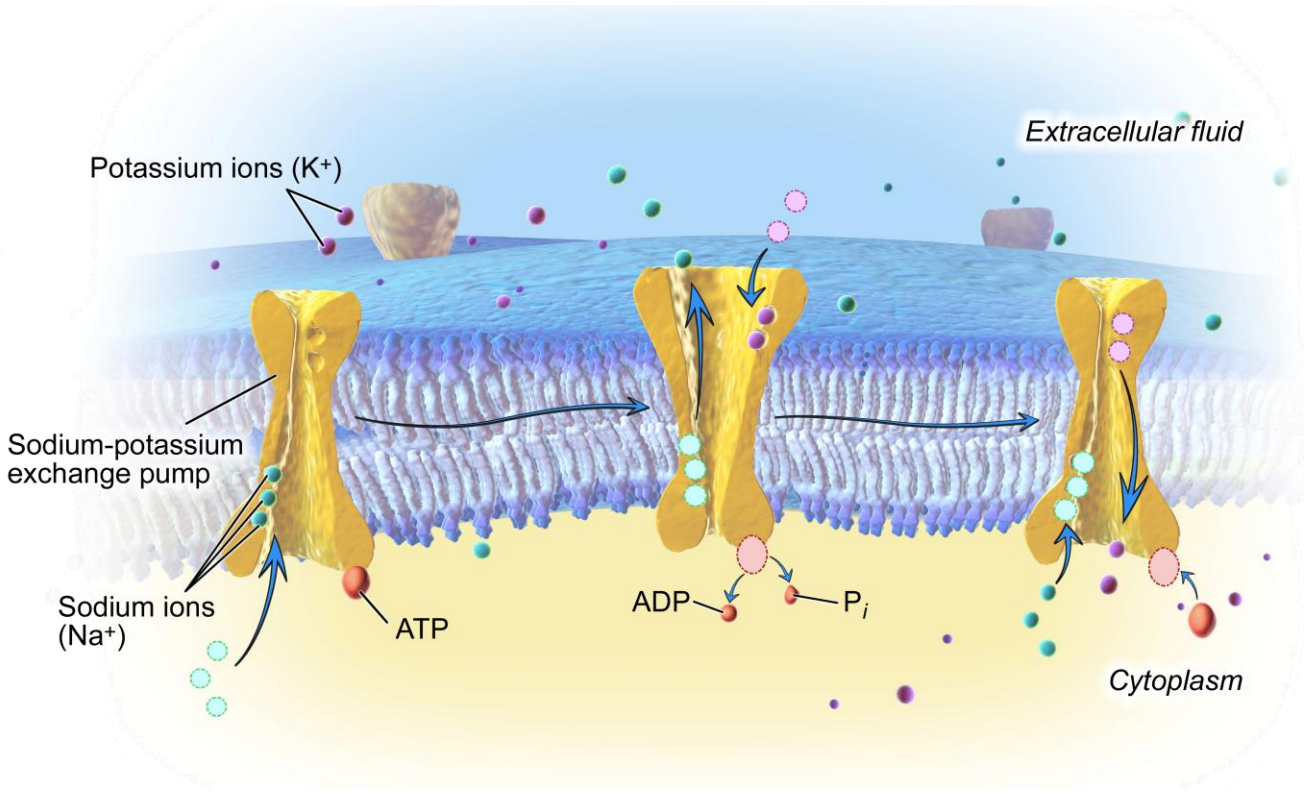
Important in removal of drug from CSF and entry of drugs into liver

FACILITATED DIFFUSION



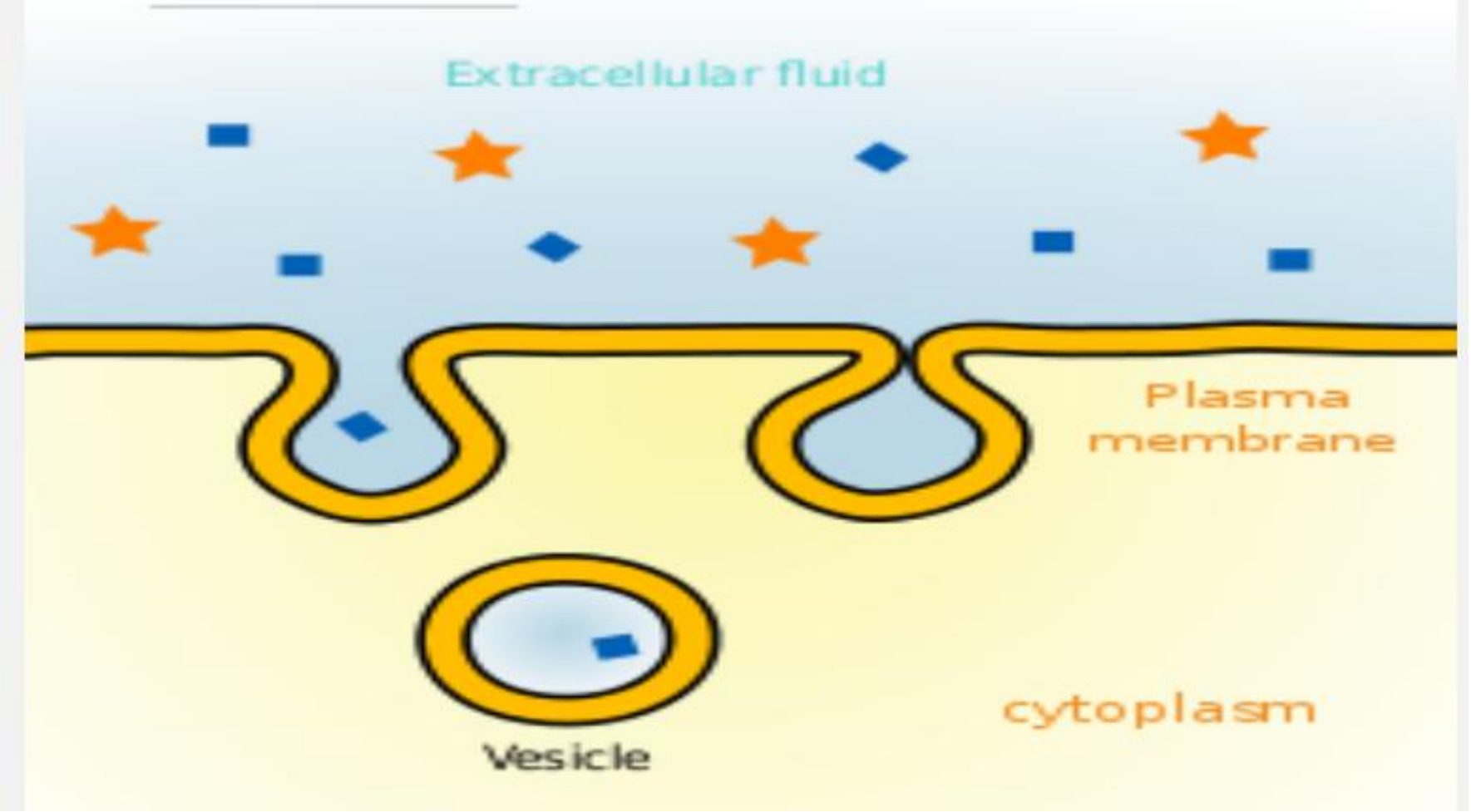
e.g. glucose, vitamin B1 ,B2,
folic acid, methotrexate

ACTIVE TRANSPORT



e. g. 5-Fluorouracil, levodopa

PINOCYTOSIS



e.g. Polio vaccine, most peptide hormones, and cytokines