

ADSORPTIVE CAPACITY OF DETOXICATION REMEDIES IN RELATION TO THE MAIN ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUGS

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Summary

Adsorptive capacity of carbonic, organic silicon (enterosgel) enteroadsorbents and microcrystalline cellulose in relation to isoniazide, pyrazinamide and rifampicine in the mediums with acidity equal to gastric and intestinal content was studied. It was demonstrated that adsorptive capacity of carbonic enteroadsorbent was considerably higher (in 13–150 times) than enterosgel and microcrystalline cellulose. Thus enterosgel and microcrystalline cellulose may be prescribed simultaneously with studied antituberculosis drugs whereas carbonic enteroadsorbent can be used only in-between intakes of these drugs or using following medical regimen: antituberculosis drugs are prescribed before or with meals and carbonic enteroadsorbent — 1,5–2 hours after. At the same time carbonic enteroadsorbents may be applied as an effective remedy for detoxification in cases of antituberculosis drugs overdose.