Albendazole (data refer to albendazole sulfoxide)

General	
• Class of the drug:	Anthelmintics
• Synonym(s):	
• Common trade name(s) in Switzerland:	Zentel®
• Conversion factors:	*mg/l x 3.77 = µmol/l* *µmol/l x 0.265 = mg/l*
Clinical pharmacology	
• Indications for TDM:	Extrahepatic cholestasis, uncertain response or suspected toxicity
• Protein binding:	Not known
• Elimination half-life:	8.5 h (large interindividual variability)
• Volume of distribution:	Not known
• Metabolism:	
- Main metabolic pathways:	Rapid hepatic transformation of albendazole (achiral) to albendazole sulfoxide (chiral) and further to albendazole sulfone (achiral)
- Active metabolite(s)?	Albendazole sulfoxide (is determined), albendazole sulfone ?
- Inhibitor or inductor of the cytochrome P450 system?	Not known
- Other significant pharmacokinetic interactions:	Not known
• Elimination:	Via bile, small amount in urine
• Typical therapeutic range:	> 0.27 mg/l (>1 µmol/l) albendazole sulfoxide for treatment of echinococcosis
• Potentially toxic concentration:	Not known
Pre-analytics	
• Time to steady-state since beginning of treatment or change of posology:	2 – 4 days
• Time for blood sampling:	4 h after drug administration
• Type(s) of sample:	Serum or plasma
• Stability:	At 4 °C many days

Analytics	
• Position(s) in the analysis list/Method:	8631.02 HPLC/GC 8631.03 LC-MS/GC-MS
Remarks	None
References	• *Marriner et al., Eur. J. Clin. Pharmacol. 30 (1986) 705* • *Cotting et al., Eur. J. Clin. Pharmacol. 38 (1990) 605* • *Zeugin et al., Ther. Drug Monit. 12 (1990) 187* • *Gottstein and Reichen, in G.C. Cook, Manson's Tropical Diseases, Saunders, 1996, pp. 1486-1508* • *Bresson-Hadni et al., in J. Bircher, J.-P. Benhamou, N. McIntyre, M. Rizzetto, J. Rodés, Oxford Textbook of Clinical Hepatology, Vol. I (2nd Edition), Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1999, 1066-1076*