Digoxin

Cardiac glycosides
Digoxin-Sandoz [®] , Digoxin-Streuli [®]
$\mu g/l \times 1.28 = nmol/l$ $nmol/l \times 0.781 = \mu g/l$
Individual dose adaptation, verification of compliance, side effects, suspicion of toxicity
20-30% (albumin)
40 h
5-7 l/kg
Sequential cleavage of sugar molecules and reduction followed by conjugations
Digoxigenin and dihydrodigoxin have some cardiac effects (not clinically relevant)
No
Antacids inhibit absorption of oral digoxin from the GI tract. Quinidine decreases clearance and volume of distribution; amiodarone, verapamil, propafenone reduce digoxin clearance. Interferences with the transport protein P-gp can affect digoxin levels (e.g. St. John's Worth).
Hepatic: 5-20% Renal: 60-80%
0.8–2 μg/l (1.0–2.6 nmol/l)
>2.5 µg/l (>3.2 nmol/l)
1 week
Before next dose at steady state or at least 6-8 hours after the last dose
Serum or plasma

Stability:	1 week at 4°C
Analytics	
 Position(s) in the analysis list/Method: 	8188.00 all methods
Remarks	Digoxin-like immunoreactive factors (DLIFs) may result in falsely elevated digoxin levels with immunoassays. New trend: lower therapeutic range $(0.4 - 0.7 \text{ nmol/l}; 0.5 - 0.9 \mu g/l)$
References	 Wettrell et al., Ther. Drug. Monit. 8 (1986) 129 Mooradian. Clin. Pharmacokin. 15 (1988) 165 Matzuk et al., Ther. Drug Monit. 13 (1991) 215 Dobbs et al., Clin. Pharmacokinet. 20 (1991) 175 Valdes et al., Clin. Chem. 44 (1998) 1096 Ahmed et al., Eur Heart J 27 (2006) 178