Paroxetine

General	
• Class of the drug:	Antidepressants
• Synonym(s):	
• Common trade name(s) in Switzerland:	Deroxat®, Parexat®, Paroxetin-Mepha®
• Conversion factors:	*µg/l x 3.03 = nmol/l* *nmol/l x 0.33 = µg/l*
Clinical pharmacology	
• Indications for TDM:	Individual dose adaptation, verification of compliance, side effects, suspicion of toxicity
• Protein binding:	95 %
• Elimination half-life:	24 h (6 h – 71 h)
• Volume of distribution:	17 l/kg
• Metabolism:	
- Main metabolic pathways:	CYP2D6 and other CYP enzymes
- Active metabolite(s)?	None
- Inhibitor or inducer of the cytochrome P450 system?	Inhibitor of CYP2D6
- Other significant pharmacokinetic interactions:	Not known
• Elimination of parent drug:	Hepatic 36% Renal 64 %
• Typical therapeutic range:	39.6 – 122 µg/l (120 – 370 nmol/l)
• Potentially toxic concentration:	Not known
Pre-analytics	
• Time to steady-state since beginning of treatment or change of posology:	~ 5 days
• Time for blood sampling:	Before next dose at steady state
• Type(s) of sample:	Serum or plasma
• Stability:	One week at 4°C

Analytics	
• Position(s) in the analysis list/Method:	8629.02 HPLC/GC 8629.03 LC-MS/GC-MS
Remarks	None
References	•*Compendium suisse des médicaments, Documed, 2005* •*Foglia et al., J. Chrom. B 693 (1997) 147.* •*Linder et al., Clin. Chem. 44 (1998) 1073* •*Lucca et al., Ther. Drug Monit. 22 (2000) 271* •*Montgomery J. Clin. Psychiatry 57 (1996) 24* •*Baumann et al., Pharmacopsychiatry 37 (2004) 243*