

油脂性基剤からジクロフェナックナトリウムと ジクロフェナックの in vitro 皮フ透過

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In Vitro Percutaneous Transport of Sodium Diclofenac and Diclofenac from Oleaginous Vehicle

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ABSTRACT The penetration enhancement of sodium diclofenac and diclofenac by alcohols with various alkyl chains (C_8 to C_{14}) was evaluated by the steady state flux of diclofenac through rat abdominal skin. Decanol showed the greatest effect in this series. A more remarkable enhancing effect of the alcohols was observed in sodium diclofenac than in diclofenac. Diclofenac can penetrate through the ethylene-vinyl acetate membrane as a lipid model membrane, but sodium diclofenac can not. Decanol enhanced the penetration of phenol red being dependent on its concentration in the vehicle. Therefore, decanol may interact with lipid components of the skin and increase the aqueous pathway in the skin. These results indicate that sodium diclofenac and diclofenac may be penetrated through partially different pathways.

抄録 ジクロフェナック (DF) とそのナトリウム塩 (DNa) の皮フ透過に及ぼす, C_8 ~ C_{14} のアルコールの影響を検討した。デカノールが最も皮フ透過を増加させたが, その効果はDNaの方がDFより大きい。デカノールは, 皮フの脂質成分に影響している可能性があり, DFとDNaの皮フ透過増大は, 異なるメカニズムによるのかもしれない。

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