

# **Oxamniquine inhibits metabolism of caffeine, hexobarbitone and antipyrine in vivo in mice**

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## **Abstract:**

Inhibition of hepatic metabolism of caffeine (as assessed from expiration of  $(14)CO_2$  resulting from N-demethylation of  $(14)C$ -labelled caffeine), hexobarbitone (as assessed from sleeping times) and antipyrine (as assessed from expiration of  $^{14}CO_2$  resulting from the oxidation of  $^{14}C$ -labelled antipyrine) was studied in male GB-1 mice administered a single  $50\text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  oral dose of the schistosomicidal drug oxamniquine. Metabolism of caffeine, catalysed by cytochrome P-450 1A2 (CYP1A2), was inhibited most, while hexobarbitone and antipyrine metabolism were inhibited to a lesser, though significant, degree. These results indicate a need for further studies to investigate possible clinically relevant inhibition of hepatic drug metabolism by oxamniquine.