


Enteral drug administration involves

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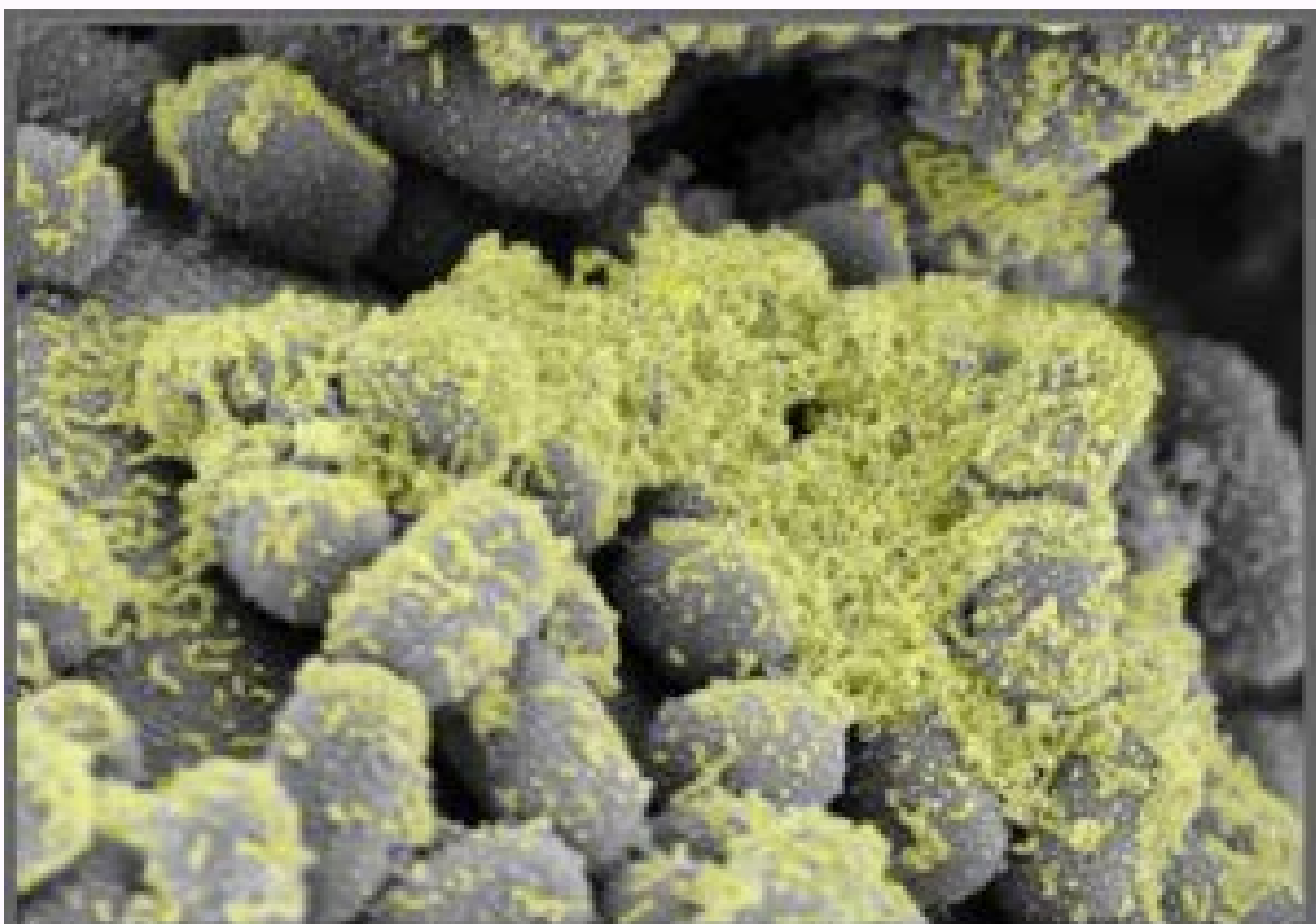
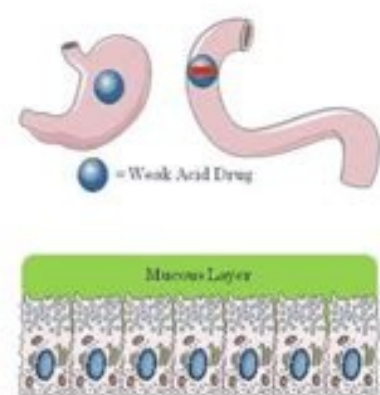

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Enteral	Parenteral	Other
Oral	Intravenous	Sublingual
Rectal	Intramuscular	Transdermal
	Subcutaneous	Pulmonary



Multiple *Lactobacillus reuteri* adherent to the surface of a microsphere loaded with sucrose have deposited a biofilm around themselves (shown in green) which increases their ability to prevent NEC.



What are the 4 enteral routes of administration.

route of administration of the drug is simply defined as the route through which a drug is introduced into the body for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment or treatment of various diseases and disorders. To © a drug produces the desired therapeutic effect, it must come into contact, in one way or another, with the tissues of the organs and cells of the tissues, and this is only possible if the drug is administered appropriately. The route of administration of a drug directly affects the bioavailability of the drug, which determines both the onset and duration of the pharmacological effect. The choice of route of administration can be influenced by many factors including: the state of convenience of the patient desired start of cooperation of the patient nature of the drug etc. Some medicines can only be effective one way, e.g. Patient's gastric pH, digestive enzymes and first-pass metabolism The various routes of administration are classified locally and systemically. The local route is the easiest way to administer a medicine on the site where the desired action is required. When systemic absorption of a drug is desired, the drugs are usually administered by two main routes: the buccal route and the parenteral route. Classification of the various routes of administration The enteral route involves the absorption of the drug through the gastrointestinal tract and includes oral, sublingual and rectal administration. By parenteral means all routes of administration which do not involve the absorption of the drug through the gastrointestinal tract (par = around, enteral = gastrointestinal), including routes of injection (e.g. intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, etc.), inhalation is transdermal. Different routes of administration The main routes of administration Oral route Sublingual/ oral route Rectal route Topical route Transdermal route Inhalation/ inhalation route This is the most frequently used route for administration of medicines. If possible, it is the first choice for the administration of medicines, as © It is both convenient and economical. Medicines administered orally are placed in the mouth and ingested. Most oral medicines are absorbed into the circulation from the gastrointestinal tract very effectively within the limits of the physico-chemical properties of the drug in question. Some medications are taken orally for their local effects within the intestine, e.g. antacids for heartburn and ezetimibe for reducing cholesterol absorption. Oral agents must be able to resist the acid environment of the stomach and must permeate the intestine before entering the blood stream. The most popular forms of oral dosing are tablets, capsules, suspensions, solutions and emulsions. To learn more about oral administration of medicines:194; 160?

Advantages and disadvantages In this route of administration, the medicine is placed under the tongue (sublingual) or between the tongue and internal lining of the cheek (buccal rupture). In both cases, the medicine is allowed to dissolve, avoiding swallowing as much as possible. The drug is rapidly absorbed through the circulating mucosa, thus bypassing the portal circulation and, therefore, the metabolism of the first passage in the liver. Sublingual and oral routes are of value when the medicine in question is destroyed or partially inactivated in the stomach if ingested and when a faster action is needed. However, these routes are not suitable for bitter preparations. Examples of sublingual and buccal medicines are nitro-glycerin (glyceryl trinitrate), buprenorphine and desamine-oxytocin. To learn more about Bucal and Sublingual Routes of Administration: Advantages and disadvantages 3. The right care is sometimes by rectal route. The rectal mucosa is able to absorb many soluble drugs in circulation. The rectal drug can in supposes or in liquid form to be administered as retention enema. Unlike the oral route, medications with irritating or unpleasant nature can be administered through the rectum, the rectal way can be preferred even when the patient has persistent vomiting or is unable to swallow. Moreover, this path can be used for systemic administration of the drug in addition to local administration. read more on a straight path of administration: advantages and disadvantages 4. topical path medicines are applied by topical means, i.e. on the skin or mucosa of the eye, ear, nose, mouth, vagina, etc. mainly by local action. This way provides a high local concentration of the drug without affecting general circulation. However, drugs absorbed in circulation after local administration may have systemic effects. medicines for topical applications are usually available as creams, ointments, lins and drops. read more on topical path of drug administration: advantages and disadvantages 5. transdermal pathway is commonly referred to as "the patch" because the drug is contained in a patch that is absorbed through the skin. drugs administered for this route must be highly lipophilic. Absorption for this path is slow but favorable to produce long-lasting effects. special slow-release matrices in some transdermal patches can maintain constant concentrations of the drug that approach those of constant intravenous infusion. Transdermal patches also provide less absorption problems in the gastrointestinal tract that commonly occur in patients taking oral medication. medications administered through this path include fentanyl-based patches for treating severe pain, transdermal patches to nitroglycerin oats forangina episodes in people who have coronary artery disease, nicotine patches to quit smoking, etc. etc. actions. This delivery route is particularly usefual for the direct treatment of asthma problems, using both aerosols in powder (e.g. xinafoate salmeterol) and pressurised dosed aerosols containing the drug in inert and liquefied propellant (e.g. salbutamol sulphate inhaler). Medicines can be inhaled as g as (e. g. nitrogen oxide) and enter the blood stream through the alveolar membrane and. This is the method of administration of volatile anaesthetics such as ether, halothene and methoxyflurane. The lungs provide an excellent surface for absorption when the drug is delivered in gaseous form, aerosol or ultra-fine solid particles. This implies a rapid start of action. Another advantage is that even plasma concentration can be adjusted quickly. Learn more about the Pulmonary of Drug Administration route: Benefits and disadvantages are 160; 7. Injection lines This is the second most common route of administration of the drug. It is mainly a matter of introducing the medicine in the form of a solution or suspension into the body in various places and at different depths using a syringe and needle. Therefore, administration carries the risk of local infections, pain and irritation. Injection routes are generally used for the administration of drugs where a rapid effect is urgent, as in emergency situations; the patient is too ill or unconscious to be taken orally; the drug is ineffective by mouth because of its destruction or not absorbed by the gut; Injection is the only way for the medicine to reach its desired place of action; You need to maintain a regular blood level of a medication. To learn more in the course of 194; 160? Parenteral of Drug Administration: Benefits and disadvantages The most important factors or requirements in all injection routes are the tissue or site must be as clean as possible, and all the tools used must be clean and sterile. There are three commonly used injection routes: subcutaneous (SC), intramuscular (IM) and intravenous (IV). Other routes, such as intraarterial Intractecal (IT), intraperitoneal (IP), intravitureal etc., they are used less frequently. Injection definition subcutaneous administration (SC) under the skin; Hyperemics. p~ Synonimou with the subdermic or hypodermic term. Intramuscular administration (IM) at the inside of a muscle. Instrtermal administration (ID) within the dermis. Intravenous administration (iv) in vein or veins. Intra-related administration (IA) within an artery or arteries. Intractad administration (IT) inside the cerebrospinal liquid at any level of the cerebrospinal axis, including injection in intronitoneal brain ventricles (IP) administration within peritoneal cavity. Intravitreal administration inside the eye vitreous body. References: Aguawa, C. and Akah, P. (2006). Drug Administration and Drug Mathematics. In C. Aguawa and J. Ogbuokiri (EDS.). A pharmacology manual for nursing and allied health professions (pp 8-17). Nigeria: Africanana First Publishers Limited. Kamienski, M. and Keogh, J. (2006). Demystificate of pharmacology. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Raj, G. and Raveendedran, R. (2019). A, 160; Introduction to the base of pharmacology and toxicological volume 1: General and molecular pharmacology: principles of anti-drug action. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd.

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