The Turkish Journal of Occupational / Environmental Medicine and Safety
Vol:1, Issue Supplement 1 Web: http://www.turjoem.com ISSN : 2149-4711 Poster Presentation

P93. A REVIEW ON THE TOXICITY OF NSAID'S FAMILY DRUGS

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Among numerous drugs being developed so far, pain killers take the lead in terms of human consumption frequency. Pain killers are analgesics used for the main purpose of suppressing pain by affecting both the peripheric and the central nervous system. It's known that the excessive use of pain killers lead to significant diminish in suppression of pain, along with severe damage to the stomach, kidneys and to the liver. Generally, pain killers are opioid drugs, non opioid synthetic drugs, and non-steroidal anti-inflammotary drugs (NSAID). NSAIDs are analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammotary efficient drugs. Most if not all of them are competent in treating pain, rash, oedema and heat rashes. This treatment consists the non spesific inhibition of the cyclooxygenase (COX-2) enzyme. Dexketoprofens are, along with being a member of the NSAID family, originate from the derivations between profens. They are frequently used as active ingredients in pain killers. Dexketoprofens have been the core element of numerous in vitro studies so far, with the aim of treating certain discomforts along with the aim of specifying the pain threshold. In addition, the active ingredient in studies of this drug has been shown to be cytotoxic. Some studies show that Ketoprofen's 1.5-5 mg/kg^{-1} doses in the range in vultures's kidney and 5-10 mg/kg doses in the range in birds' liver caused toxic effects. Also in vivo studies on rats demonstrate that 36.9 mg/ml dose was a significant cytotoxic effect.