

2015

Lamictal

Jessica L. Sherman-Corbett
Parkland College

Recommended Citation

Sherman-Corbett, Jessica L., "Lamictal" (2015). *Natural Sciences Poster Sessions*. 90.
<https://spark.parkland.edu/nsps/90>

Open access to this Poster is brought to you by Parkland College's institutional repository, [SPARK: Scholarship at Parkland](#). For more information, please contact spark@parkland.edu.

LAMICTAL

How does the body take in the drug?

The body take in this medicine orally. Lamictal is administered in the form of tablets, chewable tablets, and disintegrating tablets. The absorption of Lamictal is in the gastrointestinal tract, where 98% reaches systemic circulation.

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

What does the body do once the drug is absorbed?

Once absorbed, Lamictal inhibits the release of glutamate and aspartate, excitatory neurotransmitters at voltage-sensitive sodium channels, resulting in decreased seizure activity in the brain. This reaction stabilizes neuronal membranes.

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

How does the body break down the drug?

Once the body has absorbed the drug and action has taken place, Lamictal is then metabolized in the liver to inactivate the drugs metabolite.

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

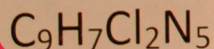
How does the body eliminate the drug?

Once the drug has been metabolized, Lamictal can induce its own metabolism and is excreted through the patient's urine.

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

Chemical Names and Formula:

6-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-1,2,4-triazine-3,diamine
3,5-diamino-6-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,4-triazine



(O'Neil, Heckelman, Dobbelaar & Roman, 2013, p. 994)

Classification:
Anticonvulsant

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

Generic Name:
Lamotrigine

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

Trade Names:

Lamictal, Lamictal CD, Lamictal XR

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

Unlabeled Uses:

The unlabeled uses for Lamictal are for treatment of absence seizures and the prevention of migraines.

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

Labeled Uses:

Lamictal is used as adjunctive therapy for partial seizures, generalized tonic-clonic, grand mal, or myoclonic seizures in adults. This medication is also used for treatment of bipolar disorder.

(Wilson, Shannon & Shields, 2016, pp. 872-874)

Chosen Dose: 25 mg tablet

Molecules per Chosen Dose: 1.2×10^{20} molecules

Tablets per Chosen Dose: 2 tablets

Literature Value for Molar Mass:

256.09g/mol

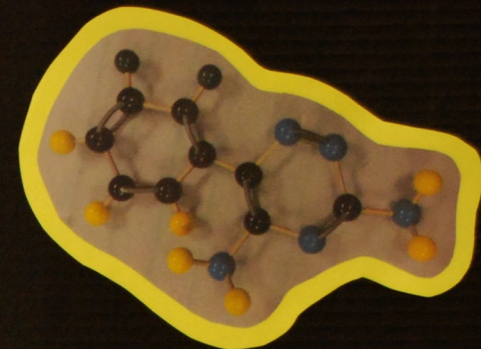
(O'Neil, Heckelman, Dobbelaar & Roman, 2013, p. 994)

Works Cited:

- Wilson, B. A., Shannon, M. T., & Shields, K. M. (2016). Lamotrigine. In *Pearson Nurse's Drug Guide 2016* (pp. 872-874). Hoboken, NJ: Pearson Education, Inc.
- (2013). Lamotrigine. In O'Neil, M. J., Heckelman, P. E., Dobbelaar, P.H., & Roman, K. J. (Eds.) *The Merck Index: An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals* (p. 994). Cambridge, UK: Royal Society of Chemistry.
- Genome Alberta, Genome Canada, GenomeQuest Inc., and the Departments of Computing Sciences & Biological Sciences at the University of Alberta specifically the Dr. David Wishart Research Group. (2008, February 8). Lamictal. DrugBank. Retrieved from <http://www.drugbank.ca/drugs/DB00555>
- Drugsite Trust. (2015). Images of Lamictal. Drugs.com. Retrieved from <http://www.drugs.com/imp/prints.php?drugname=Lamictal>
- (2015). Preparation of Para Red and Related Azo Dyes. In Sonnichsen, L. B. (Ed.) *Chemistry 206 Labs, Lab Reports, & Course Handouts* (pp. 93-100). Champaign, IL: Parkland College
- (2015). Organic Chemistry. In Drake, S. A. (Ed.) *Chemistry 106 Classroom Supplement Fall 2015 Revision* (pp. 162-175). Champaign, IL: Stipes Publishing L. L. C.
- Physicians' Desk Reference. (2015). Drug Summary Lamictal. PDR.net. Retrieved from <http://www.pdr.net/drug-summary/lamictal?druglabelid=206&id=3731>

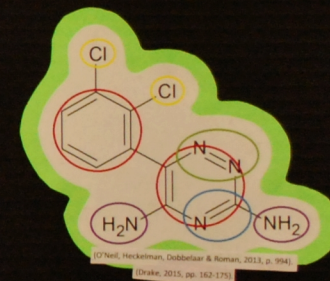


(Genome Alberta, 2013)



➔ **Aromatic:** hydrophobic, neutral
➔ **Halo:** hydrophilic, neutral
➔ **Imine:** hydrophilic, mildly basic
➔ **Amine:** hydrophobic, basic
➔ **Azo:** hydrophobic, neutral

(Drake, 2015, pp. 162-175) (Sonnichsen, 2015, pp. 93-100)



(O'Neil, Heckelman, Dobbelaar & Roman, 2013, p. 994)

(Drake, 2015, pp. 162-175)

Ratio of hydrophilic functional groups to hydrophobic functional groups:

3:2

(Drake, 2015, pp. 162-175)

Availability

- Tablets: 25mg, 100mg, 150mg, 200mg
- Chewable Tablets: 2mg, 5mg, 25mg
- Orally Disintegrating Tablets: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg, 200mg

(Physicians' Desk Reference, 2015)

Molar Mass:

$$9 \text{ mole } C \times \frac{12.0g}{1 \text{ mole } C} = 108g/mol$$

$$7 \text{ mole } H \times \frac{1.0g}{1 \text{ mole } H} = 7.0g/mol$$

$$2 \text{ mole } Cl \times \frac{35.5g}{1 \text{ mole } Cl} = 71.0g/mol$$

$$5 \text{ mole } N \times \frac{14.0g}{1 \text{ mole } N} = 70.0g/mol$$

$$\frac{108g}{mol} + \frac{7.0g}{mol} + \frac{71.0g}{mol} + \frac{70.0g}{mol} =$$

256g/mol

Solubility in Water:

0.488mg/mL (Insoluble)

(Genome Alberta, 2013)

Jessica Sherman-Corbett

Parkland College: CHE 106-002