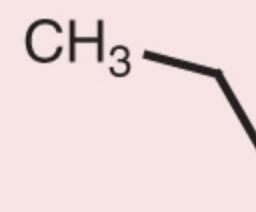
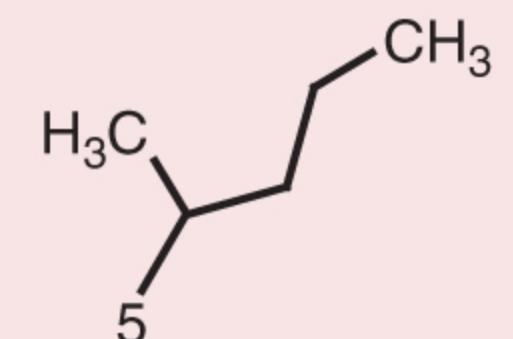
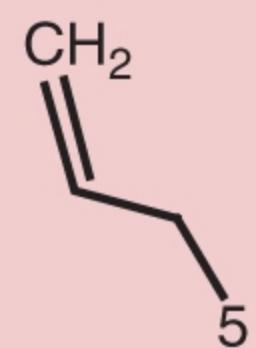
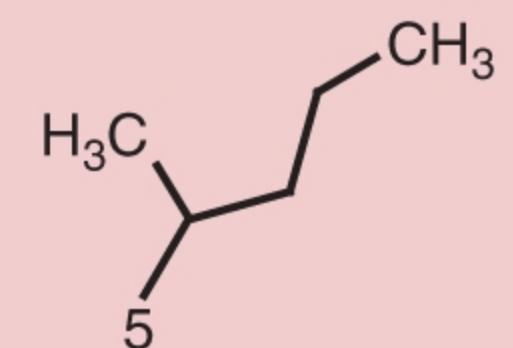
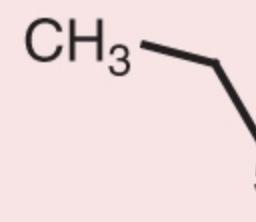
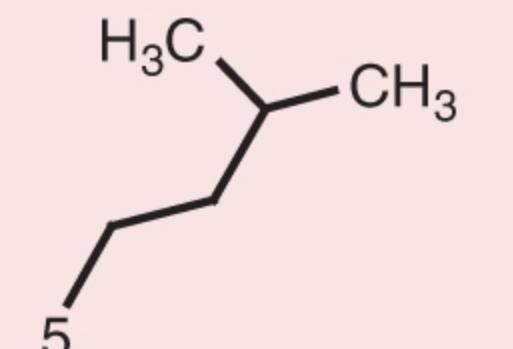
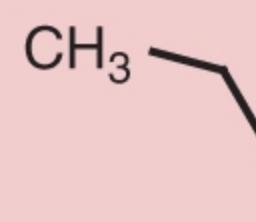
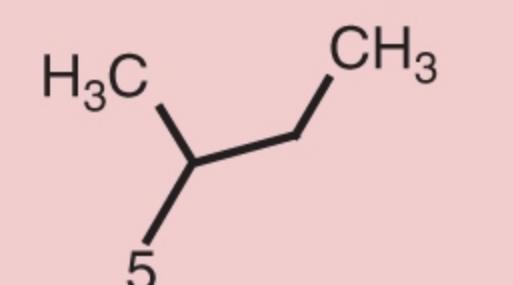
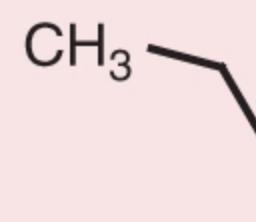
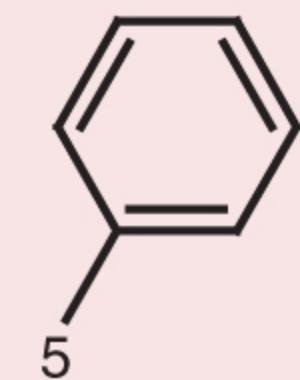


**TABLE 15.1 Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Barbiturates Approved for Sedative-Hypnotic Use**

Barbiturate	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	LogP	Onset Time (min) <sup>d</sup>	Duration of action (hour)	Classification
Pentobarbital			2.10 <sup>a</sup>	10–15	3–4	Short-acting
Secobarbital			2.36 <sup>b</sup>	10–15	3–4	Short-acting
Amobarbital			2.07 <sup>d</sup>	45–60	6–8	Intermediate acting
Butabarbital			1.60 <sup>b</sup>	45–60	6–8	Intermediate acting
Phenobarbital			1.46 <sup>b</sup>	30–60	10–16	Long-acting

<sup>a</sup> From Freese IE, Levin BC, Pearce R, et al. Correlation between the growth inhibitory effects, partition coefficients and teratogenic effects of lipophilic acids. *Teratology*. 1979;20:413–440.

<sup>b</sup> Average determinations from Slater B, McCormack, A, Avdeef A, et al. pH-metric log P.4. Comparison of partition coefficients determined by HPLC and potentiometric methods to literature values. *J. Pharm. Sci* 1994;83:1280–1283

<sup>c</sup> From Kakemi K, Arita T, Hori R, et al. Absorption and excretion of drugs. XXXI. On the relationship between partition coefficients and chemical structures of barbituric acid derivatives. *Chem Pharm Bull*. 1967;15:1705–17

<sup>d</sup> Upon oral administration.