

Deacon's Challenge

No 166 - Answer

A patient is found to have a serum digoxin concentration of 3.8 µg/L. Digoxin was stopped. Assuming a half life of digoxin in the serum of 40 hours, how long would it take for the serum digoxin concentration to fall to 2.0 µg/L?

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First calculate the elimination rate constant (k_d) from the half life ($t_{1/2}$):

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k_d}$$

$$40 = \frac{0.693}{k_d}$$

$$k_d = \frac{0.693}{40} = 0.0173 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

Using the natural logarithmic form of the integrated first order rate equation:

$$\ln C_{p_t} = \ln C_{p_0} - k_d \cdot t$$

where C_{p_0} = initial concentration = 3.8 µg/L

C_{p_t} = final concentration = 2.0 µg/L

t = time for concentration to fall from 3.8 µg/L to 2.0 µg/L = ?

Substitute these values and solve for t :

$$\ln 2.0 = \ln 3.8 - 0.0173t$$

$$0.693 = 1.335 - 0.0173t$$

$$0.0173t = 1.335 - 0.693 = 0.642$$

$$t = \frac{0.642}{0.0173} = 37 \text{ h (to 2 sig figs)}$$

Alternative forms of the integrated rate equation can be used:

$$1. \quad C_{p_t} = C_{p_0} \times e^{-k_d \cdot t}$$

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$$2.0 = 3.8 \times e^{-0.0173t}$$

$$\frac{2.0}{3.8} = e^{-0.0173t}$$

$$0.526 = e^{-0.0173t}$$

$$\ln 0.526 = -0.0173t$$

$$-0.642 = -0.0173t$$

$$t = \frac{-0.642}{-0.0173} = 37 \text{ h}$$

$$2. \quad \log_{10} CR = -0.30N$$

where CR = concentration ratio = C_{p_t}/C_{p_0} and N = number of half-lives

$$\log_{10} (2.0/3.8) = -0.30N$$

$$\log_{10} 0.526 = -0.30N$$

$$-0.279 = -0.30N$$

$$N = \frac{-0.279}{-0.30} = 0.93$$

$$t = 0.93 \text{ half-lives} = 0.93 \times 40 = 37 \text{ h}$$

Question 167

Current NICE guidelines for the use of newer agents in the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes recommend that GLP-1 agonists (e.g. exenatide) should only be continued after 6 months if the HbA1c concentration has fallen by at least 9 mmol/mol compared to baseline. If the biological within-subject variance is 5 mmol/mol², what analytical precision must the assay achieve in order to be able to detect a true fall of 9 mmol/mol with greater than 95% certainty?

Two tailed z-distribution:

P(%)	10	5	2	1	0.2	0.1
z	1.65	1.96	2.33	2.58	3.09	3.29

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