

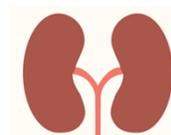
Drug distribution

Headward fluid shift / increased natriuresis and diuresis, decreased thirst, and increased evaporation through the lungs and the skin
Fluid redistribution (from plasma to extracellular volume; from extracellular to intracellular volume)
Decreased plasma volume
Reduced volume of drug distribution
Higher drug plasma concentrations
Altered plasma protein binding
Endothelial dysfunction



Drug absorption and metabolism

Delayed gastric emptying: increased drug degradation
Accelerated intestinal transit: reduced drug absorption
Fluid shift/tissue oedema: reduced drug absorption
Changes in the expression of GI enzymes and transporters: modification of drug absorption
Changes in gut microbiota
Food interactions
Changes in hepatic blood flow velocity and first-pass metabolism



Drug elimination

Changes in hepatic metabolism
Decreased urinary excretion

Figure 1