

jich extenzivním přívodem v krátkém časovém horizontu, nebo naopak s prodlouženým podáním a rizikem jejich kumulace. V takové situaci může i přes jejich bezpečnost dojít k projevu jejich biologických účinků.

Mezi nejčastěji zmiňované účinky patří změny farmakokinetiky léčiv, aktivace imunitního systému, ovlivnění buněčné toxicity a interakce s biologickými membránami. Některé pomocné látky mohou také způsobovat aler-

gické reakce nebo jiné orgánové toxicity, jako hepatotoxicita, dermatotoxicita či mohou negativně ovlivňovat kardiovaskulární systém. Vzhledem k těmto potenciálním rizikům je nutné věnovat zvýšenou pozornost výběru a hodnocení pomocných látek při vývoji nových intravenózních formulací, ale i použití stávajících léčivých přípravků.

Budoucí výzkum by měl být zaměřen na podrobnější zmapování těchto účinků a na

identifikaci bezpečných profilů pomocných látek, aby byla zajištěna co nejvyšší účinnost a bezpečnost intravenózně podávaných léčiv. Vigilance ve smyslu biologických efektů pomocných látek je jednou z klíčových iniciativ pro zajišťování bezpečné farmakoterapie, nikoli jen farmakovigilance zaměřená na farmakologicky účinné látky, jak je tomu doposud například při hodnocení generik a biosimilars.

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