

Probiotics Increase Amlodipine Absorption: An *in vivo* Study in Rabbits

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Probiotics may play key roles in human health through its metabolic activities and physiological regulation, including as promoter of nutrient absorption. Therefore, regular consumption of probiotics may increase the absorption of nutrient and drug consumed. In this study, we investigated the effect of probiotic on plasma amlodipine, a dihydropyridine calcium antagonist for the treatment of angina and hypertension, as the model of drug absorption. 18 male New Zealand rabbits were randomly allocated to 3 groups: control group, and two probiotics supplemented groups (*Lactobacillus plantarum*-strained and *Enterococcus faecium*-strained, respectively). Probiotics were supplemented for 14 consecutive days before administration of amlodipine, followed by blood collection at various time. Amlodipine concentration was analyzed using a reversed-phase liquid chromatography with fluorescence detector. The results showed that amlodipine concentration of probiotic supplemented groups were significantly higher than the control group. This may provide evidence of the benefit of probiotics consumption during long-term pharmacotherapy.

Key words: Probiotics, Amlodipine, Drug Absorption.