Background. Sensitization of cytochrome P-450 system to action of alcohol can become a significant problem of psychopharmacotherapy. M-chlor-benzhydrylurea - Galodif® is an efficient anticonvulsant. We investigated effect of Galodif on activity of the liver cytochrome P450 system of alcoholics from two different ethnic groups.

Methods. As a test-drug antipirine was used. 68 patients (from Russian and Tatar ethnic groups) were examined. The concentration of test-drug antipirine in saliva was determined by spectrophotometry assay. Pharmacokinetic parameters were counted by model-independent method of statistical moments by K. Yamaoka: period of half-elimination ($T_{1/2}$, h), total clearance ($Cl_t$, ml/min), middle time of residual drug in organism (MRT, h), middle time of elimination (MET, h), area under the pharmacokinetic curve (AUC, mkgh/ml).

Results. Clinical monitoring provides a possibility to considerably optimize the process of treatment of alcoholic patients. We observed, that $T_{1/2}$ of drug kinetic was 8.81±5.23 before treatment and 4.37±2.31* after treatment with Galodif; $Cl_t$: 113.42±38.67 and 137.37±54.00; MRT: 11.44±5.43 and 3.69±0.60* (p<0.05); MET: 6.03±2.10 and 4.64±1.83* (p<0.05); AUC: 7.05±5.74 and 6.39±2.18, respectively. Galodif causes reduction of period of half-elimination, significant decrease of middle time of residual drug in organism and middle elimination time. Drug pharmacokinetics parameters in alcoholic patients from Tatar ethnic group were as follows: $T_{1/2}$: 11.19±2.95 and 2.57±0.69*; $Cl_t$: 71.108±11.58 and 116.23±9.40*; MRT: 8.66±1.13 and 2.60±0.46*; MET (h) 5.71±0.57 and 3.68±0.49*; AUC: 11.58±1.71 and 7.30±1.04*, respectively.

Conclusion. These data suggest that the individual sensitivity of organism to the drug is caused not only by biochemical, but also by anthropo-morpho-physiological polymorphism.