

Circadian rhythm may influence how well medications work and how much they might harm you

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All living organisms on Earth are exposed to a 24-hour day-night cycle. This cycle is the reason why people rest during the darkness of night and are active during the light of day. Consequently, all human body functions also follow this daily rhythm, and the timing of behaviors like exercise or food intake can significantly influence your health. For example, <u>eating at night</u> can lead to weight gain over time because while daytime food intake is used for activities, food intake at night leads to increased fat storage because the body expects to be at rest.

When you take your medications is also influenced by your circadian rhythm. <u>Many drug targets</u> in the body follow a 24-hour cycle. This means that the specific proteins a <u>drug</u> is designed to modify can react differently to the <u>medication</u> over the course of a 24-hour time period. Because how the body responds to a medication can differ depending on whether it is taken during the day or at night, it logically follows that taking medications at specific times could help increase their effectiveness and reduce unwanted side effects.

When doctors prescribe medication for people, they <u>rarely consider</u> the best time to take it. There are two main reasons for that oversight. First, many physicians are not aware that some drugs work better during a specific time of the day. And second, most drugs have not been studied for possible different effects during a 24-hour cycle. As such, patients are directed to take most drugs during the morning or evening primarily to ensure compliance.

My lab and I have been studying chronotherapy, or how time of day



affects disease development and treatment effectiveness, for many years. In our <u>recently published research</u>, we found that using a particular sedative at night can increase the risk for heart damage.

Chronotherapeutic drug delivery

The concept of chronotherapy isn't new. For example, <u>over 50 years ago</u>, researchers found that the cholesterol drug <u>simvastatin</u> is <u>more effective</u> at lowering triglyceride and <u>cholesterol levels</u> when taken at night rather than during the day. This is because the liver enzyme these drugs target is more active at night. As a result, the Food and Drug Administration recommends taking simvastatin in the evening.

Similarly, research in the 1990s showed that taking time of day into account when administering a combination chemotherapy could <u>increase</u> its effectiveness and reduce treatment toxicity for colorectal cancer patients. This is because <u>cancer cells</u> divide at different rates over the course of the day. The rate that the body metabolizes drugs also varies over a 24-hour cycle.

Other examples include the over-the-counter acid reflux medication <u>omeprazole</u> and <u>blood pressure medications</u> that work best when taken before bedtime or in the evening, respectively.

Taking medications at the wrong time can even cause harm. My colleagues and I wondered whether midazolam, the most common sedative used in surgical procedures worldwide, might <u>interfere with the internal clock</u> that protects the heart at night. Currently, there are no guidelines regarding when midazolam should be administered.

When we analyzed data from 50 medical institutions for the occurrence of heart damage during surgical procedures from 2014 to 2019, we found that taking midazolam during overnight surgeries may increase the



odds of heart damage in healthy patients by over threefold.

Timing matters

More research is needed to determine the best times to administer treatments for different diseases. Taking time of day into account might require <u>reformulating some medications</u> that last for more than a 24-hour time period in the body.

As of 2019, the FDA has recommendations for <u>only four</u> of the 50 currently most prescribed medications to be given at a specific time of day. Considering that the top 10 highest-grossing drugs in the U.S. help only <u>between 1 in 25 and 1 in 4</u> of the people who take them, I believe that taking drug timing into account could help make treatments more effective and help more people worldwide.

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