

čemuž se vrací do klinického použití. Je nositelem unikátních fyzikálně-chemických vlastností, které podmiňují nejen jeho mechanismus účinku a toxicitu, ale je třeba je zohlednit i v podmínkách laboratoře či při úpravě léčiva do aplikační formy. Rizikem je vždy předčasná konverze proléčiva na kolistin a s tím souvi-

sející riziko nežádoucích účinků či zkrácení koncentrace analytu při terapeutickém monitorování léčiv. Terapeutické monitorování léčiv je v případě kolistinu žádoucí modalitou, kterou lze zajistit pomocí dostupných LC-MS metod a která může pomoci zlepšit poměr benefitů a rizik spojených s podáním tohoto antibiotika.

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