II. COMPARISON OF PHARMACOKINETIC DATA IN YOUNGER ANIMALS WITH DATA OBTAINED IN ADULT ANIMALS

Comparative data after $[^{14}\text{C}]-$cetirizine are available from UCB report LE85J102 (E. Baltes et al., Disposition of ucb PO71 in Beagles dogs) and from a study performed at HRC (report DE89E112). They are reported in Table 1 as well as data available from a bioavailability study performed at UCB (report DE83F292). In order to allow easy comparison, all data from the $^{14}\text{C}$ studies were also equated for a 1 mg/kg dose. It is apparent from these data that pharmacokinetic parameters in immature beagle dogs are essentially similar to those obtained in adult dogs. A lower Cmax is however measured in immature animals; this difference may be related to the formulation used in the study performed in Japan (capsules in immature dogs and solutions in adult dogs) and probably express a difference in the rate of absorption rather than a difference in distribution.
2. **Comparison of the pharmacokinetic data in immature and adult animals**

Comparative data after $[^14]C$-cetirizine are available from UCB report LE85J102 (E. Baltes et al., Disposition of ucb PO71 in Beagles dogs) and from a study performed at HRC (report DE89E112). They are reported in Table 1 as well as data available from a bioavailability study performed at UCB (report DE83F292). In order to allow easy comparison, all data from the $^{14}C$ studies were also equated for a 1 mg/kg dose. It is apparent from these data that PK parameters in immature beagle dogs are essentially similar to those obtained in adult dogs. A lower Cmax is however measured in immature animals; this difference may be related to the formulation used in the study performed in Japan (capsules in immature dogs and solutions in adult dogs) and probably express a difference in the rate of absorption rather than a difference in distribution.