deethylation via cytochrome P450 2C9 to form an inactive metabolite. (Fei Yu a, *et al.*2008; Shantanu Bandyopadhyay, *et al.*. 2013), Candesartan undergoes N-glucuronidation in the tetrazole ring by uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase 1A3 (UGT1A3). O-glucuronidation may also occur. (Drug Metab. Dispos. (2010) 12:2302-2308; Takara K, Kakumoto, *et al.*. 2002).

Excretion:

Route of Elimination, when candesartan is administered orally, it is mainly excreted unchanged (75%) in urine and feces (via bile). Renal 33%, faecal 67%.(Detroja C, *et al.*. 2011).

Candesartan cilexetil is rapidly and completely bioactivated by ester hydrolysis during absorption from the gastrointestinal tract to candesartan, Candesartan is mainly excreted unchanged in urine and feces (via bile). It undergoes minor hepatic metabolism by O-deethylation to an inactive metabolite. The elimination half-life of candesartan is approximately 9 hours. Following single and repeated candesartan administration, the pharmacokinetics of are linear for oral doses up to 32 mg of candesartan cilexetil. (Detroja C, *et al.*. 2011)

As previously mentioned the absolute bioavailability of candesartan was estimated to be 15%. After tablet ingestion, the peak serum concentration (Cmax) is reached after 3 to 4 hours. Food with a high fat content does not affect the bioavailability of candesartan after candesartan cilexetil administration. (Hübner, R., *et al.*. 1997).