

# Methadone Isomers and QTc Interval

*QTc appears shorter with (R)-methadone.*

Methadone, which can be associated with QTc prolongation, torsades, and sudden death, commonly is prescribed as a mixture of (S)-methadone and (R)-methadone. The (R) isomer has substantially stronger activity on the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor and has much greater analgesic potency; the (S) form interacts with channels responsible for QTc prolongation. In this prospective study, 39 opioid-dependent patients in Germany and Switzerland were treated sequentially with (R,S)-methadone and (R)-methadone; each treatment lasted 14 days. Because (R)-methadone has greater potency, it was administered at half-dose.

When (R,S)-methadone was replaced by (R)-methadone, QTc intervals decreased by a mean of – 3.9 milliseconds weekly. When (R)-methadone was replaced by (R,S)-methadone, the QTc intervals rose by 4.7 milliseconds weekly.

**Comment:** In this small short trial, the more common (R,S) isomer of methadone was associated with a longer QTc interval than was the (R) isomer. If these results can be duplicated in a longer larger trial with a wider set of clinical endpoints, (R)-methadone, which currently is available only in Germany, could prove to be an important treatment option for opioid-dependent patients. However, the clinical importance of the QT prolongation, and its relation to deaths that have occurred in patients taking methadone, is somewhat controversial ([JW Gen Med May 7 2009](#) and [JW Gen Med Jan 27 2009](#)).

— [Jamaluddin Mooloo, MD, MPH](#)

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