

(liquisolid)

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Evaluation of enhanced dissolution rate of indomethacin using liquisolid techniqueJavadzadeh Y.^{1,2*}, Nokhodchi A.^{1,2}, Asnaashari S.², Bafandeh A.¹, Siah M. R.¹¹School of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, ²Drug applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

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OBJECTIVES: For poorly soluble, highly permeable (Class II) drugs, such as indomethacin, the rate of GI absorption is often controlled by the dissolution rate in the gastrointestinal tract. There are several techniques to enhance the dissolution of poorly soluble substances. Among them, the technique of liquisolid compact is a promising technique to increase dissolution rate of poorly soluble drugs. The aim of this study was to assess the use of liquisolid technique in enhancing dissolution rate of indomethacin and evaluation of effect of various carriers and solvents on drug release from its liquisolid tablets. **METHODS:** In this study, the dissolution behaviors of indomethacin from liquisolid compacts were investigated at two different media Simulated Gastric Fluid (SGF, pH=1.2) and Simulated Intestinal Fluid (SIF, pH=7.2). To this end, several formulations of liquisolid compacts containing variety of carriers (microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, starch, sorbitol and manitol) and nonvolatile solvents in various ratios of drug: solvent (polyethylene glycol 400) were prepared and dissolution profile of them were studied. **RESULTS:** The results showed that liquisolid compacts demonstrated a considerably higher drug dissolution rates than those of conventionally made capsules and directly compressed tablets. This was due to the increased wetting properties and surface of drug available for dissolution. The results showed that the dissolution rate of the drug in SIF is better than SGF medium. In the evaluation of the kind of solvents, there were not any significant differences between solvents in SIF medium but in SGF, the formulation containing propylene glycol as solvent had a better dissolution profile. Among the carriers, also microcrystalline cellulose had better liquid retention potential, but in both SGF and SIF media, there was no significant difference between the dissolution rates of formulations. **CONCLUSION:** It can be concluded that the liquisolid technique can be used to increase the dissolution rate of poorly water soluble drugs.

Keywords: Indomethacin- Dissolution rate- Liquisolid.

(Liquisolid) (II) :

(Simulated Intestinal Fluid, pH=7.2) SIF (Simulated Gastric Fluid, pH=1.2) SGF

() () () ()

DC

pH pH= / pH= / pH

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(...)



Archive of SID

() Lquisolid

()

()

/

(.)



Cenateur

(carrier material)

Mingtai Chemical

(coating material)

Yung Zip Chemical

Mingtai Chemical

(...)

(Merck-Germany) ()
 (Merck-Germany)
 : (Merck-Germany) (PEG400)
 (Merck-Germany)
 (Merck-Germany)
 (Merck-Germany)
 (Merck-Germany)
 (Merck-Germany)
 °C ± / (Clifton- England) (Merck-Germany) %

(Liquisolid compacts)

UV

[Directly compressed tablets (DCT)]

(liquid medication)

(Erweka- Germany)
(Dissolution test)
 (Erweka- DPT6R- Germany) USP % (R=)
 Paddle
 SIF (pH= /) SGF (pH= /) (Erweka- Type UG- Germany)
 ± rpm
 ± / °C (Riken- Japan)
 () kg/cm²
 / SC (strong cobb)
 nm UV
 : () (similarity factor) (R=20)

$$f_2 = 50 \log \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (R_j - T_j)^2 \right]^{-0.5} \times 100 \right\}$$

:n DC SC
 :R_j
 :T_j

()

f₂

SPSS

()



(D_R)

(μg)

$$D_R = (M \times D) / 1000$$

D (μ g)

M

) ILS-1

(

independent- sample T-test

()

p<0.05

(p>0.05)

(mg)

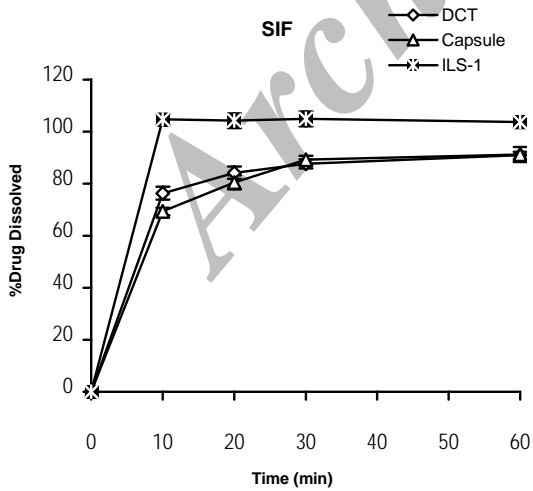
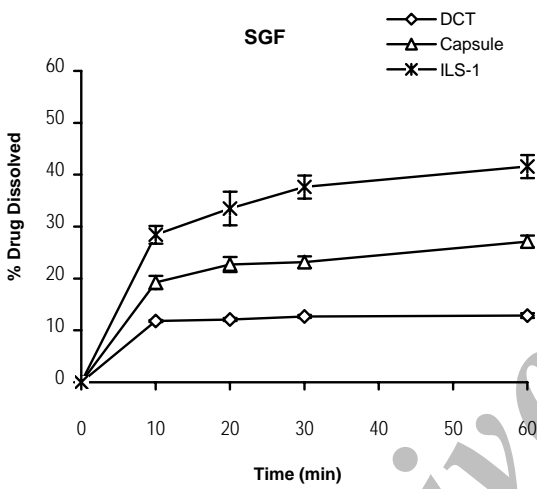
(% w/w)

/	/	/	ILS-1
/	/	/	ILS-2
/	/	/	ILS-3
/	/	/	ILS-4
/	/	/	ILS-5
/	/	/	ILS-6
/	/	/	ILS-7
/	/	/	ILS-8
/	/	/	ILS-9
/	/	/	ILS-10
/	/	/	ILS-11
/	/	/	ILS-12
/	/	/	ILS-13
/	/	/	ILS-14
/	/	/	ILS-15

()

Physical Mixture	/	/	/	/	/
ILS-1	/	/	/	/	/

μg/ml	w/w%	
/	/	SGF
/	/	SIF
	/	Polysorbate 80
	/	PG
	/	PEG 400
	/	Glycerin



pH= /
 pH=7.2 (Practically insoluble)
 (very slightly soluble)

SIF SGF

DC ILS-1
 . SIF SGF
 SGF: Simulated Gastric Fluid without pepsin
 SIF: Simulated Intestinal Fluid without pancreatin

pH
 (ILS)
 (DCT)

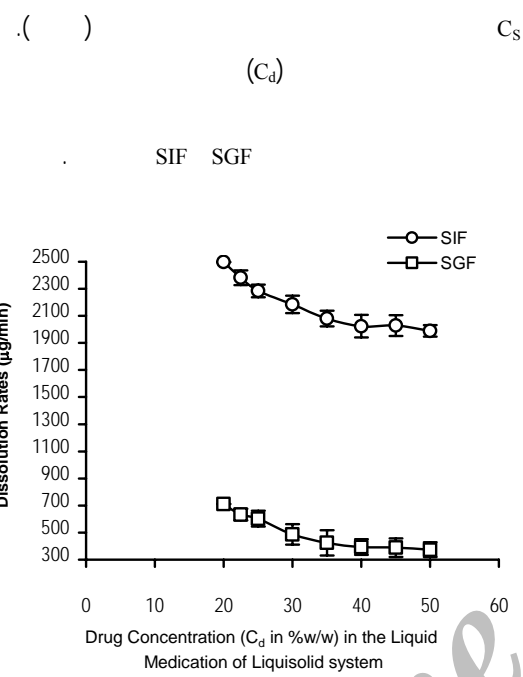
DC
 pH
 ()

ILS-1

SIF

DC

SGF



$$dM/dt = (D/h) S (C_s - C)$$

(Cd)

SGF: Simulated Gastric Fluid without pepsin
 SIF: Simulated Intestinal Fluid without pancreatin

(w/w)

Cd

(w/w)

(f2 >)

(rpm) paddle

()

(Cs)

(w/w) % /

%

()

ILS-1

PG
PEG

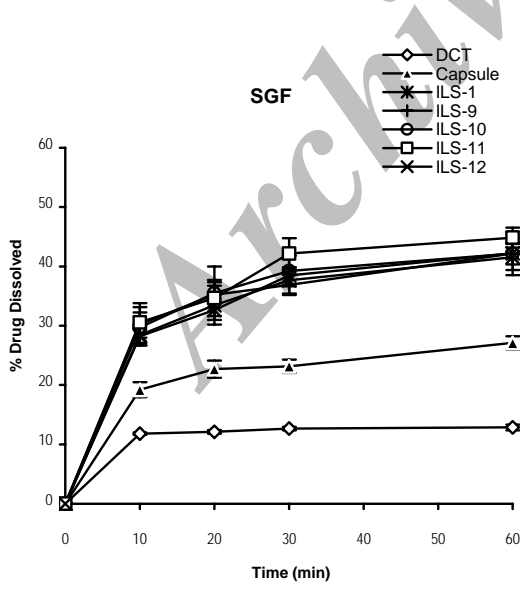
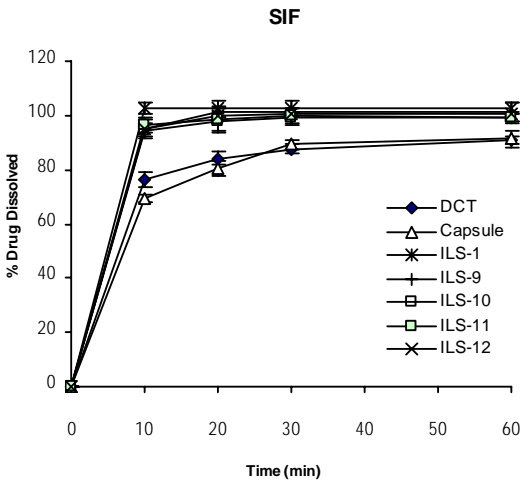
SGF

ILS-6
% ILS-1) %
400 %

(f₂>50) PEG400 (ILS-6
 ILS-1

()

:



SGF: Simulated Gastric Fluid without pepsin
SIF: Simulated Intestinal Fluid without pancreatin

(ILS-10) (ILS-9)
% (ILS-12) (ILS-11)

(f₂<50) DC

f₂) SIF SGF
(

:

ILS-15 ILS-14 ILS-13

(w/w) %

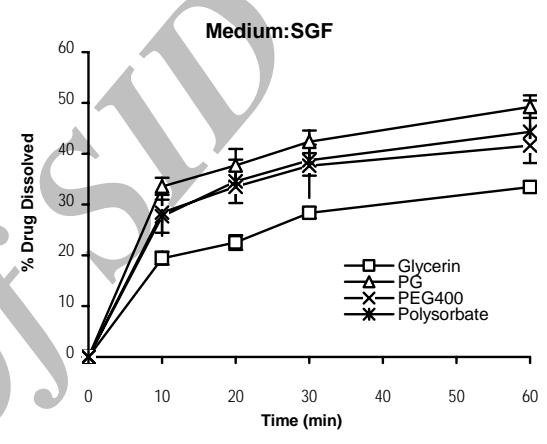
(f₂<50) DC

PEG400 PG
 / / /
 (w/w) % /
 (wettability) :
 %

ILS-14
 SIF ILS-15 ILS-13 ILS-1

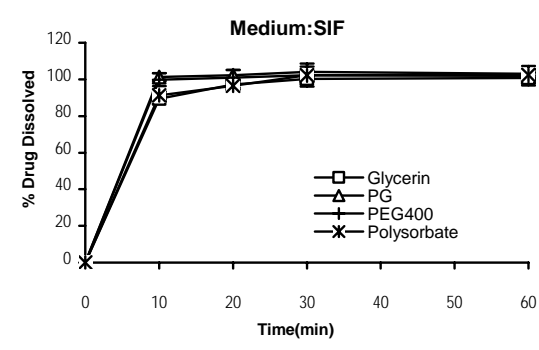
(f2>50)

(contact angle)
 SIF SGF
 ±



(Digmax 301)

DC
 (d) (h)
 (α)
 $tg(\alpha/2) = h / (d/2)$
 DC
 DCT
 (p<0.01)



SGF: Simulated Gastric Fluid without pepsin
 SIF: Simulated Intestinal Fluid without pancreatin



SGF SIF

SIF SGF

SIF

PG

SGF

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