

*

// : // :

Enhancement of oxazepam dissolution rate using oxazepam- surfactant solid dispersions

Shokri J.*^{1,2}, Azarmi Sh.¹, Saboury A.¹, Shokri M.H.¹¹Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, ² Research Center of Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Received: 2005/10/4 , Accepted: 2006/5/7

Objectives: Oxazepam is a practically water-insoluble drug which its oral absorption is limited by dissolution rate in gastrointestinal fluids therefore enhancement of dissolution rate can increase the rate and extent of its oral absorption. In this study, the effect of anionic (SLS), cationic (CTAB) and nonionic (Myrj 52) surfactants as carriers with different drug-carrier ratios (1:0.25, 1:0.5, 1:1 and 1:2) on dissolution rate of oxazepam from solid dispersions was evaluated. **Methods:** Solid dispersions were made by using co-evaporation method with 85% hydroalcoholic mixture as solvent. Dissolution rate of samples was measured by USP standard dissolution tester apparatus (USP No: II) and UV spectrophotometer. XRD and FT-IR spectroscopy were taken for the determination of probable crystalline changes in drug and drug-carrier interaction during process respectively. **Results:** The results showed significant higher dissolution rates for solid dispersions with all ratios compared with physical mixtures, treated physical mixtures, treated and intact drug powder. Physical mixtures also had a significant higher dissolution rates over intact drug and treated drug powders. 1:0.25 was selected as optimum ratio for oxazepam-SLS and oxazepam-CTAB solid dispersions. 1:0.5 oxazepam-Myrj52 ratios were also selected as optimum drug-carrier ratio for these solid dispersions. Solubility test results showed solubility enhancement ability of all surfactants. XRD and FT-IR spectra rejected any polymorphic changes or drug-carrier interaction during co-evaporation process. **Conclusion:** Solid dispersion is very effective technique for improving dissolution rate of practically insoluble drugs such as benzodiazepines. Surfactants are suitable carriers for low-dose and very low water-soluble drugs.

Key words: Oxazepam, Surfactant, Solid dispersion, Dissolution rate.

(: : / : /) (Myrj 52) (CTAB) (SLS)
 % (Coevaporation) :
 in-vitro II
 FT-IR (XRD)
 / Myrj 52 CTAB SLS
 FT-IR XRD

*Corresponding Author: Dr Javad SHokri, Assistant Professor, Research Center of Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tel: 3392618; Fax: 3344798; E-mail: Shokri_j@yahoo.co.uk

.()

:()

(drug development)

() BCS

.()

.()

(

(Centaur chemicals, Pvt. Ltd, India)

(Merck, Germany) SLS

(Merck, Germany) CTAB

(Croda chemicals Ltd, England) Myrj 52

(Shiminab, Iran)

(Erweka, Germany) USP

II

(Shimadzu centrifugal particle size analyzer, SA-CP3, Japan)

(Shimadzu, Mini- 1240, Japan) UV

(BOMEM MB-Series, Canada) FT-IR

(SIEMENS, D5000, Germany)

(Shimadzu AEU-210, Japan) /

(Strasonic 35, Italy)

(Clifton, England)

(Velp, Italy)

(Solid dispersion)

(Solid Solution)

()

(Schleicher & Schuell, Germany)

(Higuchi and Connors, 1965)

Myrj52 SLS CTAB

(:) : : / : /

()

mg

/ / / /

ml

()

)

(mg)

(

°C

(Solubility enhancement ratio) SER

SER =

_____ /

Myrj52

USP

(USP29)

II

(Treated)

rpm

± / °C

/ cm

(Scale)

ml

mg

cm

Myrj52 CTAB SLS

CTAB SLS

Myrj52

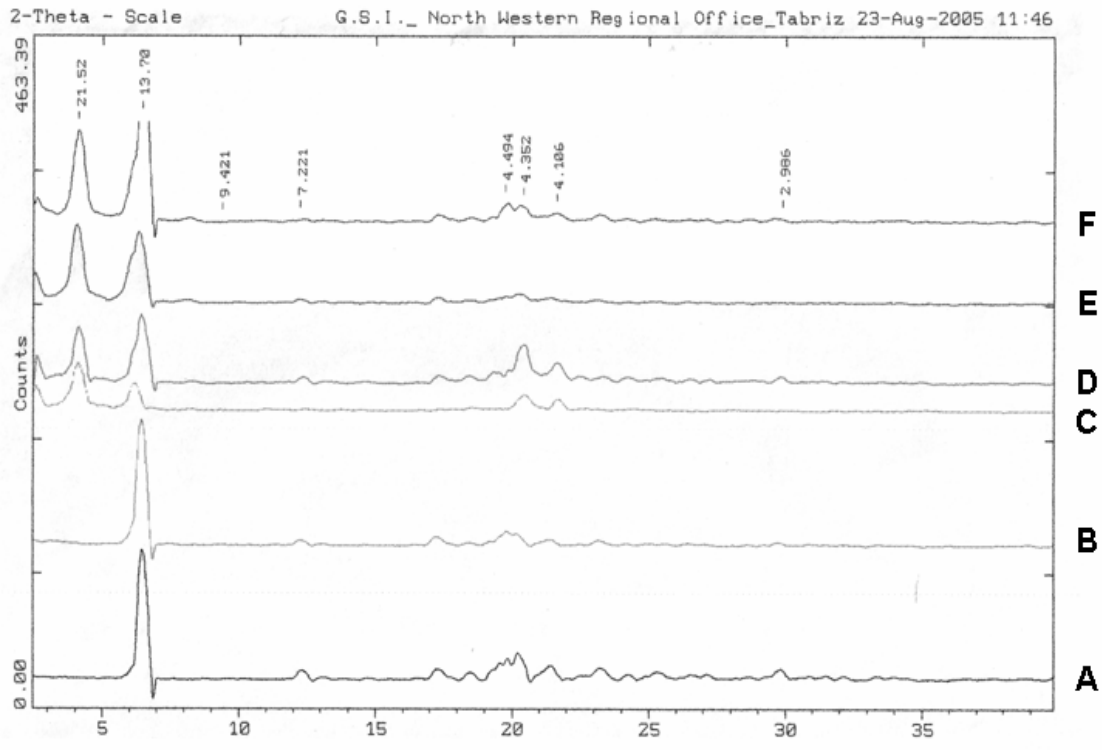
()

Scanning Range / UV
 Bar / UV
 cm⁻¹
 (Median particle size)

(X-Ray Powder Diffraction)

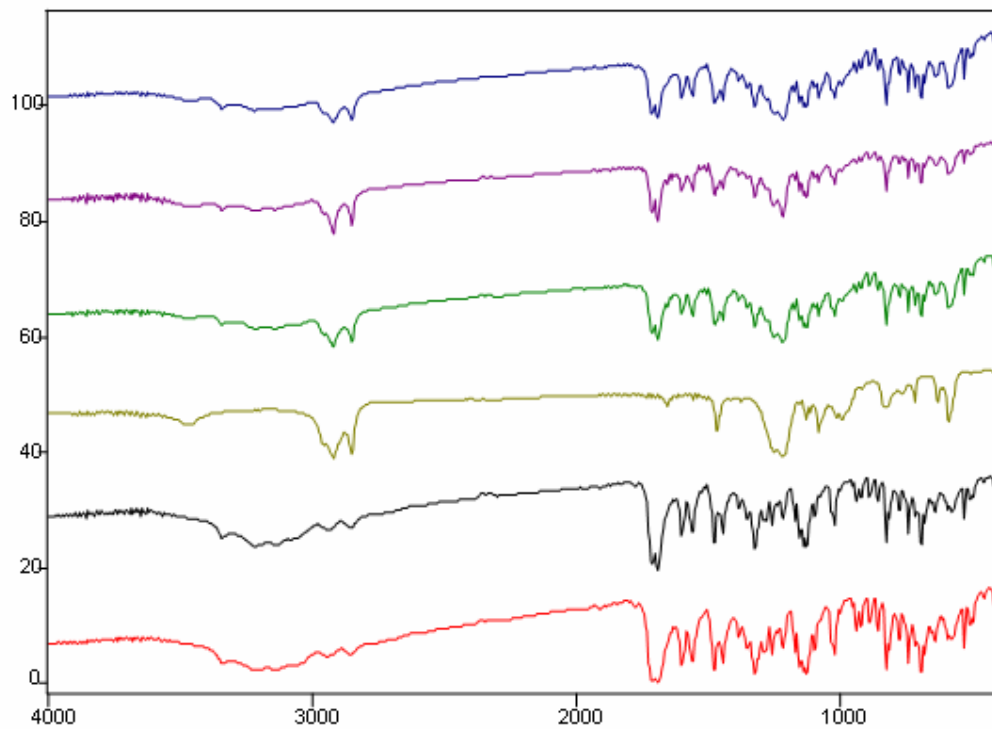
X
 Siemens
 X
 / A° (CuKα mA Kv)
 2θ () °C
 (Step size) / Step time
 38° / 9' : 30" / ° 2θ
(FT-IR)
 FT-IR

Myrg52 CTAB SLS							
(g/100ml)	SLS		CTAB		Myrg52		ESR
	mg/ml	ESR	mg/ml	ESR	mg/ml	ESR	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/



(E) : Treated (D) : (C) SLS (B) Treated (A) XRD :

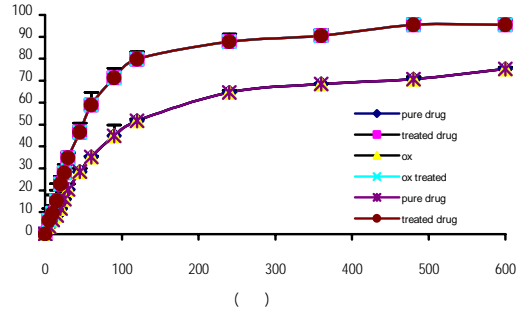
(F) :



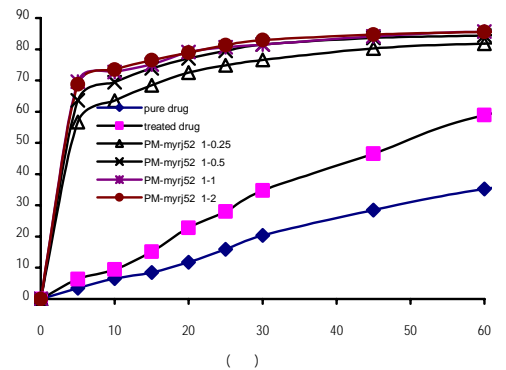
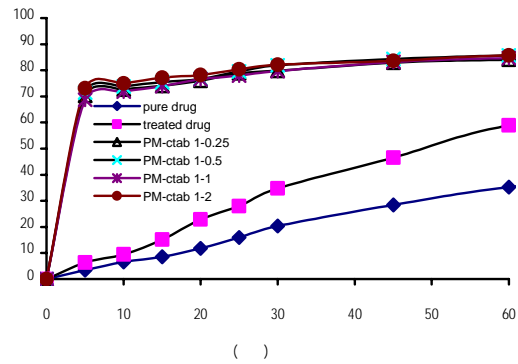
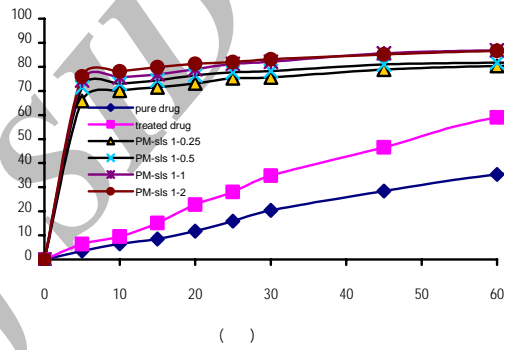
Absorbance / (Wavenumber (cm-1))

(E) : Treated (D) : (C) SLS (B) Treated (A) FT-IR :

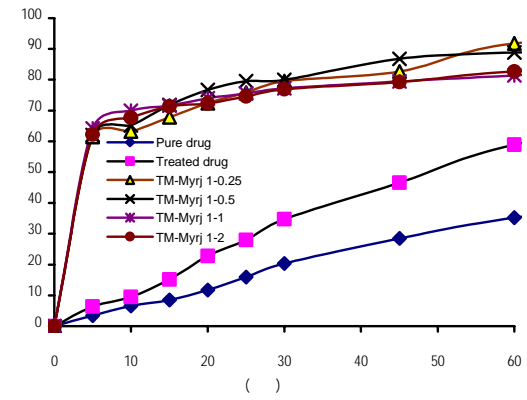
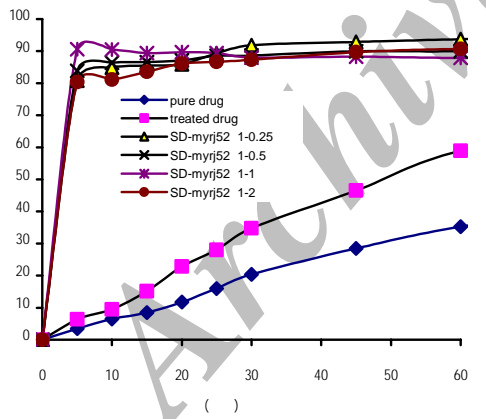
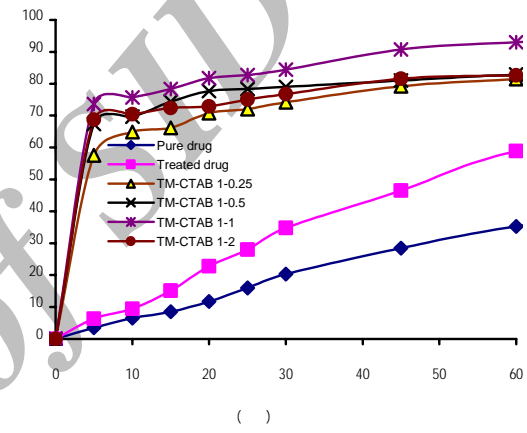
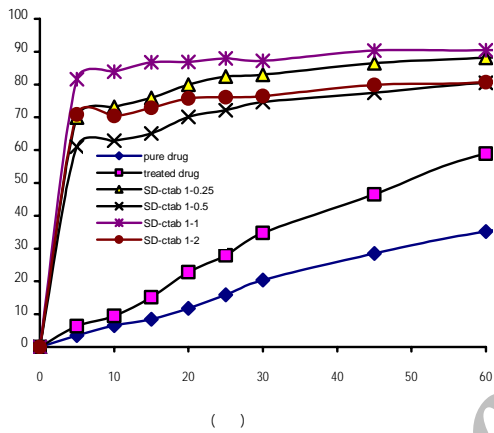
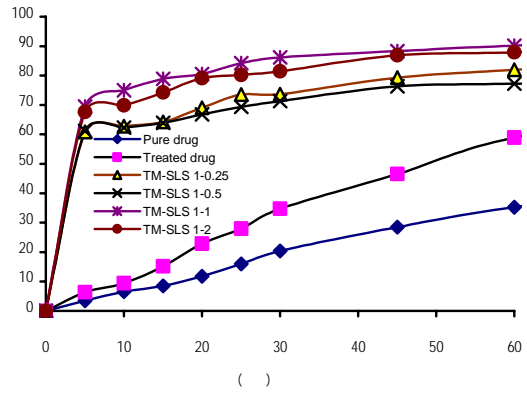
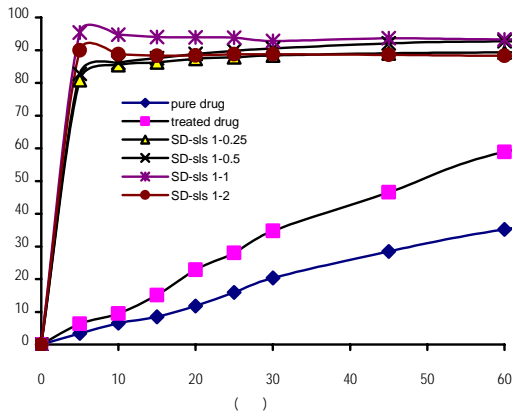
(F) :



(Co-evaporation)
 (Co-precipitation)
 (Co-grinding)
 .()



(A) SLS (B) CTAB (C) Myrij52



SLS :
(C) Myrj52 (B) CTAB (A)

:
(C) Myrj52 (B) CTAB (A) SLS

XRD

XRD

X

()

2θ

XRD

/ / / /

Myrj52

SLS

/

SER

()

"

2θ

/

(/) / /

(/)

Archive of SID

FT-IR

FT-IR

XRD

CTAB SLS

Myrj52

(A)

(B)

()

SLS

CTAB

/ /
/ / / /

SLS

/ SER)

Myrj52

/

SLS %

(

SLS

Myrj52

SLS

(/)

() CTAB

() Myrj52

CTAB

/ /

/ / /

()

SLS

/ / /
/ / /

Myrj52 CTAB

SLS

CTAB SLS

()

7- References

1. Leuner Ch., Dressman J. Improving drug solubility for oral delivery using solid dispersions. *European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics*, 2000, 50, 47-67. Available on Line From: www.elsevier.com/locate/ejphabio
2. Ansel H., Allen L.V., Popovich N.G. *Pharmaceutical dosage forms and drug delivery systems*, 7th ed. Williams & Willkins, Philadelphia, 1999, 208.
3. Portero A., Remunan-Lopez C., Vila-Jato J.L. Effect of chitosan and chitosan glutamate enhancing the dissolution properties of poorly water soluble drug nifedipin. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1998, 175, 75-84.
4. Ford J.L. The current status of solid dispersion. *Pharmaceutic Acta Helvetiate*, 1986, 61 (3), 69-88.
5. Löbenberg R., Amidon G.L. Modern Bioavailability, Bioequivalence and Biopharmaceutics Classification System; New Scientific Approaches to International Regulatory Standards. *European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics*, 2000, 50, 3-12.
6. Chiou W.L., Riegelman S. Pharmaceutical applications of solid dispersion system. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 1971, 60 (9), 1281-1301.
7. Fernandez M., Rodrigues I.C., Margarit M.V., Cerezo A. Characterization of solid dispersions of piroxicom.polyethylene glycol 4000. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1992, 84, 197-202.
8. Shokri J., Nokhodchi A., Dashbolagchi A., Hassan-Zadeh D., Ghafourian T., Barzegar Jalali M. The effect of surfactants on the skin penetration of diazepam. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 2001, 228, 99-107.
9. (PhD)
10. Ho H.O., Su H.L., Tsai T., Sheu M.T. The preparation and Characterization of solid dispersions on pellets using a fluidized-bed system. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1996, 139, 223-229.
11. Betageri G.V., Markarla K.R. Enhancement of dissolution of glyburide by solid dispersion and lyophilization techniques. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1995, 126, 155-160.
12. Perng ChY., Kearney A.S., Patel K, Palepu N.R., Zuber G. Investigation of formulation approaches to improve the dissolution of SB-210661, a poorly water soluble 5-Lipoxygenase inhibitor. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1998, 176, 31-38.
13. Jung J.R., Yoo S.D., Lee S.H., Kim K.H., Yoom D.S., Lee K.H. Enhanced solubility and dissolution rate of itraconazole by a solid dispersion technique. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1999, 187, 209-218. Available on Line From: www.elsevier.com/locate/promis
14. Sugimoto M., Okagaki T., Narisawa Sh., Kodia Y., Nakajima K. Improvement of dissolution characteristics and bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs by novel cogrinding method using water-soluble polymer. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1998, 160, 11-19.

-
15. Hirasawa N., Ishise S., Miyata H., Danjok. An attempt to stabilize nivaldipine solid dispersion by the use of ternary systems. *Drug Development Industrial Pharmaceutics*. 2003, 29 (9), 997-1004.
 16. Noyes A.A., Whitney W.R. The rate of solution of solid substances in their own solutions. *Journal American chemical society*, 1897, 19, 930-937.
 17. Vippagunta S.R., Maul K.A., Tallavajhala S., Grant DJW. Solid- State characterization of nifedipine solid dispersions. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 2002, 236, 111-123. Available on Line From: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijpharm
 18. Karavas E, Ktistis G., Xenakis A., Georgakis E. Miscibility behavior and formation mechanism of stabilized felodipin- polyvinylpyrrolidone amorphous solid dispersions. *Drug Development Industrial Pharmaceutics*, 2005, 31 (6), 473-489.
 19. Sjökvist E., Nyström Ch., Alden M., Caram-Lellah N. Physicochemical aspects of drug release. XIV. The effect of some ionic and non-ionic surfactants on properties of a sparingly soluble drug in solid dispersions. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1992, 79, 123-133.
 20. Mura P., Moyano J.R., Gonzalez-Rodriguez M.L., Rabasco-Alvarez A.M., Cirri M., Mastrelli F. Characterization and dissolution properties of ketoprofen in binary and ternary solid dispersion with polyethylene glycol and surfactants. *Drug Development Industrial Pharmaceutics*, 2005, 31 (45), 425-434.
 21. Joshi H.N., Tejwani R.W., Davidovich M., Sahasrabudhe V.P., Jemal M., Bathala M.S., Varia S.A., Serajudin A.T. Bioavailability enhancement of poorly water-soluble drug by solid dispersion in polyethylene glycol-polysorbate 80 mixture. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 2004, 269 (1), 251-258
 22. Rabasco A.M., Gines J.M., Fernandez-Arevalo M., Holgado M.A. Dissolution rate of diazepam from polyethylene glycol 6000 solid dispersion. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1991, 67, 201-205.
 23. Arias M.T., Gines J.M., Mayano J.R., Perez-Martinez G.I., Rabasco A.M. Influence of the preparation method of solid dispersion on their dissolution rate: study of triamterene-D-manitol systems. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 1995, 123, 25-31.
 24. The effect of sodium lauryl sulfate on the dissolution rate of diazepam solid dispersions prepared by co-grinding technique, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Journal of Tabriz Faculty of Pharmacy)*, vol 1, 2003, 75-86

Archive of SID