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Preparation of nitroglycerin beads using calcium alginate

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Objectives: The use of slow release formulations will reduce the number of doses per day that is administered by patients. This study reports formulation and dissolution performance of alginate and carboxy methylcellulose based sustained release beads of nitroglycerin. **Methods:** The beads were obtained by an emulsion/ionic cross-linking technique. Effects of polymer and ion concentration on the dissolution performance of drug were also evaluated. In vitro drug release from the beads was determined by means of USP dissolution apparatus I, using distilled water as a medium and HPLC analytical technique. To compare the dissolution profiles, several release models were tested such as Higuchi, zero order, first order, Weibull and Korsmeyer-Peppas. A model-independent dissolution efficiency (DE) at t8 was used as well. The similarity between two in vitro dissolution profiles was assessed by similarity factor (f2) as a pair-wise independent-model procedure. **Results:** Most of f2 values indicated the similarity between the dissolution profiles of the test and the reference product. The results obtained from fitting dissolution profiles to mathematical release models show that the rate constants (K) are significantly smaller in the case of formulations containing Al^{3+} with respect to formulations containing Ca^{2+} as cross-linker. When Al^{3+} was used as cross-linker the dissolution rate constant was remarkably smaller (slow release) when the Al^{3+} concentration was increased. **Conclusion:** Generally, it can be concluded that the cross-linking technique is a potential technique to prepare alginate beads containing liquid drug with slow release capability.

Keywords: bead, Nitroglycerin, Calcium alginate, ionic cross-link.

USP I

(HPLC)

Dissolution efficiency

 Al^{3+} Al^{3+}

(K)

 Al^{3+} Ca^{2+}

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(Beckman) HPLC
 (CALEVA) USP
 (Shimadzu)
 (Parsonic) Shimadzu /
 : ()
 :)
 ()
 : ()
)
 ()
 /
 (Solidifying in liquid)
 " "
 () ()
 /)
 ()
 :
 (- Dipharma)
 (- BDH)
) / (Fulka) (MERCK)
 (BFGoodrich) (DIACEL)
 (Dipharma)
 (KRKA) /
 :

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% /

(p > 0.05)

Dissolution Efficiency :

(Beckman) (HPLC)

(Spherisorb)ODS 4.6*15 cm

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$$DE = \frac{\int_0^T Y \times dt}{Y_{100} \times T} \times 100 \%$$

UV

(.)

DE . T

Y₁₀₀

Y

()

DE

DE

DE .

)

NaCMC 1.5%

ml	-	/ ml	/ g	/ g	/ ml	%	
ml	-	/ ml	/ g	/ g	/ ml	%	
ml	-	/ ml	/ g	/ g	/ ml		%
ml	-	/ ml	/ g	/ g	/ ml		%
	ml	/ ml	/ g	/ g	/ ml		%

% /
 % / : % / :
 % / : % / : % / :

()

Ca³⁺ Al³⁺ DE

DE

(Similarity Factor)

(R_j)

(T_j)

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

: F₂

: R_j

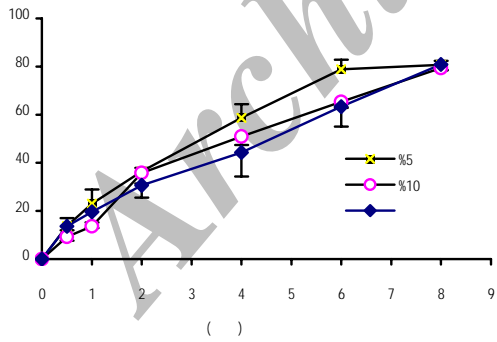
: W_j

()

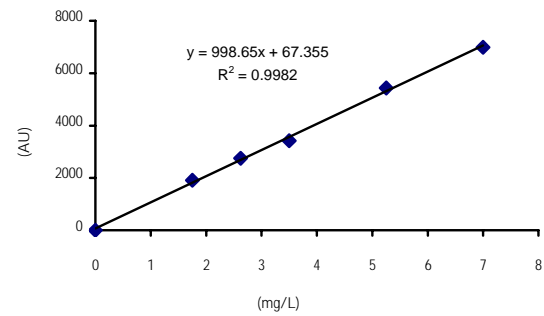
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: T_j

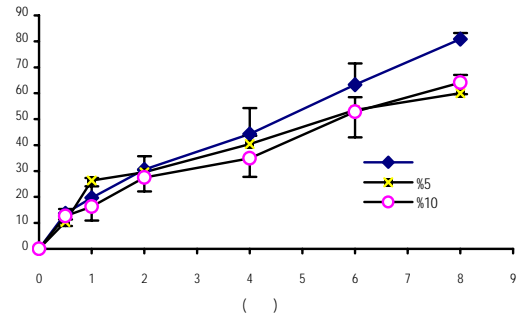
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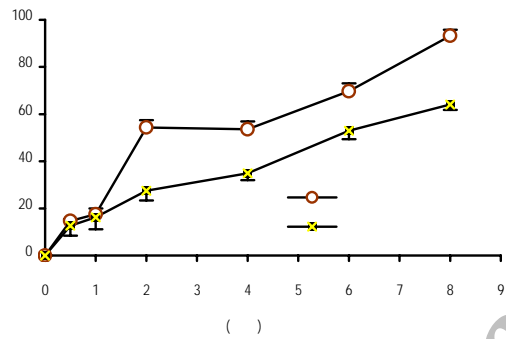


()
()
()



(NaCMC)

()



Al³⁺

()

Ca²⁺

Al³⁺

)

%

(

()

()

Ca²⁺

()

Al³⁺

()

()

()

(K)

Al³⁺

Al³⁺

Ca²⁺

()

	F ₁	F ₂	F ₃	F ₄	F ₅
K	/	/	/	/	/
RSQ	/	/	/	/	/
Error %	/	/	/	/	/
K	/	/	/	/	/
RSQ	/	/	/	/	/
Error %	/	/	/	/	/
b	/	/	/	/	/
K	/	/	/	/	/
RSQ	/	/	/	/	/
Error %	/	/	/	/	/
b	/	/	/	/	/
K	/	/	/	/	/
RSQ	/	/	/	/	/
Error %	/	/	/	/	/
K	/	/	/	/	/
RSQ	/	/	/	/	/
Error %	/	/	/	/	/

DE

DE

NaCMC

DE

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