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The effect of Al^{3+} on the propranolol hydrochloride release from polyanionic polymer matrices

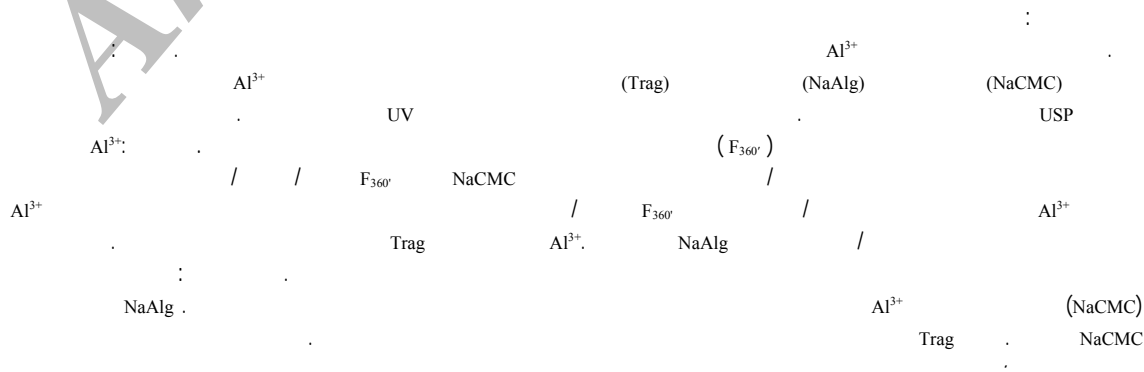
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Objectives: Sustaining propranolol hydrochloride (PLH) decreases its frequency of daily dosage, side effects and enhances patient compliance. In order to control the release of PLH the effect of Al^{3+} and type of anionic polymer on the drug release was studied. **Methods:** Matrices of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (NaCMC), sodium alginate (NaAlg) and tragacant (Trag) containing drug as well as different amounts of Al^{3+} were prepared and the drug release was measured in distilled water using USP I dissolution tester. Concentration of dissolved drug was assayed spectrophotometrically. The release of different matrices was compared with the aid of some model independent parameters e.g. $F_{360'}$ (drug fraction released in 360') and model dependent parameters. **Results:** Various amounts of Al^{3+} had different effects. In the range of 0-0.125 milli equivalent (meq) Al^{3+} in NaCMC matrices the $F_{360'}$ was reduced from 0.63 to 0.21 via in situ crosslinking between Al^{3+} and polymer and in the higher ranges e.g. 0.5 meq the release increased to 0.79 probably through disintegrating effect of Al^{3+} . A similar effect was seen for NaAlg matrices. Al^{3+} had very little influence on the release of Trag matrices. Analysis by kinetic models indicated complex mechanisms such as water penetration, diffusion, erosion, dissolution, cross linking and disintegration. **Conclusion:** With the choice of the most suitable anionic polymer (NaCMC) together with given amount of Al^{3+} the release of PLH from matrices can be controlled at any desired rate. Matrices of NaAlg were the next suitable formulations. However, Trag was not a suitable polymer because it did not produce appreciable cross linkage with Al^{3+} .

Key words: Propranolol hydrochloride, Anionic polymers, Aluminum cation, Crosslinking, Matrix, Release.



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()
 :
 () ()
 % -Tylopur CB- NaCMC
 mPa s
 (Clariant ()
 (BDH - NaAlg ()
 (Merck -Trag () ()
 (Merck
 (FMC-Avicel PH 101)
 : ()
 (Shimadzu UV-160)UV (Ca²⁺ Al³⁺)
 (Caleva) USP ()
 (Riken)

Beer /
 : () () ()
 C= 50.162A-0.069 R²=0.999 ()

A C
 ()
 (NaCMC)
 Al³⁺ Ca²⁺
 NaCMC Trag , NaAlg
 ()
 () (Al³⁺)

$$RE_{360'} = \frac{\int_0^{360'} F \cdot dt}{\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta F_i} \quad (1)$$

() USP ()

(PE)

$$F = k_H t^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

$$\ln F = \ln k_P + a \ln t \quad (3)$$

$$\ln[-\ln(1-f)] = b \ln k_W + b \ln t \quad (4)$$

$$PE = \frac{100}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{F_{i,calc} - F_{i,obs}}{F_{i,obs}} \right) \quad (5)$$

k_w, k_p, k_H, t F

b a .

$$F_{i,obs} - F_{i,calc}$$

n

$$0 < F \leq 0.6 \quad 0 < F < 1 \quad 0 < F \leq 1$$

()

Excel

(DE) (MDT)
(Mean release time MRT)

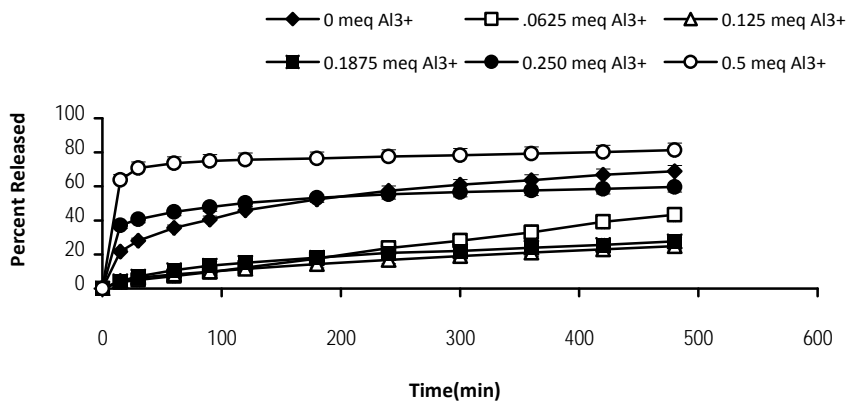
() (Release efficiency, RE)

($F_{360'}$)

RE MRT

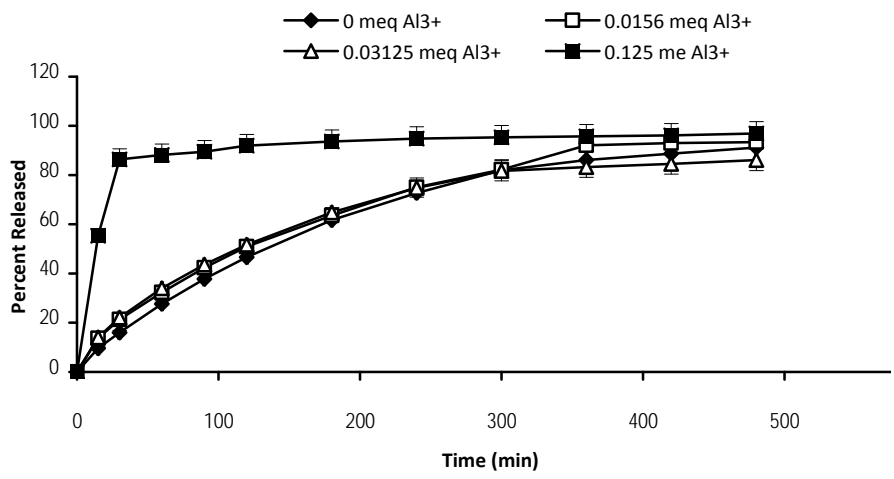
$$MRT = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_m \Delta F_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta F_i} \quad (6)$$

$$RE_{360'} = \frac{\int_0^{360'} F \cdot dt}{\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta F_i} \quad (7)$$

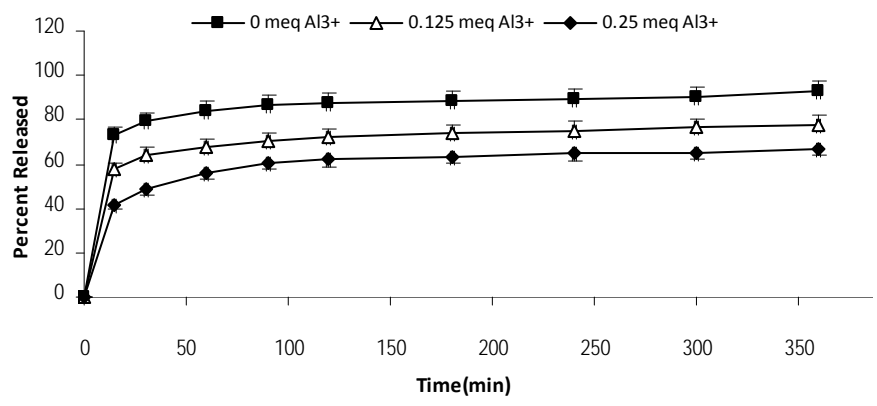


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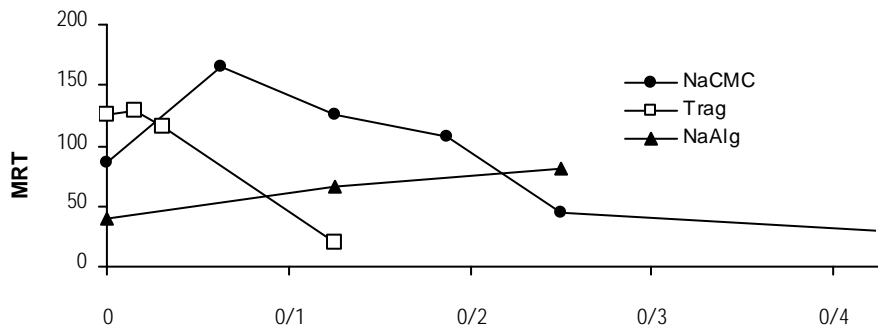
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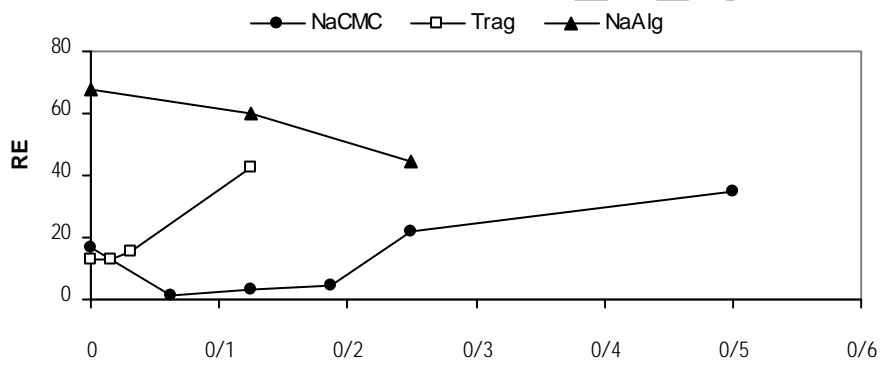
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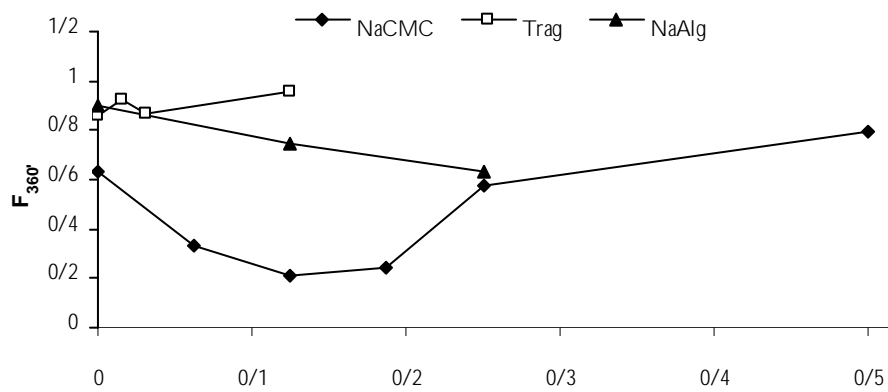
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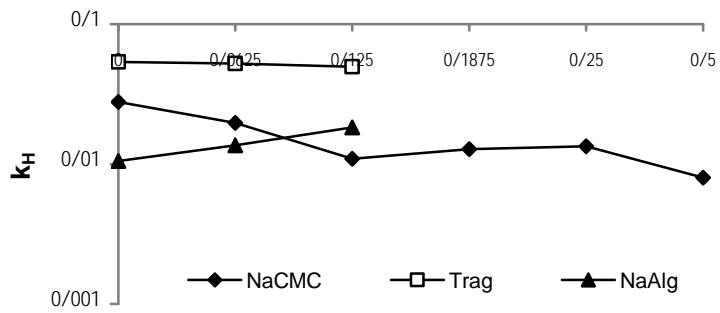
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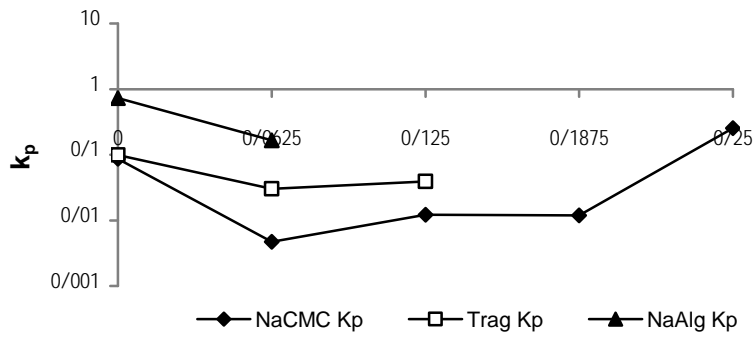
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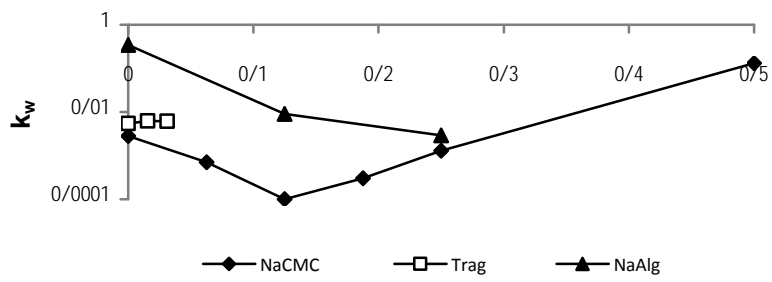
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()



()



()

() () ()

:

M10

:

(RE)

(MRT)

F₃₆₀

Al³⁺

:

(meq) Al ³⁺	(mg)	(%w/w)	(mg)	(mg)	(mg)	(mg)	(mg)	(mg)	
	/								M1
/	/		/						M2
/	/		/						M3
/	/		/						M4
/	/		/						M5
/	/		/						M6
	/								M7
/	/		/						M8
/	/		/						M9
/	/		/						M10
	/								M11
/	/		/						M12
/	/		/						M13

								*
I=-2.6455 PE=0.99	$k_w^{\infty}=0.0028$ $R^2=0.9986$	b=0.4507	I=-2.4505 PE=0.87	$kp^{\circ}=0.086$ $R^2=0.9990$	a=0.3456	I**=-0.1341 PE=3.41	$k_H=0.0278$ $R^2=0.9874$	M1
I=-5.5143 PE=10.69	$k_w=0.0007$ $R^2=0.9718$	b=0.7568	I=-5.3565 PE=9.48	$kp=0.004717$ $R^2=0.9780$	a=0.7040	I=-0.0686 PE=19.97	$k_H=0.0197$ $R^2=0.9640$	M2
I=-4.4742 PE=3.42	$k_w=0.0001$ $R^2=0.9941$	b=0.5076	I=-4.4073 PE=2.88	$kp=0.012188$ $R^2=0.9958$	a=0.4787	I=0.0003 PE=3.05	$k_H=0.0109$ $R^2=0.9969$	M3
I=-4.5197 PE=4.61	$k_w=0.0003$ $R^2=0.9895$	b=0.5591	I=-4.4369 PE=0.57	$kp=0.01183$ $R^2=0.9860$	a=0.5235	I=0.0051 PE=2.42	$k_H=0.0128$ $R^2=0.9887$	M4
I=-1.3182 PE=0.60	$k_w=0.0013$ $R^2=0.9980$	b=0.1994	I=-1.3758 PE=0.57	$kp=0.2526$ $R^2=0.9978$	a=0.1420	I=.339 PE=2.42	$k_H=0.0135$ $R^2=0.9642$	M5
I=-0.2433 PE=1.37	$k_w=0.1310$ $R^2=0.9331$	b=0.1197		***		I=0.6525 PE=2.23	$k_H=0.0080$ $R^2=0.7962$	M6
I=-4.9683 PE=3.39	$k_w=0.0054$ $R^2=0.9967$	b=0.9526	I=-4.3921 PE=1.06	$kp=0.01234$ $R^2=0.9996$	a=0.7564	I=-0.1232 PE=4.25	$k_H=0.0536$ $R^2=0.9958$	M7
I=-4.3940 PE=5.15	$k_w=0.0062$ $R^2=0.9851$	b=0.8653	I=-3.6761 PE=1.01	$kp=0.0253$ $R^2=0.9995$	a=0.6238	I=-0.0709 PE=1.56	$k_H=0.0523$ $R^2=0.9991$	M8
I=-4.1796 PE=2.85	$k_w=0.0061$ $R^2=0.9965$	b=0.8186	I=-3.6222 PE=1.26	$kp=0.0267$ $R^2=0.9993$	a=0.6180	I=-0.0408 PE=3.14	$k_H=0.0496$ $R^2=0.9954$	M9
I=-0.2023 PE=0.88	$k_w=0.3458$ $R^2=0.9758$	b=0.1905	I=-0.4630 PE=1.30	$kp=0.6294$ $R^2=0.9502$	a=0.0660	I=0.7367 PE=2.11	$k_H=0.0105$ $R^2=0.8524$	M11
I=-1.1826 PE=0.27	$k_w=0.0090$ $R^2=0.9980$	b=0.2512		***		I=0.4840 PE=1.18	$k_H=0.0136$ $R^2=0.9745$	M12
I=-2.0511 PE=1.61	$k_w=0.0029$ $R^2=0.9820$	b=0.3515	I=-1.9940 PE=1.17	$Kp=0.1361$ $R^2=0.9908$	a=0.2710	I=0.2931 PE=2,89	$k_H=0.0183$ $R^2=0.9481$	M13

M10

*

I**

$$e \quad k_p = e^{1 \diamond}$$

$$k_w = e^{(1/b) \infty}$$

(/) /

.(/)

/ M12 M6

(.)

/ /

()

mg /ml

()

()

NaCMC

()

/ AL³⁺

()

()

/ /

()

()

Al³⁺

NaCMC

/

NaCMC

Al³⁺

/

Al³⁺

NaCMC

NaAlg

/

(in situ)

/ /

F_{360'}

F_{360'} RE

MRT

Al³⁺

() F_{360'}

() NaCMC / meq Al³⁺

() RE () MRT

() Al³⁺

(RE MRT)

B

Al³⁺

() USP 29 (level B in vitro-in vivo correlation) () MRT

3+

NaCMC / Al

()

(a)

() M11,M9-M7,M4-M2

(RE) (MRT)

() / / a (0.45<a<0.89)

(360')

M12,M10,M6,M5 M1 a

(Non-reactive)

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