

\*

/ / : / / :

## Evaluation of various parameters on release of indomethacin from two-layered core osmotic pump

Shokri J.<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Alizadeh M.<sup>3</sup>, Hassanzadeh D.<sup>3</sup> and Motavalli F.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Drug Applied Research Center (DARC), Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. <sup>2</sup> Research Center of Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. <sup>3</sup> Faculty of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. <sup>4</sup> Kerman University of Medical Sciences,

Received: 2007/9/26, Accepted: 2008/1/1

**Objectives:** The novel drug delivery systems (NDDSs) have many advantages over traditional dosage forms such as longer duration, lower side effects, more uniformly blood concentrations and more patient compliance. Oral osmotic systems are NDDSs which can release their drug contents in long period of time (24h) with constant release rate. In this study we tried to formulate osmotic pump with two layered core and evaluate the effects of some parameters on the extent and kinetics of indomethacin release from it. **Methods:** Cellulose acetate was used as film former polymer in formulation of semipermeable membrane (SPM). Dip coating method was used for coating of the core tablets and a small orifice was drilled on one side of them by using standard microdrills. The drug release was tested by standard dissolution tester (paddle apparatus) and the drug concentration in the samples was measured by UV spectrophotometer. Various formulations were compared in terms of different parameter such as D10h (percent released within 10 hours), tL (lag time), Dev<sub>zero</sub> (deviation of the drug release from zero order kinetics) and RSQ<sub>zero</sub>. **Results:** The results showed that SPM thickness has the significant effects on D10h and tL. tL was increased and D10h was decreased by increasing SPM thickness from 90 to 190µm regularly. The best drug release kinetic was observed in 130µm SPM thickness. Increasing orifice diameter from 350 to 800µm improved D10h and tL but improvement in zero-order release kinetic of the drug was seen only to an optimum orifice diameter (700µm) also this parameter should be optimized in formulation. The results also showed a direct relationship between the amount of castor oil as lipophilic plasticizer and tL. D10h also decreased with increasing of castor oil in SPM formulation. Omitting of glycerine as hydrophilic plasticizer produced great enhancement in tL (46.7 in presence of 1.5% glycerin vs 207.8min for formulation without glycerine). **Conclusion:** with optimization of the main system parameters such as aperture diameter, SPM thickness, type and amounts of hydrophilic and lipophilic plasticizer, we can obtain suitable drug release (near zero order) from the osmotic system

**Keywords:** Osmotic pump, Formulation, Two layered core, Orifice diameter, Plasticizer, Indomethacine.

(NDDSs)

( )

UV

(II) USP

) tL (

) D<sub>10h</sub>

(

) Dev<sub>zero</sub> () RSQ<sub>zero</sub>D<sub>10h</sub>D<sub>10h</sub>D<sub>10h</sub>D<sub>10h</sub>D<sub>10h</sub>

\*Corresponding Author: Dr Javad Shokri, Assistant Professor,  
Faculty of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences,  
Tel: 0411-3376148; Fax:0411- 3344798;  
E-mail: Shokri.j@gmail.com

Sandwich

Push-Pull

(tablet in tablet) TNT

(Elementary Osmotic Pumps EOP)

( )

(Asymmetric Osmotic systems)

)

( )

(Controlled porosity osmotic pump)

(

( )

( )

pH

Alpress<sup>TM</sup>LP

Cardura<sup>®</sup> XL (doxazosin mesylate) (prazosin)

Covera-HS<sup>®</sup> Concerta<sup>®</sup> (methylphenidate HCl)

Ditropan XL<sup>®</sup> (oxybutynin chloride) (verapamil)

Efidac 24<sup>®</sup> DynaCirc CR<sup>®</sup> (isradipine)

( )

Glucotrol XL<sup>®</sup> (glipizide) (chlorpheniramine)

Push-Pull

( )

Push-Pull

Push-Pull

---

[ ]

:

[ ]

:

( )

Colorcon

Clariant

Fluka

:

Erweka Germany

Erweka Germany

Erweka Germany

:

:

F

( )

:

( )

(F1)

:

USP II

F F

( PH = /

F F

F F

/

/

F

/

UV

UV

(

) D<sub>10h</sub>

) t<sub>L</sub> (

) RSQ<sub>zero</sub>

) Dev<sub>zero</sub> (

(

( )

(SLS)

(Procardia XL) Pfizer



	( $\mu\text{m}$ )	( $\mu\text{m}$ )	( / )
F			/
F			/
F			/
F			/
F			/
F			/
F			/
F			/
F	/		/
F	/		/
F	/		/
F	/		/

:Devzero : RSQ) . :

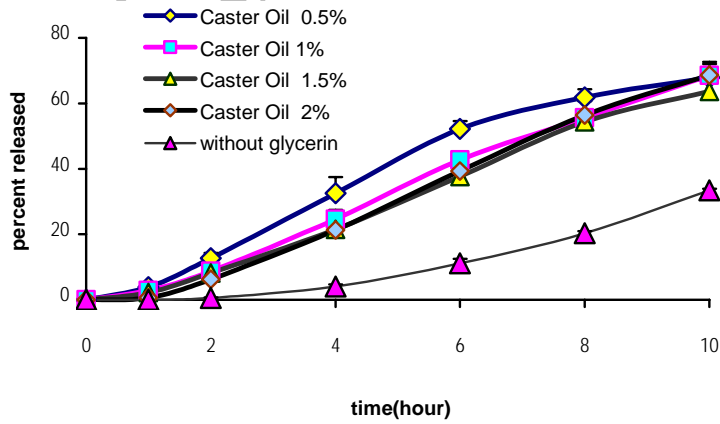
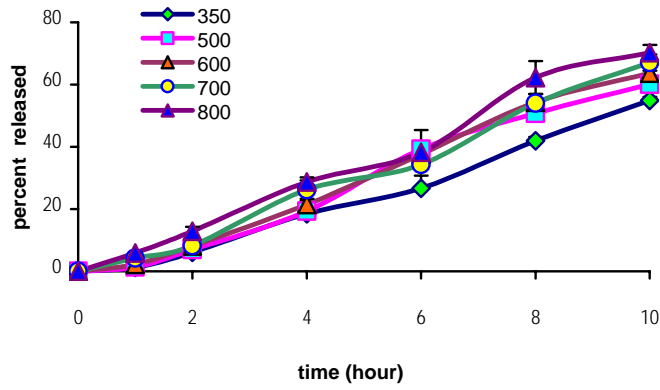
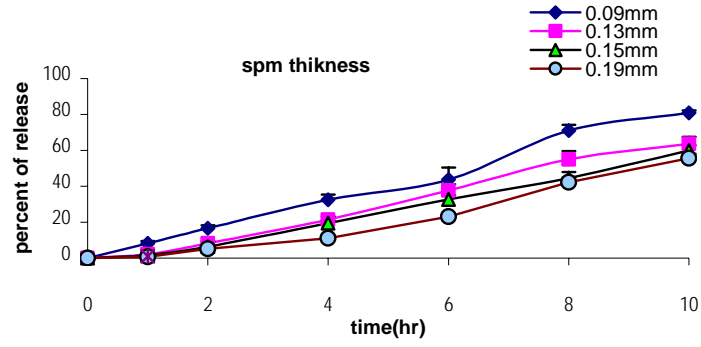
( )	( )	RSQ	Dev	D10h
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/

:Devzero : RSQ) . :

( )	( )	RSQ	Dev	D10h
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/

: Devzero : RSQ) . :

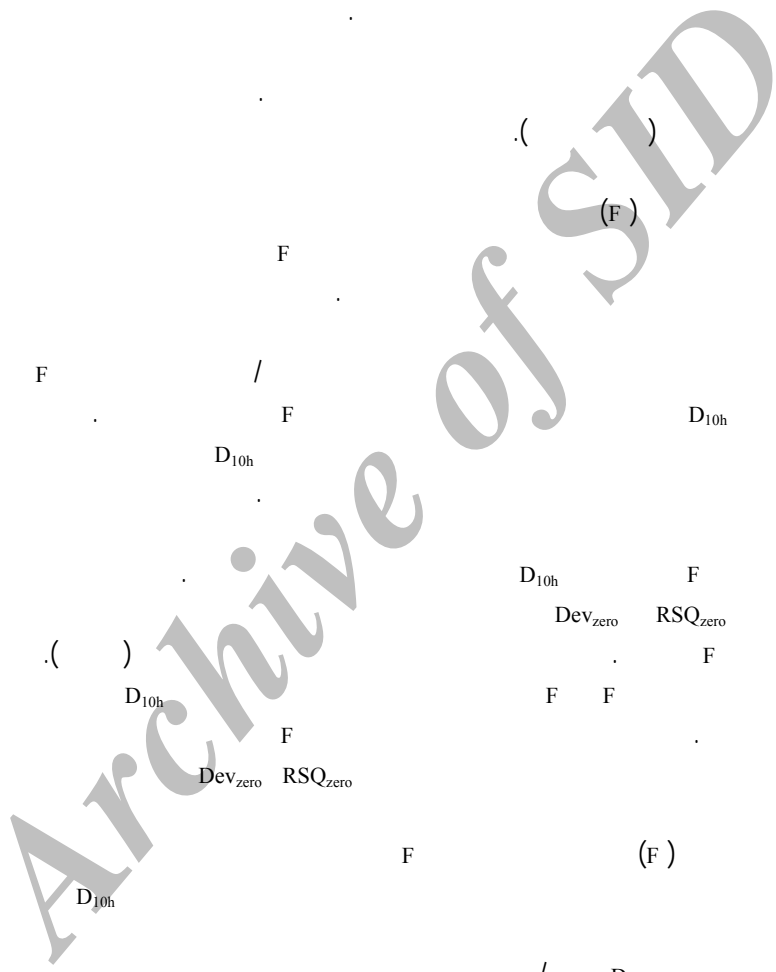
( )	( )	RSQ	D%	D10h
(F ) /	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F ) /	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/
(F )	/	/	/	/



% /

( )

F F . ( )  
 / / ( )  
 F (F) (F) (F)  
 F / F D<sub>10h</sub> D<sub>10h</sub>  
 ( ) D<sub>10h</sub>  
 D<sub>10h</sub> F  
 Dev<sub>zero</sub> RSQ<sub>zero</sub> F  
 F F  
 F Dev<sub>zero</sub> RSQ<sub>zero</sub>  
 F (F)  
 F D<sub>10h</sub> (F)  
 D<sub>10h</sub>  
 / D<sub>10h</sub> /  
 F F :  
 ) (





( )

( / )

( / ) F F F F /

/ / ( / /

( )

D<sub>10h</sub>

F F /

D<sub>10h</sub>

F F ( F )

(F )

RSQ

F F F F F

( )

( / ) ( )

( )

## 7- References:

- 1- Prabakaran, Paramjit Singh, Parijat Kanaujia, Suresh P. Vyas., Effect of hydrophilic polymers on the release of diltiazem hydrochloride from elementary osmotic pumps., International Journal of Pharmaceutics 259 (2003) 173–179
- 2- Thombre AG, Appel LE, Childlaw MB, Daugherty PD, Dumont F, Evans LAF, Sutton SC, Osmotic drug delivery using swellable-core technology, J Control Release.94 (2004), 25-89
- 3- Rajan K. Verma, Divi Murali Krishna, Sanjay Garg., Formulation aspects in the
- 4- development of osmotically controlled oral drug delivery systems (review article), Journal of Controlled Release 79 (2002) 7–27
- 5- Sapna N. Makhija, Pradeep R. Vavia, Controlled porosity osmotic pump-based controlled release systems of pseudoephedrine I. Cellulose acetate as a semipermeable membrane., Journal of Controlled Release 89 (2003) 5–18
- 6- Okimoto K, Miyake M, Ohnishi N, Rajewski RA, Stella VJ, Irie T, Uekama K.

- Design and evaluation of an osmotic pump tablet (OPT) for prednisolone, a poorly water soluble drug, using (SBE)<sub>7</sub>m-beta-CD. *Pharm Res.* 1998 Oct; 15(10):1562-8
- 7- Okimoto K, Rajewski RA, Stella VJ. Release of testosterone from an osmotic pump tablet utilizing (SBE)<sub>7</sub>m-beta-cyclodextrin as both a solubilizing and an osmotic pump agent. *J Control Release.* 1999 Mar 8;58(1):29-38.
  - 9- Okimoto K, Ohike A, Ibuki R, Aoki O, Ohnishi N, Roger A. Rajewski, Valentino J. Stella, Irie T and Uekama K., Factors affecting membrane-controlled drug release for an osmotic pump tablet (OPT) utilizing (SBE)<sub>7</sub>m-β-CD as both a solubilizer and osmotic agent., *Journal of Controlled Release*, Volume 60, Issues 2-3, 5 August 1999, Pages 311-319
  - 10- Mohammadi-Samani S, Adrangui M, Siah-Shadbad MR, Nokhodchi A. An approach to controlled-release dosage form of propranolol hydrochloride. *Drug Dev Ind Pharm.* 2000 Jan; 26(1):91-4.
  - 11- Wilding I.R., Hardy JG, Davis SS, Melia CD, Evans DF, Short AH, Sparrow RA, Yeh KC. Characterisation of the in vivo behaviour of a controlled-release formulation of levodopa (Sinemet CR). *Clin Neuropharmacol.* 1991 Aug; 14 (4):305-21.
  - 12- Wilding I.R., Davis SS, Hardy JG, Robertson CS, John VA, Powell ML, Leal M, Lloyd P, Walker SM. Relationship between systemic drug absorption and gastrointestinal transit after the simultaneous oral administration of carbamazepine as a controlled-release system and as a suspension of 15N-labelled drug to healthy volunteers. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 1991 Nov; 32(5):573-9.
  - 13- Short PM, Abbs ET, Rhodes CT(1970). Effect of nonionic surfactant on the transport of testosterone across a cellulose acetate membrane. *J. Pharm. And Biopharm. Sci.* pp. 50 , 995 , 998
  - 14- Sangalli ME, Grunchedi P, Maggi L, Conte V, Gazzaniga A (1991). Inter osmotic Device with central Hole for Constant drug release. *Eur. J. Pharm. And Biopharm.* 40(6), pp, 370-373
  - 15- Cinchon R, Janicki S (1991). Effect of polyoxy Ethylene Glycol (PEG) on properties of matrix of Transdermal Therapeutic system (TTS) with testosterone, *pharmazie*, 46, pp. 719-723.
  - 16- Aithal KN, Udupa N, Nalini K (1992). Comparative Study of various celluloses as matrix materials in Naf tablets, *Indian Drugs*, 22, pp. 287-290.
  - 17- Shokri J, Ahmadi p, Rashidi p, shahsavari m, Rajabi- siahboomi A, Nakhodchi A. Swellable elementary osmotic pump (SEOP): An effective device for delivery of poorly water soluble drugs, *European journal of Pharmaleutics & Biopharmaceutics*, IN PRESS (2007).
  - 18- Verma R.K, Garg S, Development and evaluation of osmotic controlled oral drug delivery system of glypizide. *Journal of Controlled Release*, 57 (2004), 513-525
  - 19- Liu L, Khang G, Rhee J.M, Lee H.B, Monolithic osmotic tablet system for nifedipine delivery. *Journal of Controlled Release*, 67 (2000), 309-322
  - 20- Liu L, Ku J, Khang G, Rhee J.M, Lee H.B, Nifedipine controlled delivery by sandwiched osmotic tablet system. *Journal of Controlled Release*, 68 (2000), 145-156
  - 21- Lu E-X, Jiang Z-Q, Zhang Q-Z, Jiang X-G. A water-insoluble drug monolithic osmotic tablet system utilizing gum Arabic as an osmotic, suspending and expanding agent. *Journal of Controlled Release*, 92 (2003), 375-382
  - 22- Verma R.K, Krishna D.M, Garg S. Formulation aspects in the development of osmotically controlled oral drug delivery systems. *Journal of Controlled Release*, 79 (2002), 7-27