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Review on Formulation and Development of Controlled Porosity Osmotic Tablet of Repaglinide

U.Priyanka

Abstract

The medication delivery method based on the porous osmotic pump provides good regulated release of the medicine for a whole day. The coating membrane of the porous osmotic pump comprises pore-forming water-soluble additives, which dissolve upon contact with water to generate a microporous structure in the coating itself. This system's porous osmotic pump supply is unaffected by a variety of physiological variables. This article summarizes the research on patents related to the controlled porous osmotic pump for medication delivery. This patent analysis contributes to our understanding of controlled porous osmotic pumps and their practical applications. The purpose of this study was to create a nanocrystal formulation of Repaglinide for use in the treatment of diabetes. High pressure homogenization was used for the formulation. Preliminary batches (T1 and T2) were used to test HPH pressure and cycle range. We retained the 500-1500 bar pressure range and the 5, 8, and 10 cycle range for further study.

Nanocrystal formulation variables such as polymer type, polymer concentration, number of cycles, and high-pressure hydrothermal (HPH) conditions were optimized using a Taguchi design. Particle size, zeta potential, and in vitro drug release were all measured to describe the formulations. The optimized formulation (NC 3) was chosen for further research; it had a particle size of 187 nm, a zeta potential of 29.4 mv, and a % drug release of 80.58%. Analysis of the data showed that several variables had statistically significant impacts on replies. The improved formulation has a PDI of 0.248, according to the analysis. The drug nanocrystals aggregated in the SEM, which may be related to the drying out phase. The presence of PEG 4000 may account for the minor shift in crystallinity seen by DSC. A three-month stability test was performed. It showed that the particle size and zeta potential had not changed much. Before this mixture may be used for commercial purposes, however, further research is required, especially in higher animals and humans.

INTRODUCTION

There has been a lot of research and development on new drug delivery systems (NDDS) in recent years.1Traditional medication delivery methods lack precise drug control.Preparing for a release is usually a good idea. Intestinal pH, gastrointestinal motility, and the presence of food may all influence the rate and extent of drug release from oral controlled release dosage forms.2concentration and efficient dispersal to the target area site. This kind of dosage schedule may cause plasma concentrations to fluctuate and be hard to anticipate, hence once-daily regulated dosing is preferred. in a cutting-edge fashion that maintains drug fixation within the therapeutic window and mitigates adverse effects. The controlled rate of drug release from the chances does not depend on the disintegration medium's pH or thermodynamics. Zero request energy is followed by ODDS medicine delivery. Osmotic drug delivery depends on a number of elements, including the osmotic weight of the active ingredients, their solubility, the size of the delivery aperture,

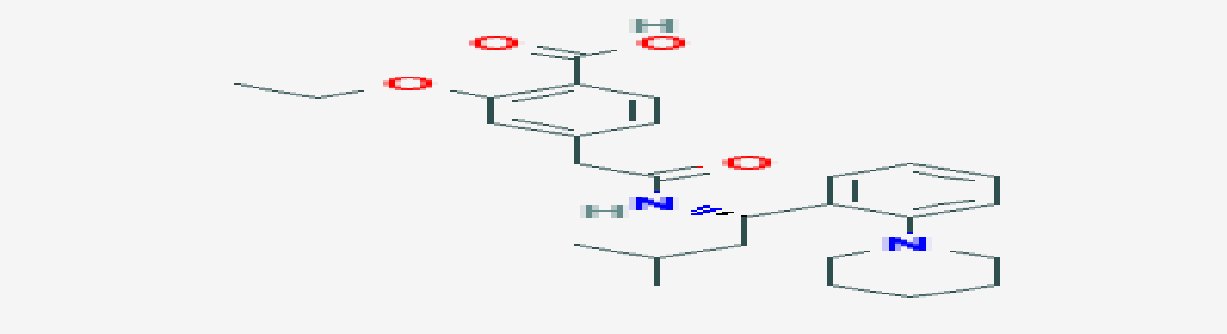
Department of Biological science , Kadapa

and the composition of the rate-regulating film. The medicine, osmogensexcipients such inactive chemicals, and a covering of semipermeable layer with water solvent added substances make up the core of the controlled porosity osmotic siphon (CPOP). When a CPOP water solvent contains additional chemicals, those compounds decompose whenever the solvent comes into contact with water, resulting in the in-situ delineation of a microporous film.Ingenious systems have been developed for obtaining regulated medicine release. It stands to reason that the controlled porosity osmotic tablet is one of the most effective methods for developing a dose-controlled delivery system.Drug release mechanism:The covering dissolves after coming into contact with water, releasing the water-solvent-added compounds and leading to the in situ formation of a microporous layer, as shown in Figure1. These microscopic pores are the delivery system for the drugs.Types of Drugs:Repaglinide:In the management of non-insulin dependent diabetic mellitus (NIDDM), repaglinides is an oral antihyperglycemic operator. Short-acting insulin secretagogues like this one belong to the meglitinide family and stimulate pancreatic -cells to release insulin.

The osmotic drug delivery system, 3, 4, is one practical technique with the potential to solve the aforementioned drawbacks, since medications may be administered in a regulated pattern over a lengthy period of time via the process of osmosis.

Compressed tablet cores covered with semipermeable membranes that have an aperture drilled into them by laser or mechanical techniques make up the bulk of the osmotic drug delivery devices designed for oral administration.5Tablets with a membrane of regulated porosity have been developed, which eliminates the requirement for laborious laser drilling. In order to release the medication solution via the holes in the membrane, the membrane is made of a leachable material that dissolves in water. Drugs with moderate to poor solubility have difficulty being delivered osmotically because of the low permeability of the thick coatings.6, 7 Widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe pain, repaglinide is a non-steroidal drug with potent analgesic and mild anti-inflammatory action. Ketorolac has a biological half-life of 4-6 hours, therefore it must be administered often to sustain the therapeutic effect despite its high oral bioavailability and extremely low hepatic first-pass elimination. Ketorolac in its current dosing forms has been linked to gastrointestinal ulcers and abrupt renal failure in long-term users.8The goal of this study is to develop a simplified controlled porosity osmotic system for ketorolac and to create a sustained release tablet dosage, both of which will increase patient compliance by decreasing their dosing frequency; 9 this will also do away with the need for costly and time-consuming laser drilling while keeping the therapeutic concentration constant.Quick delivery of medicine is provided by the conventional drug delivery system, but this does not provide the pharmaceutical release to be controlled and does not maintain strong focus at the target location for an extended length of time. So, developments in various controlled medicine transport framework are being made to avoid the flaws. One such technology, the Osmotic Drug Delivery technology (ODDS), transports drugs in predetermined doses based on their osmotic weight.Molecular Fomula: C27H36N2O4 Molecular Weight: 452.6 g/mol Melting point: 130-131 oCalf life: 1 hourMechanism of action:Repaglinide brings down the blood glucose by animating the arrival of insulin from the beta islet cells of the pancreas. It accomplishes this by shutting ATP-subordinate potassium diverts in the film of the beta cells. This depolarizes the beta cells, Opening the beta cells calcium channels and the subsequent

calcium inundation incites insulin secretion.MethodsProcurement of drug and excipients Repaglinide isC onsulfonylurea; oral hypoglycemic agent used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus and was the first of the meglitinide analogsMarketed.It stimulates insulin secretion and is intended for administration before meals in order to improve early phase meal-induced insulin secretion, the loss of which is widely acknowledged as an important event in the natural history of type 2 diabetes mellitus. When taken before meals, it induces a rapid insulin response to the meal. Due to the drug's short half-life, there is a lower risk of hypoglycaemia if a patient misses a meal compared to the sulfonylureas. Its action on the beta-cell also appears to be glucose-dependent, and it does not stimulate insulin secretion in the absence ofglucoseThereducedrisk of hypoglycemia and consequent more flexible eating patterns may offer important therapeutic advantages. Repaglinide may be used alone or in combination with metformin or the glitazones that increase the action of insulin.10



Characterization of drug and excipients. Solubility StuDAn appropriate amount of Repaglinide was dissolved in a beaker by continuously adding the suitable solvents. The solvents screening was conducted in water, methanol, chloroform, and acetone. The solvents were added in a pipette in aliquots of 0.2 mL applying magnetic stirring until complete dissolution of drug. The solubility was calculated in mg/mL. Once an approximate solubility was found, the saturation solubility was determined, after which the mixture was stirred on a magnetic stirrer at 80 rpm for 24 hr and thenfiltered, and the content of dissolved drug was analyzedspectrophotometrically at 243 nm.

Production of Nanocrystal Formulations Nanocrystal formulations were prepared by high pressure homogenization. The optimum combination of four independent variables, such as type of polymer% polymer concentration, number of cycles, and pressure of HPH, were at three levels by Taguchi orthogonal experimental design to achieve optimum particle size, zeta potential, and in vitro drug release.High Pressure Homogenization Method Repaglinide loaded nanocrystal was prepared by high pressure homogenization method. Stabilizer was dissolved in 50 mL of distilled water to obtain aqueous surfactant solution and drug is separately dissolved in acetone. Then, drug solution is added into aqueous surfactant solution under high speed homogenizer at 10,000 rpm for 15 min. to obtain coarse suspension. Then, this coarse suspension was subjected to high pressure homogenizer at varying pressures and cycles. Samples were withdrawn after the size reduction step for size distributio Then,hisnanocrystal dispersion lyophilized to obtain the nanocrystal.11Evaluation of Osmotic tabletDrug Excipients Compatibility StudyFTIR spectroscopy

was carried out to further elucidate the interaction With Repaglinide polymer. Repaglinide and polymers were mixed with KBr and pressed (1 tone) into the pellets to carry out spectra by applying sufficient pressure with precaution to avoid moisture.12 Measurement of Particle Size

Particle Size and size distribution of the particles in the formulation were determined with a zetasizernanoseries ZS. The sample for particle size analysis was added to a small dispersion unit called a cuvette. Average values were calculated from three batches of each sample. The diameters reported were calculated using volume distribution.13Zeta PotentialZeta potential of the formulation was determined with a zetasizernanoseries ZS. The sample for particle size analysis was added to the small dispersion unit called a cuvette. Average values were calculated from three batches of each sample.14In Vitro Drug ReleaseDialysis bag diffusion technique was used to study in vitro release of drug from the prepared nanocrystal formulation. The 5 mL of formulation was placed in the dialysis bag HiMedia, molecular weight cut off 110 Dalton, sealed, and immersed into a 250 mL beaker containing 200 mL of the release media 0.1 N HCl which was maintained at °C (stirred at 500 rpm) on magnetic stirrer (Remi instruments, India). Aliquots of 5 mL were withdrawn at predetermined time intervals (5, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 150, and 180 min) andimmediately restored with the same volume of fresh media maintained at the same temperature. The drug was analyzedspectrophotometrically using 0.1 N HCl as a blank.15Polydispersity IndexPDI analysis of the formulation were determined with a zetasizernanoseries ZS. The samples for PDI analysis were added to the small sample dispersion unit called as a cuvette. Average values were calculated from three batches of each sample.16Scanning Electron icroscopScanning electron microscopy was used to check the morphological evaluation of drug nanocrystals. For SEM, the sample were glued and mounted on metal sample plate. The sample plate was gold plated with sputter coater using electrical potential of 2 kv at 25 mv for 10 min. The samples were examined under scanning electron microscope.12Stability Study of the FormulationThe stability study of the formulation was carried out using three different temperature conditions according to ICH stability guideline Q1A R2: 5°C± 3°C (refrigerator), 30°C ± 2°C/65% ± 5% RH (Ambient conditions), and 40°C ± 2°C/75% ± 5% RH (Stability Chamber). The nanocrystal formulation was stored in sealed vials and physical stability of the nanocrystal formulation was evaluated after 3 months. The particle size and zeta potential were measured by the Malvern Zetasizer.12Angle of repose θThe angle of repose was determined bythe funnel method. The accurately weighed powder blendwas taken in a funnel. The height of the funnel was adjustedin such a way that the tip of the funnel just touched the apexof the heap of the powder blend. The blends were allowed toflow freely onto the surface. The diameter of thepowder cone was measured. Angle of repose is calculatedusing the following equation:tan θ=h/r (1)θ=tan-1(h/r) (2)Where θ is the angle of repose, h is the height of heap in cmand r is the radius of the circular support (cone) in cm.Bulk density (eb)Bulk density is determined by pouring thegranules into a graduated cylinder of bulk density apparatus(Sisco, India). The bulk volume (Vb) and mass (m) of thegranules is determined. The bulk density is calculated byusing the following formula. Eb = m / vbThicknessThe thickness of individual tablets is measured byusing verniercaliperMitutoyo Corp., Japan) which gives theaccurate measurement of thickness in mm. The limit of thethickness deviation of each tablet is ± 5%.Measurement of coat thicknessAfter dissolution the filmwas isolated from the tablets and dried at 40°C for 1 hr.Thickness was measured by using electronic

digital calipers(Mitutoyo Corp., Japan) and mean values were taken.HardnessThe hardness of tablets can be determined byusing Monsanto hardness tester (Sisco, India) and measuredin terms of kg/cm2.FriabilityFriability of tablets was performed in a Rochefriabilator (Sisco, India). Twenty tablets of known weight (W0)were de-dusted in plastic chamber of friabilator for a fixedtime of 25 rpm for 4 minutes and weighed again of weight(W). The percentage of friability was calculated using thefollowing equation.% Friability = F = (1 - W) x 100W0Where, W0 and W are the weight of the tablets before andafter the test respectively.17Effect of pHIn order to study the effect of pH of release medium inthe drug release of optimized formulation, the in vitro releasestudy was carried The solubility and bioavailability of repaglinide are quite low. It was originally believed that nanocrystal formulation would be able to achieve the necessary distribution, despite the disadvantages of traditional dosage forms. The primary purpose of this research was to create a nanocrystal formulation for Repaglinide that could efficiently transport the medicine for the treatment of diabetes. Repaglinide nanocrystal formulation will provide the necessary medication release when taken orally. Nanocrystal formulations of Repaglinide were created utilizing a high pressure homogenization process and a Taguchi experimental strategy to accomplish this goal. Particle size, zeta potential, and in vitro drug release were examined as a function of formulation factors such polymer type, polymer concentration, number of cycles, and high pressure homogenization pressure. Batch NC 3 underwent optimization, and its particle size, zeta potential, and Polydispersity Index all met the specifications. The results showed that the particles had a size of nm, a zeta potential of mv, and a PDI of. Images captured by a scanning electron microscope (SEM) reveal nanocrystalline drug particles in the lyophilized formulation. DSC thermograms, which reveal a nearly similar sharp melting point peak, suggest that the formulation has undergone a modest physical change in crystalline form, perhaps as a result of the addition of PEG 4000. Finally, a three-month stability study was conducted under three different settings. The zeta potential and particle size of the final formulation were also analyzed. After 3 months, particle size and zeta potential were measured in the optimal formulation under three distinct circumstances. The formulation is stable, as measured by the lack of fluctuation in particle size and zeta potential.

Conculsion

This research was an effort to create nanocrystals of the low-bioavailability, low-water-solubility medication Repaglinide. The goal was to enhance medicine solubility and adherence in patients. Repaglinide nanocrystals, characterized by their diminutive size, may be efficiently manufactured using high-pressure homogenization. The in vitro drug release of Repaglinide was improved by the nanosizing strategy. The drug repaglinide successfully entrapped within the polymer with high efficiency. Thus, nanocrystal approach maybe a promising carrier for Repaglinide and other class II drugs.

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