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Characterisation of a novel, multifunctional, co-processed excipient and its effect on release profile of paracetamol from tablets prepared by direct compression



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ABSTRACT

Objective: To characterise a novel multifunctional pharmaceutical excipient and investigate its effect on paracetamol release from tablets prepared by direct compression.**Methods:** The excipient was prepared by co-processing gelatinized maize starch with sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and microcrystalline cellulose in a ratio of 2:1:1, dried and pulverized into powder. The excipient formulated was characterized using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and differential scanning calorimetry. The excipient was used to prepare batches of tablets by direct compression with drug-excipient ratios of 1:1, 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4. Parameters evaluated on tablets include crushing strength, friability and *in vitro* dissolution studies.**Results:** Differential scanning calorimetry analysis revealed a crystalline excipient while Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy showed no interaction between the excipient and paracetamol. Tablets from all the batches gave average crushing strength values between 3.47 and 4.88 kp. The 1:1 and 1:2 tablet batches were comparable to each other while 1:3 and 1:4 were also comparable to one another in their dissolution profiles. The dissolution parameters of the 1:4 batch was faster with $-m_{\infty}$ (90.5%), $t_{50\%}$ (3.5 min), $t_{70\%}$ (11.6 min) while that of ratio 1:1 was the least with $-m_{\infty}$ (48.6%), $m_{5\min}$ (23.8%). Their release kinetics followed a Korsmeyer–Peppas model with a super case-II transport mechanism.**Conclusions:** The drug-excipient ratios of 1:3 and 1:4 gave pharmaceutically acceptable tablets that met the British Pharmacopoeia specifications. The $t_{50\%}$ value of the 1:4 batch of tablets may find its usefulness in formulating drugs for which a fast onset of action is desired.

1. Introduction

The science of drug formulation dates as far back as antiquity, first in the apothecaries and now in modern times, in pharmaceutical industries, compounding pharmacies and research and development laboratories. The aim has always been to formulate a drug product that is acceptable, stable, easy to administer, efficacious, cheap and easy to formulate and that will deliver drug in a desirable manner [1]. In this bid for easier and cheaper methods of formulation, the pharmaceutical scientist is

always on the lookout for newer methods and ingredients or excipients that will give a better result. It is important that these newer formulation components do not alter the desired features of the formulation *e.g.* drug release profile, bioavailability, clinical effectiveness, *etc* [2].

In the formulation of tablets, the drug and ingredients will need to undergo granulation process to convert them into a state that can be readily compressed into acceptable tablets. However, direct compression (DC) method of tablet manufacture can be used if these formulation components have the necessary degree of fluidity and compressibility [3].

A key component in the DC process is the excipients. They must not only possess those properties which are necessary for satisfactory tablet formulation but retain them when mixed together especially with the active ingredients [4]. Excipients provide a wide variety of functionalities such as better

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processibility of different active pharmaceutical ingredients into dosage forms, better tablet binding, better tablet disintegration and better active pharmaceutical ingredients bioavailability [5].

The search and development of excipients with better and improved physico-mechanical properties is gaining more attention with the formulation pharmacist and the pharmaceutical companies who are always looking for ways to improve their drug product [6]. No single excipient possesses all the desired physico-mechanical properties for the development of a robust drug delivery system. Hence, there is the need to have excipients with multiple characteristics built into them such as better flow, low/no moisture sensitivity, superior compressibility and rapid disintegration ability [7].

The aim of this research work was to formulate and characterize a novel pharmaceutical excipient using the simple method of co-processing and to determine its effect on release profile of paracetamol from tablets.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials

Maize starch British Pharmacopoeia (BP), microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose were gifts from Edo Pharmaceuticals, Edo State, Nigeria, α -lactose monohydrate was obtained from Fluka Chemical Corp., Milwaukee, USA, and paracetamol powder was purchased from Nomagbon Pharmaceuticals, Edo State, Nigeria. All other reagents used were of analytical grade and water was double distilled.

2.2. Excipient preparation

The preparation of the excipient has been previously reported [8]. Six grams of maize starch BP was weighed and dispersed in distilled water at 32 °C, to make a 10 mL slurry in a 500 mL beaker. The slurry was well stirred to ensure that all the powder was properly wetted. Freshly boiled water at 100 °C was then added to the slurry to reach the 200 mL mark and stirred properly till a gel of uniform consistency was formed. Sodium carboxyl methylcellulose (2 g) powder was then dispersed in the gel, in little quantities at a time (to prevent lump formation) and stirred continuously until an even mixture was produced. Then, a mixture containing 2 g of MCC in 5 mL of distilled water was added and stirred until a smooth suspension of all three substances was obtained. The suspension was then transferred into a transparent heat resistant plastic container, spread thinly and dried in the hot air oven at 60 °C for 48 h. The resulting flakes were pulverized using a dry kitchen blender (Phillips, Switzerland) and stored in an air tight container over silica gel until use. The excipient so prepared was termed "Excipient X".

2.3. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) characterization

DSC analysis was carried out using the Netzsch DSC 204 F1 Phoenix apparatus (Netzsch-Geratebau GmbH, Selb, Germany). Four milligrams of the sample was weighed into aluminium pans. The seals were pierced and calibration of the calorimeter was done with indium and the purge gas was nitrogen. Heating

of the sample was carried out at the rate of 10 °C per min from 30 to 350 °C under nitrogen at a flow rate of 70 mL/min. The analysis was carried out on paracetamol, maize starch BP, sodium carboxyl methylcellulose, MCC and the tablet granules containing Excipient X.

2.4. Fourier transform infra-red (FTIR) characterization

The FTIR analysis of the samples was carried out using Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (Spectrum BX, Perkin Elmer, Beaconsfield, Bucks, England). The potassium bromide pellet method was used; paracetamol powder, components of Excipient X and the tablet granules were scanned at a range of 4000–1000 cm^{-1} .

2.5. Tablet formulation

Paracetamol tablets were prepared by DC using the formula in Table 1. The different batches of the tablets containing drug-Excipient X ratios of 1:1, 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4 were prepared by weighing the appropriate quantities of paracetamol powder and Excipient X into a mixer and dry mixed for 5 min. Maize starch and lactose were added as disintegrant and filler respectively and the mixer operated for 5 min. The powder mix was compressed into tablets using a single punch tableting machine (F3, Manesty Machine Ltd., Liverpool, UK) at compression pressure of 32 kN. The die volume was adjusted to compress tablets of uniform weight by using powders weighing 650 mg. The tablets made were then kept in air tight containers and stored in a desiccator until evaluation.

2.6. Tablet crushing strength

The crushing strength (hardness) of ten tablets per batch was determined by diametral compression using a motorized hardness tester (Campbell Electronics, Model HT-30/50, Mumbai, India). The mean hardness \pm standard deviations were calculated.

2.7. Friability test

The weight of ten tablets was determined on an electronic balance (Ohaus Corporation, USA). The tablets were then placed in the drum of a Friabilator (ERWEKA GmbH, Heusenstamm, Germany) revolving at 25 r/min which exposed the tablets to rolling and repeated shock resulting from free fall within the apparatus. After 4 min, the tablets were brought out, de-dusted and reweighed. The weight was then recorded and friability calculated as percentage loss in weight.

Table 1

Formula of prepared paracetamol tablets.

Ingredients	Quantity (mg/tablet)			
	1:1	1:2	1:3	1:4
Paracetamol	100	100	100	100
Excipient X	100	200	300	400
Maize starch	100	100	100	100
Lactose	350	250	150	50
Total	650	650	650	650

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