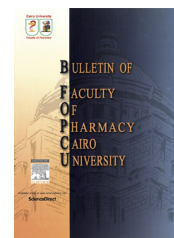




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REVIEW ARTICLE

A review on controlled porosity osmotic pump tablets and its evaluation



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Abstract Conventional drug delivery system provides an immediate release of drug which does not control the release of the drug and does not maintain effective concentration at target site for a longer period of time. Hence to avoid the shortcomings there is development of various controlled drug delivery systems. Among these osmotic drug delivery system (ODDS) utilizes the principle of osmotic pressure and delivers drug dose in an optimized manner to maintain drug concentration within the therapeutic window and minimizes toxic effects. ODDS releases drug at a controlled rate that is independent of the pH and thermodynamics of dissolution medium. The release of drug from ODDS follows zero order kinetics. The release of drug from osmotic system depends upon various formulation factors such as solubility, osmotic pressure of the core components, size of the delivery orifice and nature of the rate controlling membrane. Controlled porosity osmotic pump (CPOP) contains drug, osmogens, excipients in core and a coating of semipermeable membrane with water soluble additives. In CPOP water soluble additives dissolve after coming in contact with water, resulting in an in situ formation of a microporous membrane. The present study gives an idea about osmosis, CPOP, components of CPOP and its evaluation.

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Contents

1.	Introduction	196
2.	Osmotic drug delivery devices.	197
2.1.	Implantable osmotic pump	197
2.2.	Oral osmotic pump	197
2.3.	Specific types	198
3.	Controlled porosity osmotic pump (CPOP)	198
4.	Advantages of controlled porosity osmotic pump tablets ^{33,35}	198
5.	Disadvantages of controlled porosity osmotic pump tablets ³⁵	198
6.	Drug release mechanism.	198
7.	Basic components of controlled porous osmotic pump tablets	199
7.1.	Drugs	199
7.2.	Osmotic components/osmogents.	199
7.2.1.	Classification of osmogents ⁴³	199
7.3.	Semipermeable membrane (SPM)	199
7.3.1.	Ideal property of semi permeable membrane ⁴⁸	200
7.4.	Coating solvents	200
7.5.	Emulsifying agents	200
7.6.	Flux regulating agents	200
7.7.	Wicking agents	200
7.8.	Plasticizers	200
7.9.	Pore forming agents	200
7.10.	Barrier layer formers.	200
8.	Specifications of controlled porosity osmotic pump	200
9.	Compatibility studies	200
9.1.	Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR)	200
9.2.	Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)	201
10.	Evaluation of osmotic pump tablets	201
10.1.	Precompression parameters of osmotic pump tablets	201
10.1.1.	Angle of repose (θ)	201
10.1.2.	Bulk density (e_b)	201
10.1.3.	Tapped density (e_t)	201
10.1.4.	Compressibility index (Carr's index)	201
10.1.5.	Hausner's ratio.	202
10.2.	Postcompression parameters of osmotic pump tablets.	202
10.2.1.	Thickness.	202
10.2.2.	Hardness	202
10.2.3.	Friability	202
10.2.4.	Weight variation.	202
10.2.5.	Disintegration test	202
10.2.6.	Uniformity of drug content test	203
10.2.7.	In vitro dissolution studies	203
10.2.8.	Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)	203
11.	Patents on controlled porosity osmotic pump tablets	203
12.	Conclusion	203
13.	Conflict of interest	203
	References.	203

1. Introduction

Oral route¹ is a convenient route for the administration of various drugs because of low cost and ease of administration to the patients. But conventional drug delivery system does not control the release of drug and provides immediate release of drug. The rate and extent of drug absorption from conventional formulations change significantly depending on factors such as physicochemical properties of the drug, presence of excipients, physiological factors such as presence or absence

of food, pH of gastrointestinal (GI) tract, GI motility² and so on. To overcome these shortcomings researchers have focused on the development of novel drug delivery system³ (NDDS). Among various designs of NDDS available in the market per oral controlled release system provides improved patient compliance, convenience and reduction in fluctuation in a steady state plasma level.⁵ In Controlled drug delivery system (CDDS) there is a maximum utilization of drug optimizing reduction in total amount of dose and delivers short biological half life of drugs.⁴ CDDS offers temporal and spatial control

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