



## Original research article

## Comparative analysis of mechanical and dissolution properties of single- and multicomponent folic acid supplements



Jelena Đuriš<sup>a,\*</sup>, Bojan Čalija<sup>a</sup>, Bojana Vidović<sup>b</sup>, Vladimir Dobričić<sup>c</sup>, Jela Milić<sup>a</sup>,  
Svetlana Ibrić<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Pharmaceutical Technology and Cosmetology, University of Belgrade—Faculty of Pharmacy, Vojvode Stepe 450, 11221 Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>b</sup> Department of Bromatology, University of Belgrade—Faculty of Pharmacy, Vojvode Stepe 450, 11221 Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>c</sup> Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Belgrade—Faculty of Pharmacy, Vojvode Stepe 450, 11221 Belgrade, Serbia

## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received 11 August 2016

Received in revised form 8 March 2017

Accepted 14 March 2017

Available online 18 March 2017

## Chemical compound studied in this article:

Folic acid (PubChem CID: 6037)

## Keywords:

Folic acid

Dietary supplements

Composition

Dissolution

Disintegration

Hardness

Dosage forms

Food analysis

Food composition

## ABSTRACT

Previous reports revealed several concerns related to the quality of marketed folic acid dietary supplements with potential influence on their efficacy, such as underdosages of the folic acid content, complexity of composition and the failure to meet the disintegration and/or dissolution requirements.

This study was aimed to compare various marketed folic acid supplements, formulated as single- or multicomponent products, by testing their weight variation, friability, hardness, disintegration and dissolution properties according to the compendial requirements; accompanied with the investigation of influence of composition on the dosage form properties.

The obtained results revealed significant differences in mechanical and dissolution properties between the tested supplements, especially between the single- and multicomponent products, where most of the multicomponent products failed to meet the compendial requirements for either dissolution or disintegration. These findings indicate the need for harmonized and strict regulatory requirements for the quality of multicomponent dietary supplements.

© 2017 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

## 1. Introduction

Folic acid is a synthetic form of vitamin B9 used in dietary supplements and processed food. Intake of folic acid during pregnancy significantly reduces the risk of *spina bifida* or other neural tube defects (Milunsky et al., 1989). At least 85% of folic acid is estimated to be bioavailable from processed food or dietary supplements, whereas only about 50% of folate naturally present in food is bioavailable (Dietary Supplement Fact Sheet, 2016). Women of populations in which adverse pregnancy outcomes are prevalent often consume diets low in vitamins and minerals, including folate (Scholl and Johnson, 2000). Folic acid is available in multivitamins and prenatal vitamins, in supplements containing other B-complex vitamins and/or minerals, and as a single supplement (with the folic acid content ranging from 200 to 600 µg, and most frequently being 400 µg) (Dietary Supplement Fact Sheet, 2016). These

products come in the common solid dosage forms, such as tablets and capsules.

Requirements for quality of dietary supplements are still not harmonized worldwide, making it possible to have products on the market which do not contain sufficient amounts of the active ingredient(s) or those active ingredient(s) are not released appropriately from the dosage form, with the possible absence of the expected outcome. Quality control for multivitamin and multimineral dietary supplements may include determination of sources and contents of formulated vitamins and minerals, as well as testing of properties related to the dosage form, such as hardness, friability, disintegration, dissolution, etc. United States Pharmacopoeia (USP 39–NF 34) has included chapters (2040) and (2091) on testing of disintegration and dissolution, and weight variation of dietary supplements, respectively (USP 39–NF 34, 2016). Since dietary supplements are formulated and manufactured using the same technology as drugs, *in vitro* dissolution requirement, as a surrogate for *in vivo* absorption, is considered appropriate for oral solid dosage forms of multivitamin and multimineral products (Srinivasan, 2001). A mandatory

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [jelena.djuris@pharmacy.bg.ac.rs](mailto:jelena.djuris@pharmacy.bg.ac.rs) (J. Đuriš).

dissolution requirement has been set by the USP for folic acid present in multivitamin-mineral combination products (Srinivasan, 2001).

According to the literature data, over- and underdosages of vitamins and/or minerals content in dietary supplements on the United States and Canadian markets have been reported (Yetley, 2007). Typically, folic acid overdosages range from 10 to 40% (Sarheed et al., 2015), whereby inclusion of overdosages may serve to overcome issues related to poor dissolution and/or stability of folic acid. In addition, failure of the folic acid dietary supplements

to meet the disintegration or dissolution requirements has been reported (Stout et al., 1996; Hoag et al., 1996; Giebe and Counts, 2000; Sculthorpe et al., 2001; Younis et al., 2009). Folic acid absorption is maximal at the proximal jejunum and poor in the distal jejunum (Younis et al., 2009), so the slow and incomplete disintegration of the supplements along with slow dissolution of folic acid may cause low bioavailability.

Folic acid shows an increase in solubility with rise in pH, from 8.8 µg/ml (at pH 1.2) to 4.3 mg/ml (at pH 6.8), at 37 °C (Bellavinha et al., 2015). According to the equation for the Dose Number (Do)

**Table 1**  
Composition and dosage forms of investigated folic acid dietary supplements.

| code | single-or multi-component | active(s)  | declared folic acid content (µg) | dosage form      | excipients  | country of origin |
|------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|
| SC1  | single component          | <b>folic acid</b>  | 400                              | hard capsules    | maltodextrin  | Serbia            |
| SC2  |                           | <b>folic acid</b>  | 400                              | uncoated tablets | dicalcium phosphate, microcrystalline cellulose, stearic acid, silica dioxide, cellulose gum  | USA               |
| SC3  |                           | <b>folic acid</b>  | 400                              | uncoated tablets | dicalcium phosphate, cellulose, stearic acid  | USA               |
| SC4  |                           | <b>folic acid</b>  | 400                              | uncoated tablets | cellulose, dicalcium phosphate, modified cellulose gum, magnesium stearate  | Canada            |
| SC5  |                           | <b>folic acid</b>  | 400                              | film tablets     | maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, talc, silica dioxide, hypromellose, magnesium stearate, macrogol 400, colors: titanium dioxide, riboflavin, cochineal  | Serbia            |
| SC6  |                           | <b>folic acid</b>  | 400                              | film tablets     | lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, povidone, talc, yellow iron oxide, titanium dioxide   | Macedonia         |
| SC7  |                           | <b>folic acid</b>  | 400                              | film tablets     | microcrystalline cellulose, calcium hydrogen phosphate anhydrous, pregelatinized starch, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate  | Serbia            |
| MC1  | multi-component           | <b>folic acid</b> , vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, zinc, selenium  | 400                              | uncoated tablets | lactose monohydrate, maize starch, stearic acid, polyethylene glycol 4000   | Serbia            |
| MC2  |                           | beer yeast, <b>folic acid</b> , vitamin B6   | 200                              | uncoated tablets | maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose, silica dioxide, magnesium stearate, cacao powder, flavorings  | Serbia            |
| MC3  |                           | <b>folic acid</b> , vitamin B12  | 400                              | uncoated tablets | maize starch, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, colloidal silica dioxide, sorbitol, flavorings  | Serbia            |
| MC4  |                           | vitamin D3, vitamin E, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, niacin, <b>folic acid</b> , pantothenic acid, biotin, vitamin B12, vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, zinc, copper, iodine, iron, manganese, selenium, chromium, molybdenum   | 400                              | film tablets     | microcrystalline cellulose, acacia gum, croscarmellose, hypromellose, polydextrose, triglyceride, magnesium oxide; talc; magnesium stearate; silica dioxide; titanium dioxide, iron-oxide, red                                | Germany           |
| MC5  |                           | vitamin A, vitamin D3, vitamin E, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, niacin, vitamin B6, pantothenic acid, vitamin B12, <b>folic acid</b> , biotin, vitamin C, calcium, iron, selenium, zinc, copper, manganese, iodine   | 400                              | film tablets     | magnesium oxide, sodium starch glycolate, crosslinked carboxymethylcellulose, magnesium stearate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, shellac, talc, hydroxypropylcellulose, hypromellose, colors: cochineal, titanium dioxide, iron oxides | Serbia            |
| MC6  |                           | beta-carotene, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B3, vitamin B5, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, <b>folic acid</b> , vitamin C, vitamin D3, vitamin E, biotin, iron, magnesium, manganese, zinc, copper, iodine, selenium chrome, molybdenum, <i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> , <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | 400                              | film tablets     | microcrystalline cellulose, calcium phosphate; magnesium oxide, hypromellose; polyvinylpyrrolidone, ethylcellulose, magnesium stearate, silica dioxide, stearic acid, titanium dioxide, carmine indigo, iron-oxide            | Belgium           |
| MC7  |                           | vitamin E, vitamin C, pantothenic acid, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, niacin, vitamin B6, <b>folic acid</b> , biotin, vitamin B12, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, manganese, copper, chrome, iodine, selenium, molybdenum   | 400                              | film tablets     | calcium phosphate, microcrystalline cellulose, hypromellose, maltodextrin, polyethylene glycol, magnesium stearate, silica dioxide, stearic acid, titanium dioxide, red iron oxide  | Poland            |
| MC8  |                           | calcium, vitamin C, niacin, vitamin E, zinc, iron, pantothenic acid, vitamin B6, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, copper, <b>folic acid</b> , selenium, biotin, vitamin D, vitamin B12  | 600                              | film tablets     | microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, silica dioxide, stearic acid, hypromellose, titanium dioxide, red iron oxide  | Italy             |
| MC9  |                           | vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin C, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B3, vitamin B6, <b>folic acid</b> , vitamin B12, biotin, pantothenic acid, vitamin K, natural mixture of carotenoids, iron, magnesium, zinc, iodine, copper, selenium   | 400                              | film tablets     | microcrystalline cellulose, hypromellose, magnesium oxide, dibasic calcium phosphate, hydroxypropylcellulose, titanium dioxide, iron-oxide, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, silica dioxide, crosslinked sodium, carmellose  | United Kingdom    |
| MC10 |                           | omega-3 fatty acids, <b>folic acid</b> , vitamin E, vitamin D3, iodine   | 400                              | soft capsules    | fish oil, fish gelatin, rape oil, glycerol, soy lecithin, silica dioxide  | Monaco            |

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5136893>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5136893>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)