# Formulation Evaluation Of Mouth Dissolving Tablets Of

The objective of the present study was the formulation and evaluation of Nebivolol Hcl fast dissolving tablet by solid dispersions. Fast dissolving tablets are novel types of tablets that dissolve / disintegrate / disperse in saliva within few seconds without water.The major category of Nebivolol Hcl is in the treatment of hypertension, adrenergic beta-antagonist and vasodilator. It is a poorly soluble and require enhancement of solubility and dissolution rate in its formulation development.

Biopolymer Membranes and Films: Health, Food, Environment, and Energy Applications presents the latest techniques for the design and preparation of biopolymer-based membranes and films, leading to a range of cutting-edge applications. The first part of the book introduces the fundamentals of biopolymers, two-dimensional systems, and the characterization of biopolymer membranes and films, considering physicochemical, mechanical and barrier properties. Subsequent sections are organized by application area, with each chapter explaining how biopolymer-based membranes or films can be developed for specific innovative uses across the health, food, environmental and energy sectors. This book is a valuable resource for researchers, scientists and advanced students involved in biopolymer science, polymer membranes and films, polymer chemistry and materials science, as well as for those in industry and academia who are looking to develop materials for advanced applications in the health, food science, environment or energy industries. Presents detailed coverage of a range of novel applications in key strategic areas across health, food, environment and energy Considers the difficulties associated with two-dimensional materials Assists the reader in selecting the best materials and properties for specific applications Helps researchers, scientists and engineers combine the enhanced properties of membranes and films with the sustainable characteristics of biopolymer-based materials

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Formulation and Evaluation of Mouth Dissolving TabletsFormulation and Evaluation of Mouth Dissolving Tablets of MidazolamLAP Lambert Academic Publishing

Oral delivery is currently the gold standard in the pharmaceutical industry where it is regarded as the safest, most convenient and most economical method of drug delivery having the highest patient compliance. This tablet format is designed to allow administration of an oral solid dose form in the absence of water or fluid intake. Such tablets readily dissolve or disintegrate in the saliva generally within

This work provides a description of the principles of experimental design and their application to pharmaceutical research. It includes worked examples taken from a wide variety of pharmaceutical techniques and processes.

In the present study, formulation of Fast dissolving film containing antihistaminic drug Desloratadine was designed to achieve immediate release of drug from the dosage form, to increase therapeutic efficacy and to improve patient compliance in case of allergy. The combination of drug with suitable polymers such as HPMC E-5 and HPMC E-15 helps in providing quick onset of action. The basic aim of this work is to produce immediate release action of drug from the film. Fast dissolving film was prepared by solvent casting method using PEG 400 as plasticizer. A full factorial design was used to study the effect of HPMC E-5 and HPMC E-15 on disintegration time, thickness and folding endurance of the film. The responses were analyzed using ANOVA and by the polynomial equation. All the formulations were then evaluated for disintegration time, weight variation, and drug content and dissolution studies. Stability study shows that there was no significant change in physical appearance, disintegration time, thickness, drug content and In vitro drug release of the formulation. Fast dissolving film is an innovative concept for quick release of the drug.

The present study was aimed to formulate and evaluate Fast Dissolving Sublingual Tablets of Ivabradine Hydrochloride, a selective If current inhibitor to reduce ischemic condition in Stable Angina. Efficacy of sublingual administration, higher permeability of drug and improvement in bioavailability achievement for drug were the factors that lead to the development of the present work. Compatibility studies of drug and polymer were performed by FTIR and demonstrated no interaction between drug and excipients. Tablets were prepared by direct compression using different concentration of Croscarmellose sodium and Crospovidone. Pre-compression parameters for blend were in the range. Prepared tablets were evaluated for disintegration time, wetting time, Water absorption ratio, %CDR and Ex-vivo permeability study. Formulation F6 (3% CCS, 4.5% CP) was found to be the optimized and showed disintegration time of 25 sec. In vitro drug release was found within 7 minutes and maximum relative permeability from F6 was up to 21 minutes. Dosage form also showed better stability criteria. From the results it was concluded that prepared FDTs executed faster release of IBH with improved characteristic

This book describes the theories, applications, and challenges for different oral controlled release formulations. This book differs from most in its focus on oral controlled release formulation design and process development. It also covers the related areas like preformulation, biopharmaceutics, in vitro-in vivo correlations (IVIVC), quality by design (QbD), and regulatory issues.

Fast Dissolving/Disintegrating Dosage Forms (FDDFs) have been commercially available since the late 1990s. FDDFs were initially available as orodispersible tablets, and later, as orodipsersible films for treating specific populations (pediatrics, geriatrics, and psychiatric patients). Granules, pellets and mini tablets are among latest additions to these dosage forms, which are still in the development pipeline. As drug delivery systems, FDDFs enable quicker onset of action, immediate drug delivery, and sometimes offer bioavailability benefits due to buccal/sublingual absorption. With time, FDDF have evolved to deliver drugs in a sustained and controlled manner. Their current market and application is increasing in demands with advances in age adapted dosage forms for different patients and changing regulatory requirements that warrant mandatory assessments of new drugs and drug products before commercial availability. This book presents detailed information about FDDFs from their inception to recent developments. Readers will learn about the technical details of various FDDF manufacturing methods, formulation aspects, evaluation and methods to conduct clinical studies. The authors also give examples of marketed fast disintegrating/dissolving drug products in

US, Europe, Japan, and India. This reference is ideal for pharmacology students at all levels seeking information about this specific form of drug delivery and formulation.

This book includes recent advances in the use of clays in the design of medicinal products and medicinal devices. The pharmaceutical applications of nanoclays are far ranging, because of their distinct advantages: they are versatile (possess a wide range of mechanical, chemical and physical properties) and available at reasonable costs. Some special clays (mainly kaolinite, halloysite, montmorillonite, saponite, hectorite, palygorskite and sepiolite), as well as semi-synthetic (organoclays) or synthetic (double layer hydroxides) derivatives, are very useful materials for modulating drug delivery. In the last decade, several actives have been loaded onto nanoclays and similar inorganic excipients to increase solubility, improve stability, reduce toxicity, and enhance bioavailability, with a consequent increase in therapeutic response. Polymer/clay nanocomposites with synergic properties have been developed, showing improved mechanical properties with respect to the pristine polymer matrices and allowing modified release of loaded actives. Moreover, nanoclays have very recently demonstrated positive effects on the proliferation and migration of fibroblasts. The development of clay-based medicinal products and medicinal devices requires experience in the fields of both clay structure and properties and pharmaceutical technology design.

Pharmaceutics is one of the most diverse subject areas in all of pharmaceutical science. In brief, it is concerned with the scientific and technological aspects of the design and manufacture of dosage forms or medicines. An understanding of pharmaceutics is therefore vital for all pharmacists and those pharmaceutical scientists who are involved with converting a drug or a potential drug into a medicine that can be delivered safely, effectively and conveniently to the patient. Now in its fourth edition, this best-selling textbook in pharmaceutics has been brought completely up to date to reflect the rapid advances in delivery methodologies by eye and injection, advances in drug formulations and delivery methods for special groups (such as children and the elderly), nanomedicine, and pharmacognosy. At the same time the editors have striven to maintain the accessibility of the text for students of pharmacy, preserving the balance between being a suitably pitched introductory text and a clear reflection of the state of the art. provides a logical, comprehensive account of drug design and manufacture includes the science of formulation and drug delivery designed and written for newcomers to the design of dosage forms New to this edition New editor: Kevin Taylor, Professor of Clinical Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, University of London. Twenty-two new contributors. Six new chapters covering parenteral and ocular delivery; design and administration of medicines for the children and elderly; the latest in plant medicines; nanotechnology and nanomedicines, and the delivery of biopharmaceuticals. Thoroughly revised and updated throughout.

In recent years there has been an explosion of interest in the production of nanoscale fibres for drug delivery and tissue engineering. Nanofibres in Drug Delivery aims to outline to new researchers in the field the utility of nanofibres in drug delivery, and to explain to them how to prepare fibres in the laboratory. The book begins with a brief discussion of the main concepts in pharmaceutical science. The authors then introduce the key techniques that can be used for fibre production and explain briefly the theory behind them. They discuss the experimental implementation of fibre production, starting with the simplest possible set-up and then moving on to consider more complex arrangements. As they do so, they offer advice from their own experience of fibre production, and use examples from current literature to show how each particular type of fibre can be applied to drug delivery. They also consider how fibre production could be moved beyond the research laboratory into industry, discussing regulatory and scale-up aspects.

The book describes the preparation and evaluation of orally fast dissolving film of Domperidone- an anti emetic drug. As Domperidone possess very less water solubility, preparation of rapidly dissolving film is a challenge. Hence, in order to increase the solubility, solid dispersion approach is utilized and it is prepared using beta- cyclodextrin as a carrier. Solid dispersion are prepared in various molar ratio of Drug: Carrier and evaluated. Based on evaluation, the optimized solid dispersion is selected and utilized further for the preparation of films. Suitable film forming polymer was selected from the available polymers i.e. HPMC E3 LV, HPMC E5 LV, HPMC E15 LV and pullulan. PUllulan was found to be suitable for preparation of film. Films are prepared using pullulan and PEG-400 by solvent casting method and evaluated. Factorial design was applied in order to decide the optimized formulation and it was then compared with the films prepared with plain Domperidone. Results showed that films prepared using solid dispersion were better than the films prepared using plain Domperidone. Hence, fast dissolving film of Domperidone was successfully prepared.

Pharmaceutical formulations have evolved from simple and traditional systems to more modern and complex novel dosage forms. Formulation development is a tedious process and requires an enormous amount of effort from many different people. Developing a stable novel dosage form and further targeting it to the desired site inside the body has always been a challenge. The purpose of this book is to bring together scholarly articles that highlight recent developments and trends in pharmaceutical formulation science. Each article has been written by authors specializing in the subject area and hailing from top institutions around the world. The book has been written in a systematic and lucid style explaining all basic concepts and fundamentals in a very simple way. This book aims to serve the need of all individuals involved at any level in the pharmaceutical dosage form development. I sincerely hope that the book will be liked by inquisitive students and learned colleagues.

Loratadine is a non sedative anti-histaminic drug. Its major use is in control of congestion, sneezing, runny nose and itching that a patient suffers with an allergic attack or an infection. It has poor solubility in water. Therefore, the solubility and drug release were enhanced using the solid dispersion technique and fast dissolving tablet were formulated. Solid dispersion prepared using Poloxamer 407, PEG 6000 and urea. The solid dispersion were evaluated for saturation solubility, drug content and in vitro dissolution study and it was characterized using FT-IR, X-RD, SEM and DSC study. The fast dissolving tablets of loratadine was formulated using crospovidone and crosscarmelose sodium by direct compression method. The tablets were evaluated for thickness, hardness, weight variation, friability, disintegration time and % in vitro drug release. A 32 factorial design was used to study the effect of Loratadine: Poloxamer 407 and crospovidone on disintegration time and % in vitro drug release. The responses were analyzed using ANOVA. The obtained model was validated & optimized formulation was prepared as suggested by the software.

This book covers the recent innovations relating to various bioactive natural products (such as alkaloids, glycosides, flavonoids, anthraquinones, steroids, polysaccharides, tannins and polyphenolic compounds, volatile oils, fixed oils, fats

and waxes, proteins and peptides, vitamins, marine products, camptothecin, piperines, carvacrol, gedunin, GABA, ginsenosides) and their applications in the pharmaceutical fields related to academic, research and industry.
According to United States Pharmacopoeia, the orodispersible tablets may be defined as solid dosage form containing medicinal substance or active ingredient which disintegrates rapidly within a matter of seconds when placed upon the tongue. This means that the tablets dissolve or disintegrate in the oral cavity without use of water. In this regard, the tablets need to improve disintegration time, dispersion time, drug release studies, bioavailability and patient compliance and also need to mask the bitter taste of the drug and to maintain the drug stable at accelerated condition i.e. 40 C/75% RH up to 6 months period as per ICH guidelines. Tramadol HCl is centrally acting synthetic opioid analgesic for the treatment of moderate to severe pain and is readily soluble in water. The half life of the drug is around 5.5 hours. The MDT's place a major role for rapid onset of action for geriatrics, pediatrics and the patients who have less access of water. The drug itself having bitter taste, so the present authors developed mouth dissolving tablets of tramadol HCl with the aim to mask the bitter taste of the drug, to minimize the disintegration time and improve the drug release rate."
This book explores the use of various plant polysaccharides for pharmaceutical purposes, including drug delivery. It examines the exploitation of plant polysaccharides’ auxiliary functions to enhance drug release, stability, bioavailability and target specificity. Plant-derived materials are at the center of drug-delivery research thanks to their non-toxicity, biodegradability, ready availability, eco-friendliness and low extraction costs. These materials include polysaccharides, a class of naturally occurring polymers consisting of glucose monomers, which serve as storage carbohydrates in cereals, root vegetables, rhizomes, seeds, fruits, etc.
Oral films, also called oral wafers, are intended for the application in the oral cavity and they are an innovative and promising dosage form especially for use in pediatrics and geriatrics. On the one hand the studies focused on the development of such a dosage form for pediatric use with an appropriate active substance. On the other hand it was planned to develop adequate analytical methods for their characterization as well as improving already existing approaches. Drug-free films were prepared according to the patent literature starting with a pre-evaluation of different film formers such as cellulose ethers, polyethylene glycol-polyvinyl alcohol copolymer (Kollicoat® IR), pullulan and sodium alginate. Gelatin, hypromellose, polyvinyl alcohol and pullulan were evaluated for further use in drug-loaded oral films in which caffeine was chosen as the API. The best compromise between fast dissolution and pleasant taste was shown for oral films made of gelatin and pullulan. Improving their palatability by using different sweeteners, flavors and dyes led to two formulations with pleasant taste without any bitterness. The oral films, based on different formulations, were evaluated with regard to their morphology, mechanical and thermal properties. Recrystallization of caffeine occurred within the drug-loaded oral wafers, which led to non-uniform distribution of API and caused limited content uniformity for oral wafers made of gelatin and one hypromellose type (HM50PA2910). Furthermore, residual solvent was determined by different methods. In the formulations that contained ethanol as solvent, this alcohol could not be quantified in the finished products making the oral wafers safe for pediatric use. The results from the investigations of osmolalities of dissolved films in appropriate medium showed values far below the critical threshold for cell necrosis which additionally approves the applicability of oral wafers to pediatrics. An attempt to simulate the disintegration and dissolution behavior in the human oral cavity was made by developing methods using a fiber-optic sensor, contact angle meter or determination of swelling. Since only a small amount of saliva is present in the oral cavity, the development of an adequate method proved to be difficult. It was revealed that oral wafers showed fast-dissolving behavior, both in vitro and in vivo, although they had a drug-load of 10 mg caffeine. However, the present study revealed that recrystallization of API may be problematic. Further studies should be aimed at preventing the recrystallization which occurred in the case of caffeine. The developed approaches, especially for dissolution testing, should be improved to better mimic the natural conditions. Adequate methods to determine mucoadhesion are another possibility for prediction of the suitability of film formers for use in the oral cavity. Ultimately, the packaging of those oral wafers will play a considerable role in ascertaining and increasing their stability. In conclusion, in the present work, the development of oral drug-loaded wafers was successful. Although the wafers contain 10 mg caffeine, which is a bitter tasting substance, the taste was assessed as comfortable and pleasant. The manufactured oral wafers were characterized by several methods and found out to be stable even without primary packaging. An evaluation of appropriate film formers for oral use could be undertaken.
The development of paediatric medicines can be challenging since this is a different patient population with specific needs. A medicine designed for use in paediatric patients must consider the following aspects: patient population variability; the need for dose flexibility; route of administration; patient compliance; excipient tolerability. For example, the toxicity of excipients may differ in children compared to adults and children have different taste preferences. Globally, about 75% of drugs do not carry regulatory approval for use in children; worldwide, many medications prescribed for the treatment of paediatric diseases are used off-label, and less than 20% of package inserts have sufficient information for treating children. This book provides an update on both state-of-the-art methodology and operational challenges in paediatric formulation design and development. It aims at re-evaluating what is needed for more progress in the design and development of age-appropriate treatments for paediatric diseases, focusing on: formulation development; drug delivery design; efficacy, safety, and tolerability of drugs and excipients.
Fast dissolving film can be defined as a dosage form, which when placed in the oral cavity it rapidly disintegrates and dissolves to release the medication for oral mucosal absorption or allow for the gastrointestinal absorption to be achieved when swallowed. Ketotifen Fumarate (KF), antiasthmatic and antiallergic has oral bioavailability of 50% due to hepatic first pass metabolism. This study aims to formulate ketotifen fumarate as oral dissolving films, to improve the bioavailability by avoiding hepatic first-pass metabolism. Nineteen formulas were prepared using solvent-casting method, and the effect of different formulation variables on the physical and mechanical properties of the prepared films, besides to the drug release behavior was evaluated. The prepared

oral film of ketotifen fumarate that contains HPMC (6cp) showed the fastest in- vivo/in- vitro disintegration time among other investigated polymers. The results also showed that as the concentration of HPMC decreased, both the disintegration and the drug release rates increased, it was also seen that the disintegration and the drug release rate increased significantly as the concentration of tween 80 is increased

This volume provides readers with the basic principles and fundamentals of extrusion technology and a detailed description of the practical applications of a variety of extrusion processes, including various pharma grade extruders. In addition, the downstream production of films, pellets and tablets, for example, for oral and other delivery routes, are presented and discussed utilizing melt extrusion. This book is the first of its kind that discusses extensively the well-developed science of extrusion technology as applied to pharmaceutical drug product development and manufacturing. By covering a wide range of relevant topics, the text brings together all technical information necessary to develop and market pharmaceutical dosage forms that meet current quality and regulatory requirements. As extrusion technology continues to be refined further, usage of extruder systems and the array of applications will continue to expand, but the core technologies will remain the same.

The application of drug delivery is a valuable, cost-effective lifecycle management resource. By endowing drugs with new and innovative therapeutic benefits, drug delivery systems extend products' profitable lifecycle, giving pharmaceutical companies competitive and financial advantages, and providing patients with improved medications. Formulation development is now being used to create new dosage forms for existing products, which not only reduces the time and expense involved in new drug development, but also helps with regard to patent protection and bypassing existing patents. Today's culture demands convenience, a major factor determining adherence to drug therapy. Over the past few years, patient convenience-oriented research in the field of drug delivery has yielded a range of innovative drug-delivery options. As a result, various drug-delivery systems, including medicated chewing gums, oral dispersible tablets, medicated lozenges and lollipops, have now hit the market and are very popular. These dosage forms offer a highly convenient way to dose medications, not only for special population groups with swallowing difficulties, such as children and the elderly, but for the general populace as well. This book provides valuable insights into a number of formulation design approaches that are currently being used, or could be used, to provide new benefits from existing drug molecules.

This publication is based on peer-reviewed manuscripts from the 2019 Conference on Drug Design & Discovery Technologies (CDDT) held at Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, India. Providing a wide range of up to date topics on the latest advancements in drug design and discovery technologies, this book ensures the reader receives a good understanding of the scope of the field. Aimed at scientists, students, regulators, academics and consultants throughout the world, this book is an ideal resource for anyone interested in the state of the art in drug design and discovery.

This book presents cutting-edge research and developments in the field of medical and biological engineering. It gathers the proceedings of the International Conference on Medical and Biological Engineering, CMBEBIH 2021, held partly virtually, partly physically, on April 21-24, 2021, from and in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Focusing on the goal to 'Stay Focused', contributions report on both basic and applied research in a wide range of related fields, such as biomedical signal processing, medical physics and imaging, biosensors and micro/nanotechnologies, biomaterials, biomechanics and robotics, cardiorespiratory, endocrine and neural systems engineering. Novel models, methods and technologies for bio- and health informatics, as well as applications of machine learning and AI in health care, and advances in genetic engineering are also highlighted. All in all, this book provides academics and professionals with novel, practical solutions to solve the current problems in biomedical research and applications, and a source of inspiration for improving medicine and health care in the future. .

As the generic pharmaceutical industry continues to grow and thrive, so does the need to conduct efficient and successful bioequivalence studies. In recent years, there have been significant changes to the statistical models for evaluating bioequivalence, and advances in the analytical technology used to detect drug and metabolite levels have made

Fast Dissolving Tablets of Thiabendazole is designed for Providing the better and effective treatment against Helminthiasis. Fast Dissolving Tablet of Thiabendazole is designed with the aim to enhance the bioavailability of the dosage form. Helminthiasis infection is very common in urban areas and particularly in the childrens that are playing in soil so the Fast dissolving tablet of Thiabendazole provide cidal action by inhibiting the enzyme fumarate reductase so it provide a safest action and effective treatment.

The book with title Formulation and Evaluation of Fast Dissolving Film of Lamotrigine included Fast dissolving film is the oral film intended to be dissolved in mouth to ensure quick release of medicament. Fast dissolving film of anti-epileptic drug Lamotrigine which release the drug in a second to treat emergency condition occurred due to epilepsy.Faster onset of action in bipolar disease and in epileptic condition.

This book provides a unified mechanics and materials perspective on polymers: both the mathematics of viscoelasticity theory as well as the physical mechanisms behind polymer deformation processes. Introductory material on fundamental mechanics is included to provide a continuous baseline for readers from all disciplines. Introductory material on the chemical and molecular basis of polymers is also included, which is essential to the understanding of the thermomechanical response. This self-contained text covers the viscoelastic characterization of polymers including constitutive modeling, experimental methods, thermal response, and stress and failure analysis. Example problems are provided within the text as well as at the end of each chapter. New to this edition: · One new chapter on the use of nano-material inclusions for structural polymer applications and applications such as fiber-reinforced polymers and adhesively bonded structures · Brings up-to-date polymer production and sales data and equipment and procedures for evaluating polymer characterization and classification · The work serves as a comprehensive reference for advanced seniors seeking graduate level courses, first and second year graduate students, and practicing engineers

This text book is a guide for pharmaceutical academics (students and teachers) as well as industry professionals learning about drug delivery and formulation. Chapters presents comprehensive information about self-emulsifying formulations by providing an in-depth understanding of the basic concepts and formulation mechanisms. This information is supplemented by details about current research and development in this field. Readers will learn about the types of self-emulsifying drug delivery systems, evaluation parameters and digestion models, among other topics. Key Features: - 9 chapters organized in a reader-friendly layout - complete guide on self-emulsifying drug delivery formulations, including lipid based systems, SMEDOs, surfactants, and oral dosage forms - includes basic concepts and current developments in research and industrial applications - presents information on conventional and herbal formulations - references for further reading

In the second edition of Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery the authors integrate aspects of physical pharmacy, biopharmaceuticals, drug delivery, and biotechnology, emphasizing the increased attention that the recent spectacular advances in dosage form design and drug delivery, gene therapy, and nanotechnology have brought to the field. Highlights of the Second Edition: Additional

author Ajit S. Narang brings an industrial practitioner perspective with increased focus on pharmacy math and statistics, and powders and granules Reorganized into three parts: Introduction, Physicochemical Principles, and Dosage Forms Chapters on pharmaceutical calculations, compounding principles, and powders and granules provide a complete spectrum of application of pharmaceutical principles Expansion of review questions and answers clarifies concepts for students and adds to their grasp of key concepts covered in the chapter Coverage of complexation and protein binding aspects of physical pharmacy includes the basic concepts as well as recent progress in the field Although there are numerous books on the science of pharmaceutics and dosage form design, most cover different areas of the discipline and do not provide an integrated approach to the topics. This book not only provides a singular perspective of the overall field, but it supplies a unified source of information for students, instructors, and professionals.

Fast dissolving films have become popular as a new delivery system because they are easy to administer and sudden onset of drug action is possible as the films are taken through the sublingual route. In present study Zolmitriptan fast dissolving sublingual films were prepared which allow fast, reproducible drug dissolution in the oral cavity, thus bypassing first pass metabolism to provide rapid onset of drug action. The fast dissolving films were prepared by solvent casting method. Low viscosity grade of hydroxylpropyl methylcellulose (HPMC E5) and maltodextrin were used as film forming polymer due to their hydrophilic nature. Proposed combination provides acceptable dissolving criteria owing to HPMC E5 and better mechanical properties due to maltodextrin. Propylene glycol, citric acid, mannitol and mango flavour were used as a plasticizer, saliva stimulating agent, sweetener and flavouring agent respectively. Drug-excipients compatibility study was done using FT-IR spectroscopy. The prepared films were evaluated for thickness, weight variation, disintegration time, surface pH, folding endurance, drug content, in vitro dissolution, tensile strength and % elongation.