DESIGN AND CHARACTERIZATION OF DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM USING HOT-MELT COATING TECHNIQUE

हॉट—मेल्ट कोटिंग तकनीक का उपयोग करके दवा वितरण प्रणाली का डिजाइन और लक्षण वर्णन

> A Thesis

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PREFACE

Better patient compliance, reduced adverse effects and more efficient delivery of active ingredients are primary goals of product researchers and formulators, who have at their disposal an array of new drug delivery technologies to assist them with their work. The ways in which medicinal agents are administered have gained increasing attention in the past three decades. Major attention has been focused on methods for giving these biologically active agents, continuously for prolonged time periods and in a controlled fashion. The oral route of drug administration can be considered the simplest and safest because of its excellent patient compliance.

Waxes obtained from the natural origin are the mostly the ingredients of food can be served as release retardant to achieve modified release of drugs. Some of these waxes were useful alone whereas some of them were useful in combination. Very little research has been carried out by using waxes as a hot melt coating agent.

Looking at incredible merits of hot melt coating technology and recommendations of the regularity authorities, in future the water based and solvent based coating technologies will be replaced by hot melt coating technology. The future hot melt coating agents can expect many more waxes for the preparation of dosage form. Such approaches seem, likely to provide considerable scope for creative approaches, and formulation scientists are interestingly enjoy fulfilling the requirements of newer drug delivery.

The present work was under taken to confirm taste masking potential natural film formers using hot melt coating technique and enhancing stability of water sensitive drug from environment. The suitability of drug delivery systems to increase the patient compliance and providing the quality and stable medication will be focused. These systems provide more safety and quality dosage form to obtain higher therapeutic efficacy.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	ABBREVIATIONS TERMINOLOGY
TDF	Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate
SPM	Sitagliptin Phosphate Monohydrate
g or gm	Gram
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
API	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients
BA	Bioavailability
BE	Bioequivalence
BCS	Biopharmaceutics Classification System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
°C	Degree Celsius
Μ	Molar
DT	Disintegration Time
Ν	Normal
DSC	Differential Scanning Calorimetry
(f2)	Similarity Factor
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
GIT	Gastrointestinal Tract
HCI	Hydrochloric Acid
HLB	Hydrophilic-lipophilic Balance
НМС	Hot Melt Coating
ICH	International Conference on Harmonization
IR	Infrared Spectroscopy
Log P = Ko/w	Distribution/Partition Coefficient
LOD	Loss on Drying
MP	Melting Point
NLT	Not Less Than
NMT	Not More Than
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
EPA	Environment Protection Agency

% w/w	Percent Weight by Weight
% w/v	Percent Weight by Volume
% v/v	Percent Volume by Volume
PEG	Polyethylene Glycol
рН	Negative Logarithm of Hydrogen Ion Concentration.
рКа	Negative log of Dissociation Constant
PVP	Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
Q.S.	Quantity Sufficient
RH	Relative Humidity
rpm	Revolutions Per Minute
S.D.	Standard Deviation
SSG	Sodium Starch Glycolate
λmax	Absorption Maxima
USA	United States of America
USP	United State Pharmacopoeia
UV	Ultraviolet
Vs	Verses
WHO	World Health Organization
XRD	X-ray diffraction

CHAP	TER- I INTRODUCTION	1 – 31	
1	Introduction	1	
1.1	Hot Melt Coating	1	
1.2	Merits	2	
1.3	Demerits	3	
1.4	Applications	4	
1.5	Hot Melt Coating Equipment	4	
	1.5.1 Pan Coater	4	
	1.5.2 Spouted Bed	5	
	1.5.3 Fluidized Bed Coater	6	
	1.5.4 Direct Blending	10	
1.6	Hot Melt Coating Agents	11	
	1.6.1 Challenges in Use of Lipids as HMC Agent	13	
	1.6.2 Regulatory Issues in Use of Lipids as HMC Agent	14	
1.7	Evaluation of Hot Melt Coating Agents		
	1.7.1 Physical Characterization	15	
	1.7.2 Chemical Characterization	18	
1.8	Oral Solid Dosage Forms	25	
	1.8.1 Merits of Multi-Unit Drug Delivery Systems	25	
	1.8.2 Merits of Single Unit Dosage Forms	26	
1.9	References	26	
CHAP	TER- II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	32 - 77	
2	Review of Literature	32	
2.1	Hot Melt Coating	32	
2.2	Tenofovir	41	
2.3	Sitagliptin	52	
CHAP	TER-III PLAN OF WORK	78 – 81	
3.1	Rational of The Study	78	
3.2	Plan of The Research Work	80	

CHAP	FER- IV AIM AND OBJECTIVE	82 - 88
4.1	AIM	82
4.2	Objectives	82
4.3	Quality Target Product Profile (QTPP)	82
4.4	Critical quality attributes	84
CHAP	TER- V MATERIALS AND METHODS	89 – 129
5.1	Drug Profile: Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (TDF)	89
	5.1.1 Determination of Organoleptic Properties (TDF)	91
	5.1.2 Particle Size Distribution (TDF)	91
	5.1.3 Density and Flow Properties (TDF)	91
	5.1.4 Solubility of Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate	92
	5.1.5 Melting point of TDF	93
	5.1.6 Loss on Drying of TDF	93
5.2	Risk Assessment for Drug Substance Attributes of TDF	93
5.3	Excipients for TDF	96
	5.3.1 Gelucire 43/01	96
	5.3.2 Precirol [®] ATO 5	97
	5.3.3 Microcrystalline Cellulose (Avicel PH 101)	99
	5.3.4 Spray Dried Lactose (DCL 11)	101
	5.3.5 Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone K-30	102
	5.3.6 Alpha-Tocopherol	105
	5.3.7 Magnesium Stearate	107
	5.3.8 Talc	108
	5.3.9 Crospovidone (CP)	109
	5.3.10 Silicified Microcrystalline Cellulose (PROSOLV)	111
	5.3.11 Mannitol	112
5.4	Drug Profile: Sitagliptin Phosphate Monohydrate	114
5.5	Risk Assessment for Drug Substance Attributes (SPM)	117
5.6	Coating Agent Profile	118
	5.6.1 Palmitic Acid	118
	5.6.2 Stearic Acid	120

5.7	Excipient Profile	122
	5.7.1 Dicalcium Phosphate	122
	5.7.2 Colloidal Silicon Dioxide (Aerosil)	125
	5.7.3 Polyethylene Glycol 4000	126
CHAP	TER- VI EXPERIMENTAL WORK	130 - 184
6	Materials and Methods for Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate	130
	(TDF)	
6.1	Materials and Equipment for TDF	130
6.2	Methods for TDF	132
	6.2.1 Preformulation Studies for TDF	132
	6.2.1.1 Organoleptic Properties of TDF	132
	6.2.1.2 Density and Flow Properties	132
	6.2.1.3 Solubility	132
	6.2.1.4 Melting Point	132
	6.2.1.5 UV-Visible Spectrophotometric Method	133
	Development	
	6.2.1.6 Loss on Drying	134
	6.2.1.7 Excipient Compatibility Studies for TDF	134
6.3	Formulation Development for TDF	135
	6.3.1 Preparation of Drug Pellets for TDF	138
	6.3.1.1 Selection of Filler	138
	6.3.1.2 Selection of Binder	139
	6.3.1.3 Optimization of Fluid uptake	140
	6.3.1.4 Optimization of Screen Size for Preparation of	141
	Extrudes	
	6.3.1.5 Optimization of Spheronization Process	142
	6.3.1.6 Optimization of Drying Process for Pellets	143
	6.3.1.7 Optimization of Pellet Size/Screen Size	144
	6.3.2 Hot Melt Coating of Pellets	144
	6.3.2.1 Optimization Hot Melt Coating Agent and	145
	Level of Coating	

	6.3.2.2 Optimization of Coating Process Parameters:	147
	Pan Speed	
	6.3.2.3 Optimization of Coating Process Parameters:	149
	Temperature	
6.4	Evaluation of the Pellets	150
	6.4.1 Pellet appearance	150
	6.4.2 Mean Pellet Size (d _{mean})	150
	6.4.3 Bulk Density (ρ _b)	151
	6.4.4 Tapped Density (ρ _t)	151
	6.4.5 Carr Index (CI)	151
	6.4.6 Hardness and Friability	152
	6.4.7 Drug Content	152
	6.4.8 In-vitro Drug Release Study	153
	6.4.9 In-vitro Taste Evaluation	153
	6.4.10 Determination of Threshold Bitter Taste	154
	6.4.11 Taste Panel Method	154
	6.4.12 Stability Test	154
6.5	Compression of Tablets	154
6.6	Evaluation of Tablets	156
	6.6.1 Organoleptic Properties	156
	6.6.2 Weight Variation Test	156
	6.6.3 Tablet Hardness Test	157
	6.6.4 Thickness	157
	6.6.5 Tablet Friability	157
	6.6.6 Drug Content	158
	6.6.7 In-vitro Disintegration Test	158
	6.6.8 In-vitro Drug Release Study	158
	6.6.9 In-vitro Taste Evaluation	159
	6.6.10 Similarity Factor (f ₂)	159
	6.6.11 Stability Test	160
6.7	Materials and Methods for Sitagliptin Phosphate Monohydrate	160

6	5.7.1	Materials and Equipment for SPM	160
6	5.7.2	Methods for SPM	161
		6.7.2.1 Preformulation Studies for SPM	161
		6.7.2.1.1 Organoleptic Properties	161
		6.7.2.1.2 Melting Point	161
		6.7.2.1.3 Identification (Fourier Transform	162
		Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy)	
		6.7.2.1.4 Spectrophotometric Method for	162
		Measurement of Sitagliptin	
		6.7.2.1.5 Solubility Analysis	163
		6.7.2.1.6 Partition Coefficient	164
		6.7.2.1.7 pH Determination	164
		6.7.2.1.8 Loss on Drying (%)	164
		6.7.2.2 Excipient Compatibility Studies	164
6	5.7.3	Formulation Development for Sitagliptin Phosphate	165
		Monohydrate	
		6.7.3.1 Process Selection	165
		6.7.3.1.1 Initial Risk Assessment of the Process	165
		Variables	
		6.7.3.2 Selection of Filler	167
		6.7.3.3 Selection of Disintegrant	168
		6.7.3.4 Selection of Glidant and Lubricant	169
		6.7.3.5 Preparations of SPM core tablets	169
		6.7.3.6 Selection of coating agents	169
		6.7.3.7 Physico-Chemical Properties of Tablets	171
		6.7.3.7.1 Appearance	171
		6.7.3.7.2 Hardness	171
		6.7.3.7.3 Thickness	172
		6.7.3.7.4 Percent Weight Gain	172
		6.7.3.7.5 Weight Variation Test	172
		6.7.3.7.6 Friability Test	173

		6.7.3.7.7 Disintegration Test	173
		6.7.3.7.8 In-vitro Dissolution Study of	173
		Marketed Products	
		6.7.3.7.9 Drug Content	174
		6.7.3.7.9.1 Procedure for Assay of SPM	174
		Formulations	
		6.7.3.7.10 Moisture Uptake	175
		6.7.3.7.11 Similarity Factor (f2):	175
		6.7.3.7.12 Stability Test	175
CHAP	ΓER- V	II RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	185 – 229
7	Result	ts and Discussion	185
7.1	Prefor	mulating Studie	185
	7.1.1	Organoleptic Properties of TDF	185
	7.1.2	Density and Flow Properties	185
	7.1.3	Solubility	185
	7.1.4	Melting Point	186
	7.1.5	Loss on Drying	187
7.3	Excip	ient Compatibility Studies	191
7.4	Prepar	ration of Drug Pellets	192
	7.4.1	Selection of Filler	192
	7.4.2	Selection of Binder	193
	7.4.3	Optimization of Fluid Uptake	193
	7.4.4	Optimization of Screen Size for Preparation of	194
		Extrudes	
	7.4.5	Optimization of Spheronization Process	194
	7.4.6	Optimization of Drying Process for Pellets	195
	7.4.7	Hot Melt Coating of Pellets	196
		7.4.7.1 Optimization Hot Melt Coating Agent and	196
		Level of coating	
		7.4.7.2 Taste Evaluation	197

		100
	7.4.7.3 Optimization of Coating Process Parameters:	199
	Pan Speed	
	7.4.7.4 Optimization of Coating Process Parameters:	200
	Temperature	
	7.4.7.5 Stability Evaluation	201
7.5	Compression of Tablets	203
7.6	In-vitro Dissolution Study	206
7.7	Taste Evaluation	207
7.8	Stability Evaluation	208
7.9	Preformulating Studies	211
	7.9.1 Organoleptic Properties	211
	7.9.2 Melting point	211
	7.9.3 Identification by Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR)	212
	Spectroscopy	
	7.9.4 UV Spectrophotometric Method for Measurement of	213
	SPM	
	7.9.4.1 Estimation of the Absorption Maxima (λ max)	213
	7.9.4.2 Standard Graph of SPM in Distilled Water	213
	7.9.4.3 Standard Graph of SPM in 0.01 M	214
	Hydrochloric Acid	
	7.9.4.4 Standard Graph of SPM in Phosphate Buffer	215
	pH 4.5	
	7.9.4.5 Standard Graph of SPM in PB pH 8.0	216
	7.9.5 Solubility	218
	7.9.6 Partition Coefficient (Ko/w)	219
	7.9.7 pH of 2% Solution	219
	7.9.8 Loss on Drying (%)	219
7.10	Excipient Compatibility Studies	220
7.11	Formulation Development	221
	7.11.1 Selection of Filler	221
	7.11.2 Selection of Disintegrant	221
		<i>LL</i> 1

	7.11.3 Selection of Glidant and Lubricant	222	
	7.11.4 Preparation of SPM Tablets	222	
	7.11.5 Preparation of Coated SPM Tablets	223	
7.12	Evaluation of SPM Coated Tablets	223	
7.13	Stability Evaluation	226	
CHAPTER- VIII CONCLUSIONS 230 - 232			
PUBLICATIONS			
CERTIFICATES			

Table	Particulars	Page No.
No.		1
1.1	Molecules Properties and Technologies Employed	I
1.2	Hot Melt Coating Agents	12
4.1	Quality Target Product Profile (QTPP) for TDF Pellets and	83
	Tablets	
4.2	Quality Target Product Profile (QTPP) for SPM Tablets	83
4.3	Critical Quality Attributes of TDF Pellets	84
4.5	Critical Quality Attributes of Sitagliptin Phosphate	85
	Monohydrate Tablets	
5.1	Characteristics of Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate	89
5.2	Organoleptic Properties of Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate	91
5.3	Density and Flow Properties of TDF	92
5.4	Solubility of TDF	92
5.5	Overview of Relative Risk Ranking System	94
5.6	Risk Assessment of the Drug Substance Attributes for TDF	94
5.7		94
5.8	Risk Assessment of the Drug Substance Attributes for SPM	117
5.9	Justification of Risk Assessment of Drug Substance	117
	Attributes of SPM	
6.1	List of Material and Suppliers for TDF	130
6.2	List of Equipment and Make Used for TDF	131
6.3	Excipient Compatibility Studies- Binary Mixture of TDF	135
6.4	Initial Risk Assessment of the Process Variables for TDF	136
6.5	Justification for the Initial Risk Assessment of the Process	136
	Variables for TDF	
6.6	Formulation of TDF Batches- Selection of Filler	138
6.7	Formulation of TDF Batches- Selection of Binder	139
6.8	Formulation of TDF Batches- Optimization of Fluid	140
	Uptake	

LIST OF TABLE

Table No.	Particulars	Page No.		
6.9	Formulation of TDF Batches- Optimization of Screen Size for Preparation of Extrudes	141		
6.10	Formulation of TDF Batches- Optimization of Spheronization Process	142		
6.11	Formulation of TDF Batches- Optimization of Drying Process for Pellets	143		
6.12	Details Optimized Hot Melt Coating of TDF Pellets	144		
6.13	Hot Melt Coating Weight Build-up Parameters for TDF Pellets	145		
6.14	Optimization Hot Melt Coating Agent and Level of Coating for TDF	145		
6.15	Process Parameters for Hot Melt Coating for Level of Coating for TDF	147		
6.16	Optimization of Coating Process Parameters: Pan Speed	147		
6.17	Process Parameters for Hot Melt Coating for Optimization of Pan Speed	148		
6.18	Optimization of Coating Process Parameters: Temperature	149		
6.19	Process Parameters for Hot Melt Coating for Optimization150of Temperature			
6.20	Standard Carr's Index Flowability Chart	152		
6.21	In-vitro Dissolution Study Conditions for Tenofovir Pellets	153		
6.22	Hot Melt Coated Pellets Using Gelucire® 43/01	155		
6.23	Hot Melt Coated Pellets Using Precirol® ATO 5	155		
6.24	Standards for Uniformity of Weight	157		
6.25	In-vitroDissolutionStudyConditionsforTenofovirTablets	158		
6.26	List of Material and Suppliers	160		
6.27	List of Equipment and Make	161		
6.28	Excipient Compatibility Studies- Binary Mixture	165		

Table No.	Particulars	Page No.
6.29	Initial Risk Assessment of the Process Variables	165
6.30	Justification for the Initial Risk Assessment of the Process Variables	166
6.31	Formulation of Sitagliptin Batches- Selection of Filler	167
6.32	Formulation of Sitagliptin Batches- Selection of Disintegrant	168
6.33	Optimized Formulation of Sitagliptin Batches	169
6.34	Formulation of Hot Melt Coating Composition	170
6.35	Coating Variables for SPM Core	171
6.36	USP Limits for Weight Variation of Tablets	172
6.37	In-vitro Dissolution Study Conditions for Marketed Products	173
7.1	Organoleptic Properties of TDF	185
7.2	Density and Flow Properties of Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate API	185
7.3	Solubility Data of TDF	185
7.4	Melting Point of TDF	186
7.5	Standard Graphs of TDF in 0.1 N Hydrochloric Acid	188
7.6	Standard Graphs of TDF in Distilled Water	189
7.7	Standard Graphs of TDF in Phosphate Buffer pH 6.8	190
7.8	Details of Excipient Compatibility Studies	191
7.9	Selection of Filler	192
7.10	Selection of Binder	193
7.11	Optimization of Fluid Uptake	193
7.12	Optimization of Screen Size for Preparation of Extrudes	194
7.13	Optimization of Spheronization Process	195
7.14	Optimization of Drying Process for Pellets	195

Table No.	Particulars	Page No.	
7.15	Optimization Hot Melt Coating Agent and Level of Coating	196	
7.16	Taste Evaluation of Pellets	198	
7.17	Optimization of Coating Process Parameters: Pan Speed	199	
7.18	Optimization of Coating Process Parameters: Temperature	200	
7.19	Accelerated Stability Data (Pellets)	201	
7.20	Long Term Stability Data (Pellets)	202	
7.21	Hot Melt Coated Pellets Using Gelucire® 43/01	204	
7.22	Hot Melt Coated Pellets Using Precirol ATO 5	205	
7.23	Similarity Factor (f2) Data	206	
7.24	Taste Evaluation by Taste Panel Method	208	
7.25	Accelerated Stability Data	209	
7.26	Long-term Stability Data	210	
7.27	Organoleptic Properties of SPM	211	
7.28	Interpretation of FTIR Spectrum of Sitagliptin Phosphate 213		
	Monohydrate		
7.29	Standard Graph of SPM in Distilled Water	214	
7.30	Standard Graph of SPM in 0.01 M Hydrochloric Acid	215	
7.31	Standard Graph of SPM in Phosphate Buffer pH 4.5	216	
7.32	Standard Graph of SPM in Phosphate Buffer pH 8.0	217	
7.33	Solubility Study of SPM	218	
7.34	Excipient Compatibility Outcome for SPM	220	
7.35	Formulation of Sitagliptin Batches- Selection of Filler	221	
7.36	Formulation of Sitagliptin Batches- Selection of	222	
	Disintegrant		
7.37	Formulation of Sitagliptin Batches- Selection of Glidant	222	
	and Lubricant		
7.38	Evaluation of SPM Uncoated and Coated Tablets	223	

Table No.	Particulars	Page No.
7.39	ACC Stability Data for SPM Tablets	227
7.40	Long-Term Stability Data for SPM Tablets	228

LIST OF FIGURE

Fig. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.1	Hot Melt Coating by (A) Pan pour and (B) Pan Spray Method	5
1.2	Hot Melt Coating in Fluidized Bed Coater Showing Spray Pattern	6
1.3	Nozzle for Hot Melt Coating	6
5.1	DSC Thermogram of Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate	93
5.2	Structure of Precirol ATO 5	98
5.3	Structure of Microcrystalline Cellulose	100
5.4	Structure of Lactose	101
5.5	Structure of Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone	103
5.6	Structure of Alpha-tocopherol	106
5.7	Structure of Magnesium Stearate	107
5.8	Structure of Talc	108
5.9	Structure of Crospovidone	110
5.10	Structure of Silicified Microcrystalline Cellulose	111
5.11	Structure of Mannitol	112
5.12	Structure of Sitagliptin	115
5.13	Structure of Dicalcium Phosphate	123
5.14	Structure of Polyethylene Glycol 4000	127
7.1	DSC Thermogram of TDF	186
7.2	UV Spectrum of TDF Showing Absorption Maxima	187
7.3	Standard Graph of TDF in 0.1N HCl	188
7.4	Standard Graph of TDF in Distilled Water	189
7.5	Standard Graph of TDF in Phosphate Buffer in pH 6.8	190
7.6	Dissolution Profile of Hot Melt Coated Pellets	197
7.7	Surface Morphology of Hot Melt Coated Pellets	200
7.8	Comparison of Dissolution Profile of Reference (Viread)	207

		INDEX
		i de la companya de l

Fig. No.	Particulars	Page No.
	and Developed Formulations (Test)	
7.9	DSC Thermogram of SPM	212
7.10	IR spectrum of Sitagliptin Phosphate Monohydrate	212
7.11	Standard Graph of SPM in Distilled Water	214
7.12	Standard Graph of SPM in 0.01M HCl	215
7.13	Standard Graph of SPM in Phosphate Buffer pH 4.5	216
7.14	Standard Graph of SPM in Phosphate Buffer pH 4.5	217
7.15	Solubility of SPM in Various Solvents	218
7.16	In-vitro Drug Release Study of Uncoated Tablet and	224
	Stearic Acid Coated Tablets	
7.17	In-vitro Drug Release Study of Uncoated Tablet and	225
	Palmitic Acid Coated Tablets	
7.18	In-vitro Dissolution Study of Marketed Product and Final	226
	Formulation	
7.19	In-vitro Release from Stability Batch	228