CHAPTER II

LITERATURE ON FLOATING DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

Floating drug delivery systems (FDDS) are systems having a bulk density less than that of gastric fluids and so remain buoyant in the stomach without affecting the emptying rate for a prolonged period of time. While the system is floating on the gastric contents, the drug is slowly released from the system. After release of drug, the residual system is emptied from the stomach. Floatation of a drug delivery system in the stomach can be achieved by incorporating a floating chamber filled with vacuum, air, or inert gas.

CLASSIFICATION OF FDDS:

A) Single Unit Systems:

Single unit dosage forms are easiest to develop but suffer from the risk of losing their effects too early due to their all-or-none emptying from the stomach and thus may cause high variability in bioavailability and local irritation due to large amounts of drug delivered at a particular site of the gastrointestinal tract.

Non effervescent systems:

One or more gel forming, highly swellable, cellulosic hydrocolloids (e.g., hydroxyl ethyl cellulose, hydroxyl propyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose [HPMC] and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose), polysaccharides, or matrix forming polymers (e.g., polycarboxil, polyacrylates, and polystyrene) are incorporated in high level (20-75% w/w) to tablets or capsules. For the preparation of these types of systems, the drug and the gel forming hydrocolloid are mixed thoroughly. After oral administration, this dosage form swells...
in contact with gastric fluids and attains a bulk density of <1. The air entrapped within the swollen matrix imparts buoyancy to the dosage form. The so formed swollen gel-like structure acts as a reservoir and allows sustained release of drug through the gelatinous mass.

Effervescent systems or gas generating systems: These are matrix types of systems prepared with the help of swellable polymers such as methylcellulose and chitosan and various effervescent compounds, e.g., sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and citric acid. They are formulated in such a way that when in contact with the acidic gastric contents, CO$_2$ is liberated and gets entrapped in swollen hydrocolloids, which provides buoyancy to the dosage forms. The optimal stoichiometric ratio of citric acid and sodium bicarbonate for gas generation is reported to be 0.76:1.

B) Multiple Unit Systems:
Single unit formulations are associated with problems such as sticking together or being obstructed in gastrointestinal tract, which may have a potential danger of producing irritation. Multiple unit systems avoid the "all-or-none" gastric emptying nature of single unit systems. It reduces the inter subject variability in absorption and the probability for dose dumping is lower.

Noneffervescent systems: A little or no much report was found in the literature on noneffervescent multiple unit systems, as compared to the effervescent systems. However, few workers have reported the possibility of developing such system containing indomethacin, using chitosan as the polymeric excipient. A multiple unit HBS containing indomethacin as a model drug prepared by extrusion process is reported. A mixture of drug, chitosan and acetic acid is extruded through a needle, and the
extrudate is cut and dried. Chitosan hydrates float in the acidic media, and the required drug release could be obtained by modifying the drug-polymer ratio.

Effervescent systems:
A multiple unit system comprises of calcium alginate core and calcium alginate/PVA membrane, both separated by an air compartment was prepared. In presence of water, the PVA leaches out and increases the membrane permeability, maintaining the integrity of the air compartment. Increase in molecular weight and concentration of PVA, resulted in enhancement of the floating properties of the system. Freeze-drying technique is also reported for the preparation of floating calcium alginate beads. Sodium alginate solution is added drop wise into the aqueous solution of calcium chloride, causing the instant gelation of the droplet surface, due to the formation of calcium alginate. The obtained beads are freeze-dried resulting in a porous structure, which aid in floating. The authors studied the behaviour of radiolabeled floating beads and compared with nonfloating beads in human volunteers using gamma scintigraphy. Prolonged gastric residence time of more than 5.5 h was observed for floating beads. The nonfloating beads had a shorter residence time with a mean onset emptying time of 1 hr 9.

Floating microspheres:
A controlled release system designed to increase its residence time in the stomach without contact with the mucosa was achieved through the preparation of floating microspheres. Techniques involved in their preparation include simple solvent evaporation, and solvent diffusion and evaporation. The drug release and better floating properties mainly depend on the type of polymer, plasticizer and the solvents employed for the preparation. Polymers, such as polycarbonate, Eudragit® S
and cellulose acetate, are used in the preparation of hollow microspheres, and the drug release can be modified by optimizing the amount of polymer and the polymer plasticizer ratio.

C) Raft Forming Systems:
The basic mechanism involved in the raft formation includes the formation of viscous cohesive gel in contact with gastric fluids, wherein each portion of the liquid swells forming a continuous layer called a raft. The raft floats because of the buoyancy created by the formation of CO$_2$ and act as a barrier to prevent the reflux of gastric Contents like HCl and enzymes into the oesophagus. Usually, the system contains a gel forming agent and alkaline bicarbonates or carbonates responsible for making the system less dense and float on the gastric fluids.

Reckitt and Colman Products Ltd. have come out with such formulation in the treatment of H.pylori infections of GIT.

Advantages of FDDS

Floating dosage systems form important technological drug delivery systems with gastric retentive behavior and offer several advantages in drug delivery. These advantages include:

1. Improved drug absorption, because of increased gastric residence time and more time spent by the dosage form at its absorption site
2. Controlled delivery of drugs.
3. Delivery of drugs for local action in the stomach.
4. Minimizing the mucosal irritation due to drugs, by drug releasing slowly at controlled rate.
5. Treatment of gastrointestinal disorders such as gastro-oesophageal reflux.
Simple and conventional equipment for manufacture.
Ease of administration and better patient compliance.
Site-specific drug delivery.

Disadvantages of FDDS

1. Floating systems are not feasible for those drugs that have solubility or stability problems in gastric fluids.
2. Drugs such as Nifedipine, which is well absorbed along the entire GI tract and which undergo significant first-pass metabolism, may not be suitable candidates for FDDS since the slow gastric emptying may lead to reduced systemic bioavailability. Also there are limitations to the applicability of FDDS for drugs that are irritant to gastric mucosa.
3. Gastric retention is influenced by many factors such as gastric motility, pH and presence of food. These factors are never constant and hence the buoyancy cannot be predicted.
4. Drugs that cause irritation and lesion to gastric mucosa are not suitable to be formulated as floating drug delivery systems.

FORMULATION OF FDDS:
Suitable Drug Candidates for FDDS:

Various drugs have their greatest therapeutic effect when released in the stomach, particularly when the release is prolonged in a continuous, controlled manner. In general, appropriate candidates for FDDS are molecules that have poor colonic absorption but are characterized by better absorption properties at the upper parts of the GIT.
1. Drugs with narrow absorption window in GIT, e.g., Riboflavin and Levodopa.
2. Drugs that primarily absorbed from stomach and upper part of GIT, e.g., Calcium supplements, chlordiazepoxide and cinnarazine.

3. Drugs that act locally in the stomach, e.g., Antacids and Misoprostol.

4. Drugs that degrade in the colon, e.g., Ranitidine HCl and Metronidazole.

5. Drugs that disturb normal colonic bacteria, e.g., Amoxicillin Trihydrate.

Excipients Used in FDDS


2. Inert fatty materials (5% - 75%): Edible, inert fatty material having a specific gravity of less than one can be used to decrease the hydrophilic property of formulation and hence increase buoyancy. E.g., Beeswax, fatty acids, long chain fatty alcohols, Gelucires 39/01 and 43/01.

3. Effervescent agents: Sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, tartaric acid, DSGC (Di Sodium Glycine Carbonate), CG (Citroglycine).

4. Release rate accelerants (5% - 60%): e.g., Lactose, mannitol.

5. Release rate retardants (5% - 60%): e.g., Dicalciumphosphate, talc, magnesium stearate.

6. Buoyancy increasing agents (upto 80%): e.g., Ethyl cellulose.

7. Low density material: Polypropylene foam powder (Accurel MP 1000).
Factors Affecting the Floating and Floating Time:

1. **Density:** Floating is a function of dosage form buoyancy that is dependent on the density.

2. **Shape of dosage form:** Tetrahedron and ring shaped devices with flexural modules of 48 and 22.5 kilo pounds per square inch (KSI) are reported to have better floating, 90% to 100% retention at 24 hours compared with other shapes.

3. **Concomitant drug administration:** Anticholinergics like atropine and propantheline, opiates like codeine and prokinetic agents like metoclopramide and cisapride can affect floating time.

4. **Fed or unfed state:** Under fasting conditions, the GI motility is characterized by periods of strong motor activity or the migrating myoelectric complex (MMC) that occurs every 1.5 to 2 hours.

5. **Nature of meal:** Feeding of indigestible polymers or fatty acid salts can change the motility pattern of the stomach to a fed state, thus decreasing the gastric emptying rate and prolonging drug release.

6. **Caloric content and feeding frequency:** Floating can be increased by four to 10 hours with a meal that is high in proteins and fats. The floating can increase by over 400 minutes when successive meals are given compared with a single meal due to the low frequency of MMC.

7. **Age:** Elderly people, especially those over 70, have a significantly longer floating. Disease conditions such as diabetes and crohn's disease also affect drug delivery.

8. **Posture:** Floating can vary between supine and upright ambulatory states of the patient.
EVALUATION OF FDDS:

Different studies reported in the literature indicate that pharmaceutical dosage forms exhibiting gastric residence in vitro floating behaviour show prolonged gastric residence in vivo. Although, in vitro floating behaviour alone is not sufficient proof for efficient gastric retention so in vivo studies can provide definite proof that prolonged gastric residence is obtained.

1) Hardness, Friability, Assay, Content Uniformity:
These tests are performed as per described in specified monographs.

2) Floating lag time and floating time determination:
The time between the introduction of the tablet into the medium and its rise to upper one third of the dissolution vessel is termed as floating lag time and the time for which the dosage form floats is termed as the floating or flotation time. These tests are usually performed in simulated gastric fluid or 0.1 mole.lit-1 HCl maintained at 37°C, using USP dissolution apparatus containing 900 ml of 0.1 molar HCl as the dissolution medium.

3) Drug release:
The test for in vitro drug release studies are usually carried out in simulated gastric and intestinal fluids maintained at 37°C. Dissolution tests are performed using the USP dissolution apparatus. Samples are withdrawn periodically from the dissolution medium, replaced with the same volume of fresh medium each time, and then analyzed for their drug contents after an appropriate dilution. Recent methodology as described in USP XXIII states that the dosage unit is allowed to sink to the bottom of the vessel before rotation of blade is started. A small, loose piece of
non reactive material such as not more than a few turns of wire helix may be attached to the dosage units that would otherwise float. However, standard dissolution methods based on the USP or British Pharmacopoeia (BP) have been shown to be poor predictors of in vitro performance for floating dosage forms.

4) Drug loading, drug entrapment efficiency, particle size, analysis, surface characterization, micromeritics studies and percentage yield (for floating microspheres and beads):

Drug loading is assessed by crushing accurately weighed sample of beads or microspheres in a mortar and added to the appropriate dissolution medium which is then centrifuged, filtered and analyzed by various analytical methods like spectrophotometry. The percentage drug loading is calculated by dividing the amount of drug in the sample by the weight of total beads or microspheres. The particle size and the size distribution of beads or microspheres are determined in the dry state using the optical microscopy method. The external and cross-sectional morphology (surface characterization) is done by scanning electron microscope (SEM). The measured weight of prepared microspheres was divided by total amount of all non-volatile components used for the preparation of microspheres, which will give the total percentage yield of floating microspheres.

5) Specific Gravity:

Displacement method is used to determine the specific gravity of floating system using benzene as a displacing medium.

6) Weight gain and water uptake (WU):

Weight gain or water uptake can be studied by considering the swelling behaviour of Floating dosage form. The study is done by immersing the dosage form...
in simulated gastric fluid at 37°C and determining the dimensional changes like tablet diameter and/or thickness at regular 1‐h time intervals until 24 h, the tablets were removed from beaker, and the excess surface liquid was removed carefully using the paper. The swollen tablets were then reweighed and WU is measured in the terms of percent weight gain, as given by equation

\[ WU = \frac{(Wt - Wo)}{Wo} \times 100 \]

In which Wt and Wo are the weights of the dosage form at time t and initially, respectively.

7) X-Ray/ Gamma scintigraphy:

For in vivo studies, X-Ray/Gamma scintigraphy is the main evaluation parameter for floating dosage form. In each experiment, the animals are allowed to fast overnight with free access to water, and a radiograph is made just before the administration of the floating tablet to ensure the absence of radiopaque material. Visualization of dosage form by X‐ray is due to the inclusion of a radiopaque material. The formulation is administered by natural swallowing followed by 50ml of water. The radiographic imaging is taken from each animal in a standing position, and the distance between the source of X‐rays and the animal should be kept constant for all imaging, so that the tablet movement could be easily noticed. Gastric radiography was done at 30‐min time intervals for a period of 5 h using an X‐ray machine. Gamma scintigraphy is a technique whereby the transit of a dosage form through its intended site of delivery can be non‐invasively imaged in vivo via the judicious introduction of an appropriate short lived gamma emitting radioisotope. The inclusion of a γ‐emitting radionucleide in a formulation allows indirect external observation using a γ‐camera or scintiscanner. But the main drawback of γ‐scintigraphy are the associated ionizing...
radiation for the patient, the limited topographic information, low resolution inherent to the technique and the complicated and expensive preparation of radiopharmaceuticals.

Pharmacokinetic studies: Pharmacokinetic studies include AUC (Area under Curve), Cmax, and time to reach maximum plasma concentration (Tmax) were estimated using a computer. Statistical analyses were performed using a Student t test with p, 0.05 as the minimal level of significance.

APPLICATIONS OF FDDS:

1. Enhanced Bioavailability: The bioavailability of riboflavin CR-GRDF is significantly enhanced in comparison to the administration of non-GRDFCR polymeric formulations. There are several different processes, related to absorption and transit of the drug in the gastrointestinal tract, that act concomitantly to influence the magnitude of drug absorption.

2. Sustained drug delivery: Oral CR formulations are encountered with problems such as gastric residence time in the GIT. These problems can be overcome with the HBS systems which can remain in the stomach for long periods and have a bulk density < 1 as a result of which they can float on the gastric contents. These systems are relatively larger in size and passing from the pyloric opening is prohibited.
3. Site specific drug delivery systems: These systems are particularly advantageous for drugs that are specifically absorbed from the stomach or the proximal part of the small intestine. The controlled, slow delivery of drug to the stomach provides sufficient local therapeutic levels and limits the systemic exposure to the drug. This reduces side effects that are caused by the drug in the blood circulation. In addition, the prolonged gastric availability from a site directed delivery system may also reduce the dosing frequency.

Eg: Furosemide and Riboflavin.

4. Absorption enhancement: Drugs which are having poor bioavailability because of site specific absorption from the upper part of the GIT are potential candidates to be formulated as floating drug delivery systems, thereby maximizing their absorption.

5. Minimized adverse activity at the colon: Retention of the drug in the HBS systems at the stomach minimizes the amount of drug that reaches the colon. Thus, undesirable activities of the drug in the colon may be prevented. This pharmacodynamic aspect provides the rationale for GRDF formulation for betalactam Antibiotics that are absorbed only from the small intestine, and whose presence in the colon leads to the development of microorganism's resistance.

6. Reduced fluctuations of drug concentration: Continuous input of the drug following CRGRDF administration produces blood drug concentrations within a narrower range compared to the immediate release dosage forms. Thus, fluctuations in drug effects are minimized and concentration dependent adverse effects that are associated with peak concentrations can be
This feature is of special importance for drugs with a narrow therapeutic index.

Recent Research on Floating Drug Delivery Systems:

Several studies reported the formulation and evaluation of floating drug delivery systems of various drugs for enhancing their bioavailability and for obtaining controlled release.

A summary of recent research on floating drug delivery systems is given in Table 2.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Drugs</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type of dosage form</th>
<th>Excipients/Polymers</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Reason/Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diltiazem Hydrochloride</td>
<td>Anti-Hypertensive</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>HPMC K100M, Sodium CMC, Sodium alginate, Sodium bicarbonate, Ethyl Cellulose, White Beeswax</td>
<td>Melt granulation</td>
<td>The results of the study indicated that the platform technology based on the use of 50% matrix forming polymer, 5% bees wax and 5% ethyl cellulose was suitable for the design of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Brand</td>
<td>Active Component(s)</td>
<td>Binder(s)</td>
<td>Additional Ingredients</td>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>Result(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atenolol</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>Atenolol</td>
<td>HPMC K4M, K15M, Hydrated Cotton Seed Oil</td>
<td>Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression</td>
<td>Extended drug release and bioavailability and increased gastric retention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasartan Potassium</td>
<td>Matrix Tablet</td>
<td>Lasartan Potassium</td>
<td>HPMC K15M, Xanthan Gum</td>
<td>Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression</td>
<td>Effective site of absorption for longer period of time and releases the drug in sustained manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itropride (Anti Ulcer) Tablets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Itropride</td>
<td>HPMC K4M, Xanthan Gum</td>
<td>Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression</td>
<td>HPMC K4M, xanthan gum, in combination were found to be promising</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for gastroretentive drug delivery system.

Sitagliptin (Anti Diabetic) Microspheres HPMC, Eudragit Rs100 Emulsion Solvent evaporation technique. Microspheres show excellent physicochemical properties in control release pattern include bioavailability and patient compliance.

Verapamil Hydrochloride (Anti Hypertensive) Tablet HPMC K4M, K15M, Micro Crystalline Cellulose 102, Sodium bicarbonate Direct compression Increase sustained release with lesser floating lag time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Main Ingredients</th>
<th>Release Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tapentadol Hydrochloride</td>
<td>Matrix Tablet</td>
<td>Xanthan Gum, Chitosan, Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression, Good invitro as well as invivo gastro resistant delivery of Tapentadol Hcl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montelukast Sodium</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>HPMC K4M,K15 M, Xanthan Gum, Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression, Prolonged release for a period of 24hrs and the release was dependent on ratio and type of polymer used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamotrigine</td>
<td>Matrix Tablets</td>
<td>Citric Acid Anhydrous, NaHCO₃, HPMC K100M, Ethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>Direct compression, Matrix tablets with sufficient floating time and sustained release upto 24 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Brand Name</td>
<td>Active Ingredient(s)</td>
<td>Excipients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Famotidine</td>
<td>Histamine H₂ Receptor Antagonist</td>
<td>Tablet Methocel K100, K15M, Sodium bicarbonate, Citric Acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Ciprofloxacin</td>
<td>Anti Biotic</td>
<td>Tablet Methocel K4M, K15M, K100M, Sodium bicarbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Gabapentin</td>
<td>Anti Convulsant</td>
<td>Tablet HPMC K100, K15M, Ployox WSR303, Sodium bicarbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Itropride</td>
<td>Anti Ulcer</td>
<td>Tablet Sodium bicarbonate, HPMC K4M, K100M, K15M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Active Ingredient</td>
<td>Type of Tablet</td>
<td>Method of Compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tizanidine</td>
<td>Hydrochloride</td>
<td>Matrix Tablet</td>
<td>HPMC K4M, K100M, K15M, Dicalcium Phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefpodoxime Proxetil</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matrix Tablet</td>
<td>HPMC K4M, Sodium CMC, Carbopol 943P, Sodium bicarbonate, Lactose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salbutamol Sulphate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matrix Tablet</td>
<td>Ethyl Cellulose, Acrycoal S100, Sodium bicarbonate, Citric Acid, Tartaric Acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foscarnet (Antiviral Drug) Sodium Alginate Beads, HPMC K15m, Guar Gum, Tamarind Gum. Ionic gelation method Prolong gastric residence time and increased bioavailability.

Ritonavir (Anti Viral Drug) Microspheres HPMC, Sodium bicarbonate, Acetic Acid, Calcium Chloride Solution, Sodium alginate. Simple dripping method Buoyancy and controlled release of drug was depended upon amount concentration of sodium bicarbonate.

Aceclofenac (NSAID) Pulsatile microspheres Eudragit L100, S100 Emulsion Solvent diffusion technique A two phase release pattern with initial lag time during floating in acidic medium was followed by rapid releasing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Excipients</th>
<th>Tableting Method</th>
<th>Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baclofen</td>
<td>Phosphate buffer</td>
<td>BCS-3</td>
<td>Increased gastric residence time and bioavailability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matrix tablets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labetalol</td>
<td>Hydrochloride</td>
<td>BCS-3</td>
<td>Improved bioavailability and controlled release over 12 hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofloxacin</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>BCS-3</td>
<td>Prolonged gastric residence and controlled drug release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HPMC K4M, K100M, K15M, Sodium bicarbonate, PVP K90</td>
<td>Wet granulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>Formulation</td>
<td>Release Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levofloxacin</td>
<td>Tablet HPMC, EC, PVP K30, Citric Acid, Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression, Drug release with prolonged period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifabutine</td>
<td>Gellan gum beads Deacetylated Gellan Gum</td>
<td>Ionotropic gelation in acidic medium, Sustained pharmacological action and improved bioavailability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalexin</td>
<td>Microspheres Ethyl Cellulose Emulsion solvent evaporation technique</td>
<td>Improved bioavailability and prolonged drug release up to 12 hrs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glipizide</td>
<td>Microspheres Acrycoat S100, Eudragit RS100, Ethyl Cellulose</td>
<td>Solvent evaporation technique, Polymer ratio affected the size, entrapment efficiency, % buoyancy and drug release.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metoprolol Tartrate</td>
<td>Core mini HPMC K15M, Wet granulation</td>
<td>Increased gastric...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Active Ingredients</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardioselective β Blocker</td>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>MCC, PVPK30, Lornoxicam (NSAID) Matrix, Calcium Carbonate (13%).</td>
<td>Prolonged gastric residence time and improved bioavailability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famotidine</td>
<td>Gel beads</td>
<td>Sodium alginate, HPMC K15M, Carbopol 943P, Emulsion gelation method.</td>
<td>Prolonged gastric residence time up to 8 hr and improved bioavailability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalexin</td>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>HPMC K100M, Citric Acid, Sodium bicarbonate.</td>
<td>Drug release over 12 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acyclovir</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>Psyllium Husk, HPMC K4M, Sodium bicarbonate.</td>
<td>Increased gastric residence time and bioavailability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ofloxacin Hydrochloride (Anti-Bacterial)

Microspheres

Ethyl Cellulose, PVP K90, Poly Vinyl Alcohol

Solvent diffusion technique

Floating microspheres can be selected for the development of GDDS of ofloxacin for potential therapeutic uses.

Propranolol Hydrochloride (Anti-Hypertensive)

Tablet

HPMC, E15LV, Hydroxypropyl Cellulose, Xanthan Gum, Sodium alginate

Direct compression

Increase bioavailability and gastric residence time.

Salbutamol Sulfate (Anti Asthma)

Matrix Tablet

HPMC, Sodium bicarbonate

Wet granulation

Increased gastric residence time up to 12 hrs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Excipients</th>
<th>Drug Release Method</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cephalexin</td>
<td>β-Lactum Anti Biotic</td>
<td>HPMC K4M, Xanthan Gum, Guar Gum, Tartaric acid, Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression</td>
<td>Over 12 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosiglitazone Maleate</td>
<td>Anti Diabetic</td>
<td>Microsphere Eudragit RS100, Tributyl citrate, Heavy Liquid Paraffin, Petroleum Ether</td>
<td>Emulsion solvent evaporation method</td>
<td>Controlled release and improved bioavailability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silymarin</td>
<td>Anti-Oxidant</td>
<td>Psyllium Husk, HPMC K4M, K15M, Sodium bicarbonate</td>
<td>Direct compression</td>
<td>Prolonged drug release and improved bioavailability and patient compliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crosspovidone, MCC.


Captopril (Anti Hypertensive) Mini-tablets Sodium bicarbonate, Eudragit RS130D, RS30D Direct compression Buoyancy over a period of 12hr and controlled release properties are achieved.

Atorvastatin Calcium (HMG COA Reductase Inhibitor) Tablet HPMC, Sodium bicarbonate, Ethyl Cellulose, Bees Wax Melt granulation technique. Drug release is over more than 8hrs.

Ranitidine Hydrochloride (Histamine H₂ Receptor Antagonist) Granules Compritol, Gelucire 50/13, 43/01, Ethyl Cellulose Melt granulation technique. Increased Gastric residence time and sustained effect.
Carbamazepine (Anti-Convulsant) Matrix Tablet HPMC, Sodium bicarbonate, Ethyl cellulose
Melt granulation Improved drug absorption and bioavailability

Clarithromycin (Anti Biotic) Matrix Tablet HPMC K4M,K15M, Sodium bicarbonate Wet granulation Increased gastric residence time and improved bioavailability

Diltiazem Hcl (Anti-Hypertensive) Matrix Tablet HPMC, Methocel K100MCR, Compritol 888 ATO, Sodium bicarbonate Direct compression method Drug release from the optimized formulation full filled official USP dissolution criteria for extended release capsule for diltiazem and marketed product.
Lornoxicam (NSAID)

- Microspheres: Ethyl Cellulose, HPMC K4M and HPMC K15M
- Non-aqueous emulsion solvent diffusion technique for prolonged drug release in stomach for at least 12 h and improved bioavailability

Lornoxicam (NSAID)

- Matrix tablet: HPMC K100M, Alginate, and Okra mucilage
- Wet granulation for improved floating and release properties of gastroretentive floating matrices.

Diltiazem HCl (Anti-Hypertensive)

- Matrix tablet: HPMC K100M and Ethyl cellulose
- Direct compression for drug release up to 12 hrs with desired floating lag time and improved bioavailability

Lornoxicam (NSAID)

- Matrix tablet: HPMC, ethyl cellulose
- Melting-wet granulation for sustained release of Lornoxicam over 10-12 h in addition to
Furosemide (Diuretic) Matrix tablet HPMC K4M, HPMC K100M, Carbopol Direct compression The optimized batches shown drug release in a controlled manner for 12 h.

Ketoprofen (NSAID) Matrix tablet HPMC K4M, Ethyl cellulose, Sodium CMC Wet granulation Good buoyancy with very short lag time and long floatation time of more than 24 h.

Ketoprofen (NSAID) Matrix tablet HPMC K4M, HPMC K100M, Ethyl cellulose Wet granulation Total floating time and buoyancy lag time were found to be satisfactory.

Diltiazem HCl (Anti-Cardiac) Matrix tablet Xanthan gum, karaya Wet granulation Better sustained drug release
Diltiazem HCl (Anti-Hypertensive)
Microspheres
Ethylcellulose, Polyvinylpyrrolidone K-90, Polyvinyl alcohol
Solvent diffusion technique
Sustained release with improved bioavailability

Pioglitazone Hydrochloride (Anti Diabetic)
Matrix tablet
HPMC 5LV, 15LV, 50LV and Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone
Wet granulation
High viscosity polymer given good sustaining activity.

Metformin hydrochloride (Anti Diabetic)
Matrix tablet
Gum karaya, gum kondagogu
Wet granulation
Drug release is over more than 12 hrs.

Glipizide (Anti-Diabetic)
Matrix tablet
HPMC K100M, Sodium alginate, Carbopol 940 and Direct compression
Buoyancy over a period of 16–24 hr.
Diltiazem Hcl (Anti-Hypertensive) Matrix tablet
Polyvinyl alcohol, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
Wet granulation
Drug release is over 8 hrs and increased gastric residence time

Famotidine (Histamine H₂ Receptor Antagonist) Microsphere Eudragit S-100 Modified solvent evaporation method
Prolonged gastric residence time and floating upto 20h.

Carbamazepine (Anti-Convulsant) Matrix tablet HPMC K4M, Carbopol
Direct compression
Drug release is over more than 13 hrs.
REFERENCES


