9. CONCLUSION

This concept helps the formulators to know that which type of formulation strategy should be followed, more ever this BCS reduce the formulation burdens and also the dose level of the herbal drugs can also been known. Applying the principles of BCS to herbals and their constituents can help to improve the quality of herbal medicines.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

BCS principles provide a reasonable approach for testing and approving drug product quality. BCS applications for Class 2 and 4 are challenging, but at the same time provides opportunities for lowering regulatory burden with scientific rational. BCS also provides an avenue to predict drug disposition, transport, absorption, elimination. The in vivo performance of the drug depends upon its solubility and permeability. The biopharmaceutical classification system is the guiding tool for the prediction of in vivo performance of the drug substance and development of drug delivery systems to suit their performance. The present BCS classification of herbs and their markers has shown that some special considerations need to be included in the classification strategy such as the pharmacological knowledge about markers to categorize herbal extracts and to carry out the research further to clinical studies in order to correlate in vitro and in vivo correlation.

The application of the solubility based classification may be used in product development to choose a suitable marker for dissolution studies. When an upper dose limit is not known for a marker or when the actives are not known, a solubility based classification of markers provides information when a marker changes from low soluble to high soluble, which can help to choose the right marker for quality control purposes. Similarly, clinical researchers can use the classification to choose markers that have suitable solubility and permeability properties and can be detected in vivo. Applying the principles of the BCS to herbals and their markers can help to improve the quality of herbal medicines.