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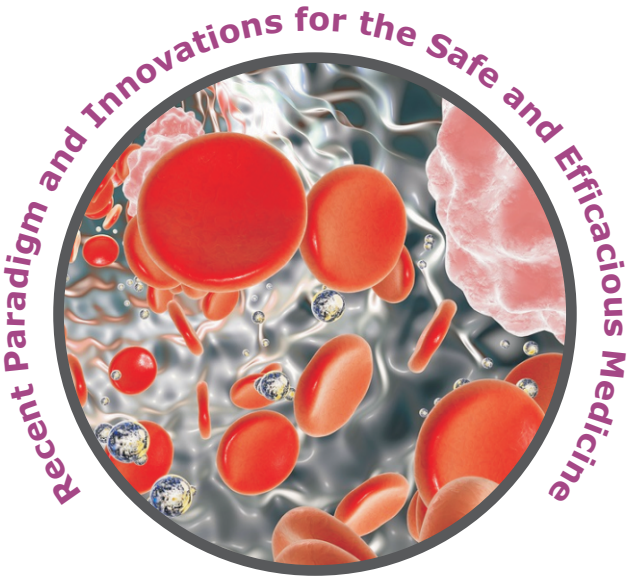

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the important tool for the optimization of large scale production. The parameters such as Granulation feed rate, compression and presence of lubricant and blending will play a important role in the development of pilot Plant scale up techniques.

PC-39
APPLICATIONS OF MONTMORILLONITE (MMT) CLAY FOR NOVEL DRUG DELIVERY: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Jyotiranjan Roul*

ABSTRACT

In the final processes of drug formulation, it is necessary to disperse the drug in a biologically inert matrix such as polymeric matrices or clay particles, for improved drug delivery. In these cases it is necessary to produce systems which release the drug accordingly and should also have suitable mechanical properties for practical application. Clay minerals like MMT, rectorite find wide range of applications in pharmaceutical industry due to their natural abundance and the propensity with which they can be chemically and physically modified to suit practical technological needs. Montmorillonite has been extensively applied for prolonged release of drugs as it can retain large amounts of drug due to its high cation exchange capacity. It may interact with active drug molecules, but also with inactive components like polymers. On the basis of these interactions, montmorillonite and its modified forms can be effectively used to modify drug delivery systems. This review emphasizes the modifications of montmorillonite clay, its interactions with drug molecules and its applications in novel nanoparticulate drug delivery systems.

PC-40
FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ENTERIC COATED EXTENDED RELEASE TABLET

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ABSTRACT

Extended release drug formulations are intended to continuously release medication over a prolonged period, after a single dose. Erythromycin is a slightly soluble and weekly acidic drug which degrades in acidic environment of stomach and leads to therapeutic inefficacy. The objective of present study is to formulate and evaluate enteric-coated extended release Erythromycin tablets with an aim to improve the stability of the drug. Erythromycin has low solubility so inclusion complex with beta Cyclodextrin was formulated to increase solubility of erythromycin which was evaluated using FTIR, XRD and DSC. Preformulation study were conducted viz; bulk density, tapped density, angle of repose, compressibility index and Hausners' ratio. Core tablet was formulated by direct compression method using HPMC K15M as an extended release polymer in different concentration. Formulation containing 1:0.75(C1) ratios was selected as optimized formulation, as it was capable of releasing drug up to 10hrs. Batch CE2 was selected as an optimized batch on the basis of lag time and in vitro release i.e 99.27%. The stability studies were carried out an optimized formulation (CE2) at 4± 2°C and 75± 5% R.H. for 3months. No significant changes in drug release were obtained and hence it was concluded that the optimized formulation (CE2) was stable.

PC-41
TO DETERMINE THE FLUORIDE TEST ON DIFFERENT GROUND WATER SAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

In this project we study determine the fluoride test on different ground water sample. In this paper it was analysed the determination of different ground waters and water from it was determine that the content of fluoride ions in bottled mineral water significantly differs from values given on declaration and that content of fluoride ions varies over a