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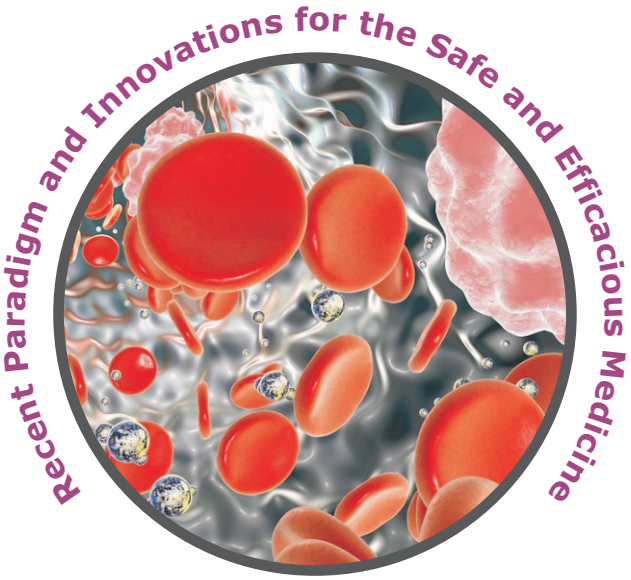

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enhancement techniques applicable to enhance solubility of hydrophobic drugs with the use of hydrotropes like sodium benzoate, sodium citrate, Nicotinamide etc because hydrotropy technique precludes the use of organic solvent and also decrease the individual concentration of hydrotropic agents. In the present investigation drug was selected as model drug for the reason it has very low water solubility. The key objective of current research work was to enhance aqueous solubility of this drug using hydrotropy technique.

PC-21

QUALITY ASSESMENT OF SELECTED MARKETED AYURVEDIC PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Several Ayurvedic products are available in market but there were no determined or particular standards are available for these products. The quality assessment of Ayurvedic product is of chief importance in order to justify their acceptability in modern system of medicine. Standardization and quality control have remained grey areas in the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. Incomplete understanding of process coupled with insufficient evidence for some of the preparation steps have been partly responsible for lack of standardization and quality control. So, there is needed to be establishment of protocols for quality control in preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. From the elemental study it is shown that many of the Ayurvedic products are heavily contaminated with toxic metals like lead and mercury more than the limits as per the guidelines given by WHO and Ayurveda formulary of India which is hazardous to human health and many of these products contaminated with microbial load which shows serious risk for human consumption. It is necessary to take string steps towards the regulation and control of quality parameters of Ayurvedic medicines/ products.

PC-22

EFFECT OF EXTERNAL PHASE ON PROPERTIES OF IBUPROFEN MICROSPHERES PREPARED BY MELT DISPERSION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research work was to formulate microspheres of 'ibuprofen' to provide controlled release as well as to minimize local side effect associated with upper gastrointestinal tract by modifying the release of drug. The lipid polymer, modifier and dispersant were used for the formulation of microspheres by melt dispersion method which is more beneficial than the solvent evaporation method because of total absence of organic solvents during the preparation process. The main objective of this research work was to study the effect of different variables on the particle size, entrapment efficiency as well as evaluation characteristics of microspheres. Effect of different variables on evaluation parameters and in-vitro release of ibuprofen were also studied. The different variables showed maximum entrapment efficiency and size optimization at acidic pH. The microspheres form the lumps and shows less entrapment efficiency at higher acidic pH. The optimized batch of lipid microspheres was formulated with drug-lipid ratio (1:2) with suitable modifier. The obtained results showed the highest entrapment efficiency (about 80%) of ibuprofen and drug loading (19 %). Here from the result, it was observed that the drug-lipid ration and pH of external phase affecting directly the entrapment efficiency, release and morphology of the microspheres.

PC-23

DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF pH RESPONSIVE MICROSPHERES CONTAINING CELECOXIB FOR COLON TARGETING BY USING BOX-BEHNKEN DESIGN

Akshay D. Gayakwad* and Sunil P. Dewani