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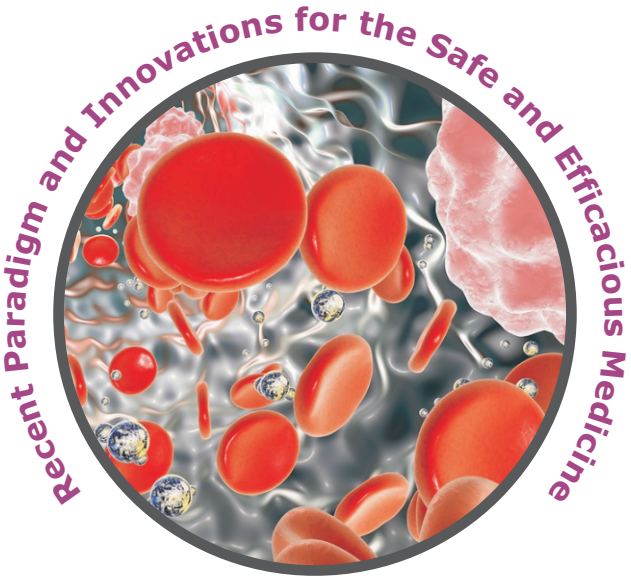

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enhancement in solubility of ibuprofen from 5.419 µg/ml to 42.43 µg/ml and to 53.52 µg/ml in case of cocrystal A5 and B8 respectively. The DSC peaks indicated formation of H bonds and possibility of crystal lattice arrangement between ibuprofen and the coformers. The PXRD study revealed appearance of new peaks. The tablets, containing ibuprofen co-crystals, complied with tablet thickness, diameter, weight variation, hardness, friability. The in vitro release revealed that the dissolution rate from tablet of co-crystal A5 was higher than the dissolution rate of ibuprofen in-house tablet. In vivo study indicated that co-crystal B8 has superior analgesic activity as compared to co-crystal A5 and marketed ibuprofen tablet. We have successfully achieved both the objectives.

PC-04

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF PRESS COATED PULSATILE TABLET OF LORNOXICAM FOR ARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

Lornoxicam (LXM) press coated pulsatile drug delivery system for arthritis was prepared to reduce early morning symptoms of arthritis. Core tablet was formulated using LXM by direct compression method with different concentration of cross carmellose sodium as a superdisintegrant. Formulation containing 4% (C4) was selected as optimized due to its lowest disintegration time. Press coating of optimized core tablet C4 was done with different concentration of ethyl cellulose with HPMC (CP1 to CP9). The press coated tablet was evaluated for different parameters like hardness, thickness, friability, weight variation and drug content. Batch CP7 was selected as optimized batches on the basis of lag time 7 hrs and in-vitro release i.e 97.98%. The stability studies were carried out on optimized formulation (CP7) as per ICH guidelines and evaluated for percent drug release after 0, 30, 60, and 90 days. It was concluded that prepared pulsatile release tablets of LXM was found to be stable and satisfactory in terms of release of the drug after a predetermined lag time and thus dosage form can be taken at bed time so that the content will be released in the morning hours i.e. at the time of symptoms.

PC-05

PREPARATION OF FLOATING MUCOADHESIVE TABLET OF A DRUG HAVING NARROW ABSORPTION IN THE GASTROINTESTIONAL TRACT

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ABSTRACT

Residronate sodium shows the narrow absorption window and short half life in a gastrointestinal tract therefore has low bioavailability. Therefore in the present investigation floating and mucoadhseion tablets were prepared of residronate sodium by using different ratios of fenugreek gum and guar gum. Sodium bicarbonate was used as a gas-former and microcrystalline cellulose as diluents. Tablets were characterized for floating lag time, floating duration, swelling behavior and drug release. Results showed With the increase in the ratio of guar gum: fenugreek gum, swelling increases and decreases the drug release. Floating lag time decreased with by increasing concentration of MCC, floating lag time of one minute was observed with MCC at the 25%w/w. Rapid achievement of floating and prolonged floating and drug release was obtained for 12h within one min.

PC-06

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF TOPICAL FORMULATION FOR SKIN WHITENING CONTAINING HERBAL INGREDIENTS

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ABSTRACT