



Controlled Release Society Indian Chapter

One Day National Seminar on

Translational Research: From Bench to Bedside

Sunday, 17th November, 2019

SOUVENIR & ABSTRACT BOOK

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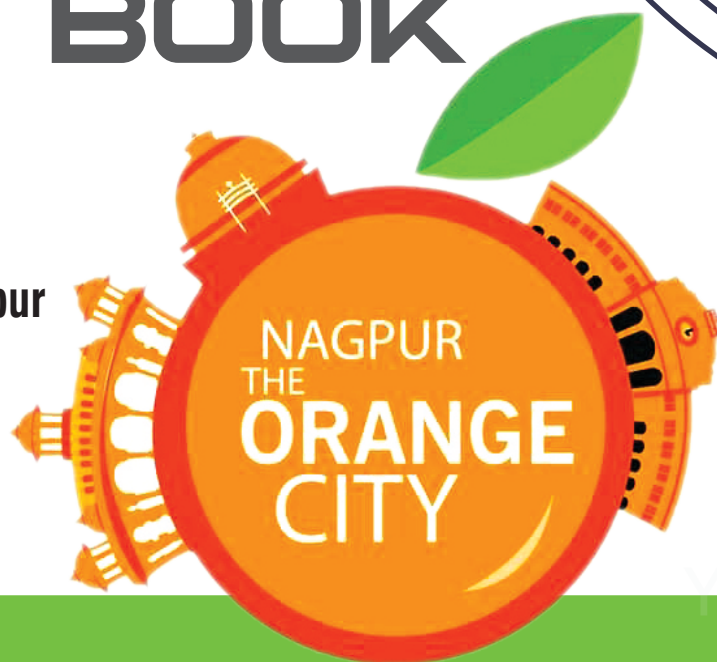
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SOUVENIR

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ENHANCEMENT OF EZETIMIBE PHYSICOHEMICAL PROPERTIES BY A CRYSTAL ENGINEERING METHOD

Telrandhe Roshan*, Mahajan N.M.

Department of Pharmaceutics, Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy,
Nagpur- 440037, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

Aim: Enhancement of Ezetimibe physicochemical properties by crystal engineering method.
Objective: The present research purpose was to get agglomerates of Ezetimibe containing diluents by unique crystallo-co-agglomeration (CCA) technique. **Methodology:** The characterizations of agglomerates and pure drug are done by using Phase, Saturation solubility, Flowability, Drug content, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), FTIR, X-ray diffraction for powder (XRPD), Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC), dissolution studies. **Results and discussion:** The evaluation of Ezetimibe (Drug); Crystallo-co-agglomerates of Talc; Crystallo-co-agglomerates of Pregelatinized starch has Phase solubility (mg/ml) 0.13, 1.39, 1.10; Saturation solubility (mg/ml) 0.082, 1.04, 0.85; Hauser's ratio 1.35-1.41, 1.13-1.15, 1.12-1.14; Carr's Index 26-27, 13-15, 12-14; Angle of repose (°) 40.6, 24.62, 23.26; Drug content (% w/w) ---, 96.24%, 98.50%. The flowability of agglomerates was much improved compared to those of the original drug. SEMs revealed that Crystallo-co-agglomerates were spherical aggregates of plate-shaped crystals with clear evidence of porosity. In FTIR, There was no considerable changes in the positions of characteristic absorption bands, bonds of various functional groups present in the drug. IR spectra indicated the absence of any well-defined interaction between drug; diluents; polymers. In XRPD, range 10-80°, 2θ showed Crystallo-co-agglomerates of Ezetimibe indicated decrease in crystallinity or partial amorphization of drug in agglomerated form. In DSC, Ezetimibe shown melting sharp endotherm at 173.770 °C, physical-mixture-A at 173.170 °C, physical-mixture-B at 171.240 °C and Crystallo-co-agglomerates of Talc, Pregelatinized starch were 169.130 °C, 170.700 °C. Dissolution studies shown enhancement in dissolution-rate of ezetimibe was observed 63.95% in-pure, upto 94% in Crystallo-co-agglomerates of Talc and upto 85% in Crystallo-co-agglomerates of Pregelatinized starch. **Conclusion** Crystallo-co-agglomeration of Ezetimibe with talc and Pregelatinized starch could be possible and served as an alternative and effective approach for improvement in physicochemical and micromeretic properties of Ezetimibe.

Keywords

Diluents ; Crystallo-co-agglomeration; Solubility; Dissolution; Ezetimibe

