Original Article

Formulation Development And In Vitro Evaluation Of Ibuprofen Sustained Release Matrix Tablets By Using Natural Polymer

Sarad Pawar Naik Bukke[1*], Nampally Karnakar[2]

[1]Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology, School of Pharmacy, Kampala International University, Western Campus, Uganda
[2]Department of Pharmaceutics, Venkateshwara Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hyderabad Road, Cherlapally, Nalgonda, Telangana, India-508001
*Corresponding Author
Sarad Pawar Naik Bukke, Associate Professor and Research Coordinator, Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology, Kampala International University, Western Campus, Uganda. Phone: +256-760254289, E-mail: drsaradpawar@gmail.com, drsaradpawar@kiu.ac.ug, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5693-2953
Nampally Karnakar, Associate Professor &HOD, Department of Pharmaceutics, Venkateshwara Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hyderabad Road, Cherlapally, Nalgonda, Telangana, India-508001 karnakar6988@gmail.com, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2471-6831
DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.04.298

Abstract

To achieve their goal, the researchers in this cutting-edge study used unusual polymers like Amla separate, Ginger listen, and Fenugreek go away to create a drug that accelerates the release of ibuprofen. Prior to their actual usage in the formulation process, the possible combinations of active pharmaceutical substances and additional excipients were investigated. A variety of experiments, including chemistry, pharmacokinetics, and in vitro drug release, were performed on the pills. Analyses using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy revealed that polymer and medication did not complement one another. The cut off factors have been used to identify the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic aspects of medicines. The non-steroidal tranquillizer ibuprofen is effective against pain, heat, and inflammation. Even though we had advanced notice of the drug's release, we still missed it by 12 hours. Releasing medications is under the control of 0-request models, as shown by the dynamic treatment of individual data points (F8). The results of this research supported the use of commercially available polymers as a basis for an aided Ibuprofen release framework.

Keywords: Felodipine, PMC, Ethyl Cellulose, Eudragit S 100 and Controlled release tablets.

1. INTRODUCTION

To improve the body's effectiveness and health, and to allow the transport of a medication1, a drug delivery system (DDS) is a strategy or technology that regulates the rate, timing, and location of drug entry into the body. Included in this reiteration are the preparations of the restorative item, the transport of the dynamic fixings via the object, and the last transport of the dynamic fixings via the herbal movies to the location of interest. The term "remedial substance" can also be used to refer to a specialist, such as one who provides extraordinary care in an effort to promote the in vivo growth of the active restorative expert. Contrary to conventional drugs, which may need to be taken three or more times daily to provide the same good effect4, supported release pills are typically taken multiple times daily. Improved silent consistency and scientific viability of a medication for its intended application can result from controlling a single dose that is provided over a long period of time in order to maintain a near uniform or constant blood level of the medicinal drug.

The first supported discharge tablets were made by Howard Press, a New Jersey-based company, in the middle of the 1950s. In Florida, Key Corp. produced the primary capsules under the brand name "Nitroglyn" based on his cyclical patent.

Supported discharge, delayed discharge, changed discharge, accelerated transport, and warehouse plans all refer to drug delivery systems that aim to maximise the therapeutic effect of a given medication by gradually doling it out over a long period of time following the initial administration of a single dose.
The purpose of designing maintained or supported conveyance frameworks is to either reduce the frequency of dosing or to raise the adequacy of the pharmaceuticals by restricting on the website of hobby, reducing the portion required, or imparting uniform medication conveyance. Consequently, a supported discharge size shape is a dose shape that constantly gives at least one medicinal drug in a planned manner across a specific time frame, either systemically or to a predetermined target organ.
Supported discharge size structures improve the management of plasma drug tiers, minimise dose recurrence, lessen incidental results, speed up viability, and ensure consistent delivery. The provision of additional discharge information has some advantages:
If the active compound has a long half-life, it can function independently; if the pharmacological action of the dynamic is not directly related to its blood levels; if the drugs is considering a functional vehicle; and if the dynamic compound has a completely short half-life, it may take a lot of medicine to hold a long-lasting, compelling portion.
Prior to formulating a strategy, extensive study of the aforementioned considerations is essential.

The pharmaceutical industry's revolutionary medication delivery framework has been greatly improved by the introduction of the framework pill as a supported discharge (SR). The rate at which the drug is released from the measurements shape is largely determined by the type and quantity of the polymer used in the arrangements, which are complex manufacturing processes that are avoided during assembly. Usually, the form of an SR measurement is determined by a hydrophilic polymer network. Due to the rising quantity of confusion and cost involved with advertising new medications, the development of supported discharge or restricted discharge drug conveyance frameworks has been highlighted. In order to facilitate discharge, lattice structures are typically employed. Whether the medicine is being shipped from across the country or across the world, the transport framework slows it down and controls how it is distributed.
A grid is defined as a homogeneous mixture of one or more drugs and a gelling agent, such as hydrophilic polymers. Using the supported transport method within the underlying path, restorative powerful cognition can be carried out over a protracted time period, leading to improved patient consistency. Even though a variety of SR oral measurements structures have been proposed, including a film-controlled framework, lattices containing water-soluble or water-insoluble polymers or waxes, and osmotic frameworks, the situation of greater current studies has often focused on the use of SR frameworks for ineffective water solvent medicines.

1.1. Rationale for extended release dosage forms

Some medicines are naturally lengthy-lasting and ideally ought to be taken orally as soon as in step with day to sustain enough medicinal drug degrees inside the blood and give the high-quality treatment effect. These medicines are normally planned for in the usual way in short delivery dimension arrangements. Nonetheless, there are a wide range of special pharmaceuticals that aren't consistently trustworthy and demand extraordinary everyday doses to have the first-class results for recovery. Poor planning for more than one daily dose by the patient can lead to missed doses, adjusted dosages, and resistance to the habit. When commonly used rapid delivery dosing devices are used as prescribed, a series of therapeutic blood level peaks and valleys (field) associated with each dosage occurs. If dosages aren't monitored in a timely manner, however, there may be fluctuations in the quality of the medicine's effect. For instance, even if medical centralization is carried out with the fewest possible adverse consequences, toxic side effects may still occur if segments are controlled too frequently. If the numbers aren't paid attention to, the patient might not benefit from periods of low blood levels, such as when they're below the base powerful fixation or the beneficial pharmaceutical blood levels. Traditional medicines may need three or more daily doses to produce the same beneficial impact, but with large discharge tablets and cases, you only need to take them once or twice daily. In most cases, the supported plasma drug levels supplied by using increased discharge devices eliminate the need for past due-night dosing, which is beneficial for both the patient and the figure. this is because the rapid dose immediately produces the first-rate therapeutic effect, after which the gradual dose continues this impact over a predetermined period (Fig. 1).

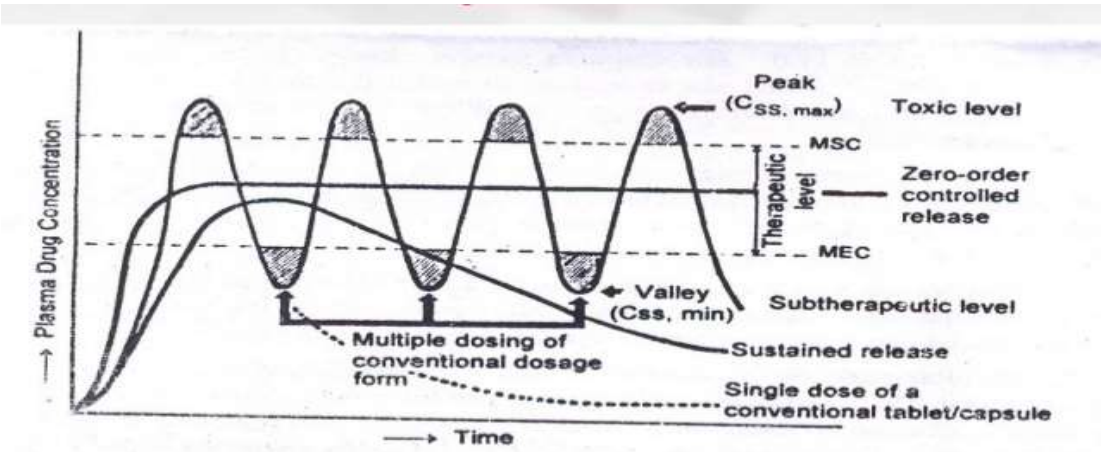

Figure 1. Hypothetical plasma concentration-time profile from conventional multiple dosing and single doses of sustained and controlled delivery formulations.

1.2 Advantages of sustained release dosage forms

- The recurrence of medicine enterprise is decreased.
- Patient consistence may be moved alongside.
- Drug agency can be made more superb too.
- The blood stage swaying ordinary for unique dosing of normal dose structures is diminished.
- Higher manage of drugs ingestion may be achieved, since the high blood degree pinnacles that might be visible after employer of a portion of a high accessibility remedy can be decreased.
- The trademark blood level varieties due to exclusive dosing of customary dose structures may be faded.
- The aggregate sum of medicine regulated can be diminished, consequently:
    - Maximizing accessibility with least component;
    - limit or take out community aftereffects;
    - decrease or take out foundational aftereffects;
    - Restriction drug gathering with continual dosing.
- Wellness edges of high electricity medicinal drugs can be improved a the incidence of both nearby and foundational damaging secondary outcomes can be faded in touchy patients.
- Similarly expand productiveness in remedy.
    - treatment or manipulate situation all of the greater speedily
    - improve control of situation
    - improve bioavailability of positive medications
    - Make usage of improvements; as an instance assist discharge anti-inflammatory medication for morning assist of joint inflammation by dosing earlier than sleep time.

1.3 Disadvantages of sustained release dosage forms

- Probability of portion unloading.
- Reduced capacity for component change.
- Value of single unit higher than commonplace measurements structures.
- Increase potential for first bypass digestion.
- Requirement for extra continual training for valid medication.
- Reduced essential accessibility in assessment with quick shipping commonplace dose structures.
- Negative invitro and in vivo relationships.

1.4 Terminology

Modified release delivery systems may be divided conveniently in to four categories.

A) Delayed release

B) Sustained release

- ✓ Controlled release
- ✓ Extended release

C) Site specific targeting

D) Receptor targeting

A) Delayed Release

These methods involve slow, sporadic dosing from multiple rapid transport units combined into a single dose form. Deferred discharge architectures include the use of boundary protection to delay release, as seen in recurrent recreational pills and intestinal coated pills.

B) Sustained release

The supported discharge drug delivery method has seen a dramatic rise in use during the past two decades. This is due to several factors, including the lowered expense of developing new tablets, the impending expiration of existing global licences, the disclosure of new polymeric substances suitable for preventing drug launch, and the improvement in treatment efficacy and safety brought about by these transport systems. Animal products are also benefiting from aided discharge technologies today. These systems also provide the controlled release of medical drugs inside the body over an extended period of time. This management can have a temporal component, a spatial component, or both. The gadget is useful for keeping a continuous dose of medicine in the cells or tissue of interest.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Alkem capsules Ltd. in India sent me with some free ibuprofen. By means of SURA Labs in Hyderabad's Dilsukhnagar neighbourhood Low-Definition (SD) Chem no longer includes Ginger. The Amla is separated from the Yarrow man-made components (Mumbai, India). Ltd. Fenugreek separate from Arvind treatment choices Ltd., India's Tamil Nadu region, headquartered in Mumbai. Magnesium Stearate produced by Merck Specialties Pvt Ltd. in Mumbai, India ChemdyesCorporation powder from the city of Ahmedabad in India. Merck Specialties Pvt. Ltd. of India lactose

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Analytical method development

3.1.1. Determination of Wavelength

Ten milligrammes of pure medicine was dissolved in ten millilitres of methanol (critical stockpile arrangement: one thousand mg/ml). Prior to being pipetted into a 10-milliliter volumetric cup, the media (Auxiliary stock arrangement - 100 g/ml) was mixed with at least 1 ml of this crucial inventory association. When it became time to convert the remaining 1 ml of the auxiliary stock arrangement into 10 ml of media (running arrangement: 10 g/ml), a volumetric flagon became used. The primary factor in determining the frequency was the established operational protocol.

3.1.2. Determination of Calibration Curve

Ten millilitres of natural medicine (basic stock solution: one thousand milligrammes per millilitre) were dissolved in methanol. Pipetting 1 ml from this mandatory inventory association into a 10-ml volumetric jar, to which 100 g/ml of the media became added. From the supplementary stock arrangement, the fixations given in Tables 3 have been crafted, and the absorbance of human focal points has been measured at the specified interval.

3.1.3. Formulation development of Tablets

Each definition was crafted using the direct strain method. Table 6 shows the various parts of a large dataset. To delay the appearance of Ibuprofen, these capsules were prepared utilising the steps outlined in the following list. The average weight of the tablet was predicted to be 350 milligrammes.

3.1.3.1. Procedure

1) Simplest strainer No. 60 changed into used to move ibuprofen and every other additives.

2) Via pulverizing for up to fifteen mins, all of the fixings were thoroughly combined.

3) Powder turned into used to oil the powder aggregate.

4) The direct stress approach becomes used to put together the drugs.

Table 1. Formulation composition for tablets

INGREDIENTS	FORMULATION CODES											
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12
Ibuprofen	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Amla extract	30	60	90	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ginger extract	-	-	-	-	30	60	90	120	-	-	-	-
Fenugreek extract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	60	90	120
Magnesium Stearate	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Talc	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lactose	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S	Q.S
Total weight	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

All the quantities were in mg

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The goal of this study was to develop new polymers for use in extended-release Ibuprofen capsules. All of the ingredients were subjected to in vitro drug release studies and their physicochemical qualities were reviewed.

4.1 Analytical Method

The spectral diagrams of Ibuprofen were captured at 262 nm and 266 nm, respectively, in the absence of light. Phosphate buffer at pH 6.8 and 0.1N HCL for comfort

Table 2. Observations for graph of Ibuprofen in 0.1N HCL

Concentration (µg/ml)	Absorbance
0	0
10	0.159
20	0.299
30	0.437

40	0.566
50	0.681

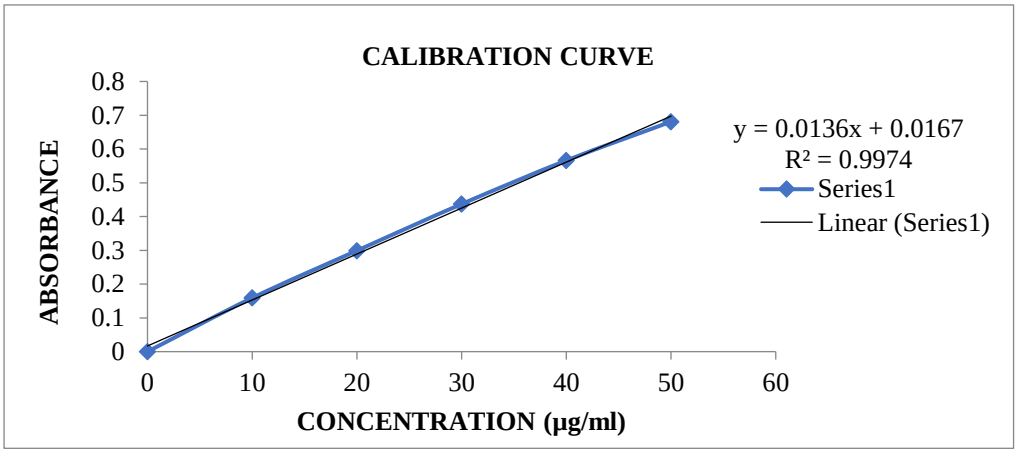

Fig 2. Standard curve of Ibuprofen

Table 3. Standard graph values of Ibuprofenat 266nm in pH 6.8 phosphate buffer

Concentration (µg/ml)	Absorbance
0	0
10	0.125
20	0.239
30	0.341
40	0.478
50	0.589

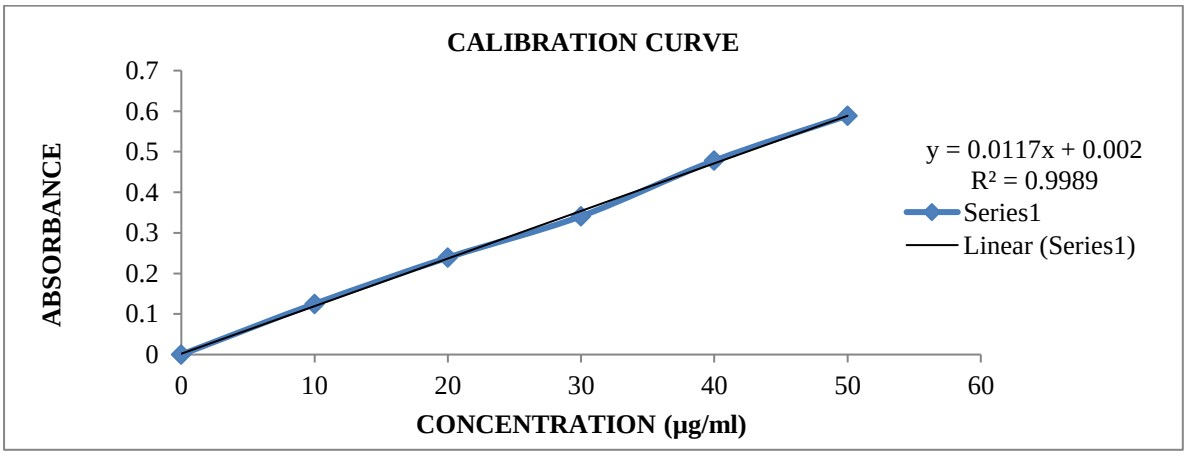

Fig 3. Standard curve of Ibuprofen

4.2 Preformulation parameters of powder blend

Table 4. Pre-formulation parameters of Core blend

Formulation code	Angle of repose (Ɵ)	Bulk density (gm/cm^3	Tapped density(gm/cm^3)	Carr's index (%)	Hausner's ratio
F1	25.20±0.68	0.41±0.14	0.59±0.02	15.64±0.89	1.19±0.01
F2	25.12±0.66	0.50±0.18	0.57±0.04	14.57±0.65	1.16±0.02
F3	26.33±0.50	0.50±0.19	0.58±0.050	13.73±0.99	1.16±0.01
F4	25.37±0.75	0.50±0.23	0.57±0.06	12.67±0.47	1.14±0.01
F5	25.03±0.45	0.50±0.22	0.58±0.06	13.31±0.62	1.17±0.01
F6	26.04±0.45	0.51±0.22	0.61±0.07	15.48±0.97	1.18±0.02
F7	25.38±0.66	0.50±0.23	0.57±0.08	14.74±0.41	1.17±0.01
F8	25.04±0.62	0.50±0.22	0.58±0.07	13.28±0.87	1.14±0.01
F9	27.26±0.60	0.49±0.21	0.60±0.07	15.33±0.63	1.18±0.02
F10	26.01±0.60	0.50±0.18	0.62±0.06	16.19±0.83	1.18±0.02
F11	25.18±0.97	0.49±0.19	0.56±0.05	15.03±0.76	1.17±0.02
F12	26.47±0.55	0.50±0.14	0.59±0.03	15.84±0.72	1.19±0.01

All the values represent n=3

4.3 Quality Control Parameters for tablets

Testing for quality control included measuring the pill's weight range, hardness, friability, thickness, and remedy discharge concentrations in numerous media.

Table 5. In vitro quality control parameters for tablets

Formulation codes	Average Weight (mg)	Hardness(kg/cm2)	Friability (%loss)	Thickness (mm)	Drug content (%)
F1	398.56	4.5	0.36	4.12	98.64
F2	398.64	4.9	0.58	4.85	97.54
F3	397.89	5.7	0.47	4.12	99.62
F4	399.76	4.6	0.69	4.63	98.15
F5	399.28	4.5	0.27	4.75	99.52
F6	400.16	4.1	0.45	4.86	97.28

F7	398.12	5.3	0.39	4.59	99.64
F8	396.73	4.9	0.85	4.72	98.21
F9	400.19	4.5	0.15	4.28	99.36
F10	395.52	5.2	0.36	4.31	98.67
F11	400.16	5.6	0.56	4.96	97.84
F12	397.28	4.7	0.38	4.79	99.75

4.4 In Vitro Drug Release Studie

Table 6. Dissolution Data of Ibuprofen Tablets

TIME	CUMULATIVE % OF DRUG RELEASE											
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12
In dissolution media 0.1 N HCL												
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.5	16.18	11.41	13.14	16.28	17.85	10.59	17.67	11.72	16.17	11.27	17.15	10.11
1	25.56	18.10	18.89	20.17	26.98	19.12	23.37	17.91	20.93	19.41	23.74	16.86
2	31.25	20.68	22.39	25.31	35.24	26.53	33.54	22.42	23.55	26.70	30.95	22.93
In dissolution media 6.8 Phosphate Buffer												
3	43.58	24.23	28.50	30.58	53.80	35.28	42.96	29.64	31.47	33.34	36.24	29.47
4	58.92	38.16	32.61	36.76	67.15	45.14	50.12	31.80	38.24	40.98	43.30	30.25
5	66.48	42.86	37.19	42.18	70.86	59.97	57.43	37.16	43.89	47.11	49.74	37.98
6	70.31	49.72	41.53	51.44	73.24	67.25	63.20	48.77	56.51	55.63	58.98	42.26
7	74.49	56.19	46.72	58.16	88.72	72.43	69.75	55.23	65.46	62.71	66.14	48.17
8	83.74	62.38	50.96	68.90	97.39	78.75	74.66	69.15	76.89	69.29	70.59	55.69
9	91.63	74.27	61.45	76.29		84.33	78.89	77.73	79.95	74.47	78.27	59.25
10	98.26	79.98	75.12	82.11		98.89	81.74	81.81	84.11	77.62	80.36	66.79
11		83.33	83.77	89.74			87.52	87.22	90.25	82.11	83.71	69.22
12		87.52	90.83	98.33			95.88	99.64	98.37	95.78	89.14	75.46

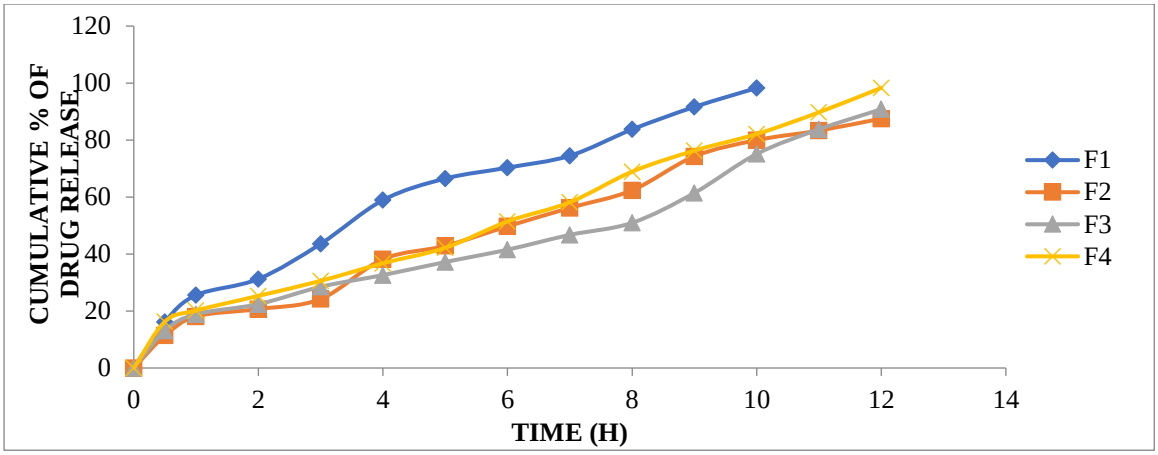

Fig 4. Dissolution profile of Ibuprofen (F1, F2, F3, F4 formulations)

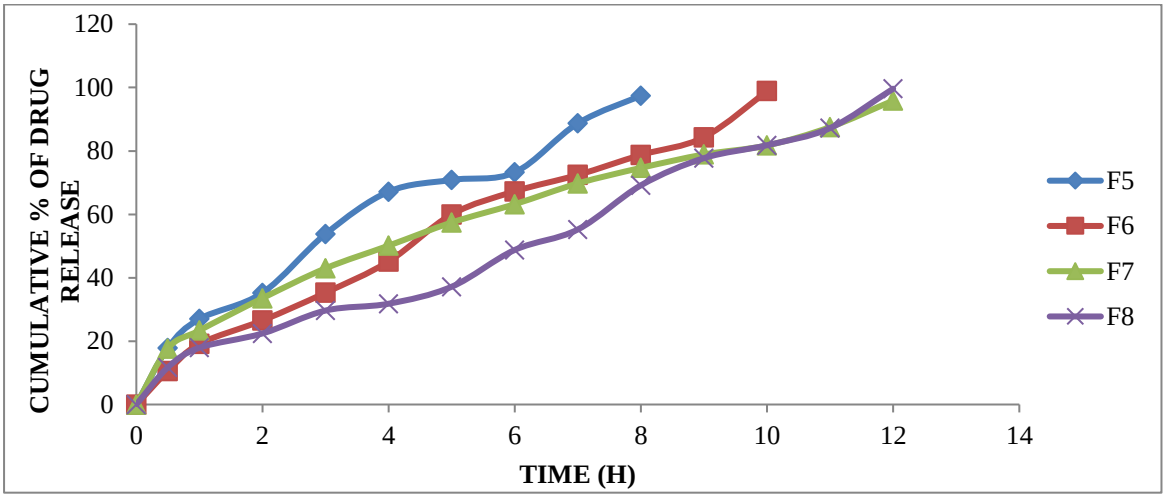

Fig 5. Dissolution profile of Ibuprofen (F5, F6, F7, F8 formulations)

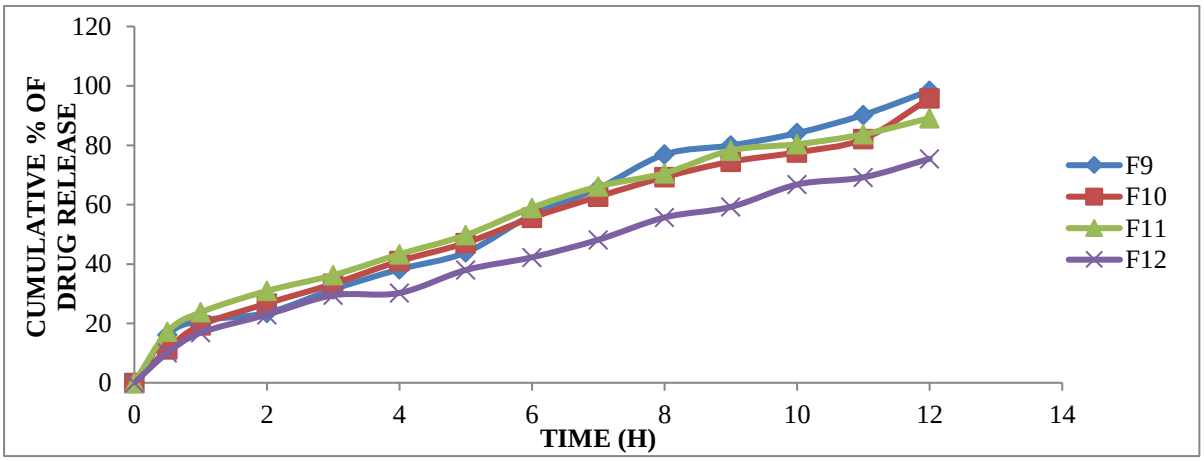

Fig 6. Dissolution profile of Ibuprofen (F9, F10, F11, F12 formulations)

Table 7. Release Kinetics

CUMULATIVE (%) RELEASE Q	TIME (T)	ROOT (T)	LOG (%) RELEASE	LOG (T)	LOG (%) REMAIN	RELEASE RATE (CUMULATIVE % RELEASE / t)	1/CUM % RELEASE	PEPPAS log Q/100	% Drug Remaining	Q01/3	Qt1/3	Q01/3-Qt1/3
0	0	0			2.000				100	4.642	4.642	0.000
11.72	0.5	0.707	1.069	-0.301	1.946	23.440	0.0853	-0.931	88.28	4.642	4.453	0.189
17.91	1	1.000	1.253	0.000	1.914	17.910	0.0558	-0.747	82.09	4.642	4.346	0.296
22.42	2	1.414	1.351	0.301	1.890	11.210	0.0446	-0.649	77.58	4.642	4.265	0.377
29.64	3	1.732	1.472	0.477	1.847	9.880	0.0337	-0.528	70.36	4.642	4.128	0.513
31.8	4	2.000	1.502	0.602	1.834	7.950	0.0314	-0.498	68.2	4.642	4.086	0.556
37.16	5	2.236	1.570	0.699	1.798	7.432	0.0269	-0.430	62.84	4.642	3.976	0.666
48.77	6	2.449	1.688	0.778	1.710	8.128	0.0205	-0.312	51.23	4.642	3.714	0.928
55.23	7	2.646	1.742	0.845	1.651	7.890	0.0181	-0.258	44.77	4.642	3.551	1.091
69.15	8	2.828	1.840	0.903	1.489	8.644	0.0145	-0.160	30.85	4.642	3.136	1.505
77.73	9	3.000	1.891	0.954	1.348	8.637	0.0129	-0.109	22.27	4.642	2.813	1.828
81.81	10	3.162	1.913	1.000	1.260	8.181	0.0122	-0.087	18.19	4.642	2.630	2.012
87.22	11	3.317	1.941	1.041	1.107	7.929	0.0115	-0.059	12.78	4.642	2.338	2.304
99.64	12	3.464	1.998	1.079	-0.444	8.303	0.0100	-0.002	0.36	4.642	0.711	3.930

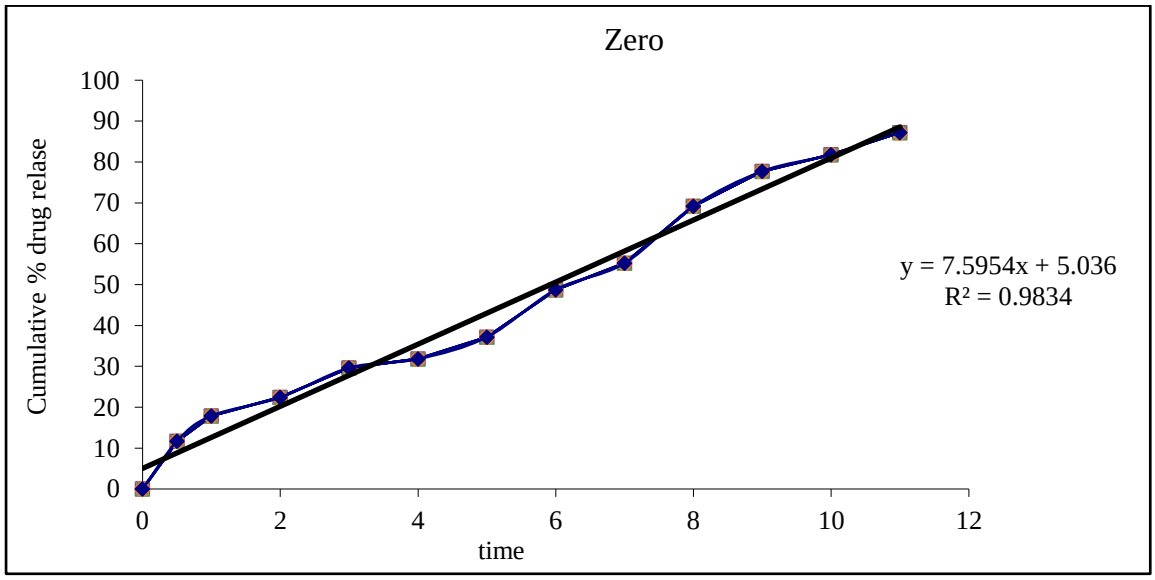

Figure 7. Zero order release kinetics graph

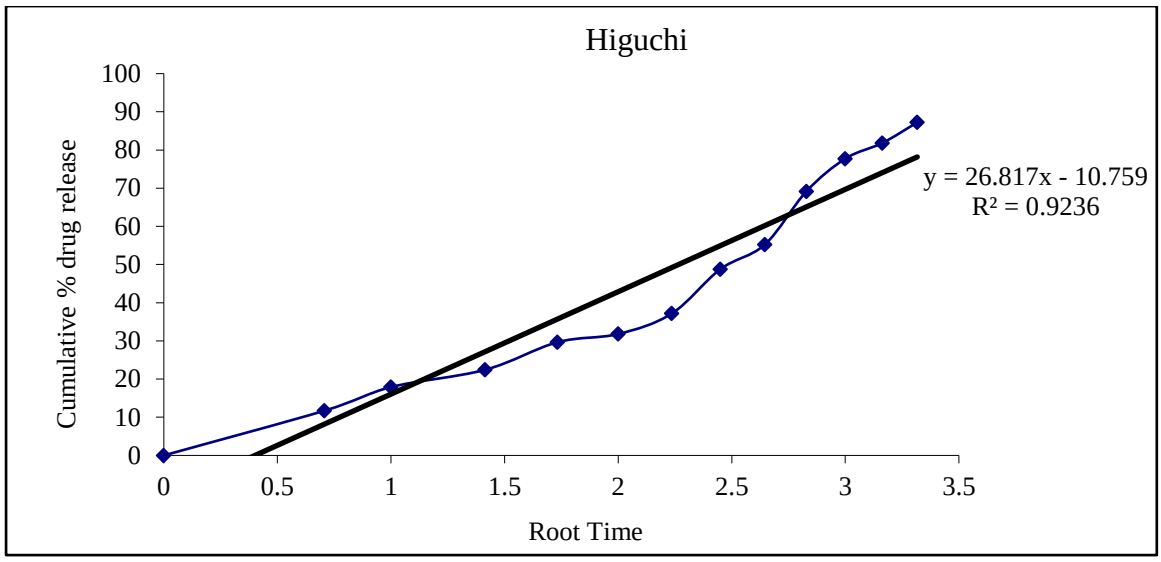

Figure 8. Higuchi release kinetics graph

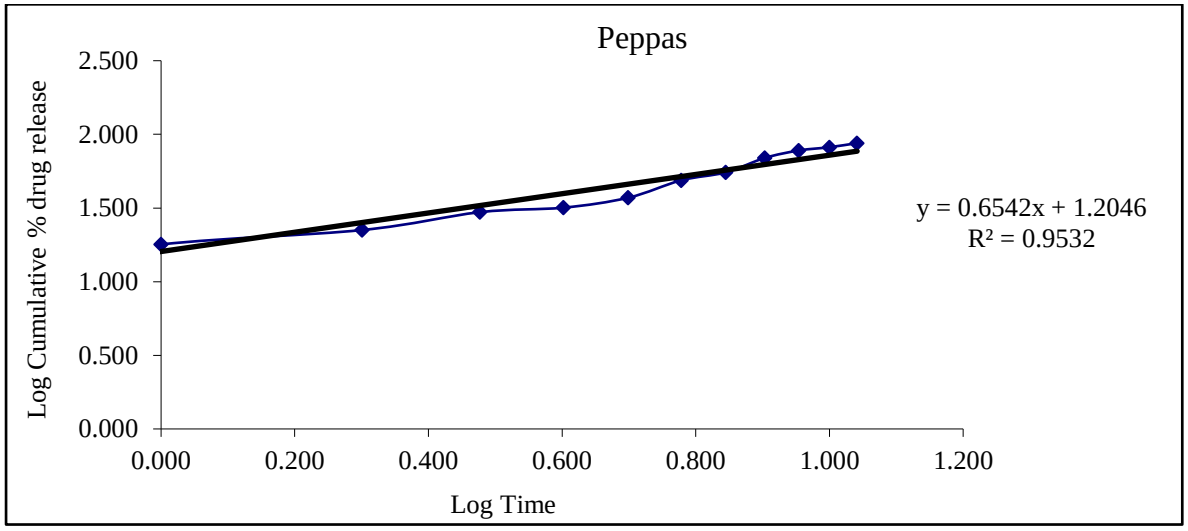

Figure 9. Peppas release kinetics graph

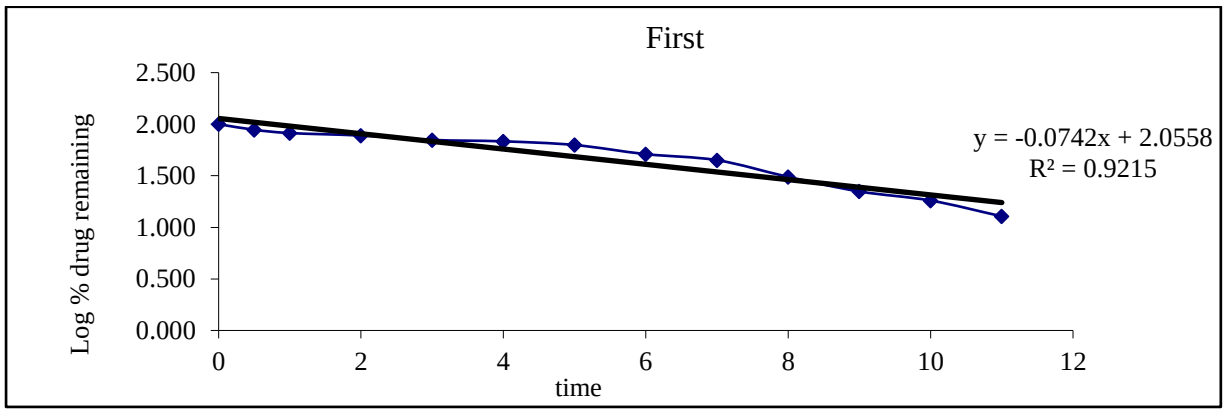

Figure 10. First order release kinetics graph

Drug – Excipient compatability studies

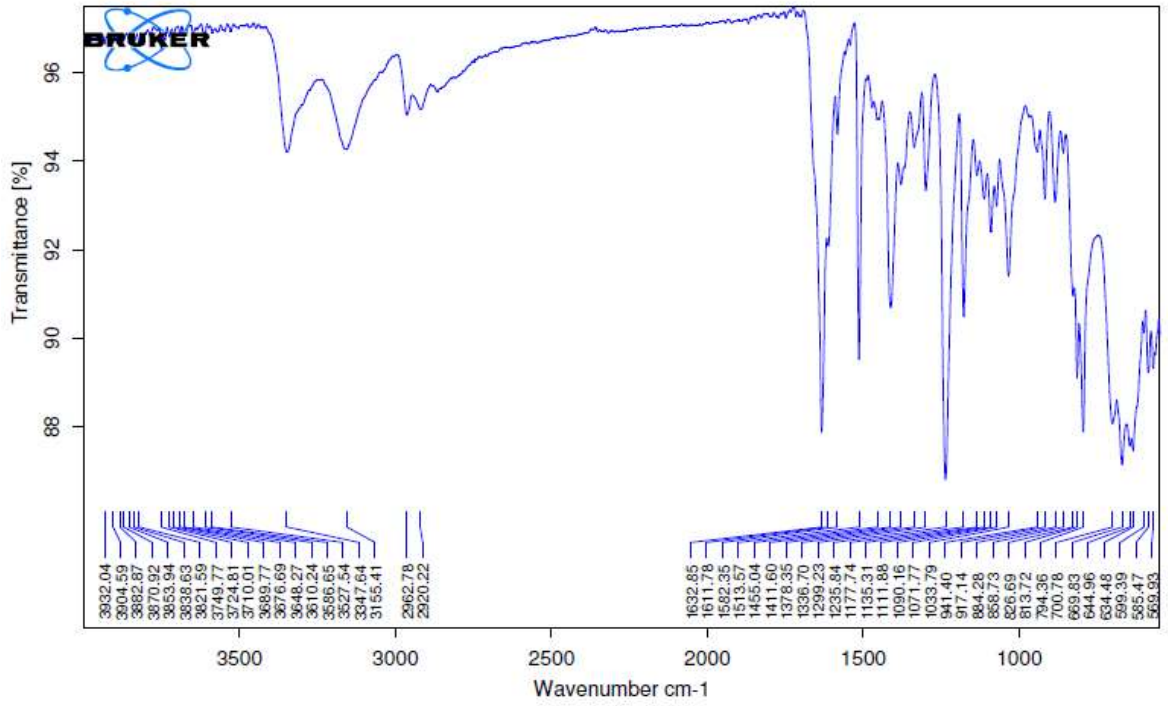

Figure11. FT-TR Spectrum of Ibuprofen pure drug

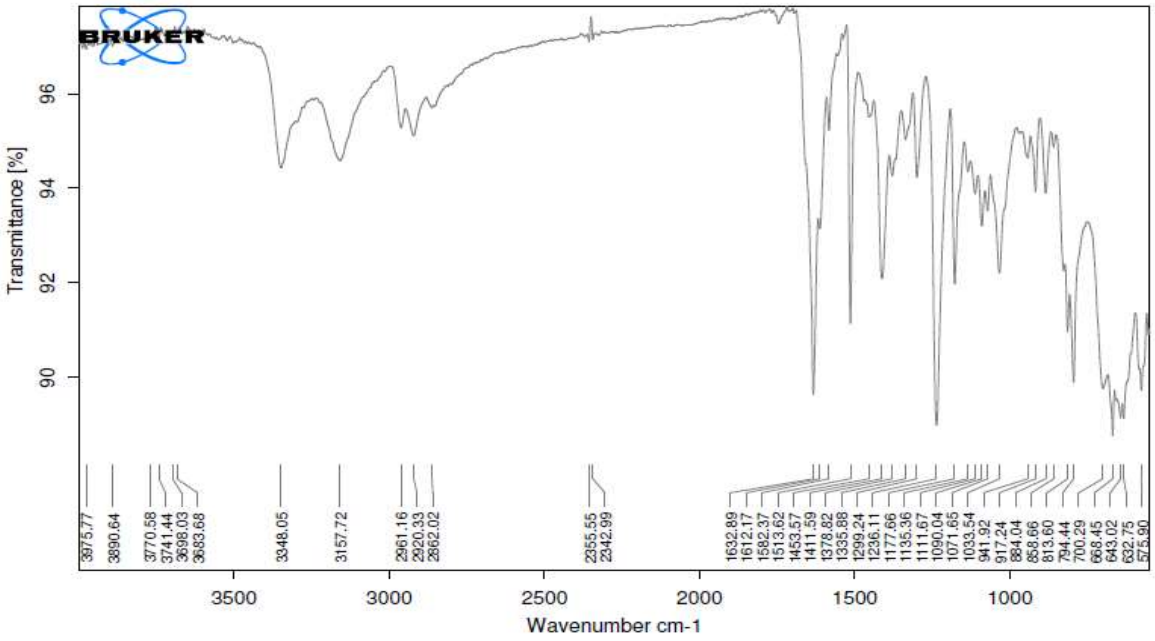

Figure 12. FT-IR Spectrum of Optimised Formulation

5. CONCLUSION

This study looked into the possibility of employing Amla separate, Ginger listen, and Fenugreek take away as delivery impeding polymers in ibuprofen-supported discharge lattice pills, with the goal of taking these ingredients from the lab into the commercial market. Commonly used to reduce pain, fever, and inflammation, NSAIDs like ibuprofen are among the most widely prescribed medications in the world.

With readily available polymers and diluent fixations, a well-trained lattice detailer should be able to maintain material delivery in a supported profile for an appreciable amount of time.

An investigation into the polymer-like qualities of ibuprofen, a fast-acting medication with several uses, was conducted. The factor of rest, mass thickness, tapped thickness, and the arrangement of granules from Carr's list were all examined. These results are seen as desirable and doable.

Limits on stress were determined by a series of comparisons including material thickness, hardness, weight variation, friability, content consistency, and in vitro discharge studies.

Based on the results of the most recent research, choosing Ibuprofen pills with a supported discharge architecture can be done accurately using recommended polymers. Tests showed that the supported discharge lattice tablet could maintain plasma focus for up to 12 hours. The ripple effect of this could be less frequent organisational events. Ibuprofen tablets are based on a consistent reliability and a carefully constructed dose mechanism that guarantees the drug's safety and effectiveness.

The influence of polymer types and manufacturers on in vitro drug release is the topic of this review. It is demonstrated that supported remedy discharge is stable for 12 hours, even with increasing polymer convergence. Drug transportation costs were shown to vary by polymer type and degree of centralization, and the study also showed that increasing polymer grouping delayed the transport rate of medications.

Latest study suggests that lattice plan F8 with ginger concentrate could be releasing as much as 99.64% in just 12 hours.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are included in the article.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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