# การศึกษาคุณสมบัติการเป็นสารช่วยแตกกระจายตัวในยาเม็ดของเนื้อผลสำรอง



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# INVESTIGATION ON TABLET DISINTEGRATING PROPERTIES OF THE FRUITPULP OF Scaphium macropodum BEUMEE

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# พิมพ์ต้นฉบับบทคัดย่อวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

ธวัชชัย ทิพย์ทินกร : การศึกษาคุณสมบัติการเป็นสารช่วยแตกกระจายตัวในยาเม็ดของเนื้อ ผลสำรอง (INVESTIGATION ON TABLET DISINTEGRATING PROPERTIES OF THE FRUITPULP OF Scaphium macropodum BEUMÉE) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ.คร. พจน์ กุลวานิช, อ. ที่ปรึกษาร่วม : ผศ.คร. รพีพล ภโววาท, 169 หน้า. ISBN 974-578-179-7

ทึกษาคุณสมบัติและประสิทธิภาพการช่วยแตกกระจายของเนื้อผลสำรองในยาเม็ด เปรียบเทียบ กับสารช่วยแตกกระจายตัวอื่นที่ใช้กันแพร่หลาย 6 ชนิด ได้แก่ corn starch, Kollidon CL (R), Ac-Di-Sol (R), Explotab (R), ECG 505 (R), และ L-HPC โดยทดลองใช้ผงเนื้อผลสำรอง เป็นสารช่วยแตกกระจายตัวที่ระดับความเข้มข้น 0.5, 1, 3 และ 5% สำหรับยาเม็ดผลิตด้วยวิธีตอก โดยตรงซึ่งมีสารเพิ่มปริมาณชนิดไม่ละลายน้ำ (dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate) และชนิด ละลายน้ำ (α-lactose monohydrate) เป็นส่วนประกอบ ตอกอัดยาเม็ดด้วยแรงระดับต่าง ๆ กัน คือ 1200, 1800, 2400, และ 3000 ปอนด์ นอกจากนี้ยังศึกษาผลต่อการละลายของยาเม็ดไฮโดรคลอโรไธออาไซด์ โดยมีสารเพิ่มปริมาณชนิดไม่ละลายน้ำและละลายน้ำเป็นส่วนประกอบเช่นเดียวกัน

ยาเม็ดชนิดไม่ละลายน้ำที่มีเนื้อผลสำรองจะดูดชับน้ำ (water uptake) ได้ในปริมาณสูง มีอัตราความเร็วการดูดน้ำสูงกว่าเมื่อใช้ corn starch แต่ต่ำกว่าเมื่อใช้สารช่วยแตกกระจายตัวอื่น ๆ ส่วนยาเม็ดชนิดละลายน้ำประกอบด้วยเนื้อผลสำรองระดับความเข้มข้นต่ำ จะดูดชับน้ำได้มากกว่าระดับความเข้มข้นสูง ผงเนื้อผลสำรองมีคุณสมบัติดีในการช่วยแตกกระจายตัวของยาเม็ด เวลาการแตกกระจายตัวของยาเม็ดชนิดไม่ละลายน้ำที่มีเนื้อผลสำรองระดับความเข้มข้น 0.5-1 % จะแปรตามแรงตอกอัดเวลาการ แตกกระจายตัวเร็วกว่าเมื่อใช้ corn starch และใกล้เคียงกับการใช้ L-HPC และ Kollidon CI (R) เมื่อใช้เนื้อผลสำรองระดับความเข้มข้น 5% มีผลให้การแตกกระจายตัวของยาเม็ดชำกว่าที่ระดับความเข้มข้น 1-3% ส่วนเวลาการแตกกระจายตัวของยาเม็ดชนิดละลายน้ำที่มีเนื้อผลสำรองระดับความเข้มข้น 0.5 % ไม่ขึ้นอยู่กับแรงตอกอัด เมื่อใช้เนื้อผลสำรองในระดับความเข้มข้นมากกว่า 0.5% เวลาการแตกกระจายตัวช้าลง เนื้อผลสำรองให้ลักษณะการแตกกระจายตัวของยาเม็ดมีรูปแบบเหมือนกับยาเม็ด ซึ่งมี Explotab (R) หรือ Ac-Di-Sol (R) เป็นส่วนประกอบ กล่าวคือ ทำให้อนุภาคแกรนูลแตกแยกออกจากกันอย่างเห็นได้ชัด นอกจากนี้เนื้อผลสำรองระดับความเข้มข้นต่ำสามารถเพิ่มอัตราการละลายของยาเม็ดไฮโดรคลอโรไธอาไซด์



ภาควิชา เภสัชอุตสาหกรรม	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ใด การเพน
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## พิมพ์ต้นฉบับบทคัดย่อวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

TAWATCHAI THIPTINNAKORN: INVESTIGATION ON TABLET DISINTEGRATING PROPERTIES OF THE FRUITPULP OF Scaphium macropodum BEUMEE. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSIST. PROF. POJ KULVANICH, Ph.D., THESIS CO+ADVISOR: ASSIST. PROF. RAPEPOL BAVOVADA, Ph. D., 169 PP., ISBN 974-578-179-7

Disintegrating properties of Scaphium powders derived from the fruitpulp of Scaphium macropodum Beumee were investigated in comparison with commonly used disintegrants such as corn starch, Kollidon CL (R), Ac-Di-Sol (R), Explotab (R), ECG 505 (R), and L-HPC. The concentrations of various disintegrants used were 0.5, 1, 3, and 5 % levels in both water insoluble (dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate) and water soluble ( a -lactose monohydrate) directly compressible diluents. Tablets were prepared by direct compression method at four different compressional forces of 1200, 1800, 2400, 3000 pounds. The effects of Scaphium powder on the dissolution rate of hydrochlorothiazide tablets containing water insoluble and water soluble diluents were also determined.

Water insoluble tablets with Scaphium powders exhibited higher rate and volume of water uptake than those with corn starch, but lower than those with the other disintegrants. For water soluble tablets, their rates and volumes of water uptake at low concentration of Scaphium powders were faster than those at high concentration. Scaphium powders possessed good disintegrating properties. The disintegration time of water insoluble tablet system containing Scaphium powders at concentraions of 0.5 and 1% were depended on compressional force. The disintegration time of tablets were shorter than those with corn starch and similar to those with L-HPC and Kollidon CL(R) as disintegrants. At concentration of 5%, the disintegration time of tablets became longer than those of 1-3% levels. Scaphium powders exhibited good disintegrating properties at concentration of 0.5 % in water soluble system. The tablets with Scaphium powders showed disintegrating characteristics as same as the tablets with superdisintegrants e.g., Explotab (R) or Ac-Di-Sol (R) by disruption into primary particles. It was also found that Scaphium powder enhanced dissolution rate of hydrochlorothiazide tablets at low concentration.

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ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



#### CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT (THAI)	iv
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER	
I GENERAL BACKGROUND	1
II EXPERIMENTAL	31
III RESULTS	50
IV DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	114
REFERENCES	127
APPENDICES	140
VITAE	169

# คุนย์จิทยหรัพยากร - ลุพาลงกุรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

## LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Commonly Used Modern Disintegrants	7
2	Tablet Compositions for Evaluation of Disintegrant Efficacy	42
3	The Formulations of Hydrochlorothiazide Tablets Using S <sub>2</sub> as Tablet Disintegrant	43
4	The Chemical Compositions of $S_1$ and $S_2$	51
5	The Average Particle Size and Specific Surface Area of S <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>2</sub>	53
6	Physical Properties of S <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>2</sub>	55
7	Disintegration Time of Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate Tablets with Different Disintegrants at Various Compression Pressures	100
8	Disintegration Time of \(\alpha\)-Lactose Monohydrate Tablets with Different Disintegrants at Various Compression Pressures	101
9	Physical Properties of Hydrochlorothiazide Tablets with S2 in Various Diluents	105
10	Content Uniformity and Percent Labeled Amount of Hydrochlorothiazide Tablets with S2 in Various Diluents	106

ะสูนองทอทงหอากง สาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Diagramatic Representation of Apparatus for Measurement of Swelling Rate	27
2	Schematic Drawing of the Instrumented Tablet Machine	38
3	Function Block Diagram of Press and Associated Measuring System	40
4	Photograph of Apparatus Set up for Determination of Water Uptake of Tablets	46
5	Diagramatic Representation of Apparatus for Determination of Water Uptake of Tablets	46
6	Electron Photomicrograph of S <sub>1</sub>	52
7	Electron Photomicrograph of S2	52
8	Moisture Sorption Profiles of S <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>2</sub>	56
9	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate without Disintegrant at Different	
	Compressional Forces	60
10	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from α-Lactose Monohydrate without Disintegrant at Different Compressional Forces	60
11	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	0.5% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	61
12	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 1% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional	
	Forces Different Compressional	61
13	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 3% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional	
	rorces	62
14	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 5% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional	
	Forces	62

Figure		Page
15	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from $\alpha$ -Lactose Monohydrate with 0.5% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	64
16	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from $\alpha$ -Lactose Monohydrate with 1% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	64
17	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from α-Lactose Monohydrate with 3% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	65
18	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from α-Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of S <sub>1</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	65
19	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 0.5% of S <sub>2</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	66
20	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 1% of S2 at Different Compressional Forces	66
21	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 3% of S2 at Different Compressional Forces	67
22	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 5% of S <sub>2</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	67
23	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Lactose Monohydrate with 0.5% of S <sub>2</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	. 69
24	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from $\alpha$ -Lactose Monohydrate with 1% of S <sub>2</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	69
25	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from $\alpha$ -Lactose Monohydrate with 3% of S <sub>2</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	70
26	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from $\alpha$ -Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of S <sub>2</sub> at Different Compressional Forces	70

Figure		Page
		2 460
27	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 0.5% of Ac-Di-Sol (R) at Different	
	Compressional Forces	71
28	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 1% of Ac-Di-Sol (R) at Different	
	1% of Ac-Di-Sol <sup>(R)</sup> at Different	
	Compressional Forces	71
29	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 3% of Ac-Di-Sol(R) at Different	
	Compressional Forces	72
30	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 5% of Ac-Di-Sol(R) at Different	
	Compressional Forces	72
31	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	α-Lagtose Monohydrate with 0.5% of Ac-Di-	
	Sol <sup>(R)</sup> at Different Compressional Forces	73
32	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
02	α-Lagtose Monohydrate with 1% of Ac-Di-	
	Sol(R)at Different Compressional Forces	73
33	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	α-Lagtose Monohydrate with 3% of Ac-Di-	
	Sol <sup>(R)</sup> at Different Compressional Forces	74
0.4		
34	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	α-Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of Ac-Di-	74
	Sol <sup>(R)</sup> at Different Compressional Forces	74
35	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	0.5% of Corn Starch at Different	
	Compressional Forces	76
36	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	1% of Corn Starch at Different	
	Compressional Forces	76
37	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	3% of Corn Starch at Different	
	Compressional Forces	77

Figure		Page
		1 05
38	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 5% of Corn Starch at Different	
	Compressional Forces	77
39	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	α-Lactose Monohydrate with 0.5% of Corn Starch at Different Compressional Forces	78
40	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from -Lactose Monohydrate with 1% of Corn	
	Starch at Different Compressional Forces	78
41	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from α-Lactose Monohydrate with 3% of Corn	
	Starch at Different Compressional Forces	79
42	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of Corn	
	Starch at Different Compressional Forces	79
43	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	0.5% of ECG 505 <sup>(R)</sup> at Different Compressional Forces	81
44	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 1% of ECG 505 (R) at Different Compressional	
	Forces	81
45	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 3% of ECG 505 (R) at Different Compressional	
	Forces	82
46	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	5% of ECG 505 <sup>(R)</sup> at Different Compressional Forces	82
47	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from -Lagtose Monohydrate with 0.5% of ECG	
	505 (R) at Different Compressional Forces	83
48	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from -Lactose Monohydrate with 1% of ECG	
	505 <sup>(R)</sup> at Different Compressional Forces	83
49	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from ~-Lagtose Monohydrate with 3% of ECG	
	505 (R) at Different Compressional Forces	84

Figure		Page
50	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from  α-Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of ECG	
	505 (R) at Different Compressional Forces	84
51	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 0.5% of Explotab(R) at Different	
	With U.5% of Explotab at Different	
	Compressional Forces	86
52	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 1% of Explotab (R) at Different	
	Compressional Forces	86
53	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 3% of Explotab (R) at Different	
	with 3% of Explotab(R) at Different	
4	Compressional Forces	87
54	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dibydrate	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 5% of Explotab (R) at Different	
	Compressional Forces	87
55	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	α-Lactose Monohydrate with 0.5% of	
	α-Lactose Monohydrate with 0.5% of Explotab(R) at Different Compressional	
	Forces	88
56	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	α-Lactose Monohydrate with 1% of Explotab(R)	
	at Different Compressional Forces	88
57	Weter Untoke Duesiles of mile v	
	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from -Lactose Monohydrate with 3% of Explotab (R)	
	at Different Compressional Forces	90
		89
58	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	α-Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of Explotab(K)	
	at Different Compressional Forces	89
59	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	U.5% of Kollidon CL(K) at Different	
	Compressional Forces	91
60	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from	
	Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with	
	1% of Kollidon CL(K) at Different	
	Compressional Forces	91

Figure		Pag
61	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 3% of Kollidon CL(R) at Different Compressional Forces	92
62	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 5% of Kollidon CL(R) at Different	02
	Compressional Forces	92
63	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from -Lactose Monohydrate with 0.5% of Kollidon 	93
64	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from $\alpha$ -Lactose Monohydrate with 1% of Kollidon $CL^{(R)}$ at Different Compressional Forces	93
65	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from CL(R) at Different Compressional Forces	94
66	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from α-Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of Kollidon CL(R) at Different Compressional Forces	
67	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 0.5% of L-HPC at Different Compressional	94
68	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 1% of L-HPC at Different Compressional	96
69	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 3% of L-HPC at Different Compressional	96
70	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate with 5% of L-HPC at Different Compressional	97
71	Forces	97
	α-Lactose Monohydrate with 0.5% of L-HPC at Different Compressional Forces	98

Figure		Page
72	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from α-Lactose Monohydrate with 1% of L-HPC at Different Compressional Forces	98
73	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from -Lactose Monohydrate with 3% of L-HPC at Different Compressional Forces	99
74	Water Uptake Profiles of Tablets Made from α-Lactose Monohydrate with 5% of L-HPC at Different Compressional Forces	99
75	Dissolution Profiles of Hydrochlorothiazide from Hydrochlorothiazide Tablets Containing S2 and Dibasic Calcium Phosphate Dihydrate as Disintegrant and Diluent, Respectively	107
76	Dissolution Profiles of Hydrochlorothiazide from Hydrochlorothiazide Tablets Containing S <sub>2</sub> and α-Lactose Monohydrate as Disintegrant and Diluent, Respectively	107
77	Photographs of Disintegrating Characteristics of Tablets Containing Different Disintegrant Materials	111