### การประยุกต์ใช้สารไขมันและขี้ผึ้งร่วมกับเอธิลเซลลูโลสเป็นสารเคลือบสำหรับควบคุม การปลดปล่อยดิลไทอะเซม ไฮโดรคลอไรด์เพลเลทโดยใช้เทคนิคฟลูอิดไดซ์เบด

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#### APPLICATION OF FATS AND WAXES IN COMBINATION WITH ETHYLCELLULOSE AS COATING MATERIALS FOR CONTROLLED RELEASE OF DILTIAZEM HYDROCHLORIDE PELLETS USING FLUIDIZED BED TECHNIQUE

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การเตรียมดิลไทอะเซม ไฮโดรคอไรด์เพลเลทขนาดยาสูง (90 มิลลิกรัม) ประกอบด้วยอะวิเซล พีเอชา01 และเอชพีซี-เอ็มเตรียมด้วยกระบวนการเอกซ์ทรูซัน-สเฟียโรไนเซชัน พบว่าได้เพลเลทที่มีรูปร่างกลมผิวเรียบและมีการ กระจายขนาดที่แคบ แล้วนำมาเคลือบด้วยตัวทำละลายอินทรีย์ของสารไขมันเดี่ยว (คาร์นูบาแวกซ์ กลีเซอริลโมโน สเตียเรทและคอมไพรตอล 888 เอทีโอ) หรือเอธิลเซลลูโลสบริสุทธิ์จากนั้นคัดเลือกสารไขมันที่มีความเหมาะสมเพื่อนำ มาใช้ศึกษาต่อไป จากการศึกษาพบว่าคอมไพรตอล 888 เอทีโอ เป็นสารไขมันที่มีความน่าสนใจ มีความเหมาะสมที่สุด ศึกษาการเคลือบดิลไทอะเซม ไฮโดรคลอไรด์โดยใช้สารผสมของคอมไพรตอล 888 เอทีโอต่อเอธิลเซลลูโลสในอัตราส่วน 1:1 เคลือบที่ระดับ10 เปอร์เซ็นต์โดยน้ำหนัก พบว่าให้การปลดปล่อยตัวยาจากเพลเลทที่มีลักษณะตรงตามข้อกำหนด ตามยูเอสพี 24 ศึกษาการเกิดอันตรกริยาทางเคมีระหว่างสารทั้งสองตัว โดย ใช้เอกซเรย์ดิฟแฟรกโทเมทรี อินฟราเรด สเปกโทรสโกปี และดิฟแฟอเรนเซียลสแกนนิงคาลอริเมทรี พบว่าเป็นเพียงการผสมกันทางกายภาพระหว่างสารทั้งสอง เท่านั้น กลไกการปลดปล่อยตัวยาดิลไทอะเซม ไฮโดรคลอไรด์จากเพลเลทเคลือบพบว่าประกอบด้วย การแพร่ของตัวยา ผ่านพีล์มผสมและปลดปล่อยผ่านทางช่องว่างที่น้ำผ่านได้ของฟิล์ม การทดสอบความเค้นแมคานิกของชั้นเคลือบฟิล์ม ดิลไทอะเซม ไฮโดรคลอไรด์เพลเลทโดยใช้เม็ดพอลิสไตรีน แสดงความต้านทานของฟิล์มภายใต้ความเค้นในระบบ ทางเดินอาหาร

การศึกษาค่าการละลายของดิลไทอะเซม ไฮโดรคลอไรด์เพลเลทในตัวกลางเปลี่ยนพีเอช เปรียบเทียบ กับตัวกลางที่ระบุในยูเอสพี 24 โดยใช้น้ำเป็นตัวกลาง การทดสอบพบว่าการปลดปล่อยตัวยาช่วงต้นของวิธีปกติ และการเปลี่ยนแปลงพีเอช (พีเอช 1.2) ไม่แตกต่างกัน (P> 0.05) ในทางกลับกันการปลดปล่อยในช่วงหลังของการ เปลี่ยนแปลงพีเอช (พีเอช 6.8) มีค่าสูงกว่า (P< 0.05)

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KEY WORDS: DILTIAZEM HYDROCHLORIDE / CARNAUBA WAX / GLYCERYL
MONOSTEARATE / COMPRITOL 888 ATO®/ ETHYLCELLULOSE /
RELEASE MECHANISM

WARAPUN LEKRUT: APPLICATION OF FATS AND WAXES IN COMBINATION WITH ETHYLCELLULOSE AS COATING MATERIALS FOR CONTROLLED RELEASE OF DILTIAZEM HYDROCHLORIDE PELLETS USING FLUIDIZED BED TECHNIQUE. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. KAISRI UMPRAYN, Ph.D., 167pp. ISBN 974-03-1380-9

The high dose (90 mg) of diltiazem hydrochloride pellets with Avicel PH101® and HPC-M® were prepared by extrusion-spheronization process and found to possess spherical shape, smooth surface and narrow size distribution. They were coated with organic solvent base solutions of either pure waxes(carnauba wax, glyceryl monostearate and Compritol 888 ATO®) or pure ethylcellulose. Therefore, the suitable wax type was selected for the next studies. The experiments shown that Compritol 888 ATO<sup>®</sup>, one of the interested wax coating material, is the most optimal coating agent. Further studies revealed that the DTZ HCl coated pellets with the mixtures of Compritol 888 ATO® and ethlycellulose (1:1) at 10% weight gain provided drug release profile in accordance with the USP 24 requirement. The interaction of Compritol 888 ATO® and ethylcellulose were evaluated and observed for chemical interaction. Various methods were used such as X-ray Diffractometry, Infrared Spectroscopy, and Differential Scanning Calorimetry. They indicated that only physical mixture was the best answer of the blended materials. The release mechanism of DTZ HCl from coated pellets was found to compose of diffusion of drug through mix films and release through an aqueous channel of coating membrane. The mechanical stress test of the film coated DTZ HCl pellets via polystyrene beads showed resistant of the film under GI stress conditions.

The in vitro pH change dissolution study of DTZ HCl pellets were conducted and compared with typical dissolution study following the requirement of USP 24 that utilized deionized water as dissolution medium. The studies indicated that the initial period of both normal and pH change (pH 1.2) dissolution test, DTZ HCl was released at equal amount at both conditions (P > 0.05). Conversely, on the later period of pH change (pH 6.8), the higher drug release was observed (P < 0.05).

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

°C degree Celsius

cm centrimetre

cps centripoises

e.g. exampli gratia, for example

DSC differential scanning calorimetry

DTZ diltiazem

EC ethyl cellulose

g gram

HCl hydrochloric acid

HPC-M hydroxypropylcellulose medium grade

hr hour (s)

kg kilogram (s)

mg milligram (s)

min minute (s)

ml mililitre (s)

mm milimetre (s)

pH the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration

r<sup>2</sup> coefficient of determination

rpm revolution per minute

SD standard deviation

SEM scanning electron microscope

TEC triethyl citrate

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

USP The United State Pharmacopoeia

UV-VIS ultraviolet-visible

w/w weight by weight

μg microgram (s)

μl microlitre (s)

μm micrometer (s), micron (s)

% percentage