

## REFERENCES

### Thai

จันทนา บุรณะโภสต. 2547. การควบคุมคุณภาพยาเม็ด 2 เล่ม 1. นครปฐม: โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร.

นิตยสารรัตน ทูลนารถ. 2547. Glucosamine sulphate: บทบาทในการรักษาและชะลอการดำเนินโรคข้อเสื่อม. วารสารfarmerไทย: 1-6.

สุวรรณี พนมสุข, อัษฎา เชษฐ์ จ้าวหิรัญพัฒน์ และ ประณีต โอปณะสกิต. 2545. การซึมผ่านของด้วยเมื่อใช้คราบญี่เป็นตัวแทนของผิวนัง. นครปฐม: โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร.

### English

Aboofazeli, R., Zia, H. and Needham, T. E. 2002. Transdermal delivery of nicardipine: an approach to *in vitro* permeation enhancement. Drug Delivery. 9(4): 239-247.

AOT chemical structure[on line] Available from  
<http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/catalog/search/CerOfAnalysisPage> [2007, March 28]

Boltri, L., Morel, S., Trotta, M. and Gasco, M.R. 1994. *In vitro* transdermal permeation of nifedipine from thickened microemulsions. Journal de pharmacie de Belgique. 49(4): 315-320.

- Brain, K.R., Walters, K.A. and Watkinson, A.C. 2002. Methodes for studying percutaneous absorption. In Walters, K.A. and Roberts, M.S (eds.), Dermatological and transdermal formulations, pp. 197-221. New York: Marcel Dekker.
- Bronaugh, R.L., Stewart, R.F. and Congdon, E.R. 1982. Methods for *in vitro* percutaneous absorption studies II. Animal models for human skin. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology. 62: 481-488.
- Bruyere, O., Honore, A., Ethgen, O., Rovati, L.C., Giacovelli, G., Henrotin, Y.E., Seidel, L., Reginster, J.L. Correlation between radiographic severity of knee osteoarthritis and future disease progression. Results from a 3-year proapactive, placebo-controlled study evaluating the effect of glucosamine sulfate. Osteoarthritis and Cartilage. 11: 1-5.
- Chan, P.S., Caron, J.P., Rosa, G.J.M., Orth, M.W. 2005. Glucosamine and chondroitin sulfate regulate gene expression and synthesis of nitric oxide and prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> in articular cartilage explants. Osteoarthritis and Cartilage. 13: 387-394.
- Chan, T.C.K. 2005. Percutaneous penetration enhancer: An update. 9<sup>th</sup> Biennial International Conference of Perspectives of Percutaneous Penetration. 2004: 18-22.
- Changez, m., Varshney, M., Chander, J. and Dinda, A.K. 2006. Effects of the Composition of lecithin/n-propanol/isopropyl myristate/water microemulsions on barrier properties of mice skin for transdermal permeation of tetracaine hydrochloride: *In vitro*. Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces. 50: 18-25.
- Cullander, C. 1992. What are the pathways of iontophoretic current flow through mammalian skin. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews. 9: 119-135.

CTAB chemical structure[on line] Available from

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/summary/summary.\[2007,March 28\]](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/summary/summary.[2007,March 28])

Dick, I.P. and Scott, R.C. 1992. Pig ear skin as an in vitro model for human skin permeability. *The Journal of pharmacy and pharmacology*. 44: 640-645.

D Cruz, O.J. and Uckun, F.M. 2001. Gel-microemulsion as vaginal spermicides and intravaginal drug delivery vehicles. *Contraception*. 64: 113-123.

Escribano, E., Obach, M., Arévalo, M.I., Calpena, A.C., Domenech, J., Queralt, J. 2005. Rapid human skin permeation and topical anesthetic activity of a new amethocaine microemulsion. *Skin pharmacology and physiology*. 18(6): 294-300.

Glucosamine Cream [on line] Available from:

[http://www.glucosamine-arthritis.org/glucosamine/glucosamine-cream.html\[2005, May 24\]](http://www.glucosamine-arthritis.org/glucosamine/glucosamine-cream.html[2005, May 24])

Gupta, R.R., Jain, S.K. and Barshney, M. 2005. AOT water-in-oil microemulsion as a penetration enhancer in transdermal drug delivery of 3-fluorouracil. *Colloids and surfaces B: Biointerfaces*. 41: 25-32.

Guy, R.H. and Hadgraft, J. 1992. Rate control in transdermal drug delivery. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*. 82:R1-R6.

Hanan, M.E. 2003. Preparation and physicochemical characterization of Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (Aerosol OT) microemulsion for oral drug delivery. *AAPS PharmSciTech*. 4(1): article 11.

Hua, L., Weisan, P., Jiayu, P. and Ying, Z. 2004. Preparation, evaluation, and NMR characterization of vincristine microemulsion for transdermal delivery. *Drug development and industrial pharmacy*. 30(6): 657-666.

- Hauselmann, H.J. 2001. Nutripharmaceuticals for osteoarthritis. Best practice & Research Clinical Rheumatology. 15(4): 595-2001.
- Henrotin, Y., Sanchez, C. and Balligand, M. 2005. Pharmaceutical and nutraceutical management of canine osteoarthritis: Present and future perspectives. The Veterinary Journal. 170: 113-123.
- Hsieh, D.S. 1994. Understanding permeation enhancement technologies. In Hsieh, D.S. (ed.), Drug Permeation Enhancement Theory and Applications, pp. 3-9. USA: Marcel Dekker.
- James, S. 2003. Feasibility assessment in topical and transdermal delivery. Mathematical models and *in vitro* studies. Drugs and the pharmaceutical science, In Hadgraft, J. and Guy, R.H. (ed), pp 3-4. New York: Marcel Dekker.
- John, E. H. 1953. Dehydrated foods: chemistry of Browning reaction in model system. Agricultural and Food chemistry. 15: 928-943.
- Kanwicher, M., Kim, S.Y., Kim, T.G., Bian, S., Kwon, K.A. and Kim, D.D. 2005. Evaluation of the physicochemical stability and skin permeation of glucosamine sulfate. Drug development and industrial pharmacy. 31: 91-91.
- Karen, E.H and Mary, E.E. 2005. Osteoarthritis. In Karen, E.H and Mary, E.E. (eds.), Pharmacotherapy: A pathophysiologic approach, pp 1685-1699. USA: The McGraw-Hill companies.
- Keith, R.B., Kenneth, A.W. and Adam, C.W. 2002. Method for studying percutaneous absorption. Dermatological and transdermal formulation, pp 197-223. New York: Marcel Dekker.
- Knutson, K., Krill, S.L. and Zhang, J. 1990. Solvent-mediated alterations of the stratum corneum. Journal of Controlled Release. 11: 93-103.

- Kreilgaard, M. 2002. Influence of microemulsion on cutaneous drug delivery. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews. 54(1): S77-S98.
- Kreilgaard, M., Pedersen, E.J. and Jaroszewski. 2000. NMR characterization and transdermal drug delivery potential of microemulsion systems. Journal of Controlled Release. 69: 421-433.
- Mukhopadhyay, L., Mitra, N., Bhattacharya, P.K. and Moulik, S.P. 1996. Thermodynamics of formation of biological microemulsion (with cinnamic alcohol, Aerorol OT, Tween 20, and water) and kinetics of alkaline fading of crystal violet in them. Journal of colloid and interface science. 186: 1-8.
- Lee, J., Lee, Y., Kim, J., Yoon, M. and Choi, Y.W. 2005. Formulation of microemulsion system for transdermal delivery of aceclofenac. Archives of pharmacal research. 28(9): 1097-1102.
- Lund, W. 1994. The Pharmaceutical Codex Principles and Practice of Pharmaceutics. 12<sup>th</sup> ed. London: The Pharmaceutical Press.
- Malsten, M. 1999. Microemulsion in pharmaceuticals. In Kumar, P. and Mittal, K.L. (eds.), Handbook of microemulsion science and technology, pp. 755-750. New York: Marcel Dekker.
- Malmsten, M. 2002. Microemulsion. In Malmsten, M. (ed.), Surfactant and polymer in drug delivery, pp. 133-159. New York: Marcel Dekker.
- McCarty, M.F. 1996. Glucosamine for wound healing. Medical Hypotheses. 47: 273-275.

- Meyer, W., Kacza, J., Zschemisch, N., Godynicki, S., Seegerl, J. 2007. Observation on the actual structure conditions in the stratum superficiale dermidis of porcine ear skin, with special reference to its use as model for human skin. Annals of Anatomy. 189: 143-156.
- Mitragotri, S. 2003. Modeling skin permeability to hydrophilic and hydrophobic solutes based on four permeation pathways. Journal of controlled release. 86: 69-92.
- Nandi, J., Bari, M. and Joshi, H. 2003. Study of isopropyl myristate microemulsion systems containing cyclodextrins to improve the solubility of 2 model hydrophobic drug. AAPS Pharm Sci Tech. 4(1): article 10.
- Nantakan Suwanpidokkul. Study of transdermal zidovudine delivery system, permeation controlled membrane. Doctoral dissertation, Department of Pharmaceutical Science, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, 2002.
- Oyewumi, M.O. and Mumper, R.J. 2002. Gadolinium-loaded nanoparticles engineered from microemulsion templates. Drug development and industrial pharmacy. 28(3): 317-328.
- Paolino, D., Ventura, C.A., Nistico, S., Puglisi, G. and Fresta, M. 2002. Lecithin microemulsion for the topical administration of ketoprofen: percutaneous adsorption through human skin and *in vivo* human skin tolerability. International Journal of Pharmaceutics. 244: 21-31.
- Peltola, S., Saarinen-Savolainen, P., Kiesvaara, J., Suhonen, T.M. and Urtti, A. 2002. Microemulsions for topical delivery of estradiol. International Journal of Pharmaceutics. 254: 99-107.

Physicochemical characterization and transdermal delivery of glucosamine hydrochloride [on line] Available from:  
[www.skin-forum.org.uk/abstracts/ismaeil-tekko.php](http://www.skin-forum.org.uk/abstracts/ismaeil-tekko.php)[2005, Sep 2]

Piperno, M., Reboul, P., Hellio Le Graverand, M.P., Peschard, M.J., Annefeld, M., Richard, M. and Vignon, E. 2000. Glucosamine sulfate modulates dysregulated activities of human osteoarthritic chondrocytes *in vitro*. Journal of the OsteoArthritis Research Society International. 8: 207-212.

Pirikh, D.K. and Ghosh, T.K. 2005. Feasibility of transdermal delivery of fluxetine. AAPS Pharm Sci Tech. 6(2): 144-149.

Podlogar, F., Gašperlin, M., Tomšič, M., Jamnik, A. and Bešter Roga, M. 2004. Structural characterization of water-Tween 40/Imwitor 308-isopropyl myristate microemulsion using different experimental methods. International Journal of Pharmaceutics. 276: 115-128.

Rabie, H.R. and Vera, J.H. 1996. Generalized water uptake modeling of water-in-oil microemulsions. New experimental results for aerosol-ot-isoctane-water-salts system. Fluid Phase Equilibria. 122: 169-186.

Ridout, G., Hinz, R.S., Hostynek, J.J., Reddy, A.K., Wiersema, R.J., Hodson, C.D., Lorence, C.R. and Guy, R.H. 1991. The effects of zwitterionic surfactants on skin barrier function. Fundamental and applied toxicology. 16: 41-50.

Rieger, M.M. 1989. Surfactant. In Lieberman, H.A., Rieger, M.M. and Banker, G.S. (eds.), Pharmaceutical Dosage forms, pp.271-274. New York: Marcel Dekker.

Robert, M.S., Cross, S.E. and Pellett, M.A. 2002. Skin transport. In Walters, K.A. and Roberts, M.S (eds.), Dermatological and transdermal formulations, pp. 89-100. New York: Marcel Dekker.

- Roy, S.D., Manoukian, E. 1995. Transdermal delivery of hetorolac tromethamine permeation enhancement, device drug and pharmacokinetics in healthy human. Journal of pharmaceutical sciences. 84(10):1190-1196.
- Shah, V. 1994. Skin penetration enhancers: Scientific perspectives. In Hsieh, D.S. (ed.), Drug Permeation Enhancement Theory and Applications, pp. 19-21. USA: Mercel Dekker.
- Skin structure [on line] Available from:  
<http://www.naturalrussia.com/hr/images/skinstructure.gif>[2008, March 31]
- Subramanian, N., Ghosal, S.K., Moulik, S.P. 2005. Enhanced *in vitro* percutaneous absorption and in vivo anti-inflammatory effect of a selective cyclooxygenase inhibitor using microemulsion. Drug development and industrial pharmacy. 31(4-5): 405-416.
- Suhonen, T.M., Bouwstra, J.A. and Urtti, A. 1999. Chemical enhancement of percutaneous absorption in relation to stratum corneum structural alterations. Journal of Controlled Release. 59:149-161.
- Sznitowska, M. 1996. The influence of ethanol on permeation behavior of the porous pathway in the stratum corneum. Internatinal Journal of Pharmaceutics. 137:137-140.
- Tekko, I.S., Bonner, M. and Williams, A.C. 2006. An optimized reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatographic method for evaluating percutaneous absorption of glucosamine hydrochloride. Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedicine Analysis. Article in press.

The glucosamine product guide [on line] Available from:

<http://www.glucosamine-arthritis.org/glucosamine/glucosamine-product-guide.html>[2005, May 24]

The United States Pharmacopeial Convention 2003. USP XXVII NF XXII. Rockville, MD.

Transdermal delivery of glucosamine [on line] Available from:

<http://www.Lynk Biotechnologies 2002.html>.[2005, Nov 30]

Wade, A. and Weller, P.J., eds. 1994. Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: The Pharmaceutical Press.

Walters, K.A. and Roberts, M.S. 2002. The structure and function of skin. In Walters, K.A. and Roberts, M.S (eds.), Dermatological and transdermal formulations, pp. 1-31. New York: Marcel Dekker.

Yum, S., Lee, E., Taskovich, L. and Theeuwes, F. 1994. Permeation enhancement with ethanol: Mechanism of action through skin. In Hsieh, D.S. (ed.), Drug Permeation Enhancement Theory and Applications , pp. 143-169. USA: Marcel Dekker.

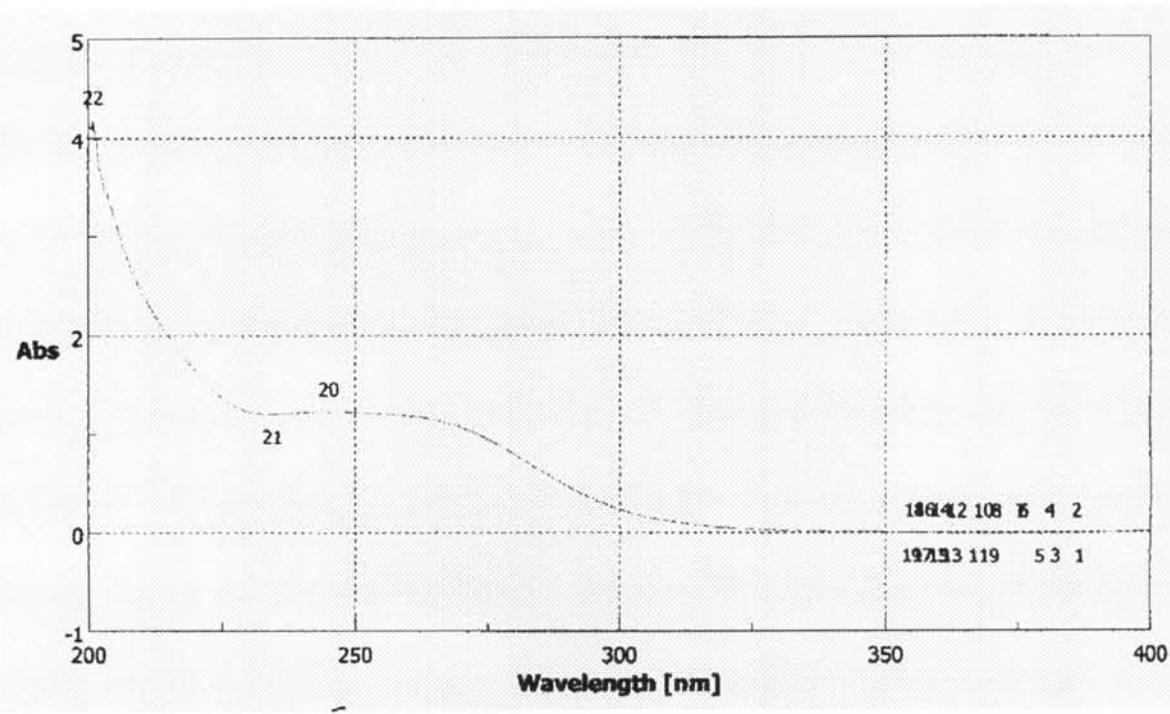
Zabka, M. and Skoviera, F. 2003. Microemulsions as vehicles for transdermal permeation of drugs. ACTA Facultatis Pharmaceuticae Universitatis Commnianae. 147-155.

## **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX A**

Analysis of glucosamine hydrochloride and HPLC method validation

### 1.1 Spectrophotometric analysis of glucosamine hydrochloride



**Figure 1A** The UV spectra from UV spectrophotometer of standard glucosamine hydrochloride solution

From scanning UV-spectra of GS HCl at wavelength 200-400 nm, showed the maximum absorption wavelength at 245 nm and the UV spectra are shown in Figure 1A.

## 1.2 High-performance liquid chromatographic technique for drug analysis

GS HCl was analyzed by HPLC technique by pre-column PITC derivatization and the design chromatographic condition were previously mentioned. Analysis method validation parameter of GS HCl summarized in Table 1A. It can be determined with acceptable specificity, linearity, precision and accuracy.

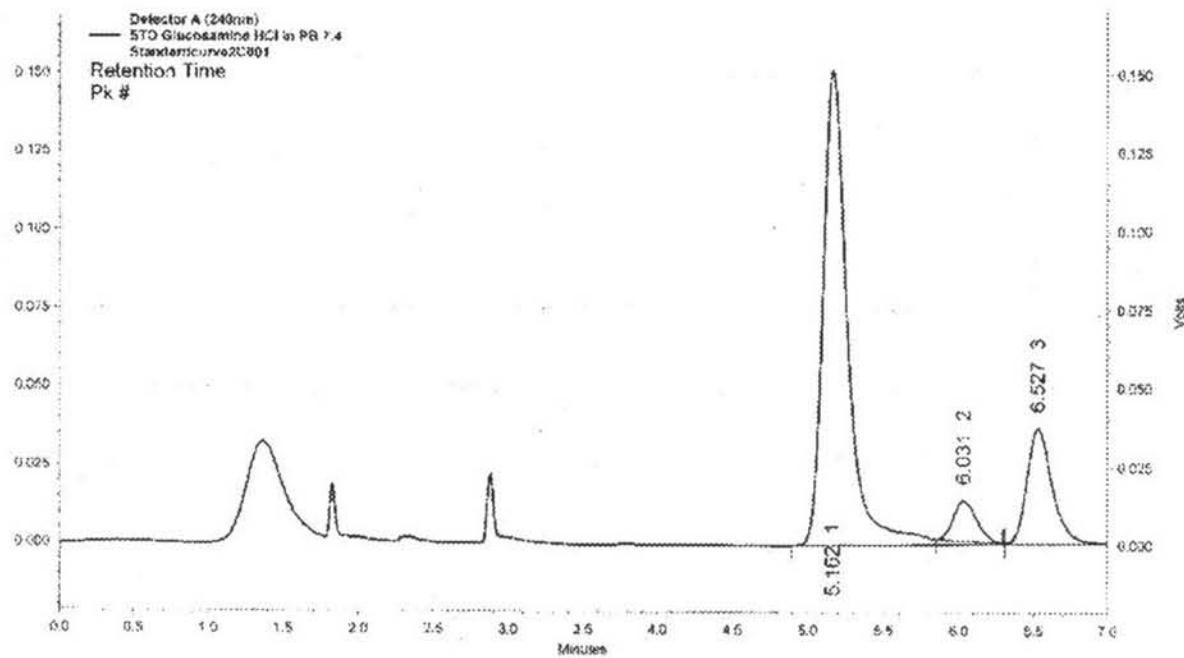
The results of validation process are as in the following :

**Table 1A** Analytical method validation parameter of HPLC for glucosamine hydrochloride<sup>a</sup>

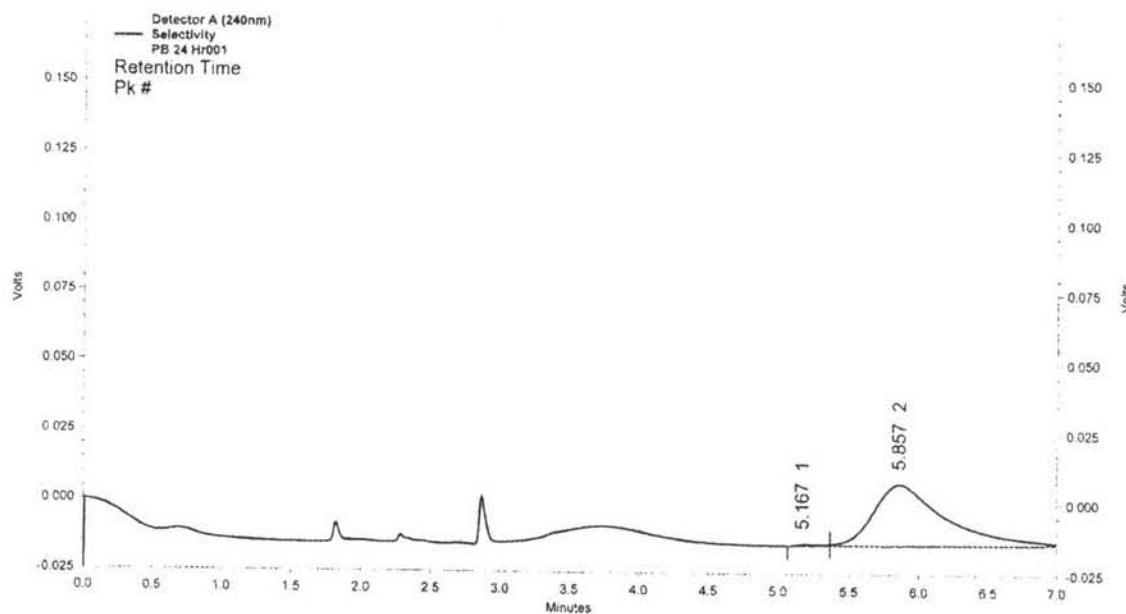
Parameter	Result value	Limited of acceptability
1.Specificity	No other peak interfere	No other peak interfere major peak
2.Linearity -the correlation coefficient( $r^2$ )	0.9999	>0.9995
3.Precision -RSD (%)	2.0	$\leq 2$
4.Accuracy -recovery (%)	102.91	98-105

<sup>a</sup> From the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products *Human Medicines Evaluation Unit*, 1996

### 1.2.1 Specificity



**Figure 2A** HPLC chromatogram of glucosamine hydrochloride and paracetamol (internal standard) having good resolution, with retention time of 5.162 and 6.527 minute, respectively

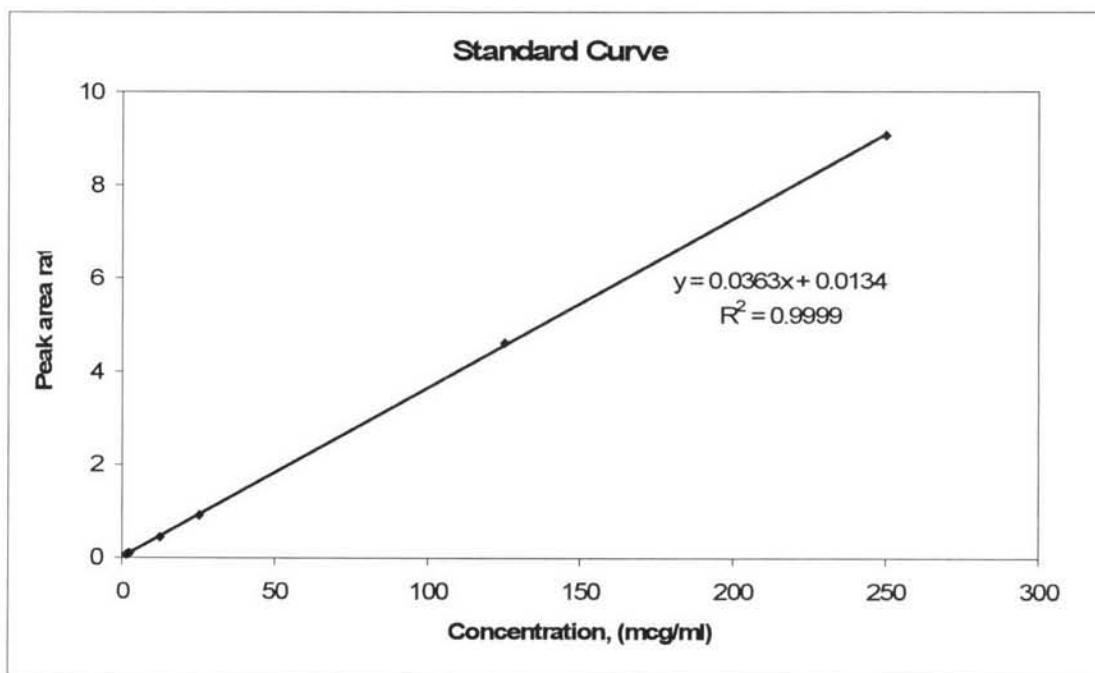


**Figure 3A** HPLC chromatogram of the receptor solution taken from diffusion cell with non-drug containing microemulsion system having no other peak interfere

### 1.2.2 Linearity

**Table 2A** Linearity of glucosamine hydrochloride

GS HCl concentration (mcg/ml)	Peak area ratio				
	Set no.1	Set no.2	Set no 3.	average	%CV
1.25	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.27
2.5	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	5.88
12.5	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.45	3.99
25	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.91	2.30
125	4.71	4.52	4.58	4.60	2.07
250	9.19	8.99	9.06	9.06	1.13



**Figure 4A** The calibration curve of glucosamine hydrochloride

### 1.2.3 Precision

**Table 3A** Within run precision

GS HCl Concentration (mcg/ml)	Calculated concentration from calibration curve(mcg/ml)							
	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6	average	%CV
2.5	2.67	2.63	2.64	2.60	2.70	2.70	2.66	1.55
25	24.30	24.43	23.34	23.98	24.53	24.88	24.25	2.11
125	126.11	123.27	126.68	123.48	124.73	120.60	124.15	1.77

**Table 4A** Between run precision

### 1.2.4 Accuracy

**Table 5A** The analytical recovery of glucosamine hydrochloride

Known concentration (mcg/ml)	Calculated concentration from calibration curve (mcg/ml)	% Recovery
12.43	13.09	105.27
	12.96	104.27
	13.04	104.93
24.86	24.53	98.68
	24.39	98.12
	24.41	98.17
248.56	262.38	105.56
	262.58	105.64
	262.43	105.58
Average		102.91
SD		0.29
%CV		0.28

**APPENDIX B**

Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride formulations across pig ear skin

**Table 1B** Permeation of glucosamine hydrochloride solution across pig ear skin  
(GS HCl concentration in donor = 0.5 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.12	0.55	0.97	4.44	9.12

$$Y = 0.0361X + 0.0444$$

$$R^2 = 0.9997$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	12.35	15.94	17.19	11.34	20.37	18.08	15.89	3.46
6	22.13	25.44	27.22	26.72	26.31	29.09	26.15	2.32
12	30.83	29.76	30.73	31.75	31.39	31.46	30.98	0.72
18	27.62	29.64	30.86	29.47	32.76	35.64	31.00	2.84
24	29.90	32.77	33.41	32.80	29.89	32.15	31.82	1.54

**Table 2B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride solution across pig ear skin  
(GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.17	0.51	0.95	4.76	9.44

$$Y = 0.0376X + 0.0451$$

$$R^2 = 1.0000$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	13.21	16.91	11.97	18.31	14.60	14.47	14.91	2.34
6	26.59	27.33	25.66	29.01	27.73	25.34	26.94	1.37
12	27.23	28.39	26.83	29.63	32.45	35.18	29.95	3.26
18	30.62	32.16	31.90	34.96	29.98	33.22	32.14	1.80
24	34.42	33.91	32.12	32.89	35.27	35.63	34.04	1.36

**Table 3B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride solution across pig ear skin  
(GS HCl concentration in donor = 10 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.11	0.43	0.96	4.26	8.54

$$Y = 0.0340X + 0.0423$$

$$R^2 = 0.9999$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	15.17	16.21	12.08	17.65	15.57	16.85	15.59	1.94
6	25.07	29.72	24.49	29.30	28.84	31.85	28.21	2.86
12	33.78	42.99	33.22	39.67	40.40	45.08	39.19	4.81
18	37.10	43.84	35.96	38.36	44.90	43.81	40.66	3.95
24	36.06	43.16	38.26	39.92	41.23	39.79	39.74	2.43

**Table 4B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride hydroalcoholic solution (10:90% ethanol:water) across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.13	0.67	1.00	4.72	9.14

$$Y = 0.0362X + 0.1318$$

$$R^2 = 0.9996$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	17.05	16.13	16.46	18.20	16.23	16.55	16.77	0.77
6	29.98	26.70	30.59	31.74	26.85	30.73	29.43	2.13
12	40.07	32.64	42.65	42.11	32.79	42.83	38.85	4.85
18	40.29	31.85	42.91	41.89	31.96	43.05	38.66	5.32
24	39.04	34.97	39.47	40.20	35.07	39.56	38.05	2.38

**Table 5B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride hydroalcoholic solution (60:40% ethanol:water) across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.17	0.51	0.95	4.76	9.44

$$Y = 0.0376X + 0.0451$$

$$R^2 = 1.0000$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	4.08	5.86	6.84	5.10	6.09	8.79	6.13	1.61
6	13.06	16.43	19.95	13.50	17.60	17.08	16.27	2.61
12	19.65	22.69	24.76	17.88	24.45	20.88	21.72	2.73
18	20.58	22.28	25.47	20.63	23.31	23.42	22.61	1.87
24	22.20	24.16	24.51	21.21	25.46	25.87	23.90	1.84

**Table 6B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in HPMC gel across pig ear skin  
(GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.13	0.67	1.00	4.72	9.14

$$Y = 0.0362X + 0.1318$$

$$R^2 = 0.9996$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	15.68	10.08	11.33	16.73	10.15	11.39	12.56	2.90
6	25.77	20.09	28.34	27.27	20.20	28.48	25.03	3.90
12	26.89	24.82	29.74	28.13	24.94	29.86	27.40	2.24
18	26.47	26.51	29.00	27.40	26.61	29.08	27.51	1.23
24	27.30	25.32	29.80	28.08	25.39	29.87	27.63	2.02

**Table 7B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in AOT microemulsion across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.10	0.42	0.85	4.11	8.48

$$Y = 0.0338X + 0.0092$$

$$R^2 = 0.9997$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	1.82	1.47	1.28	1.57	3.09	1.48	1.79	0.66
6	5.05	3.20	3.29	3.61	5.92	3.73	4.14	1.10
12	18.65	13.39	20.54	16.60	20.23	18.90	18.05	2.68
18	22.41	21.50	22.36	18.00	13.80	17.64	19.29	3.42
24	21.05	19.08	21.68	19.16	19.12	19.12	19.87	1.18

**Table 8B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in CTAB microemulsion across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.19	0.56	0.97	4.09	8.34

$$Y = 0.0327X + 0.1177$$

$$R^2 = 0.9996$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	4.97	7.04	8.05	6.25	7.26	10.56	7.36	1.89
6	15.03	15.98	16.97	15.11	12.99	19.94	16.00	2.34
12	21.52	21.17	20.79	14.64	19.12	21.17	19.73	2.64
18	20.59	20.11	18.26	19.69	20.36	23.74	20.46	1.81
24	20.62	18.73	21.28	18.62	19.61	21.83	20.11	1.34

**Table 9B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in lecithin microemulsion across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 0.5 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.12	0.42	0.77	3.79	7.88

$$Y = 0.0313X + 0.0021$$

$$R^2 = 0.9995$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.12	0.35	0.21	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.10
6	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.02
12	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.58	0.22	0.18
18	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.28	0.20	0.04
24	0.19	0.26	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.21	0.05

**Table 10B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in lecithin microemulsion across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.22	0.63	1.02	4.73	9.16

$$Y = 0.0362X + 0.1504$$

$$R^2 = 0.9999$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.01	0.62	0.77	2.44	0.13	0.64	0.77	0.87
6	0.50	0.58	0.67	1.10	0.15	2.25	0.88	0.74
12	1.03	1.33	1.40	0.57	0.02	0.49	0.81	0.54
18	0.70	0.91	0.95	1.09	0.52	1.09	0.88	0.23
24	0.70	0.87	0.92	1.03	0.45	1.00	0.83	0.22

**Table 11B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in Tween 80 microemulsion across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 0.5 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.17	0.51	0.95	4.76	9.44

$$Y = 0.0376X + 0.0451$$

$$R^2 = 1.0000$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	13.54	19.74	12.11	19.62	17.69	15.08	16.29	3.21
6	23.37	34.23	20.49	35.96	27.08	31.02	28.69	6.12
12	43.03	26.74	49.44	40.50	47.61	55.36	43.78	9.82
18	46.08	45.70	40.45	41.53	43.48	43.57	43.47	2.22
24	44.84	44.81	41.49	46.03	45.08	47.28	44.92	1.93

**Table 12B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in Tween 80 microemulsion across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.17	0.51	0.95	4.76	9.44

$$Y = 0.0376X + 0.0451$$

$$R^2 = 1.0000$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	21.37	24.09	21.07	17.88	13.92	16.78	19.18	3.68
6	38.46	41.84	42.33	42.03	39.96	37.29	40.32	2.10
12	45.17	45.84	44.47	53.43	46.61	47.21	47.12	3.24
18	44.34	47.46	50.36	48.84	46.97	44.47	47.08	2.38
24	44.66	47.83	58.33	45.82	46.46	43.58	47.78	5.37

**Table 13B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in Tween 80 microemulsion across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 10 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.16	0.53	1.05	4.57	9.01

$$Y = 0.0356X + 0.1089$$

$$R^2 = 0.9999$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	7.99	12.23	14.14	11.55	12.40	16.75	12.51	2.90
6	2.84	20.47	24.43	22.58	23.08	29.29	20.45	9.12
12	17.84	31.02	36.66	34.42	32.40	41.93	32.38	8.09
18	19.80	29.89	42.76	30.06	30.28	41.43	32.37	8.53
24	24.41	33.19	34.57	30.85	32.19	37.47	32.11	4.40

**Table 14B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in Tween 80 microemulsion gel across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.32	0.60	0.99	4.63	8.94

$$Y = 0.0352X + 0.1795$$

$$R^2 = 0.9998$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	25.14	20.43	23.39	13.31	14.90	21.41	19.76	4.70
6	33.67	28.28	33.50	23.78	24.98	32.17	29.40	4.36
12	45.32	44.24	49.43	44.24	39.31	46.29	44.81	3.31
18	43.00	40.95	49.88	44.39	35.70	46.90	43.47	4.91
24	58.08	42.52	44.89	46.76	40.22	42.58	45.84	6.40

**Table 15B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in Tween 80 microemulsion (w/o) across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2 %)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.13	0.51	0.96	4.78	9.36

$$Y = 0.0374X + 0.0442$$

$$R^2 = 0.9999$$

Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	6.48	6.61	7.46	6.71	6.72	8.70	7.11	0.85
6	10.11	14.49	15.24	13.43	13.03	15.60	13.65	2.00
12	20.87	25.65	23.77	24.07	24.32	25.21	23.98	1.68
18	21.91	24.80	26.03	23.66	25.38	25.21	24.50	1.49
24	23.42	24.07	24.06	25.70	26.44	27.06	25.12	1.48

**Table 16B** Permeation of Glucosamine hydrochloride in micelle system of Tween 80 and water across pig ear skin (GS HCl concentration in donor = 2%)

Calibration curve data

Concentration(μg/ml)	0	2.5	12.5	25	125	250
Peak area ratio	0	0.23	0.55	0.10	4.60	8.84

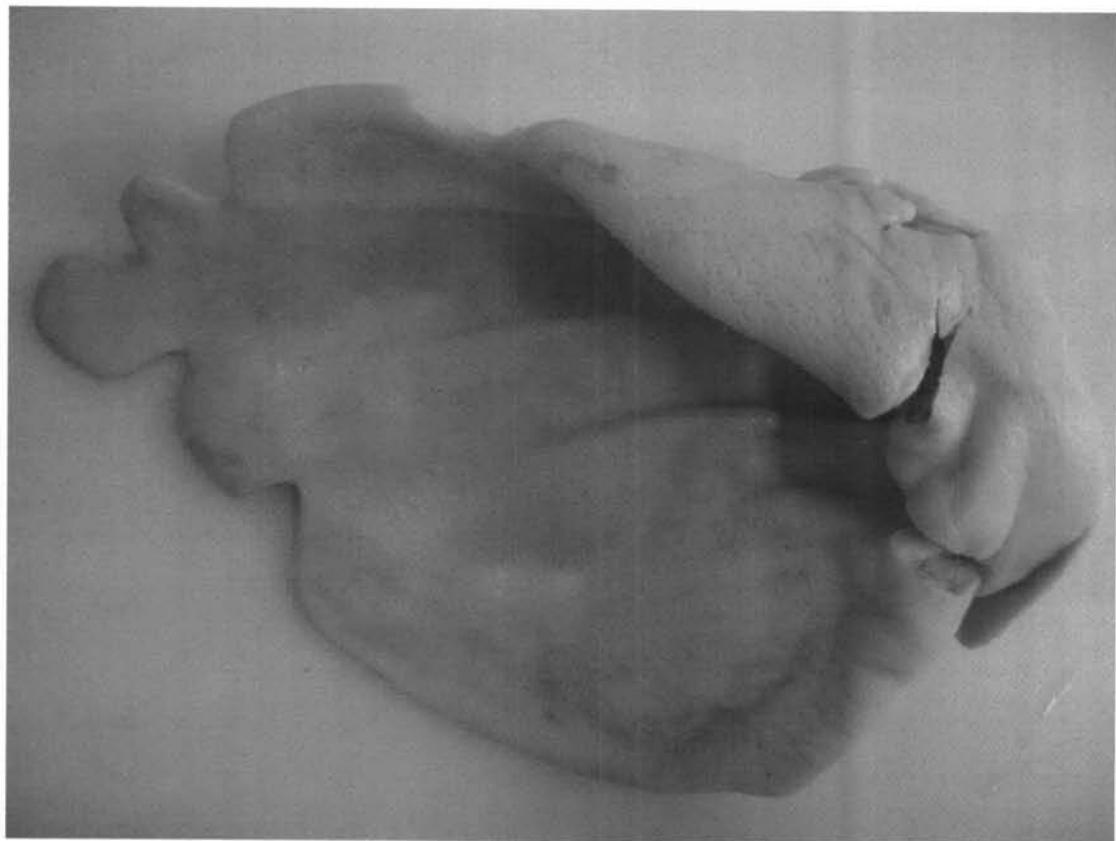
$$Y = 0.0351X + 0.115$$

$$R^2 = 0.9997$$

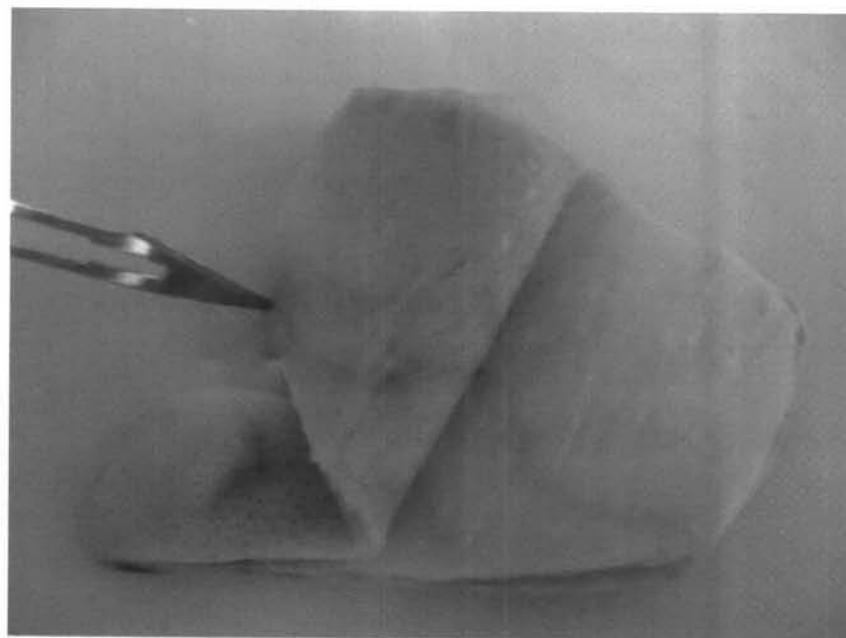
Time (hours)	Cumulative release (%)						Average (%)	SE
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	9.40	11.26	11.75	10.04	12.24	9.73	10.74	1.17
6	13.81	18.70	19.58	17.22	20.30	19.86	18.25	2.43
12	28.90	33.03	31.78	31.11	35.85	32.56	32.20	2.30
18	31.27	30.71	32.96	33.28	33.29	33.76	32.54	1.24
24	30.03	29.92	32.00	31.63	32.41	32.74	31.46	1.20

## **APPENDIX C**

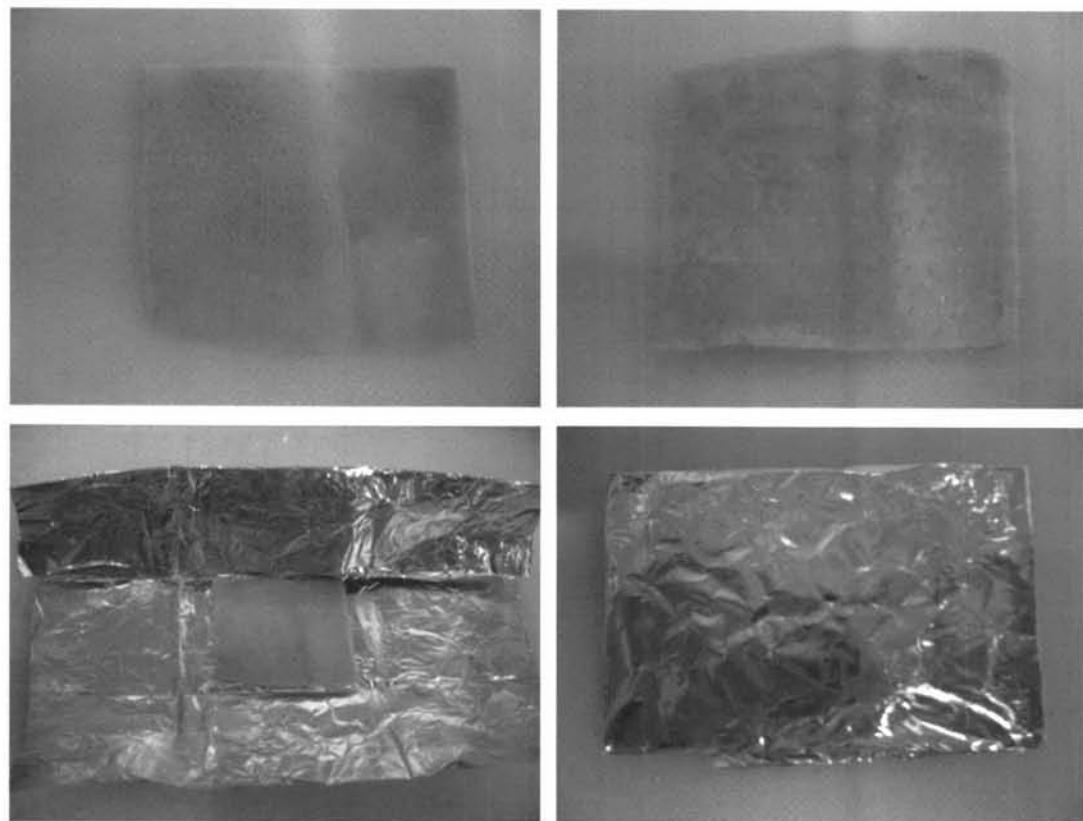
Pig ear skin preparation



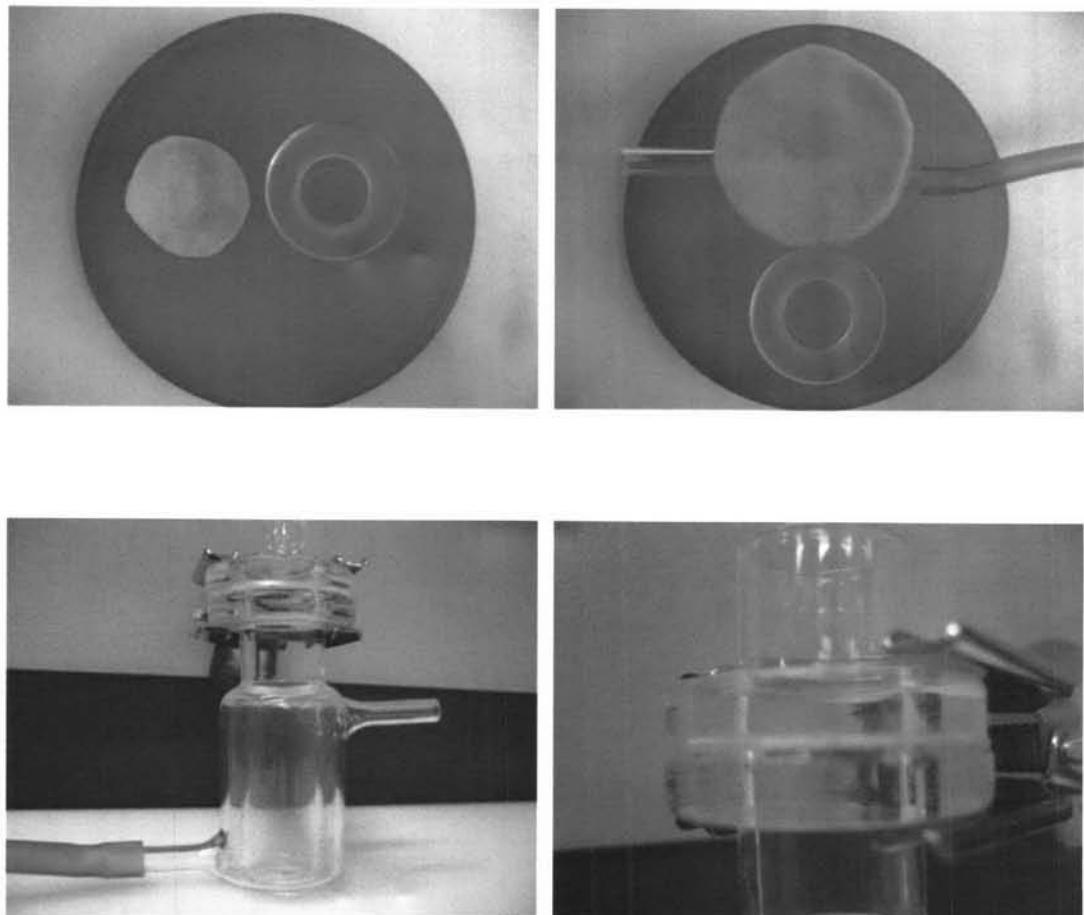
**Figure 1C** Pig ear obtained from local market in Chainat province of Thailand.



**Figure 2C** Subcutaneous fat and other extraneous tissues adhering to the dermis were completely removed and trimmed if necessary using forceps and scissors.



**Figure 3C** The skin specimen was cut to the size of  $4 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2$  wrapped in aluminium foil and stored at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ .



**Figure 4C** The excised pig ear skin was mould between the donor and the receptor compartment of franz-diffusion cell.

## VITA

Miss Punlapa Anusitthakul was born on September 8, 1977 in Chainat, Thailand. She obtained her Bachelor degree in Pharmacy (B.Pharm.) from the Faculty of Pharmacy, Silpakorn University, Nakornpathom, Thailand in 2001. She has been working in Chainat hospital from 2002 until now.