

ตัวรับยา เม็ดและไฟรินออกฤทธิ์นาน : ผลของ methylcellulose ต่ออัตราการละลายด้วยตัว



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FORMULATION OF SUSTAINED RELEASE ASPIRIN TABLETS:
EFFECT OF METHYLCELLULOSE ON DISSOLUTION RATE

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ผลของ methylcellulose ต่ออัตราการละลายตัว

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บกคดยอ



การเตรียมยาเม็ดแอสไพรินออกฤทธิ์นาน (sustained release aspirin tablets) มีจุดมุ่งหมายเพื่อศึกษาอิทธิพลของ methylcellulose (Methocel A) ซึ่งใช้เป็น rate retarding agent ต่อการปลดปล่อยของยาแอสไพริน โดยใช้ methylcellulose เกรดและความเข้มข้นต่าง ๆ กัน ใช้ P.V.P. K-30 เป็นสารยึดเกาะ (binder) และเน้นกระบวนการผลิตแบบ matrix (matrix dosage form)

จากการศึกษาอัตราการละลาย พบว่า P.V.P. K-30 เพียงตัวเดียว ก็สามารถลดอัตราการปลดปล่อยของ aspirin ได้อย่างไร้ความ การเพิ่มความเข้มข้นของ P.V.P. K-30 ไม่มีผลต่ออัตราการละลายของยาแอสไพรินอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ การใช้ Methocel A ร่วมกับ P.V.P. K-30 ทำให้ยาแอสไพรินสามารถออกฤทธิ์นานถึง 8 ชั่วโมง การเพิ่มความเข้มข้นของ Methocel A เกรดต่าง ๆ จะมีผลลดอัตราการละลายของยาแอสไพริน และการเพิ่ม degree of polymerization ของ Methocel A จะลดอัตราการละลายของยาแอสไพริน ยกเว้น Methocel A-15C พบว่า Methocel A-15C ในปริมาณ 5 % ของน้ำหนักตัวยา เป็นเกรด และปริมาณที่เหมาะสมที่สุดในการเตรียมยาเม็ดแอสไพรินออกฤทธิ์นาน

สรุปได้ว่า ใน simulated gastric fluid นั้น การปลดปล่อยยาแอสไพรินจาก matrix (matrix dosage form) มีกลไกการปลดปล่อยที่เด่นชัด เป็นแบบ dissolution controlled mechanism สำหรับใน simulated intestinal fluid กลไกการปลดปล่อยแบบ diffusion controlled mechanism จะเด่นชัดกว่า พบว่า การใช้สาร polymer เพียงตัวเดียว เป็น rate retarding agent ในคำรับนั้น จะไม่มีคุณสมบัติอย่างสมบูรณ์ที่จะทำให้การปลดปล่อยของตัวยาออกจากเม็ดยาในอัตราที่คงที่ตลอดเวลา

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 Effect of Methylcellulose on Dissolution Rate
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ABSTRACT



Sustained release aspirin tablets were formulated to elucidate the influences of methylcellulose (Methocel A) as a rate retarding agent on the release rate of aspirin. Various grades and concentrations of methylcellulose were investigated. P.V.P. K-30 was incorporated as a binder and matrix dosage form was prepared.

Dissolution studies revealed that P.V.P. K-30 alone could retard the release of aspirin. However, increasing the amount of the binder did not significantly affect the dissolution of the drug. Methocel A, accompanied by P.V.P. K-30 satisfactorily sustained the release of aspirin for 8 hours. Increasing the concentration of various grades of Methocel A decreased the dissolution of the drug. In addition, increasing the degree of polymerization of Methocel A also decreased the dissolution of the drug except of Methocel A-15C. Methocel A-15C, 5 % W/W of aspirin was found to be the most suitable grade and concentration for sustained release aspirin tablets.

It was concluded that in simulated gastric fluid, the predominant mechanism of the release rate was dissolution controlled

but in simulated intestinal fluid, the predominant mechanism was diffusion controlled. It was also found that an individual polymer as a rate retarding agent did not attain the complete property to release drug from matrix dosage form in a constant rate.

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