# PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHITOSAN-COATED CALCIUM ALGINATE FILM



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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science
The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University
in Academic Partnership with
The University of Michigan, The University of Oklahoma,
and Case Western Reserve University

2003

ISBN 974-17-2320-2

Thesis Title: Preparation and Characterization of Chitosan-Coated Calcium

Alginate Film

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Program: Polymer Science

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Accepted by the Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

4472003063 : POLYMER SCIENCE PROGRAM

Jeerada Mahutthon: Preparation and Characterization of Chitosan-

Coated Calcium Alginate Film

Thesis Advisors: Asst. Prof. Ratana Rujiravanit and Prof. Alexander

M. Jamieson, 95 pp. ISBN 974-17-2320-2

Keywords : Alginate/ Chitosan/ Calcium alginate/ Chitosan-coated calcium

alginate film

The effects of cross-linking with calcium ion and chitosan coating on mechanical properties, swelling behavior and drug release characteristics of alginate films were studied. FTIR spectra of chitosan-coated calcium alginate films showed the characteristic peaks of chitosan indicating that chitosan was successfully coated on calcium alginate film. The chitosan coating on calcium alginate film was also confirmed by ninhydrin staining. Chitosan-coated calcium alginate films showed better tensile strength and Young's modulus than alginate and noncoated calcium alginate films due to the electrostatic interaction at the interface between alginate and chitosan. Both noncoated calcium alginate and chitosan-coated calcium alginate films possessed pH-sensitive swelling characteristics and chitosan-coated calcium alginate films showed higher degrees of swelling than the noncoated films. Drug release studies of the films were carried out at 37 °C at simulated physiological pHs, i.e. pH 2, pH 5.5, and pH 7.2, using salicylic acid and theophylline as model drugs. The amounts of model drugs released from chitosan-coated calcium alginate films were lower than those from the noncoated films and drug release at pH 5.5 gave higher equilibrium drug releasing amounts than at pH 2.0 for both model drugs.

# บทคัดย่อ

จีรคา มหัตธนะ การเตรียมและการศึกษาคุณสมบัติของแผ่นฟิล์มแคลเซียมแอลจิเนตที่ เคลือบผิวค้วยใกโตซาน (Preparation and Characterization of Chitosan-Coated Calcium Alginate Film) อ.ที่ปรึกษา: ผศ.คร. รัตนา รุจิรวนิช และ ศ. อเลกซานเดอร์ เอ็ม เจมิสัน 95หน้า ISBN 974-17-2320-2

งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาผลของการเชื่อมโยงให้เกิดโครงร่างตาข่ายด้วยอิออนของแคลเซียมและ การเคลือบผิวคั่วยใคโตซานต่อคุณสมบัติเชิงกล พฤติกรรมการบวมตัวและลักษณะการปลดปล่อย ตัวขาของแผ่นฟิล์มแอลจิเนต ผลการวิเคราะห์สเปกตรัมของรังสีอินฟราเรค (FTIR)และการ ทคสอบค้วยสารละลายนินไฮคริน พบว่าไคโตซานได้ถูกเคลือบบนแผ่นฟิล์มแคลเซียมแอลจิเนต จากการศึกษาคุณสมบัติเชิงกลพบว่าแผ่นฟิล์มที่ได้จากการเคลือบไคโตซานบนแผ่นฟิล์มแคลเซียม แอลจิเนตมีความทนทานต่อแรงคึงและค่ายังโมคูลัสคีกว่าแผ่นฟิล์มที่ไม่ได้เคลือบไคโตซาน เนื่อง จากมีแรงดึงคูคทางไฟฟ้าสถิตเกิดขึ้นระหว่างพื้นผิวของแอลจิเนตและไคโตซาน จากการศึกษา พฤติกรรมการบวมตัวพบว่า แผ่นฟิล์มแคลเซียมแอลจิเนตและฟิล์มที่ได้จากการเคลือบไคโตซาน บนแคลเซียมแอลจิเนตมีลักษณะการบวมตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงของความเป็นกรด-ค่างและแผ่น ฟิล์มที่ได้จากการเคลือบไคโตซานบนแผ่นฟิล์มแคลเซียมแอลจิเนตมีค่าการบวมตัวสูงกว่าแผ่น ฟิล์มที่ไม่ได้เคลือบไคโตซาน ในการศึกษาการปลคปล่อยตัวยาจากแผ่นฟิล์มทำที่อุณหภูมิ 37 องศาเซลเซียสในสารละลายบัฟเฟอร์ที่มีความเป็นกรค-ค่างเท่ากับ 2 5.5 และ 7.2 ในการศึกษานี้ ใช้กรคซาลิไซลิกและที่โอฟิลีนเป็นยาต้นแบบ จากการศึกษาพบว่าการปลดปล่อยตัวยาจากแผ่น ฟิล์มที่ได้จากการเคลือบไคโตซานบนแผ่นฟิล์มแคลเซียมแอลจิเนตมีค่าการปลดปล่อยตัวยาน้อย กว่าแผ่นฟิล์มที่ไม่ได้เคลือบ นอกจากนี้เมื่อเปรียบเทียบค่าการปลดปล่อยตัวยาที่ทำในสารละลาย บัฟเฟอร์ที่มีความเป็นกรค-ค่างเท่ากับ 5.5 มีค่าการปลคปล่อยตัวยาสูงกว่าในสารละลายบัฟเฟอร์ที่ มีความเป็นกรค-ค่างเท่ากับ 2

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank the Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, where the author has gained her knowledge and enriched her skill in polymer science. The author would also like to acknowledge Surapon Food Company for their support in supplying shrimp shells, the raw material used throughout this work. Also, the author would like to thank KPT Cooperation (Thailand) for kindly supplied NaOH solution utilized for the preparation of chitosan.

The author would like to express grateful appreciation to her advisors, Asst. Prof. Ratana Rujiravanit and Prof. Alexander M. Jamieson for their invaluable suggestion and criticism.

The author would also like to acknowledge Prof. Seichi Tokura for his helpful suggestion.

This thesis work is partially funded by Postgraduate Education and Research Programs in Petroleum and Petrochemical Technology (PPT Consortium).

The author is also indebted to her family and friends for their encouragement and understanding during her studies and thesis work.

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