

OPTIMIZATION & CHARACTERIZATION OF
GLIPIZIDE ORAL SUSPENSION
FORMULATION

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MASTER OF SCIENCE
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA
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OPTIMIZATION & CHARACTERIZATION OF GLIPIZIDE ORAL
SUSPENSION FORMULATION

KALAIARASAN MUTHUSAMY

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ABSTRAK

Glipisid adalah ubat anti-diabetes yang tergolong dalam kelas dadah yang dikenali sebagai sulfonylurea. Pengambilan glipisid beserta dengan diet yang seimbang dan senaman yang mencukupi boleh mengawal tahap gula dalam darah pesakit diabetes jenis 2. Glipisid adalah alternatif yang lebih baik untuk metformin sebagai ubat anti-hiperglisemia kerana ia lebih efisien dalam jumlah yang kecil dan tidak memberi kesan sampingan yang ketara. Oleh kerana itu, glipisid telah digunakan untuk membuat larutan dadah anti-hiperglisemia. Dalam larutan glipisid, terdapat parameter seperti kanji asli dan natrium karboksimetil selulosa yang mempengaruhi ciri fizikalnya, kemungkinan parameter tersebut saling mempengaruhi kesan terhadap larutan. Oleh kerana itu, adalah mustahak untuk menggunakan kaedah pengoptimuman yang dapat menilai hubungan antara parameter tersebut, supaya jumlahnya dalam larutan dapat ditentukan untuk menjadikannya sempurna dan optimum. Kaedah Permukaan Respons adalah gabungan kaedah statistik dan matematik yang biasa digunakan dalam industri makanan untuk menilai kesan beberapa faktor dan untuk mengoptimumkan keadaan dan demikian digunakan dalam kajian ini untuk mengoptimumkan pengeluaran larutan glipisid. Dalam kajian ini, parameter yang berkaitan dengan penyediaan larutan seperti kanji asli, natrium KMS dan Polysorbate 80 telah disiasat. Respons yang terlibat adalah kelikatan dan kadar pendedapan. Kaedah Satu Faktor pada Satu Masa telah digunakan untuk mendapatkan julat bagi parameter yang dikaji. Kemudian, menggunakan perisian Pakar Rekaan, julat bagi setiap parameter telah dimasukkan dalam Reka Bentuk Komposit Sentral untuk membuat 20 kombinasi parameter yang berbeza untuk formulasi. Setelah selesai formulasi, nilai kelikatan dan kadar pendedapan yang diperolehi telah dimasukkan dalam Kaedah Permukaan Respons untuk pengoptimuman. Larutan optimum telah dihasilkan dan diuji untuk kadar pendedapan, diameter zarah, kelikatan, pengukuran potensi zeta, pelepasan dadah *in-vitro* dan kestabilan termangkin. Untuk kelikatan, nilai r^2 adalah 0.1633 dan nilai p adalah 0.8510 manakala untuk pendedapan, nilai r^2 adalah 0.0759 dan nilai p adalah 0.9780. Isipadu pendedapan dan kelikatan larutan masing-masing adalah 0.0047462ml dan 0.0039171 Ns/m². Nilai potensi zeta ialah -38.63mV. Semasa ujian pelepasan dadah *in-vitro*, peratusan pelepasan dadah adalah sebanyak 98.80% selepas satu jam. Kesimpulannya, parameter seperti kanji asli, natrium KMS dan Polysorbate 80 tidak memberi kesan yang signifikan terhadap larutan. Kajian ini

dapat ditambahbaik dengan menjalankan ujian pelepasan dadah in-vivo serta mengubah bentuk dos kepada nanopartikel. Ujian pelepasan dadah in-vivo akan memberi maklumat terperinci mengenai ciri-ciri larutan.

ABSTRACT

Glipizide is an anti-diabetic medication which belongs to a class of drugs known as sulfonylurea. It is used with a proper diet and exercise program to control high blood sugar in people with type 2 diabetes. Glipizide can be a better alternative for metformin as an anti-hyperglycemic drug as it is more efficient in a smaller amount and imposes lesser side effects. Therefore, glipizide was used to make an anti-hyperglycemic drug suspension. In glipizide suspension, there are parameters like native starch, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and Polysorbate 80 affecting its physical characteristics. There is a high chance for these parameters to interface and influence each other's effects on the suspension. Hence, it is essential to utilize an optimization method that can quantify the relationship between those two parameters, so that their amount in the suspension can be determined to make it perfect and optimum. Response Surface Methodology (RSM) is a combination of statistical and mathematical methods commonly used in the food industry to quantify the impacts of a few factors and to optimize conditions and thus applied in this study to optimize the production of glipizide suspension. In this study, preparation of suspension with parameters such as sodium CMC, native starch and Polysorbate 80 was investigated. The responses involved were viscosity and sedimentation rate. One Factor at One Time method was used to obtain the ranges for the aforementioned parameters. Then, using Design Expert software, the ranges of the parameters were entered in the Central Composite Design (CCD) to create 20 different combinations of parameters for formulation. After conducting the formulation, the values of viscosity and sedimentation rate obtained were keyed in Response Surface Methodology (RSM) for optimization. An optimum suspension was formulated and tested for sedimentation rate, mean particle diameter, viscosity, zeta potential measurement, *in-vitro* drug release and accelerated stability. Viscosity had an r^2 value of 0.1633 and p value of 0.8510; whereas for sedimentation, r^2 value was 0.0759 and p value was 0.9780. The sedimentation volume and viscosity of suspension are 0.0047462ml and 0.0039171Ns/m² respectively. Zeta potential value is -38.63mV. During *in-vitro* drug release studies, the percentage of drug release is 98.80% after an hour. In conclusion, there is no significant effect on suspension due to individual parameters and their interactions. This study can be improvised by including *in-vivo* drug release study as well as changing the dosage form to nanoparticles. *In-vivo* drug release test will provide

more information on the characteristics of the suspension whereas nanoparticles dosage form will help to reduce the quantity and toxicity of glipizide as well as increase its safety and efficacy.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION

TITLE PAGE

| | |
|--|-------------|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | ii |
| ABSTRAK | iii |
| ABSTRACT | v |
| TABLE OF CONTENT | vii |
| LIST OF TABLES | xi |
| LIST OF FIGURES | xii |
| LIST OF SYMBOLS | xiii |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | xiv |
| CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background of the Study | 1 |
| 1.2 Problem Statement | 2 |
| 1.3 Research Objectives | 3 |
| 1.4 Scope of the Study | 3 |
| CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW | 4 |
| 2.1 Metformin | 4 |
| 2.2 Glipizide | 4 |
| 2.3 Tablet | 5 |
| 2.4 Suspension | 6 |
| 2.5 One Factor at One Time (OFAT) Method | 7 |
| 2.6 Design of Experiments (DOE) & Response Surface Methodology (RSM) | 9 |
| 2.7 Optimization of Formulation | 12 |
| 2.8 Compatibility of Central Composite Design (CCD) | 12 |

| | | |
|-------|--|-----------|
| 2.9 | Main Parameters Influencing the Formulation | 13 |
| 2.9.1 | Polysorbate 80 | 13 |
| 2.9.2 | Native Starch | 13 |
| 2.9.3 | Sodium CMC | 14 |
| 2.10 | Sedimentation | 15 |
| 2.11 | Mean Particle Diameter | 16 |
| 2.12 | Viscosity of Suspension | 17 |
| 2.13 | Zeta Potential Measurement | 18 |
| 2.14 | In-vitro Drug Release Studies | 20 |
| 2.15 | Accelerated Stability Study | 21 |
| 2.16 | Summary | 22 |
| | CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY | 24 |
| 3.1 | DOE using CCD | 24 |
| 3.2 | Optimization and Validation using RSM | 24 |
| 3.3 | Formulation of Suspension | 24 |
| 3.4 | Sedimentation Rate and Volume | 25 |
| 3.5 | Mean Particle Diameter | 26 |
| 3.6 | Zeta Potential Measurement | 27 |
| 3.7 | Viscosity of Suspension | 28 |
| 3.8 | In-vitro Drug Release Studies | 30 |
| 3.9 | Accelerated Stability Study | 31 |
| | CHAPTER 4 RESULT & DISCUSSION | 32 |
| 4.1 | Determination of Optimum Condition | 32 |
| 4.2 | Individual Effects of Parameters on Suspension | 34 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 4.2.1 | Sodium CMC | 34 |
| 4.2.2 | Polysorbate 80 | 34 |
| 4.2.3 | Native Starch | 34 |
| 4.3 | Interaction Effect of Parameters on Sedimentation | 35 |
| 4.3.1 | Sodium CMC & Native Starch | 35 |
| 4.3.2 | Sodium CMC & Polysorbate 80 | 35 |
| 4.3.3 | Native Starch & Polysorbate 80 | 36 |
| 4.4 | Interaction Effect of Parameters on Viscosity | 36 |
| 4.4.1 | Sodium CMC & Native Starch | 36 |
| 4.4.2 | Sodium CMC & Polysorbate 80 | 37 |
| 4.4.3 | Native Starch & Polysorbate 80 | 37 |
| 4.5 | Analysis of Variance | 38 |
| 4.6 | Hypothesis Testing of the Individual Effects | 39 |
| 4.6.1 | Hypothesis Testing for Effect of Sodium CMC (τ) | 39 |
| 4.6.2 | Hypothesis Testing for Effect of Native Starch (β) | 39 |
| 4.6.3 | Hypothesis Testing for Effect of Polysorbate 80 (γ) | 40 |
| 4.7 | Hypothesis Testing of the Interaction Effects | 40 |
| 4.7.1 | Hypothesis Testing for Interaction Effect of Sodium CMC with Native Starch | 40 |
| 4.7.2 | Hypothesis Testing for Interaction Effect of Sodium CMC with Polysorbate 80 | 40 |
| 4.7.3 | Hypothesis Testing for Interaction Effect of Native Starch with Polysorbate 80 | 41 |
| 4.8 | Model Development of Experimental Data | 41 |
| 4.9 | Analysis of ANOVA Table | 43 |
| 4.10 | Physical Evaluation of Suspension | 45 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION | 46 |
| 5.1 Conclusion | 46 |
| 5.2 Recommendation | 46 |
| REFERENCES | 47 |
| APPENDIX | 50 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Table 2.1 | Table on DOE function | 9 |
| Table 4.1 | Sedimentation and viscosity for all 20 glipizide suspensions | 32 |
| Table 4.2 | Proposed optimum condition for formulation of glipizide suspension | 33 |
| Table 4.3 | ANOVA table for sedimentation | 38 |
| Table 4.4 | ANOVA table for viscosity | 38 |
| Table 4.5 | Final model of sedimentation in terms of coded factors | 42 |
| Table 4.6 | Final model of viscosity in terms of coded factors | 42 |
| Table 4.7 | Final model of sedimentation in terms of actual factors | 42 |
| Table 4.8 | Final model of viscosity in terms of actual factors | 43 |
| Table 4.9 | Value of R^2 , adjusted R^2 , predicted R^2 and adequate precision for sedimentation | 43 |
| Table 4.10 | Coefficient values and standard errors for model terms involved in sedimentation | 44 |
| Table 4.11 | Value of R^2 , adjusted R^2 , predicted R^2 and adequate precision for viscosity | 44 |
| Table 4.12 | Coefficient values and standard errors for model terms involved in viscosity | 44 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|------------|---|----|
| Figure 2.1 | A table and graph on OFAT design investigating two factors | 8 |
| Figure 2.2 | A table and graph on OFAT design investigating three factors | 8 |
| Figure 2.3 | A table and graph on DOE method investigating two factors | 10 |
| Figure 2.4 | A table and graph on DOE method investigating three factors | 10 |
| Figure 2.5 | 3D response surface curve and corresponding contour plot showing effect of independent variables of MAE | 11 |
| Figure 3.1 | Mixing of API and excipients | 25 |
| Figure 3.2 | Determination of sedimentation volume | 26 |
| Figure 3.3 | The cell which contains 5ml of suspension | 27 |
| Figure 3.4 | DLS in particle size analyser | 28 |
| Figure 3.5 | Viscosity measurement of suspension | 29 |
| Figure 3.6 | Setting up of dissolution apparatus for in-vitro drug release studies | 30 |
| Figure 3.7 | Optimum suspension kept in incubator | 31 |
| Figure 4.1 | Model graph on interaction between sodium CMC & native starch | 35 |
| Figure 4.2 | Model graph on interaction between sodium CMC & Polysorbate 80 | 35 |
| Figure 4.3 | Model graph on interaction between native starch & Polysorbate 80 | 36 |
| Figure 4.4 | Model graph on interaction between sodium CMC & native starch | 36 |
| Figure 4.5 | Model graph on interaction between sodium CMC & Polysorbate 80 | 37 |
| Figure 4.6 | Model graph on interaction between native starch & Polysorbate 80 | 37 |

REFERENCES

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