

Preparation and evaluation of diclofenac sodium orally disintegrating tablets

Valeriu IANCU^{*},¹ Florentina RONCEA,¹ Radu George CAZACINCU,² Dumitru LUPULEASA³

¹*Ovidius University of Constanta, Faculty of Pharmacy, 1 University Alley, Campus, Corp B, Constanta, Romania*

²*Magistra C&C, 82A Aurel Vlaicu Blvd., Constanta, Romania*

³*Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, 6 Traian Vuia, Bucharest, Romania*

Abstract. Orally disintegrating tablets (ODTs) are dosage forms which disintegrate in mouth within seconds without need of water. This type of quality in dosage form can be attained by addition of different varieties of excipients. Pharmaburst™ 500 is a co-processed excipient system which allows rapid disintegration and low adhesion to punches. The aim of the present study was to develop and evaluate 25 mg diclofenac sodium ODTs (orodispersible tablets) batches by direct compression method at different compression forces 10 kN (F1) and 20 kN (F2) and directly compressible excipients used in different ratio (Avicel PH 102, magnesium stearate and co-processed excipient Pharmaburst™ 500, 70% and 80% w/w). The obtained batches were analyzed for appearance, tablet thickness, uniformity of weight, hardness, friability, disintegration time, and non-compendial methods (wetting time). Co-processed Pharmaburst™ 500 excipient 70% used for sodium diclofenac ODT obtaining determined good results for quality control tests evaluation.

Keywords: orally disintegrating tablets, Pharmaburst™ 500, diclofenac sodium direct compression, quality control tests.

1. Introduction

The development and implementation of rapidly disintegrating tablets in the buccal cavity will widen the possibilities of pharmacotherapy, particularly the need to use medicines in emergencies and drugs that are extensively metabolized in the liver [1].

A large majority of the new chemical entities and many new existing drug molecules are poorly soluble, thereby limiting their potential uses and increasing the difficulty of formulating bioavailable drug products, so lastly the purpose of this study was to increase diclofenac sodium dissolution using fast dissolving tablets [2].

Regarding Biopharmaceutics Classification System (BCS), high permeability and low solubility drugs are grouped in class II. In this case, the dissolution profile must be quite definite and highly reproducible. Drug dissolution of this class is the limiting step for drug absorption. Although it has excellent bioavailability (99%), its poor aqueous solubility makes absorption and dissolution rate-limited, thus delaying onset of action [3].

Diclofenac sodium (*o*-(2,6-dichloroanilino) phenyl)acetic acid sodium salt is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) taken or applied to reduce inflammation and as an analgesic, reducing pain in certain conditions. It is a faintly yellowish

white to light beige, virtually odorless, slightly hygroscopic crystalline powder. It is freely soluble in methanol, soluble in ethanol, sparingly soluble in water and practically insoluble in chloroform and in dilute acid [4] with a pKa = 4.0 ± 0.2 at 25 °C in water, and a biological half-life time (*t*_{1/2}) of 1.2-2 hours (35% of the substance is entero-hepatic recycled). Diclofenac sodium is 100% absorbed after oral administration compared to i.v. administration, as measured by urine recovery. However, due to first-pass metabolism, only about 50% of the absorbed dose is systemically available [5, 6].

Pharmaburst™ 500 appears as a yellowish-white powder, with apparent density 0.31-0.51 g/mL, real density 0.38 - 0.68 g/mL and total content in polyols 73.8-93.8%. Pharmaburst is a mixture of co-processed excipients: *crospovidone*, *mannitol*, *sorbitol* and *silicon dioxide precipitate or Aerosil 200*, exhibiting excellent flow characteristics, can be directly compressed at normal conditions of temperature and humidity that is devoid of product adherence to punch faces. It is easy to use and has the ability to dissolve rapidly. It presents an efficient cost, it is easy to formulate with active substances of choice, in order to achieve rapid dissolving dosage forms [7].

Pharmaburst™ 500 was specifically developed for optimal performance in terms of robustness

*Corresponding author: val3riu_83@yahoo.com

(compaction and friability), superior organoleptic characteristics, and fast disintegration time.

The scientific novelty of our study consists in using a co-processed excipient in the formulation of orodispersible tablets with NSAID, which allows the use without restrictions or requirements for royalty payments for ODT technologies protected by patents. The co-processing of PharmaburstTM 500 is designed to improve the internal porosity of the platform constituent particles, which allows for more rapid liquid penetration into the tablet matrix, reducing disintegration time, but also reduces the compressibility of the material. PharmaburstTM 500 makes tablets with high active principle ingredient drug loading (up to 750 mg of active principle) without the need for additional binders, allows low adhesion to punches, smooth and creamy, and helps to mask taste and grittiness of the active principle, highly compatible, rapid disintegration and cost-effective [8].

2. Experimental

A biopharmaceutical and pharmacokinetic analysis of the drug substance was made in order to argue the elaboration of orodispersible tablets with diclofenac sodium. There were collected the values of the structural – molecular parameters and the biopharmaceutical and pharmacokinetic properties of substances from bibliographical sources. Based on these data the capacity at different levels of oro-gastrointestinal tract was evaluated [9].

For a good bioavailability (absorption and permeability) of drug substances, the molecular structural data must be within the limits shown in Table 1 (Rule of Lipinski or *Rule of the five*) [10].

Table 1. The molecular structural data of diclofenac sodium [4].

	Parameters	Values	Lipinski
1.	Molecular mass	318,130 Da	< 500 Da
2.	The surface area of the polar molecule	49,33 Å ²	< 140 Å ²
3.	The amount of proton donors	1	< 5
4.	The amount of proton acceptors	3	< 10
5.	Total number of rotation connections (flexibility of the molecule)	4	< 10

Examining the molecular structural data of diclofenac sodium, we can conclude that they fall within the limit values according to C.A. Lipinski's rule. Thus, the administration of this oral preparation wouldn't create problems of absorption and intestinal permeability.

For obtaining orodispersible tablets with 25 mg diclofenac sodium we have used the direct compression method at different compression forces 10 and 20 kN (F1 - F2) and directly compressible excipients used in different ratio (Avicel PH 102, magnesium stearate and co-processed excipient PharmaburstTM 500 70% and 80% w/w) (Table 2) [11].

Table 2. The composition of diclofenac sodium orodispersible tablets.

Name of substance	Quantity (mg)		Role in formulation
	F1 (10 kN)	F2 (20 kN)	
Diclofenac sodium	25	25	Active principle ingredient
Pharmaburst TM 500	98	112	Co-processed excipient
Avicel PH 102	15.6	1.6	Filler
Magnesium stearate	1.4	1.4	Lubricant
Total mass/tablet (mg)	140	140	-

Diclofenac sodium ODTs quality control evaluation

Dimensional properties. Tablet thickness is an important characteristic in reproducing appearance and also in counting by using filling equipment. Some filling equipment utilizes the uniform thickness of the tablets as a counting mechanism. Ten tablets were taken and their thickness was recorded using a Dr. Schleuniger Tablet Tester 8M on 10 tablets; values were expressed as mean ± SD.

Uniformity of weight. Weight variation test is done with 20 tablets. It is the individual variation of tablet weight from the average weight of 20 tablets. None of the tablets deviated from the average weight by more than ±7.5% [12].

Mechanical strength. The tablet hardness, which is the force required to break a tablet in a diametric compression force of the tablets, was measured using a Dr. Schleuniger Tablet Tester 8M. Ten tablets from each formulation batch were tested randomly and the average reading noted (N) [12].

Disintegration time. Disintegration time for ODTs was determined using Disintegration test system QC-21, one tablet being placed in each tube of disintegration apparatus (water as the disintegrating medium, 37±2°C). Six tablets from each batch (formulation) were tested for the disintegration time calculations. To comply the test, all tablets should disintegrate within 1 min. The time in seconds taken for the complete disintegration of the

tablet with no palpable mass in the apparatus was measured in seconds [12].

Friability of the tablets. Tablet friability was measured using an Electrolab EF-2 friabilator at 25 rpm for 4 min. The weight of 20 tablets before and after completion of the test was recorded and friability was calculated by the following formula [12]:

$$\% \text{ Friability} = \frac{\text{initial weight} - \text{final weight}}{\text{initial weight}} \times 100$$

Wetting time (non-compendial). The wetting time of the tablet was measured by placing 5 circular tissue papers (10 cm in diameter) in a Petri dish of 10 cm diameter. Water (10 mL) containing methylene blue (0.1% w/v) was added to the Petri dish. A tablet was carefully placed on the surface of the tissue paper and the time required for the dye to reach the upper surface of the tablet was recorded as wetting time (s). The measurements were carried out in triplicate [13].

3. Results and Discussions

Diclofenac sodium ODTs 25 mg tablets had disk shape, white color, uniform look, intact edges, flat surface and this is related to the results for dimensional properties, tablet thickness, uniformity of weight from Table 3.

Table 3. Dimensional properties of 25 mg diclofenac sodium orodispersible tablets.

Parameter	F.1 70% Pharmaburst™ 500		F.2 80% Pharmaburst™ 500	
	10 kN	20 kN	10 kN	20 kN
Uniformity of weight (g)	0.1343	0.1376	0.1358	0.1326
Thickness (mm), mean \pm SD	2.89 \pm 0.159	3.24 \pm 0.147	3.30 \pm 0.133	3.12 \pm 0.120
Diameter (mm), mean \pm SD	7.03 \pm 0.015	7.05 \pm 0.009	7.02 \pm 0.005	7.04 \pm 0.020

Table 4. Quality test results for 25 mg diclofenac sodium orodispersible tablets.

Parameter	F.1 70% Pharmaburst™ 500		F.2 80% Pharmaburst™ 500	
	10 kN	20 kN	10 kN	20 kN
Hardness (N), mean value	123	84.3	100.2	64.1
Friability (%)	0.74	1.48	1.65	3.34
Disintegration time (s)	170	125	162	233

The tablets from formula F1 obtained at 20 kN and from F2 obtained at 10 and 20 kN showed a high friability ($>1\%$), which refers to an inadequate resistance against abrasion, except formula I (0.74), obtained at 10 kN (Table 4).

Table 5. Evaluation of the wetting and disintegration time of 25 mg diclofenac sodium orodispersible tablets.

Pharma-burst TM500 (w/w%)	Compression force 10 kN		Compression force 20 kN	
	Tested parameters			
	Wetting time (s)	Disintegration time (s)	Wetting time (s)	Disintegration time (s)
70%	60 \pm 0.0966	170	67 \pm 0.0570	125
80%	70 \pm 0.090	162	63 \pm 0.021	233

Low value of wetting time and disintegration time indicates that the tablets porosity of batch F1 - 10 kN would be greater than all other batches.

Tablets in F1 (20 kN) with high mechanical resistance pass quality control, except friability (1.48%).

Modified ratio of excipients Pharmaburst™ 500 80% and Avicel 1.14% didn't improve the quality parameters for fast dissolving tablets: friability, disintegration, wetting time (Tables 4 and 5).

The 10 kN compression force and Pharmaburst™ 500 70% (F1) have resulted in decreased disintegration time in optimum correlation to friability, hardness, and wetting time (Table 4 and Table 5).

4. Conclusions

Co-processed Pharmaburst™ 500 excipient 70% at 10 kN compression force used for 25 mg diclofenac sodium ODTs obtaining determined good results for quality control tests evaluation (dimensional properties, friability, hardness, disintegration time, wetting time).

The formulation of diclofenac sodium 25 mg ODTs with Pharmaburst™ 500 and other excipients that Avicel PH 102 could lead to better fast dissolving tablets.

It is thus concluded that, by adopting a systematic formulation approach, an optimum point can be reached in the shortest time with minimum efforts.

References

- [1] S. E. Leucuța in Medicines modified release, ed. House book of science, Cluj – Napoca 2011, pp. 286-295 (in Romanian).
- [2] A. Asthana, S. Aggarwal, and G. Asthana, Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res. **20**, 193 (2013).
- [3] A.N. Cristea, Pharmacology treaty, first edition, Medical Publishing House, Bucharest 2013 (in Romanian).
- [4] J. K. Tillotson, SpiPharma, Pharmaburst™ 500: optimized, evolutionary ODT performance, 2011.

- [5] M. Guhmann, M. Thommes, F. Gerber, N. Pöllinger, S. Klein, J. Breitkreutz, and W. Weitschies, *Pharm. Res.* **30**, 1483 (2013).
- [6] C. A. Lipinski, F. Lombardo, B. W. Dominy, and P. J. Feeney, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews* **23**, 3 (1997).
- [7] ***, Romanian Pharmacopoeia, 10th edition, Medical Publishing House, Bucharest 2011 (in Romanian).
- [8] <http://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/3033>
- [9] K. Kashniyal, A.N. Choudhary, P. Kothiyal, *Int. J. Ph. Ch. Sci.* **2**, 82 (2013).
- [10] J. M. Suñé-Negre, M. Roig, R. Fuster, C. Hernández, R. Ruhí, E. García-Montoya, P. Pérez-Lozano, M. Miñarro, J.R. Ticó - International Journal of Pharmaceutics **470**, 15 (2014).
- [11] D.S. Nikam and V. Kadam, *International Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Research* **5**, 82 (2015).
- [12] ***, European Pharmacopoeia 8.0. EDQM, 2014.
- [13] P. Khokhar, V. Shukla - Formulation and evaluation of fast dissolving tablets of diclofenac sodium using PVP, *Int. J. of Pharma Res. & Rev.* **3**, 12 (2014).

Received: 17 March 2016

Received in revised form: 14 April 2016

Accepted: 01 May 2016