



ANSHUL LIFE SCIENCES 2018

Excipient Quality & Trouble Shooting

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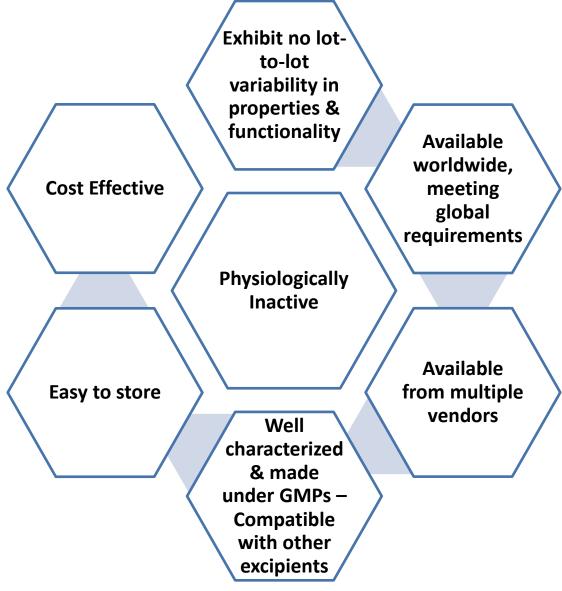
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Definition of Excipient



Any substance, other than the active drug that has been appropriately evaluated for safety and is included in a drug delivery system to either aid the processing of drug delivery system during its manufacture, protect, support or enhance stability, bioavailability or patient acceptability, or assist in product identification or enhance any other attribute of the overall safety and effectiveness of the drug delivery system during storage or use.

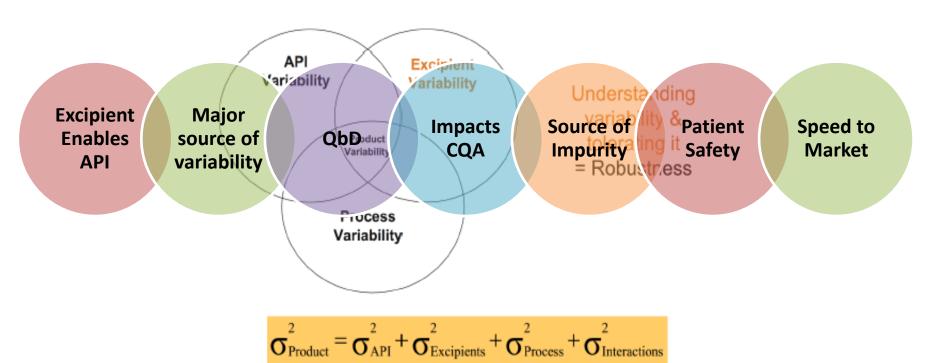
Excipient Needs





Understanding Excipients

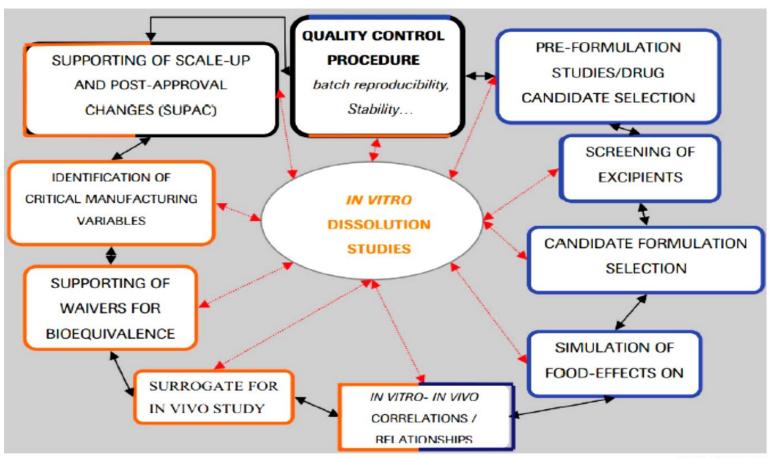




Ref: C. Moreton

Central role of Dissolution

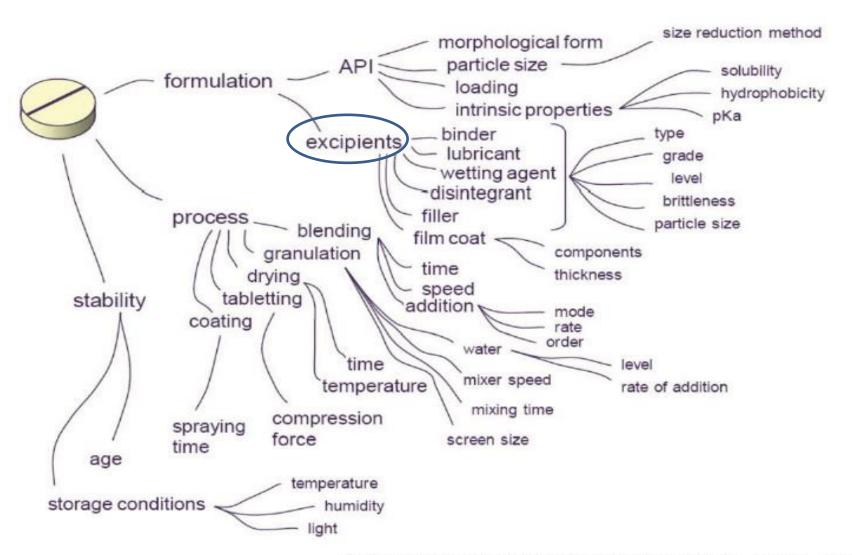




Ref: Emmanuel Scheubel

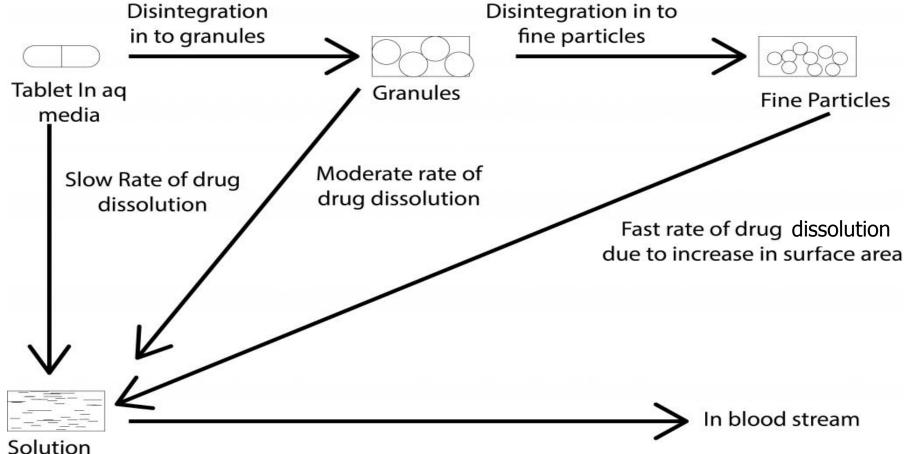
—— Early phase of development —— Late phase —— Market

Factors affecting in-vitro dissolution



Role of Excipients in Dissolution "Disintegrant"





Schematic representation of tablet disintegration and subsequent drug dissolution

Types of Disintegrants

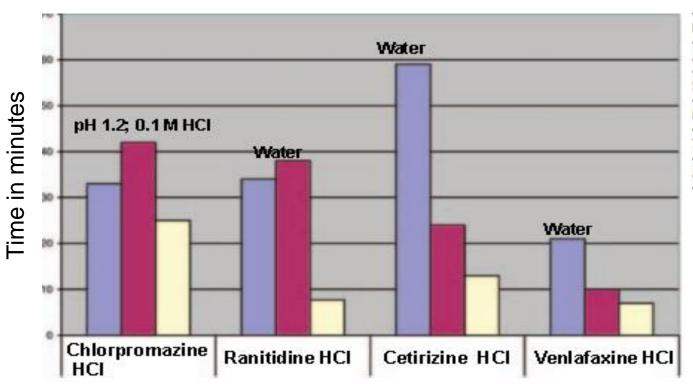
| Disintegrants | Mechanism | Effective Concentration | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Starch and Modified Starch | Swelling | 5-10% | |
| Microcrystalline cellulose | Swelling | 10-20% | |
| Croscarmellose Sodium | Wicking and swelling | 1.0-4.0% | |
| Sodium Starch Glycollate | Rapid and extensive swelling | 4-6 % | |
| Crospovidone | Wicking, swelling and deformation | 2.0-4.0 % | |
| Sodium Bicarbonate in combination acid | Effervescent Disintegrant Gas formation | _ | |

Super disintegrants are effective in lower concentrations and offer significant improvements over disintegrants like starch and MCC eg: Sodium Starch Glycolate, Croscarmellose Sodium, Crospovidone





T80 of water-soluble cationic drugs



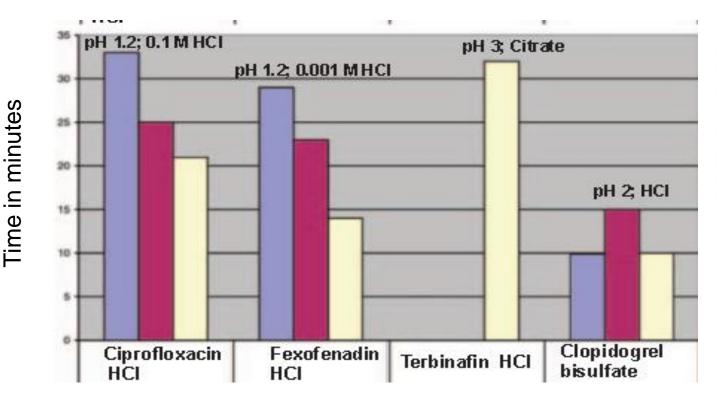
| Ingredient | Weight % | | |
|--------------------|----------|--|--|
| Active drug | 18 | | |
| Superdisintegrant | 2 | | |
| Magnesium stearate | 0.5 | | |
| Talc | 0.5 | | |
| Avicel pH 102 | q.s. 100 | | |



Effect of Super-disintegrant



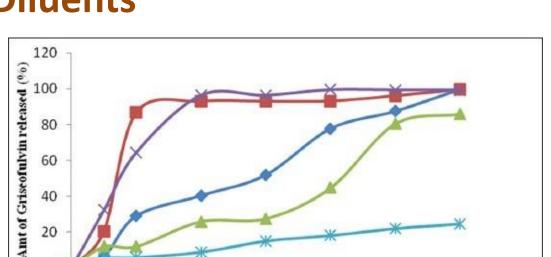
T80 of poorly soluble cationic drugs.



| Ingredient | Weight % | | |
|--------------------|----------|--|--|
| Active drug | | | |
| Superdisintegrant | 2 | | |
| Magnesium stearate | 0.5 | | |
| Talc | 0.5 | | |
| Avicel pH 102 | q.s. 100 | | |



Role of Excipient in Dissolution Diluents



Release profiles of griseofulvin from the formulated and commercial Samples

Time (min)

30

20

10

lactose (- - - -), sucrose (- - - -), mannitol (- - - -) and dextrose (- - - -) Fulcin® (- - - -), a commercially available sample.

Effect of Hydrophilic Diluents on the Release Profile of Griseofulvin from Tablet Formulations O. N. C. Umeh,* J. C. Azegba, and S. I. Ofoefule



FORMULA FOR GRISEOFULVIN TABLETS

| Ingredients | Batches | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 11 | III | IV |
| Griseofulvin powder (mg) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Maize starch (mg) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Gelatin (mg) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Lactose (mg) q.s.to 500mg | 320 | • | | ٠ |
| Sucrose (mg) q.s to 500mg | • | 320 | ě | • |
| Mannitol (mg) q.s to 500mg | | | 320 | |
| Dextrose (mg) q.s to 500mg | | | | 320 |
| Magnesium stearate (mg) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Four batches of griseofulvin tablets each containing one of the hydrophilic diluents (lactose, sucrose, mannitol and dextrose) were prepared using the wet granulation method and 60 tablets were produced for each batch

Fulcin: MCC, SLS, Povidone, starch (corn and Potato), Mag stearate

50

60

70

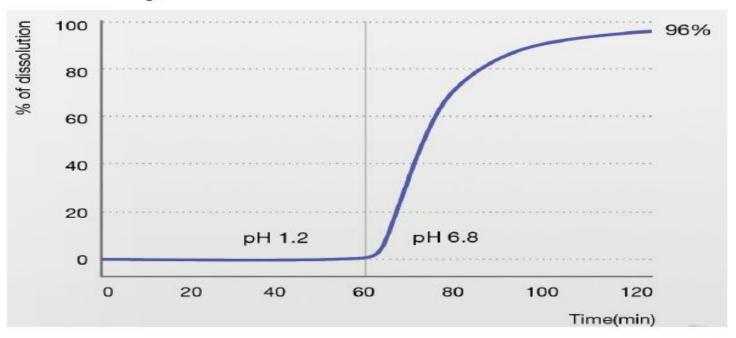
Role of Excipient in Dissolution Polymers in Modified Release



pH dependent solubility

Dissolution Profile of Lansoprazole Tablet

- Sub-coating: HPMC 2906 type 10%
- Enteric coating: HPMC HP-55 15%

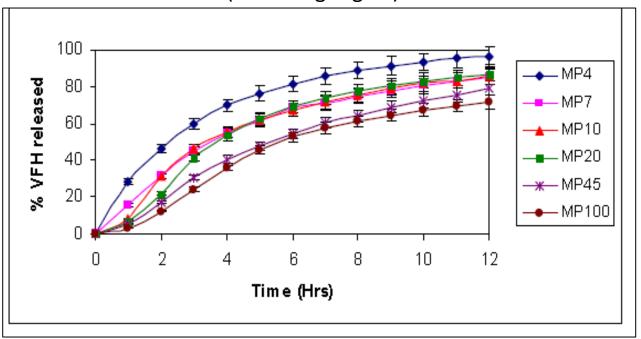


Role of Excipient in Dissolution Effect of Ethyl Cellulose Viscosity



Venlafexine HCl (VFH) dissolution

Medium: 900 ml of 0.1N HCl; Apparatus: Paddle, Speed 50 rpm (10% weight gain)



Note: Ethyl Cellulose from Asha Cellulose was used in this study

Critical Quality Attributes

Functionality Tests are critical Quality attributes for Performance





Case Studies

Case Study- I Microcrystalline Cellulose- Diluent



<u>Problem</u>: Percentage particles passing through 200 mesh was out of specification (OOS) on the higher limit

Investigation

- Samples were drawn from different boxes by using sampling thief from various points (top, middle and bottom) and mixed
- Sieve Analysis was carried out using calibrated sieve
- Vibratory sieve shaker was used

Probable cause

- Batch representation
- Sieves were not calibrated

Corrective action

- Calibrated Sieve to be used
- Batch representative Sampling

Case Study II Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose- Polymer

<u>Problem</u>: Out of specification results for Viscosity of Hypromellose 100,000 cps

- Root Cause
 - Solution Preparation

Non-uniform solution preparation due to

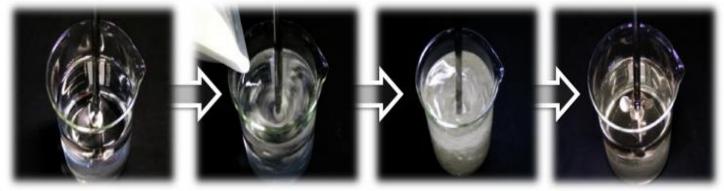
- Non uniform dispersion in hot water
- Immediate cooling
- Heat transfer in high viscosity solution is very slow and the lower,
 Middle and upper part in solution can be different
- The swelled part is not visible, which can contribute to higher viscosity

Corrective action:

- Solution Preparation (on next slide)
 - The dispersed powder should be treated at 20~40 min in ice water
 - After the solution attains 20° C in ice water, transfer it to 20° C bath
 - The viscosity is measured at different positions



Solution Preparation Viscosity



1.Heat water above 90 ° C

2. Add HPMC above 90 ° C under stirring

3. Agitate till wetting and uniform dispersion is obtained

4. Cool to 20°C transparent solution

Case Study III Super-Disintegrant



<u>Problem</u>: Moisture Content : Out of specification results were obtained for Moisture Content

Root cause:

- Crospovidone is a highly hygroscopic material
- Due to hygroscopicity, the sample had picked up moisture due to
 - Improper packing of sample
 - Time gap between sampling and analysis

Corrective Action:

- Notification on precautions to be taken during handling of Crospovidone for sampling, analysis and manufacturing accompanies the material
- The label states that the material is hygroscopic in nature

Conclusion

- Excipients are inert but play a vital role in formulating a stable product with efficacy and safety
- ➤ Different grades are available to cater to the specific needs of API

➤ Selection of excipient is critical to have a bioequivalent/ bioavailable drug product

Critical quality attributes are functional tests which differentiate between excipient quality

Analytical Errors in CQA can lead to failure and rejection of the material

Anshul Life Sciences

An Introduction

- Established in 1978.
- Over the years, Anshul from an indenting agency has now become a partner in innovation and value addition to many customers
- Has a strong customer base of over 800
- Has a good track record of being an ethical and reliable company in the Specialty Chemicals, Excipients & Ingredients space.
- Has an application lab of Pharma, Personal care and Food to cater to the needs of customers
- ISO 9001:2015 compliant



Anshul Product Portfolio



- ❖ Microcrystalline Cellulese
- ❖ Croscarmellose SodiumNE CHEMICAL
- Sodium CMC+MCC ↔ Hypromellose

 - Hypromellose Phthalates







- Crospovidones
- Copovidone



Saccharins

Cyclamates



A subsidiary of Mars, Incorporated

Directly Compressible Gum Base's PEG for medicated Chewing Gums io Poloxamer

Polysorbate 80



Capsudx Cool 3 在阜丰发酵有限 Corn Starch

❖ Glowspheres SHANDONG FUFENG FERMENTATION CO., LTD.

Xanthan Gum



Techno Food Ingredients

Sucralose



Ethyl Cellulose



Thank You

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