

## Formulation, Characterization and *in vitro* evaluation of Orodispersible taste masking tablets of prednisolone sodium phosphate

Arun D\*, Venu gopal N, Shekar L, Ramarav B, J.V.RAO, KARUNAKAR K, SURENDRA Y

Department of Pharmaceutics

Tallapadmavathi College of Pharmacy, Orus-506002, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, India.

\*Corresponding Author Email: [arundelight@gmail.com](mailto:arundelight@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

In present research work an attempt was made to develop and evaluate orodispersible taste masked prednisolone sodium phosphate by direct compression method and by using cross povidone, cross carmellose sodium and sodium starch glycolate as superdisintegrants. Prednisolone sodium phosphate was having bitter taste and to mask the bitter taste, taste masking agents like ethyl cellulose, eudrait EPO and eudragit L100 were used. In the preformulation studies it has been proved that there is no interaction between the drug and the excipients. The blends of varying super disintegrants and the taste masking agents were formulated into nine formulations and the blends were evaluated for the pre and post comparison parameters and *In vitro* drug release is also studied. All the pre compression parameters are within the limits. The results shown that the formulations containing the Cross povidone have the good flow properties and the good compactability when compared with the other formulations. The results shown maximum for the formulation (ODT<sub>1</sub>) that containing the cross povidone as superdisintegrant and Eudragit EPO as taste masking agent. The *In vitro* drug release of formulation ODT<sub>1</sub> had shown that maximum drug release  $99.4 \pm 0.54$  when compared with the other formulations. So ODT<sub>1</sub> was chosen as the best formulation which contains crosspovidone as a super disintegrant and Eudragit EPO as a taste masking agent.

**KEYWORDS:** prednisolone sodium phosphate, Orodispersible Tablets, taste masking, *in vitro* drug release.

### INTRODUCTION

ODTs offer all advantages of solid dosage forms along with special advantages, include: They provide good stability, accurate dosing, easy manufacturing, small packaging size, and easy to handle by patients.

Rapid disintegration of tablet results in quick dissolution and rapid absorption which provide rapid onset of action. Medication as *bitter pill* has changed by excellent mouth feel property produced by use of flavors and sweeteners in ODTs. Bioavailability of drugs that are absorbed from mouth, pharynx, and esophagus is increased. Pre-gastric absorption of drugs avoids hepatic metabolism, which reduces the dose and increases the bio-availability.

### Advantages of ODT's

- For acute conditions, this dosage form is easier for patients to take anytime, anywhere those symptoms occur.
- For chronic conditions, it is assumed to improve compliance.
- Ease of swallowing for patients and convenience of taking the medication anytime without the need of water.

### ODT development consists of three parts:

Evaluating the need to taste mask the drug. Incorporating the taste masked/non-taste masked

- Drug into the tablet matrix.
- Packaging.

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### CHALLENGES TO DEVELOP ODT<sup>1</sup>

1. Rapid disintegration of tablet
2. Have sufficient mechanical strength
3. Minimum or no residue in mouth
4. Protection from moisture
5. Good package design
6. Swallowability
7. Bio-availability and Stability

### PROCESSES EMPLOYED IN FORMULATING ODTs<sup>2</sup>

1. Lyophilization of Freeze-drying
2. Molding
3. Cotton Candy process
4. Spray Drying
5. Mass extrusion and
6. Compaction

### Selection of ODT drug candidates<sup>3</sup>

- In general, an ODT is formulated as a bioequivalent line extension of an existing oral dosage form. Under these circumstances, it is assumed that the absorption of a drug molecule from the ODT occurs in the post-gastric GIT segments, similar to the conventional oral dosage form.
- It is possible that these differences may, in part, be attributed to the drug molecule, formulation, or a combination of both. If significantly higher plasma levels and systemic exposure have been observed, pre-gastric absorption leading to the

avoidance of first-pass metabolism may play an important role.

- This situation may have implications for drug safety and efficacy, which may need to be addressed and assessed in a marketing application for an ODT. For example, safety profiles may be improved for drugs that produce significant amounts of toxic metabolites mediated by first-pass liver metabolism and gastric metabolism and for drugs that have a substantial fraction of absorption in the oral cavity and segments of the pre-gastric GIT.

### TASTE-MASKING AGENTS PRINCIPLE<sup>4</sup>

Taste masking of drug may be achieved with preventing the exposure of drug to the tongue through processing or adding competing taste-masking agents. Exposure of solubilized drug to the oral cavity can be prevented by encapsulation in polymer systems or complexation. The approaches are as follows:

- Layering the drug onto inert beads using a binder followed by coating with a taste-masking polymer.
- Granulating the drug and coating with a taste masking polymer.
- Spray drying the drug dispersed or dissolved in a polymeric solution to get taste-masked particles.
- Complexation by the use of inclusion in cyclodextrins.
- Psychological modulation of bitterness.

- Coacervation to form microencapsulated drug within a polymer.
- Formation of pellets by extrusion spheronization.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Prednisolone sodium phosphate was received as a gift from IPCA Laboratories. Eudragit EPO, Eudragit L100, Aerosil were obtained from M/s. DEGUSSA, Avicel PH101 was received from FMC Polymers, Mannitol spray dried (SPI polyol, 321, new castle), Crospovidone XL-10, Cross carmellose sodium were purchased from M/s. ISP Technologies. Aspartame (Neutrasweet pharma agencies), Sodium starch glycollate (Merck chemicals), Mint flavors (Pan aroma, Chennai).

## **PREFORMULATION STUDIES<sup>5</sup>:**

### **Identity parameters of blend:**

The identity evaluation parameters studies like solubility, molecular conformation by IR, percentage of various impurities and drug content for pure drug by assay were performed for the Prednisolone sodium Phosphate.

#### **1. Sieve Analysis:**

Pass a define mass of the sample through various sieves and calculate the percentage of retained powder and fines passed through sieves.

#### **2. Solubility study:**

Excess of drug was added to 20ml of phosphate buffer still saturation was established, during successive addition of drug in buffer 2ml of sample withdrawn and analysed spectrophotometrically at 254 nm until constant absorbance was observed.

**3. Bulk density:** It is the ratio between a given mass of powder and its bulk volume.

**4. Angle of repose:** Angle of repose is defined as the maximum angle possible between the surface of pile of powder and the horizontal plane. The granule mass should allowed to flow out of the funnel orifice on a plane paper kept on the horizontal surface. This forms a pile of granules on the paper.

#### **5. Tapped density:**

Tapped density is defined as the ratio between weight of the sample powder taken and the tapped volume.

#### **6. Compressibility index /Carr's index:**

Based on the apparent bulk density and the tapped density, the percentage compressibility index of the powder was determined by using the following formula.

#### **7. Hausner ratio:**

By calculating tapped density and bulk density, the Hausner ratio can be calculated.

#### **8. Loss on drying (% LOD)<sup>7</sup>**

Loss on drying is an expression of moisture content, which is calculated as follows: Tare a glass stoppered, shallow weighing bottle that

has been dried for 30 minutes in the drying chamber. Put the test specimen in the bottle, replace the cover and accurately weigh the bottle and the contents. By gently, sidewise shaking, distribute the test specimen as evenly as practicable to a depth of about 5mm. place the loaded bottle with the removed stopper in the drying chamber. After a time of 3 hrs at 105° C the test specimen is removed, allowed to cool and then reweighed. The % LOD must not be more than 2% W/W.

**Percentage of LOD is calculated using the formula**

$\% \text{ LOD} = \frac{\text{Wt. of water in sample}}{\text{Total Wt. of wet sample}} \times 100$

**DRUG – EXCIPIENT COMPATIBILITY STUDIES**

**Fourier transforms infra red spectroscopy (FTIR)**

The FTIR analysis was conducted for the structure characterization. FTIR spectra of the pure drug, pure polymers and mixture of both were recorded. Formulations were taken in a KBr pellet using BOMEN MB SERIES FTIR instrument. Approximately 5mg of samples

were mixed with 50mg of spectroscopic grade KBr; samples were scanned in the IR range from 500 to 3500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , with a resolution of 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

Each tablet contains Prednisolone sodium phosphate equivalent to Prednisolone 30 mg.

**FORMULATION OF PREDNISOLONE SODIUM PHOSPHATE ORODISPERSIBLE TABLETS:**

Nine formulations (ODT<sub>1</sub>, ODT<sub>2</sub>, ODT<sub>3</sub>, ODT<sub>4</sub>, ODT<sub>5</sub>, ODT<sub>6</sub>, ODT<sub>7</sub>, ODT<sub>8</sub>, and ODT<sub>9</sub>) are varying superdisintegrants and tastemasking agents are formulated. Croscopolvidone, Cross carmellose sodium and Sodium starch glycolate are chosen as superdisintegrants and Eudragit EPO, Eudragit L100 and ethyl cellulose are chosen as tastemasking agents. Direct compression method is chosen for formulation

**Formulation of prednisolone sodium phosphate tastemasked orodispersible tablets**

Prednisolone tablets were formulated by using direct compression method. All the ingredients were weighed and then directly compressed to form tablet.

**Table-1 FORMULATION OF PREDNISOLONE ODT (30mg)**

INGREDIENTS	QUANTITY OF INGREDIENTS IN mg								
	ODT <sub>1</sub>	ODT <sub>2</sub>	ODT <sub>3</sub>	ODT <sub>4</sub>	ODT <sub>5</sub>	ODT <sub>6</sub>	ODT <sub>7</sub>	ODT <sub>8</sub>	ODT <sub>9</sub>
API	42.98	42.98	42.98	42.98	42.98	42.98	42.98	42.98	42.98
Crospovidone XL-10	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crosscarmellose sodium	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	-	-
Sodium starch glycolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10
Eudragit EPO	16	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-
Eudragit L100	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	16	-
Ethyl cellulose	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Avicel PH 101	24	24	30	24	24	30	22	22	28
Aspartame	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Mannitol	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Aerosil	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Magnesium stearate	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mint flavour	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

### EVALUATION OF PREDINISOLONE ORODISPERSIBLE TABLETS

#### Pre compression parameters<sup>6</sup>

The Angle of repose, Bulk density, Tapped density, Compressibility Index, Hausner ratio and % LOD was calculated.

#### Post compression parameters

Thickness, Hardness test, Weight variation test, Friability test, Disintegration, Water absorption Ratio, Content uniformity test, Wetting time, In-vitro dispersion time were calculated.

#### In vitro dissolution studies

##### Preparation of pH 6.8 phosphate buffer

50 ml of monobasic potassium phosphate solution was placed in a 200 ml volumetric flask, to it 22.4 ml of 0.2 M sodium hydroxide was added and the volume was then made up to 200 ml with distilled water.

#### Standard curve of Prednisolone sodium phosphate in phosphate buffer pH 6.8

100mg of Prednisolone sodium phosphate was dissolved in phosphate buffer pH 6.8 in a 100ml standard flask and filled up to the mark using phosphate buffer pH 6.8. Serial dilutions were made in phosphate buffer pH 6.8 in order to obtain 5 µg/ml, 10 µg/ml, 20 µg/ml, 30 µg/ml, 40 µg/ml, 50 µg/ml. Absorbance of these solutions were measured at 254 nm using UV-Visible Spectrophotometer [Schimadzu 159] and standard graph was plotted.

#### Procedure:

Tablet dissolution was assessed using standard USP dissolution apparatus type II. The dissolution media used was 900ml of 6.8 phosphate buffer .The temperature was

maintained at  $37 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ . At predetermined time intervals, an aliquot of 5 ml sample was withdrawn, and made up to 10 ml with suitable diluent.

**Dissolution parameters:**

Apparatus : USP2, Paddle.  
Medium : 6.8 phosphate buffer.  
Medium volume : 500 ml.  
Medium Temp :  $37 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ .  
Paddle speed : 50 rpm.  
Sampling Time : 60 min  
Sampling Time

Points (profile) : 5, 10, 20, 30, 45, 60 min.

Sampling volume : 5 ml

**Chromatographic conditions for Dissolution and Assay:**

Column : Kromosil C18, (150×4.6mm), 5µm.  
Flow rate : 1.0ml/min  
Wave length : UV-254  
Column Temperature :  $30^\circ\text{C}$   
Injection volume : 20µl  
Run time : 15min.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Preformulation studies**

**Identity Parameters of API.**

**Table 2: Identity Parameters of API**

S.No	Test	Specifications	Results
1.	Description	Off-white to beige colored powder.	Complies
2.	Solubility	Soluble in water, slightly soluble in chloroform.	Complies
3.	Identification: IR-Spectrum	IR-Spectrum of the test sample should match with the IR-Spectrum of the working standard.	Complies
4..	Related substances (by HPLC) Impurity-A* Impurity-B* Any other impurity Total Impurities	Not detected Not detected 0.09% 0.19%	NMT 0.15 NMT 0.15 NMT 0.10 NMT 1.00
5.	Assay	99.9% w/w	NLT 98.0% w/w & NGT 102.0% w/w. calculated on dried substance.

- All the Identity parameters of the API are found to be within the limits.

### PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

**Table 3: Particle size analysis**

S.No.	ASTM	Weight of mesh(A)	Weight of mesh+Powder (B)	B-A	%Retained
1	100	331.9	349.2	17.3	57.66
2	140	325.8	332.2	6.4	21.33
3	200	324.1	326.4	2.3	7.66
4	Collector	539.9	543.9	4.0	13.33
Total				30.0	99.98

**\*Note:** Powder taken = 30 gms.

$$\% \text{Retained} = \frac{B-A}{\text{Weight of powder taken}} \times 100$$

The particle size analy of the pure drug shown that the highest % retained is found at the sieve size having the 100  $\mu\text{m}$  and then the % retained is found at the sieve have the size range 140  $\mu\text{m}$

#### Solubility study:

Solubility study was carried out in pH 6.8 phosphate buffer. Excess of drug added

to 20ml of phosphate buffer still saturation was established, during successive addition of drug in buffer 2ml of sample withdrawn and analysed spectrophotometrically at 254 nm until constant absorbance was observed. Solubility was found to be 0.36 mg/ml.

#### Physical parameters

**Table 4: Physical parameters in preformulation studies**

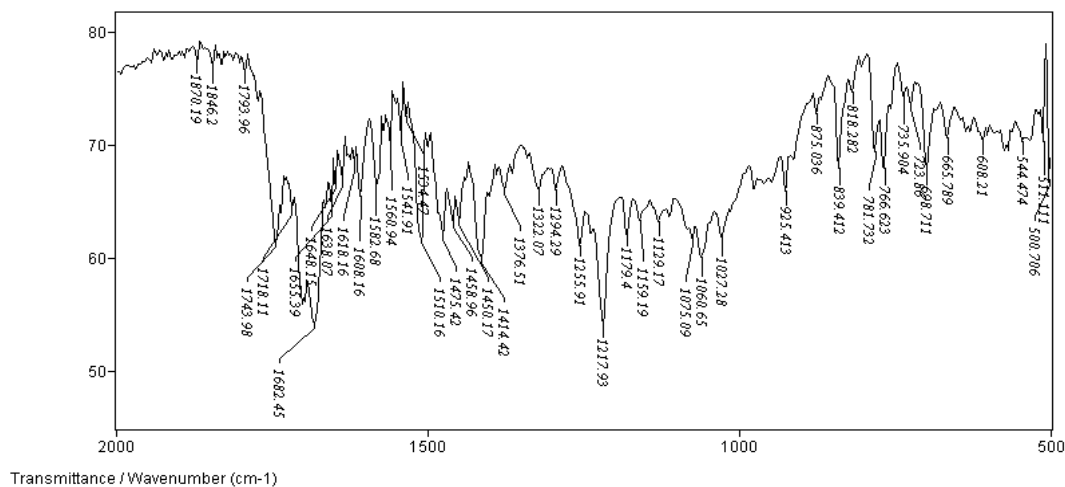
S.No	parameters	Result
1.	Tapped density	0.728 gm/ml
2.	Bulk density	0.521 gm/ml
3.	Compressibility Index	28.40 %
4.	Hausner Ratio	1.397
5.	Angle of repose	29.30°

The pure drug shown that angle of repose value is 29.30° indicates the flow of the drug is good. The compressibility index, Hausners

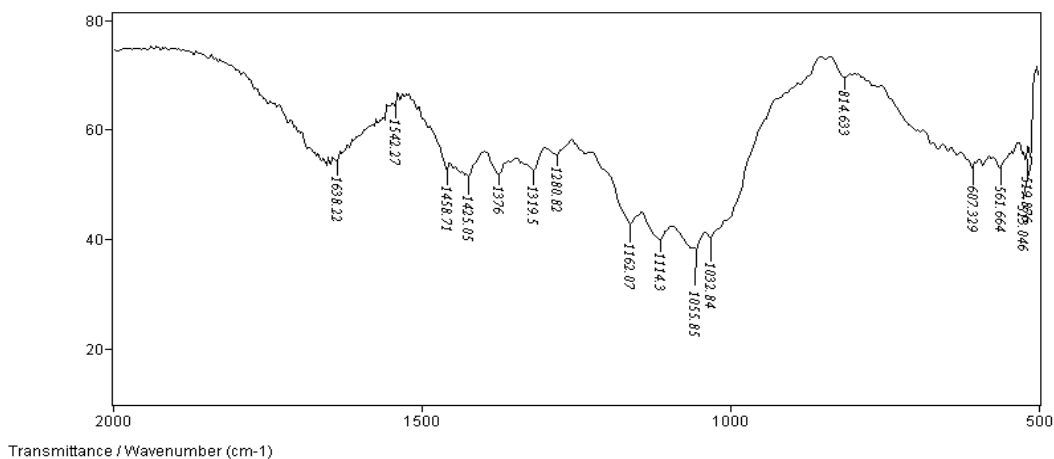
ratio values of the drug are 28.40 and 1.397 indicates that the drug has poor compressibility properties.

**Drug Excipient compatible studies:**

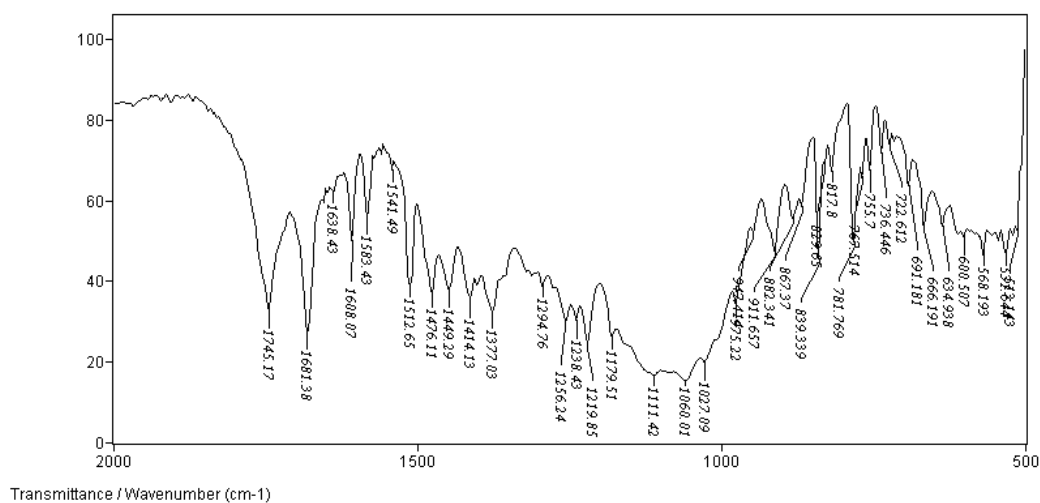
**Fig- 1 FTIR of prednisolone Sodium phosphate**



**Fig- 2 FTIR of Placebo**



**Fig- 3 FTIR of ODT<sub>1</sub> Formulation**





The FTIR of Prednisolone (drug) show intense band at  $1613.36\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1566.76\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1515.59\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1052.22\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponding to the functional groups C=O, COOH, NH and OH bending as shown in **Figure 1**. The FTIR of best formulation ODT<sub>1</sub> shown intense bands at  $1617.75\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1560.85\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1517.38\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1052.19\text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicates no change in the functional groups C=O, COOH, NH and OH as

shown in **Figure 2**. The FTIR of Placebo shown that there are no intense bands at groups C=O, COOH, NH and OH this shows that drug peaks are missing in it as shown in **Figure 3**. From the above interpretation it is understood that there is no major shifting in the frequencies of above said functional groups. Hence these drug and polymers are compatible with each other.

### EVALUATION OF PREDINISOLONE ORODISPERSIBLE TABLETS

**Table 05-Precompression properties**

Formulation	Angle of repose (°)	Bulk density (g/ml)	Tapped density (g/ml)	Carr's index
ODT <sub>1</sub>	27.46 ± 0.5	0.65 ± 0.02	0.74 ± 0.01	13.88 ± 0.6
ODT <sub>2</sub>	25.25 ± 0.6	0.63 ± 0.01	0.74 ± 0.03	15.14 ± 0.6
ODT <sub>3</sub>	28.45 ± 0.47	0.64 ± 0.01	0.73 ± 0.03	15.31 ± 0.08
ODT <sub>4</sub>	27.01 ± 0.7	0.66 ± 0.03	0.73 ± 0.03	14.46 ± 0.4
ODT <sub>5</sub>	25.25 ± 0.6	0.63 ± 0.01	0.75 ± 0.04	14.34 ± 0.02
ODT <sub>6</sub>	26.10 ± 0.5	0.64 ± 0.01	0.73 ± 0.03	14.60 ± 0.24
ODT <sub>7</sub>	26.98 ± 0.24	0.64 ± 0.01	0.71 ± 0.05	14.57 ± 0.54
ODT <sub>8</sub>	27.21 ± 0.41	0.64 ± 0.01	0.72 ± 0.01	14.48 ± 0.21
ODT <sub>9</sub>	25.12 ± 0.6	0.66 ± 0.02	0.74 ± 0.03	15.56 ± 0.36

**Table 06: Precompression properties**

Formulation	Hausner's Ratio	% LOD
ODT <sub>1</sub>	1.37 ± 0.16	0.82 ± 0.36
ODT <sub>2</sub>	1.29 ± 0.05	1.06 ± 0.41
ODT <sub>3</sub>	1.32 ± 0.02	0.96 ± 0.58
ODT <sub>4</sub>	1.32 ± 0.02	0.62 ± 0.02
ODT <sub>5</sub>	1.36 ± 0.07	0.88 ± 0.37
ODT <sub>6</sub>	1.29 ± 0.05	1.15 ± 0.51
ODT <sub>7</sub>	1.19 ± 0.07	1.1 ± 0.40
ODT <sub>8</sub>	1.43 ± 0.21	1.03 ± 0.34
ODT <sub>9</sub>	1.25 ± 0.05	1.08 ± 0.40

**Table 07: Postcompression properties**

Formulation	Weight variation (mg)	Thicknes(mm)	Hardness (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Friability (%)	Disintegration Time (sec)
ODT <sub>1</sub>	180.0 ± 0.12	4.72 ± 0.14	3.40 ± 0.14	0.74 ± 0.15	24 ± 0.01
ODT <sub>2</sub>	179.8 ± 1.12	4.90 ± 0.74	3.90 ± 0.14	0.65 ± 0.07	28 ± 0.02
ODT <sub>3</sub>	180.2 ± 0.54	4.88 ± 0.21	3.58 ± 0.23	0.93 ± 0.05	27 ± 0.14
ODT <sub>4</sub>	180.3 ± 0.63	4.96 ± 0.14	3.86 ± 0.47	0.97 ± 0.02	26 ± 0.25
ODT <sub>5</sub>	179.9 ± 0.87	4.87 ± 0.32	3.98 ± 0.21	0.83 ± 0.06	27 ± 0.14
ODT <sub>6</sub>	180.5 ± 0.36	4.96 ± 0.47	3.62 ± 0.36	0.80 ± 0.12	25 ± 0.14
ODT <sub>7</sub>	180.2 ± 0.74	4.63 ± 0.54	3.12 ± 0.41	0.79 ± 0.10	26 ± 0.36
ODT <sub>8</sub>	180.4 ± 0.52	4.78 ± 0.47	3.10 ± 0.74	0.75 ± 0.15	24 ± 0.14
ODT <sub>9</sub>	179.6 ± 0.14	4.66 ± 0.47	3.11 ± 0.74	0.81 ± 0.10	29 ± 0.14

**Table 08: Postcompression properties**

Formulation	Water absorption Ratio	Assay	Wetting time (sec)	In-vitro time(Sec)	dispersion
ODT <sub>1</sub>	78.92 ± 0.14	99.19 ± 0.51	21 ± 0.24	28 ± 0.14	
ODT <sub>2</sub>	72.35 ± 0.41	98.42 ± 1.01	24 ± 0.14	29 ± 0.14	
ODT <sub>3</sub>	69.32 ± 0.58	97.77 ± 1.26	28 ± 0.17	32 ± 0.25	
ODT <sub>4</sub>	75.63 ± 0.47	97.53 ± 1.82	25 ± 0.12	31 ± 0.63	
ODT <sub>5</sub>	74.21 ± 0.25	99.82 ± 0.33	32 ± 0.32	34 ± 0.24	
ODT <sub>6</sub>	74.23 ± 0.14	100.55 ± 0.58	33 ± 0.54	32 ± 0.21	
ODT <sub>7</sub>	76.32 ± 0.25	100.25 ± 2.94	28 ± 0.36	29 ± 0.41	
ODT <sub>8</sub>	77.12 ± 0.54	99.40 ± 0.94	29 ± 0.65	33 ± 0.63	
ODT <sub>9</sub>	74.12 ± 0.14	101.63 ± 1.50	31 ± 0.14	32 ± 0.45	

### INVITRO DRUG RELEASE

Standard plot of prednisolone sodium phosphate in 6.8 pH phosphate buffer:

Table 09: Standard plot of prednisolone sodium phosphate

S.No	Concentration( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	Absorbance at 254 nm
1	10	0.234
2	20	0.365
3	30	0.564
4	40	0.678
5	50	0.987

Fig- 10 Standard plot of prednisolone sodium phosphate

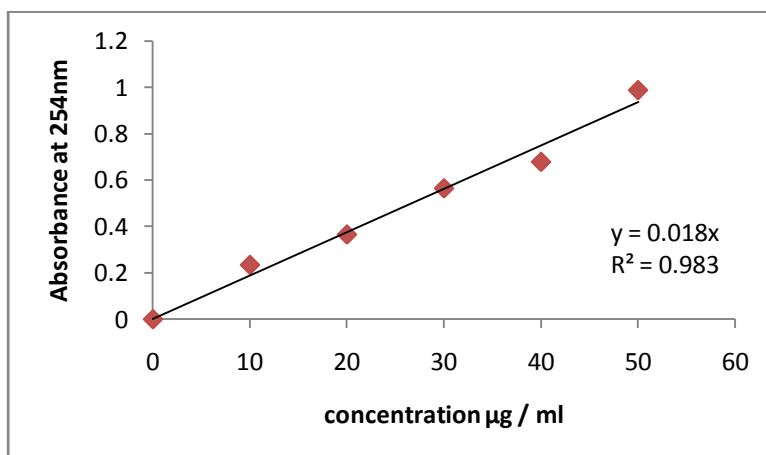


Table 11: Cumulative Percentage drug Release of ODT<sub>1</sub> – ODT<sub>3</sub> in pH 6.8 Phosphate Buffer.

Sampling Time in min	Cumulative Percentage Of Drug Release in pH 6.8 Phosphate Buffer.		
	ODT <sub>1</sub>	ODT <sub>2</sub>	ODT <sub>3</sub>
5	74.2 $\pm$ 0.12	65.4 $\pm$ 0.45	60.3 $\pm$ 0.54
10	80.3 $\pm$ 0.21	78.6 $\pm$ 0.36	71.2 $\pm$ 1.25
20	86.7 $\pm$ 0.36	84.6 $\pm$ 0.14	78.7 $\pm$ .78
30	92.2 $\pm$ 0.14	89.8 $\pm$ 0.74	85.1 $\pm$ 0.97
45	95.7 $\pm$ 0.47	93.3 $\pm$ 0.14	90.5 $\pm$ 0.96
60	99.4 $\pm$ 0.54	95.2 $\pm$ 0.54	93.6 $\pm$ 0.74

## DISCUSSION

The *In vitro* drug release of tablets containing the croscopovidone as superdisintegrant shown the the minimum drug release that is  $93.6 \pm 0.74$  for ODT<sub>3</sub> and maximum drug release at  $99.4 \pm 0.54$  for ODT<sub>1</sub>.

The *In vitro* drug release of tablets containing the croscarmellose sodium as super disintegrant shown the the minimum drug release that is  $91.1 \pm 0.14$  for ODT<sub>6</sub> and maximum drug release at  $97.5 \pm 0.74$  for ODT<sub>4</sub>.

The *In vitro* drug release of tablets containing the sodium starch glycolate as superdisintegrant shown the minimum drug release that is  $89.1 \pm 0.54$  for ODT<sub>7</sub> and maximum drug release at  $90.12 \pm 0.87$  for ODT<sub>9</sub>, The maximum drug release that is  $99.4 \pm 0.54$  shown for the croscopovidone containing

superdisintegrant ODT<sub>1</sub> Containing Eudragit EPO as taste masking agent at the end of 1 hr.

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**\*Corresponding Author:**

**ARUN DULAM\***

Tallapadmavathi College of Pharmacy,  
Orus-506002, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.