



## SOLUBILITY IMPROVEMENT OF POORLY WATER SOLUBLE DRUG FENOFIBRATE BY SOLID DISPERSION IN POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL-HYDROXY PROPYLE METHYLE CELLULOSE MIXTURE

Sarkar Sushanta<sup>1</sup>, Islam Md. Saiful<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

\*Corresponding Author Email: sushanta\_du@yahoo.com

Article Received on: 17/09/13 Revised on: 21/10/13 Approved for publication: 06/11/13

DOI: 10.7897/2230-8407.041108

IRJP is an official publication of Moksha Publishing House. Website: www.mokshaph.com

© All rights reserved.

### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to formulate solid dispersion of fenofibrate by hot melt extrusion method for improving aqueous solubility. Different formulation was prepared mixing microcrystalline drug, Poly Ethylene Glycol (PEG) and other excipient at specific ratio. The drug was dissolved in the melt of excipient at 65-70°C, cooled below 40°C, and grinded to prepare fine powder. The solid system was characterized by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), the dispersion testing in the water and simulated gastric fluid. It was confirmed that there is no chemical interaction between drug and excipient. *In-vitro* release testing showed that 76.85 % of the drug dissolved in distilled water in 60 minutes. Almost 100 % of drug release was found within 20 minutes and 30 minutes in 2 % Sodium Lauryl Sulfate and 1 % Tween-80 simulated gastric fluid respectively for drug, PEG and HPMC ratio 1:7.5:2.5. Thus, the aqueous solubility of this poorly water-soluble drug was greatly enhanced by solid dispersion in a surface-active carrier.

**Keywords:** Poorly water soluble drug, solid dispersion, hot melt extrusion, Fenofibrate, Hydroxy Propyle Methylene Cellulose (HPMC).

### INTRODUCTION

A poorly water-soluble drug is the one whose dissolution in the gastro intestinal (GI) fluid under ordinary conditions takes a longer time than its transition through the absorption sites in the GI tract<sup>2</sup>. Dissolution in the GI fluid is a critical requirement for a poorly water-soluble drug to be absorbed in the GI tract. When water solubility is less than 1 µg/ml, which is often the case for contemporary drug candidates, the bioavailability from conventional tablet formulations may be unacceptable. With the recent advent of high throughput screening of potential therapeutic agents, the number of poorly soluble drug candidates has risen sharply and the formulation of poorly soluble compounds for oral delivery presents one of the most frequent and greatest challenges to formulation scientists<sup>5</sup>. The dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble drugs from crystalline formulation can be increased by reducing the particle size and increasing surface area<sup>10, 11</sup>. Crystalline drug is in a stable state in the formulated product and will remain in a physically stable state throughout the dissolution phase in the gut lumen<sup>9</sup>. Many physical approaches to improve aqueous solubility include salt formation, particle size reduction, emulsions, micelles, liposome, and macro-/nano particles, but most of the approaches are liquid based which results in problems like instability, *in-vivo* uncertainty and manufacturing cost<sup>3</sup>. Unlike liquid formulation techniques solid dispersion systems shows significant results in increasing aqueous solubility of poorly water-soluble drug where the drug is dispersed either as fine particles or molecularly in solid water-soluble matrices<sup>1</sup>. The solid dispersion technique is useful to reduce the particle size from crystalline to micro-crystalline level, which ultimately enhances water solubility of poorly water soluble drug<sup>7</sup>. The hot melt extrusion method draws the attention of formulation scientists due to the advantage of continuous production without any organic solvents<sup>4, 5</sup>. Single or combination of carriers may also be essential for development of solid dispersion<sup>13</sup>. Different surfactants are used in solid dispersion to improve solubility of poorly

water-soluble drugs<sup>6</sup>. There are only few suitable surfactants for solid dispersion<sup>3</sup>. Polyethyleneglycol (PEG) and polysorbate 80 has potential for use in solid dispersion<sup>8</sup>. In this study we used Polyethyleneglycol (PEG) and other surfactants in solid dispersion to find efficient surface-active agent combination. Finally potency of solubility enhancement of PEG and Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC) was evaluated by improvement of water solubility of the poorly water-soluble drug fenofibrate.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Materials

Fenofibrate micronized powder was provided by Beximco Pharmaceuticals Bd. Ltd. Dhaka, Bangladesh. Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) K30, Proloxomer-407, and Sodiumcarboxymethylcellulose (Na-CMC) were provided by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co. Ltd. Tokyo, Japan. Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 5 cps, Maize starch, Pre gelatinized starch, Tween-80, and Tween-20 were provided by BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

#### *In-vitro* Dissolution Study

A dissolution study of solid dispersion powder was performed according to the USP apparatus II paddle method (75 ± 2 RPM at 37 ± 0.5°C) in water, 2 % (0.025 M) sodiumlaurylsulphate (SLS) and 1 % (0.015 M) Tween-80 solution. Aliquots of dissolution medium collected at different interval of time (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 minutes) were filtered through 0.45 µm syringe filter.

#### Formulation

PEG 6000 was heated at 70°C until a clear liquid was formed. Then fenofibrate was added in the molten PEG followed by addition of excipient. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and grinded to form fine powder. Powder solid dispersion was preserved in an air-tight screw cap vials and were kept in desiccators until further use.

Table 1: Percent drug loading in the formulation containing drug, PEG-6000 and solubility enhancer at a ratio 1:5:5

Excipient	% Drug Loading*
HPMC	98.92 ± 2.3
Poloxamer 407	99.27 ± 2.4
PVP K 30	95.68 ± 1.7
Tween 20	97.96 ± 2.1
Tween 80	95.32 ± 1.8
Maize Starch	96.90 ± 1.9
Pregelatinized Starch	90.13 ± 1.6
Sodium CMC	70.32 ± 1.9

\*Mean ± SD (n = 6)

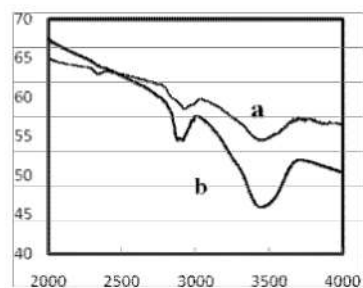


Figure 1: FTIR study of pure drug (a) and solid dispersion powder (b)

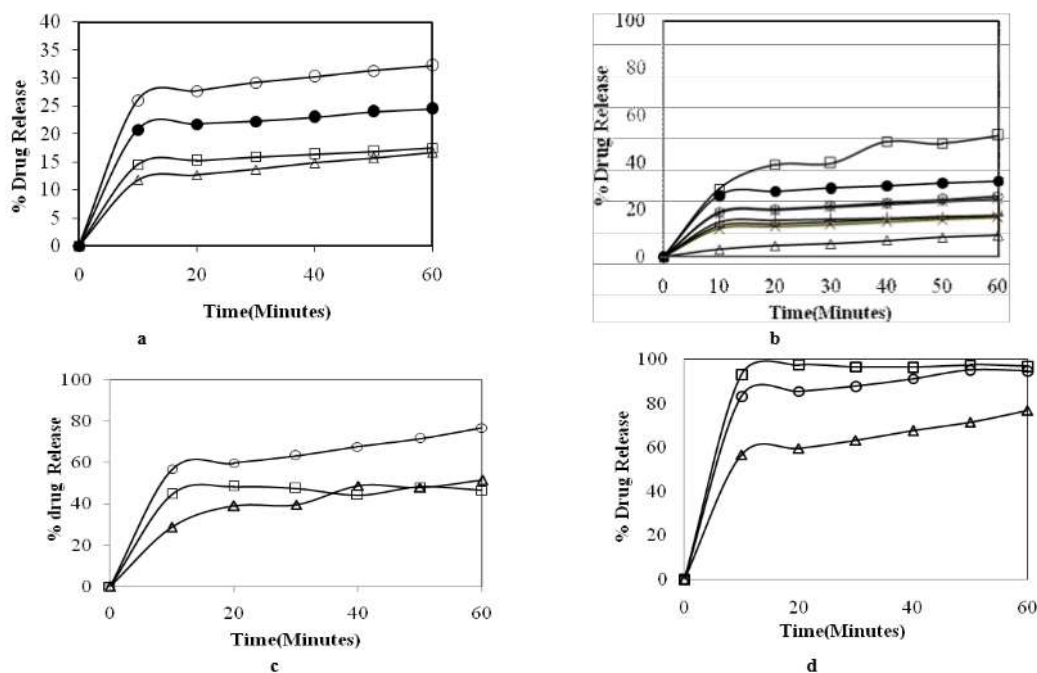


Figure 2: Dissolution of drug from solid dispersion with PEG-6000 and solubility enhancer at different ratio in 1000 mL of water at 37°C and at 100 rpm. (a) Key to ratio of drug and PEG-6000 ( $\Delta$ -1:1,  $\square$ -1:10,  $\bullet$ -1:4,  $\circ$ -1:5). (b) Drug, PEG-6000 and solubility enhancer ratio 1:5:5 ( $\Delta$  Polyvinylpyrrolidone, HPMC,  $\bullet$  Proloxamer-407,  $\circ$  Maize starch,  $\times$  Tween-80,  $+$  Pregelatinized starch,  $\times$  Tween-20,  $-$  Sodium Carboxymethyl cellulose) (c) Drug, PEG-6000 and HPMC ratio (  $\square$  1:3.5:1.5,  $\Delta$  1:5:5,  $\circ$  1:7.5:3.5). (d) Comparative dissolution study of solid dispersion powder (Drug, PEG-6000 and HPMC 5cps ratio 1:7.5:3.5) in water and simulated gastric fluid ( 0.025M sodium lauryl sulphate(SLS),  $\Delta$  0.015 M Tween-80,  $\circ$  distilled water). Each datum point represents average of three determinations

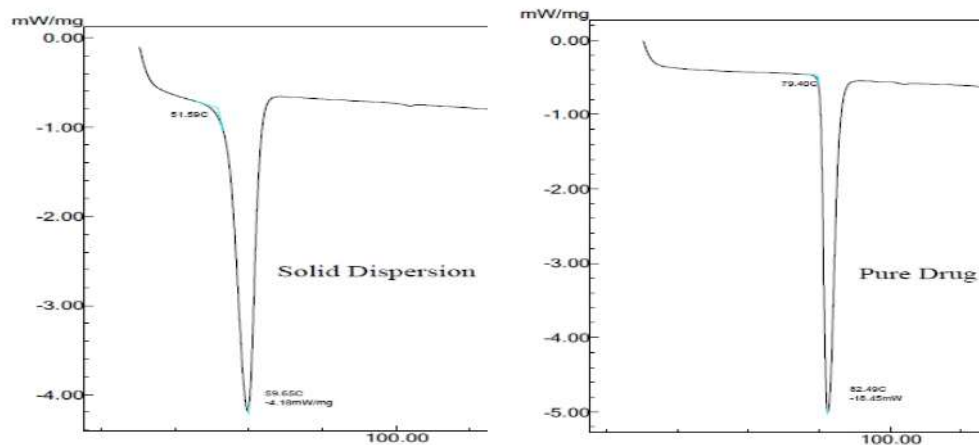


Figure 3: DSC scans of pure drug and solid dispersion containing drug, PEG-6000 and HPMC

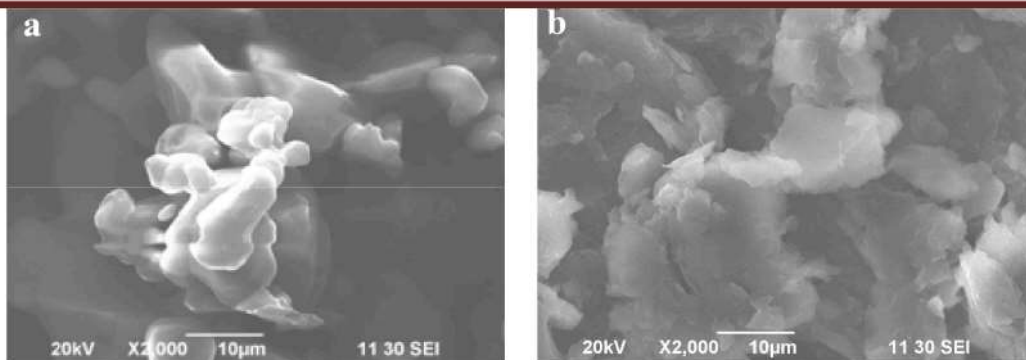


Figure 4: Scanning electron microscopy image of (a) pure drug and (b) solid dispersion containing drug, PEG-6000 and HPMC

#### Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

The DSC study was carried out using DSC-60, Shimadzu Corp. Kyoto, Japan. The instrument is comprised of calorimeter (DSC-60), flow controller (FCL-60), thermal analysis (TA-60) and operating software (60). Sample (3.70 mg) was heated in sealed aluminum pans under nitrogen flow (20 ml/min) with a control scanning rate of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  from  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$ . An empty aluminum pan was used as reference.

#### Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The shape and surface morphology of pure Fenofibrate and solid dispersions were studied by scanning electronic microscopy (SEM-GEOL JSM-6490LA). The samples were mounted on double-sided adhesive tape that had previously been secured on aluminum stubs and then analyzed. The acceleration voltage was 20 KV. The samples were analyzed at magnifications of 500 X, 1000 X, 2000 X and 9000 X.

#### Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

The IR spectra of each sample were recorded using an FTIR spectrophotometer (FT-IR 8400S, Shimadzu). The samples were scanned over the frequency range  $4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  –  $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### *In-vitro* Dissolution

Micronized drug particle were mixed with PEG-6000 at different ratios (1:1, 1:4, 1:5 and 1:10) to form a binary solid dispersion. The drug and carrier ratio 1:5 was selected for ternary solid dispersion formulation as per dissolution data shown in Figure - 2a. Further formulation was performed with the drug and PEG-6000 at a ratio of 1:5 and another solubility enhancer added to the same amount of PEG-6000 (Table 1). From 8 solubility enhancers drug, PEG-6000 and HPMC 5 cps ratio (1:5:5) was chosen for further study as per dissolution data shown in Figure 2b. More solid dispersion formulations were developed by changing the relative amounts 25 % (w/w), 30 % (w/w), and 50 % (w/w) HPMC of PEG-6000. Dissolution of solid dispersion was performed in 1000 mL of water at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , where the aliquots were analyzed by UV-visible spectroscopy after filtering through a  $0.45\ \mu\text{m}$  syringe filter. The primary dissolution study indicates (Figure 2c) 56.78 % drug released from solid dispersion containing 50 % (w/w) HPMC of PEG-6000. Surfactant was added separately in water to create sink condition and simulate gastric fluid, which does not necessarily reflect in-vivo performance of solid dispersion. Almost 93 %, and 83 % drug was dissolved from solid dispersion containing 50 % (w/w) HPMC of PEG in 2 % sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS)

and 1% Tween-80 solutions respectively in 60 minutes (Figure 2d). It was observed that a plateau was reached after 56.78 % drug released within 10 minutes in water and maximum 76.85 % drug release obtained after 60 minutes. Milky color in the dissolution medium indicated the dispersion of active material as fine particles.

#### Solid State Characterization

##### Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy

The Fenofibrate spectra showed sharp characteristic peaks at  $1731.14\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (R-O-R, Ester),  $2983.93\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $2935.71\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (Benzene ring),  $1650.3\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C=O, carbonyl) (Figure 1). The above characteristic peaks appear in the spectra of TSD powder at the same wave number showing no interaction among the excipient, carrier and drug.

#### Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

Thermogram of pure fenofibrate exhibited an intense peak at  $82.49^{\circ}\text{C}$  indicating the melting point of the drug and its crystalline nature (Figure 3). In the thermogram of formulations solid dispersion showed a similar peak, which indicated the presence of the drug in crystal form. However, the intensity of the peak of solid dispersion was lowered, indicating a lower crystalline nature of the drug. In addition, entrapment of drug crystals inside the carrier matrix may also be attributed to the appearance of a blunt peak. The characteristic melting peak broadened and shifted slightly with reduced intensity for solid dispersion. This may be attributed to high polymer concentration and uniform distribution of the drug in the crust of the polymer, resulting in complete miscibility of molten drug in the polymer.

#### Scanning Electron Microscopy Study

Fenofibrate exists in fine regular particulate shape in the range of particle size  $10\text{-}15\ \mu\text{m}$  range that shown in Figure 4a. The SEM result showed that fine regular shaped particles of pure drug were dispersed within the carrier matrices, indicating that the particles of the drug are incorporated within the carrier system. The surface morphology studies revealed that the solid dispersions were closely compacted into small irregular forms. The original morphology of components disappeared, which supported DSC.

## CONCLUSION

The dissolution property of hot-melt extruded solid dispersion of poorly water-soluble drug can be enhanced by adding polymer, which can meet specific requirements of drug dispersion<sup>12</sup>. Polymers and surfactants blend are used to improve dissolution property of poorly water-soluble drug as the blends are stable against re-crystallization of solid

dispersions<sup>14</sup>. Our study found improved solubility and dissolution of fenofibrate from solid dispersion of PEG-6000 and HPMC by hot-melt extrusion.

#### REFERENCES

- Chiou WL, Riegleman S. Pharmaceutical application of solid dispersion systems. *J Pharm Sci* 1971; 60(9): 1281-1302. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jps.2600600902> PMID:4935981
- Horter D, Dressman JB. Influence of physicochemical properties on dissolution of drugs in the gastrointestinal tract. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev* 1997; 25(1): 3-14. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0169-409X\(96\)00487-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0169-409X(96)00487-5)
- Serajuddin ATM. Solid dispersion of poorly water-soluble drugs: early promises, subsequent problems and recent breakthroughs. *J Pharm Sci* 1999; 88(10): 1058-1066. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/js980403l> PMID:10514356
- Leunar C, Dressman J. Improving drug solubility for oral solubility using solid dispersions. *Eur J Pharm Biopharm* 2000; 50(1): 47-60. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0939-6411\(00\)00076-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0939-6411(00)00076-X)
- Breitenbach J. Melt extrusion: from process to drug delivery technology. *Eur J Pharm Sci* 2002; 54(2): 107-111.
- Dannenfelser R, He H, Joshi Y, Bateman S, Serajuddin ATM. Development of clinical dosage forms for a poorly water soluble drug I: Application of polyethylene glycol-polysorbate 80 solid dispersion carrier system. *J Pharm Sci* 2004; 93: 1165-1175. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jps.20044> PMID:15067693
- Wang L, Cui FD, Hyase T, Sunada H. Preparation and evaluation of solid dispersion for nitrendipine-carbopol and nitrendipine-hpmc systems using a twin screw extruder. *Chem Pharm Bull* 2005; 53(10): 1240-1245. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1248/cpb.53.1240>
- Serajuddin ATM, Sheen PC, Augustine MA. Improved dissolution of a poorly water-soluble drug from solid dispersion in polyethylene glycol: polysorbate 80 mixtures. *J Pharm Sci* 2006; 79:b463-464. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jps.2600790524>
- Pouton CW. Formulation of poorly water-soluble drugs for oral administration: Physicochemical and physiological issues and lipid formulation classification system. *Eur J Pharm Sci* 2006; 29(3-4): 278-287. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejps.2006.04.016> PMID:16815001
- Jahan ST, Khan MSR, Moniruzzaman M, Rahaman MR, Sadat SMA, Jalil R. Enhancement of dissolution profile for oral delivery of Fexofenadine hydrochloride by solid dispersion (solvent evaporation) technique. *Am J Sci Ind Res* 2011; 2(1): 112-115.
- Raval AJ, Patel MM. Preparation and Characterization of Nanoparticles for Solubility and Dissolution Rate Enhancement of Meloxicam. *Int. R. J. of Pharmaceut* 2011; 1(2): 42-49.
- Kolivoda A, Fischbach M, Kleinebudde P. Application of mixtures of polymeric carriers for dissolution enhancement of fenofibrate using hot-melt extrusion. *Int J Pharmaceut* 2012; 429(1-2): 58-68. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpharm.2012.03.009> PMID:22440149
- Reenan T, Vandana D. Solid dispersion: A fruitful approach for improving the solubility and dissolution rate of poorly water soluble drugs. *J Drug Del Therapeutics* 2012; 2: 5-14.
- Alam Ma, Aki R, Al Jenobi FI, Al Mohizea AM. Solid dispersions: a strategy for poorly aqueous soluble drugs and technology updates. *Expert Opin Drug Del* 2012; 9(11): 1419-1440.

#### Cite this article as:

Sarkar Sushanta, Islam Md. Saiful. Solubility improvement of poorly water-soluble drug fenofibrate by solid dispersion in polyethylene glycol-hydroxy propyle methyle cellulose mixture. *Int. Res. J. Pharm.* 2013; 4(11):33-36 <http://dx.doi.org/10.7897/2230-8407.041108>

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared