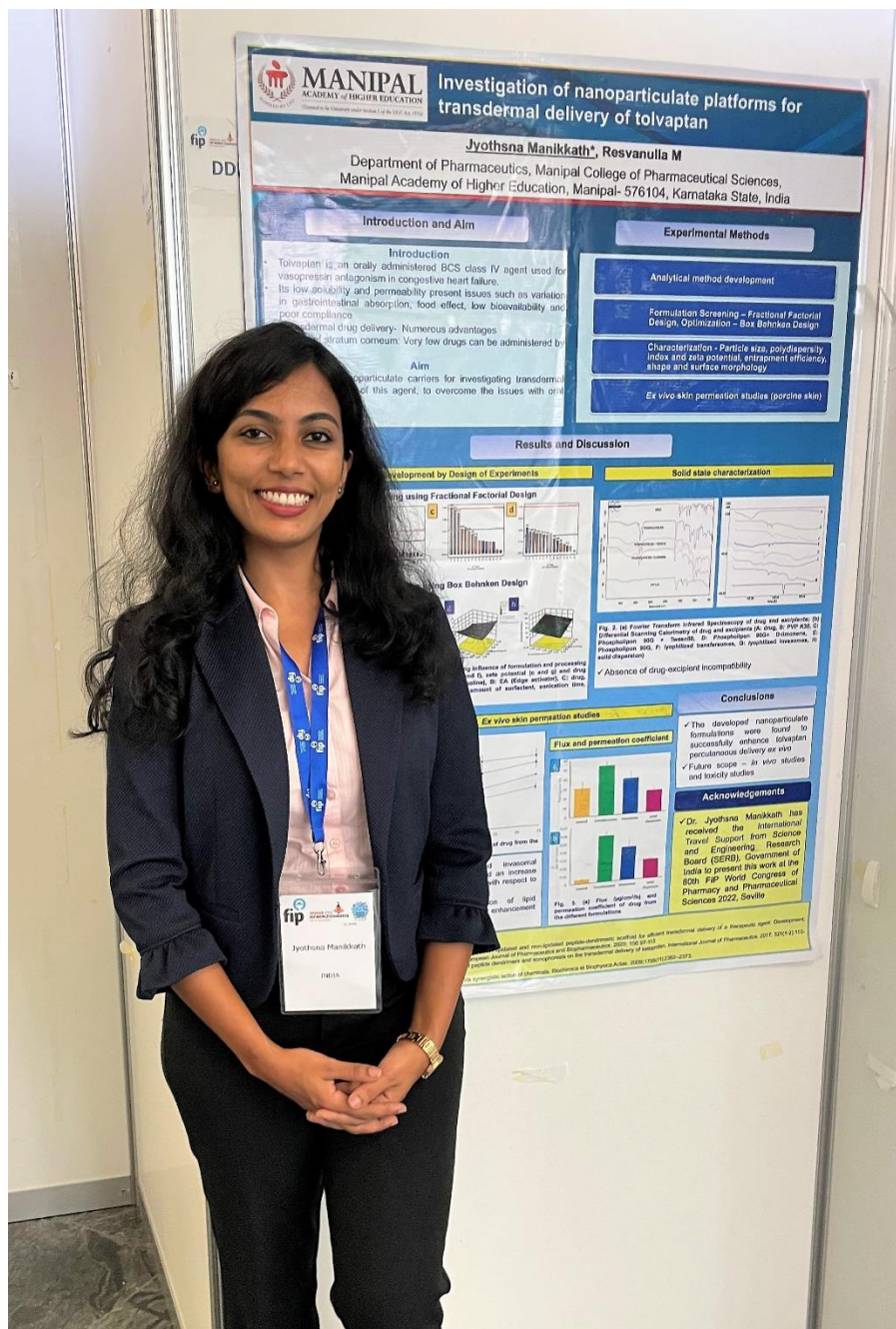


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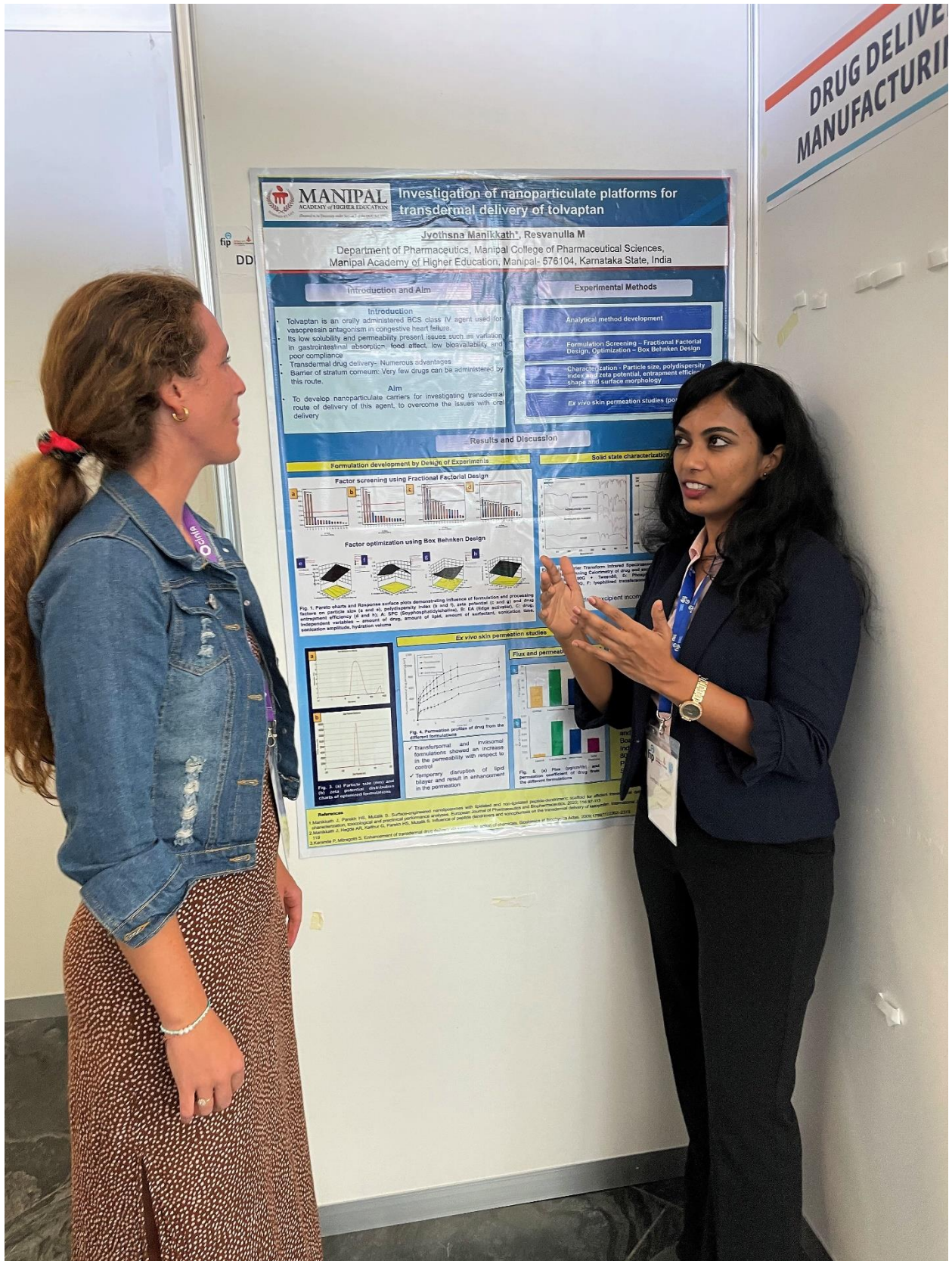
MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
Investigation of nanoparticulate platforms for transdermal delivery of tolcapten
Jyothsna Manikkath, Resvanita M
Department of Pharmaceutics, Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal- 576104, Karnataka State, India

Introduction and Aim
Introduction:
Tolcapten is an orally administered BCS class IV agent used for osteoporosis management in postmenopausal females. It has low solubility and permeability present issues such as reduction in gastrointestinal absorption, first pass effect, low bioavailability and poor compliance.
Transdermal drug delivery: Numerous advantages.
Barrier of stratum corneum, only few drugs can be administered by this route.
Aim:
To develop nanoparticulate carriers for investigating transdermal route of delivery of this agent, to overcome the issues with oral delivery.

Experimental Methods
Analytical method development
Formulation Screening - Fractional Factorial Design, Optimization - Box-Behnken Design
Characterization - Particle size and zeta potential, shape and surface morphology
In vivo studies

Results and Discussion
Formulation development by Design of Experiments
Factor screening using Fractional Factorial Design
Factor optimization using Box-Behnken Design
In vivo studies

**DRUG DELIVERY
MANUFACTURING**



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Investigation of nanoparticulate platforms for transdermal delivery of tolvaptan

Jyothsna Manlikath*, Resvanulla M
Department of Pharmaceutics, Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal- 576104, Karnataka State, India

Introduction and Aim

Introduction

- Tolvaptan is an orally administered BCS class IV agent used for vasopressin antagonism in congestive heart failure.
- Its low solubility and permeability present issues such as variation in gastrointestinal absorption, food effect, low bioavailability, and poor compliance.
- Transdermal drug delivery- Numerous advantages
- Barrier of stratum corneum: Very few drugs can be administered by this route.

Aim

- To develop nanoparticulate carriers for investigating transdermal route of delivery of this agent, to overcome the issues with oral delivery

Experimental Methods

- Analytical method development
- Formulation Screening - Fractional Factorial Design, Optimization - Box Behken Design
- Characterization- Particle size, polydispersity index, zeta potential, entrapment efficiency, shape and surface morphology
- Ex vivo skin permeation studies (pore)

Results and Discussion

Formulation development by Design of Experiments

Factor screening using Fractional Factorial Design

Factor optimization using Box Behken Design

Solid state characterization

Ex vivo skin permeation studies

Flux and permeation coefficient

References

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