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Research Article

Formulation and Optimization of Orodispersible Tablet of Loratadine Using Box Behnken Design

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ABSTRACT

In present study Orodispersible tablets (ORDT) of Loratadine were prepared and optimized. Solid dispersion of Loratadine- β cyclodextrin complex were prepared and used in preparation of Orodispersible tablets. Various super-disintegrating agent like Cross carmellose sodium, Cross povidone and Kyron T-314 were employed for faster disintegrating effect. The 2⁴ factorial and Box-Behnken design were utilized to optimize the tablet formulation. The Orodispersible tablet of Loratadine was optimized by Box Behnken Design, where concentrations Kyron T-314, CRP and Pearlitol SD200 were employed and its effect on Disintegration time (DT), Wetting time (WT) and % drug release at 20 min (Q20) was evaluated. Precompression parameters like angle of repose, bulk density, % compressibility, Hausner's ratio was studied. The different batches of Orodispersible tablets were prepared and evaluated for disintegration time, friability, wetting time and drug release studies. Different batches prepared showed disintegration time in the range of 23 ± 2.52 to 59 ± 2.64 , wetting time in between 27 ± 0.57 to 66.3 ± 3.4 , drug release (Q 20) in between 86.1 ± 0.6 to 96.7 ± 0.4 in 20 min., friability less than 1 % and hardness 3.4 to 4.2 Kg/cm². The optimized formula when compared with marketed product it showed faster disintegration time and rapid drug dissolution in phosphate buffer 6.8. The solid dispersion of Loratadine not only helped improve in solubility but may also help in taste masking.

Keywords: Orodispersible tablets, Loratadine, β cyclodextrin Solid dispersion

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INTRODUCTION

Tablet stands for most affordable and patient friendly dosage form because of its convenience in self administration, compactness and easy manufacturing. However, in certain conditions tablet offers little inconvenience such as in case of elderly patients, bad ridden patient or in certain medical conditions where faster action in desirable that leads to high incidence of non-compliance and ineffective therapy. Patient convenience and compliance oriented research has resulted in bringing out many safer and newer drug delivery systems. Rapidly disintegrating / dissolving tablet is one of such examples. Fast disintegrating tablets are gaining prominence as new drug delivery systems. These dosage forms dissolve or disintegrate in the oral cavity within a minute without the need of water or chewing. Orodispersible Tablets (ORDTs) are suitable for numerous indications ranging from migraines (for which rapid onset of action is important), in mental illness (where patient compliance is important for treating chronic

indications such as depression and schizophrenia), in motion sickness, sudden episodes of coughing during the common cold, allergic condition and bronchitis. This attribute makes these dosage forms highly attractive product for the pediatric, geriatric and dysphasic patients¹⁻².

Orodispersible tablets usually disintegrate or dissolve rapidly in saliva. Saliva in the mouth caused the tablet to disintegrate within few seconds and get dispersed or dissolved in saliva. In this way the drug is available and absorbed before reaching stomach. This makes the drug avoid first pass metabolism and give faster therapeutic effect. This makes orodispertablet achieve better bioavailability compared to conventional tablet dosage form³⁻⁴.

The Orodispersible tablets are prepared either by use of superdisintegrants, effervescent approach or by sublimation technique. Various superdisintegrants such as sodium starch glycolate, crosspovidone, cross carmellose sodium, resins or

other natural polymers like husk are used in preparation of Orodispersible tablets. The superdisintegrating agent basically provides disintegration by swelling, wicking or capillary actions after absorption of water that causes bursting of tablet or granules⁵.

Researchers have worked on ODT formulations for various categories of drugs, which are used for therapy in which rapid peak plasma concentration is required to achieve desired pharmacological response. These include neuroleptics, cardiovascular agents, antihistamines and analgesics. Orally disintegrating tablets are tailor made for these patients as they immediately release the active drug, when placed on the tongue, by rapid disintegration, followed by dissolution of the drug. European pharmacopoeia defines "Orodispersible tablets are uncoated tablets intended to be placed in the mouth where they disperse rapidly before being swallowed". Orodispersible tablets disintegrate within 3 minutes⁶⁻⁷. To improve the dissolution and bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs, researchers have employed various techniques, such as micronization, solubilization, salt formation, complexation with polymers, and change in physical form, use of prodrug and drug derivatization, alteration in pH, addition of surfactants⁸.

Loratadine is a second generation non sedative antihistamine drug that reduces the effects of natural chemical histamine in the body. Histamine can produce symptoms of sneezing, itching, watery eyes, and runny nose. It is also used in the treatment of allergic skin disorder, specially atopic dermatitis and urticaria, allergic rhinitis, acute coryza, ocular allergies at the dose of 10 mg once a day in adult and 5 mg (if <30 kg) or 10 mg (if <30 kg) in 2 – 12 years children⁹⁻¹⁰. It's like other H1-blockers, loratadine competes with free histamine for binding at H1-receptors in the GI tract, uterus, large blood vessels, and bronchial muscle.

Loratadine is a poorly soluble drug and indicated in treatment of allergic rhinitis (AR) and chronic idiopathic urticaria (CIU). The poorly water-soluble drugs often show an erratic dissolution profile in gastrointestinal fluids, which consequently results in variable oral bioavailability. In present study investigation was carried out to prepare Orodispersible tablet of Loratadine using different superdisintegrants at different concentration level to enhance bioavailability and patient compliance.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Loratadine (LRD) was kindly provided by Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. India. β -Cyclodextrin (β -CD) was provided by Mercury Lab. Pvt. Ltd., Baroda, India. Pearlitol SD 200 was provided by Roquette pharma, France. Kyron T 314 and Crosspovidone (CRP) was supplied by Corel Pharm Ltd. India. Crosscarmellose sodium (CS) and sodium starch glycolate (SSG) was purchased from Sunrise remedies Pvt. Ltd, India. Magnesium Stearate, aerosol, microcrystalline cellulose and aspartame was purchased from Chemdyes Corporation, Ahmedabad, India. All other reagents used are of analytical grade.

Formulation of orodispersible tablet of Loratadine – β cyclodextrin complex.

The orodispersible tablet were prepared by direct compression method. The Loratadine- β cyclodextrin solid dispersion was used in preparation of orodispersible tablet. Loratadine is a poorly water soluble drug. The drug β -cyclodextrin complex was prepared to enhance solubility as described in our previous work¹¹. In brief, the complexation of Loratadine with β -cyclodextrin was formed by kneading

method using 1:3 molar ratio respectively. This Loratadine- β cyclodextrin complex showed solubility of 1720 μ g/ml. In tablet formulation, all the ingredients were passed through sieve No #100 before blending. The blend was prepared by mixing all the ingredients and lubricated with magnesium stearate and talc later. The resultant powder blend was then compressed into tablets using 8 mm flat punch in rotary tablet punching machine. Tablets were evaluated for weight variation, hardness, and friability and disintegration time.

Application of 2⁴ factorial design

2⁴ factorial design was introduced to screen formulation variables that may influence the attributes of orodispersible tablet. In present study four factors, amount of Kyron T-314 (KT)(2-6%), CRP (5-10%) Pearlitol SD 200 (15-25%) and hardness (3-4 kg/cm²) were taken and tested for 16 runs. Other formulation and process parameters were kept constant. The disintegration time and wetting were taken as response variables. The Design Expert software 8.0.1.7 was used to generate and randomize the design matrix for statistical analysis. The experimental runs were experimented thrice. The disintegration time and wetting time were considered as dependent variables. The design matrix for 2⁴ factorial design and various factors involved are shown in Table 1 and 2.

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4 + b_{12} X_1 X_2 + b_{13} X_1 X_3 + b_{14} X_1 X_4 + b_{23} X_2 X_3 + b_{24} X_2 X_4 + b_{34} X_3 X_4 + b_{123} X_1 X_2 X_3 + b_{124} X_1 X_2 X_4 + b_{134} X_1 X_3 X_4 + b_{234} X_2 X_3 X_4 + b_{1234} X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 + e$$

Where Y is the dependent variable, b_0 is the arithmetic mean response of the 16 runs and b_i is the estimated coefficient for the factor X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 . The main effects (X_1 and X_2) represent the average result of changing one factor at a time from its low to high value. The interaction terms ($X_1 X_2 X_3$) show how the response changes when three factors are simultaneously changed. Layout of design is shown in the Table 2.

Statistical validity of the model was established on the basis of ANOVA provision provided in the Design Expert software 8.0.1.7. Using 5% significance level, the model was considered significant, if the p value was less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$)

Optimization of Loratadine ODT by Box Behnken design

The optimization of orodispersible tablet formulations containing LCD complex were carried out using three level, three factor Box-Behnken design approach. It is a kind of response surface methodology. Here, significant factors identified from 2⁴ factorial design were subjected further evaluation of at three levels. The design consists of replicated centre points and a set of points lying at the midpoints of each edge of the multidimensional cube that defines the interesting area. Amount of Kyron T-314 (Superdisintegrant), CRP (Superdisintegrant) and Pearlitol SD 200 (pore-forming agent) were selected as three independent variables X_1, X_2 and X_3 , respectively. Other formulation component and process parameters were fixed. Again design Expert 8.1.0.7 was employed to statistically evaluate and randomize design matrix. Disintegration times (R1), Wetting time (R2), Cumulative percentage of drug release at 20 min (R3) and Friability (R4) were taken as response variables. Layout of design is shown in the Table 3. Polynomial models including interaction and quadratic terms were generated for three response variables using multiple linear regression analysis (MLRA) approach.

The general form of the MLRA model is represented as the following equation:

$$R = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_1X_2 + b_5X_1X_3 + b_6X_2X_3 + b_7X_1^2 + b_8X_2^2 + b_9X_3^2$$

Where b_0 is the intercept representing the arithmetic mean of all quantitative outcomes of 17 runs; b_1 – b_9 are the coefficients computed from the observed experimental response values of R; X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are the coded values of the independent variables; X_1X_2 , X_1X_3 , X_2X_3 are interaction terms and $(X_1)^2$, $(X_2)^2$, $(X_3)^2$ are quadratic terms.

The magnitude of the coefficients represents the relative importance of each factor.

Construction of contour plot

Contour plots were drawn by using design expert version 8.0.1.7. Four contour plots were drawn, the first contour plot of disintegration time was plotted against amount of Kyron T-314 and CRP, second contour plot of Q_{20} was plotted against amount of Kyron T-314 and CRP, third contour plot of wetting time was plotted against amount of Kyron T-314 and CRP and fourth contour plot of friability was plotted against amount of Kyron T-314 and CRP.

Pre-compression parameters.

The powder properties were evaluated with respect to angle of repose, bulk density, tapped density, hausner ratio and compressibility. All procedures were performed in triplicate.

Angle of repose (θ): The angle of repose was determined by fixed funnel method where the height of the funnel was kept constant and adjusted in such a way that the apex of heap of the powder touched the funnel. The powder blend was allowed to flow and diameter of cone was measured¹².

Bulk and Tapped Density: For Bulk density 10gms of powder blend for each formula was taken in measuring cylinder (50ml) and volume of the powder was measured after mild shaking. In case of tapped density the measuring cylinder was tapped on hard surface at height of 2.5 cm² until no change in volume was observed. The BD and TBD were calculated by taking mass to volume ratio¹³.

$$\rho_o = M / V_b$$

Where, ρ_o is bulk density,
M is mass of the blend and
 V_b is Volume of blend

Compressibility and Hausner's ratio: The compressibility was determined by applying Carr's Compressibility index that uses values of BD and TBD. The flowability of powder blend was determined by Hausner ratio as stated in USP¹⁴

Compressibility was calculated using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ Compressibility} = \frac{\rho_t - \rho_o}{\rho_t} * 100$$

Where,
 ρ_t is the tapped density,
 ρ_o is the bulk density

Post compression parameters

Weight Variation Test

To study weight variation was performed according to United state Pharmacopoeia (USP). 20 tablets of each formulation batch were taken and weighed on electronic balance. 20 tablets were randomly selected from each batch and weighed individually to check for weight variation.

Thickness

Five tablets were taken and thickness was measured using vernier calipers by placing tablet between two arms and note down the reading¹⁵

Hardness

The hardness of five tablets of each batch was measured by Monsanto hardness tester. 5 tablets were randomly selected and subjected for hardness test. The hardness was measured in unit of kg/cm².¹⁵

Friability

Friability of the tablet was checked by Roche friabilator. Ten tablets were randomly selected from each batch and weighed. Pre-weighed tablets were placed in a friabilator, which was then operated for 4 min at 25 rpm. Tablets were dedusted and reweighed; the loss in the weight of the tablets was recorded and calculated for percentage change in weight by following equation¹⁵

$$\% \text{ Friability} = \frac{(W_0 - W_1)}{W_0} * 100$$

Where, W_0 is initial weight of tablets, W_1 final weight of tablets

Drug Content uniformity

5 tablets were randomly selected, crush in mortar pestle and dissolved in 50 ml of 0.1 N HCl in 50 ml volumetric flask. The solution was stirred for 30 min and filtered. 1 ml of the filtrate was further diluted to 100 ml with 0.1 N HCl. Absorbance of this solution was measured at 274 nm. Content of LRD was calculated using regression line equation.

Wetting Time

A piece of filter paper was placed in a petridish with 10 cm diameter. 10 ml of water (containing water soluble dye Eosin) was added to the petridish. A tablet was carefully placed on the surface of the tissue paper. The time required to wet upper surface was measured as wetting time¹⁶

In-Vitro Disintegration time

The assessment of the in vitro disintegration profile of orodispersible tablet is very important parameter in development of such formulations. The test was carried out on 6 tablets using tablet disintegration tester (Veego Machinery, India) in distilled water at 37°C ± 2° C was used as a disintegration media and time was noted for complete disintegration of the tablet with no palable mass remaining in the apparatus.

In-vitro Dissolution study

The release rate Loratadine from Orodispersible tablets was determined using United State Pharmacopoeia (USP) dissolution testing Type II apparatus. The dissolution test was performed using 900 ml of phosphate buffer pH 6.8, at 37 ± 0.5°C and 50 rpm. A sample (10 ml) of the solution was withdrawn from the dissolution apparatus at 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 minutes. The samples were replaced with fresh dissolution medium of same quantity. The aliquots withdrawn were analyzed for drug content by taking absorbance at 274 nm using a UV spectrophotometer. % drug release was calculated and plotted against time. The experiment was performed in triplicate.

Statistical Analysis

Check point batch

To confirm the validity of contour plot and equation generated by multiple regression analysis, check point batches were prepared in duplicate. The values of all possible combinations of three independent variables X_1 , X_2 and X_3 were selected randomly. The results of the check point batches were compared with the response values of

R1, R2, R3 and R4 obtained from the equation generated. The amount of Kyron T-314, CRP and Pearlitol SD 200 selected from contour plot and check point batches were prepared.

2⁴ factorial design.

The magnitude of the coefficients represents the relative importance of each factor.

The best equation may be selected from Half-Normal plot. The multiple regression coefficients R^2 are a measure of it. If values of $R^2 = 1$ or 0.91-0.99, it indicates good fit. R^2 is sum of square due to regression/ sum of square without regression.

The general form of the MLRA model is represented as the following equation:

$$R = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_1X_2 + b_5X_1X_3 + b_6X_2X_3 + b_7X_1^2 + b_8X_2^2 + b_9X_3^2$$

Where b_0 is the intercept representing the arithmetic mean of all quantitative outcomes of 17 runs; b_1 - b_9 are the coefficients computed from the observed experimental response values of R; X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are the coded values of the independent variables; X_1X_2 , X_1X_3 , X_2X_3 are interaction terms and $(X_1)^2$, $(X_2)^2$, $(X_3)^2$ are quadratic terms.

The magnitude of the coefficients represents the relative importance of each factor.

Method also involves derivatization of regression fits using all possible combinations of independent variables. The best equation may be selected based on the fit and number of variables needed for it. The multiple regression coefficients R^2 are a measure of it. If values of $R^2 = 1$ or 0.91-0.99, it indicates good fit. R^2 is sum of square due to regression/ sum of square without regression.

Statistical analysis of the data and validation of model:

Statistically validity of the model was established on the basis of ANOVA provision provided in the Design Expert software 8.0.1.7. Using 5% significance level, the model was considered significant, if the p value was less than 0.05. For Orodispersible formulation designed to minimum disintegration and wetting time and maximum % Drug release. So Orodispersible tablet was optimized with R1, R2 and R3. Comparative study was carried for comparison between marketed product and prepared optimized tablet. Comparative study performed on various evaluation parameters like hardness, wetting time, disintegration time, drug content and In-vitro dissolution study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To enhance the dissolution of drug from Orodispersible tablets Loratadine and β - cyclodextrin prepared by kneading method as described in our previous work¹¹. The solubility was reported to be increased by 430 fold from 0.004 mg/ml. The solid dispersion of the β - cyclodextrin Loratadine complex in the molecular ratio of 1:3 was used. The screening for various super disintegrating agents was carried out in which crosspovidone, sodium starch glycolate, kyron T314, and cross carmellose sodium etc was used. The results from preliminary studies showed that formulations prepared with Crosspovidone and Kyron T314 as disintegrating agent has good correlation between the disintegrating time and wetting time. Hence, these two superdisintegrants were selected for further studies and

employed in combination. The 2⁴ factorial was designed accordingly.

A two-level, four factor 2⁴ full factorial design was utilized for screening of independent variable from four variables. The response variables measured were disintegrating time and wetting time. The summary of set parameters is given in Table 2. In 2⁴ factorial design, four factors, the amount of super disintegrants, pore forming agent and hardness were evaluated. It was observed that formulations containing lower concentrations of super disintegrating agents showed disintegration time more than a minute compared to other formulations. Although, it was found that no significant effect of hardness was observed on disintegration time. The least time taken for disintegration was by formulations F11, F13 and F15 where the amount of super disintegrants amount was higher. The entire primary batched in factorial design showed tablet friability under 1 %.

The quicker disintegration time may be attributed to faster water uptake by the tablet. Kyron T-314 and CRP act by porosity and capillary action (Wicking). In this liquid is drawn up or "wicked" in through capillary action and rupture the inter-particulate bonds causing the tablet to break apart. Moreover, compared with other super disintegrants Kyron T-314 and CRP showed better compressibility, high capillary activity pronounced hydration capacity, and little tendency to form gels. The tablets containing SSG took more time for disintegration compared to other super disintegrating agents used. This might be attributed to its slow swelling property of SSG. Pre-compression parameters for all different combinations were found to be acceptable where bulk density, tapped density and compressibility found to be in between 0.454 to 0.531 g/ml, 0.329 to .0371 g/ml and 9.09 % to 18.4% respectively. The powder blend was found to have a good flow property which was also confirmed from the results of angle of repose and Hausner's ratio. The Angle of repose remained below 30° for all preparation and Hausner's ratio was obtained in the range of 1.1 to 1.3 indicative of free flow with no cohesive forces present.

With the help of design expert software generated equations to quantify the effect of the formulation variables on the disintegrating time, wetting time.

The equation representing the quantitative effect of independent variables on;

$$\text{Disintegration time (E1)} = 27.63 - 57.87 X_1 - 25.88 X_2 - 8.31 X_3 - 6.87 X_4 - 46.38 X_1 X_2 + 0.94 X_1 X_3 - 21.87 X_1 X_4 + 0.94 X_2 X_3 - 9.38 X_2 X_4 - 19.38 X_1 X_2 X_4$$

$$\text{Wetting time (E2)} = 28.75 - 6.50 X_1 - 35.75 X_2 + 28.75 X_3 - 8.75 X_4 - 2.00 X_1 X_2 + 44.25 X_2 X_3 - 13.75 X_2 X_4 + 16.25 X_3 X_4 + 18.75 X_2 X_3 X_4$$

Considering p-value (level of significance) less than 0.05, it was found that disintegration time (E1) was influenced significantly by X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and E2 was influence significantly by X_1 , X_2 , X_3 . On other hand, X_4 and their interaction were not able to give any significant effect on response variables.

It is evident from the equations that factor X_1 (Kyron T-314), X_2 (CRP), X_3 (Pearlitol SD200) and their interactions term contribute negatively to E1 and E2 whereas X_4 (Hardness) and their interactions have not significant effect on E1 and E2. That is suggestive of decrease in disintegration time and wetting time. Therefore, further optimization study for X_1 , X_2 and X_3 were carried out using Box-Behnken design.

Table 1: Composition of Loratadine ODT tablet and levels used in 2⁴ Factorial design

Ingredients	Fixed level	Factors	Levels	
			Low(-1)	High(+1)
LRD: β -CD complex	98	X ₁ : Kyron T-314	2 %	6 %
Kyron T-314	--	X ₂ :CRP	5 %	10 %
CRP	--	X ₃ :Pearlitol SD 200	15 %	25 %
Pearlitol SD 200	--	X ₄ : Hardness	3 kg/cm ²	4 kg/cm ²
MCC	q.s			
Aspartame	4			
Talc	2			
Mg. Stearate	1			

Table 2: 2⁴ Factorial design matrix and response

Batch code	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	R1 (Disintegration time) (sec) ± SD	R2 (Wetting time) (sec) ± SD
F ₁	-1	-1	-1	1	64 ± 2.0	68 ± 3.08
F ₂	+1	+1	-1	-1	47 ± 3.2	54 ± 3.21
F ₃	+1	-1	+1	+1	33 ± 1.5	39 ± 3.1
F ₄	+1	-1	-1	-1	51 ± 1.5	57 ± 0.5
F ₅	-1	+1	-1	-1	57 ± 2.2	62 ± 2.5
F ₆	-1	-1	1	+1	44 ± 1.5	48 ± 2.0
F ₇	-1	+1	-1	+1	58 ± 1.3	64 ± 2.5
F ₈	-1	+1	+1	+1	44 ± 2.0	48 ± 1.1
F ₉	+1	-1	-1	+1	51 ± 2.3	59 ± 2.0
F ₁₀	-1	-1	-1	-1	62 ± 1.6	67 ± 2.5
F ₁₁	+1	+1	-1	1	24 ± 1.9	29 ± 2.3
F ₁₂	+1	-1	+1	-1	33 ± 1.7	39 ± 2.7
F ₁₃	+1	+1	+1	1	25 ± 1.8	29 ± 1.6
F ₁₄	-1	+1	+1	-1	35 ± 1.6	39 ± 2.9
F ₁₅	+1	+1	+1	-1	26 ± 1.5	33 ± 2.5
F ₁₆	-1	-1	+1	-1	44 ± 2.01	47 ± 1.52

X₁ code for amount of Superdisintegrant (Kyron T-314), X₂ code for amount of Superdisintegrant (CRP), X₃ code for amount of pore-forming agent (Pearlitol SD 200), X₄ code for Hardness (kg/cm²)

Statistical analysis of BoxBehnken Design

A three-factor, three-level Box-Behnken design was utilized for optimization of the Loratadine Orodispersible tablet. The dependent variables measured were disintegrating time, wetting time, Cumulative % drug release at 20 min (Q20). The composition and responses of the Box-Behnken design are shown in Table 3. The pre compression parameters evaluated are shown in Table 4. Among the different batches prepared according to Box behnken design, Disintegration time, wetting time, drug release (Q 20), friability & hardness was found in the range of 23± 2.5 to 59±2.6, 27±0.5 to 66.3 ± 3.0, 86.1±0.6 to 96.7±0.5, 0.3 to 0.7 %, and 3.4 to 4.2 Kg/cm² respectively. FB1, FB9 and FB15 showed most suitable parameters in order of FB15>FB1>FB9 with FB15 showing least disintegration time of 23 sec and wetting time of 27 sec. The percentage friability was in between 0.3 to .7 % that is very much under the limits specified in

pharmacopeia. With hardness of nearly 4 and friability less than 0.7 percent all formulation showed good mechanical strength of tablets. It was also noted that higher amount of Pearlitol contributed in achieving better friability.

The disintegration time for all formulation from FB1 to FB17 was found to be less than a minute except formulation batches FB2, FB7 and FB13. Surface plot of the effect of CRP and Kyron T314 on disintegration time is shown in Figure 1 (a,b). The disintegration time of tablet was found to decrease when amount of CRP and KT were increased. S chaturvedi et al reported the faster disintegrating effect of KT at higher level when compared to Crosscarmellose for the direct compressible fast dissolving tablet containing losartan potassium¹⁷. With the help of MLRA, Design expert software 8.0.7.1 generated equations to quantify the effect of the formulation variables on the disintegrating time, wetting time, cumulative % drug release at 20 min.

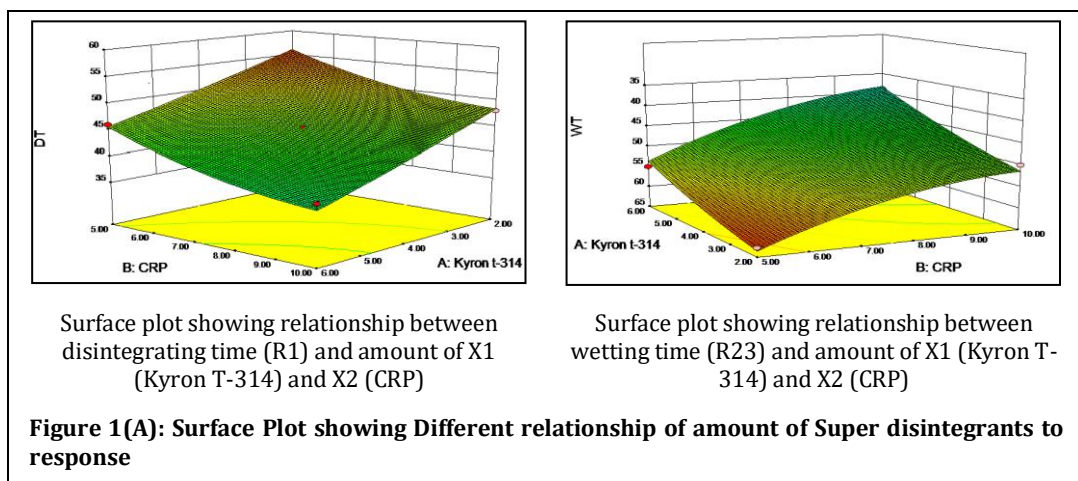
Table 3: Box-Behnken design matrix and response

Box-Behnken design							R1 (DT)	R2 (WT)	R3 (Q20)	R4 (Friability)
Batch code	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆				
FB1	-1	4.00	0	10.00	0	25.00	28± 1.1	33± 0.5	95.1±0.4	0.45± 0.04
FB2	+1	2.00	-1	5.00	0	20.00	70± 2.6	63± 1.5	88.7±0.6	0.52± 0.06
FB3	0	2.00	-1	7.50	+1	25.00	38± 1.5	43± 2.5	93.4±0.6	0.35± 0.10
FB4	0	2.00	0	10.00	0	20.00	45± 2.4	50± 2.9	93.6±0.4	0.56± 0.01
FB5	-1	6.00	+1	7.50	0	15.00	49± 2.6	52± 2.1	92.3±1.3	0.61± 0.07
FB6	0	4.00	0	7.50	0	20.00	45± 1.1	50± 3.4	93.6±0.7	0.56± 0.02
FB7	-1	4.00	0	5.00	+1	15.00	68± 1.3	66± 3.4	86.1±0.6	0.62± 0.04
FB8	0	4.00	+1	7.50	+1	20.00	45± 1.5	50± 2.6	92.5±0.3	0.56± 0.04
FB9	0	6.00	0	10.00	0	20.00	45± 2.4	50± 2.9	93.6±0.4	0.56± 0.01
FB10	0	4.00	0	7.50	0	20.00	45± 2.4	50± 2.9	93.6±0.4	0.56± 0.01
FB11	+1	4.00	0	10.00	-1	15.00	50± 2.8	53± 2.5	95.3±0.5	0.70± 0.03
FB12	0	4.00	0	7.50	0	20.00	45± 2.4	50± 2.9	93.6±0.4	0.56± 0.01
FB13	0	2.00	-1	7.50	-1	15.00	66± 2.6	63± 3.1	92.4±0.6	0.59± 0.02
FB14	+1	4.00	0	7.50	+1	20.00	45± 1.5	50± 2.5	93.6±0.3	0.56± 0.10
FB15	+1	6.00	+1	7.50	0	25.00	23±2.5	27± 0.5	96.7±0.4	0.34± 0.04
FB16	0	4.00	+1	5.00	-1	25.00	38±1.5	46± 1.1	89.8±0.6	0.31± 0.03
FB17	-1	6.00	0	5.00	-1	20.00	46±1.15	55 ± 3.0	87.8±0.4	0.49± 0.02

X₁ code for amount of Superdisintegrant (Kyron T-314), X₂ code for amount of Superdisintegrant (CRP), X₃ code for amount of pore-forming agent (Pearlitol SD 200)

Table 4: Micromeritic properties of powder blend of LRD Orodispersible tablets

Batch No	Angle of Repose (θ)	Bulk Density (g/ml)	Tapped Density (g/ml)	Compressibility Index (%)	Hausner's ratio
FB1	24.84°	0.45	0.51	9.09	1.1
FB2	28.52°	0.41	0.52	20.83	1.26
FB3	22.83°	0.41	0.52	24.30	1.31
FB4	25.60°	0.45	0.55	18.18	1.22
FB5	29.16°	0.37	0.47	22.22	1.28
FB6	26.11°	0.38	0.45	15.38	1.18
FB7	32.00°	0.37	0.47	22.22	1.28
FB8	26.11°	0.38	0.45	15.38	1.18
FB9	23.68°	0.40	0.45	12.08	1.13
FB10	26.11°	0.38	0.45	15.38	1.18
FB11	25.64°	0.35	0.43	17.85	1.21
FB12	26.11°	0.38	0.45	15.38	1.18
FB13	30.34°	0.43	0.52	24.12	1.31
FB14	26.11°	0.38	0.45	15.38	1.18
FB15	24.87°	0.41	0.47	12.50	1.14
FB16	23.19°	0.43	0.52	13.04	1.15
FB17	26.09°	0.41	0.49	16.66	1.2



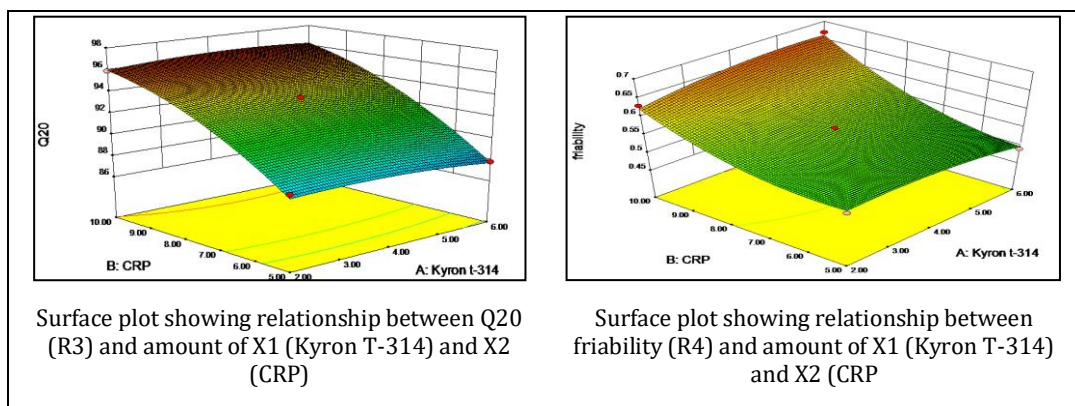


Figure 1(B): Surface Plot showing Different relationship of amount of Super disintegrants to response

The equation representing the quantitative effect of independent variables on;

Disintegration Time (R1) = 45.00 - 5.50 X₁ - 4.12 X₂ - 11.13 X₃ - 0.25 X₁ X₂ - 1.25 X₁ X₃ - 0.50 X₂ X₃ + 0.25 X₁² + 1.50 X₂² - 3.00 X₃²

Wetting Time (R2) = 50.00 - 5.75 X₁ - 6.88 X₂ - 10.63 X₃ - 0.75 X₁ X₂ - 1.25 X₁ X₃ + 0.000 X₂ X₃ - 0.75 X₁² + 2.50 X₂² - 3.00 X₃²

Q20 (R3) = + 93.60 - 0.087 X₁ + 4.03 X₂ + 0.69 X₃ + 0.22 X₁ X₂ + 0.10 X₁ X₃ - 1.08 X₂ X₃ - 0.37 X₁² - 1.15 X₂² - 0.27 X₃²

Friability (R4) = 0.56 + 2.500E-003 X₁ + 0.065 X₂ - 0.14 X₃ + 0.017 X₁ X₂ - 7.500E-003 X₁ X₃ + 0.018 X₂ X₃ - 0.014 X₁² + 0.031 X₂² - 0.074 X₃²

The polynomial equations comprise the coefficients for intercept, first-order main effects, interaction terms and higher order effects. Positive sign against the individual term indicated synergistic effect while negative sign indicated antagonistic effect of the factors.

The values of the coefficients X₁, X₂ & X₃ relate to the main effects of these variables on the corresponding response.

It was evident from the equations that factor X₁ (Kyron T-314) and their interactions term contribute negatively to R1,

R2 and R3 whereas positively to R4. X₂ (Crospovidone) and their interaction terms contribute negatively to R1, R2 whereas positively to R3 and R4. X₃ (Pearlitol SD200) and their interaction terms contributes negatively R1, R2 and R3 and positively to R4.

Considering p-value (level of significance) less than 0.05, it was found that R1 was influenced significantly by X₁, X₂, X₃, X₂² and X₃², R2 was influence significantly by X₁, X₂, X₃, X₂² and X₃², R3 by X₂, X₃, X₂X₃, X₂², X₃². Remaining terms had non- significant (p > 0.05) contribution to the response variables.

The three factors Kyron T-314, CRP and Pearlitol SD200 were selected as independent variables and Disintegration time (DT), Wetting (WT) and % drug release at 20 min (Q20) were set as response variable in Box-Behnken design. Total of 17 batches [FB1-FB17] were prepared and evaluation was carried out. From All batches FB15 showed good result i.e DT of 23 sec, WT of 27 sec and Q20 of 96.7 % and regarded as optimized formulation.

Box-Behnken design gave regression equation for response for selected variables within selected range selected for those variables. Validity of these equations is confirmed within those selected range by taking check point batches at particular value of those selected variables.

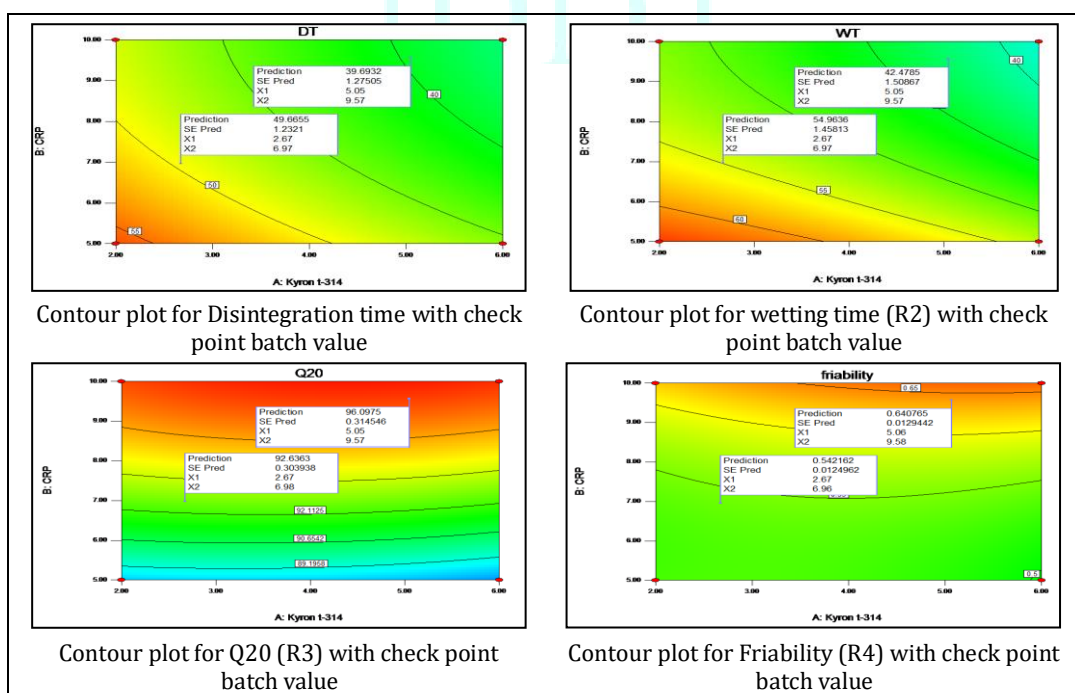


Figure 2: Contour plot for Disintegration time with check point batch value

The % relative error obtained from checkpoint batch was in the range of 3.426-1.349. It can be seen that in all cases there was a reasonable agreement of predicted values and experimental values, since low values of the relative error were found. This confirmed the role of a derived reduced polynomial equation, proved the validity of the model and ascertained the effects of Kyron T-314, CRP and Pearlitol SD200 on disintegrating time, cumulative % drug release at 20 min, wetting time and friability. The contour plots are shown in Figure 2.

Surface plot for each response

Surface plots were obtained for the measured response based on the model using Design-Expert® software. A response surface graph shows the response as a function of factor level.

Three dimensional response surface graphs for R1 and R2 were drawn for two factors only keeping the third factor

constant. Significant influences of each independent variable on dependent variables are observed from all response surface graphs. The relationship between the independent variables and the response can be further explained by using these surface plots.

In-vitro Dissolution study

The drug release was expected to be faster as the drug β -cyclodextrin complex was used in the preparation of Orodispersible tablet. All the formulation showed cumulative drug release of greater than 85% in 20 mins. Formulation batches FB1, FB11 and FB15 showed more than 95% drug release in 20 mins. The formulation batches FB16, FB 17 and FB2 showed lesser dissolution rate below 90%. It was observed that amount of disintegrating agent influences the dissolution rate and disintegrating time. Higher concentration of disintegrating agent resulted lower disintegration and wetting time. The graphical representation of in vitro drug release is shown in Figure 3.

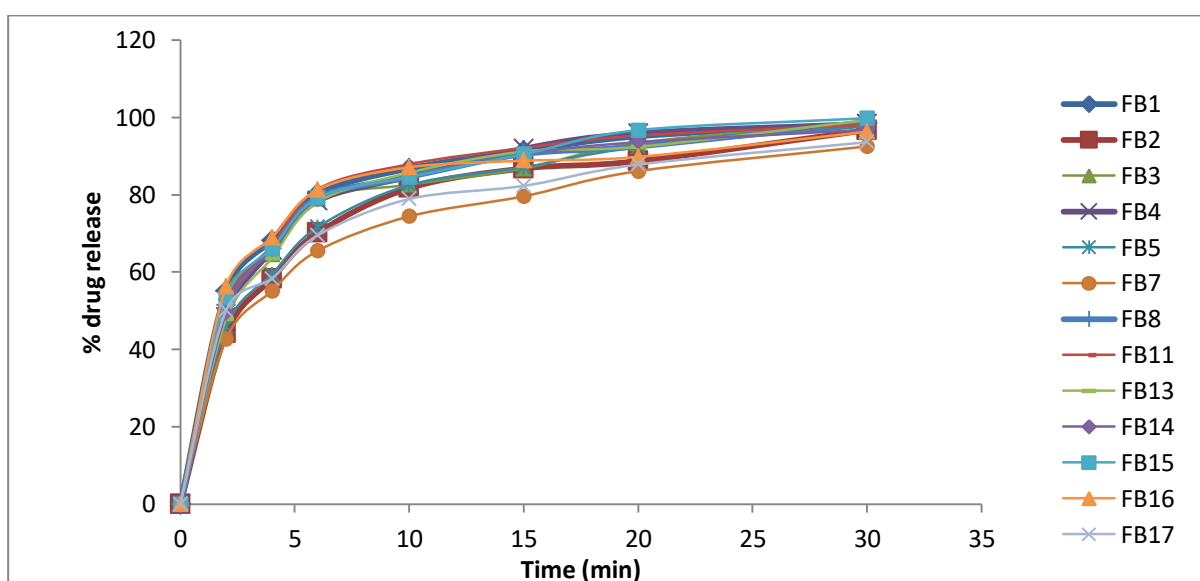


Figure 3: In-vitro drug release of batches FB1-FB17

Optimized Formulation of Loratadine Orodispersible tablet:-

The selection of best formulation depends on minimum disintegration & wetting time, maximum % drug release at 20 min (Q20). So, above criteria for optimized formulation was meeting with batch FB15 which have disintegration time of 23 sec, wetting time of 27 sec, friability of 0.34 and drug release of 94.7% at 20 min. So the batch FB15 was found to be the best fit formulation among all other batches.

The optimized Orodispersible tablet (FB15) when compared with Lorfast melt tab (cadila pharma) showed no difference in the hardness and drug content, comparative data are shown in Table 6. However, FB15 showed reduced disintegration time and wetting time. FB15 batch found to release the drug much faster than marketed product (LORFAST MELTAB). Hence it can be concluded that the formulated LRD Orodispersible tablets were superior to marketed LORFAST MELTAB to achieve fast therapeutic response in the form of orodispersible tablet.

Table 5: Experimental values and predicted value of the check point batches

Response	Batch	Predicted value	Experimental value	% Relative error
Disintegration time	C1	49.66	50.33	-1.349
	C2	39.69	38.33	3.426
Wetting time	C1	42.47	43	-1.247
	C2	54.96	54.33	1.146
Q20	C1	92.63	91.3	1.435
	C2	96.09	95.1	1.030
Friability	C1	0.542	0.543	-0.184
	C2	0.640	0.642	-0.312

Table 6: Comparative evaluation study with LORFAST MELTAB (n=3)

Evaluation	Marketed tablet (Lorfast melt tab)	Batch FB15
Hardness (kg/cm ²)	3.0 ± 0.1	3.4 ± 0.1
Friability (%)	0.64 ± 0.07	0.34 ± 0.03
Wetting time (second)	36 ± 3.9	27 ± 1.8
Disintegration time (second)	29 ± 3.3	23 ± 1.6
Drug content (%)	99.1 ± 3.4	98.6 ± 2.8
Q20 (%)	62.9 ± 2.0	94.7 ± 2.4

CONCLUSION:

Orodispersible tablet prepared using combination of two superdisintegrants, Kyron 314 and CRP, showed satisfactory tablet properties. The factorial design and box Behnken design revealed that superdisintegrant concentration has significant influence on wetting time, disintegration time, friability and drug release from Orodispersible tablet. The superdisintegrant combination and use of Mannitol resulted in optimal tablet properties. Formulations FB15 was chosen as optimal formulations that fulfilled specific requirement of ODT. Being advantageous over wet granulation, the Orodispersible tablets of Loratidine were successfully prepared by direct compression method using Loratidine- β -CD complex and super disintegrating agents. The drug β -CD complex along with faster dispersion could increase bioavailability of drug.

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