Pharmaceutical Technology Perspectives

Muhammad Taher



IIUM PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

Pharmaceutical Technology Perspectives

Editor Muhammad Taher



Published by: IIUM Press International Islamic University Malaysia

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Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Muhammad Taher

Pharmaceutical Technology Perspectives Muhammad Taher Include index Bibliography: p. 149

ISBN: 978-967-418-075-1

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM (Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by:

HUM PRINTING SDN, BHD,

No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves
Batu Caves Centre Point
68100 Batu Caves
Selangor Darul Ehsan

Table of Content

1.	Small Active Molecules with Insulin Mimetic Activity	12
	Muhammad Taher	
2.	Liver and Kidney Protective Effects of the Polyphenols, Tocopherols and	25
	Carotenoids	
	Juliana bt Md. Jaffri	
3.	Potential Surface Active Properties of Nigella sativa	37
	Siti Nurfajariah bt Said and Kausar bt Ahmad	
4.	Pufa in Fish: Extraction and Fractionation Methods	51
	Sahena Ferdosh and Md. Zaidul Islam Sarker	
5.	Polypyrrole-Peg Composite Film for Drug Delivery	64
	Khadijah bt Edueng	
6.	Co-Encapsulation of Cyclosphosphamide and Mesna into Double-Walled	77
	Microspheres	
	Farahidah bt Mohamed and Christopher van der Wallle	
7.	A Recent Updates of Polysaccharide Based Nanoparticulate Oral	97
	Preparation of Insulin with Special Emphasis on In Vivo Application	
	Uttam Kumar Mandal	
8.	Development of an Appropriate and Robust Dissolution Method for Solid	116
	Dosage Forms	
	Uttam Kumar Mandal	
9.	Use of Cyclodextrin in the Production of Biomedical Nano Particles	126
	Omar El-Hadad	
10.	. The Role of Pharmacogenetic Variation in Metoprolol CYP2D6	133
	Genotypes Polymorphism	
	Wan Mohd Azizi Wan Sulaiman, Tariq Abdul Razak, Lay Kek Teh and Rusli Isma	il
11	. Polymorphic Crystals and Their Characterisation	163
	Mohd Rushdi Abu Bakar, Zoltan Kalman Nagy and Christopher David Rielly	

CHAPTER 4

PUFA IN FISH: EXTRACTION AND FRACTIONATION METHODS

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Fish oils are an important dietary source of PUFA which is rich in EPA (eicosapentaenoic acid) and DHA (docosahexaenoic acid). There is a growing interest in rendering and refining fish oil for human consumption due to its high nutritional value. The conventional methods for extraction and purification of fish oil (PUFA) having the disadvantages including high temperature processing and employing toxic or flammable solvents. Therefore, extraction of fish oil using supercritical fluids as solvents, especially carbon dioxide (CO₂), could be a good solution of separation problems which uses low temperature and pressure. The main advantages of using this technology over the traditional fish oil purification steps, are that it decreases the number of steps needed to refine fish oils as well as reduces the use of chemicals during processing. PUFA contents in different marine fishes and general methods for their extraction and fractionation are covered in this article. Emphasis is given to the fractionations of EPA and DHA by means of supercritical fluid extractions (SFE). The advantages of SFE compared to conventional methods are also discussed.

4.1 Introduction

Fish oils are the most important natural source of long-chain PUFA; especially those are omega-3 fatty acids family, EPA and DHA. PUFA are known as essential fatty acids as they cannot be synthesized *de-novo* and must be obtained from the diet (Shahidi, 2001). The importance of fish oil PUFA in human health and disease prevention is well recognized. Many