INTRODUCTION:

As tablets are most popular solid dosage form & as oral route of administration are more preferable, ODTs gain more increasing demand in recent years. Due to quick disintegration of ODTs in buccal mucosa it has been attracted a great deal of attention. Also these ODTs have been proved to be ideal for geriatric as well as pediatic patients. Oral disintegrating tablets are also called porous tablets, fast disintegrating tablets, mouth dissolving tablets. Perindopril tert-butyl amine is an antihypertensive drug belongs to a group called Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors. Inhibition of ACE results in decreased plasma Angiotensin II, leading to decreased vasoconstriction, increased plasma rennin activity and decreased aldosterone secretion. So that fall in blood pressure & also in workload of the heart takes place. As Perindopril tert-butyl amine is a pro-drug ultimately it is hydrolyzed with the help of esterases & forms active metabolite Perindoprilat. Perindopril is rapidly absorbed, reaching peak plasma concentration about 1 hour after a single oral dose whereas Perindoprilat reaches peak plasma concentrations in 2 to 6 hours. The Perindopril gives 70% bioavailability. As food reduces the conversion of Perindopril to Perindoprilat, presence of food does not show any effect. Mucilage was obtained from natural origin & used as natural superdisintegrant. Using these ODTs were prepared by direct compression method. Development of ODTs of Perindopril Erbumine by using natural superdisintegrant Ocimum basilicum is one of the important innovations. Due to swelling mechanism of superdisintegrant that tablet should disintegrate rapidly usually within matter of seconds when placed on tongue.

MATERIAL & METHOD:

Perindopril Erbumine (Hetero drugs Pvt Ltd), Manitol(Oswal chemicals), Ocimum basilicum (nursery). Magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, Talc was procured from Maple Biotech Pvt Ltd. All the chemicals used were of Analytical grade & distilled water was used throughout the work.

Experimental

Direct Compression Method: Excipients like mannitol, talc, microcrystalline cellulose were passed through sieve. Magnesium stearate used for lubrication purpose.

Extraction of mucilage from Ocimum Basilicum:

1) Ocimum basilicum plant was procured from the local nursery and the seeds were separated from same.
2) To it we added the alkali & heated it.
3) Rinsed it with water.
4) Soaked it for 6 to 7 hours. Separated out mucilage & discarded the seed coat & cotyledon.
5) As the mucilage contains the water it was dried until it became completely free from moisture.
6) It was Grind & used as dry powder.

Preformulation Studies:

Solubility Studies Solvents like distilled water & ethanol were used for solubility determination of Perindopril Erbumine.

Identification of Pure Drug FTIR spectroscopy was used for identification of pure drug.

Melting Point Determination Determination of melting point was done by capillary method.

Determination of λmax

Preparation of Stock Solution: An accurately weighed 10 mg of Perindopril Erbumine was transferred in a 100ml volumetric flask. To the flask phosphate buffer was added in small proportion so as to dissolve Perindopril Erbumine. The volume was made up to 100ml with
phosphate buffer pH 6.8 to get a concentration of 100μg/ml

**Determination of λ max:** 20μg/ml solution of Perindopril Erbumine was prepared in diluent. The resulting solution was scanned in UV-Vis spectrophotometer from 400-200nm to determine the λmax. The λmax of Perindopril Erbumine was found to be 215 nm.

**Preparation of Calibration Curve for Perindopril Erbumine:** Aliquots (0.2-2.0ml) from standard stock solution were pipetted out in series of ten 10 ml volumetric flask and the volume was made up with phosphate buffer. The absorbance was measured in triplicate at 215 nm against blank.

**Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR):** The drug was subjected to IR spectroscopy using FT-IR (SHIMADZU 8400S) and the KBr disk method.

**Preparation of Batches of Orodispersible Tablets of Perindopril Erbumine:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>F₁ (mg)</th>
<th>F₂ (mg)</th>
<th>F₃ (mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perindopril erbumine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannitol</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>134.5</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucilage</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcrystalline cellulose</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium stearate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evaluation of precompression parameters**

**Precompression Parameters:**

1. **Angle of Repose (θ):** Angle of repose is defined as the maximum angle possible between the surface of a pile of the Powder and horizontal plane. The frictional force in a loose powder or granules can be measured by angle of repose.

   \[
   \tan \theta = \frac{h}{r}
   \]

   Where, \( \theta \) is the angle of repose
   
   \( h \) is height of pile
   
   \( r \) is radius of the base of pile

2. **Bulk Density:** Bulk density is defined as the mass of a powder divided by the bulk volume. The bulk density of a powder depends primarily on particle size distribution, particle shape, and the tendency of the particles to adhere to one another.

   \[
   LBD = \frac{Weight \ of \ the \ powder}{Volume \ of \ the \ packing} \quad (a)
   \]

   Tapped volume of packing

   \[
   TBD = \frac{Weight \ of \ the \ powder}{Tapped \ volume \ of \ packing} \quad (b)
   \]

3. **Carr’s Compressibility Index:** The compressibility index of the granules was determined by Carr’s compressibility index.

\[
Carr's \ Index \ (%) = \frac{TBD - LBD}{TBD} \times 100 \quad (c)
\]

4. **Hausners Ratio:** It is determined by comparing tapped density to the bulk density by using following equation

   \[
   Hausners \ ratio = \frac{tapped \ density}{bulk \ deksity}
   \]

**Evaluation of Tablet properties:**

**Uniformity of Weight:** The test was performed according to specifications given in the Ph. Eur., 2004 on 20 tablets. The maximum acceptable limit is ±7.5% deviation of an individual mass from average mass.

**Measurement of Tablet Friability:** Tablet friability was measured using the Roche Friabilator according to Ph. Eur, on ten tablets each. The friability was determined as the mass loss in percent according to Eq

   \[
   F = \frac{WA-WB}{WA} \times 100
   \]

   Where \( f \)—Friability, WA—Initial weight (g), WB—Final weight (g)

   Tablets of friabilities under 1% are acceptable.

**Measurement of Tablet hardness:** The crushing strength of tablets was measured by a Monsanto Hardness Tester

**Wetting Time:** A piece of tissue paper was folded twice and placed in small petri dish containing 6 ml of phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) the tablet was placed on it and the time required for complete wetting of tablet was recorded.

**Water Absorption Ratio:** A piece of tissue paper folded twice was placed in a small petri dish containing 6 ml of...
water. A tablet was put on the paper and was allowed for complete wetting. The wetted tablet was then weighed. Water absorption ratio, R, was determined using following equation

\[ R = \frac{(W_A - W_B)}{W_B} \times 100 \]

Where, WB—Weight of tablet before water absorption, WA—Weight of tablet after water absorption

**In Vitro Disintegration Time (DT) Using Petri Dish Method:** The in-vitro disintegration time of the orally disintegrating tablets was determined following the procedure described by Gohel et al (2004). 10 mL of water at 37 °C was placed in a petri dish of 10 cm diameter. The tablet was then carefully positioned in the center of the petri dish and the time required for the tablet to completely disintegrate into fine particles was noted. Measurements were carried out in replicates of three tablet (n=3) and mean were recorded.

**In Vitro Dissolution Study:** Perindopril erbumine tablet test conditions for the dissolution rate studies were used according USP specifications using USP 24, type II apparatus. The dissolution medium was 900 ml of Phosphate buffer (pH 6.8). The temperature of the dissolution medium and the rate of agitation were maintained at 37±0.5°C and 50 rpm, respectively. Aliquots of 5.0 ml of the dissolution medium were withdrawn at specific time intervals and the volume replaced by fresh dissolution medium, pre-warmed to 37±0.5°C. The drug concentration was determined spectrophotometrically at 215 nm using UV spectrophotometer (shimadzu 1800).

**RESULT & DISCUSSION:**

**Preformulation studies:**
- **Solubility studies:** Perindopril was freely soluble in distilled water & ethanol after solubility determination.
- **Melting point determination:** After performing capillary method melting point of Perindopril found in range of 154-156°C.
- **Standard calibration curve of Perindopril Erbumine:** λ\text{max} was found to be at 215 nm, so the calibration curve of perindopril Erbumine was developed at this wavelength. The calibration curve showed linearity between 2-10 μg/ml concentration ranges. The standard calibration curve of Perindopril Erbumine was determined in phosphate buffer pH 6.8 by plotting absorbance against concentration at 215 nm the R² value was found to be 0.998. The calibration curve is presented in as follows:

![Figure 1: λ\text{max} of Perindopril Erbumine](image1)

**Figure 1: λ\text{max} of Perindopril Erbumine**

\[ y = 0.0154x + 0.0249 \]

R² = 0.9982

![Figure 2: Calibration curve of Perindopril Erbumine](image2)

**Figure 2: Calibration curve of Perindopril Erbumine**

- **Identification of Pure Drug:** FT-IR spectroscopy was used to determine the functional group present in the pure drug sample. The characteristic peaks were observed at 2928cm\(^{-1}\) corresponding to N-H stretching, 1730cm\(^{-1}\), corresponding to C=O stretching, 1645cm\(^{-1}\)corresponding to C=O stretching and 1568 cm\(^{-1}\) corresponding to C=C stretching. IR SPECTRA of Perindopril as follows:

![Figure 3: IR Spectra of Perindopril Erbumine](image3)

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Evaluation of preliminary characteristics of Perindopril Erbumine:
The powder flow properties were analyzed. It was observed that all formulations showed good flow properties with Carr’s index ranging from 11.66 to 19.04 and Hauser’s ratio below 1.25 which indicated good compressibility and flowability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr no.</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Angle of repose</th>
<th>Bulk density</th>
<th>Tap density</th>
<th>Carr’s index</th>
<th>Hauser’s ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>23.86</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>13.79</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>24.51</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>18.86</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>26.69</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>15.25</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation of post compression parameters of preliminary batches of Perindopril:
The preliminary batches were evaluated for the post compression characteristics such as uniformity of weight, friability, hardness and In-Vitro Disintegration. The results of the evaluation are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batches</th>
<th>Weight variation</th>
<th>Hardness Kg/cm²</th>
<th>% friability</th>
<th>Wetting time[min]</th>
<th>Water absorption ratio</th>
<th>In-vitro disintegration time</th>
<th>% drug release (Q₅min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>Complies</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60sec</td>
<td>100.56±1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Complies</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1.075</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>40sec</td>
<td>100.57±1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>Complies</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>77sec</td>
<td>100.64±0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In vitro disintegration time:
The disintegration time was measured, using a petri plate method as described above. It was found that tablets containing 2.5%, 3.75% and 5% of natural superdisintegrant showed disintegration time that was within 3 minutes. The basic principal that governs the action of superdisintegrant *Oscimum basilicum* is its extensive swelling which was found to increase with the increasing concentration of *oscinumbasilicum* above 3.75% as the contact of water with superdisintegrant led to formation of viscous plug. Due to increased viscosity with increased concentration of *oscinumbasilicum* it was observed that further uptake may be retarded and the tablets break into large particles instead of disintegrating into smaller particles.

% drug release:
Perindopril erbumine tablet test conditions for the dissolution rate studies were used according USP specifications using USP 24, type II apparatus. The dissolution medium was 900 ml of 0.1N Phosphate buffer. The temperature of the dissolution medium and the rate of agitation were maintained at 37±0.5°C and 50 rpm, respectively. Aliquots of 5.0 ml of the dissolution medium were withdrawn at specific time intervals and the volume replaced by fresh dissolution medium, pre-warmed to 37±0.5°C. The drug concentration was determined spectrophotometrically at 215 nm using UV spectrophotometer (shimadzu 1800).

![Figure 4: In-Vitro % Drug release of F1 Batch](attachment.png)

**Figure 4: In-Vitro % Drug release of F1 Batch**

*(X-Axis: Time in min  Y-Axis: % Drug release)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batch</th>
<th>Time [min]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F₁</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F₂</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F₃</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F2 showed the wetting time of seconds which was less as compared to other batches.

**Water absorption ratio:**

It was observed due to water uptake & swelling behavior of natural superdisintegrant. It was observed that with increase in water absorption ratio the disintegration of tablets was faster as compared to the tablets with low water absorption ratio. F2 batch has good water absorption ratio.

**In vitro disintegration time:**

This was carried out as mentioned above. It was observed that F2 batch has least in vitro disintegration time with good wetting time, good water absorption ratio.

**CONCLUSION:**

The rapid disintegrating tablets have potential advantages as compared to conventional dosage forms. Because of increased patient demand, good bioavailability & rapid onset of action, these are expected to become more popular in today’s leading world. Choice of drug Perindopril was associated with its ACE property. Ocimum basilicum plant was procured from the local nursery and the seeds were separated from same. Isolated Ocimum basilicum seeds mucilage was characterized on the basis of its organoleptic properties; micromeritic Properties (Angle of Repose, Bulk Density, Tapped Density, Compressibility Index, Hausser’s Ratio). Along with melting point and solubility determination was also performed. In the present investigational study, it was concluded that mucilage obtained from natural superdisintegrant *Ocimum basilicum* showed better disintegrating property. So it was concluded that better results were obtained with F2 batch. Thus it can be concluded that *Ocimum basilicum* may be explored as high functionality excipient for future applications.

**REFERENCES:**