

Review on Novel Drug Delivery System and Antihypertensive Tablets

Shivam Pandey, Dr. Hariom Sharma, Jaya Singh

Innivative College of Pharmacy, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

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The excipients will embody diluents, binders or granulating agents, glidants Associate in Nursing lubricants to confirm economical pillting; disintegrants to push pill break-up within the channel sweeteners or flavours to boost style and pigments to form the tablets visually engaging or aid in visual identification of an unknown tablet. A chemical compound coating is commonly applied to form the pill power tool and easier to swallow to manage the discharge rate of the active ingredient to form it additional immune to the surroundings or to boost the tablet's look.^[1,2,3,4]

The compressed pill is that the most well-liked dose kind in use nowadays. regarding common fraction of all prescriptions ar distributed as solid dose forms, and half these ar compressed tablets. A pill may be developed to deliver associate degree correct dose to a particular site; it's typically taken orally, however may be administered sublingually, buccally, rectally or intravaginally. ^[1,2,3,4,5]

The pill is simply one in all the numerous forms that associate oral drug will take like syrups, suspensions, and emulsions. healthful tablets were originally created within the form of a disk of no matter colours their elements determined however area unit currently created in several shapes and colours to assist distinguish completely different medicines.^[2,3,6]

ABSTRACT

Novel drug delivery system offers excellent opportunity to the inventors for developing new technologies for drug administration, dispersible tablets are come under this category as it offers various advantages over conventional tablets. Dispersible tablets offer rapid disintegration in the mouth while came in contact with saliva. It is good find and rapid solution for the problem of dysphasia among geriatrics, as they feel some problem in swallowing a tablet. This article discuss about dispersible tablets, dysphasia, advantages and disadvantages of dispersible tablets. It also discuss about hypertension and antihypertensive tablets.

Keywords: Dispersible Tablets, Dysphasia, Hypertension

INTRODUCTION

Tablet is outlined as a compressed solid dose type containing medicaments with or while not excipients. per the Indian assemblage Pharmaceutical pill square measure solid, flat or lenticular dishes, unit dose type, ready by pressing a medication or a mix of medicine, with or while not diluents.^[1,2,3]

A pill could be a pharmaceutical oral dose type. Tablets outlined because the solid unit dose type of drug or medicaments with appropriate excipients and ready either by molding or by compression. It includes a mix of active substances and excipients, typically in powder type, ironed or compacted from a powder into a solid dose.

Tablets area unit usually sealed with image, letter, and number, that modify them to be known. Sizes of tablets to be enveloped vary from some millimeters to a few cm.

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They are supposed for oral administration. Some tablets area unit enclosed whole or when being chewed, some area unit dissolved or dispersion in water before administration and a few area unit maintained in mouth wherever the active ingredient is liberated. Preparation supposed for administration by different routes, example within the variety of implants and passerines can also be conferred within the variety of tablets however as a result of they'll needed special formulations, ways of manufacture or from of presentation applicable to the actual use they'll not fits all the wants of this treatise.^[5]

Tables are obtained by compression of uniform volumes of powders or granules by applying air mass and victimization punches and dies. The particles to be compressed accommodates one or additional medicaments, with or while

not auxiliary substance like diluents, binders, and disintegration agents, lubricant, glide ants and substances capable of modifying the behavior the medicaments within the organic process tracts. Such substances should be innocuous and therapeutically inert within the quantities gift.^[3,5,6]

Because of their composition, technique of manufacture or meant use, tablets gift form of characteristics and consequently there area unit many classes of tablets.

Use less otherwise expressed within the individual treatise, tablets area unit uncoated. wherever coating is allowable the treatise directs coating the statement reads "The tablets area unit coated Unless otherwise directed, tablets could also be coated in one in all alternative ways.

GENERAL CHARACTERSTICS:

Tablets square measure sometimes solid, right circulars cylinders, the tip surfaces of that square measure flat or lentiform and therefore the edges of which can be beveled, they'll exist in others shapes like triangular, rectangular, etc also. they'll have lines or break-marks and will bear a logo or different markings. they're sufficiently exhausting to face up to handling while not crumbling or breaking.

Different types of Tablets

A. Tablets ingested orally:

1. Compressed tablet, example. Paracetamol tablets
2. Multiple compressed tablet
3. Repeat action tablets
4. Delayed release tablets, example Enteric coated Bisacodyl tablet
5. Sugar coated tablet, example Multivitamin tablet
6. Film coated tablet, example Metronidazole tablet
7. Chewable tablet, example. Antacid tablet

B. Tablets used in oral cavity:

1. Buccal tablet, example. Vitamin-c tablet
2. Sublingual tablet example. Vicks Menthol tablet
3. Troches or lozenges
4. Dental cone

C. Tablets used to prepare solution:

1. Tablets used to prepare solution:
2. Dispensing tablet example. Enzyme tablet
3. Hypodermic tablet
4. Tablet triturates example. Enzyme tablet

D. Tablets administered by other route:

Implantation tablet
Vaginal tablet

Advantages

- They're unit dose type and supply the best capabilities of all oral dose type for the best dose exactness and therefore the least content variability.
- Value is lowest of all oral dose type.
- Lighter and compact.
- Easiest and least expensive to package and strip.
- Easy to swallowing with least tendency for hang-up.
- Sustained unleash product is feasible by enteric coating.
- Objectionable odour and bitter style may be disguised by coating technique.
- Suitable for giant quantity production.

- Greatest chemical and microbic stability over all oral dose type.
- Product identification is simple associate degree speedy requiring no extra steps once using an raised and/or monogrammed punch face.

Disadvantages

- Difficult to swallow in case of children and unconscious patients.
- Some drugs resist compression into dense compacts, owing to amorphous nature, low density character
- Drugs with poor wetting, slow dissolution properties, optimum absorption high in GIT may be difficult to formulate or manufacture as tablet that will still provide adequate or full drug bioavailability
- Bitter testing drugs with an objectionable odor or drugs that are sensitive to oxygen may require encapsulation or coating. In such cases, capsule may offer the best and lowest cost.

General properties

- A tablet should have elegant product identity while free of defects like chips, cracks, discoloration, and contamination.
- Should have sufficient strength to withstand mechanical shock during its production packaging, shipping and dispensing.
- Should have the chemical and physical stability to maintain its physical attributes over time.
- The tablet must be able to release the medicinal agents in a predictable and reproducible manner.
- Must have a chemical stability over time so as not to follow alteration of the medicinal agents.

TABLET INGREDIENTS

In addition to active ingredients, tablet contains a number of inert materials known as additives or excipients. Different excipients are.

1. Diluent
2. Binder and adhesive
3. Disintegrants
4. Lubricants and glidants
5. Colouring agents
6. Flavoring agents
7. Sweetening agents

Evaluation of Tablet

Evaluation parameter

1. Size and shape
2. Hardness and friability
3. Disintegration
4. Dissolution

1. Size and shape -

- It can be dimensionally described and controlled.
- The thickness of the tablet's only variables.
- Tablet thickness can be measured by micrometer or by other device.
- Tablet thickness should be controlled with in 5% variation of standard valve.

2. Hardness -

- It is defined the force required to break a tablet in a diametric compression test.
- Hardness is an unofficial test.
- Hardness measured by

1. Pfizer
2. Monsanto tester
3. Scheuniger
4. Strong cob tester



3. Friability -

- Friability of a tablet can be determined by Roche friabilator.
- This consists of a plastic chamber that rotates at 25 rpm and drops the tablet through a distance of 6 inches in the friabilator, which then operates for 100 revolutions.



4. Disintegration Test

It is the test used to check the disintegration ability of the tablets. In this test, six tablets were taken and placed in the tubes of disintegration test apparatus (Apparatus was filled with dispersion medium i.e. pH 6.8 Phosphate Buffer at a temperature of $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$), operate the disintegration test apparatus until no residue of the tablet remains onscreen.

5. Dissolution Test

This check is meant to envision compliance with the dissolution demand for solid quantity forms that unit of measurement administered orally. It's a vital take a look at because the drug-release profile will be obtained by playing this take a look at. Each the USP dissolution take a look at equipment will be used. Dissolution of orodispersible tablets is incredibly quick. Therefore, USP type-2 equipment at 50-100 revolutions per minute is employed for dissolution study. USP sort I basket equipment have a limitation, that the some pill residue continue the spindles whereas no such downside happens in USP type-2 equipment. therefore type-2 equipment is a lot of most popular because of reproducible-dissolution profile.

Introduction to Hypertension^[8]

Hypertension, additionally called high force per unit area, may be a semipermanent medical condition within which the force per unit area within the arteries is persistently elevated. High force per unit area is classed as either primary high force per unit area or secondary high force per unit area. concerning 90-95% of cases area unit primary, outlined as high force per unit area thanks to nonspecific life-style and genetic factors. life-style factors that increase the danger embrace excess salt within the diet, excess weight, smoking, and alcohol use. The remaining 5-10% of cases area unit classified as secondary high force per unit area, outlined as high force per unit area thanks to AN recognizable cause, like chronic nephropathy, narrowing of the excretory organ arteries, AN endocrine disorder, or the utilization of contraception pills.

Blood pressure is expressed by 2 measurements, the heartbeat and pulsation pressures, that square measure the utmost and minimum.

For most adults, traditional pressure at rest is inside the vary of 100-130 millimeters mercury. For most adults high pressure is gift if the resting pressure is persistently at or on top of 130/80 or 140/90 mmHg. totally different numbers apply to kids. ambulant pressure observation over a 24-hour amount seems additional correct than office-based pressure mensuration.

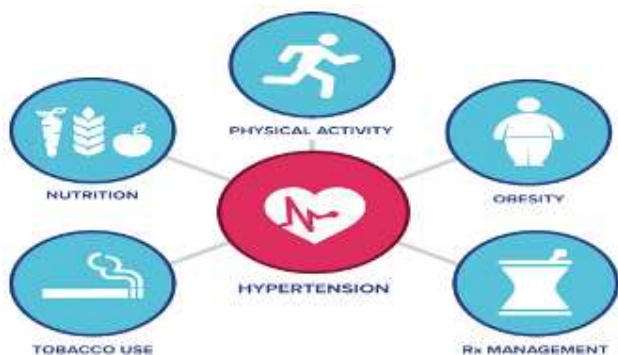
SIGN OF SYMPTOMS

- Severe headache.
- Fatigue or confusion.
- Vision problems.
- Chest pain.
- Difficulty breathing.
- Irregular heartbeat.
- Blood in the urine.
- Pounding in your chest, neck, or ears.

Risk factors

A number of risk factors increase the probabilities of getting cardiovascular disease.

- Age: cardiovascular disease is additional common in individuals aged over sixty years. With age, force per unit area will increase steady because the arteries become stiffer and narrower thanks to plaque build-up.
- Ethnicity: Some ethnic teams are additional vulnerable to cardiovascular disease.
- Size and weight: Being overweight or weighty could be a key risk issue.
- Alcohol and tobacco use: intense giant amounts of alcohol frequently will increase an individual's force per unit area, as will smoking tobacco.
- Sex: The period risk is that the same for males and females, however men are additional vulnerable to cardiovascular disease at a younger age. The prevalence tends to be higher in older ladies.
- Existing health conditions: upset, diabetes, chronic nephrosis, and high steroid alcohol levels will cause cardiovascular disease, particularly as individuals age.
- physical inactivity a salt-rich diet related to processed and fatty foods slow metallic element within the diet
- alcohol and tobacco use
- certain diseases and medications



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