

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

MICROENCAPSULATION OF ENALAPRIL USING DIFFERENT POLYMERS BY IONOTROPIC GELATION TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT:

Microsphere of Enalapril malate were formulated by ionotropic gelation technique using like sodium alginate, HPMC, carbopol 940, Guar gum, Xanthum gum in different ratios. Prepared micropeletes were evaluated for flow behavior, drug entrapment efficiency, in-vitro dissolution and stability studies, including scanning electron microscopy and optical microscopy. Of the ten formulations prepared and evaluated formulations F3 containing HPMC 100 and carbopol found to show satisfactory results. The release of the drug from the micropeletes was found to be following Non-Fickian diffusion, Drug diffusion coefficient and correlation coefficient were also assessed by using various mathematical models. From the study it was concluded that prolonged release Enalapril malate micropeletes can be achieved with success using ionotropic gelation technique.

KEYWORDS:- Captopril, ACE inhibitor, anti-hypertensive, HPMC

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INTRODUCTION:

Enalapril is a ACE inhibitor used in the treatment of hypertension, high blood pressure, diabetic kidney disease, and heart failure.^[1] For heart failure it is generally used with a diuretic such as furosemide. It is given by mouth or injection into a vein. Onset of effects are typically within an hour when taken by mouth and last for up to day.^[2] It is usually administered as conventional tablets containing 10-40mg, per day. In the proposed method of ion tropic gelation technique, strong spherical bed with narrow particle size distribution and low friability could be prepared with high yield and drug content approaching 98 percent.

METHOD:

PREPARATION OF MICROPELLETS: Batches of microspheres were prepared by ionotropic gelation

method which involved reaction between sodium alginate and polycationic ions like calcium to produce a hydrogel network of calcium alginate. Sodium alginate and the mucoadhesive polymer were dispersed in purified water (50 ml) to form a homogeneous polymer mixture. The API, Enalapril were added to the polymer premix and mixed thoroughly with a stirrer to form a viscous dispersion. The resulting dispersion was then added through a 22G needle into calcium chloride (2% w/v) aqueous solution. The addition was done with continuous stirring at 200rpm. The added droplets were retained in the calcium chloride solution for 30 minutes to complete the curing reaction and to produce rigid spherical microspheres. The microspheres were collected by decantation, and the product thus separated was washed repeatedly with purified water to remove excess calcium impurity deposited on the surface of microspheres and then air-dried

Table No1: Prepared Formulation of Microspheres and their physical properties

Formulation code	Sodium alginate %w/v	Calcium chloride %w/v	Guargum %w/v	Xanthan gum %w/v	HPMC K100 %w/v	Carbopol %w/v	Drug entrapment efficiency	% yield
F1	1%	2%	-	-	-	1	70.1	93.8
F2	1%	2%	-	-	1	1	83.4	87.6
F3	1%	2%	-	-	1.5	1	91.8	94.8
F4	1%	2%	-	-	2	1	90.4	95.0
F5	1%	2%	-	1%	-	0.5	71.7	90.1
F6	1%	2%	1%	-	-	0.5	64.3	95.1
F7	1%	2%	-	-	-	1.5	73.6	96.9
F8	1%	2%	-	-	0.75	1.5	91.8	95.1
F9	1%	2%	-	-	1	1.5	90.6	94.2
F10	1%	2%	-	-	2	1.5	88.2	90.6

DRUG ENTRAPMENT EFFICIENCY : Accurately weighed 100 micropeletes were suspended in 100 ml of simulated intestinal fluid of pH 7.2±0.1 and kept for 24 hrs. Next day it was

stirred for 5 min, and subjected for filtration. After suitable dilution, Enalapril malate content in the filtrate was analyzed spectrophotometrically at 212nm using Shimadzu 1201 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

Table No 2: Drug entrapment efficiency

S.No.	Formulation code	% yield	%Drug entrapment efficiency	% Muco adhesion
1	F1	93.8	70.1	68.6
2	F2	87.6	83.4	88.1
3	F3	94.8	91.8	90.6
4	F4	95.0	90.4	92.4
5	F5	90.1	71.7	80.5
6	F6	95.1	64.3	74.8
7	F7	96.9	73.6	83.5
8	F8	95.1	91.8	90.2
9	F9	94.2	90.6	93.6
10	F10	90.6	88.2	96.4

FLOW PROPERTY: Angle of repose method was employed to assess the flowability. Micropellets were allowed to fall freely through a funnel fixed at 1 cm above the horizontal flat surface until the apex of conical pile just touched the tip of the funnel. The angle of repose was determined by the formula, $q = \tan^{-1} (H/R)$; H=cone height of micropellets; R=radius of the circular base formed by the micropellets on the ground.

IN-VITRO RELEASE STUDIES: Dissolution studies were carried out in triplicate for all the formulations, employing USP XXIII apparatus (basket method) at 50 rpm and 37 ± 0.50 C using acid buffer (pH 1.2) and phosphate buffer (pH 7.2) as the dissolution medium. An aliquot of the sample was periodically withdrawn at suitable time intervals and the volume replaced with fresh dissolution medium. The samples were analyzed spectrophotometrically at 212 nm.

Figure 1: In vitro drug release profile of Enalapril microsphere (F1-F5)

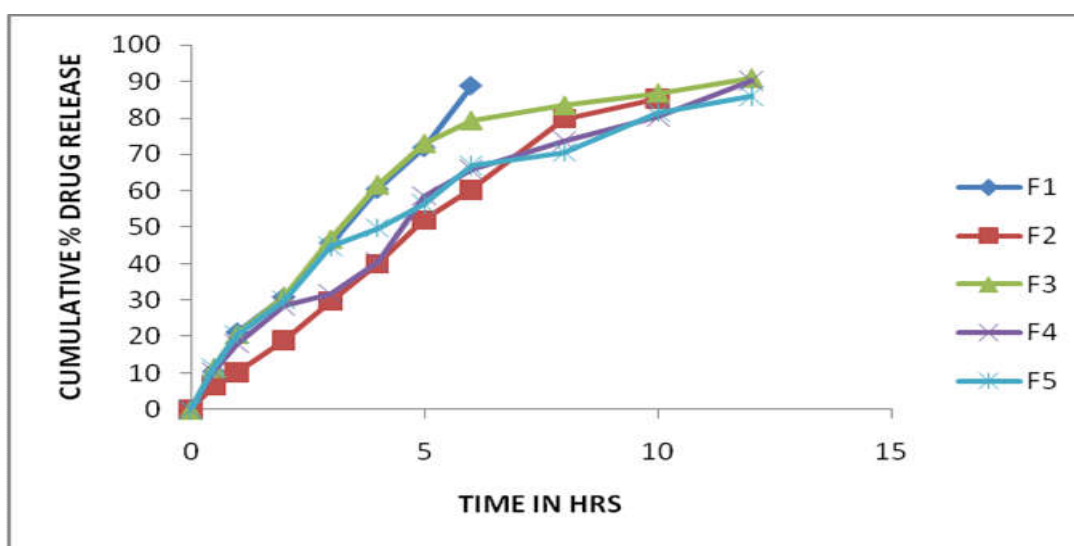
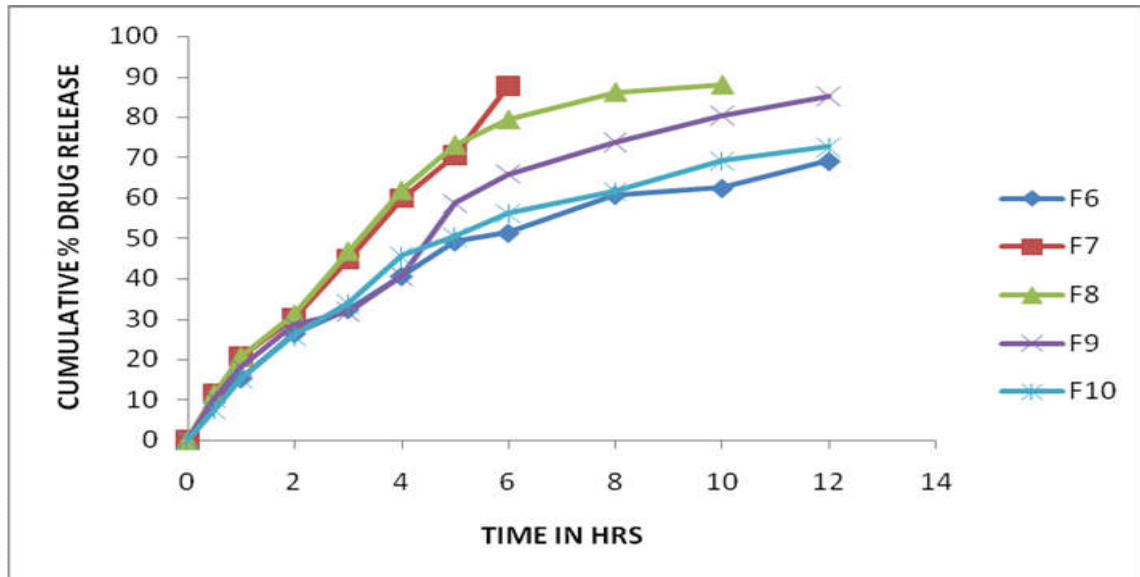
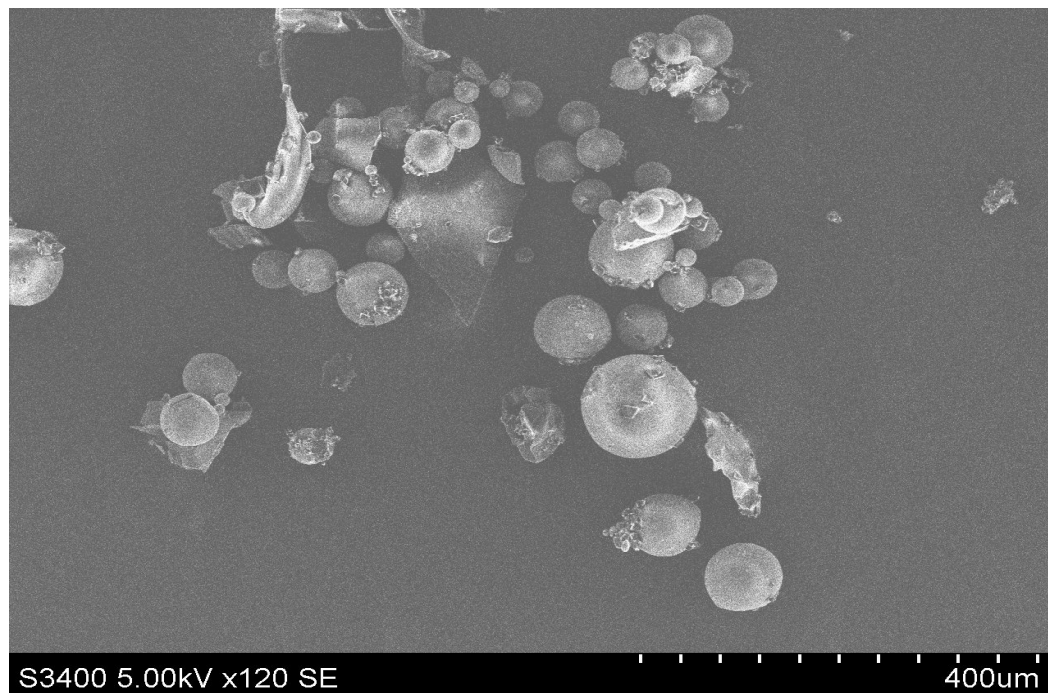


Figure 2: In vitro drug release profile of Enalapril microsphere (F6-F10)**SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (SEM)**

ANALYSIS: The micropellets were observed under SEM at 2-15 kV by mounting sample on the aluminum stubs having double adhesive tape and

subsequent evaporation of gold palladium alloy in the sputter unit. The microphotographs of suitable magnifications were obtained for surface photography.

FIGURE 3: SEM of Enalapril (formulation F3)

PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS: Samples of micropellets were analyzed for particle size by optical microscopy. The Olympus Model (SZX-12) having resolution of 30X was used for this purpose. The instrument was calibrated where in 1 unit of eye piece micrometer was equal to 1/30

mm (33.33 μ m). All the three dimensions (l x b x h) of the micropellets were measured. The mean particle size and size distribution of the mucoadhesive microspheres of enalapril with different drug/polymer ratio were studied and found to be in the range of 642 μ m -740 μ m.

Table No 3: Average Particle Size analysis for formulation F1-F10

Formulation code	Average particle size(μ m)
F1	642
F2	617
F3	611
F4	717
F5	642
F6	792
F7	834
F8	664
F9	702
F10	740

ACCELERATED STABILITY STUDIES: Stability studies were performed according to WHO guideline. The formulations were stored in oven

at 25 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$ C and 40 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$ C for a period of six weeks. The samples were analyzed for drug content every week by spectrophotometer at 212 nm.

Table No 4: Accelerated stability studies

Time	Assay.		Cumulative % drug release at 12 hrs	
	25 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$ c and 65 \pm 5%RH	40 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$ c and 75 \pm 5%RH	25 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$ c and 65 \pm 5%RH	40 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$ c and 75 \pm 5%RH
First day	100	97	90.3	90.5
30 days	101.88	99.18	89.8	89.1
60 days	100.85	98.75	88.84	88.63
90 days	99.30	100.50	88.76	88.22

KINETICS OF DRUG RELEASE: In order to understand the mechanism and kinetics of drug release, the results of the in-vitro dissolution study of the micropellets was fitted with various kinetic equations like zero order (% release Vs time,t), first

order (log % remained Vs t) and Korsmeyer and peppas (mt/m \sqrt{t} Vs tn). 'r' values were calculated for the linear curves obtained by regression analysis of the above plot

Table No-5: Release Kinetics Studies Of The Prepared Formulations

Formulation	Zero order	First order	Higuchi	Korsmeyer Peppas equation	
				(r ²)	n
F1	0.970	0.800	0.966	0.948	0.263
F2	0.860	0.845	0.958	0.975	0.198
F3	0.990	0.801	0.995	0.0.980	0.217
F4	0.985	0.969	0.978	0.973	0.267
F5	0.982	0.858	0.991	0.960	0.286
F6	0.841	0.709	0.770	0.787	0.249
F7	0.879	0.858	0.939	0.963	0.205
F8	0.988	0.873	0.961	0.971	0.299
F9	0.850	0.878	0.779	0.921	0.290
F10	0.900	0.800	0.854	0.943	0.210

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: The micropellets were prepared by the ionotropic gelation of sodium alginate and calcium chloride. Chemical reaction between sodium alginate and calcium chloride to form calcium alginate was utilized for micropellets of Enalapril core material. From the preliminary studies it is observed that with the increase in stirring speed of the calcium chloride (Counter ion solution), the pellet size is decreased. Also it was found that with the increase in harvesting time, the pellets formed in calcium chloride solution in turn decrease the drug entrapment efficiency. The drug entrapment efficiency of all the formulations were in the range between 70.1% to 91.8% as shown in Table-2. Drug entrapment efficiency of micropellets increases with increase in percentage of sodium alginate, hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose, carbopol. But the amount of calcium chloride has no significant effect on the drug entrapment efficiency Enalapril hydrochloride release from the micropellets was studied in acid buffer (pH 1.2) and phosphate buffer (pH 7.2) for a period of 8 hrs. The release pattern of micropellets was slow and spread over extended periods of time. The values of co-efficient of correlation (r) were calculated and were found to be linear for first order release as compared to zero order. Cumulative % drug released was subjected to curve fitting data using PRISM software. The data was best fitted to Korsmeyer and

Peppas's model and good regression co-efficient was observed (Table 5). The values of diffusion coefficient ranged between n=0.4286 to 0.8165. This indicates that the release of the drug occurs by diffusion following non-fickian transport mechanism. The entrapment efficiency and cumulative percent drug released studies indicated, among the nine formulations F3, F4 and F8a good pattern of release and were represent among of three used polymers selected for the further studies Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) of formulation F3 indicated that the micropellets gave rough and sandy appearance (fig-2). The mean particle size for F3, F4 and F8 was found to be 0.611mm, 0.717 mm and 0.664mm respectively. Stability studies conducted at 25±2 C and 40±2 C showed that polymers used were compatible with the drug and the formulations were stable.

CONCLUSION: In the present work, microspheres of Enalapril using Sodium alginate along with Carbopol 934, HPMC as copolymers were formulated to deliver Enalapril via oral route. Details regarding the preparation and evaluation of the formulations have been discussed in the previous chapter. From the study following conclusions could be drawn:- The results of this investigation indicate that ionic cross linking technique Ionotropic gelation

method can be successfully employed to fabricate Enalapril microspheres. The technique provides characteristic advantage over conventional microsphere method, which involves an "all-aqueous" system, avoids residual solvents in microspheres. Other methods utilize larger volume of organic solvents, which are costly and hazardous because of the possible explosion, air pollution, toxicity and difficult to remove traces of organic solvent completely. FT-IR spectra of the physical mixture revealed that the drug is compatible with the polymers and copolymers used. Micromeritic studies revealed that the mean particle size of the prepared

optimized microspheres was in the size range of 611µm and are suitable for microspheres for oral administration. Increase in the polymer concentration lead to increase in % Drug entrapment efficiency, Particle size, % swelling. The invitro drug release decreased with increase in the polymer and copolymer concentration. Analysis of drug release mechanism showed that the drug release from the formulations followed first order kinetics with Higuchi's model of drug release. Based on the results of evaluation tests formulation coded F3 was concluded as best formulation.

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