Comparative In Vitro Dissolution Study Of Aceclofenac

Oral Drug Absorption
In Vitro-In Vivo Correlations
Amorphous Solid Dispersions
Handbook of Bioequivalence Testing
INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA 2018 (ADDENDUM 2021).
Handbook of Preformulation
In Vitro Drug Release Testing of Special Dosage Forms
Poorly Soluble Drugs
Essentials Of Biopharmaceutics And Pharmacokinetics
FDA Bioequivalence Standards
Dosage Form Design Considerations
Ophthalmic Preparations—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition
Characterization of Pharmaceutical Nano- and Microsystems
New Drug Approval Process
Generic Drug Product Development
Early Drug Development
Pharmaceutical Dissolution Testing, Bioavailability, and Bioequivalence
Basic Pharmacokinetics
Developing Solid Oral Dosage Forms
In Vitro Drug Release Testing of Special Dosage Forms
Handbook of Bioequivalence Testing
Nonclinical Statistics for Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology Industries
Dissolution Technology
Applied Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics, Sixth Edition
Handbook of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Formulations, Third Edition
Pharmaceutical Process Scale-Up

Analytics of dissolution testing of products containing nanosized drugs with a view to predicting plasma profiles
Generic Drug Product Development
Improvements to biorelevant dissolution testing: lyophilized media, buffer alternatives and miniaturized apparatus
Pharmaceutical Product Development
Handbook of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Formulations
Topical Drug Bioavailability, Bioequivalence, and Penetration
Bioequivalence Requirements in Various Global Jurisdictions
In Vitro Drug Release Testing of Special Dosage Forms
Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics
Pharmaceutical Formulation
Applied Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics, Seventh Edition
Testing Statistical Hypotheses of Equivalence and Noninferiority
Ocular Transporters and Receptors
Pharmaceutical Dissolution Testing

PORTER HUGHES

Oral Drug Absorption Springer
Oral Drug Absorption, Second Edition thoroughly examines the special equipment and methods used to test whether drugs are released adequately when administered orally. The contributors discuss methods for accurately establishing and validating in vitro/in vivo correlations for both MR and IR formulations, as well as alternative approaches for MR an

In Vitro-In Vivo Correlations Academic Press
This authoritative volume explores advances in the techniques used to measure percutaneous penetration of drugs and chemicals to assess bioavailability and bioequivalence and discusses how they have been used in clinical and scientific investigations. Seven comprehensive sections examine topics including in vitro drug release, topical drugs products, clinical studies, and guidelines and workshop reports, among others. The book also describes how targeted transdermal drug delivery and more sophisticated mathematical modelling can aid in understanding the bioavailability of transdermal drugs. The first edition of this book was an important reference guide for researchers working to define the effectiveness and safety of drugs and chemicals that penetrated the skin. This second edition contains cutting-edge advances in the field and is a key resource to those seeking to define the bioavailability and bioequivalence of

percutaneously active compounds to improve scientific and clinical investigation and regulation.

Amorphous Solid Dispersions Springer
Preformulation studies are the physical, chemical, and biological studies needed to characterize a drug substance for enabling the proper design of a drug product, whereas the effectiveness of a drug product is determined during the formulation studies phase. Though the two disciplines overlap in practice, each is a significantly distinct phase of new drug development. Entirely focused on preformulation principles, this fully revised and updated Handbook of Preformulation: Chemical, Biological, and Botanical Drugs, Second Edition provides detailed descriptions of preformulation methodologies, gives a state-of-the-art description of each technique, and lists the currently available tools useful in providing a comprehensive characterization of a new drug entity. Features: Addresses the preformulation studies of three different types of new active entities - chemical, biological, and botanical, which is the latest established class of active ingredient classified by the FDA Illustrates the activities comprised in preformulation studies and establishes a method of tasking for drug development projects Includes extensive flow charts for characterization decision making Gives extensive theoretical treatment of principles important for testing dissolution, solubility, stability, and solid state characterization Includes over 50% new material

Handbook of Bioequivalence Testing John Wiley & Sons
Dosage Form Design Parameters, Volume I, examines the history and current state of the field within the pharmaceutical sciences, presenting key developments. Content includes drug development issues, the scale up of formulations, regulatory issues, intellectual property, solid state properties and polymorphism. Written by experts in the field, this volume in the Advances in Pharmaceutical Product Development and Research series deepens our understanding of dosage form design parameters. Chapters delve into a particular aspect of this fundamental field, covering principles, methodologies and the technologies employed by pharmaceutical scientists. In addition, the book contains a comprehensive examination suitable for researchers and advanced students working in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, biotechnology and related industries. Examines the history and recent developments in drug dosage forms for pharmaceutical sciences Focuses on physicochemical aspects, prefomulation solid state properties and polymorphism Contains extensive references for further discovery and learning that are appropriate for advanced undergraduates, graduate students and those interested in drug dosage design

INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA 2018 (ADDENDUM 2021). Springer
Focusing on scientific and practical aspects of process scale-up, this resource details the theory and practice of transferring pharmaceutical processes from laboratory scale to the pilot plant and production scale. It covers parenteral and nonparenterel liquids and semi-solids, products derived from biotechnology, dry blending and powder handling,

Handbook of Preformulation CRC Press
Ophthalmic Preparations—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition is

a ScholarlyBrief™ that delivers timely, authoritative, comprehensive, and specialized information about Ophthalmic Preparations in a concise format. The editors have built Ophthalmic Preparations—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Ophthalmic Preparations in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Ophthalmic Preparations—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.
In Vitro Drug Release Testing of Special Dosage Forms CRC Press
Ocular transporters and receptors contains detailed descriptions of major transporters and receptors expressed in the eye, with special emphasis on their role in drug delivery. The complex anatomy and the existence of multiple barriers in the eye pose a considerable challenge to successful drug delivery to the eye. Hence ocular transporters and receptors are important targets for drug delivery. A significant advancement has been made in the field of ocular transport research and their role in drug delivery. In this book the cutting edge research being carried out in this field is compiled and summarized. The book focuses on key areas, including the anatomy and physiology of the eye, biology of ocular transporters and receptors, techniques in characterization of transporters and receptors, transporters and receptors in the anterior and posterior segment in the eye, the role of ocular transporters and receptors in drug delivery, and transporter-metabolism interplay in the eye. Highly focused on ocular transporters Most up-to-date research compilation Detailed description of role of transporters and receptors in ocular drug discovery and delivery
Poorly Soluble Drugs CRC Press
The oral bioavailability of a drug substance is strongly related to its aqueous solubility. Only complete dissolution during the GI-passage can maintain an optimal bioavailability. Poor aqueous drug solubility results, according to the Nernst-Brunner equation into a slow dissolution rate, sometimes too slow for complete dissolution in the GI tract. The dissolution rate increases with decreasing particle size and therefore increasing surface area of the drug particles. In consequence,, micronization of the drug is applied to increase oral bioavailability, but often meets with modest success. Recently developed techniques were applied to decrease the particle size into the nanometer range. For some substances, pharmacokinetic parameters could be influenced decisively, e.g. the obviation of a food effect for the drugs aprepitant and fenofibrate. The assessment of a dosage form is investigated by dissolution testing. For a reasonable assessment of such tests, a separation of solid and liquids has to be ensured within an appropriate time frame. For particle sizes of about 150 nm it appears questionable whether such

separation can be succeeded by classical techniques, e.g. the use of syringe filters with a pore size of 0.45 µm. The aims of this thesis were to investigate the suitability of various analytical techniques in analysis of dissolution tests containing nanosized drug substance. Furthermore, a suitable analytical tool is applied to establish an in vitro – in vivo correlation of the nanosized drug fenofibrate. At first, several techniques were investigated in theory to assess their ability to ensure a rapid and complete separation of solids and liquids. The classical dialysis, turbidity measurement and UV-measurement via fiber optics were excluded from further investigation due to various reasons, e.g. the speed of separation for dyialisis. The asymmetrical flow field-flow fractionation appeared to be a promising tool, but lack of equipment precluded further investigation. The ultrasonic resonance technology (ResoScan), the microdialysis and the use of centrifugal filter devices have shown to be inappropriate for the analytics of nanosized drugs in dissolution test. The use of syringe filters with various pore sizes and the ionselective electrode (ISE) was promising, so these techniques were examined more intensively. The syringe filters with various filter pore sizes were investigated for their ability to hold back colloidal drug. Fenofibrate was chosen as model drug, since this is commercially available both as micronized and nanosized formulation (Lipidil TerR and Lipidil 145 ONER), enabling direct comparison. The experiments with micronized fenofibrate which contains little or no colloidal fenofibrate yielded similar dissolution profiles, irrespective of filter pore size; f2 was always greater than 65, indicating less than 5% difference between the dissolution profiles in any medium. Using a pore size of 0.1 µm or less, the maximum concentration of drug achieved in solution from the nanosized formulation was commensurate with the saturation solubility of fenofibrate in all tested media. Filtration with a pore size of 0.2 µm or 0.45 µm generated concentrations exceeding the saturation solubility. These results, in combination with higher standard deviations of the analytical results, indicate that the apparent “supersaturation” is caused by colloidal fenofibrate, which is too fine to be held back by these filters. The f2-value of less than 50 when comparing the profiles obtained from 0.1 µm and 0.2 µm filter pore size indicates that the choice of filter pore size is crucial to the interpretation of the dissolution profiles. To separate nanosized drug from molecularly dissolved fenofibrate in Lipidil 145 ONER, a filter pore size of 0.1 µm or less appears to be appropriate. It was observed that the experimental increase of dissolution rate is not congruent with common hypothesis regarding the boundary layer h for decreasing particle sizes and subsequent application of the Nernst-Brunner equation. The initial dissolution rates of both formulations were investigated by using a filter pore size of 0.1 µm. The results were utilized in an in silico model (STELLAc) to correlate the in vitro results with in vivo data (Model A). In the preprandial state a good in correlation was established for the micronized fenofibrate, while for the nanosized fenofibrate the plasma levels were overpredicted. The model was expanded to investigate the impact of an absorption step at the intestinal membrane on the in vitro – in vivo correlation. It was found that even a minor deceleration of absorption results in

varied plasma profiles caused by a lagged appearance of drug in the blood. For both formulations the rate determining step was identified: When changing from the micronized to the nanosized formulation, the rate-determining step for absorption may change from completely dissolution-controlled to at least partly permeationcontrolled in the fasted state. In the fed state, gastric emptying appears to be rate-determining for absorption of fenofibrate from both the micronized and the nanosized formulation. Another technique appears to be suitable for analysis of nanosized drugs in dissolution testing. The Ion-selective electrode (ISE) is a recently developed analytical system measuring the changes of the electrochemical potential in solutions. A transformation via the Nikolski – Eisenmann equation results into the concentration of the respective drug in solution. Since only dissolved drug is detected, obviating the need for separation of dissolved from undissolved drug, this system appears to be very promising in the analytics of nanocrystalline drugs. Diphenhydramine_HCl was chosen as model substance for the ISE studies. It was the goal of investigation to test compatibility of the ISE with complex media, e.g. all biorelevant dissolution media. This is done in advance of application of the ISE in these media for nanocrystalline drug substance. The results were compared to manual sampling, filtration and subsequent HPLC-UV analysis. The results demonstrate that the ion-selective electrode is suitable for measurements of diphenhydramine HCl in fasted state biorelevant media (FaSSGF, FaSSIF, FaSSIF-V2) as both a stand-alone system (Method A) and in conjunction with a single point conventional assay (Method B). The results acquired are similar to those obtained by manual sampling and subsequent HPLC-UV analysis. The ISE also delivers satisfactory results in a milk-based medium (FeSSGF), in which it has distinct advantages over manual sampling with HPLC-UV analysis by obviating the need for sample preparation. The application of the ISE in FeSSIF type media will need further study. Finally, as an on-line technology, ISE offers more efficient generation of dissolution profiles than conventional sample-based methods.

Essentials Of Biopharmaceutics And Pharmacokinetics CRC Press

This book serves as a reference text for regulatory, industry and academic statisticians and also a handy manual for entry level Statisticians. Additionally it aims to stimulate academic interest in the field of Nonclinical Statistics and promote this as an important discipline in its own right. This text brings together for the first time in a single volume a comprehensive survey of methods important to the nonclinical science areas within the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. Specifically the Discovery and Translational sciences, the Safety/Toxiology sciences, and the Chemistry, Manufacturing and Controls sciences. Drug discovery and development is a long and costly process. Most decisions in the drug development process are made with incomplete information. The data is rife with uncertainties and hence risky by nature. This is therefore the purview of Statistics. As such, this book aims to introduce readers to important statistical thinking and its application in these nonclinical areas. The chapters provide as appropriate, a scientific

background to the topic, relevant regulatory guidance, current statistical practice, and further research directions.

FDA Bioequivalence Standards

ScholarlyEditions

This book represents the invited presentations and some of the posters presented at the conference entitled "In Vitro-In Vivo Relationship (IVIVR) Workshop" held in Sep tember, 1996. The workshop was organized by the IVIVR Cooperative Working Group which has drawn together scientists from a number of organizations and institutions, both academic and industrial. In addition to Elan Corporation, which is a drug delivery com pany specializing in the development of ER (Extended Release) dosage forms, the IVIVR Cooperative Working Group consists of collaborators from the University of Maryland at Baltimore, University College Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, and the University of Not tingham in the UK. The principal collaborators are: Dr. Jackie Butler, Elan Corporation Prof. Owen Corrigan, Trinity College Dublin Dr. lain Cumming, Elan Corporation Dr. John Devane, Elan Corporation Dr. Adrian Dunne, University College Dublin Dr. Stuart Madden, Elan Corporation Dr. Colin Melia, University of Nottingham Mr. Tom O'Hara, Elan Corporation Dr. Deborah Piscitelli, University of Maryland at Baltimore Dr. Araz Raoof, Elan Corporation Mr. Paul Stark, Elan Corporation Dr. David Young, University of Maryland at Baltimore The purpose of the workshop was to discuss new concepts and methods in the devel opment of in vitro-in vivo relationships for ER products. The original idea went back ap proximately 15 months prior to the workshop itself. For some time, the principal collaborators had been working together on various aspects of dosage form development.

Dosage Form Design Considerations

Springer Science & Business Media

This book introduces basic pharmacokinetic concepts to beginner learners to help them understand the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs. After a basic introduction to pharmacokinetics and its related fields, the book provides a clear introduction to quantitative pharmacokinetic relations and the interplay between pharmacokinetic parameters after different routes of drug administration. Emphasizing the application and importance of pharmacokinetic concepts in clinical practice throughout, the book features: A clear, simple, and concise style with the use of graphs and simulations to aid learning. Bullet point summaries of each concept to demonstrate applications in clinical practice. Practice problems and solved examples to help the reader understand the best approach for calculating pharmacokinetic parameters. A glossary of key words and acronyms. This book is an essential read for undergraduate and graduate pharmacokinetic students in pharmacy, pharmacology, and pharmaceutical science programs worldwide. Accompanying the book is a website with self-instructional tutorials and pharmacokinetic simulations, allowing visualization of concepts for enhanced comprehension. This learning tool received an award from the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy for innovation in teaching, making it a valuable supplement to this textbook.

Ophthalmic Preparations—Advances in Research and Application: 2012 Edition

Cuvillier Verlag
The Handbook of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Formulations, Third Edition: Volume Two, Uncompressed Solid Products is an authoritative and practical guide to the art and science of formulating drugs for commercial manufacturing. With thoroughly revised and expanded content, this second volume of a six-volume set, compiles data from FDA and EMA new drug applications, patents and patent applications, and other sources of generic and proprietary formulations including author's own experience, to cover the broad spectrum of cGMP formulations and issues in using these formulations in a commercial setting. A must-have collection for pharmaceutical manufacturers, educational institutions, and regulatory authorities, this is an excellent platform for drug companies to benchmark their products and for generic companies to formulate drugs coming off patent. Features: Largest source of authoritative and practical formulations, cGMP compliance guidance and self-audit suggestions Differs from other publications on formulation science in that it focuses on readily scalable commercial formulations that can be adopted for cGMP manufacturing Tackles common difficulties in formulating drugs and presents details on stability testing, bioequivalence testing, and full compliance with drug product safety elements Written by a well-recognized authority on drug and dosage form development including biological drugs and alternative medicines
Characterization of Pharmaceutical Nano- and Microsystems CRC Press
As the generic pharmaceutical industry continues to grow and thrive, so does the need to conduct adequate, efficient bioequivalence studies. In recent years, there have been significant changes to the statistical models for evaluating bioequivalence. In addition, advances in the analytical technology used to detect drug and metabolite levels have m
New Drug Approval Process CRC Press
Generic Drug Product Development: Specialty Dosage Forms explores the issues related to providing evidence of pharmaceutical equivalence and bioequivalence for specialty drug products. It describes various scientific approaches and regulatory requirements for manufacturers who need to demonstrate the therapeutic equivalence of generic specialty drug products to brand name alternatives. The contributors discuss measurement of drug product quality and performance, as well as the regulatory and scientific requirements of topical, nasal and inhalation, and transdermal drug delivery products, along with generic biologics and modified release parenteral drug products. The book is essential reading for specialists and researchers in pharmaceutical drug development, regulation, manufacturing, and others in the pharmaceutical sciences.
Generic Drug Product Development Wiley-Blackwell
This one-stop reference systematically covers key aspects in early drug development that are directly relevant to the discovery phase and are required for first-in-human studies. Its broad scope brings together critical knowledge from many disciplines, ranging from process technology to pharmacology to intellectual property issues. After introducing the overall early development workflow, the critical steps of early drug development are described in a sequential and enabling

order: the availability of the drug substance and that of the drug product, the prediction of pharmacokinetics and -dynamics, as well as that of drug safety. The final section focuses on intellectual property aspects during early clinical development. The emphasis throughout is on recent case studies to exemplify salient points, resulting in an abundance of practice-oriented information that is usually not available from other sources. Aimed at medicinal chemists in industry as well as academia, this invaluable reference enables readers to understand and navigate the challenges in developing clinical candidate molecules that can be successfully used in phase one clinical trials.

Early Drug Development John Wiley & Sons

Although the Bioequivalence (BE) requirements in many global jurisdictions have much in common, differences in certain approaches and requirements such as definitions and terms, choice of comparator (reference) product, acceptance criteria, fasted and fed studies, single and multi-dose studies, biowaivers and products not intended for absorption into the systemic circulation (locally acting medicines and dosage forms), amongst others, provide food for thought that standardisation should be a high priority objective in order to result in a harmonized international process for the market approval of products using BE. An important objective of Bioequivalence Requirements in Various Global Jurisdictions is to attempt to gather the various BE requirements used in different global jurisdictions to provide a single source of relevant information. This information from, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, MENA, Russia South Africa, the USA and WHO will be of value to drug manufacturers, regulatory agencies, pharmaceutical scientists and related health organizations and governments around the world in the quest to harmonize regulatory requirements for the market approval of generic products.

Pharmaceutical Dissolution Testing, Bioavailability, and Bioequivalence John Wiley & Sons

The thoroughly revised Fifth Edition of New Drug Approval Process supplies readers with the latest global changes that affect pharmaceutical product approval and influence how new products are researched and marketed.Updated chapters include:advances in international regulatory requirements, including ICH guidelines and harmonizationa step-by-step

Basic Pharmacokinetics CRC Press

Dissolution in different steps of pharmaceutical drug development was considered in this work. Dissolution is used as informative tool throughout the entire development process: After identification of a possible drug candidate, intrinsic dissolution in different buffer media is tested for physicochemical characterization. In galenics dissolution is used to develop and optimize formulations by comparative release studies. During scale-up dissolution testing is used to observe influence of process or parameter changes. For regulatory affairs all of these dissolution studies are of interest and many have to be presented to the authorities. Most of the dissolution testing designs in pharmaceutical development are following pharmacopoeial monographs or general chapters and official guidelines. In addition these “official” dissolution

testing setups, a progression of more innovative dissolution methods closer to physiological conditions are used. Devices simulating movement and flow of the GIT combined with media simulating the gastrointestinal fluids are often used. Disadvantages of these methods are that they are time-consuming and expensive, both of which limit throughput. The aims of this thesis were to (a) reduce time consumption regarding preparation of biorelevant dissolution, (b) increase biorelevance of the media FaSSIF and FeSSIF by substituting the non-physiological buffer systems for bicarbonate and (c) to increase throughput by miniaturization of dissolution devices. To meet the first goal a novel preparation method for the biorelevant media FaSSIF and FeSSIF was established. The conventional method uses chlorinated organic solvent, is time-consuming in preparation (approx. 2 hours) and needs to be done daily. The investigated method uses freeze-drying for the preparation of instant biorelevant media. The instant media only consist of bile salt and lecithin in mixed micelles. In situ preparation is done by simply adding blank buffer to the rapidly dissolving lyophilisate. Freeze-dried product gave comparable results to freshly prepared media and improved reproducibility. Comparison to commercial available instant media indicated superiority of the freeze-drying method. Next, a buffer system based on the more physiological bicarbonate buffer was investigated. A method to maintain a stable buffer system throughout the dissolution testing. The buffer therefore was created by sparging carbon dioxide into alkali saline solution to forming carbonate and bicarbonate as buffer system. At equilibrium the media was transferred to the vessels and supply of carbon dioxide continued by sparging the gas above the solution. Therewith bubble formation could be minimized, although not excluded. Only a small range of buffer strength and pH combinations was possible. The lowest pH still providing effective buffer capacity (5 mmol/l/ΔpH) was 5.5. Physiologically relevant buffer capacities of 10 and 30 mmol/l/ΔpH were tested at pH 6.5. The buffer turned out to be very sensitive against pH modifying agents by loosening its buffer capacity and strength. Standard deviations were generally higher. No superiority over conventional buffer systems like phosphate or acetate buffer regarding IVIVC was given. Therefore it is concluded that bicarbonate buffer is not a suitable medium for in vitro dissolution testing. Subsequently methods for small scale dissolution testing were established. Improvement of throughput in dissolution testing was achieved. The investigated BI miniDiss method can be used to test release profiles of small particulate formulations or intermediates. High throughput excipient screening for early formulation is possible by using the well-plate method. In the first series of tests, downscaling by factor 10 was conducted by miniaturizing and automating standard dissolution apparatus. Small vessels of 20 ml volume and paddles of about 8 mm diameter were used. Automating was done by sampling through paddle hollow shafts and online UV/VIS measurement. Since no filtration was possible due to the small sample volume, the true % dissolved was calculated using mathematical scatter correction of spectra from turbid solutions. In this way, release profiles comparable to standard dissolution testing were

obtained. Cleaning and restart is accelerated and therewith throughput increased. The 10fold reduced consumption of drug formulation reduces API consumption, so that a larger variety of formulations can be prepared and tested with the same amount of API. The BI miniDiss is limited to multiparticulates like pellets, extrudates, minitablets, granules or intermediates. Downscaling of matrix or IR tablets will likely result in different results due to changed surface to volume ratio. The well-plate method offers a miniaturization of factor 100. Dissolution of multiparticulates showed significant differences compared to standard methods. However, ranking of formulations was possible in several cases. The well-plate method is not suitable for conducting comparative release profiles. However, it can be used for selection of excipients by supersaturation testing. It is an informative tool in early formulation screening helping to optimize formulation of poorly soluble compounds. As last part of the work, the BI miniDiss was used to screen various buffers to finding the best media for IVIVC, retrospectively. The BI miniDiss proved to be useful as a fast and cost and effective screening method. In summary, several improvements in dissolution for pharmaceutical development purposes have been developed regarding consumption of API, costs and efficiency. An easy and rapid preparation of biorelevant media was established making their use in pharmaceutical development and routine quality control more feasible. The miniaturized dissolution methods and the improved high-throughput fulfil demands from pharmaceutical industries to facilitate API-saving methods in development.

Developing Solid Oral Dosage Forms CRC Press

During the last two decades, the pharmaceutical industry has been under pressure to reduce development costs and the time needed to bring drugs to market in order to maximize return on investment and bring treatments to patients sooner. To meet these ends, pharmaceutical scientists working in the differing areas of pharmacy, pharmaceutics, and phar

In Vitro Drug Release Testing of Special Dosage Forms CRC Press

Introduction, Historical Highlights, and the Need for Dissolution Testing Theories of Dissolution Dissolution Testing Devices Automation in Dissolution Testing, by William A. Hanson and Albertha M. Paul Factors That Influence Dissolution Testing Interpretation of Dissolution Rate Data Techniques and of In Vivo Dissolution, by Umesh V. Banakar, Chetan D. Lathia, and John H. Wood Dissolution of Dosage Forms Dissolution of Modified-Release Dosage Forms Dissolution and Bioavailability Dissolution Testing and the Assessment of Bioavailability/Bioequivalence, by Santosh J. Vetticaden Dissolution Rediscovered, by John H. Wood Appendix: USP/NF Dissolution Test.

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