

Excipient Quality & Trouble Shooting

By
Seema Trivedi
GM, Technical



Anshul Life Sciences

Partnering innovation, adding value.

Back Ground



- The Society for Pharmaceutical Dissolution Science (SPDS) had held its 6th Annual International Convention Disso India - Hyderabad 2018 on June 28 and 29, 2018 at Hotel Avasa, Hyderabad. The event promoted introduction of new technology, innovation and had deliberations on various issues faced related to Dissolution.
- Disso India - Hyderabad 2018 had eminent professionals from the pharmaceutical industry. Few of them are
- Dr. Anant Ketkar, Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company; Dr. Chuei Wuei Leong, founder and principal consultant, CEXA Consultancy Sdn Bhd, Malaysia; Dr. Namita Tipnis, University of Connecticut, USA;
- Dr. Sandip Tiwari, fellow, manufacturing science and technology, Actavis Laboratories FL, Inc., Florida, USA; **Seema Trivedi, GM Technical, Anshul Life Sciences, India;** Prof. Umesh Banakar, professor and president, Banakar Consulting Services, USA; etc.

Content



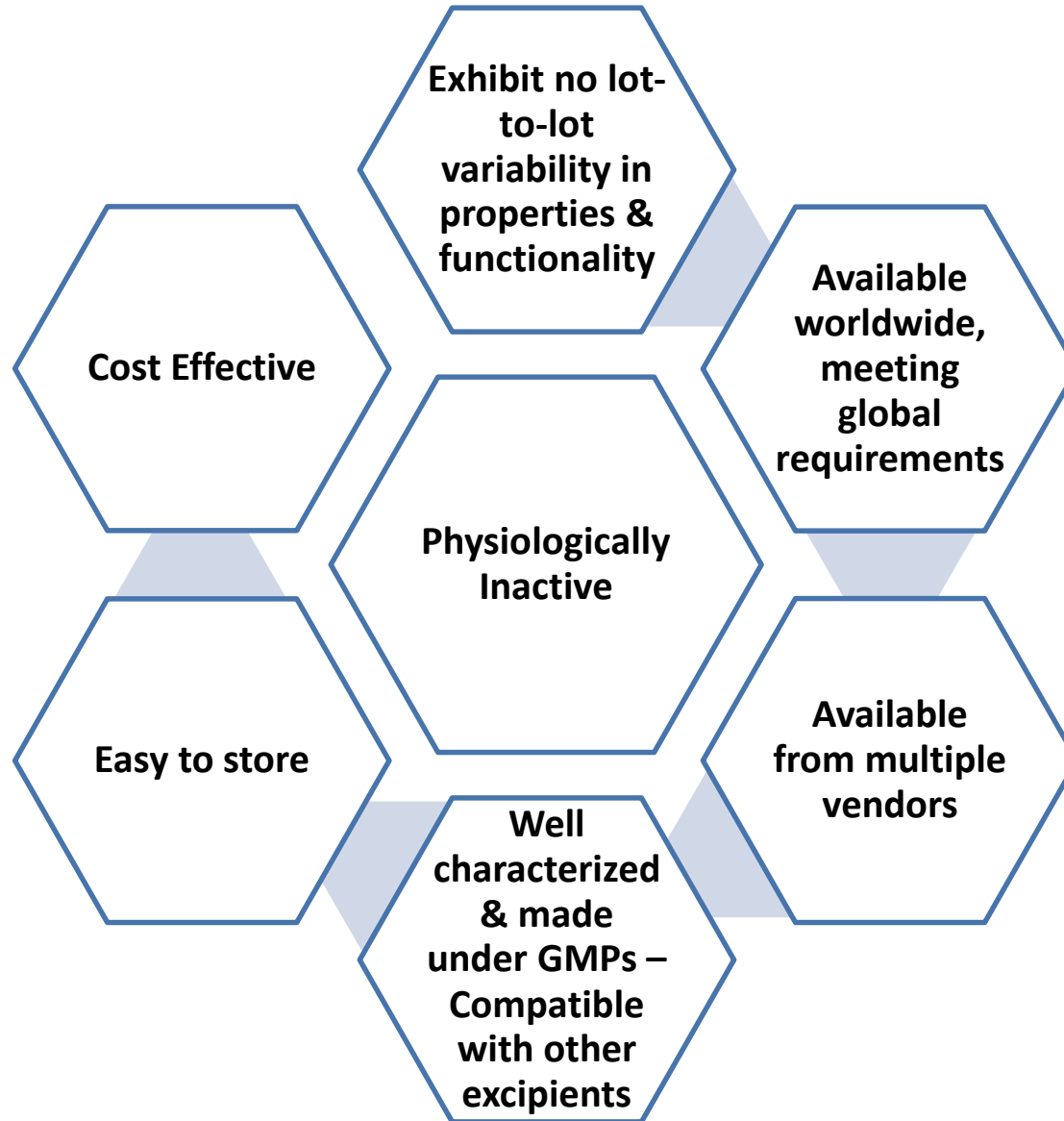
- **Definition of Excipient**
- **Excipient Needs**
- **Understanding Excipient**
- **Central Role of Dissolution**
- **Factors affecting in-vitro dissolution**
- **Role of Excipient in Dissolution**
- **Critical Quality Attributes**
- **Case Studies of Analysis**
- **Conclusion**
- **Anshul Portfolio**

Definition of Excipient

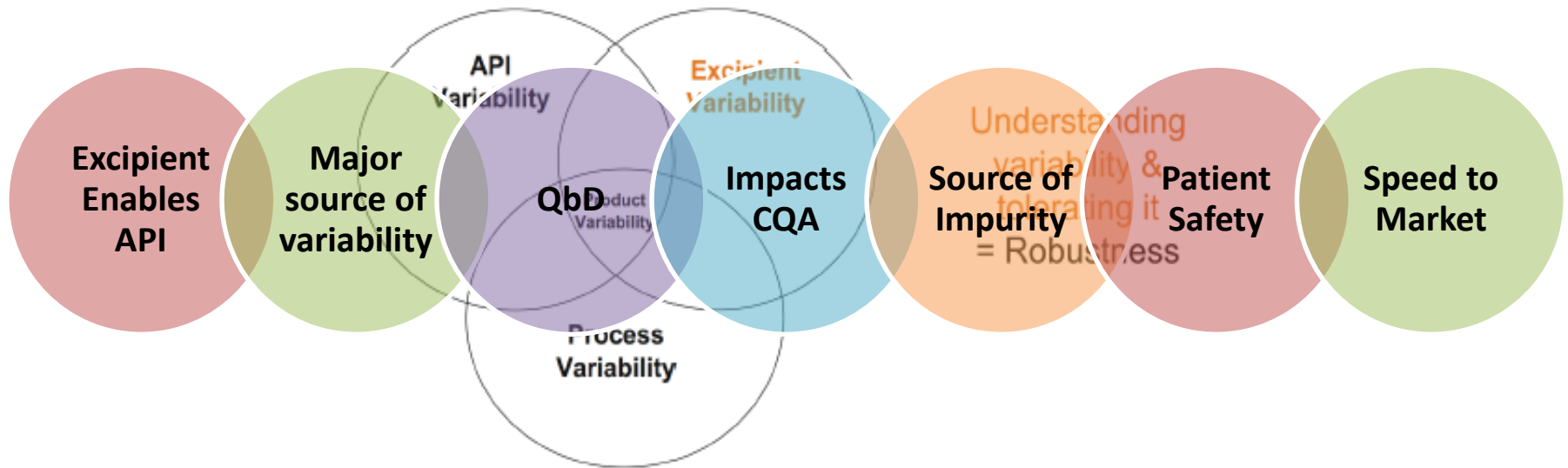


Any substance, other than the active drug that has been appropriately evaluated for safety and is included in a drug delivery system to either aid the processing of drug delivery system during its manufacture, protect, support or enhance stability, bioavailability or patient acceptability, or assist in product identification or enhance any other attribute of the overall safety and effectiveness of the drug delivery system during storage or use.

Excipient Needs



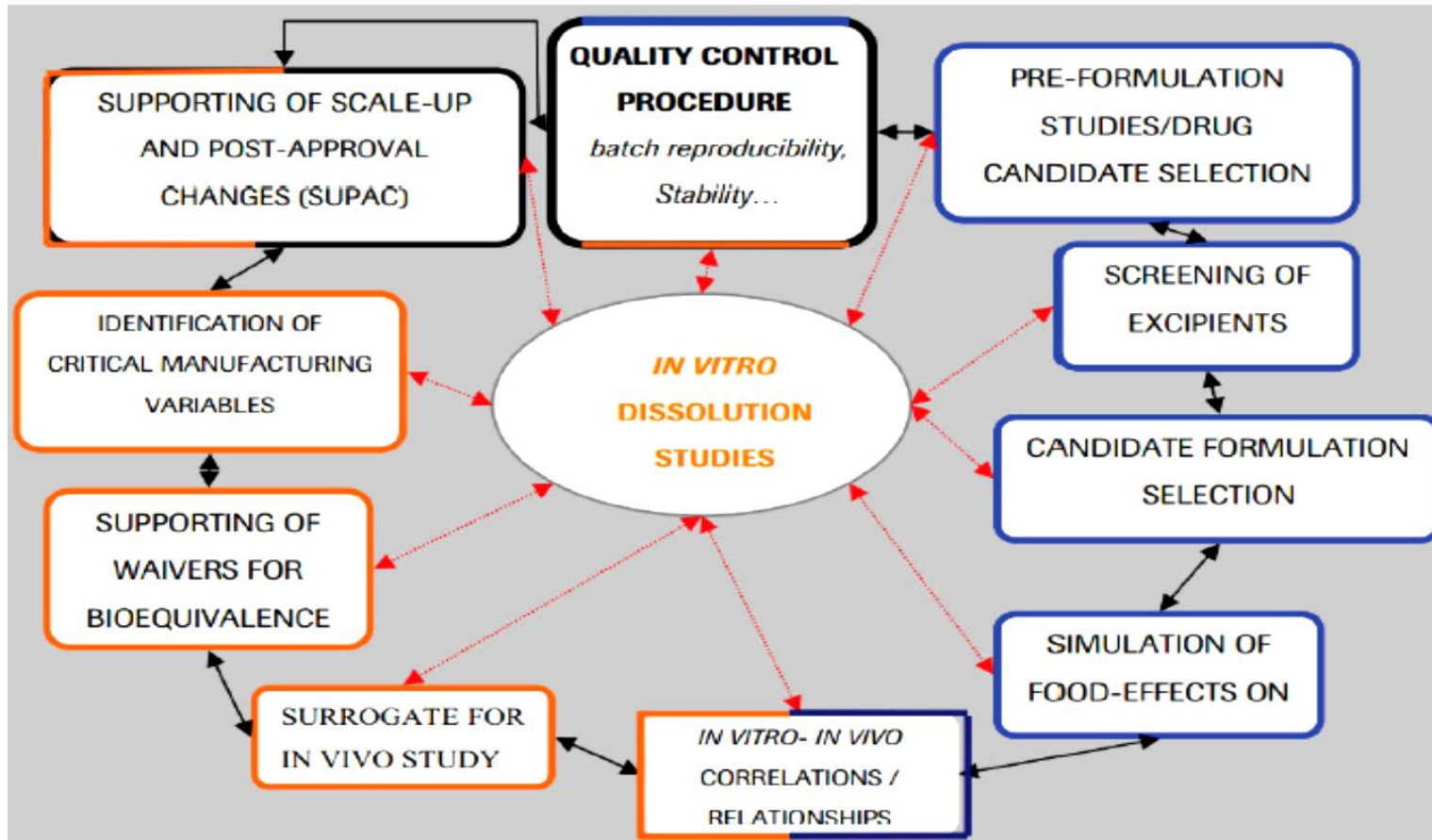
Understanding Excipients



$$\sigma_{\text{Product}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{API}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{Excipients}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{Process}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{Interactions}}^2$$

Ref: C. Moreton

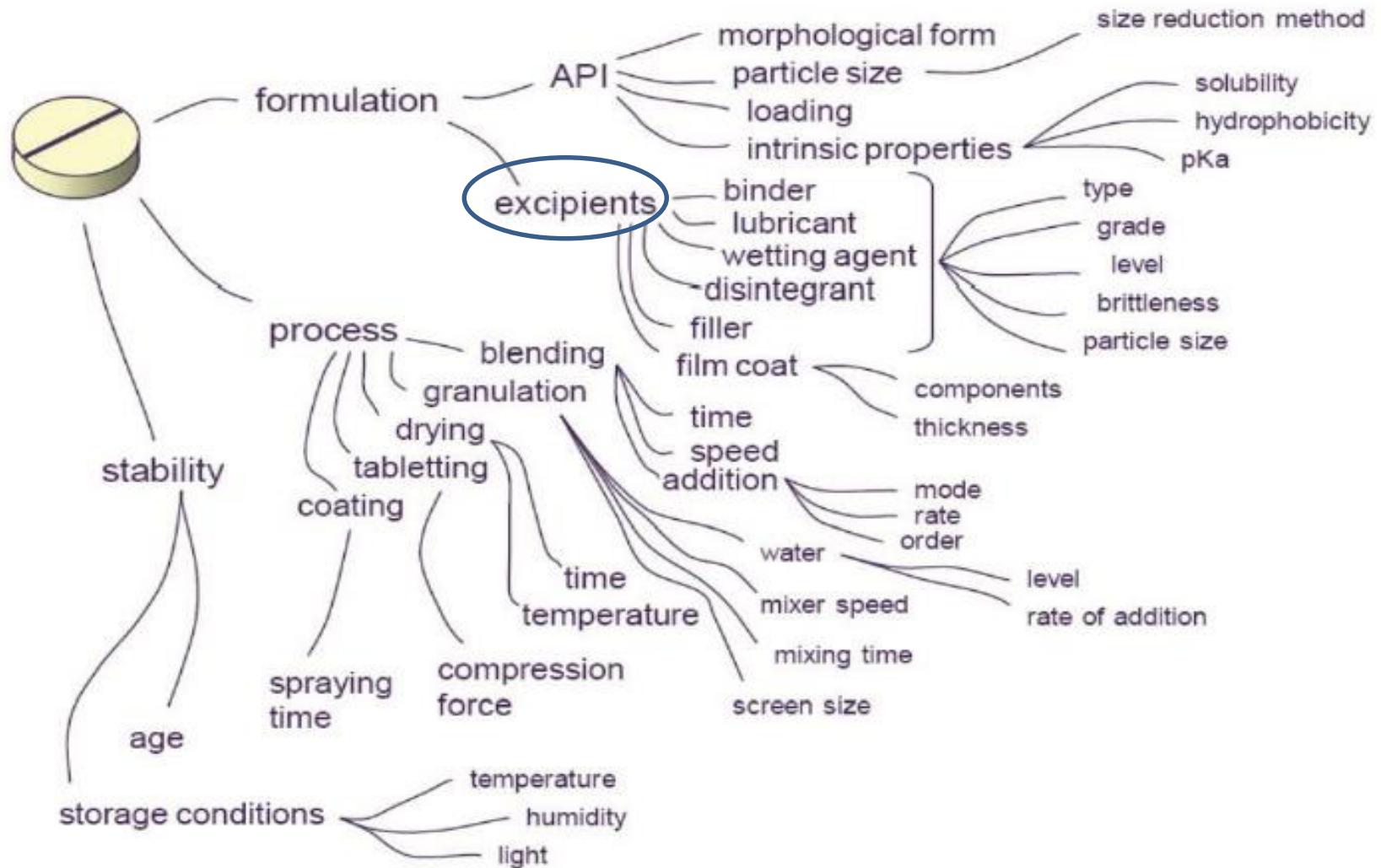
Central role of Dissolution



Ref: Emmanuel Scheubel

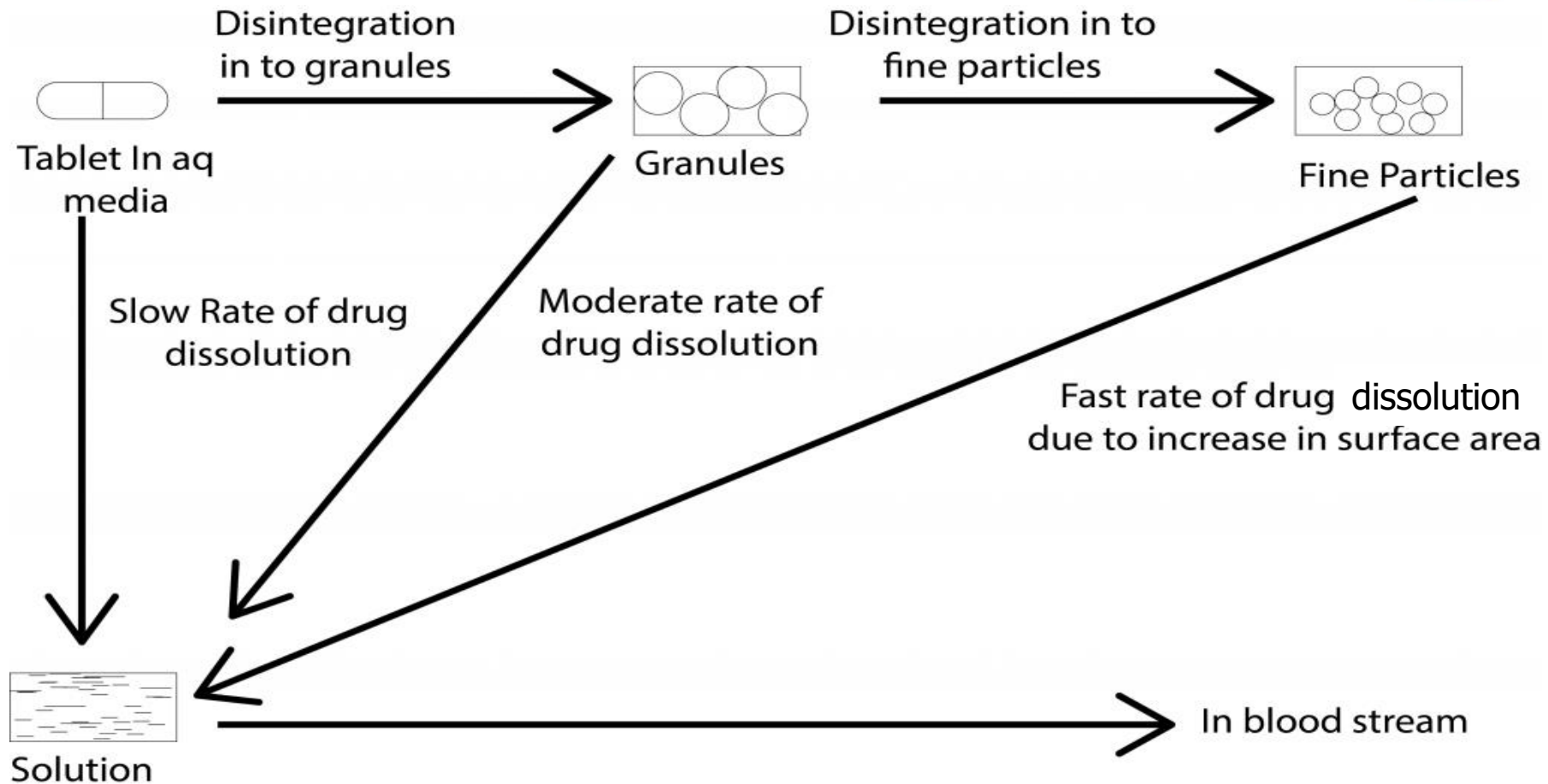
— Early phase of development — Late phase — Market

Factors affecting in-vitro dissolution



Role of Excipients in Dissolution

“Disintegrant”



Schematic representation of tablet disintegration and subsequent drug dissolution

Types of Disintegrants



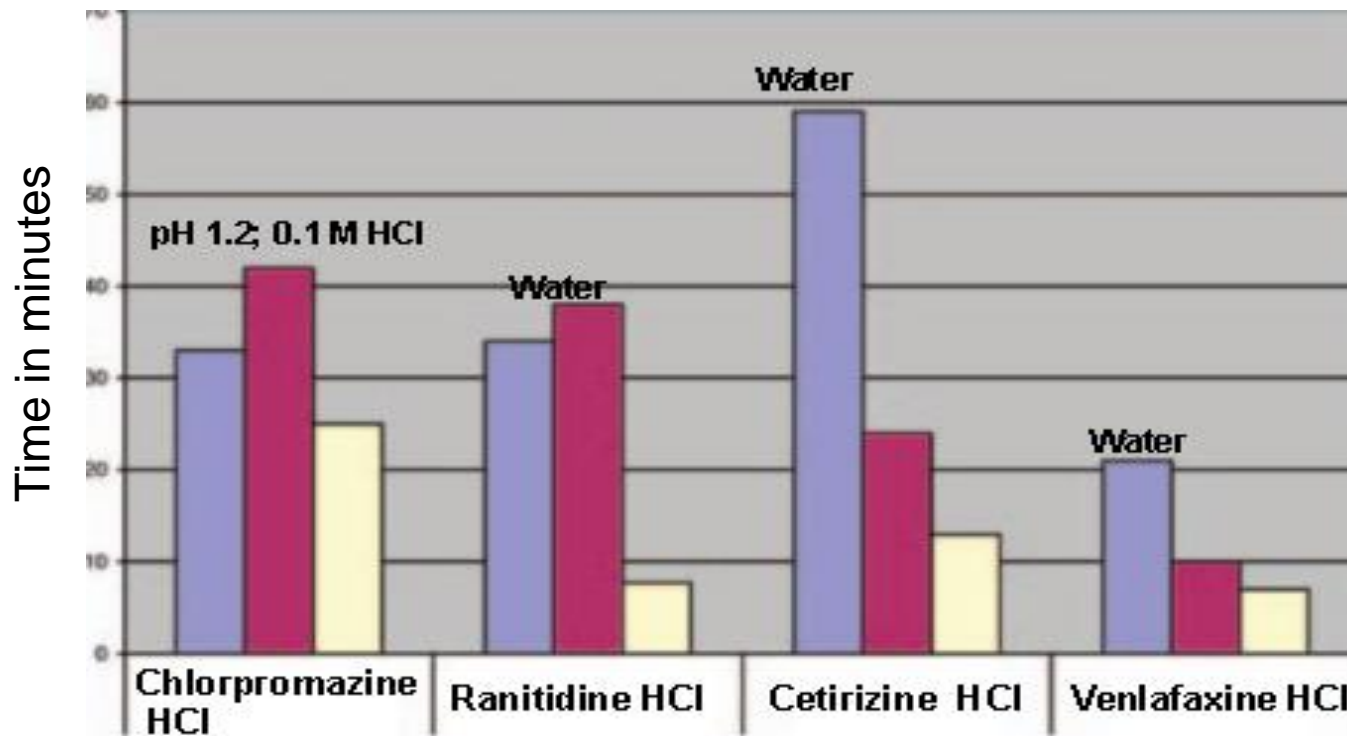
| Disintegrants | Mechanism | Effective Concentration |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Starch and Modified Starch | Swelling | 5-10% |
| Microcrystalline cellulose | Swelling | 10-20% |
| Croscarmellose Sodium | Wicking and swelling | 1.0-4.0% |
| Sodium Starch Glycollate | Rapid and extensive swelling | 4-6 % |
| Crospovidone | Wicking, swelling and deformation | 2.0-4.0 % |
| Sodium Bicarbonate in combination acid | Effervescent Disintegrant Gas formation | - |

Super disintegrants are effective in lower concentrations and offer significant improvements over disintegrants like starch and MCC
eg: Sodium Starch Glycolate, Croscarmellose Sodium, Crospovidone

Effect of Super-disintegrant



T80 of water-soluble cationic drugs



| Ingredient | Weight % |
|--------------------|----------|
| Active drug | 18 |
| Superdisintegrant | 2 |
| Magnesium stearate | 0.5 |
| Talc | 0.5 |
| Avicel pH 102 | q.s.100 |

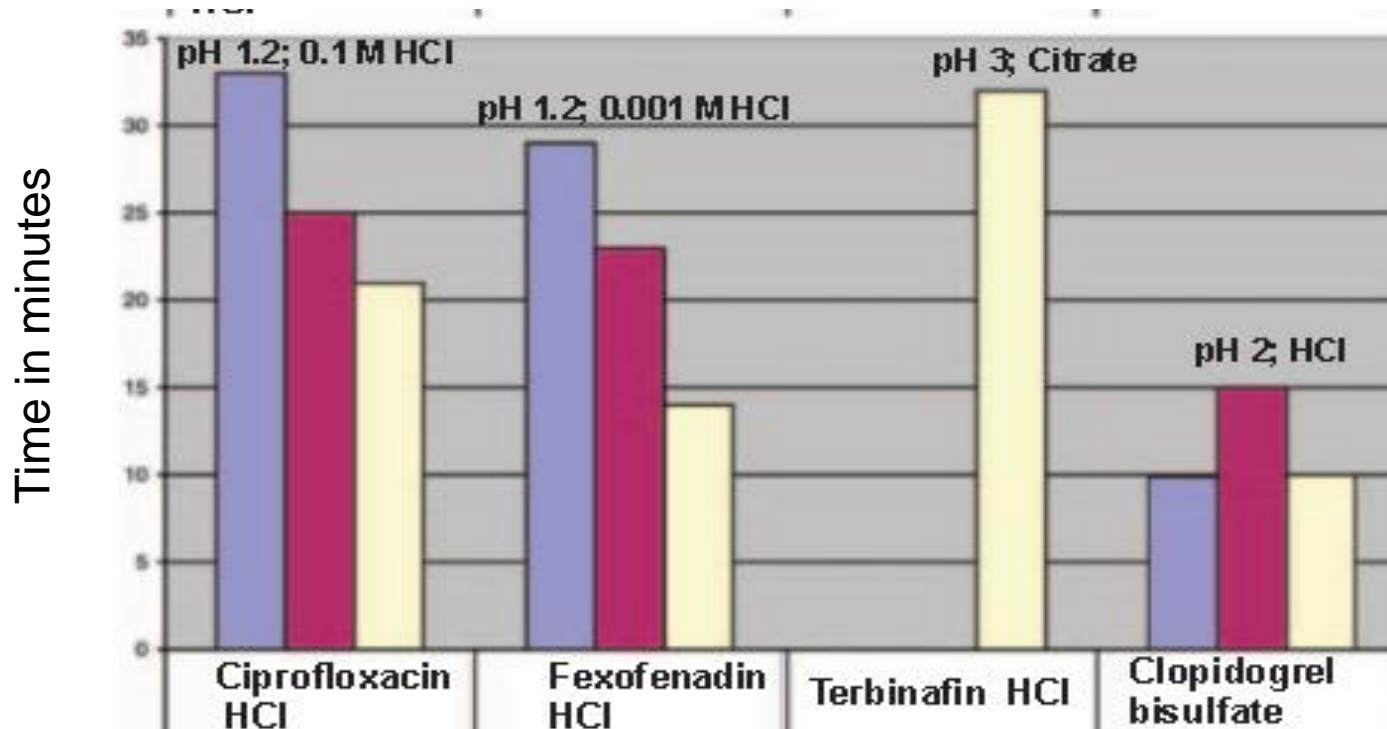
CCS
 SSG
 xPVP

Balasubramaniam et al, Disso Tech, May 2008; 18-25



Effect of Super-disintegrant

T80 of poorly soluble cationic drugs.



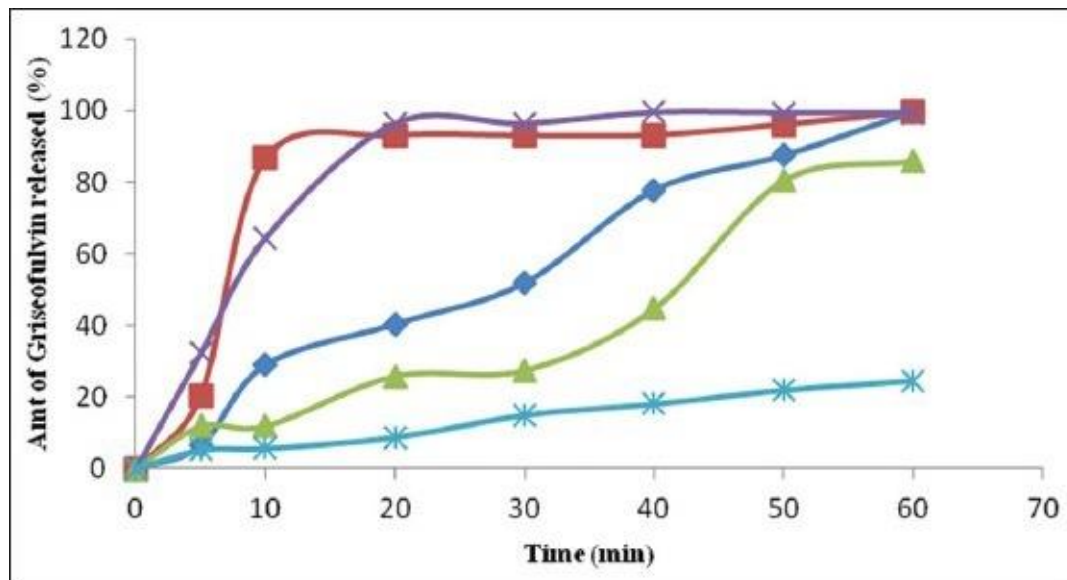
| Ingredient | Weight % |
|--------------------|----------|
| Active drug | 18 |
| Superdisintegrant | 2 |
| Magnesium stearate | 0.5 |
| Talc | 0.5 |
| Avicel pH 102 | q.s. 100 |



Balasubramaniam et al, Disso Tech, May 2008; 18-25

Role of Excipient in Dissolution

Diluents



FORMULA FOR GRISEOFULVIN TABLETS

| Ingredients | Batches | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| Griseofulvin powder (mg) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Maize starch (mg) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Gelatin (mg) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Lactose (mg) q.s to 500mg | 320 | . | . | . |
| Sucrose (mg) q.s to 500mg | . | 320 | . | . |
| Mannitol (mg) q.s to 500mg | . | . | 320 | . |
| Dextrose (mg) q.s to 500mg | . | . | . | 320 |
| Magnesium stearate (mg) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Four batches of griseofulvin tablets each containing one of the hydrophilic diluents (lactose, sucrose, mannitol and dextrose) were prepared using the wet granulation method and 60 tablets were produced for each batch

Release profiles of griseofulvin from the formulated and commercial Samples
 lactose (—◆—), sucrose (—■—), mannitol (—▲—) and dextrose (—×—) Fulcin® (—⋈—), a commercially available sample.

Effect of Hydrophilic Diluents on the Release Profile of Griseofulvin from Tablet Formulations
[O. N. C. Umeh](#),* [J. C. Azegeba](#), and [S. I. Ofoefule](#)

Fulcin: MCC, SLS,
 Povidone, starch (corn
 and Potato), Mag stearate

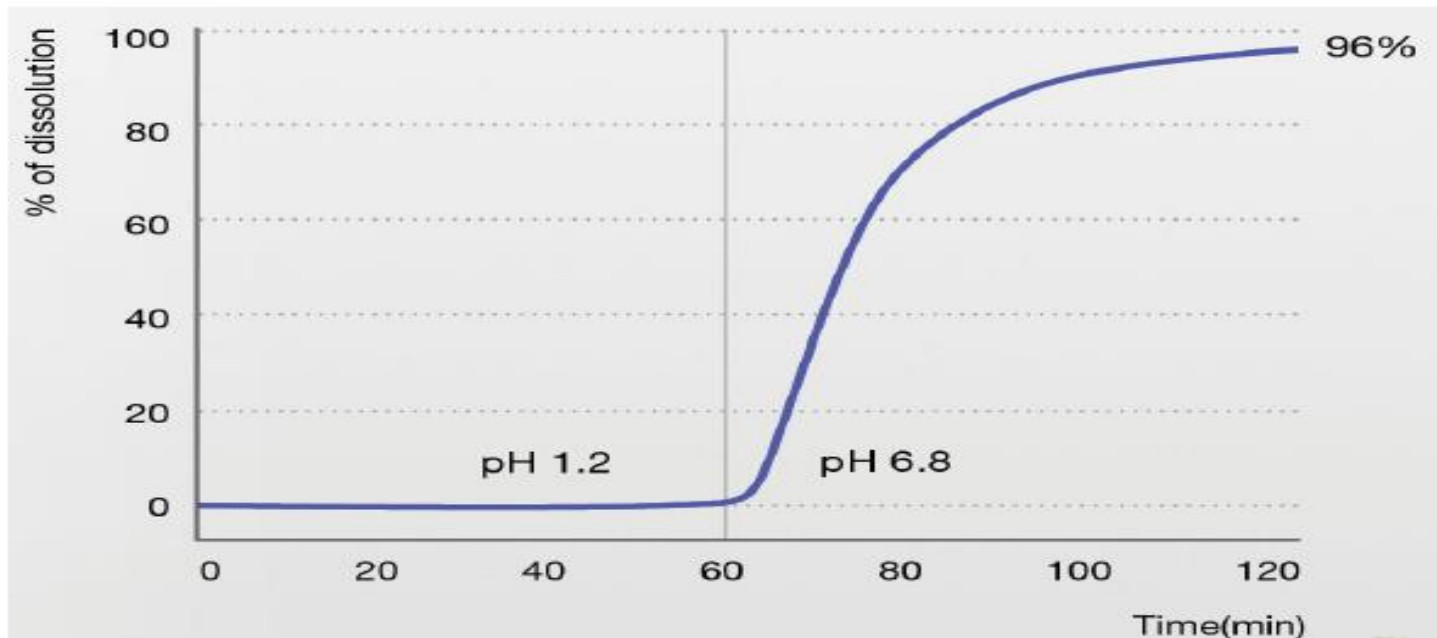
Role of Excipient in Dissolution Polymers in Modified Release



pH dependent solubility

Dissolution Profile of Lansoprazole Tablet

- Sub-coating : HPMC 2906 type 10%
- Enteric coating : HPMC HP-55 15%



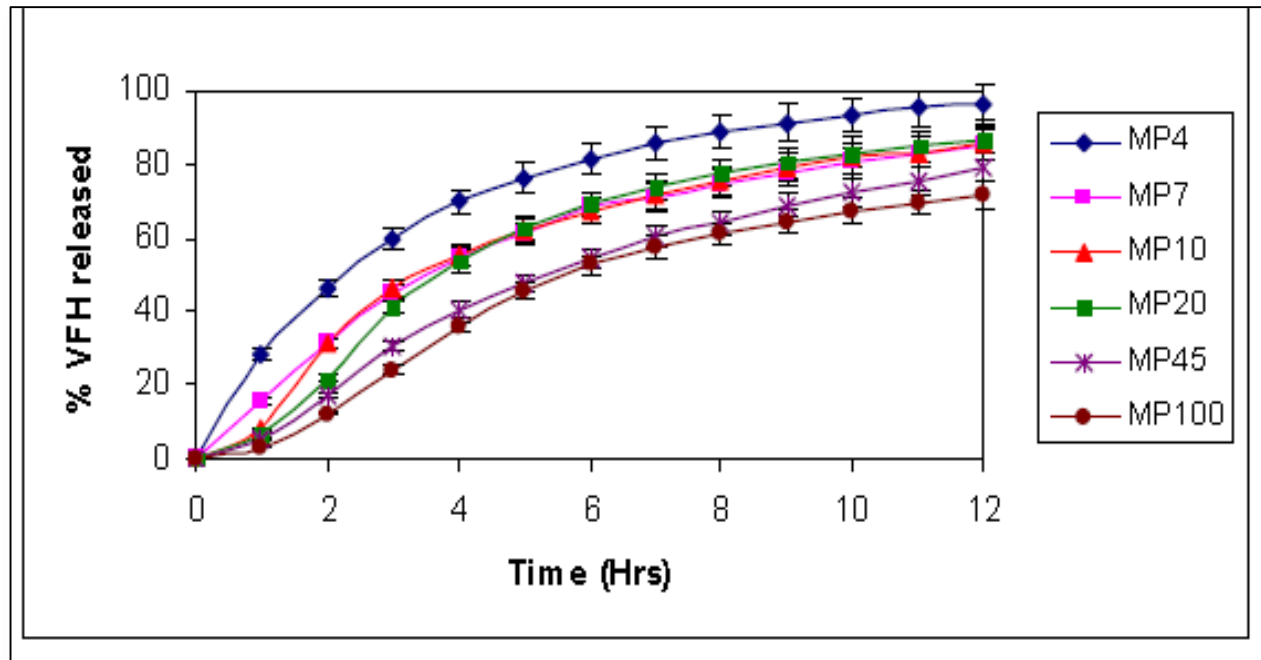
Role of Excipient in Dissolution

Effect of Ethyl Cellulose Viscosity



Venlafexine HCl (VFH) dissolution

Medium : 900 ml of 0.1N HCl; Apparatus: Paddle, Speed 50 rpm
(10% weight gain)



Note: Ethyl Cellulose from Asha Cellulose was used in this study

Critical Quality Attributes

Functionality Tests are critical Quality attributes for Performance





Case Studies

Case Study- I

Microcrystalline Cellulose- Diluent



Problem: Percentage particles passing through 200 mesh was out of specification (OOS) on the higher limit

- **Investigation**
 - Samples were drawn from different boxes by using sampling thief from various points (top, middle and bottom) and mixed
 - Sieve Analysis was carried out using calibrated sieve
 - Vibratory sieve shaker was used
- **Probable cause**
 - Batch representation
 - Sieves were not calibrated
- **Corrective action**
 - Calibrated Sieve to be used
 - Batch representative Sampling

Case Study II

Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose- Polymer



Problem : Out of specification results for Viscosity of Hypromellose 100,000 cps

- **Root Cause**

- **Solution Preparation**

- Non-uniform solution preparation due to

- Non uniform dispersion in hot water
 - Immediate cooling
 - Heat transfer in high viscosity solution is very slow and the lower, Middle and upper part in solution can be different
 - The swelled part is not visible, which can contribute to higher viscosity

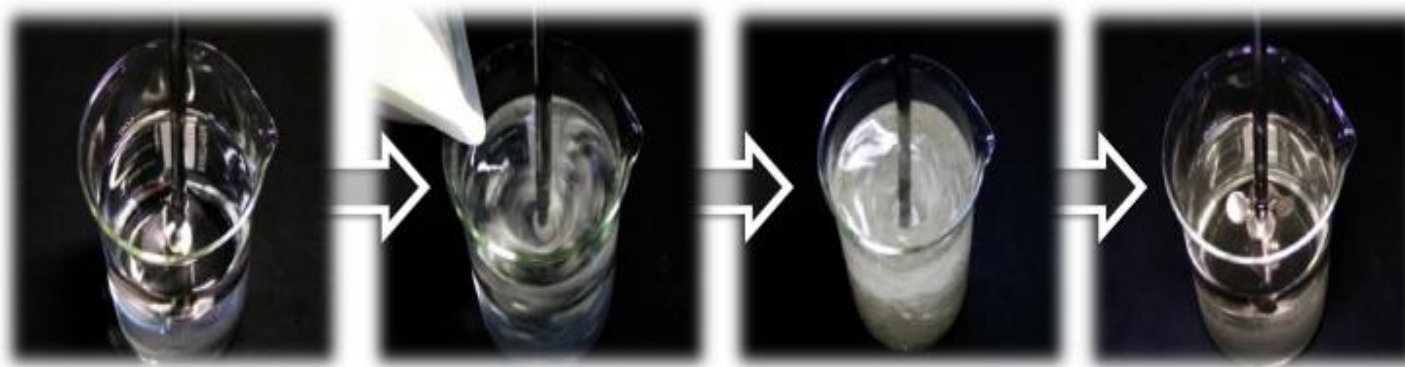
- **Corrective action:**

- **Solution Preparation (on next slide)**

- The dispersed powder should be treated at 20~40 min in ice water
 - After the solution attains 20° C in ice water, transfer it to 20° C bath
 - The viscosity is measured at different positions



Solution Preparation Viscosity



1. Heat water
above 90 ° C

2. Add HPMC
above 90 ° C
under stirring

3. Agitate till
wetting and
uniform
dispersion is
obtained

4. Cool to
20°C
transparent
solution

Case Study III

Super-Disintegrant



Problem: Moisture Content : Out of specification results were obtained for Moisture Content

- **Root cause:**
 - Crospovidone is a highly hygroscopic material
 - Due to hygroscopicity, the sample had picked up moisture due to
 - Improper packing of sample
 - Time gap between sampling and analysis
- **Corrective Action:**
 - Notification on precautions to be taken during handling of Crospovidone for sampling, analysis and manufacturing accompanies the material
 - The label states that the material is hygroscopic in nature

Conclusion

Excipients are inert but play a vital role in formulating a stable product with efficacy and safety

Different grades are available to cater to the specific needs of API

Selection of excipient is critical to have a bioequivalent/bioavailable drug product

Critical quality attributes are functional tests which differentiate between excipient quality

Analytical Errors in CQA can lead to failure and rejection of the material



Anshul Life Sciences

An Introduction

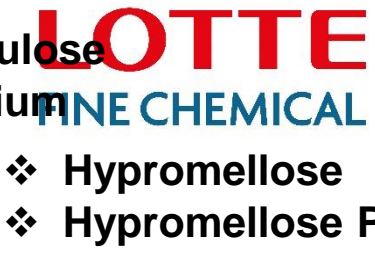


- Established in 1978.
- Over the years, Anshul from an indenting agency has now become a partner in innovation and value addition to many customers
- Has a strong customer base of over 800
- Has a good track record of being an ethical and reliable company in the Specialty Chemicals, Excipients & Ingredients space.
- Has an application lab of Pharma, Personal care and Food to cater to the needs of customers

Anshul Product Portfolio



- ❖ Microcrystalline Cellulose
- ❖ Croscarmellose Sodium
- ❖ Sodium CMC + MCC
- ❖ Hypromellose
- ❖ Hypromellose Phthalates



❖ Lactoses

- ❖ Povidones
- ❖ Crospovidones
- ❖ Copovidone



- ❖ Saccharins
- ❖ Cyclamates



DIVAKAR
Techno Specialities &
Chemicals Limited
Innovation just for you.

❖ Directly Compressible Gum Bases
❖ for medicated Chewing Gums



- ❖ Polysorbate 80
- ❖ PEG
- ❖ Poloxamer

- ❖ Capsudx Cool 3
- ❖ Cool Strips
- ❖ Glowspheres



❖ Xanthan Gum

- ❖ Mannitol
- ❖ Corn Starch



Techno Food Ingredients

- ❖ Sucralose



ASHA CELLULOSE (I) PVT. LTD.

- ❖ Ethyl Cellulose



Thank You

Pls contact Ms. Seema Trivedi/Mr. Pratit Agarwal for any queries
Website: www.anshulindia.com
email add; seema.trivedi@anshulindia.com;pratit.agarwal@anshulindia.com