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the purpose of this work is to develop a suitable formulation and optimize the drug delivery system of efv capsules for antiretroviral treatment. the influence of process variables on the dissolution profiles of the various batches was studied. the effect of the variables on the solubility of efv was also studied. polymers (eudragit e-100, kollidon va 64, and hpmcas-m) of various concentrations and the surfactant (solutol hs 15) of various concentrations were used to prepare various batches by the wet granulation method. rheological studies were performed on all the batches to ensure the flow properties. various batches were screened for pre-compression and post-compression color, bulk density, weight variation, and hardness. moreover, the dissolution profile of all the batches was studied in usp type ii (paddle) apparatus (electrolab, mumbai, india) using 900 ml dissolution medium maintained at 37±0.5°c. the flow properties were studied by carr's index and angle of repose. the concentration of each polymer and surfactant was optimized using the fractional factorial design. the influence of the variables on the solubility was determined by the dissolution profile and solubility parameters. the final formulation was optimized using the steepest ascent approach. the batch of the optimized formulation was evaluated for its flow properties and solubility and the dissolution studies were performed. the formulation was found to be of excellent flow property, and the dissolution was enhanced compared to the reference product (600 mg efv capsule) in the form of a capsule.

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Unlimited Configurations Add as many method types as you want. With Disso you can configure up to 4 simultaneous systems with up to 12 test stations per system. Maximum number of concurrent tests is 25. 24x7 Help Full-time online system support is provided for any software or hardware problems. This includes advanced help, demo questions and a live chat. To ensure highest availability the online support service is available 24x7. Ex-US FDA drug development for the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease with acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (AChEI) plays a key role to maintain the cognitive function. Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride (THP) as an AChEI is extensively used but it is ineffective in 5% of the Alzheimer’s patient due to the rapid disappearance from body. The aim of this work is to increase the clinical persistence of THP by formulating a sustained release tablet. The excipients employed were, Avicel PH 102, microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal silicon dioxide (montmorillonite), starch, sodium alginate, tartaric acid and coating grade Eudragit S-100. Characteristic Fickian diffusion was obtained from in vitro dissolution data. In vitro release mechanism was studied by Higuchi model and data explained best by Higuchi model and then zero order model. The highest dissolution percentage was obtained at 2h (56.7%) which is a direct indication of sustained release of THP. MCR produced round-like tablets that showed acceptable hardness and friability. Tablets did not show any mechanical defects and the thickness obtained was in between 7.3-8.0 mm and thickness uniformity was found to be between ±0.1 mm. Drug content and drug release was found to be within ±5%. In view of above results the optimized formulation was selected as the most suitable one. Thus, the present study can be extended to all the AChEIs used for the treatment of AD. Hence, the developed formulation has great commercial potential for improvement of treatment strategy for Alzheimer’s disease. 5ec8ef588b