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PHARMACEUTICAL NEWSLETTER

Harnessing the Power of Neusilin® in HPMC Matrix Tablets

OVERVIEW



Hydrophilic matrices, particularly those formulated with hypromellose (HPMC), are essential for controlled drug release in pharmaceutical formulations. While HPMC offers numerous advantages, its propensity to exhibit a burst release effect remains a significant challenge.

While this can be beneficial in certain cases, it often leads to suboptimal therapeutic outcomes and increased adverse effects. To ensure consistent drug delivery and optimize therapeutic efficacy, minimizing initial burst release is crucial in controlled-release formulations. Traditional excipients like microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) have been employed to mitigate this effect, but the pursuit of novel excipients with superior properties for controlled drug release continues.

NEUSILIN®: THE GAME-CHANGER

Neusilin[®], an amorphous magnesium aluminometasilicate, has gained prominence as a versatile excipient in pharmaceutical formulations. Its distinctive characteristics, including a high specific surface area and adsorption capacity, make it well-suited for modulating drug release profiles. A recent study by Bilik et al., featured in this newsletter, elucidated the effectiveness of incorporating Neusilin[®] into HPMC matrix tablets. The inclusion of Neusilin[®] significantly reduced the initial burst release of soluble drugs, such as caffeine, providing a more controlled and sustained release profile from matrices with 10-20% of HPMC content.

OPTIMIZATION OF POWDER BLENDS FOR TABLET PRODUCTION

Mixing and Characterization

- All ingredients, as specified in Table 1, were thoroughly mixed using a three-axial homogenizer turbula for 10 minutes.
- Prior to tablet preparation, the powder blends were characterized for their flow properties.

Tablet Preparation

 Convex-faced HPMC matrices were directly compressed using an eccentric tablet
press to achieve maximum hardness.



Evaluation

- The prepared tablets were subjected to a comprehensive evaluation, including assessments of weight, content uniformity, hardness, friability and dissolution
- Dissolution studies were conducted to assess the rate and extent of drug release from the tablets.

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Sample*	Caffeine		HPMC K4M		MCC PH 102		Neusilin® US2	
	(mg)	(%)	(mg)	(%)	(mg)	(%)	(mg)	(%)
M100	100.0	38.8	50.0	19.5	100.0	38.8	0.0	0.0
M125	100.0	38.8	25.0	9.7	125.0	48.5	0.0	0.0
M75	100.0	38.8	75.0	29.1	75.0	29.1	0.0	0.0
N125	100.0	38.8	25.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	125.0	48.5
N100	100.0	38.8	50.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.8
N75	100.0	38.8	75.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	75.0	29.1
N75M50	100.0	38.8	25.0	9.7	50.0	19.4	75.0	29.1
N50M50	100.0	38.8	50.0	19.4	50.0	19.4	50.0	19.4
N25M50	100.0	38.8	75.0	29.1	50.0	19.4	25.0	9.7

TABLE 1:MATRIX TABLETS COMPOSITION *

*Each sample contains 0.5% of Aerosil[®] 200 and 2.5% of magnesium stearate for better flowability and compression feasibility. ** HPMC amount always corresponds to 150 minus the numeric value or the sum of the numeric values in the sample designation.

IMPACT OF NEUSILIN®

NEUSILIN® US2 ON TABLET FORMULATION AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Enhanced Tablet Hardness and Compressibility: Neusilin[®] US2, when incorporated as a filler, significantly <u>improved</u>

the mechanical properties of the tablets. This was manifested by enhanced tablet hardness and excellent compression characteristics.







NEUSILIN® ON THE FORMATION OF HPMC GEL LAYER

Neusilin[®] matrices formed thicker gel layers than MCC matrices but required less penetration force

due to **Neusilin®**'s higher adsorption capacity, which allowed for deeper penetration of the dissolution medium and promoted HPMC swelling.

However, individual **Neusilin®** particles disrupted the gel layer more significantly than MCC alone or **Neusilin®** / MCC combinations, leading to faster drug release. This is depicted in figure no. 2.



Figure 1: SEM surface topography of the selected samples of matrix tablets: (A) N75M50, (B) M125, (C) N125

SEM analysis revealed a more compact surface structure for sample N75M25 compared to the furrowed surfaces of samples M125 and N125.

THE FORMATION OF HPMC GEL LAYER



Figure 2: The gel layer thickness of the HPMC matrix tablets



Figure 3: Cryo-SEM images showing gel layer of swollen tablet samples in the 30th min of the dissolution test: (A) M100, (B) N100, (C) M50N50.

Figure 3 shows cryo-SEM images of the swollen tablets' gel layers after 30 minutes. The gel layers were less compact in the order of M50N50, M100, N100, which aligns with the burst effect.



Figure 2: Cumulative dissolution data from all four phases of the dynamic dissolution test

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NEUSILIN® ON CAFFEINE RELEASE FROM HPMC MATRICES: POTENTIAL MECHANISMS

- Enhanced Gel Layer: Neusilin[®] can form a thicker gel layer in HPMC matrices, slowing drug release.
- Drug Adsorption: Neusilin[®]'s high surface area can adsorb caffeine, reducing its immediate availability.
- Matrix Interaction: Neusilin[®] may alter HPMC swelling and gel strength, controlling matrix hydration.
- Improved Matrix Integrity: Addition of Neusilin[®] can enhance matrix integrity, leading to slower erosion and reduced initial burst release.



REASONS TO CHOOSE NEUSILIN®

Biorelevant Dissolution

Biorelevant dissolution tests were more effective than USP tests in assessing the differences between **Neusilin**[®] and MCC.

Slower Release

Neusilin[®]/MCC combinations in 10-20% HPMC matrices slowed drug release compared to MCC alone.

Improved Predictability

Only **Neusilin**[®]/MCC samples showed similar results in both USP and biorelevant tests, suggesting better prediction of *in vivo* behavior.

Potential Applications

Neusilin[®]/MCC combinations may be useful for developing matrix or selfemulsifying systems due to their improved predictability.

REFERENCES

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India

AstaReal (India) Private Limited (A Fuji Chemical Group Company) Unit No. 606/6th floor, Sunteck Crest, Behind Mukund Hospital, Near Leela Business Park, Andheri East, Mumbai – 400059 Tel. +91-22-62369998 Email: pharma@fujichemical.co.jp

Europe

AstaReal AB (A Fuji Chemical Group Company) Forumvägen 14, Level 16, 131 53, Nacka, SWEDEN Tel. +46-8-570-139-50 Email: pharma@fujichemical.co.jp

USA

Fuji Chemical Industries USA, Inc. 3 Terri Lane, Unit 12 Burlington, NJ 08016 USA Tel. +1-609-386-3030 Email: contact@fujichemicalusa.com www.fujichemicalusa.com

Japan

Fuji Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. Shibakoen Ridge Building 2nd Floor, 1-8-21 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0011 JAPAN Tel. +81-3-3437-2350 Fax: +81-3-3437-2347 Email: pharma@fujichemical.co.jp www.fujichemical.co.jp/english



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*Regulations may vary from one region to another. Please contact your local distributor or sales person for more information.