RESEARCH ARTICLE

Formulation Development and In Vitro Characterization of Zolmitriptan Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems

Shambhavi Pandala¹, Vasudha Bakshi¹, Rajendra Kumar Jadi²

¹Department of Pharmaceutics, Anurag Group of Institutions, School of Pharmacy, Venkatapur, Medchal, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.
²Department of Pharmacy, University College of Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Correspondence to: Rajendra Kumar Jadi, email: rajendra.rajaji@gmail.com, tel: +91-9866575814

Received: December 10, 2018 Accepted: February 8, 2019 Published: March 11, 2019 DOI: doi.org/10.26689/itps.v2i1.550

Abstract: Background: Zolmitriptan is an artificial tryptamine, employed for the acute cure of migraine attack with or exclusive of aura and cluster headaches. Objective: It is an attempt to develop the extended release (ER) of Zolmitriptan matrix (ZMT) tablets to treat migraine safely and effectively. Methods: All formulations were prepared with natural polymers or gums like guar gum, xanthan gum, karaya gum through direct compression method using 6mm punch. Results: Powder blend of all formulations (F1 - F12) using different ratios of the above mentioned gums (5%, 10%, 15% and 20%) were characterized with pre-compression parameters (angle of repose, bulk density, tapped density, compressibility index, hausner ratio, compatibility studies) and post-compression parameters (weight variation, thickness, friability, hardness, assay, in vitro dissolution studies). F1 - F4 formulations were prepared with gum karaya and compared with remaining gums; gum karaya shows more retardance capacity. F9 - F12 (with guar gum) formulations were unable to produce the desired release, whereas F5 - F8 formulations containing with xanthan gum exhibited more retarding effect with increasing concentration of polymer. Conclusion: All prepared formulations (F1 - F12) were characterized and F3 formulation was optimized (97.3% drug released in 8 hours). All prepared formulations (F1 - F12) showed good flow properties and release patterns. Hence, formulations of ZMT matrix tablets have a promising delivery system which will enhance bio-availability and achieve greater therapeutic efficacy.

Keywords: Zolmitriptan, controlled release, direct compression, bio-availability, therapeutic efficacy.

1. INTRODUCTION

The majority and trendy route is the oral route of administration, and still, it is a most commonly used dosage form due to their uninterrupted pioneering ideas to overcome the drawbacks [1]. Drug release from the dosage form is of two types, one is immediate release and another one is extended release (ER) [2]. In an immediate release, the drug released immediately after administration for the most part within 30 min. In ER formulations there are two types of drug release one is controlled release (CR) and another one is sustained release (SR). In CR there are two parameters to consider those are time and rate of release. In SR time is the key parameter to consider and there is no control over the drug release [3]. These CR systems release drug in a predetermined rate for a specific period of time. We can achieve both local and systemic delivery of drugs [4]. CR systems indicate release at predetermined and predictable in a controlled manner [5]. This system is able to make available authentic therapeutic controls whether be it of
sequential or spatial life or both. In addition, the system makes an attempt to supply the steady-state concentration to target sites or tissues [6]. Oral controlled drug delivery system (CRDDS) is an essential step for successful performance and the drug should have good absorption throughout the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) [7]. Design of CRDDS is to be modified in such a way that it should have more gastric residence time in the stomach to release the drug before the absorption window [8]. To overcome conventional dosage problems, it is mandatory to distribute a single dose for a prolonged period of time [9]. Thus, it is a suitable candidate for the development of extended delivery systems such as CR and SR [10]. Zolmitriptan (ZMT) is a 5-hydroxytryptamine selective serotonin receptor agonist used for acute migraine treatment of 1B and 1D subtypes with or without aura [11-14]. ZMT is a white powder, slightly soluble in water and significantly soluble in acidic medium (0.1N hydrochloric acid [HCl]) and it belongs to biopharmaceutical classification system III drug. It is having 40% bioavailability and the doses range from 1.25 mg (i.e., recommended) to 5 mg (i.e., maximum dose with 2–3 times a day). Direct compression has compensation over the other techniques (i.e. wet and dry granulations), is cost-effective, and reduces the preparation cycle time [15].

The intention of the present works to prepare and assesses ZMT matrix tablets with natural polymers such as guar gum, xanthan gum, and karaya gum.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Materials

ZMT received as a gift sample from M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., Hyderabad, India. Gum karaya, xanthan gum, and guar gum were from DOW chemical company, USA. Microcrystalline cellulose, t alc, and magnesium stearate were purchased for S.D. Fine Chem. Ltd., Mumbai, India. HCl is purchased from Merck Specialties Pvt. Ltd., India.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Evaluation of Zmt Matrix Tablets

2.2.1.1. Pre-Compression Characterization of Zmt Matrix Tablets

The different physical properties were evaluated for powder blend of ZMT formulations (F1–F12) [16].

2.2.1.2. Drug-Excipient Compatibility Studies

Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) was carried out to find out the presence of interaction among drug and excipients. Pure drug (5 mg) and optimized formulations (F3), i.e., a drug with the polymer (5 mg+15 mg) are subjected to the analysis. Using KBr press about 1–2 mg of sample was mixed with dried potassium bromide and compressed to form a KBr disk. The samples were scanned from 4000 to 400 cm⁻¹ [17].

2.2.1.3. Construction of Calibration Curve of ZMT

Prepare different concentrations are ranging from 2 to 10 µg/ml ZMT with acidic (0.1N HCl) and basic medium (6.8 pH phosphate buffer) and observe the maximum wavelength (λmax) for acidic and basic mediums with 298 nm and 299 nm, respectively, then calculated regression coefficient (R²) by plotting graph between concentration on X-axis and absorbance on Y-axis.

2.3. Preparation of ZMT Matrix Tablets

ZMT matrix tablets were prepared by the direct compression using multi-stations of 6 mm. Drug and all ingredients except lubricant (magnesium stearate), weighed accurately as mentioned in Table 1, and sifted through sieve #24. The ZMT (drug) was mixed with the required quantities of natural polymers such as guar gum, xanthan gum, and karaya gum (1:1, 1:2, 1:3, and 1:4) and Avicel PH200 in geometric proportions. The earlier weighed mixture was lubricated with magnesium stearate and finally subjected to compression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Pre-compression evaluation of ZMT formulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Code</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ZMT: Zolmitriptan
punch (10 stations - Karnavati, Ahmedabad) [18]. Formulation of ZMT was shown in Table 2.

### 2.4. Post-compression Characterization of ZMT Matrix Tablets

Post-compression parameters weight variation \( (n = 20) \), hardness \( (n = 6) \), friability \( (n = 10) \), thickness \( (n = 10) \), and assay \( (n = 10) \).

#### 2.4.1. Assay

Content uniformity was approximated by the crushing of matrix tablets at random \( (n = 10) \). The powder mixture equal to 100 mg of ZMT was extracted to the drug solution with an appropriate solvent. To extract the drug solution, drug residue was soaked in 10 ml of ethanol for 1 h, filter and the consequential clear drug solution was added to simulated gastrointestinal fluid and diluted in appropriate manner to get 10 mg/ml. Then, 10 mg/ml drug solution \( (n = 3) \) was measured and calculated using UV-visible spectrophotometer. A similar procedure was used for all the formulations (F1–F12) [19].

#### 2.4.2. In vitro dissolution study

Using USP XXIV dissolution apparatus type II (LAB INDIA, TDT - 08L), in vitro studies were done using the simulated gastrointestinal fluid under the standard conditions such as 50 rpm speed and 37 ± 0.5°C temperature. Initially, first 2 h were carried out using 0.1N HCl then replace the acid medium (0.1N HCl) with 6.8 pH phosphate buffer and perform the dissolution studied up to 10 h. As per pharmacopeias and monographs at specific time intervals such as 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 h, aliquot samples (5 ml) were collected and replaced with an equal volume of fresh medium, i.e., 0.1N HCl or 6.8 pH phosphate buffers. Then collected samples were observed under 298 nm and 299 nm using UV-visible spectrophotometer with acidic and basic medium, respectively [20].

#### 2.4.3. Mechanism of drug release and kinetics

To analyze the drug release kinetics and mechanism, dissolution information was integral into Zero-order [21], First-order [22], Higuchi [23], and Korsmeyer-Peppas release models [24].

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Pre-compression Characterization of ZMT Matrix Tablets

The powder mixture of all formulations (F1–F12) was characterized for angle of repose \( (22.28 ± 0.338–29.98 ± \)
0.912), bulk density (0.42 ± 0.124–0.51 ± 0.287), tapped density (0.42 ± 0.915–0.58 ± 0.912), compressibility index (14.13 ± 0.796–19.62 ± 1.025), Hausner ratio (1.16 ± 0.19–1.83 ± 0.03), and compatibility studies. The obtained values indicating that the flow properties of the drug have been increased when mixed with different excipients. Moreover, all ZMT formulations (F1–F12) were found within the pharmacopeial limits, and all the results were shown in Table 1.

### 3.2. Drug-excipient Compatibility Studies

The FTIR spectroscopy spectrum of the pure drug was found to be similar to the reference standard IR spectrum of ZMT. The IR spectrum of the pure drug (Fig. 1) ZMT has indicative of the presence of absorption peak due to an occurrence of N-H of the lactam is 3054.55 cm\(^{-1}\), as well as resulting amine absorption, suggesting that these functionalities are here in the drug molecule. The aromatic and aliphatic C-H absorption are noticed from 2854.25.88 cm\(^{-1}\) to 2922.88 cm\(^{-1}\). Based on FTIR studies confirmed that the absence of chemical interaction between drug and other excipients utilized in the formulations (F1–F12) and the results were shown in Figs. 1 (i.e., pure drug) and 2 (i.e., optimized formulation).

### 3.3. Construction of Calibration Curve of ZMT

Calibration curve of ZMT in pH 6.8 phosphate buffer and pH 1.2 (0.1N HCl) was performed. The graph was linear, and it obeys Beer Lambert’s law, based on the standard graph of ZMT, had good reproducibility and a good correlation was obtained with \( R^2 \) values of 0.9985 (y = 0.0636x+0.0751) and 0.9982 (y = 0.0595x+0.083) for acidic and basic mediums, respectively.

### 3.4. Post-compression Evaluation of ZMT Formulations

Post-compression parameters of all formulations (F1–F12) were found to be weight variation (96 ± 2.18 to 105 ± 1.21 mg), hardness (4.1 ± 1.5–4.7 ± 1.9 kg/cm\(^2\)), friability (0.34–0.54%), and thickness (2.2 ± 0.11–2.6 ± 0.15 mm), and
assay (95.85 ± 1.96%–99.26 ± 2.73%) and all results were shown in Table 3. The standard deviation values indicated that all the prepared ZMT matrix tablet formulations within the range and all the formulations are having good mechanical strength.

3.5. In Vitro Dissolution Study

In vitro studies were performed (10 h) using the acidic medium (for 2 h) and basic medium (8 h). The dissolution profiles were shown in Fig. 3 (with gum karaya formulations, i.e., F1–F4), Fig. 4 (with xanthan gum formulations, i.e., F5–F8), and Fig. 5 (with guar gum formulations, i.e., F9–F12). Drug release from the prepared formulations increased with time and the effect of different gums on drug release was observed.

Based on the values of percentage drug releases and other characteristics (i.e., pre- and post-compression parameters) of all prepared ZMT matrix formulations, F3 was the most promising formulation to compare with other ZMT formulations (F1–F12) due to its drug release and other characteristics.


ZMT formulations (F1–F12) drug release data were fitted to different kinetic models to know the mechanism and form the data it is evident that the optimized formulation (F3) was following zero-order.

4. CONCLUSION

The CR matrix tablets of ZMT were developed using three different natural polymers such as gum karaya, xanthan gum, and guar gum as release retardants with different ratios such as 5, 10, 15, and 20%’s. In the prepared 12 formulations (F1–F12) of ZMT matrix tablets, based on the pre- and post-compression characterization one of the formulations (F3) was found to be the best formulation. The optimized formulation (F3) shows desire drug release and dissolution statistics was subjected to release kinetics. Moreover, the curve fitting analysis shows that the optimized F3 formulation follows zero-order kinetics. Thus, the results of the current study clearly indicated that the ZMT CR matrix tablets have the most promising potential dosage form and used as an alternative to the conventional dosage form.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are thankful to Anurag Group of Institutions, Hyderabad, Telangana, India for providing facilities and carrying out the work.

REFERENCES


