

بيان ميلاد ٥٤ لآخر الـ بـ بـ تـ سـ سـ

درجـتـ لـلـ دـلـ سـ سـ

Granulation

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1

Granulation

Granulation is the process in which the primary powder particles are made to adhere to form larger, multiparticulate entities called granules.

الـ حـكـمـيـةـ مـعـهاـ فـوـغـ منـ جـفـنـ الـ مـطـلـ صـبـ اـدـ Adhـ سـبـرـ لـ اـسـتـيـعـ اـنـدـ اـنـدـ

Granules are either used in their own right as a dosage form or as an intermediate product in the production of tablets or capsules.

دوـسـجـفـمـ يـكـلـيـاـ اـمـ

ادـ اـنـدـ اـنـدـ اـنـدـ اـنـدـ



2

Granulation

Reasons for granulation

The main aims of granulation are:

1. To prevent segregation and thereby improve homogeneity.

2. Improve the flowability of mix to ensure complete and uniform filling of tablet dies, capsules etc. This lead to less weight and dose variations.

• Granules produced from cohesive materials will be larger and more isodiametric

Isodiametric
كبير

binder + powder : granules
(binding soln)

3. Improve the compactability of powder.

• Some materials have bad flow and compression properties so that they can not be formed by direct compression and therefore need granulation.

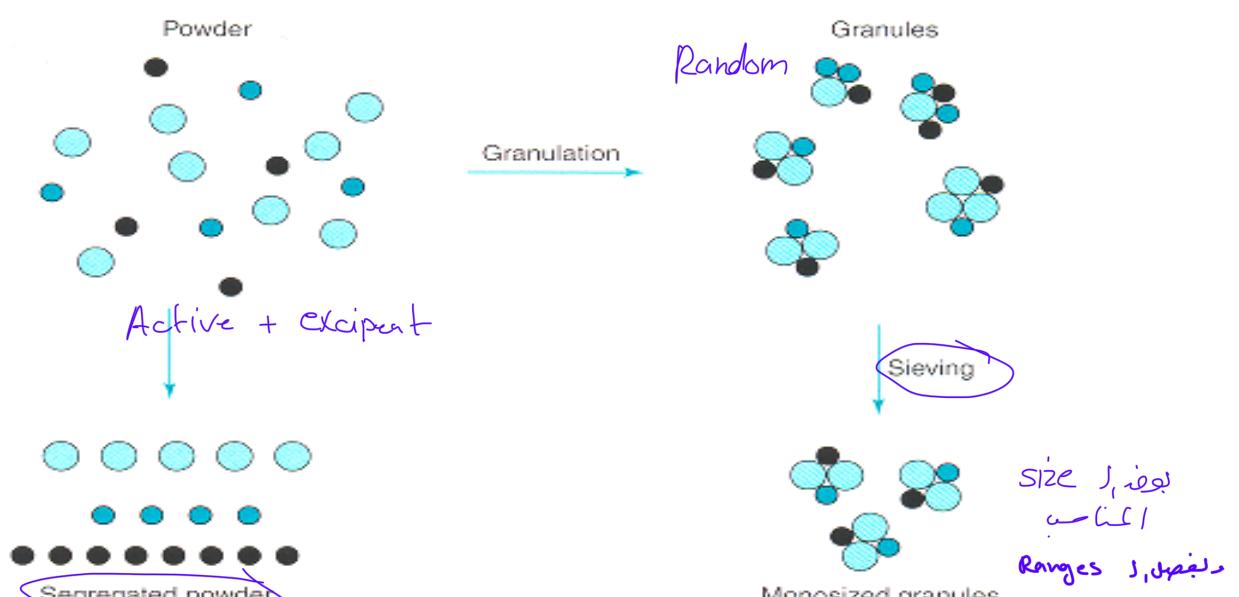
Direct compression
لubricant + granules

Tableting
اللحمة

3

mixing + compression = Direct compression
اللحمة = Direct compression
اللحمة = Direct compression
اللحمة = Direct compression

Granulation = (wet - dry) granulation



tic diagram to illustrate how granulation can prevent powder segregation.

4

Granulation

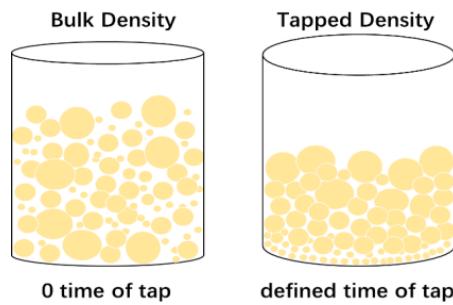
Reasons for granulation

- operator \rightarrow drug \rightarrow loss of material
- loss of material
- contamination
- explosion / static charge
- eliminate problems due to dust (e.g. toxic materials).
- reduce the problem of caking of hygroscopic materials.
- increase bulk density of the powder mixture making them more convenient for storage or shipment.

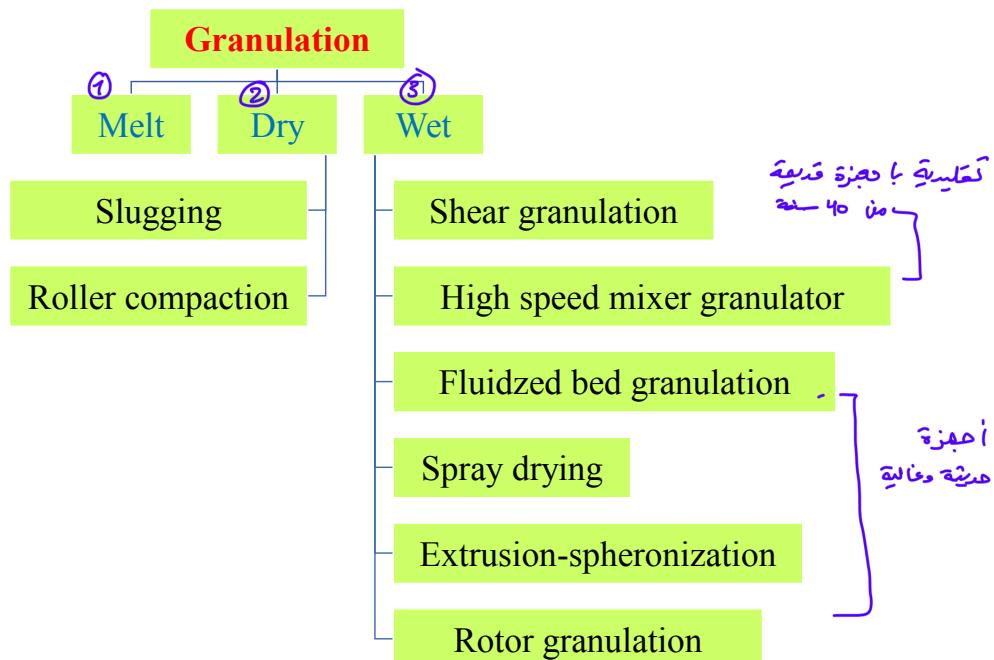
tapping \rightarrow increase bulk density \rightarrow بزدرا در بزدرا

$$\uparrow D = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \quad \nabla$$

منبر \rightarrow كل اخر تهمها وانقلها



5



6

Granulation methods

Dry granulation no liquid (water) → مافی سخن (dry(ing))

- Other term used to describe the process is compression granulation.
- It converts the powders into granules by application of pressure without the intermediate use of liquid.
مافی سخن ماد
- This method is used mainly with heat and moisture sensitive materials like aspirin and many vitamins.
- There are two main processes of dry granulation: Slugging & Roller compaction

7

Dry granulation methods

Slugging

Procedure:

- Powders (drug and additives like diluent, binder and disintegrant) are mixed and compressed on high capacity tabletting machine.
های سست زدی ر
tableting machine
های سست زدی ر
جیروه
- The compacted masses (slugs) are subsequently commminuted and screened into smaller granules.

granules (جیروه) بینطیجہ ایکلر (hummer)

Direct Compaction 1



8

commminution (لینیں) ایکلر (hummer) یا تبلیغ بکون (granules) یا

بعالم Seiving (النسبة المئوية) size

بعض المكرونة (القطعة الكبيرة) slugs

Fine و granules بقطنی milling table powder

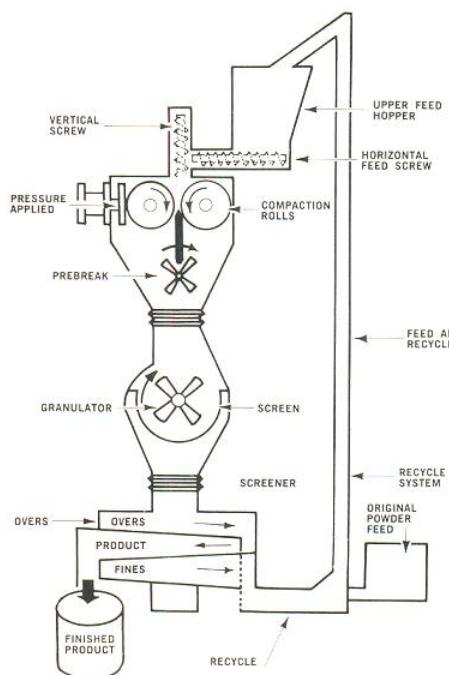
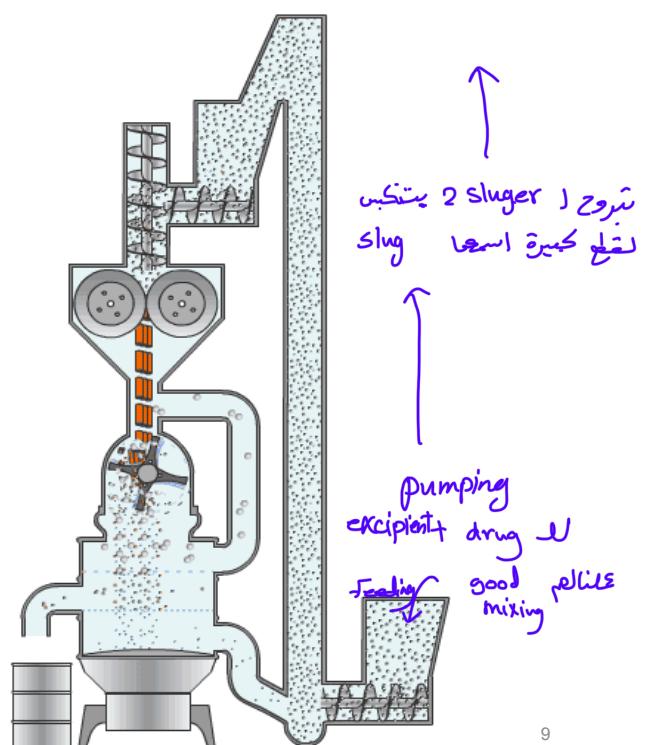


FIG. 11-13. Schematic diagram of a Chilsonator roller compactor in a granulation production system. (Courtesy of the Fitzpatrick Company, Elmhurst, IL.)



9



Dry granulation methods

Roller compaction

- On large scale, dry granulation can be performed on a specially designed machine called **roller compactor**.

- The powder is squeezed between two rollers to produce a sheet of material which is then comminuted and screened to small granules.

slugging

④ Slug (large tablet) highly compressed → comminution

② Roller Sheet → comminution

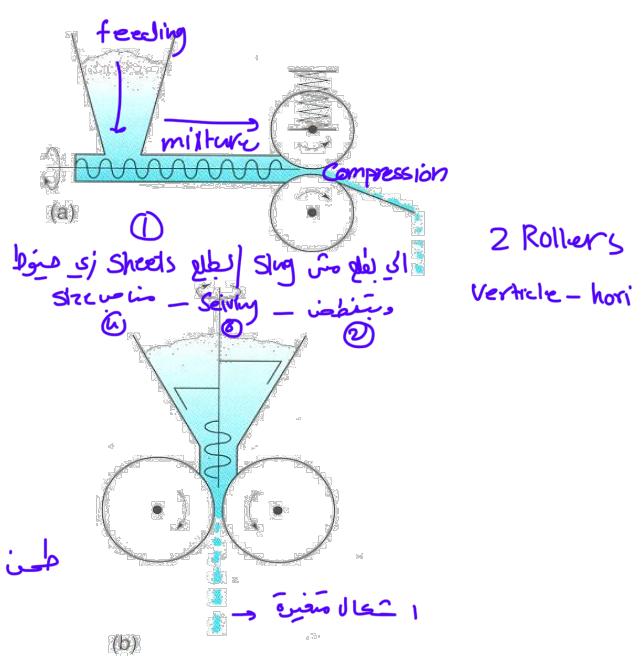


Fig. 29.12 Roller compaction: (a) Alexanderwerk and (b) Proter types.

10



11

Dry granulation methods

Advantages of the roller compaction process:

Advantages of the roller compaction process.

1. The process is economical. (pumping (feeding) \rightarrow sheet \rightarrow slug \rightarrow Commi \rightarrow screening) بقمع (الغذاء) \rightarrow طبقة \rightarrow سلاج \rightarrow تقطيع \rightarrow فرز كله
2. There are relatively low investment costs compared with alternative granulation processes using multiple, and more expensive equipment. ادوات اقتصادية متعددة \rightarrow كلف اقتصادي \rightarrow كله
3. It can cope with a wide range of materials, particle size, bulk density and flowability (But not all materials)
4. The process is easily scaled up. الا جذرة الحقيقة منها كثيرة الالعبيات \rightarrow scaling up time + speed
5. The product has uniform properties with respect to its mechanical strength. لـ اصحاب من اهل لـ اصحابها نفس ال mechanical patch يـعنـي القـطـاعـةـ لـ الكـسـرـ / بـيـنـتـحـلـ اـذـ كـلـ اـنـجـ
6. Additionally, the more gentle 'squeeze' of roller compactors leaves the resulting granules capable of further compaction into tablets without the work-hardening problems encountered with slugging.

Joe → Rollers →, into 5 to 8 granules → Joe → Squeeze

Dry granulation methods

Advantages of dry granulation:

- Utilizes less equipment and space than wet granulation.

• Eliminates the need for binder solution and drying process.

صافي تجفيف ولا drying

مافي بيلارم binder

تكون احلا cohesive

13

- الاحضر tablet الاصناف ممتازة كفها لعالي للفترة

الدوسي احضر است لارام اكون حاربي بتجهيزه زياد

لارام اكون حاربي بتجهيزه زياد

wet

wet mass

Mixing

تجهيز احلا مترافق مع طرق حبوب المفخ ما يرجع عالم

wet granulation mechanical

تجهيز عالي ما يتجه عالي direct compression

بار (Solid)
دخلة liquid
لارام (Liquid)
dryer

Granulation methods

Wet granulation

water liquid

- This is the main method for preparation of pharmaceutical granulation and the granules prepared are of good quality.

Disadvantages

- High cost
- Long operation procedure
- The use of binding liquid and heat creates problem for heat and moisture sensitive drugs. Sometimes alcohol is used in binding liquid instead of water if the drug is sensitive to moisture.

لاره احلا فطوان كيتر تجهيزه انه ما يتعهيل / كل خطة منها تجزئ
uniformly

good quality

mechanical strength

احلا

wet

جاف احلا water sensitive + potent - جاف
chloroform - تحليل - dichloroethen - بروبران - ethanol - اسيتون بكمية قليلة
رساميون منه احلا

14 Granulation
Liquid

تجهيز احلا بغير دهارة منخفضة

residual جزء ایجاد شده

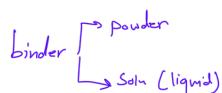
اذا صدرت اخراجات CO_2 و H_2O من الماء \downarrow
الذى ينبع من الماء \downarrow
الذى ينبع من الماء \downarrow

Granulation methods

Procedure

1. The ingredients to be granulated are mixed to achieve good homogeneity.
2. In addition to the active drug, the mixture may contain a ~~safe~~ diluent, disintegrant, binder. *(to bind particles into granules)*
(bulking agent) & mass diluent
متضمن تكثيف الحبيبات حتى تدخل في قوة التكثيف
bulking agent *mass diluent*
disintegrant *strong disintegration*
3. The binder (adhesive) is either mixed with powders or dissolved in the granulation liquid.

الزرم في يكون في خاصية جنة اذا ارضاها لا powder ٢ لازم تكون binder



15

Granulation methods

4. Granulation liquid is prepared (Volatile solvents are used such as water, ethanol and isopropanol, so that they can be removed by drying).
5. The granulation liquid is added to the powder mixture and mixing continues until uniform dispersion (wet mass) is obtained. This process is termed **wet massing**. \rightarrow another mixing \Rightarrow potent
6. The wet mass is screened to obtain the desired coarse particle size and the particles are then tray -dried. Alternatively fluid-bed drying is applied.
7. Size reduction of granules may be done using a hammer mill.

ج ٦ drying (tray dry) }
ج ٧ Fluid bed غازی }
ج ٨ size اختف لایه لی تحریر

الخطوة 8: milling (الخطوة 7) \rightarrow drying (tray dry) \rightarrow drying (Fluid bed dry) \rightarrow step 6

Granulation mechanisms

Particle bonding mechanisms

لها ميكانيكا لتصنيع البارد

There are five primary bonding mechanisms between particles:

1) Adhesion and cohesion forces in the immobile liquid films between individual primary powder particles.

- An immobile layer (thin film) around particles will increase the diameter and decrease interparticulate distance, therefore it increases van der Waals forces.

كذلك اقتربوا من بعضهم البعض Van der Waals

2) Interfacial forces in mobile liquid films within the granule.

- During wet granulation, sufficient liquid is added to produce a mobile film.
- There are different states of liquid distribution between particles according to moisture content:
 - Pendular
 - Funicular
 - Capillary
 - Droplet (Suspension) Colloidal dispersion

17

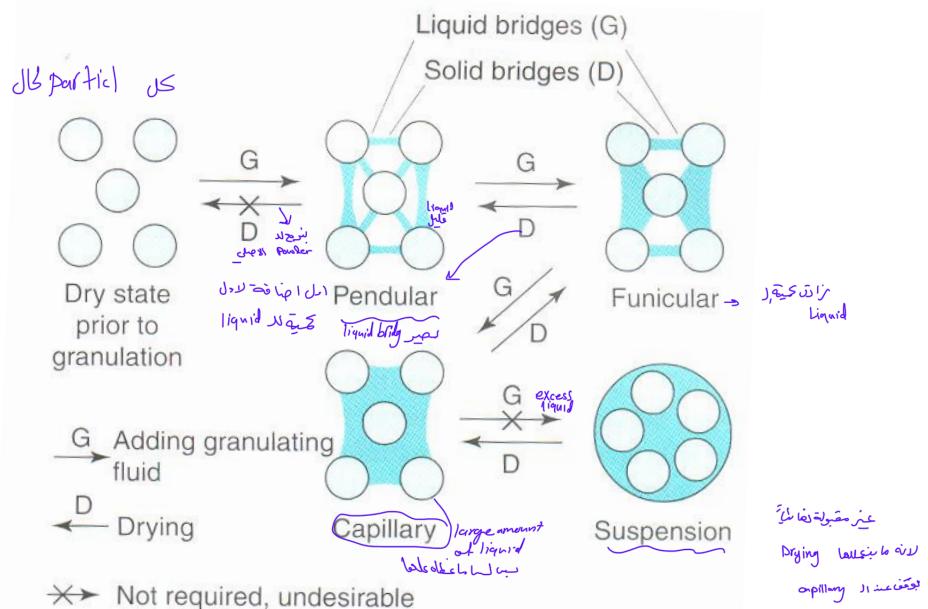


Fig. 29.2 Water distribution between particles of a granule during formation and drying.

18

G: adding granulating liquid

D: Drying

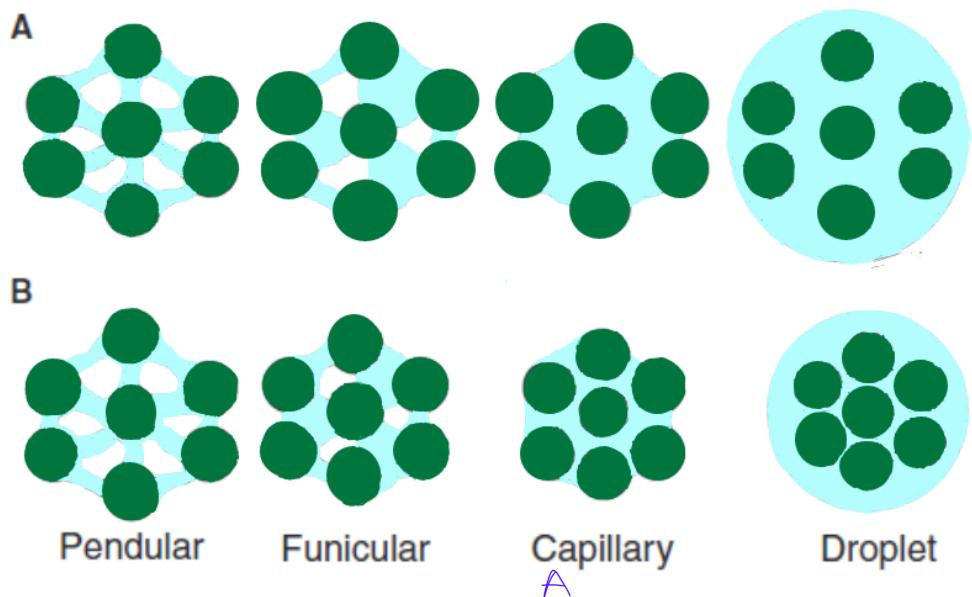


Fig. 2 Liquid-bridging state of agglomerates undergoing (A) binding liquid addition and (B) densification mass

فَلَمَّا رَأَهُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ زَرَبُوا

19

الفرق بين A و B هو Space A : B = Volume of A / Volume of B
الفرق بين A و B هو Space A : B = Volume of A / Volume of B
الفرق بين A و B هو Space A : B = Volume of A / Volume of B
الفرق بين A و B هو Space A : B = Volume of A / Volume of B

Particle bonding mechanisms

3) The formation of solid bridges after solvent evaporation(drying). These can be formed by:

- Partial melting
- Hardening binders
- Crystallization of dissolved substances

- بینکاری دارای بردجینگ (bridging) است

11- **بَنِيرٌ** binder **وَسْكُونٌ** وَسْكُونٌ **وَسْكُونٌ** وَسْكُونٌ

• Water is a liquid.

4) Attractive forces between solid particles

- Electrostatic forces
- Van der Waal forces

دفن مواد *already dissolved* في ماء مسحور سيرن حرر من عنده الماء

Solid bridging near binder \rightarrow crystallization

5) Mechanical interlocking

تایباد particles دعایی ای

Force vs charge

دسب ا حلها د (خطها د) حراج لغزونت ترجمون \rightarrow Solification
 drying جلسه melting ذوبان \rightarrow dissolution حلها \rightarrow 20: Partial melting ذوبان جزئی -

Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

الجهاز

Wet granulators

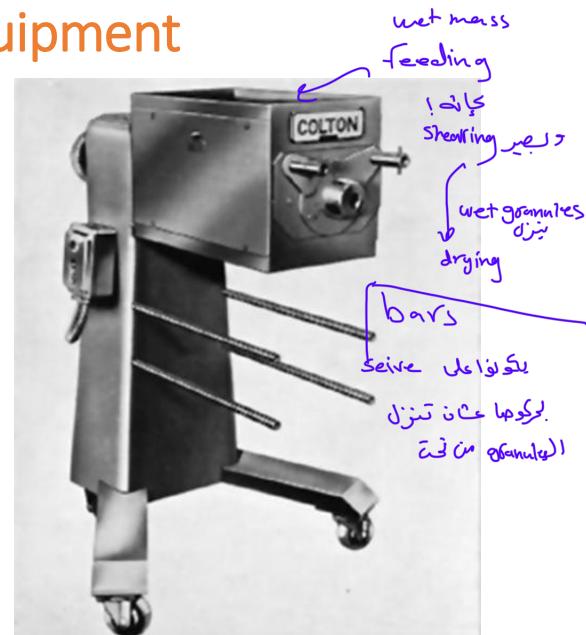
1) Shear granulators two surfaces with narrow gap

- This is a **traditional method** of granulation زى الاتقاب بتقنية حالية زى التقانة
- It often uses a **planetary mixer** for wet massing of the powders. بأى نوع من المخلطات زى المخلط عاد
- Mixing of powders is either done in a separate mixer or in the same planetary mixer. بأى نوع من المخلطات زى المخلط عاد
- The liquid is added as the paddles of mixer agitates the powder. زى المخلط عاد
- The moist mass is then transferred to a granulator (such as **oscillating granulator**) بميكرو وبردج طار

21

Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

- The rotor bars of this granulator oscillate and force the moist mass through the sieve screen.
- The mass should be sufficiently moist to form discrete granules:
 - If excess liquid \rightarrow strings of material will be formed برنوك عجينة ملحة بس جانبي
 - If too dry \rightarrow the mass will be sieved to powders and not granules برنوك طحن ملحة بس جانبي
- The granules can then be collected on trays and transferred to a drying oven or dried using fluidized-bed drier.

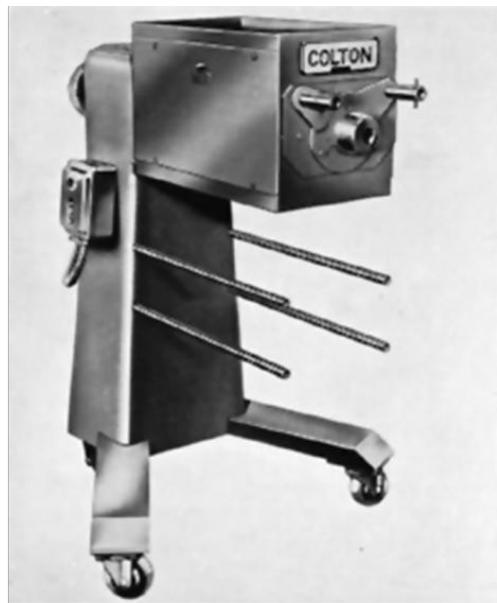


Oscillating granulator

22



planetary mixer



oscillating granulator

23

If excess liquid → strings of material will be formed
If too dry → the mass will be sieved to powders and not granules

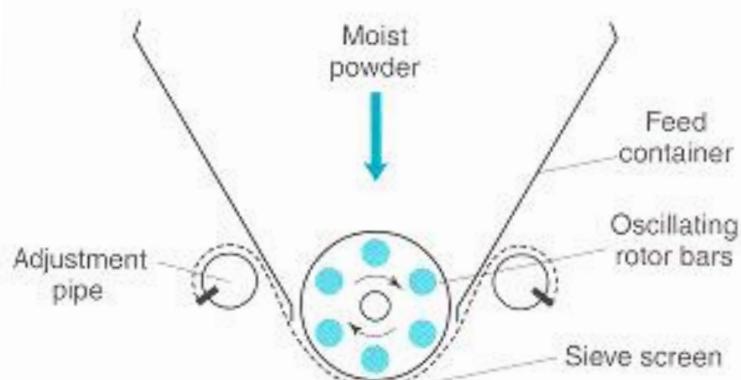


Fig. 29.6 Oscillating granulator.

24

Disadvantages of tray drying:

- The drying time is long الزمن طوله الى احتفاظ الماء على الماء
- Dissolved material may migrate to the upper surface of the bed on the tray المادة المذابة تدخل الماء وتحتاج الى انتقال الماء الى سطح الماء
- Granules may aggregate due to bridge formation at the points of contact of granules البراعم تراقب عن بعدها بـ 60-70-100 مللي متر

➤ To deaggregate the granules and remix them a **sieving** stage is necessary after drying

دعاً بـ 10-15 تحرير size \rightarrow drying \rightarrow sieving

موقع
drug
excipient
(coloring)
agent

25

أفضل خيارات Advantages of the traditional method (shear granulation)

- The process is not very sensitive to changes in the characteristics of the granule ingredients متغيرات المكونات لا تؤثر على النتيجة
- The end-point can often be determined by inspection يمكن تحديد النهاية بالعين المطيرة

نتيجة

متغيرات مكونات
speed, time

Disadvantages of traditional granulation

- Too long duration
- The need for several pieces of equipment (mixer — dryer — — —)
- High material loss because of the transfer stages

مالي تفريغ 100% بضم الهمزة

26

Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

2) High-speed mixer/granulators (High shear granulators)

- This machine have a three-bladed main impeller, which revolves in the horizontal plane, and a three-bladed auxillary chopper which either revolves in the vertical or horizontal plane.
- The unmixed dry powders are placed in the bowl and mixed by the rotating impeller for a few minutes.
- The granulating liquid is then added via a port in the lid of the granulator while the impeller is turning.
- The chopper is usually switched on when the wet mass is formed to break up the wet mass to produce a bed of granular material.

① mixing dry powder → ② spraying (Granulating fluid) ③ chopper after wet mass forming ④ drying

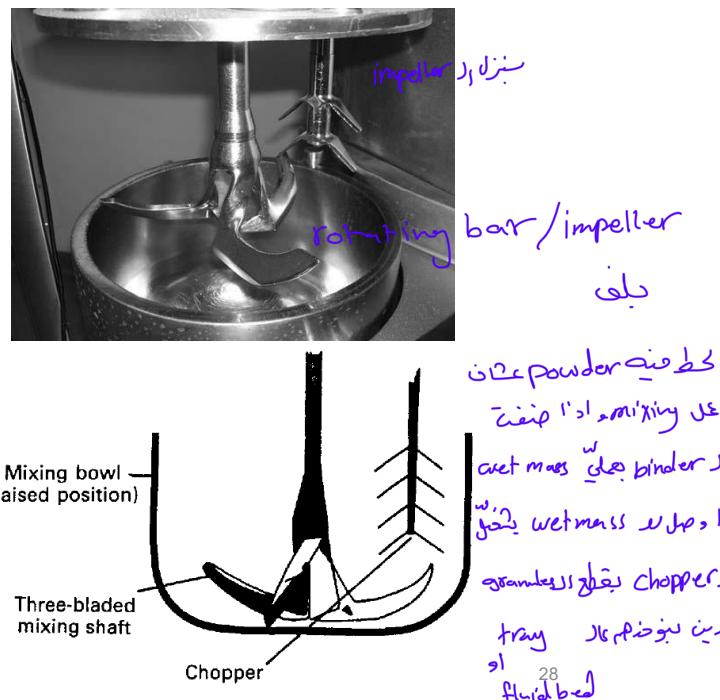
27

جذب اسفل
Bottom-driven



بالاعلى

Top-driven

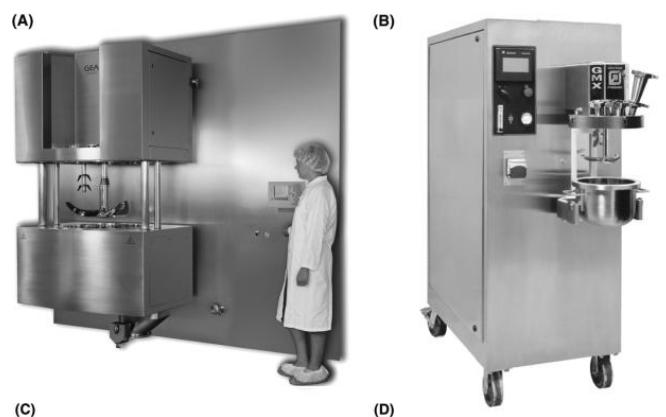


علاقة از ball effect سرقة يتتبّع snow ظاهرة الثلوج ، اى محيّر يا يتّحد عليه يا بكيّر) اذا تركته (بالفم و يكّر كيّر دينيل مقبول



Bottom-driven high shear granulators

29



Top-driven high shear granulators



30

Snow Ball

High-speed mixer/granulators

- Once a satisfactory granules has been produced, the granular product is discharged, passing through a wire mesh that breaks up any large aggregates, into the bowl of a fluidized-bed drier.
- Granulation proceeds rapidly and controlling with care is necessary as granules can proceed very rapidly to unusable, overmassed system.
- The process is sensitive to variations in raw material. → sensitive \downarrow $\frac{\text{size}}{\text{volume}}$
- Advantage: Mixing, wet massing and granulation are done in few minutes.

و بفضل المكان

② transfer (النقل) loss of materials (خسارة المواد)
① ما في مكلا (عجل دار) (عجل دار)، (عجل دار)، (عجل دار)

31

mixing + granulating بخط اليد

Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

عذري

3) Fluidized-bed granulators

efficiant

- Fluid-bed granulators are similar in design and operation to fluid bed dryers, but in addition fluid is sprayed from a nozzle on to the bed of powder.
- Heated and filtered air is blown through the bed of unmixed powders to fluidize the particles and mix the powder.
- Exhaust filters allow the prevent the escape of powders.
- Granulating fluid is pumped over the bed of powder which cause particles to adhere and form granules.
- After formation of granules, the spraying is stopped and the fluidizing hot air continues to dry them.

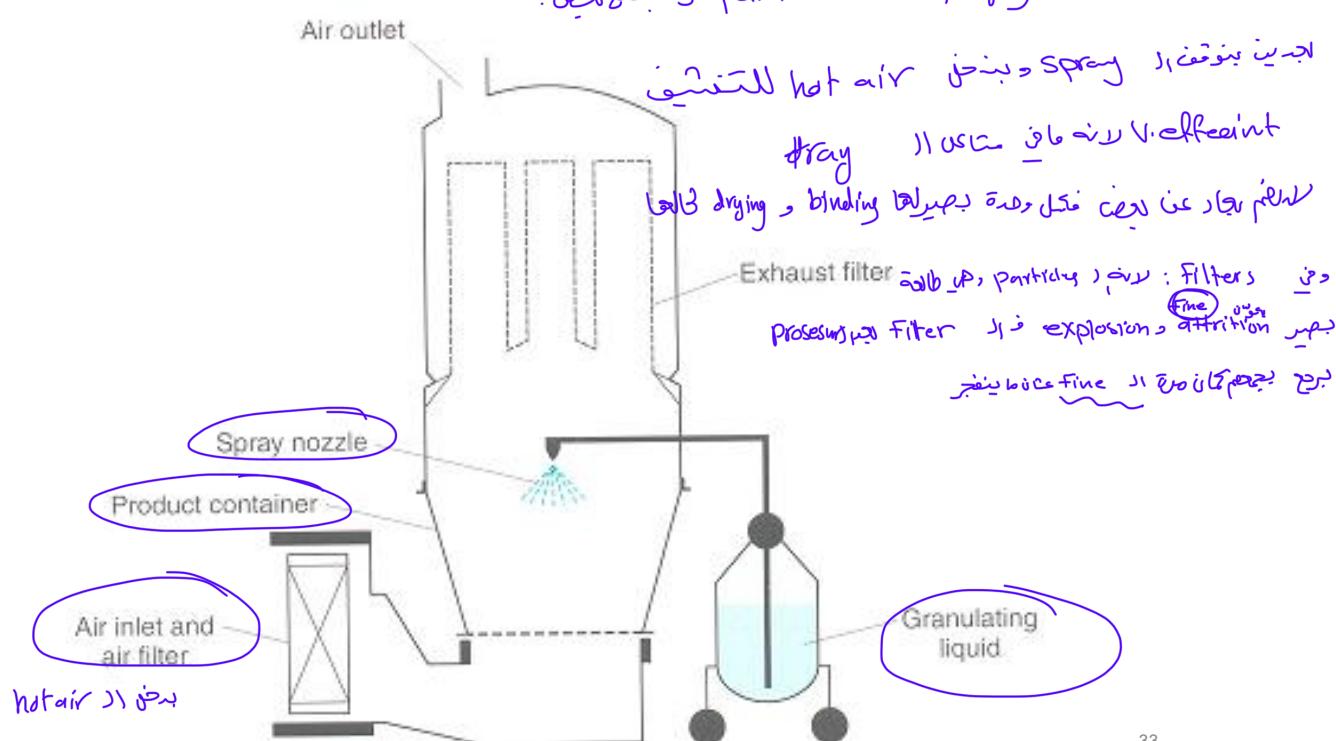
fine

mixing + granulation + dry بخط اليد

32

عذري اعرف انه ملتقى لوحات كالملاحة
sensor window في
لجرف الاجراء

بنابرئال fluidization لعن كل powder لعن fluidization كيس ، بيلو يعن fluidization لعن كل particle لعن dynamic ترتيب و ترتيب .



33



34

Fluidized-bed granulators

Advantages

1. The performance of many steps (mixing, granulation and drying) in one equipment. All in one
2. The Process can be automated once the conditions affecting the granulation have been optimized. Speed air and granulator using

Disadvantages

- A. Expensive instrument
- B. Optimization needs extensive work

در زم ارتس کل (Condition), عتن

35

أدلة حل المسائل

Apparatus, process and product variables influencing fluidized-bed granulation

| Apparatus parameters | | Process parameters | Product parameters |
|---|--|--|---|
| Air distribution place | الموقع الذي يوزع الهواء للتبليط والتجانيد المائية في المورث ماخنة ساحة | Bed load material | Type of binder |
| Shape of granulator body | (مسطحات كروية لبيانات دلائل) الشكل | Fluidizing air flow rate نفاثة الهواء دفق نفاثة | Quantity of binder |
| Nozzle height | | Fluidizing air temperature الجفاف الحرارة الجفاف | Binder solvent |
| Positive or (negative) pressure operation | جذب عاليات (جذب على حرارة أقل) جذب عاليات (جذب على حرارة أقل) جذب عاليات (جذب على حرارة أقل) | Fluidizing air humidity الرطوبة الرطوبة | Concentration of granulating solution concentration التركيز التركيز |
| | | Atomization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nozzle type Spray angle Spraying regime Liquid flow rate ml/min | Temperature of granulating solution |
| | | Atomizing air flow rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atomizing air pressure Droplet size | Starting materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluidization Powder hydrophobicity attrition binding agent |

S; heat-sensitive insol —

البروتين/ رموز

Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

4) Spray driers →

- This differs from other methods of granulation in that granules are formed from a solution or a suspension rather than initially dry powder particles.

- The components (drug, diluent) are suspended in a liquid that may contain a dissolved binder.

thick curly/s;

- The solid percentage should be relatively high.

- The suspension is pumped ^{slurry} ^{as a drops} ^{بمقدار} under continuous agitation in a stream of hot air.

slimy

بِصَادَفَةٍ

- The liquid evaporates leaving the solid in form of free-flowing hollow spherical granules with uniform size.

❖ Used mainly for the preparation of direct compression diluents.

37

سریع و effcient / تبخیر حابی اگرفاخ ادل ماحظ عینه می دهیم \rightarrow dispersion عینی قطب الکتری

البيئة التي تحيط بذرات المعلوية (size) تؤثر على قابلية الذرات للذوبان (solubility).

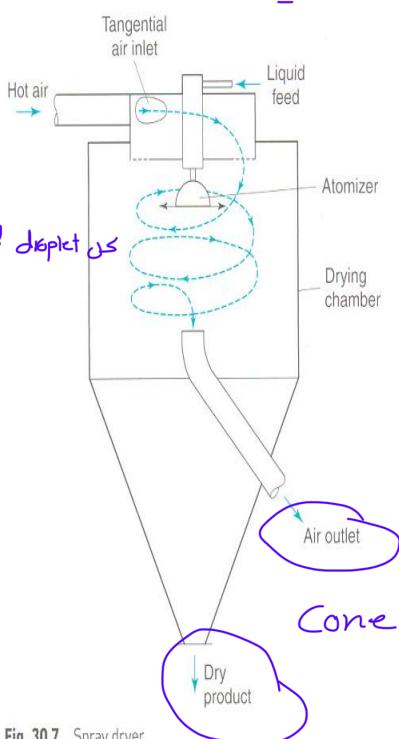
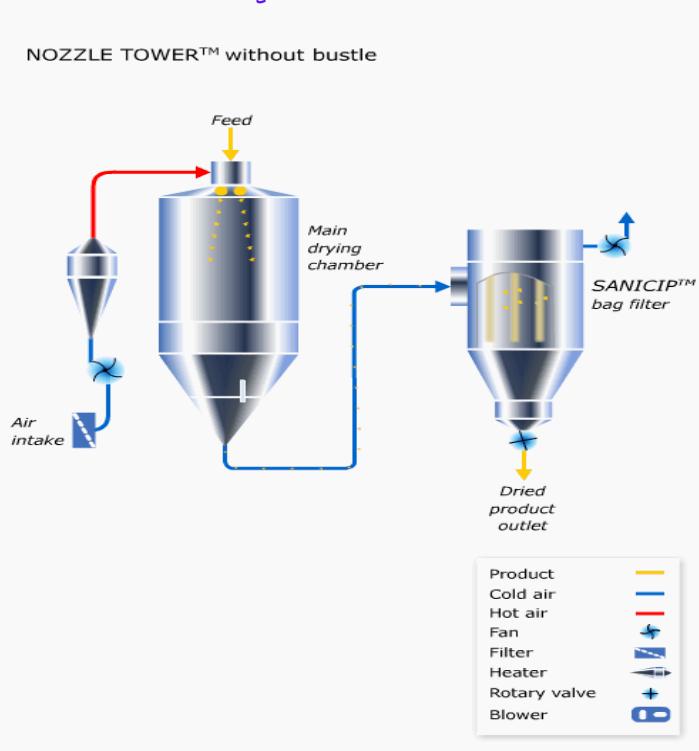
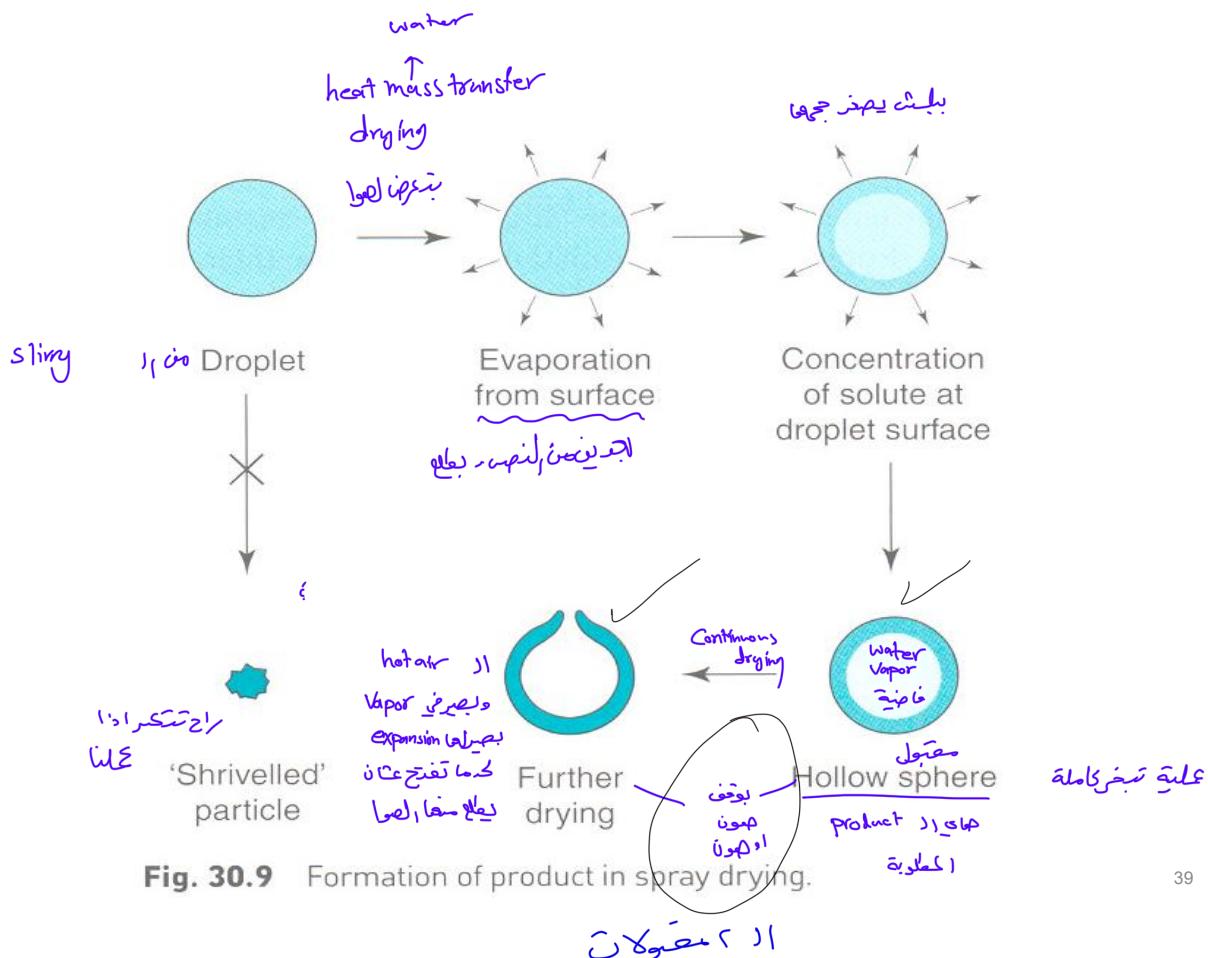


Fig. 30.7 Spray dryer.

product \rightarrow ٦٣.



عکسی کوں finecydon بھیبار scop لئے رخ اسی



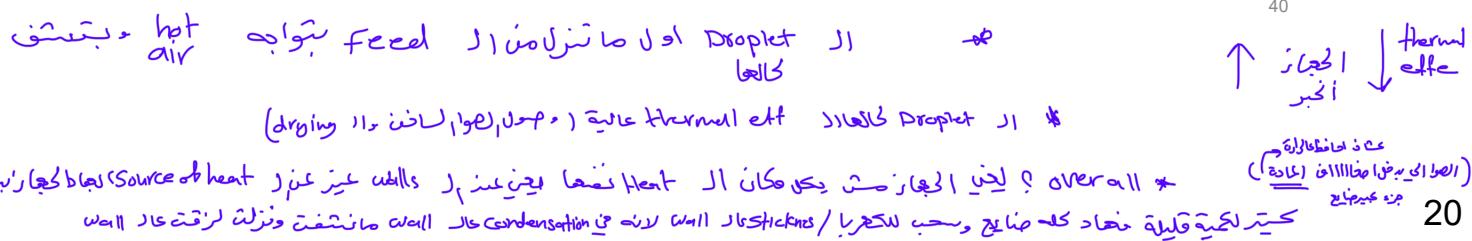
Spray driers

Advantages

- A. Short drying time $\text{Kgs} / 10 \text{ min}$
- B. Minimal exposure of the product to heat \rightarrow little deterioration of heat-sensitive materials.
حلب الاطفال في بودينج ورقة سيركل بالرقة بخالن ماءه بتحضيره من لانها اكتر سرقة العالمة \rightarrow تفتيت \rightarrow depot \rightarrow deterioration
- C. The characteristic particles have large surface area and so rapid dissolution.
 $\xleftarrow{\text{amorphous}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{spherical}}$
- D. The powder has a uniform and controllable particle size.
- E. The product formed has excellent flow and compaction properties.
- F. Labor costs are low.
 $\xleftarrow{\text{ما في عارف}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بس بعدها وبنفع full automated}}$

Disadvantages

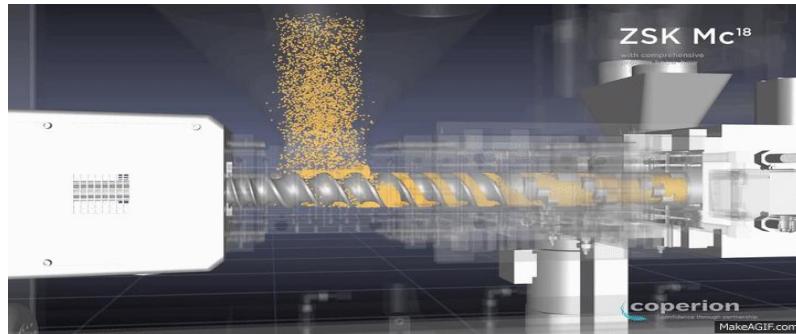
- A. It is costly process and the machine is expensive.
- B. The overall thermal efficiency is low.



Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

5) Extruders/Spheronizers

- Extrusion/spheronization is a multistep process used to make uniformly sized spherical particles.
- It is used mainly to produce multiparticulates for controlled drug release applications.



41

Extruders/Spheronizers

- The main steps of the process are:

- 1. Dry mixing of ingredients**
- 2. Wet massing**
 - More amount of liquid is used than other methods.
 - Uniform dispersion of liquid is necessary
- 3. Extrusion**
 - The wet mass is forced through dies to form rod-shaped particles of uniform diameter.

42

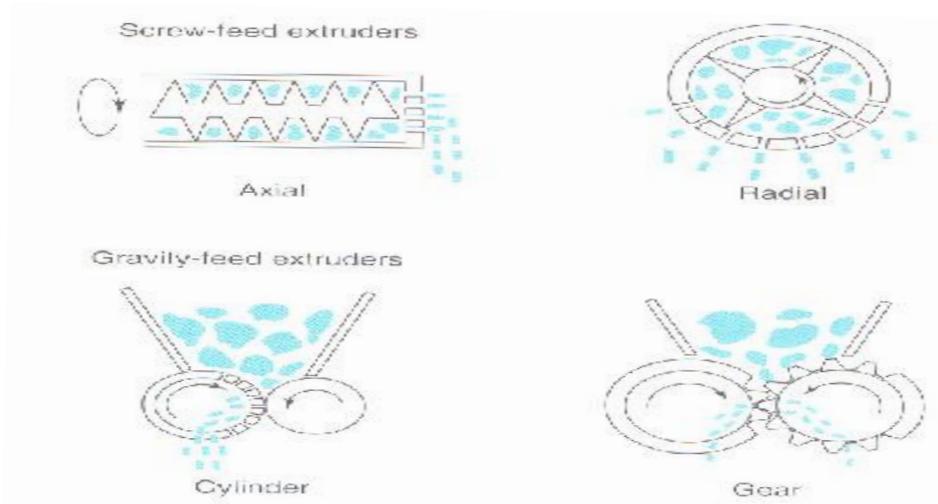
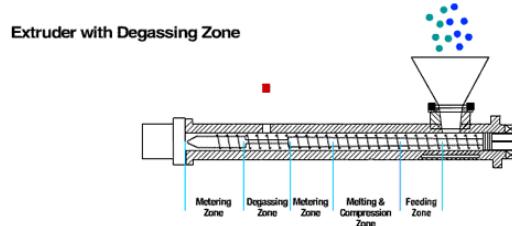


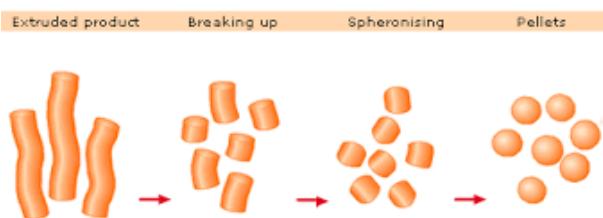
Fig. 29.8 Schematic representation of production extruders.



43

4. Spheronization

- To round off the rods into spherical particles
- This is done in a simple apparatus with fixed side walls and rapidly rotating bottom plate with grooved surface.
- The rounding is done by particle-particle and particle-surface frictions.



5. **Drying**: Either fluidized-bed or tray drying.

6. **Screening**: To obtain suitable narrow particle size

44

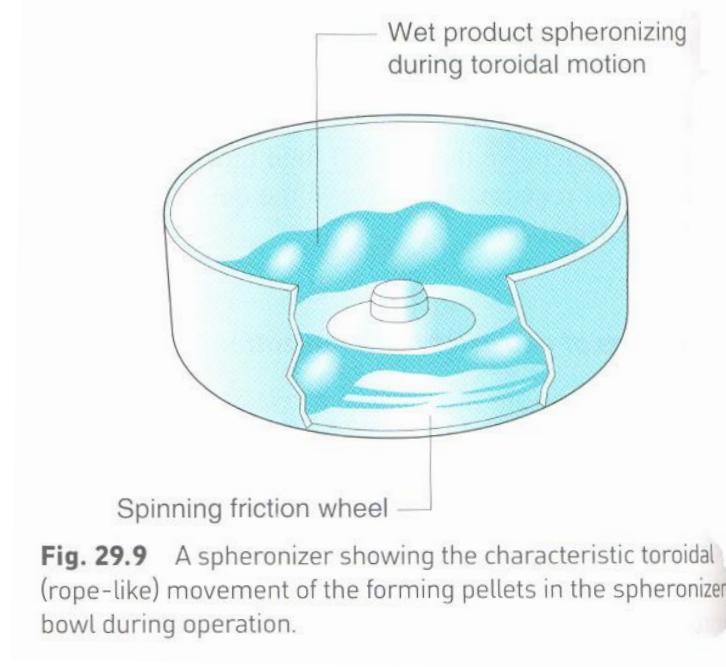


Fig. 29.9 A spheronizer showing the characteristic toroidal (rope-like) movement of the forming pellets in the spheronizer bowl during operation.

45

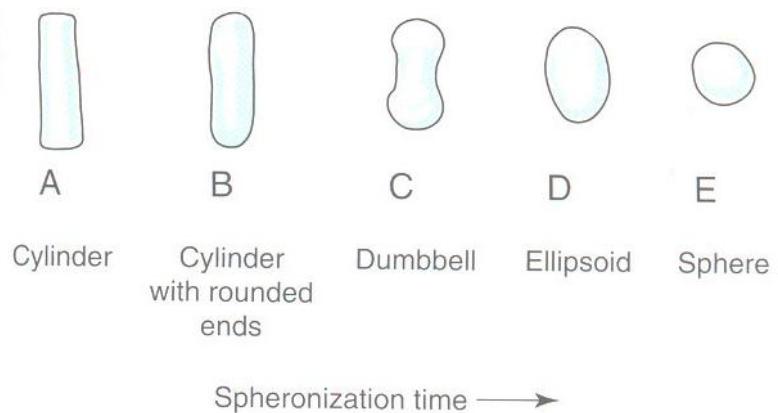


Fig. 29.10 Representation of a mechanism of spheronization. The diagram shows a transition from cylindrical particles (a) into cylindrical particles with rounded edges (b), then dumbbells (c), to ellipsoids (d) and finally spheres (e).

46

Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

6) Rotor granulation

- This process allows the direct manufacture of spheres from dry powder.
- In the Freund granulator, the powder mix is added to the bowl and wetted with granulation liquid from a spray.
- The baseplate rotates at high speed and centrifugal force keeps the moist mass at the edges of the rotor.
- The velocity difference between the rotor and the static walls, combined with the upward flow of air around rotor plate, causes the mass to move in a toroidal motion, resulting in the formation of discrete spherical pellets.

47

Pharmaceutical granulation equipment

6) Rotor granulation

- These spheres are dried by the heated inlet air from the air chamber, which acts also as a positive pressure seal during granulation.
- Using this technique, it is possible to continue the process and coat the pellets by subsequently spraying coating solution on the rotating dried pellets.
- In addition, layered pellets can be formed by using uncoated pellets as nuclei in a second granulation with a powder mix of a second ingredient.

48

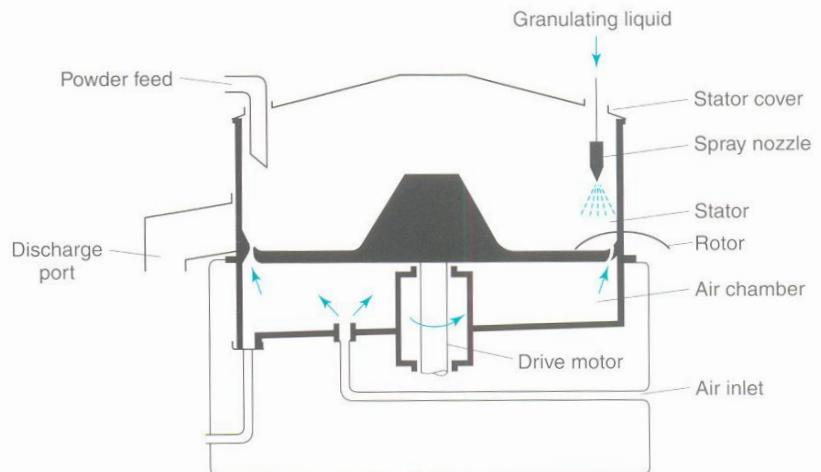


Fig. 29.11 Rotorgranulator.

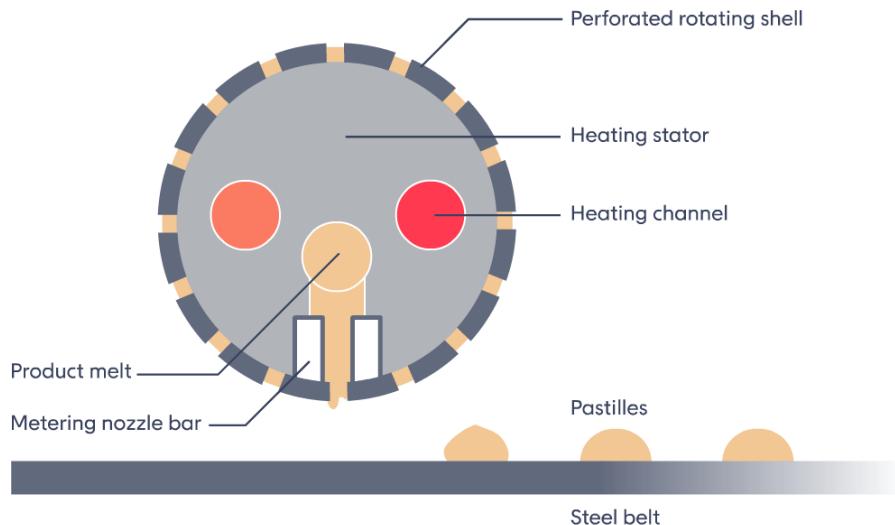
49

Melt granulation

- Melt granulation and melt pelletization processes that have gathered increasing interest in the pharmaceutical industry.
- Unlike the conventional use of aqueous or organic solutions of binders, a molten liquid which remains as a constituent of the formulation is utilized as a binder.
- However, the basic principles in melt granulation processes are relatively similar to those of wet granulation processes with solvents except that the interpretation of the melt agglomeration processes is not complicated by an evaporation of the molten binding liquid.

50

Melt granulation and melt pelletization



51

Melt granulation

Hot melt binders

- Hydrophilic:
 - Polyethylene glycols (PEGs): Grades between 2000 - 6000
- Hydrophobic (water insoluble)
 - Carnauba wax
 - Hydrogenated castor oil
 - Hydrogenated cotton-seed oil
 - Stearic acid
 - Fatty acids derivatives (glyceryl behanate, glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl trilaurate, glyceryl tripalmitate, glyceryl tristearate, hexadecyl palmitate)

52

Melt granulation

Hot melt processes

- The following methods (machines) have been adapted for melt granulation:

1. Shear granulation
2. High speed mixer granulators
3. Spray drying
4. Spray congealing is similar to spray drying. However a molten sample is sprayed and subjected to cold air for congealing.
5. Fluidized bed granulation
6. Extrusion/spheronization

Powders and granules

- The term 'powder' when used to describe a dosage form describes a formulation in which a drug powder has been mixed with other powdered excipients to produce the final product.
- The function of the added excipients depends upon the intended use of the product (ex. Colors, flavors, sweetening agents may be added to powders for oral use).
- Granules which are used as a dosage form consist of powder particles that have been aggregated to form a large particle, which is usually 2 – 4 mm in diameter.

دوائي powder وسائل use tablets ج.م. ج.م. G
دوائي form of powder ج.م. Powder ج.م. ح.م. C
Powder: حبوب /
granules: حبوب, ج.م. R.O.S.
oral excipient: مساعدة فموية; مساعدة فموية: مساعدة فموية -
اللذان يساعدان على احتفاظ الماء -
flavor/color ملمس فموي ج.م. -
excipient: مساعدة على احتفاظ الماء ج.م. -



حسب ملحوظة
استهان

جدها ابر

agglomerate → aggregated → granules
↓
تكتل عشوائي ببعضه البعض خارجية
V.Cake سادة لاد
الجلد, الجلد
small → agglomerate
لات تتجذر في تكتل

نحو مزق بين
↓
size حجم بار
دار + بار
aggregation تكتل
حدد دوافع

Powders and granules

- Powders and granulated dosage forms are traditionally dispensed as:

البرعان

- a. Bulk powders or granules for internal use bulk
ریاضی مولتی ساچٹ
- b. Divided powders or granules (i. e. single preparation) for internal use Divided
- c. Dusting powders for external use. *Baniodin* بینود طابقی *antibiotic* کیمیا
- d. Insufflations for administration to ear , nose or throat تغذیہ مولتی اسٹریم
- e. Antibiotic syrups to be reconstituted before use
- f. Powders for reconstitution into injections البرائی سیٹھا
- g. Dry powder inhalers. *Sterile (minimum number of actuations)* hypophaled powder
excipient
وائز سیٹھا



ordered mixing بار ترتیبی - (drug + Carrier (chitosan))
(Sheets شریطه) میان میان (لایه لایه) ایجاد می شود

البرافي سها
lyophilized powder
excipient واقلعة
sterile نفخ

55

Powders and granules

Advantages of powders and granules as a dosage form

1. Solid preparations are more chemically stable than liquid ones. *microbial growth, hydrolysis reaction, سطح متراب بیش*
2. Powders and granules are a convenient form in which to dispense drugs with a large dose (ex. Mg trisilicate oral powder dose is 1 – 5 g). *Dose المجامات ما يحب سلامة - محب يتوفى*
3. Orally administered powders and granules of soluble medicament have a faster dissolution rate than tablets and capsules.

الانحلال disintegration اسقاط ماء حلوله dissolution اسقاط ماء حلوله

Powders and granules

Disadvantages of powders and granules

57

powder نیکھل

Powders and granules

Dispensed preparations:

Bulk powders

- The mixed ingredients are packed into a suitable b
container, such as wide-mouthed glass jar. بِكَيْسٍ بِلَادِسْتَرٍ (wide mouth glass jar)
- The constituents are usually relatively non-toxic
medicaments with a large dose. فَاعِلَّةٍ مَعْلُوَّةٍ مَعْلُوَّةٍ (large dose)

Divided powders

- Divided powders are similar formulations to bulk powders but individual doses are separately wrapped. *الجسم من الأدوية* *لعل*
- Modern packaging materials of foil and plastic laminates have replaced paper wrapping.



58

Granules \rightarrow مسحوق

Powders and granules

Bulk granules

Segregation \rightarrow جمود

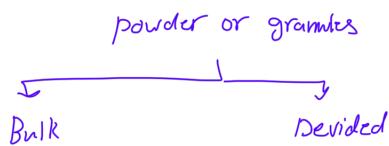
Demixing
diff. shape
size
charge size
اوزان اندیکاتر
برترین سایز

- Segregation, If present in bulk powders, can be prevented by granulation.
- Bulk granules contain similar medicaments to powders (i.e. those with low-toxicity, high dose drugs).



Divided granules

- These are granulated products in which amount sufficient for one dose is individually wrapped.
- Effervescent granules can be presented in this manner

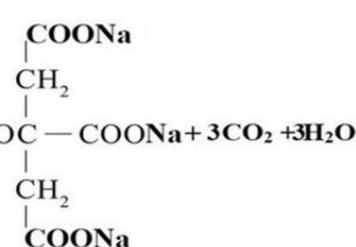
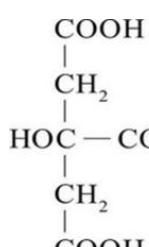


طريقة التغليف لمنقذ

59

analgesic / Vitamin D \rightarrow Effervescent granules

- Effervescent pharmaceutical preparations generally contain acid substances and a source of CO_2 (carbonates or bicarbonates salts of sodium, potassium and calcium).
- Traditional acid materials are the citric and tartaric acid. However, ascorbic acid, fumaric acid and acetylsalicylic acid may be used.



60



Cavendish \rightarrow اسید جیلیکی اسید \rightarrow CO_2

(carbonate - bicarbonate) base \rightarrow CO_3^{2-}

Preparation of effervescent granules

Wet Granulation Methods

- The acid and carbonate parts of the effervescent formulation can be granulated either separately or as a mixture with water (crystal water of citric acid, liquid water, or water vapor), ethanol (possibly diluted with water), isopropanol, or other solvents.

Dry Granulation

- Granulation by slugging or roller compaction is suitable for active ingredients that cannot be wet granulated.

61

Powders and granules

Dusting powders

- Dusting powders contain ingredients used for therapeutic, prophylactic, or lubricant purposes and are intended for external use.
- Only sterile dusting powders should be applied to open wounds. = sterile
not open wound
- Dusting powders for lubricant purposes or superficial skin conditions need not be sterile but they should be free from pathogenic organisms.
pathogenic microorganisms *Microbial count*
- Containers: glass, plastic or metal containers with a perforated lid.
زجاجية *البلاستيكية* *المنبسطة* *بفتحات* *perforated*
- The powder must flow well from such a container, so that they can be dusted over the affected area.
يسهل نفثها على الموضع المصagr *يسهل*
- The active ingredients must therefore be diluted with materials having reasonably good flow properties, e.g. purified talc or maize starch. — lactose



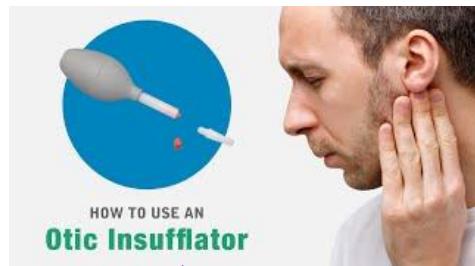
62

Powders and granules

Insufflations

bulb less Sachet

- Insufflations are medicated powders which are blown into regions such as the ear, nose and throat using an insufflator.
- The use of traditional insufflations had declined because:
 - They are not very acceptable
 - Dose non-uniformity (if the drug has systemic activity)
- Some potent drugs are now presented in this way because they are rapidly absorbed when administered a fine powder via the nose.



63

nose-brain pathway
نose- CNS

Powders and granules

ordered mixing

Dry powder inhalers

- The use of dry-powder systems for pulmonary drug delivery is now extensive.
- This dosage form has developed into one of the most effective methods of delivering active ingredients to the lung for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

COPD

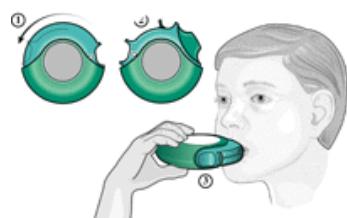


Figure 1: Diskus

64

Powders and granules

Oral antibiotic syrups

- For patients who have difficulty in taking capsules and tablets, e.g. young children, a liquid preparation of a drug offers a suitable alternative.
- However many drugs, e.g. antibiotics, are physically or chemically unstable when formulated as a solution or suspension.
- The method used to overcome this instability problem is to manufacture the dry ingredients of the intended liquid preparation in a suitable container in the form of a powder or granules.
- When pharmacist dispenses the product, a given quantity of water is added to reconstitute.
- Shelf life of reconstituted syrup is 1-2 weeks.



reconstitution after oral powder syrup, بطبع
(2-8) درجة حرارة ملحوظة
دون حفظ

Powder eyes
unstable ①
thermodynamically : sus sr ②
unstable
solution منتجة بدون حفظ
ازمة حفظ
preservative

65

Powders and granules

Powders for injection parenteral : اعل اعل excipient اول اول روتاراف عالي sterile ① ②

- Injections of medicaments that are unstable in solution must be made immediately prior to use and are presented as sterile powders in ampoules.
- Sufficient diluent, e.g. sterile water for injection, is added from a second ampoule to produce the required drug concentration.



preservative ← ? excipient اول اول water for injection لسو جي ايجي ايجي

(0.9 Saline) homology ← Isotonic ← NaCl (salt) ①
pain free ← buffer ②

7.4 ٧.٤ pH ٧.٤

66

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