

In vitro evaluation of percutaneous absorption of an antiretroviral drugs permeation through cadaver human skin and animal's skin

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A new animal drug is defined, in part as any drug intended for use in animals other than man, including any drug intended for use in animal feed but not including the animal feed, the composition of which is such that the drug is not generally recognized as safe and effective for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling of the drug. There are three different types of new drug applications. Form FDA 356v is used to submit an application.

1. NADAs and supplements
2. ANADAs and supplements
3. CNADAs

USER FEES

The Animal drug User Fee Act (ADUFA) and the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act (AGDUFA) authorize FDA to collect fees for animal drug applications. These fees provide funding for increased review staff, training and development for staff members, and for refining business processes and developing policies targeted at more efficient review.

Biography

Dilip ghava has done his B.pharm from R.T.M.Nagpur University,Nagpur. He is currently doing his M.pharm in Quality assurance sem-3, Department of Pharmaceutical sciences, Saurashtra University, Rajkot. He has attended IPC Conferences, ISP Conferences and many more National & International conferences, I Presented Many papers in above conferences on the subjects like "UPLC, PAT, DOE" and many more.

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Development of solid self micro emulsifying drug delivery system for poorly water soluble drug

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Most of new drug candidates exhibit low solubility in water, which leads to poor oral bioavailability, high intra and inter-subject variability and lack of dose proportionality. Various approaches have been used to improve dissolution rate of the drug. Among them, one is solid-self micro emulsifying drug delivery systems (S-SMEDDS). Conventional SMEDDS are normally prepared in a liquid dosage form that can be administered in soft gelatin capsules, which have some disadvantages especially in the manufacturing process. S-SMEDDS prepared by solidification of liquid self emulsifying ingredients into powders in order to create solid dosage forms. The main objective of the study was to develop and evaluate an optimal S-SMEDDS formulation containing poorly water soluble drug by spray drying technique. In present study solubility of drug was determined in various oil, surfactant and co-surfactant. Pseudoternary phase diagrams were used to evaluate the microemulsification existence area. Three component SMEDDS formulation were established. Selected combinations were exposed to spray drying using water soluble maltodextrin as solid carrier. S-SMEDDS formulations were tested for microemulsifying properties and for solid state characterization. The *in-vitro* dissolution studies of S-SMEDDS filled into hard gelatin capsule and marketed formulation was carried out. Results showed that drug releases from S-SMEDDS formulations were found to be significantly higher as compared with that of marketed formulation. Thus study concluded with S-SMEDDS provides useful solid dosage form to improve solubility and dissolution rate of poorly water soluble drug.

Biography

Dhanashree Bajarang Patil, doing M. Pharm (Pharmaceutics) in Shivaji University, Kolhapur. She has participated and won prizes in many national conferences.

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