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Development and evaluation of hydrophobic drug by self-emulsifying drug delivery system

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Oral route is the easiest and most convenient route for drug administration. Approximately 40 per cent of new drug candidates have poor water solubility and the oral delivery of such drugs is frequently associated with implications of low bioavailability, high intra and inter-subject variability and lack of dose proportionality. Nowadays a various techniques are available to increase the bioavailability of hydrophobic drug but new emerging technology for low bioavailability problem of lipophilic drugs can be solved by formation of Self-Emulsifying Drug Delivery System (SEDDS). The principal characteristic of these systems is their ability to form fine oil-in-water (o/w) emulsions or micro-emulsions upon mild agitation following dilution by an aqueous phase. For lipophilic drugs, which have dissolution rate-limited absorption, SEDDS may be a promising strategy to improve the rate and extent of oral absorption. Self-Emulsifying Drug Delivery Systems (SEDDS) are mixtures of oils, surfactants and co surfactants, which efficiently improve dissolution of poorly soluble drugs by self-emulsification drug delivery system. This study describes the development and characterization of self-microemulsifying drug delivery systems (SMEDDS) in liquid or pellet forms that result in improved solubility, dissolution and *in vitro* solubility of the poorly water-soluble compounds.

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