

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

## ENHANCEMENT OF SOLUBILITY AND DISSOLUTION RATE OF DOMPERIDONE USING COGRINDING AND KNEADING TECHNIQUE

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Received 13 June 2012; Review Completed 13 July 2012; Accepted 13 July 2012, Available online 15 July 2012

## ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** Improving the solubility and dissolution rate of domperidone using PEG 4000 and PVP K25 as a carriers in combination by Solid Dispersion Technique. **Methods:** Solid dispersions of domperidone were prepared using different ratios of PVP and PEG as carrier by co grinding and kneading method. The co grinding mixtures were prepared by mixing appropriate amounts of drug and carriers in different mass ratio in mortar and pestle. In kneading method, minimum quantity of water-ethanol mixture was used for dispersion of drug and carriers. The prepared solid dispersions were characterized for their drug content, in-vitro dissolution studies, FTIR spectroscopy and DSC were performed to identify physiochemical interaction between the drug and carrier and its effect on dissolution behavior. A comparative evaluation of the dissolution profiles of domperidone solid dispersion tablets and marketed formulation (tablet) was carried out. **Results:** The prepared formulations showed marked improvement in the solubility and dissolution rate of drug which may be due to decrease in crystallinity of drug and additives. Formulation (S2) 1:2:2 of DOM:PEG:PVP gives fast dissolution rate 85.77% of drug as compared to others formulation and marketed product (MP) in 1hr. **Conclusion:** The prepared solid dispersion of the Domperidone with PEG and PVP can improve the solubility and dissolution rate of the drug.

**Keywords:** Domperidone, PEG, PVP, Solid dispersion, Dissolution rate.

## INTRODUCTION

Poorly water-soluble drugs often require high doses in order to reach therapeutic plasma concentrations after oral administration. Improvement in the extent and rate of dissolution is highly desirable for such compounds, as this can lead to an increased and more reproducible oral bioavailability and subsequently to clinically relevant dose reduction and more reliable therapy. Numerous works have been carried out in order to modify the dissolution kinetics of poorly soluble drugs to improve their bioavailability<sup>1</sup>. Experience with solid dispersions over the last 20-30 years indicates that this is a very fruitful approach to improving the solubility, dissolution rates and consequently the bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs<sup>2</sup>. A number of insoluble drugs has shown to improve their dissolution character when converted to solid dispersion. Solid dispersion is used to produce a homogeneous distribution of a small amount of drug in solid state<sup>3</sup>.

The concept of SDs was introduced in 1961 by Sekiguchi and Obi<sup>4</sup> in which the drug is dispersed in inert water soluble carrier at solid state. Solid dispersion technology is a well known process used to increase the dissolution kinetics and oral absorption of poorly water soluble drugs using water soluble inert carriers<sup>5</sup>. The use of hydrophilic polymers as carriers for the dissolution enhancement of poorly water-soluble drug is increasing<sup>6</sup>. Several water soluble carriers such as mannitol, urea, lactose, citric acid, polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) and polyethylene glycols (PEG) are used as carriers for SDs<sup>7</sup>.

Domperidone is described chemically as 5-chloro-1-[1-[3-(2, 3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazole-1-yl) propyl] - 4 - piperidiny] -1, 3 - dihydro - 2H - benzimidazole -2-one<sup>8</sup>.

The drug is a benzimidazole derivative with a molecular weight of 426. According to biopharmaceutical classification system (BCS), domperidone is classified under class-II (poor solubility and high permeability). It acts as an antiemetic and a prokinetic agent through its effects on the chemoreceptor trigger zone and motor function of the stomach and small intestine. Unlike metoclopramide, it does not cause any adverse neurological symptoms as it has minimal penetration through the blood-brain barrier. It thus provides an excellent safety profile for long-term administration orally in the recommended doses<sup>9</sup>.

When given as immediate release tablet onset of action is half an hour and the drug effect lasts for 4-7h. The elimination half life is 5-7 hr and protein binding of Domperidone is 91- 93%. Although, Domperidone is a weak base with good solubility in acidic pH but in alkaline pH, its solubility is significantly reduced<sup>10</sup>. It has poor aqueous solubility (0.986mg/L) and the oral bioavailability of Domperidone has been reported at the range of 13-17%. The poor aqueous solubility may be one possible reason for its low bioavailability. In order to increase the bioavailability of domperidone, a controlled release dosage form has been prepared to increase the solubility of Domperidone in the alkaline medium<sup>9</sup>.

Present study was designed to study the effect of PEG 4000 and PVP K25 as a water soluble carrier on solubility and dissolution rate of domperidone. Effect of drug to carrier ratios on the dissolution of domperidone was also studied. Solid Dispersion was prepared by co grinding and kneading method to compare rates of release of drug. The

Solid Dispersions seems to possess great potential to significantly enhance the solubility and dissolution rate of domperidone.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Domperidone was received as gift sample from Cotec Pharma (Roorkee, India). PEG 4000 was procured from Titan Biotech Ltd., Bhiwadi and PVP K25, Lactose, Starch was procured from CDH, New Delhi. Distilled water was used throughout the study and all the other chemicals used were of analytical grade.

## PREPARATION OF SOLID DISPERSIONS OF DOMPERIDONE

Solid dispersions were prepared with two carriers i.e. PEG 4000 and PVP K25 by two different methods i.e. cogrinding and kneading method.

**Cogrinding method:** The cogrinding mixtures of Domperidone were prepared using PEG 4000 and PVP K25 as carriers in combination in various weight ratios in a mortar and pestle and cogrinded for 5 minutes. The dry mass was pulverized by passing through sieve no. 60. The dried mass was stored in dessicator until further use.

**Kneading method:** A mixture of Domperidone, PEG 4000 and PVP K25 in different ratios were wetted with water-ethanol (1:1) mixture and kneaded thoroughly for 30 minutes in a glass mortar. The paste formed was dried in an oven at 40°C until dry. Dried powder was scrapped, crushed, pulverized and passed through sieve no 60 and stored in dessicator.

**Table 1:** Formulation of solid dispersions of Domperidone

Formulation Code	Domperidone (mg)	PEG 4000 (mg)	PVP K 25 (mg)	Method
F1	10	20	10	Cogrinding
F2	10	20	20	Cogrinding
F3	10	20	30	Cogrinding
S1	10	20	10	Kneading
S2	10	20	20	Kneading
S3	10	20	30	Kneading

### Determination of percent yield<sup>11</sup>

The percent yield of domperidone solid dispersions can be determined by using the following expression:

Percent yield = (weight of prepared solid dispersion / weight of drug + carriers) x 100

### Preparation of Domperidone solid dispersion tablets

The required quantities of domperidone solid dispersion, lactose (qs), talc (1%) and magnesium stearate (1%) were mixed thoroughly in a dry mortar. The dried mass was passed through mesh no.60 to break the aggregates. The blend was compressed into 100 mg tablets on a rotary tablet punching machine with punch size of using 9 mm round and flat punches by direct compression as per the formula given in Table 2.

**Evaluation of Tablets:** All the tablets prepared were evaluated for content of active ingredient, hardness,

friability, disintegration time, dissolution rate as per official (I.P) methods. Hardness of tablets was tested using Monsanto hardness tester. Friability of the tablets was determined in a Roche friabilator. Disintegration time was determined in a tablet disintegration test machine using 900ml 0.1M HCL as the dissolution media<sup>12</sup>.

### Drug Content Estimation

Drug content was determined by weighing randomly selected tablets, pulverizing to a fine powder. The powder equivalent to 10 mg domperidone was weighed and dissolved in 10 ml of methanol in volumetric flask using magnetic stirrer, the volume was adjusted to 100 ml with 0.1M Hcl and the solution was filtered. An aliquot of 1.0 ml of solution were diluted to 10 ml 0.1M Hcl in separate volumetric flask. The drug content in was determined spectrophotometrically at 284 nm ( $\lambda_{max}$ )<sup>13</sup>.

**Table 2:** Preparation of tablets of Solid dispersion

Ingredients	F1(mg)	F2(mg)	F3(mg)	S1(mg)	S2(mg)	S3(mg)
Solid dispersion (containing 10mg of domperidone)	40	50	60	40	50	60
Lactose	33	23	13	33	23	13
Starch	25	25	25	25	25	25
Magnesium stearate	1	1	1	1	1	1
Talc	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total weight	100mg	100mg	100mg	100mg	100mg	100mg

### Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy

Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were recorded using an FT-IR spectrophotometer (Shimadzu). The samples (domperidone and its SDs) were previously ground and mixed thoroughly with potassium bromide, an infrared transparent matrix, at 1:5 (Sample: KBr) ratio, respectively. The KBr discs were prepared by compressing the powders at a pressure of 5 tons for 5 min in a hydraulic press. The scanning range was 400-4700  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ <sup>14</sup>.

### Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)

A differential scanning calorimeter (DSC 7, PERKIN-ELMER) at IIT Delhi was used to obtain the DSC curves representing the rates of heat uptake. About 5 mg of sample was weighed in a standard open aluminum pan. An empty pan of the same type was used as the reference. Samples were heated from 50 to 300 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C/min while being purged with dry nitrogen. Calibrations of temperature and heat flow were performed with indium<sup>15</sup>.

### Dissolution studies:

Dissolution studies were conducted using USP II paddle type dissolution apparatus by taking an accurately weighed

amount of the prepared system equivalent to 10 mg of the drug was added to each jar. The dissolution medium used was 900 ml of 0.1N HCl, maintained at  $37 \pm 0.5$  °C at a speed of 50 rpm. The dissolution study was performed for 1 hr. 5 ml sample was withdrawn out at specified intervals of time and filtered. The initial volume was maintained by adding 5 ml of fresh dissolution medium to maintain a constant volume after each sampling. The removed samples were analyzed spectrophotometrically at 284.0 nm ( $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ ). Similarly a comparative in vitro drug release evaluation was also carried out between the prepared systems F1, F2, F3, S1, S2, S3 and a marketed formulation (tablet).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Percentage Yield:

The percent yield of domperidone solid dispersions ranged between 97 to 99%.

**Drug content:** Results depicted in Table 3 shows that the drug concentration in solid dispersions ranged between 97.86 and 98.96 %.

**Table 3:** % Drug content in Solid dispersion Formulations

Formulation code	F1	F2	F3	S1	S2	S3
% Drug Content	97.86	98.91	98.85	98.2	98.96	97.93

### Evaluation of prepared tablets

Hardness, disintegration time and friability of all formulations were found between 4 to 6  $\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2$ , 2.3 to 6.5 min and 0.30 to 0.47 %. Release profile of all the formulation was shown in Figure 1. It was found that Batch S2 gives desirable fast release action. Moreover, hardness, disintegration time, and friability of S2 tablet were found  $4 \pm 0.2$   $\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2$ , 2.3min and 0.31 %.

### Dissolution Studies

Dissolution profiles of prepared solid dispersion tablets and marketed samples in different media were studied is shown in figure 1, 2 and 3. It is evident that the solid dispersion technique has improved the dissolution rate of domperidone to a great extent. The figure indicated that the formulation (S2) 1:2:2 of DOM:PEG:PVP gives fast

dissolution rate 85.77% of drug in 0.1M HCl media as compared to formulation (F2) gives dissolution rate 83.80% of drug and marketed product (MP) dissolution rate 81.01% in one hour (Table 4). In pH 4.5 Acetate media, the percentage of drug release in one hour were (S2) 72.39% , (F2) 69.44.14% and(MP) 67.47% (Table 5). In pH 6.8 Phosphate media, the percentage of drug release in one hour were (S2) 64.63% , (F2 ) 62.24% and(MP) 60.25% (Table 6). The enhancement of dissolution of domperidone from the drug carrier may be due to several factors such as lack of crystallinity, increased wettability and dispersibility. Incorporation of drug with a hydrophilic carrier system offered an increased wetting and reduction in interfacial tension between hydrophobic drug and dissolution medium. The order of efficiencies of products based on percentage drug release after 60 minutes is  $S2 > F2 > \text{marketed formulation} > S1 > F1 > S3 > F3$ .

**Table 4:** % Drug release in 0.1M HCL buffer

Time(min)	Market product (MP)	F1	F2	F3	S1	S2	S3
5	51.01	47.57	52.16	45.27	48.88	55.27	46.75
10	52.00	49.70	53.80	46.91	50.52	57.57	49.04
15	55.44	51.67	58.39	49.04	53.47	60.19	51.01
30	73.96	69.37	75.60	66.91	71.34	77.90	67.73
60	81.01	76.26	83.80	72.81	78.39	85.77	75.60

Table 5: % Drug release in pH 4.5 Acetate buffer

Time (min)	Market product (MP)	F1	F2	F3	S1	S2	S3
5	40.09	36.49	41.40	32.88	38.29	43.70	35.18
10	41.73	37.96	42.88	34.52	40.26	45.50	36.98
15	43.86	40.09	45.01	36.32	42.72	48.45	38.13
30	57.63	53.37	60.09	49.11	55.67	63.21	52.06
60	67.47	63.21	69.44	58.95	65.50	72.39	61.40

Table 6: % Drug release in pH 6.8 Phosphate buffer

Time(min)	Market product (MP)	F1	F2	F3	S1	S2	S3
5	18.03	16.44	20.82	13.65	17.24	23.61	15.25
10	21.22	18.43	22.42	15.65	19.23	26.80	17.24
15	24.41	20.03	26.80	18.03	22.81	29.58	19.63
30	45.51	40.73	47.11	35.96	43.12	50.29	38.74
60	60.25	55.47	62.24	50.29	57.06	64.63	53.08

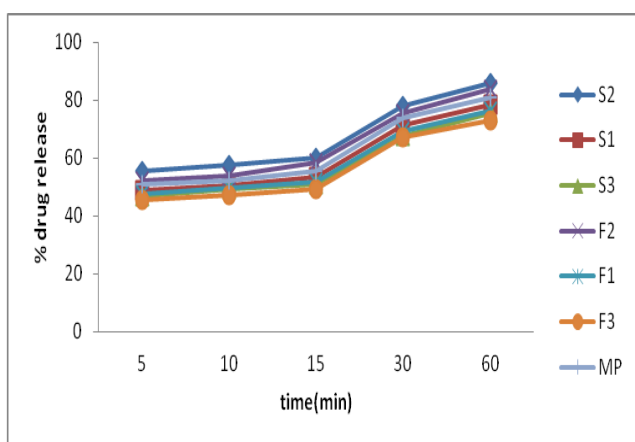


Figure 1: Comparative dissolution profiles of domperidone solid dispersion and marketed product (MP) in 0.1M HCl buffer

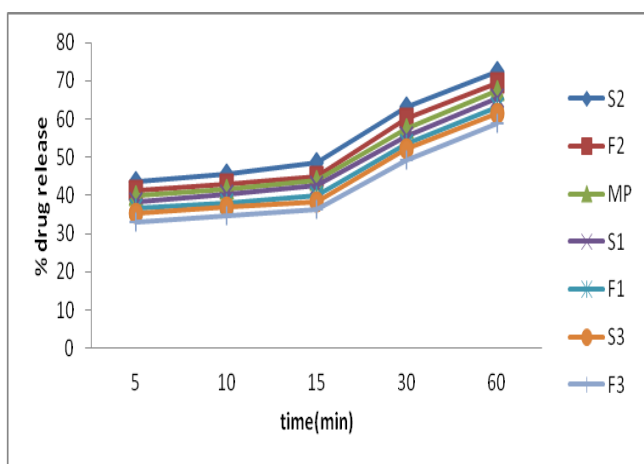


Figure 2: Comparative dissolution profiles of domperidone solid dispersion and marketed product (MP) in pH 4.5 Acetate buffer

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)

The DSC curves of pure domperidone and its solid dispersion using PEG 4000 and PVP K 25 combination (S2) are shown in Fig. 7. The DSC curves of pure domperidone showed one sharp endothermic peak at 251.482°C corresponding to domperidone crystalline

nature with enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) of 105.605 J/g. On the other hand, the DSC curves of domperidone solid dispersion using PEG 6000 and PVP K 30 combination showed two endothermic peaks, a sharp peak at 59.742°C corresponding to PEG with enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) of 70.472 J/g and a broad peak at 212.580°C corresponding to domperidone in solid dispersion with enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) of 51.194 J/g. Peak temperature in solid dispersions shifted slightly to lower temperature with respect to the drug alone and there was a decrease in  $\Delta H$  value of solid dispersion (51.194 J/g) compared to the pure drug (105.605 J/g). These phenomena could be attributed to the amorphous form of the drug in solid dispersions and indicating absence of crystalline drug.

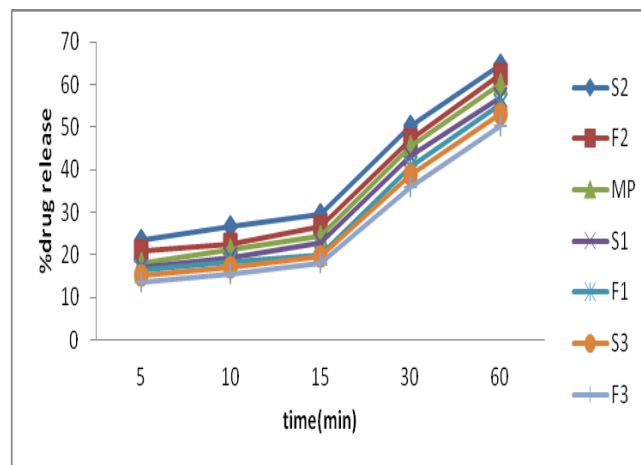


Figure 3: Comparative dissolution profiles of domperidone solid dispersion and marketed product (MP) in pH 6.8 Phosphate buffer

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy was performed on pure domperidone (DMP) and its solid dispersion. Pure DMP spectra showed sharp characteristic peaks at 3360, 1720, 2818, 1677 and 1488 cm<sup>-1</sup>. All the above characteristic peaks appear in the spectra of domperidone solid dispersion at same wave number indicating no modification or interaction between the drug and carrier.

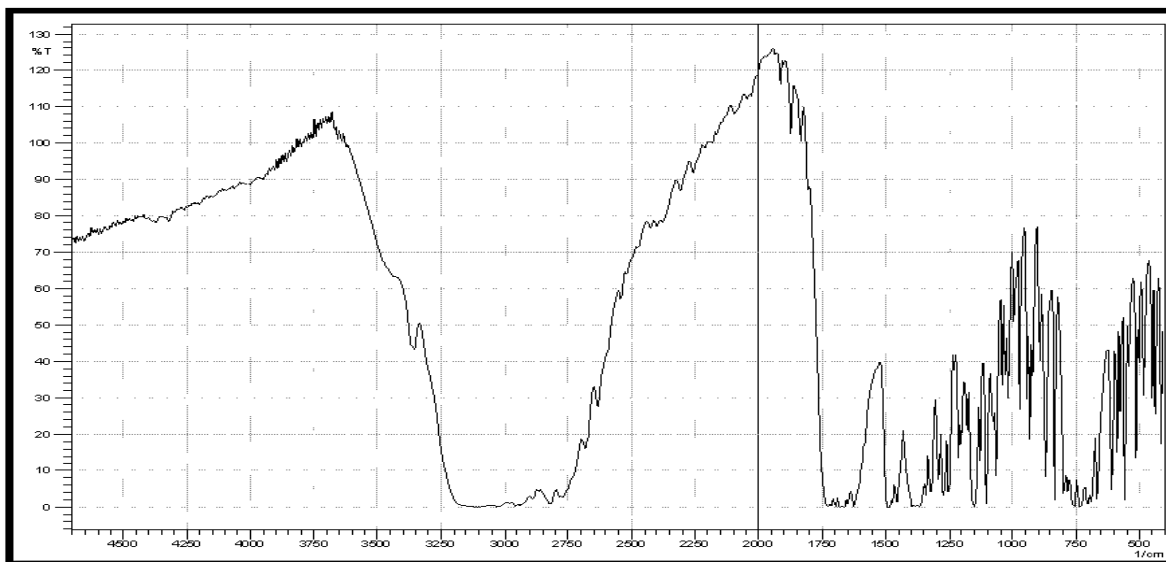


Figure 4: FTIR spectra of pure drug (Domperidone)

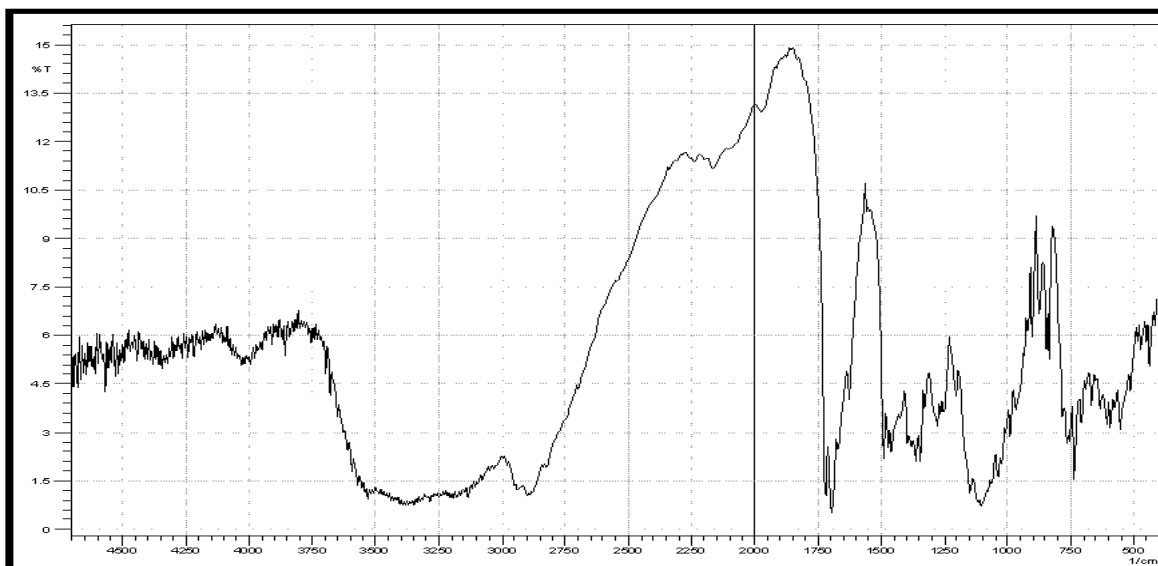


Figure 5: FTIR spectra of Domperidone + PEG 4000 + PVP K25 (1:2:2)

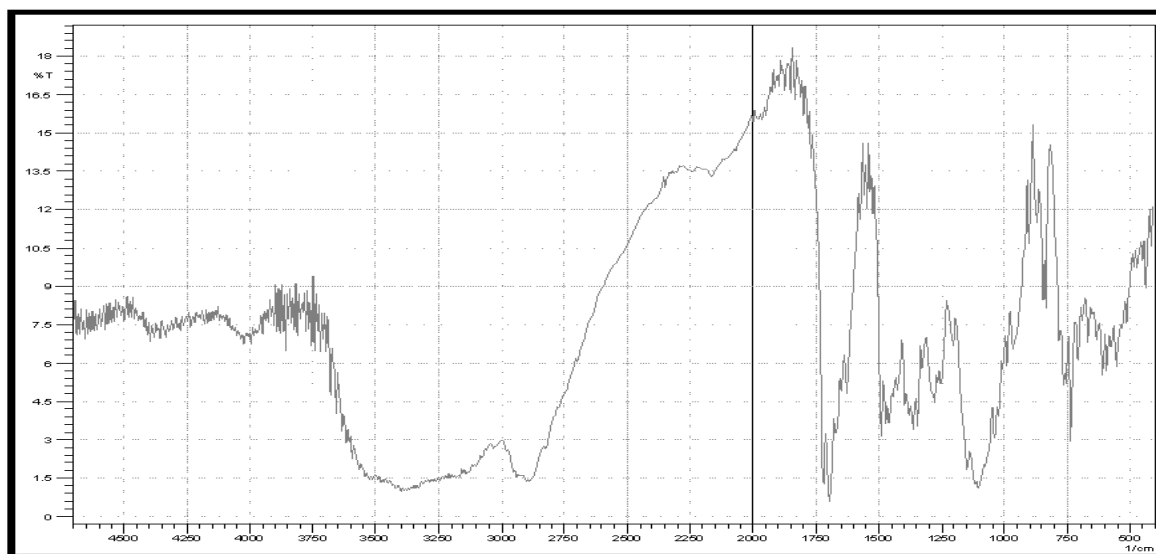


Figure 6: FTIR spectra of Domperidone + PEG 4000 + PVP K25 (1:2:1)



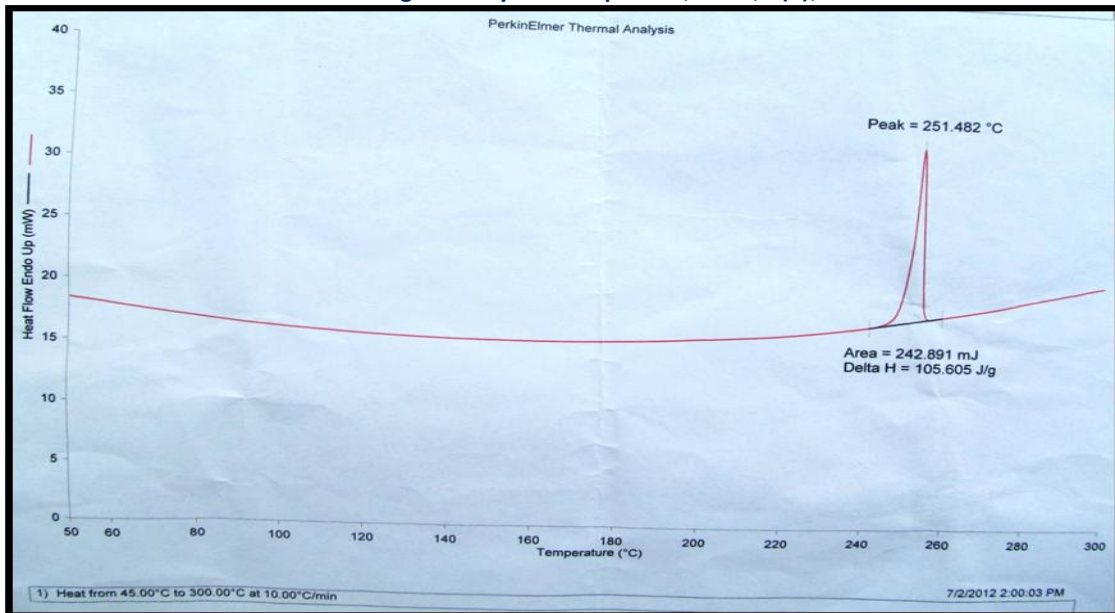


Figure 7: DSC curve of pure domperidone

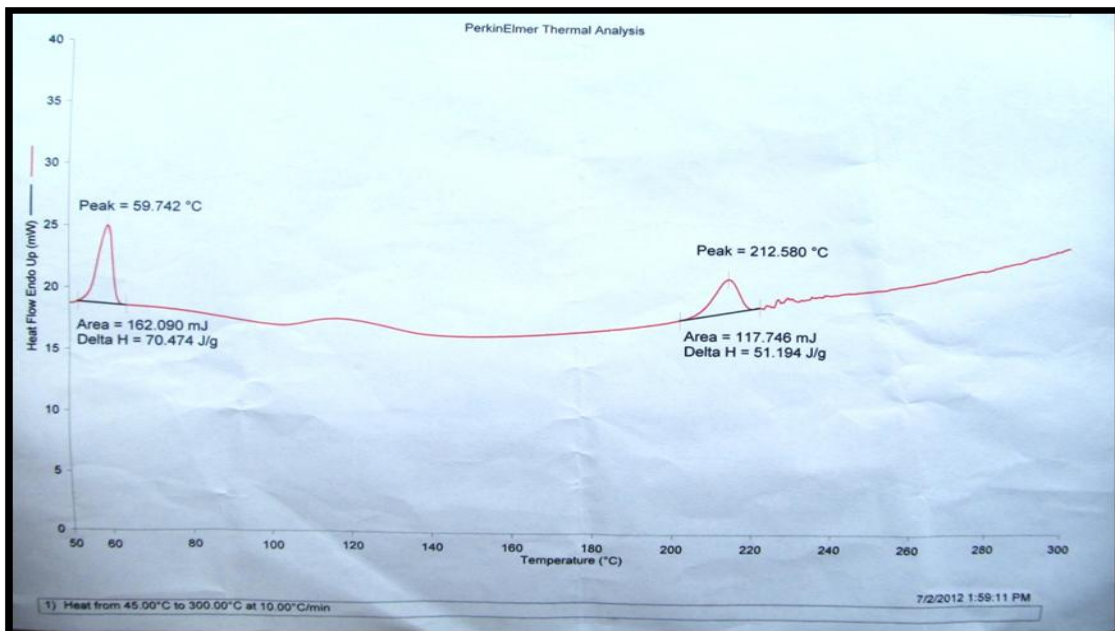


Figure 8: DSC curve of domperidone + PEG 4000 + PVP K25 (1:2:1)

**DISCUSSION**

The enhancement of dissolution of domperidone from drug carrier systems can be described to several other factors also. Lack of crystallinity, i.e. amorphization, increased wettability, dispersibility and particle size reduction are considered to be important factors for dissolution rate enhancement. As indicative from dissolution data of cogrinding mixtures, improvement could be attributed to higher wettability and dispersibility. Dry mixing of drug with a hydrophilic carrier results in greater wetting and increases surface available for dissolution by reducing interfacial tension between hydrophobic drug and dissolution media. Furthermore, kneading results in uniform distribution of drug in the polymer crust in a highly dispersed state. Thus, when such a system comes in

contact with an aqueous dissolution medium, the hydrophilic carrier dissolves and results in precipitation of the embedded drug into fine particles, which increase the dissolution surface available. Moreover, other factors such as absence of aggregation and/or reagglomeration phenomenon during dissolution and particle size reduction could be attributed to a better dissolution profile.

**CONCLUSION**

Domperidone is practically insoluble in water and aqueous fluids. As such the oral absorption of domperidone is dissolution rate limited. Among the various approaches to improve the dissolution of poorly soluble drugs, the preparation of solid dispersions has often proven to be very successful; hydrophilic carrier was used in the preparation

of solid dispersions and evaluated for their efficiency in increasing the dissolution rate of domperidone. Solid dispersions of domperidone in PEG and PVP were prepared as cogrinding mixture and by kneading method. The study shows that the dissolution rate of domperidone may be enhanced to a great extent by solid dispersion technique using kneading method.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am thankful to Cotec Pharma Pvt. Ltd, Roorkee for providing gift sample of Domperidone. I also wish to thank to staffs of the laboratory of Indian Institute of Technology New Delhi.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** The Authors declares that there is no conflict of interest.