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Transdermal Drug Delivery System: Benefits and Challenges

Kudnar Santosh B[1], Tandale Lahu[2], Kotkar Abhishek[3]

[1,2]Final year B. Pharmacy, Shri Swami Samarth Institute of Pharmacy Malwadi,(Bota)
[3]Assistant Professor, Shri Swami Samarth Institute of Pharmacy Malwadi,(Bota)
Email id: santoshkudnar124@gmail.com[1] , lahutandale11@gmail.com [2]

ABSTRACT:

Drug delivery system relates to the product of a medicine, its delivery medium, and the way of administration. drug delivery systems are indeed used for administering nitro-glycerine. Transdermal drug delivery system is the system in which the delivery of the active constituents of the medicine occurs by the means of skin. colourful types of transdermal patches are used. There are colourful styles to enhance the transdermal medicine delivery system. But using microfabricated microneedles medicines are delivered veritably effectively to skin patch. There has been great progress in the Transdermal medicine delivery system for the delivery of different forms and our end is to collect the information about what progressed have done in Transdermal medicine delivery system and developments in Transdermal medicine delivery systems in theoretical form. Also, to collect the information about the advantages and operation of the Transdermal medicine delivery systems.

Keywords: Transdermal drug delivery system, skin, permeation, challenges, benefits, transcellular, intercellular

Introduction:

Human societies have been applying substances to their skin for cosmetic and medical purposes for thousands of years. But the utilization of the skin as a medicine delivery system did not begin until the 20th century A transdermal patch or skin patch is another name for a transdermal drug delivery method administer a certain dosage of medicine to the body's internal organs. This sticky patch is medicated. The skin's morphological, biophysical, and physicochemical characteristics should be taken into account. When medicinal substances are absorbed through the skin to have systemic effects

Scopolamine transdermal patch is the first transdermal patch that is authorized by the FDA in 1981. Scopolamine is administered by transdermal administration methods for the prevention of motion sickness and nitro-glycerine (Transderm Nitro) to avoid angina pectoris linked to coronary artery disease.

Patients benefit therapeutically from products that deliver drugs transdermally. More than 35 transdermal medication delivery solutions and about 16 active components have received approval for usage internationally and for sale in the United States, respectively. According to statistical study, the market was valued at $12.7 billion in 2005 and $21.5 billion in 2015. It is anticipated to reach $31.5 billion by the year 2015.

The application of patches to the skin replaces the necessity of using pumps or syringes to gain vascular access. A variety of patches are currently available for medications, including clonidine, fentanyl, lidocaine, nicotine, nitro-glycerine, oestradiol, oxybutynin, scopolamine, and testosterone. In addition, combination patches for hormone replacement therapy and contraception are available. The duration of the patches varies from one to seven days, contingent on the medication. Transdermal drug delivery systems, or "patches," are topically applied medications that are intended to distribute a therapeutically effective dose of a medication at a regulated pace across the patient's skin for a systemic effect. The main barrier to topical medication distribution is the limited rate at which medications diffuse through the stratum corneum, the skin's outermost, somewhat impervious layer. In addition to the intercellular lipid space, the primary diffusion pathway for lipophilic medicines is approximately 500 mm long, significantly greater than the stratum corneum's 20 mm thickness.

BENEFITS OF SKIN AS DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM:

1. The avoidance of first pass metabolism
2. Sustained and controlled delivery over a protract period of time
3. Reduction in side goods associated with systemic toxin
4. Direct access to target or diseased point.
5. Ease of cure termination in any adverse responses either systemic or original
6. Accessible and effortless administration

Challenges of transdermal drug delivery system:

Transdermal drug delivery is a stimulating and challenging area. There are multitudinous transdermal delivery systems presently available on the request. still, the transdermal request still remains limited to a narrow range of medicines. farther advances in transdermal delivery depend on the capability to overcome the challenges faced regarding the saturation and skin vexation of the medicine motes. Emergence of new ways for skin saturation improvement and development of styles to lessen skin vexation would widen the transdermal request for hydrophilic composites, macromolecules and conventional medicines for new remedial suggestions. As apparent from the ongoing clinical trials of a wide variety of medicines for colourful clinical conditions, there's a great future for transdermal delivery of medicines. Delivery of medicines through the skin has been a seductive as well as a gruelling area for exploration. Advances in ultramodern technologies are performing in a larger number of medicines being delivered Transdermally including conventional hydrophobic small patch medicines, hydrophilic medicines and macromolecules. Transdermal systems are a desirable form of medicine delivery because of the egregious advantages over other routes of delivery. Transdermal delivery provides accessible and pain-free tone- administration for cases. It eliminates frequent dosing administration and tube position peaks and denes.

Associated with oral dosing and injections to maintain a constant medicine attention, and a medicine with a short half- life can be delivered fluently. All this leads to enhanced case compliance, especially when long- term treatment is needed, as in habitual pain treatment and smoking conclusion remedy. Avoidance of hepatic first- pass metabolism and the GI tract for inadequately bioavailable medicines is another advantage of transdermal delivery. Elimination of this first- pass effect allows the quantum of medicine administered to be lower, and hence safer in hepato- compromised cases, performing in the reduction of adverse goods. Transdermal systems are generally affordable when compared with other curatives on a yearly cost base, as patches are designed to deliver medicines from 1 to 7 days. The other advantage of transdermal delivery is that multiple dosing, on- demand or variable- rate delivery of medicines, is possible with the rearmost programmable systems, adding further benefits to the conventional patch lozenge forms.

LIMITATIONS OF SKIN AS DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM:

1. A molecular weight lower than 500 Da is essential to ensure ease of prolixity across the SC, since solute diffusivity is equally related to its size.

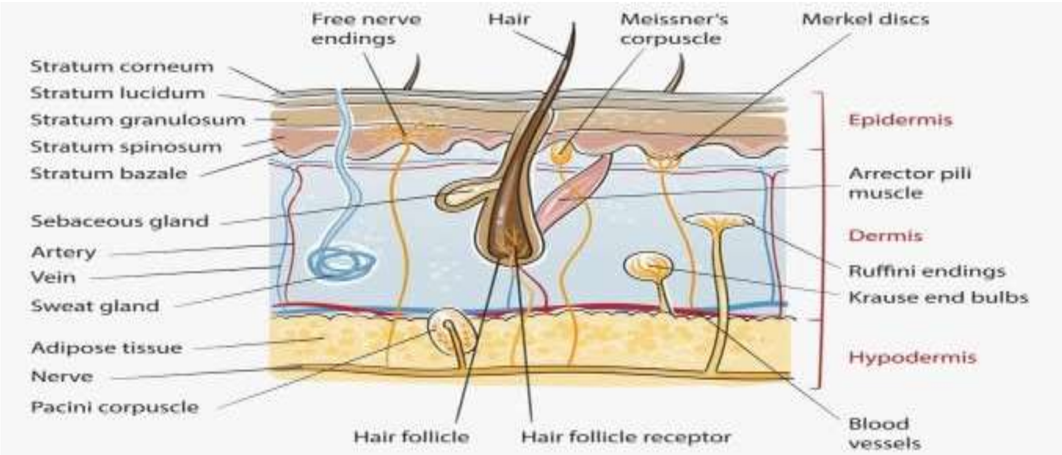
2. Pre systemic metabolism the presence of enzymes in the skin similar as peptidases might metabolise medicine in inactive form and reduce efficacity of medicine.

3. Skin vexation and sensitization; appertained to as Achilles heel of dermal and transdermal delivery. In the last twenty-five times multitudinous styles of prostrating the skin hedge have been described but they can astronomically be divided in to two main orders defined as either unresistant or active styles.

Skin structure:

The skin frequently has been appertained to as the largest of the body organs an average grown-up’s skin has a face area of about 2m2 the ease with which some medicines can pass through the skin hedge into the circulating blood means that the transdermal route of drug is a possible cover to the oral route. still, the number of medicines available as retailed transdermal medicine products is limited to those that display the correct physicochemical and pharmacokinetic parcels which grease their effective delivery across the skin8 When a transdermal patch is applied to the mortal skin, it may retain the medicine or active substance on the face of the skin, without any immersion. in case of cosmetics and antiseptics or it may allow the medicine saturation through the skin into the deeper regions i.e. dermis and the epidermis. These phrasings are also called Dia dermal or endodermal phrasings. The third enviable function is to have the medicine absorbed systematically Skin is one of the most readily accessible organs of the mortal body. There are two kinds of mortal skin; one that is hair-less similar as soles of bottom and triumphs of hand, and the other kind which bears hair and sebaceous glands similar as arms and face.

Epidermis Non-viable epidermis and feasible epidermis together makes up the epidermis13. Stratum corneum is known as the non- feasible epidermis whereas the subcaste below the stratum corneum is called feasible epidermis. The feasible epidermis is made of colourful sublayers of epidermis which inclusively is 50- 100 µm thick and cells in this subcaste are held together in Tono fibrils. Blood capillaries and whim-whams filaments reach the epidermis by passing through the dermis and subcutaneous fat layer3 the main cell of the epidermis is the keratinocytes which make up 95 of the total cells present in the epidermis. These cells lift from the epidermal basement membrane towards the skin face, fashioning several definite layers during its conveyance. The separate layers of the epidermis are formed by the differing stages of keratin maturation11. The epidermis has the following sublayers Stratum basales (rudimentary cell subcaste) it's the deepest sublayer of the epidermis and is composed of a single subcaste of rudimentary cells. Keratinocytes are produced in this sublayer. Stratum basales forms the boundary to the dermis. It holds roughly of the water in the epidermis. With aging, stratum basale becomes thinner and loses the capability to retain water. Melanocytes also lie in this subcaste. Stratum spinosum (tickle cell subcaste) It refers to the 10 to 20 layers that lie on top of the rudimentary cell subcaste. rudimentary cells, through the process of turn- over, make their shape kindly flatter and form these layers. These cells are hence called jag cells and have little backbones on the outside of their membrane. The consistence of this sublayer is from 50 to 150 µm. Stratum granulosum (grainy cell subcaste) It's composed of 2 to 4 grainy cell layers. The consistence of this subcaste is 3 µm. In this sublayer, cornification or keratinization of keratinocytes begins. In this process, organelles similar as capitals and mitochondria start to resolve. Cells come decreasingly filled with keratin filaments and contain lower humidity as compared to rudimentary and tickle cell layers. The shape of these cells becomes important flatter during this process. Stratum lucidum (clear subcaste) It can only be set up in soles and triumphs. Its cells come flatter and further densely packed during turn- over. Stratum corneum (wanton subcaste) the remotest subcaste of the skin, the stratum corneum, is responsible for the hedge function of the skin. It's also known as non-viable epidermis. The stratum corneum is 10- 15 µm in consistence and is made up of dead flattened corneocytes which is girdled by an extracellular matrix of lipid. Corneocytes are the final product of mortal isolation of epidermal keratinocytes, and are constantly renewed. It's an interface between the body and the external terrain. It conceals different enzymes which aid in its healthy conservation. It also helps to regulate the exchange of humidity and oxygen with the external environment.



The principal route of saturation is around the corneocytes. thus, the larger the size of corneocytes the longer will be the route for the saturation. Corneocyte size relies upon the point on the body eg, the size of corneocyte is lower in the skin of the face as compared to the arm18. The cells are joined together by desmosomes which maintains the cohesiveness of the layer. The stratum corneum is composed of roughly 40 proteins, substantially keratin, and 40 water, with the balance of lipid factors. On the face of the skin is a film of emulsified material which is composed of a complex mix of sweat, sebum, and desquamating cells of epidermis. still, this subcaste offers little inhibition for the medicine to permeate the major lipid classes in mortal stratum corneum involve ceramides, cholesterol and impregnated long chain adipose acids. Another essential element of stratum corneum is water which acts as a plasticizer and prevents cracking and provides flexibility. Dermis Once medicine patch is through the stratum corneum, it may pass through the deeper epidermal apkins and enter into the dermis. It's substantially made of stringy apkins and is 1- 2 mm thick. The dermis has a rich force of blood vessels from where the medicine gets absorbed into the general rotation. Sebaceous glands, sweat glands, and hair follicles rises to the face of the skin from dermis and subcutaneous subcaste where they originate. the skin face of human is honoured to contain a normal of 10- 70 hair follicles and 200-250 sweat glands on every centimetre forecourt of the skin area10. The dermis has the following sublayers Papillary subcaste It's the upper sublayer of the dermis that easily segregates from the epidermis. Papillary subcaste is a approximately connected towel and includes a large quantum of whim-whams filaments, capillaries, water and cells (e.g. fibroblasts). In this sublayer, collagen filaments form a finer network than those of the reticular subcaste.

Skin permeation:

Reviewing the structural and biochemical aspects of human skin, as well as those traits that affect the barrier function and the rate at which drugs enter the body through the skin, is crucial for comprehending the idea of TDDS. The skin is composed of two layers, the dermis and the epidermis, or corium, according to anatomy. Several variations exist between the skin's epidermis and dermis layers. One of the largest organs in the human body, the skin covers an area of roughly 2 cm on an average adult.

About one-third of the blood that flows through the body is received by this complex organ. The epidermis is made up of a population of active epithelial basal cells and has a thickness of about 150 micrometres. It is the skin's outermost layer, and as a result of differentiation, cells move from the basal layer towards the skin's surface. The epidermis' additional layers, known as the stratum lucidum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, and stratum germinativum, are located underneath this layer. Collectively, these additional layers make up the healthy outer layer. The epidermis is layered on top of the firm connective tissue that makes up the dermis. laid and comes from a mesoderm. The dense felt work of connective tissue that makes up the dermis or corium tissue where collagenous fibre bundles predominate and are mixed with a specific number of superficial layers of elastic tissue. The dermis is home to delicate lymphatic, blood vascular, and sebaceous glands, sweat glands, nerves, and hair follicles medicine penetration pathways There are critically three ways in which a medicine patch can cross the complete stratum corneum via skin the accessories (shunt routes); through the intercellular the other layers of the epidermis the stratum lucilipiddomains; or by a transcellular route. A particular medicine is likely to percolate by a combination of these routes, with the relative benefactions of these pathways to the gross flux governed by the physicochemical parcels of the patch. The appendageal route Skin accessories give a nonstop channel directly across the stratum corneum hedge. Still, their influence on medicine penetration is hindered by a number of factors. The face area enthralled by hair follicles and sweat tubes are small (generally of skins face area) thus limiting the area available for direct contact of the applied medicine expression. Transcellular route medicines entering the skin via the transcellular route pass through corneocytes. Corneocytes, containing largely hydrate keratin, give a waterless terrain for which hydrophilic medicines. can pass. The prolixity path- way for a medicine via the transcellular route requires a number of partitioning and prolixity way. Intercellular route the intercellular pathway involves medicine diffusing through the nonstop lipid matrix. This route is a significant handicap for two reasons. Recalling the 'bricks and mortar' model of the stratum corneum, the interdigitating nature of the corneocytes yields a sinuous pathway for intercellular medicine saturation, which in discrepancy to the fairly direct path of the transcellular route. The intercellular sphere is a region of interspersing structured bilayers. Accordingly, a medicine must successionally partition into, and verbose through repeated waterless and lipid disciplines. This route is generally accepted as the most common path for small uncharged motes piercing the skin.

Factors impacting transdermal medicine:

The effective transdermal medicine delivery can be formulated by considering three factors as medicine, Skin, and the vehicles. So, the factors affecting can be divided in to classes as

Biological factor and physicochemical factors.

1)Biological factor:

a) Skin condition:

Acids and alkalis, numerous detergents like chloroform methanol damage the skin cells and promote penetration. Diseased state of patient alters the skin conditions. The complete skin is better hedge but the over mentioned conditions affect penetration.

b) Skin age

The youthful skin is more passable than aged. Children are more sensitive for skin immersion of poisons. Therefore, skin age is one of the factors affecting penetration of medicine in TDDS.

c) Blood Supply:

Changes in supplemental rotation can affect transdermal immersion.

d) Regional skin site:

Consistence of skin, nature of stratum corneum, and viscosity of accessories vary point to point. These factors affect significantly penetration

e) Skin metabolism:

Skin metabolizes steroids, hormones, chemical carcinogens and some medicines. So, skin metabolism determines efficacity of medicine percolated through the skin.

f) Species differences:

The skin consistence, viscosity of accessories, and keratinization of skin vary species to species, so affects the penetration

2) **Physiochemical factors:**

✓ Skin hydration in contact with water the permeability of skin increases significantly. Hydration is most important factor adding the saturation of skin. So, use of humectants is done in transdermal delivery.

✓ Temperature and pH

The saturation of medicine increases tenfold with temperature variation. The prolixity measure diminishments as temperature falls. Weak acids and weak bases disconnect depending on the pH and pKa or pKb values. The proportion of unionized medicine determines the medicine attention in skin. therefore, temperature and pH are important factors affecting medicine penetration.

✓Diffusion coefficient:

Penetration of medicine depends on prolixity measure of medicine. At a constant temperature the prolixity measure of medicine depends on parcels of medicine, prolixity medium and commerce between them.

Drug concentration:

The flux is commensurable to the attention grade across the hedge and attention grade will be advanced if the attention of medicine will be more across the hedge.

✓ Partition coefficient

The optimal K, partition measure is needed for good action. Medicines with high K aren't ready to leave the lipid portion of skin. Also, medicines with low K won't be percolated.

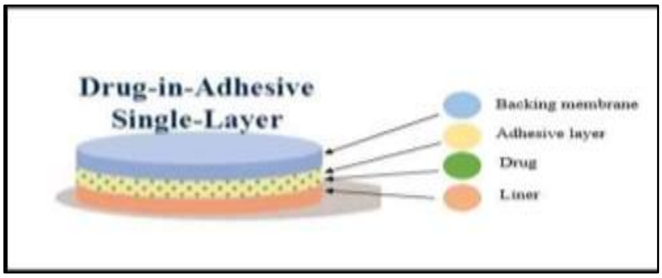
✓ Molecular size and shape:

Medicine immersion is equally related to molecular weight; small motes access faster than large bone. Because of partition measure domination, the effect of molecular size isn't known

Types of transdermal patch:

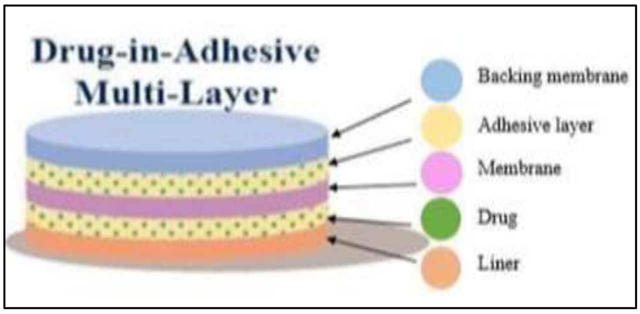
1) Single layer drug in adhesive:

This kind has the medication embedded in the adhesive layer. The adhesive layer is in charge of releasing the medication into the skin in addition to keeping the other layers together. There is a backing and a temporary liner surrounding the adhesive layer.



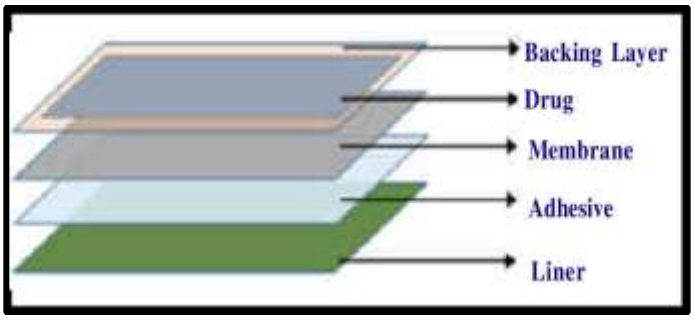
2) Multi -layer drug in adhesive:

This kind is comparable to the single layer version as well, but it has an adhesive layer and an instantaneous drug release layer, which sets it apart from other types that have controlled releases. The drug is released due to the action of the adhesive layer. Additionally, this patch has a permanent backing and a temporary liner layer.



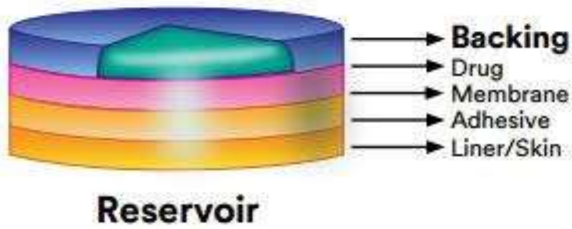
3) Vapour patch:

In this type of patch, the role of adhesive layer not only serves to adhere the various layers together but also serves market, commonly used for releasing of essential oils in decongestion. Various other types of vapor patches are also available in the market which are used to improve the quality of sleep and reduces the cigarette smoking conditions



4) Reservoir system:

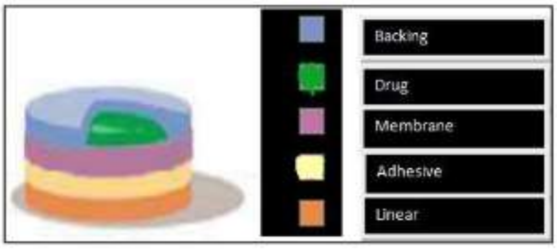
In this kind of patch, the adhesive layer performs the dual functions of holding the different layers together and acting as a market for the release of essential oils, which is frequently used to relieve congestion. There are numerous other kinds of vapour patches on the market that are intended to lessen the conditions associated with cigarette smoking and enhance sleep quality.



5) Matrix system:

a) Drug-in-adhesive system:

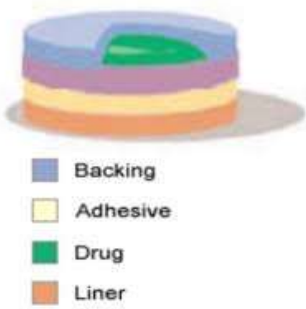
This type of drug reservoir is created by melting or solvent casting the medicated adhesive polymer onto an impermeable backing layer after the drug has been dissolved in the adhesive polymer. Unmediated adhesive polymer layers are applied to the reservoir's top for protection.



b) Matrix-dispersion system

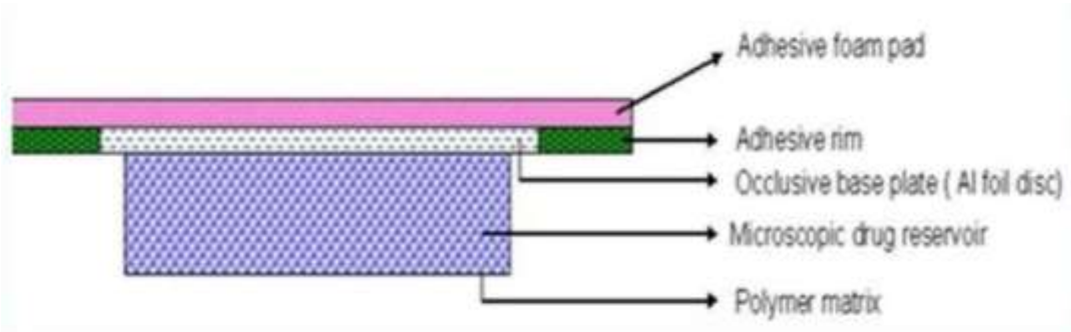
In this kind, the medication is uniformly distributed within a hydrophilic or lipophilic polymer matrix.

This medication-containing polymer disc is installed in a compartment made of a drug-impermeable backing layer, fixed to an occlusive base plate. The adhesive is spread around the perimeter of the drug reservoir to create an adhesive rim strip rather than being applied on the face of the reservoir.



6) Micro reservoir Controlled TDDS:

This drug delivery system combines matrix-dispersion and reservoir technologies. To create thousands of impenetrable, microscopic spheres of drug reservoirs, the drug is first suspended in an aqueous solution of a water-soluble polymer and then uniformly dispersed in a lipophilic polymer. Cross linking the polymer in situ right away stabilises the thermodynamically unstable dispersion. As a result, a medicated disc with an adhesive rim surrounding it was positioned in the centre to form a transdermal system therapeutic system.



Conclusion:

Transdermal drug delivery technologies are getting one of the fastest growing sectors within the pharmaceutical industry. Advances in medicine delivery systems have progressively brought about rate-controlled delivery with smaller side goods as well as increased efficacity and constant drug delivery.

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