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Nano Capsule- A Novel Drug Delivery System

Mr. Shendge Akash Muktiram[*1]*, Ms.Shinde Sonal*[*2]

*[1,2] Pratibhatai Pawar College of Pharmacy, Shrirampur

ABSTRACT

In this review article we discuss about nano-capsule their types, various formulation approaches and preparation method, applications with different diseases and advantages and disadvantages. Nano capsules are sub microscopic colloidal drug carrier systems composed of an oily or an aqueous core surrounded by a thin polymer membrane. Nanocapsule ranges from 10nm to1000nm. They consist of liquid or solid core in which the drug is placed into cavity, which is surrounded by a natural or synthetic polymer membrane. Two technologies can be used to obtain such nano capsules: the interfacial polymerization of a monomer or the interfacial nano deposition of a preformed polymer. This article is an extended review of these nano capsule technologies and their applications for the treatment of various diseases. anisotropically shaped, ultrathin micro- and nano-capsules fabricated by layer-by-layer approach. The original cubic and tetrahedral shapes of the template particles were replicated to produce hollow capsules with well-defined edge. The micro- and nanocapsules were incorporated through epoxy coatings and the coatings were applied on C-steel panels. Then the self-healing performance of the coatings was investigated. The corrosion resistance, adhesion strength and its retaining after immersion of Nano capsule incorporated coatings were compared with the optimum microcapsule incorporated ones.

Keywords: Nano-capsule, nanotexturing, Encapsulation, Drug Delivery Systems.

Introduction

The majority of nano vesicular drug delivery systems are made up of uniflagellar liposomes and nanocapsules, and their sizes range from 20 to 500 nm. Liposomes are vesicles with a phospholipid layer and have been widely concentrated on in writing. Then again, nanocapsules comprise of a little strong or fluid center encased by a water-insoluble layer made of manufactured polymer. The advancement of liposomes has been impacted by two key variables, specifically awareness and inclination.

Nanocapsules, which are framed through an interracial polymerization interaction of alkyl cyanoacrylate, have been proposed as imaginative vesicular colloidal polymeric medication transporters (Damg6 et al., 1988). Be that as it may, the powerlessness of phospholipid layers to natural corruption and the quick spillage of medications across the phospholipidic bilayer present difficulties. Additionally, the potential application of these nanocapsules may be limited by the presence of residual monomers and oligomers, reagents from the polymerization process, and cross-reactions between the content of the nanocapsules, particularly the drug molecules, and the acrylic monomer [6].

Previously, the primary goal of drug therapy development was to maximize the effectiveness of the drug action. The reaction of a medication in the body is firmly connected to its focus at the designated site. Since the circulation of a particle inside the body is basically impacted by its physicochemical properties, which may not be guaranteed to make it explicitly drawn to the impacted region, huge portions of the medication are required. In any case, this broad entrance of the medication into sound organs, tissues, and cells can bring about poisonousness. Changing the biochemical design of the medication has been a technique utilized to upgrade the selectivity of a functioning molecule.[2]

An elective methodology includes connecting the dynamic particle with a transporter framework. The basic standard of this approach is to guarantee that the particles come into close contact with a particular objective in a controlled way. To control how drugs are distributed throughout the body, drug carrier systems have been developed over the past few decades. These frameworks can be arranged into three ages. The original transporters are fit for moving the dynamic specialist to the objective, yet because of their size, they should be embedded close to the site of activity. Microparticles with a measurement bigger than 1 um fall into this classification. Then again, second-and third-age transporters are viewed as further developed as they can beadministered through different courses, including intravenousadministration. These carriers can either be soluble, such as prodrugs, or colloidal systems with particle sizes smaller than 1 um.[2]

Before adding self-healing agents to the polymeric matrix, self-healing materials are typically created by incorporating them into fragile microvessels. These vessels break when exposed to effect or high weight on the covering, permitting the low thickness self-recuperating specialist to be delivered at the harmed regions. This empowers the specialist to fix and fill the miniature breaks. Another methodology, known as miniature/nano embodiment, integrates a mending specialist and a scattered impetus inside a polymer network. At the point when harm happens and breaks structure, the miniature/nanocapsules burst and delivery the mending specialist into the break through slender activity. This sets off a chemical reaction between the embedded catalyst and the healing agent, which helps the material heal and stops new cracks from growing [7].

In this ongoing examination, our point was to upgrade the mending of bone tissue by directing irritation. To accomplish this, we fostered a biomimetic mitigating nano-case (BANC) that can really hinder cytokines and control the conveyance of medications (Plan 1). Our speculation was that by joining lipopolysaccharide (LPS)- pretreated macrophage layers with a photothermal conveyance framework, we could really forestall favorable to irritation and advance enemy of irritation during the bone tissue fix process. [8]

Quite a while back, an individual saved layers of emphatically charged silica and adversely charged boehmite onto a level charged surface. Shockingly, this work didn't acquire a lot of consideration for a quarter century. It was only after Decher et al. changed the methodology by covering oppositely accused surfaces of polyelectrolyte multi-facet that broad exploration in this field started. This strategy was subsequently used to cover colloidal particles and hence develop microcapsules. After slowly adsorbing polyelectrolyte onto charged colloidal template particles, the core particles were removed through acid dissolution to create the microcapsules. This manufacture technique took into consideration exact command over the size of the cases (by changing the center layout size), the thickness of the container walls (by controlling the quantity of polymer layers), and the organization of the container walls.

This interaction has now turned into a clear, versatile, and financially savvy strategy for creating polymeric dainty movies on the two surfaces and particles. Various examinations have used this strategy to get ready cases of different sizes utilizing uniquemixes of polymers (not all of which include oppositely charged polyelectrolytes) and center layout particles. Notwithstanding, there are a couple of difficulties related with this innovation. Right off the bat, while the planning of micron-sized cases has been moderately simple, making nanosized containers has demonstrated to be a difficulttask. Initially, melamine centers were used for micron-sized particles because of their simple evacuation through corrosive inundation. However, the lack of such small core particles posed a problem when dealing with particles smaller than 100 nm. To defeat this, silica or polystyrene particles can be utilized as center layouts for manufacturing more modest cases. By and by, totally dispensing with the center remaining parts problematic.[9]

Polystyrene can be broken down by submerging the covered particles in tetrahydrofuran (THF), a solid dissolvable for polystyrene that is likewise miscible with water. Notwithstanding, it is unsure whether the polystyrene can diffuse through the polyelectrolyte film and keep up with the respectability of the film during complete disintegration. One more test in the layer-by-layer assembling of nano-containers is the tedious and work intensive+ technique right now utilized, which thwarts their enormous scope business application. The run of the mill strategy includes blending the center particles in with a weaken polyelectrolyte arrangement until the polyelectrolyte is completely adsorbed [9]

Nanocapsules

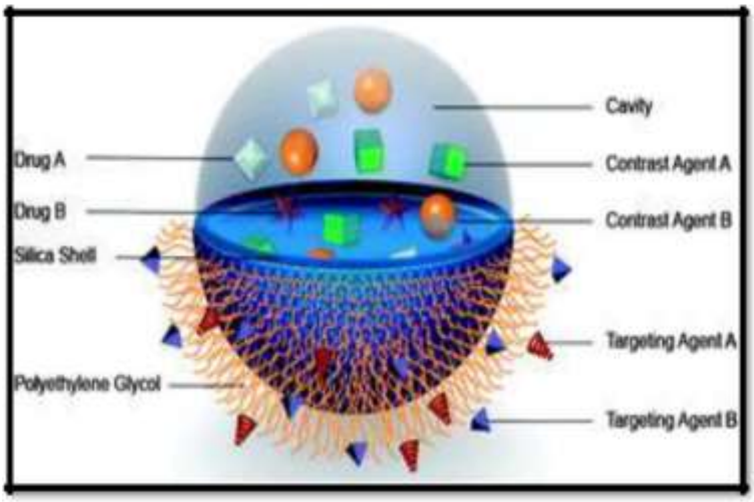

Fig no. 1 structure of Nano capsule

Nanocapsules have garnered significant attention in drug delivery systems due to their ability to control release and deliver drugs to specific targets. The size of these capsules can range from 5 to 1000 nm, with the average size falling between 100 and 500 nm. They are considered sub-microscopic colloidal drug carrier systems. Nanocapsules can be created using either natural or synthetic polymers. In this system, drugs are placed inside a core cavity, providing protection against rapid degradation. Various methods, such as nano-precipitation, emulsion diffusion, double emulsification polymer coating, and layer by layer techniques, can be employed to synthesize nanocapsules. These capsules consist of an aqueous or oily core surrounded by a thin polymer membrane. By depositing polymer layers onto a sacrificial template in a sequential manner, the capsules are formed from aqueous solutions. Interactions such as electrostatics, covalent bonding, and hydrogen bonding can serve as driving forces for the assembly of the multilayer shell. The dissolution of the sacrificial template ultimately leads to the formation of hollow capsules. [15]

Nanocapsules resemble vesicular systems that enclose drugs within their cavities, The structure comprises of a liquid core or polymer matrix encompassed by a polymeric membrane. The enclosed space contains the active ingredient in the form of either a liquid or solid, dispersed at a molecular level [22].

What Challenges Does Nanocapsule Technology Face?

Nano capsules are associated with a few concerns. For example, they tend to total and become unsteady, bringing about the spillage of the substance held inside the cases. Nonetheless, this issue can be overwhelmed by exposing them to splash drying or freeze-drying techniques preceding their conveyance. Shower drying is a broadly taken on procedure in the food business, despite the fact that a multi-layered process requests extensive investment, including a few consecutive advance

Methods of preparation Polymerization method

The polymerization of monomers happens in a water-based answer for make nanoparticles. These nanoparticles can be stacked with drugs either by dissolving them in the polymerization medium or by adsorbing them onto the nanoparticles. To sanitize the nanoparticle suspension, a ultracentrifugation strategy is utilized, which eliminates different stabilizers and surfactants utilized during polymerization. After that, the nanoparticles that have been purified are resuspended in an isotonic medium devoid of surfactants. Past investigations have proposed the utilization of polybutylcyanoacrylate or polyalkylcyanoacrylate nanoparticles for this reason (Qiang et al 2001, Boudad et al 2001). The size and development of nanocapsules rely upon the focus levels of surfactants and physical and synthetic stabilizers (Puglisi et al 1995). By using a stage reversal process, the nanoparticles are planned, and the outcomes show a mean breadth scope of 20 nm-100 nm, which fluctuates relying upon the amount of excipients utilized.

Interfacial polymerization, otherwise called Lambert et al 2000, Morgan 1987, Jang et al 2006, offers an elective way to deal with mass polymerization for buildup polymers. Interfacial polymerization involves two immiscible solvents, in contrast to bulk polymerization, which requires high temperatures. In this cycle, the monomer in one dissolvable responds immediately with the monomer in the other dissolvable, or it might rely upon the time scale. This strategy takes into consideration the creation of higher sub-atomic loads of monomers, as there is a more prominent probability of experiencing a developing chain contrasted with the contradicting monomer. For instance, an aqueous core containing isobutylcyanoacrylate oligonucleotides can be made into nanocapsules by using a W/O emulsion. After being purified by ultracentrifugation, these nanocapsules are resuspended in water to form a dispersion of aqueous core nanocapsules.

Preparation methods of Nano capsule

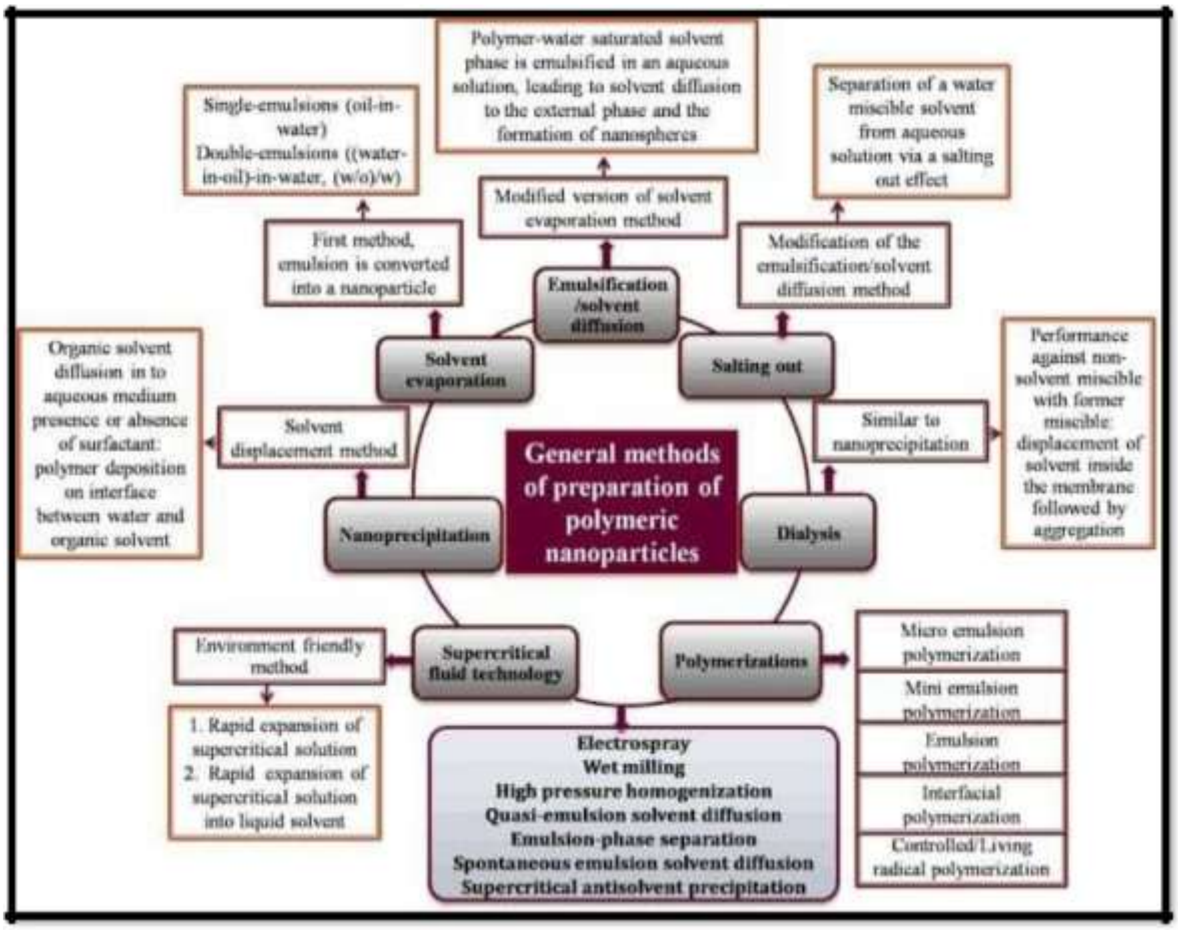

Fig no.3: Nanocapsule preparation methodologies [19]

Nanoprecipitation Method:

The strategy known as nanoprecipitation, additionally alluded to as dissolvable dislodging or interfacial relocation, is normally utilized in the field of polymer biodegradability. Among the different polymers utilized, polyester, especially poly-epolylactide (PLA) and polylactide PLG, are the most often used.

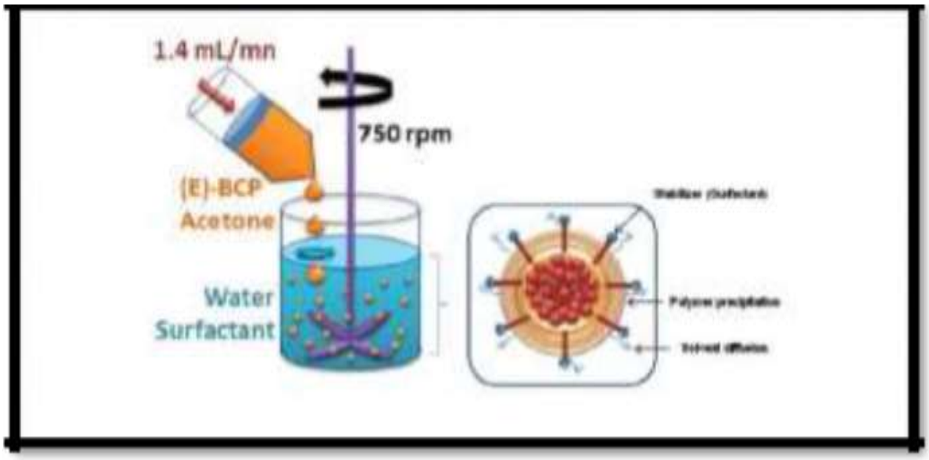

Figure 4: Preparation of Nanocapsules by Nanoprecipitation

Polymerization Technique:

The prescription can likewise be integrated into the polymerization media through solubilization or by adsorbing nanoparticles after the polymers have been polymerized in a water-solvent arrangement, bringing about the development of nanoparticles. Ultracentrifugation is a strategy used to filter nanoparticle suspensions by disposing of various stabilizers and surfactants that were used during the polymerization interaction. Hence, the nanoparticles are re-suspended in an isotonic surfactant medium. Polybutylcyanoacrylate or polyalkylcyanoacrylate nanoparticles have been recommended as options.

Emulsion–Diffusion Method:

The oil phase in this technique consists of a limited quantity of water-miscible organic solvent and a small amount of water-immiscible organic solvent. Biodegradable polyesters, such as PCL, PLA, and Eudragit, are widely employed. Additionally, PHBHV (poly(hydroxybutyrate-co-hydroxyvalerate)) can also be utilized.

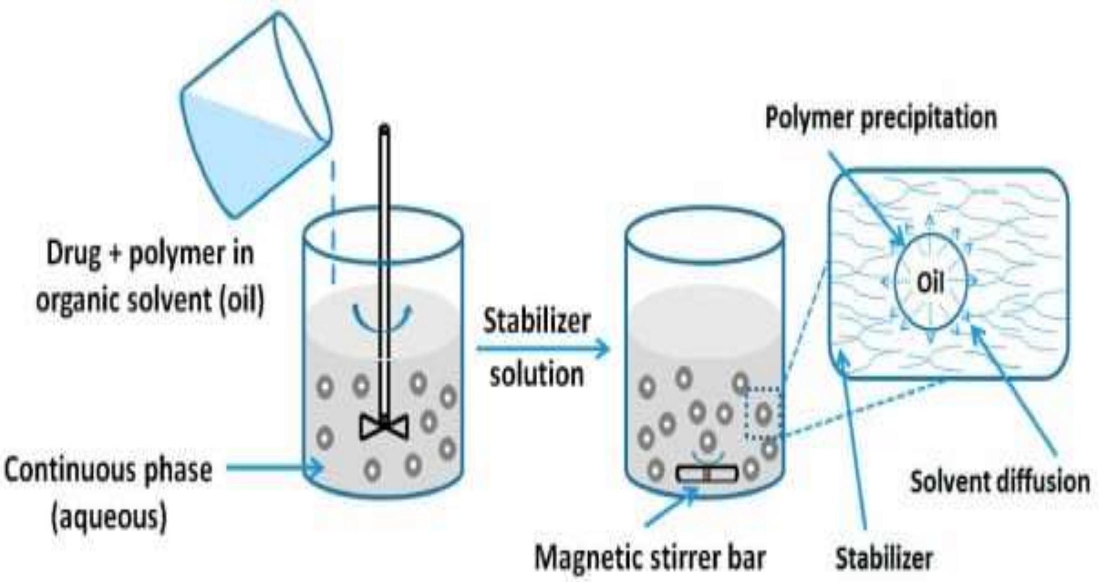

Figure no. 5: Emulsion Diffusion Method

Emulsion Polymerisation

The M-6 Nanocapsule fills in as an illustrative illustration of a pre-emulsion readiness strategy. To some degree I, a combination of 40 g styrene, 0.8 g DVB (divinylbenzene), 0.82 g AIBN (2,2′-azobisisobutyronitrile), and 40 g Desmodur BL3175A was ready. Then again, Part II comprised of 1.71 g SDS (sodium dodecylsulfate), 1.63 g Igepal CO-887, and 220 g water. Both Part I and Part II were exposed to attractive blending for a term of 10 minutes in discrete compartments.

Part I and Part II were joined under mechanical blending and blended for a term of 30 minutes at a speed of 1,800 rpm. The subsequent pre-emulsion was then cooled to a temperature of 5°C prior to going through sonication utilizing a Misonix sonicator 3000, until the molecule size arrived at 250 nm. According to Jackson et al.'s 1991 description, the pre-emulsion was degassed for 30 minutes in a three-neck round bottom flask with a nitrogen inlet, reflux condenser, and mechanical stirring. To finish the polymerization cycle, the temperature was raised to 70°C and kept up with at that level for a span of 8 hours. Chemical vapor deposition and electron irradiation deposition are two additional approaches to the preparation of nanocapsules. Different strategies incorporate charge move, natural reagent helped procedure, laser vaporization-buildup, synergist fume fluid strong strategy, and solution-fluid strong technique.

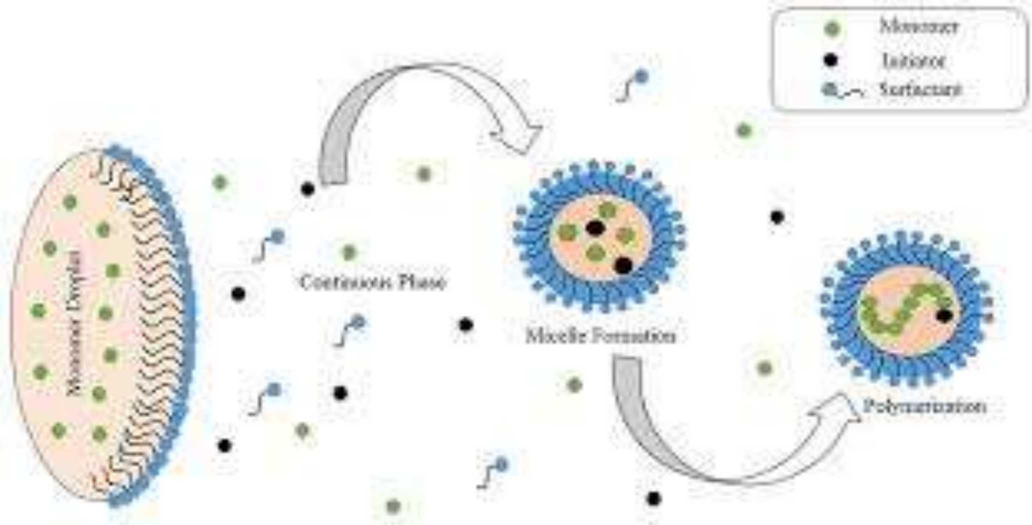

Figure 6 : Emulsion Polymerization

Polymer-Covering Strategy:

They use poly (methyl methacrylate) (PMMA), poly(methacrylate) (PMA), and PCL as layer-framed polymer. The creation of nanocapsules depends on the engulfment component in three-stage framework.

Polycations like chitosan, polylysine, gelatin B, polyallylamine (PAA), amin dextran, and protamine sulfate are utilized in layer-by-layer processes.

The accompanying polyamines are utilized:

Sodium Alginate

Polyacrylic corrosive

Dextran sulfate

Carboxymethyl cellulose

Chondroitin, Heparin

Hyaluronic corrosive, Gelatin

Nano-Based Medication Conveyance Frameworks:

The field of delivery systems for transporting therapeutic agents or natural-based active chemicals to specific locations for the treatment of various diseases has made significant progress. Even though a lot of drug delivery systems have been used well in recent years, there are still problems that need to be fixed and new technologies need to be developed to make sure that medicines get to where they need to go.

Basics Of Nanotechnology Based Methods In Planning Of Medication:

Nanomedicine is a part of medication that utilization nanoscale materials, for example, biocompatible nanoparticles and Nanorobots for different applications in living organic entities, including determination, conveyance, detecting, and activation. Drug with exceptionally low solvency have an assortment of biopharmaceutical conveyance issues, including restricted bio access after oral admission, lower dispersion limit into the external layer, higher intravenous measurement necessities, andundesirable incidental effects going before to the conventional formed immunization process. However, incorporating nanotechnology into the medication delivery process may be able to overcome all of these limitations.

Drug Planning and Medication Conveyance Cycle and System:

Due to recent advancements in nanomedicine, drug discovery and design, and drug delivery systems, numerous therapeutic approaches have been proposed. To improve drug explicitness and indicative exactness, customary clinical demonstrative strategies have beenthoroughly examined. One area of investigation involves the development of new medication management techniques that aim to ensure targeted action in specific locations, thereby reducing toxicity and increasing bioavailability within the organism. Additionally, experimental methodologies for the categorization and purification of proteins, peptides, and biological substances have also advanced significantly. Targets and advancements in computer science play a crucial role in the growth and development of the sector. Additionally, numerous studies and evaluations have been conducted in this field, emphasizing the rational design of different compounds and highlighting the importance of comprehending various drug release mechanisms. Natural products can serve as a source of inspiration for drug development, offering desirable physicochemical characteristics and presenting innovative solutions to drug design challenges. In recent years, drug delivery technologies have gained significant significance, enabling the creation of simple systems that facilitate the controlled release of active chemicals within the body [17].

Applications of Nano capsules:

Numerous applications have been found to be compatible with the nanocapsules (Table 1). With their little size, they offer an expansive range of uses and exhibit brilliant consistency, making them especially important in life-science applications. They have the ability to be applied in different areas, for example, agrochemicals, corrective items, hereditary designing strategies, wastewater medicines, cleaning items, and componential cement application.

Likewise, they can be used for encasing chemicals, both natural and inorganic impetuses, oils, glues, surface polymers, inorganic miniature particles and Nano-particles, plastic particles, and, surprisingly, organic cells.

Applications include:

1. Higher dose loading with smaller dose volume
2. Longer site-specific dose retention
3. More rapid absorption of active drug substance
4. Increased bioavailability of the drug
5. Higher safety and efficacy
6. Improved patient compliance [15]

Significant use of nano cases:

1.Nanocapsules as Medication conveyance framework:

As nano-scale drug carriers that permit controlled release and precise drug targeting, dispersed polymer nanocapsules present a promising strategy.

2. Clinical area:

Water-solvent polymer shells are at present being created to ship apoptin, a protein, into disease cells. These cases have a measurement of 100 nanometres.

3. Future Nanocapsule Wraps to Battle Contamination:

This inventive dressing has the capacity to facilitate the treatment cycle by specifically delivering anti-infection agents exclusively when the injury becomes contaminated. This wipes out the need to eliminate the dressing and fundamentally improves the probability of the injury recuperating with no scarring. This Nanocapsules bandage can be used to treat a wide range of wounds, including ulcers, and it can even be used by military personnel in combat.

4. New Disease Weapon-Atomic Nanocapsules:

Scientists have as of late fostered a technique to encase powerful radioactive components found in nature inside carbon nanotubes, which are pretty much as little as DNA strands. This inventive strategy holds incredible potential for explicitly focusing on little cancers and individual leukemia cells.

5. Other Nanocapsule Applications:

Nanocapsules have a large number of uses, including agrochemicals, beauty care products, hereditary designing, wastewater treatment, cleaning merchandise, and cement parts. They can exemplify different substances like compounds, impetuses, oils, glues, polymers, biomedicals, inorganic miniature and nanoparticles, plastic particles, and, surprisingly, natural cells.

6. Nutraceuticals:

Food additives are substances added to food to increase its nutritional value. The upgraded bioavailability of these substances is straightforwardly corresponding to the size of the nanocarrier used.

7. Drug organization:

Nanocapsules have been recommended for of conveying different prescriptions through various strategies for organization, like oral, parenteral, and intravenous courses [17].Future advantages, open doors and difficulties of nanocapsules:

Benefits: Nanocapsules have the capacity to ship ordinary medications to their planned objections, in this manner empowering a likely decrease of up to multiple times in drug doses. The negative effects of chemotherapy drugs that are associated with this dosage reduction may be lessened.

Open doors and difficulties: The improvement of these methods presents various difficulties, for example, the plan and development of biomimetic polymers, exact command over delicate medications, successful execution of dynamic medication focusing on, the usage of bioresponsive set off frameworks, the combination of shrewd conveyance components, and the production of cutting edge polymer transporters for protein conveyance. The goal of these advancements in drug delivery methods is to control and maximize drug administration rate and quantity. 18]

Advantage:

Sustained release, increasing drug selectivity and effectiveness

improved drug bioavailability, and reduce d drug toxicity are some of their key advantage.

When injected intravenously, Nano capsules, which are submicron in size, reach the target and release the encapsulated medicine.

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Nanocapsule Drawbacks:

a high-cost formulation with a high yield Productivity is harder to achieve.

As a result, technology, industrial application. The transition to commercial production is quite difficult.

Reduced dose-adjustment ability

Technology that is extremely advanced to produce, you will need certain skills.

The stability of the dose form is a major concern. Because of its micro size Recycling is highly costly.[7]

Conclusion:

As per the review the nano capsules are the shells made by non-toxic polymer. Mainly the polymerization and interfacial polymerisation can develop the nano capsules. These can have the certain characters like particle size, shape and ph. and sufficient drug content. Nanomaterials have a wide range of applications in the fields of biochemistry, pharmaceuticals, electronics, and molecular diagnostics. They offer a wide range of uses and good reproducibility due to their micronized size, and they can be used in life science applications. Nano capsules are useful in a variety of fields, including agrochemicals, cosmetics, genetic engineering, waste water treatment

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