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In-Vitro Evaluation Gastro Retentive Drug Delivery

[1st]Mr. Harshal Dipak Borse, [2]Dr. Souravh Bias, [3]Ganesh Dinkar Chaudhary, [4th]Mr. Sachinendra Ishwar Singh, [5th] Mr. Sanket S. Gabhale, [6th] Uma Chudaman Patil

[1]Designation of 1st M pharmacy Sage university Indore, [2]Designation of 2ndProfessor in sage University Indore, [3]Designation of 3rd Shivajirao S.Jondhale 4th Bombay college of pharmacy 5th Shivajirao S.Jondhale 6th Dbatu Univercity

1.ABSTRACT:-

The goal of the current study was to create an oral controlled release gastro-retentive drug delivery system for tinidazole, which is intended to remain in the stomach for an extended period and has evolved as a medication delivery method for improved Helicobacter pylori eradication in peptic ulcer disorders. Direct compression was used to create the tablets, which were then tested for several physical characteristics, including hardness, friability, drug loading, floating ability, lag time, water uptake tests, in vitro dissolution parameters, and release kinetics. The medication release profile and floating behavior were carefully optimized using a factorial design for two components at three levels each. The independent variables were Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose (HPMC K100) and Sodium Alginate. Zero-order drug release kinetics were observed in compressed tablets.The goal of the current study was to create an oral controlled release gastro-retentive drug delivery system for tinidazole, which is intended to remain in the stomach for an extended period and has evolved as a medication delivery method for improved Helicobacter pylori eradication in peptic ulcer disorders. Direct compression was used to create the tablets, which were then tested for several physical characteristics, including hardness, friability, drug loading, floating ability, lag time, water uptake tests, in vitro dissolution parameters, and release kinetics. The medication release profile and floating behavior were carefully optimized using a factorial design for two components at three levels each. The independent variables were Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose (HPMC K100) and Sodium Alginate. Zero-order drug release kinetics were observed in compressed tablets.

1.1Introduction:

The development of controlled-release definitions has yielded notable achievements for the pharmaceutical sector. The success of any discovery depends on how easy it is to create and fabricate, as well as how easily its alluring biological properties can be reproduced. The advancements in verbal medicine conveyance have arisen from the old pharmaceutical sector and are now strong forces in their own right, as shown by the new "drug conveyance companies" that are at the forefront of development and have their niche market. Sedate conveyance frameworks are becoming increasingly complex as pharmaceutical researchers better understand the physicochemical and organic properties related to their use. The spoken route is the most popular way to arrange helpful operators, even with the substantial improvements in sedate conveyance since

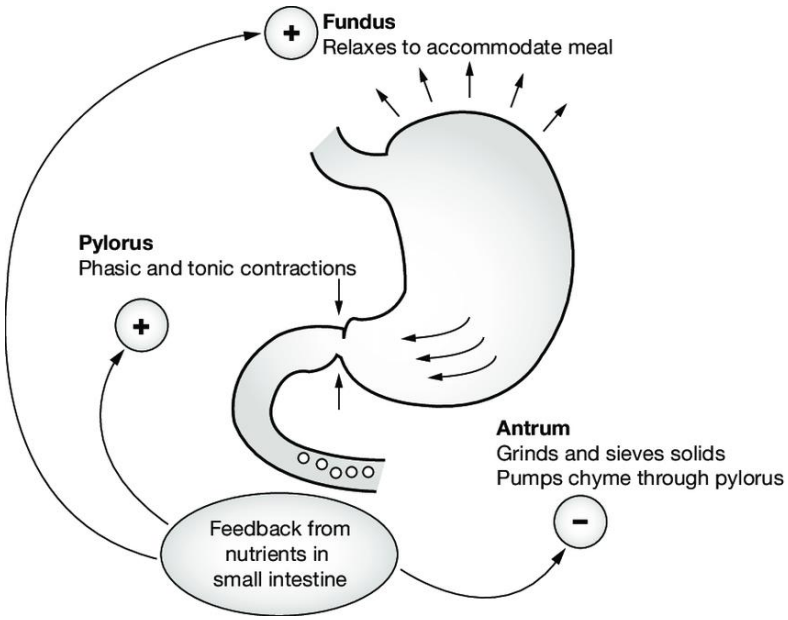

FIG.1

The bottleneck in medication disclosure handling has been removed thanks to the widespread advancements in genomics and combinatorial chemistry, which have fueled the union of numerous possible medication candidates. However, this high-throughput screening procedure has not made much progress in addressing the problem of oral controlled sedate candidates' low bioavailability (BA). Without promoting any control over the delivery of medication, routinely spoken dose shapes provide a specific medication concentration in the systemic circulation. Controlled-release medication delivery systems (CRDDS) provide sedatives at a predetermined, predictable, and regulated pace. The drug must be highly absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), preferably by detached dissemination, to ensure continuous retention of the released medication. This is a requirement for the successful implementation of verbal CRDDS.The typical duration needed for a dosage unit to navigate the GIT is 3–4 h, in spite of the fact that slight varieties exist among different dose shapes.Even though there are minor differences between the various dose forms, it takes 3–4 hours to travel the GIT. The fact that not all medication candidates are consistently kept throughout the GIT is a significant requirement in verbally managed medication conveyance. Some medications are maintained to varying degrees in various parts of the GIT, or they are consumed in a particular area of the GIT, as it were. These medications are referred to as having an assimilation window, which identifies the GIT as the primary site of assimilation. Medicate delivery businesses and their pharmaceutical industry partners are in a balanced position to benefit from the multibillion-dollar medicate delivery market. It is projected that the market for verbally controlled medication delivery alone will grow at a rate of 9% or More each year through 2007. The driving powers behind this booming advertising can be separated into two fundamental bunches such as patient's related variables and advertise-driven variables.

The most verbal drug-delivery approaches that have survived through the ages are as follows after Coating innovation utilizing different polymers for coating tablets, nonpareil sugar dots, and granules. Network frameworks are made of swellable or nonswellable polymers. Gradually dissolving gadgets and osmotically controlled gadgets.

Customary tablet formulations are still well known within the plan of single-unit, matrix-type controlled discharge measurement shapes. The headway of granulation innovation and the cluster of polymers accessible with different physicochemical properties (such as adjusted cellulose or starch subsidiaries) have improved novel verbal controlled discharge frameworks conceivable. Network gadgets made with cellulose or acrylic corrosive subordinates, which discharge the homogeneously scattered sedate based on the entrance of water through the framework, have picked up unfaltering ubiquity since of their effortlessness in the plan.

The disadvantage of matrix-type conveyance frameworks is their first-order medicate conveyance component caused by changing surface zone and Matrix-type conveyance frameworks have a first-order medication conveyance component that changes over time due to changes in surface zone and sedate diffusional way length. The GI tract's osmotic conveyance systems have addressed this drawback. Because of their attractive dispersion properties, repeatable travel time, and lower risk of stomach disruption due to the localization of medication delivery, multiarticulate frameworks are becoming more popular than single-unit measuring forms. The typical advancements are still based on spray-drying, spheronization, and film-coating technology, even though several innovations for the production of small-scale particle frameworks have been envisaged.

1.2 FDA control of verbal controlled-release drugs

Within the 1980s, the FDA presented thorough controls administering bioequivalence and in vitro–in vivo relationships for controlled-release items. Required pharmacokinetic assessments include.

- Relative bioavailability taking after a single dosage.
- Relative bioavailability is taken after different dosage impact of nourishment.
- Measurements proportionality.
- Unit measurement quality proportionality.
- Single-dose bioequivalence considers (exploratory versus promoted definitions at different qualities).
- Invivo–invitro relationship.
- Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) relationship.

1.3future potential of managed release merchandise

in the 1980s that applied bioequivalence and in vitro–in vivo connections. Pharmacokinetic evaluations are necessary.

Excessive acceptability and promise are gifts. Particulate structures: The administration of peptide tablets that are often not able to be taken orally may benefit from the use of microparticles and nanoparticles, which use biodegradable polymers and are intended to absorb intact drug-loaded detritus through Peyer's patches inside the small intestine. Chronopharmacokinetic systems: The once-daily oral Pulsys device released by Advancis Pharmaceutical Corp. may be able to prevent the emergence of resistant traces of microorganisms. Similarly, oral controlled The FDA has introduced comprehensive rules for the transport of controlled-release drug products that target specific areas within the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. These advancements may provide effective treatment options for certain medical conditions, such as localized delivery of antineoplastics for colon cancer treatment.

A promising method for drug delivery is mucoadhesive technology, which can enhance buccal and sublingual drug absorption. This approach may offer a faster onset of action and improved bioavailability compared to standard oral delivery methods.

Before implementing a gastro-retentive drug delivery system, it is essential to have a thorough understanding of gastrointestinal transit Of the numerous routes of drug administration, the oral course stays superb, as it is the most convenient and extensively used direction of administrating tablets. It has the maximum patient acceptability as it presents ease of management. As a result, over time, oral dosage paperwork has become increasingly more state-of-the-art with a prime position being performed through controlled drug transport structures, releasing the drug at a predetermined rate as determined by the drug’s pharmacokinetics and desired attention.

The new oral controlled drug delivery device should primarily focus on achieving more predictable and enhanced bioavailability of medications. However, the development process is limited by several physiological challenges, such as the difficulty in controlling and localizing the drug delivery system within the desired area of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, as well as the highly variable nature of the emptying process.

Depending on the physiological state of the individual and the design of the pharmaceutical formulations, the emptying process can lead to unpredictable bioavailability and varying times to reach peak plasma levels. This variability occurs because most drugs are primarily absorbed in the upper part of the small intestine. Therefore, placing a drug delivery system in a specific area of the GI tract and managing the drug release can provide several advantages.

1.4The concept of an absorption window

Regional variability in intestinal absorption would result from the fact that all of the drugs that are candidates do not absorb uniformly through the G.I. Tractus. The drugs that have absorption from a specific section of the leaflets G.I. (gold) show a difference in absorption compared to different regions of the G.I. tract. The region of the gastrointestinal system from which absorption of these medications primarily takes place is known as the absorption window. The following elements contribute to the observation of the absorption window. Physicochemical elements:

A. Solubility depending on PH

B. Based on the stability of pH

C. Degradation by enzymes

2. Factors related to the body:

A. Mechanism of absorption B. Microbial breakdown

3. Biochemical elements:

A. Cytochrome p450 (CYP3) and intestinal metabolic enzymes (phase 1 drug-metabolizing enzymes)

B. The multicomponent P-glycoprotein (PGP)

GASTRIC MOTILITY AND EMPTYING OF FOOD FROM THE STOMACH

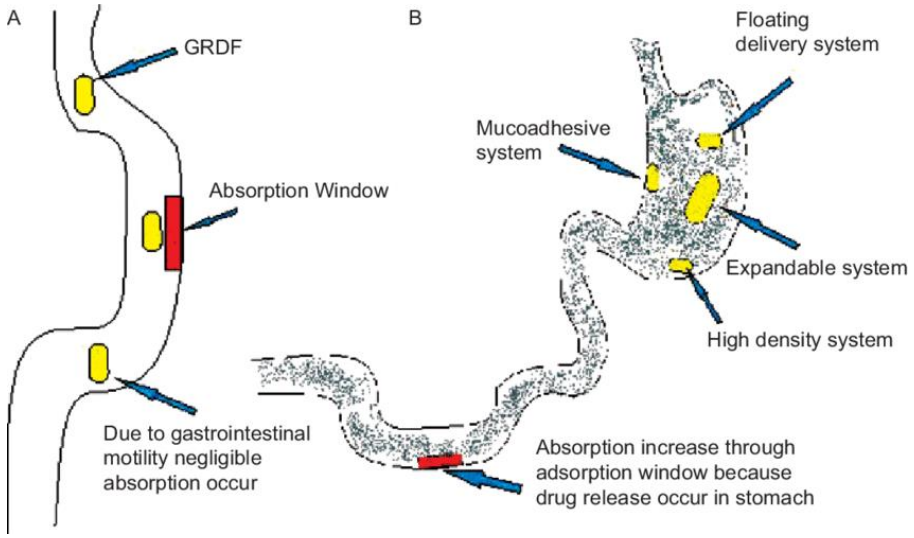

FIG.2

The motility of the stomach is mostly contractile, which causes the grinding of food into smaller particles, mixing with gastric juice, forward and backward moments of gastric content, and emptying with all action together. There are two distinct modes of GI motility and secretary patterns in humans and animals, in fasted and fed states.

Phase – I (Basal phase):

The quiescent period lasts from 30 – 60 minutes and is characterized by a lack of any secretary and electrical activity and contractile motions.

Phase II (Preburst phase):

Exhibits intermittent action potential for 20 - 40 minutes with increasing contractile motions. Bile enters the duodenum during this phase while the gastric mucus discharge occurs during the later part of phase II and throughout phase III.

Phase III (Burst phase):

Shows the prevalence of intense large and regular contractions that sweep off the undigested food. These are also called 'housekeeper waves' and propagate for 10 - 20 minutes.

Phase IV:

This phase represents the transition period of 0 to 5 minutes between Phase III and the subsequent phase. The interdigestive series of electrical events originate in the foregut and propagate to the terminal ileum in the fasted state, occurring cyclically every three hours. When feeding occurs, a continuous pattern of spike potentials and contractions known as postprandial motility is established. These phases significantly impact the effectiveness of oral Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems (CRDDS) and Gastro retentive Drug Delivery Systems (GRDDS), as the prevailing phase at the time of drug administration plays a crucial role.

Gastric emptying takes place during both fasting and fed states. Similar to motility patterns, gastrointestinal (GI) transit patterns are influenced by whether an individual is in a fasted or fed state. Additionally, the physical state of the drug delivery system (whether solid or liquid) also affects the transit time through the GI tract.

Fasted State:

In the fasted state, the gastric emptying of liquids depends on the volume administered. For small volumes (less than 100 ml), this process is guided by existing phasic activity, and liquids begin to empty at the onset of Phase II; most liquids are cleared before Phase III arrives. In contrast, for volumes larger than 150 ml, the emptying of liquids occurs according to characteristic discharge kinetics, regardless of phasic activity.

The fasted state emptying pattern for liquids is unaffected by the presence of indigestible solids in the stomach. Indigestible solids are emptied based on their physical size. Solids with small particle sizes (less than 1 mm) can be emptied along with liquids, while solids measuring 2 mm or greater do not begin to empty until the arrival of Phase III activity, at which point they are removed as a bolus.

Fed state:

After a meal, the stomach's fundus expands to accommodate the food without significantly increasing the pressure inside. As soon as food enters the stomach, the emptying process begins. Feedback mechanisms from the ileum and duodenum regulate the rate at which liquids and solids are emptied, with liquids typically being cleared faster than solids. When in the fed state, solid food must be ground to a size of 2 mm or less before it can be released from the stomach.

The type and quantity of food consumed affect the volume of gastric secretions, which start to increase upon ingesting a meal. During the first hour of gastric emptying, the total volume within the stomach remains relatively stable because the volume of the food is balanced by the volume of the secretions. Normally, it takes between two to six hours for the stomach to fully empty.

GASTRO RETENTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Dosage forms that can be retained in the stomach are called gastroretentive drug delivery systems (GRDDS). GRDDS can improve the controlled delivery of drugs that have an absorption window by continuously releasing the drug for a prolonged period before it reaches its absorption site, thus ensuring its optimal Bioavailability

1.5 Need for Gastro Retention

- •Drugs that are absorbed from the proximal part of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT).
- •Drugs that are less soluble or are degraded by the alkaline pH they encounter at the lower part of GIT.
- •Drugs that are absorbed due to variable gastric emptying time.
- •Local or sustained drug delivery to the stomach and proximal Small intestine to treat certain conditions.
- •Particularly useful for the treatment of peptic ulcers caused by H. Pylori Infections.

Advantages Of Gastroretentive Delivery Systems11

- Improvement of bioavailability and therapeutic efficacy of the drugs and possible reduction of dose e.g. Furosemide
- •Maintenance of constant therapeutic levels over a prolonged period and thus a reduction in fluctuation in therapeutic levels minimizing the risk of resistance especially in the case of antibiotics. e.g. B-lactam antibiotics (penicillins and cephalosporins)
- •Retention of drug delivery systems in the stomach prolongs overall.
- Gastrointestinal transit time thereby increasing bioavailability of sustained release delivery systems intended for once-a-day administration. e.g. Ofloxacin

A number of techniques have been used to increase the GRT of dosage forms by employing a variety of concepts such as floating, swelling, inflation, and adhesion these systems have been classified according to their basic principle of gastric retention13.

- •Floating drug delivery system
- •Swelling system
- •Hydrodynamically balanced systems (HBS)
- •Bio / Mucoadhesive system.
- •Bioadhesive system enabling the localized retention of the system in the stomach;
- •High-density system.
- •High-density systems sedimenting to the folds of the stomach.

1.6Volatile liquid-containing systems:

The deformable system comprises two chambers separated by an impermeable, pressure-responsive movable bladder. The first chamber stores the drug, while the second chamber holds the volatile liquid. As the device inflates, the drug is continuously released from the reservoir into the gastric fluid. Additionally, the device may include a bioerodible plug made of materials such as PVA or polyethylene. This plug gradually dissolves, allowing the inflatable chamber to release gas and collapse after a predetermined time, which facilitates the spontaneous ejection of the inflatable system from the stomach.

1.7. Gas – generating systems.

Buoyant delivery systems take advantage of an effervescent reaction between carbonate or bicarbonate salts and citric or tartaric acid to release carbon dioxide. This gas becomes trapped in the jellified hydrocolloid layer, effectively reducing the system's specific gravity and allowing it to float above

gastric contents. These tablets can be designed in two ways: as single-layered units, where the carbon dioxide-generating components are mixed throughout the tablet matrix, or as bilayered formulations, where gas-generating components are compressed into one hydrocolloid layer and the drug is contained in another layer for sustained release.

Additionally, multi-unit floating pills that generate carbon dioxide have also been developed. These systems feature a sustained-release pill at the core, encased by double layers. The inner layer is responsible for effervescence and includes sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid, while the outer layer is a swellable membrane comprised of materials such as PVA or shellac. The effervescent layer is strategically divided into two sub-layers to prevent direct contact between the sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid. When these systems are submerged in a buffer solution at 37°C, they swell up like balloons, achieving a density of less than 1 g/ml. This buoyancy results from the formation of carbon dioxide as the inner effervescent layer neutralizes, combined with the water diffusion through the outer swellable membrane. These systems typically float within 10 minutes and can remain buoyant for extended periods, often lasting around 5-6 hours.

2.BIO/MUCOADHESIVES :

Bio/mucoadhesive systems15 are those that bind to the surface of gastric epithelial cells or mucin and serve as a potential means to prolong the retention of the drug delivery system (DDS) in the stomach by increasing the proximity and duration of drug contact with the biological membrane. The concept is based on the self-defense mechanism of the gastrointestinal tract.

2.1HYDRODYNAMICALLY BALANCED SYSTEMS

The floating sustained release dosage forms present most of the characteristics of hydrophilic matrices and are known as 'hydrodynamically balanced systems' ('HBS') since they are able to maintain their low apparent density, while the polymer hydrates and build a gelled barrier at the outer surface. The drug is released progressively from the swollen matrix, as in the case of conventional hydrophilic matrices. These forms are expected to remain buoyant (3- 4 hours) on the gastric contents without affecting the intrinsic rate of emptying because their bulk density is lower than that of the gastric contents. Many results have demonstrated the validity of the concept of buoyancy in terms of prolonged GRT of the floating forms, improved bioavailability of drugs, and improved clinical situations. These results also demonstrate that the presence of gastric content is needed to allow the proper achievement of the buoyancy retention principle. Among the different hydrocolloids recommended for floating form formulations, cellulose ether polymers are the most popular, especially hydroxypropyl methylcelluloses. Fatty material with a bulk density lower than one may be added to the formulation to decrease the water intake rate and increase buoyancy.13, 14

Parallel to formulation studies, investigations have been undertaken in animals and humans to evaluate the intragastric retention performances of floating forms. These assessments were realized either indirectly through pharmacokinetic studies with a drug tracer or directly using X-ray and gamma scintigraphic monitoring of the form transit in the GI tract. When a floating capsule is administered to the subjects with a fat and protein meal, it

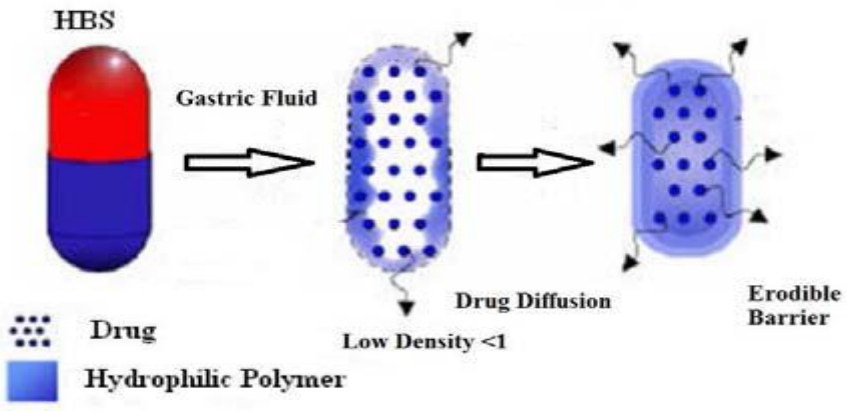

FIG.3

can be observed that it remains buoyant at the surface of the gastric content in the upper part of the stomach and moves down progressively while the meal empties. The reported gastric retention times range from 4 to 10 hours. Pharmacokinetic and bioavailability evaluation studies confirm the favorable incidence of this prolonged gastric residence time.

2.3PHARMACEUTICAL ASPECTS OF EXPANDABLE GASTRO RETENTIVE DOSAGE FORMS (GRDDS)

Physiological factors within the stomach play a vital role in achieving gastric retention, necessitating that any dosage form developed for this purpose adheres to specific criteria. In the formulation of gastro retentive dosage forms, the following attributes should be emphasized:

- The ability to remain in the stomach by clinical requirements.
- Ease of consumption.

- The capacity to accommodate significant quantities of drugs with diverse physicochemical characteristics and to release them in a controlled manner.
- Complete biodegradability following use.
- No interference with gastric motility, including the pattern of emptying

3.The concept of an absorption window :

Regional variability in intestinal absorption would result from the fact that all of the drugs that are candidates do not absorb uniformly through the G.I. Tractus. The drugs that have absorption from a specific section of the leaflets G.I. (gold) show a difference in absorption compared to different regions of the G.I. tract. The region of the gastrointestinal system from which absorption of these medications primarily takes place is known as the absorption window. The following elements contribute to the observation of the absorption window. Physicochemical elements:
A. Solubility depending on PH
B. Based on the stability of pH
C. Degradation by enzymes
2. Factors related to the body:
A. Mechanism of absorption B. Microbial breakdown

4.Chronopharmacokinetic systems:

Oral controlled drug transport pulsation release regimen could correctly Supply tablets are formulated to counteract the natural processes that encourage the growth of bacteria and parasites. For instance, the Pulsys device, which is taken orally once a day and developed by Advance Pharmaceutical Corp., can prevent the development of resistant strains of microorganisms.

Targeted drug delivery entails the controlled oral transport of medications to specific regions within the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, with capsules releasing their contents only upon arrival at designated sites. This technique may offer effective treatment options for particular conditions, such as the colon-specific delivery of antineoplastic agents in the management of colon cancer.

Mucoadhesive delivery represents a promising strategy for drug administration through buccal and sublingual pathways, providing rapid onset of action and enhanced bioavailability compared to conventional oral delivery methods. A comprehensive understanding of gastrointestinal transit is crucial before the implementation of a gastro-retentive drug delivery system.

Among the various methods of drug administration, the oral route is the most convenient and widely accepted, enjoying the highest level of patient compliance due to its simplicity.

Factors influencing drug degradation include:

1. Enzymatic degradation
2. Body-related factors:
3. Absorption mechanisms

B. Microbial degradation
Additional considerations encompass:

- The absence of local adverse effects on the gastrointestinal lining.
- The ability to withstand the mechanical forces generated by peristalsis, as well as the continuous contractions, grinding, and churning actions of the stomach.
- Resistance to premature gastric emptying while facilitating easy removal from the stomach once its intended purpose has been achieved.

6.RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE-

In the early 1980s, Marshall and Warren discovered a spiral-shaped, flagellated, gram-negative bacterium that produces urease, which was later named Helicobacter pylori. This bacterium plays a major role in causing peptic ulcer disease, being linked to 95% of gastritis cases and 65% of gastric ulcers. While many people infected with H. pylori don’t show symptoms, there’s no strong evidence that it’s the main culprit behind chronic dyspepsia, H. pylori-related duodenal and gastric ulcers or gastric cancers.

Because of this, getting rid of H. pylori is now seen as a key part of treating peptic ulcer disease, alongside standard treatments. Options for treating peptic ulcers include a range of medications like antacids, H2 blockers, antimuscarinics, proton pump inhibitors, and combination therapies for gastritis linked to H. pylori. Moreover, H. pylori is recognized as a risk factor for gastric adenocarcinoma and MALT lymphoma.

Eradicating H. pylori can be tricky due to its unique traits. Once it’s in the body, the bacterium burrows into the gastric mucus layer and sticks to different phospholipids and glycolipids on the surface of the epithelial cells.

Conclusion:The controlled drug release demonstrated in this study shows that a well-optimized gastro-retentive tablet of Tinidazole, made with Sodium Alginate and HPMC, can serve as an effective twice-a-day oral controlled-release system. The strong floating capability of this formulation is expected to boost its time in the gastrointestinal tract, leading to better bioavailability. However, it's important to strike the right balance between the two polymers to ensure effective controlled release and buoyancy. A 32-factorial design has been effective in fine-tuning the gastro retentive drug delivery system for Tinidazole. This floating tablet can be a useful tool for eradication.

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