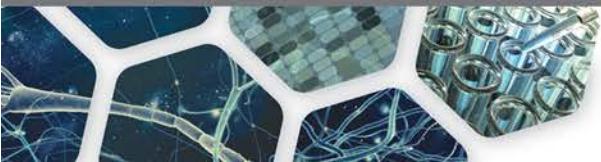


# Impact of Fractional Solubility on Drug Permeation from Topical Formulations

November 4, 2020

Srinivas Ajjarapu



# Session Description and Objectives

## Description

- Fractional solubility is used as a measure of the thermodynamic activity, one of the main driving forces that impact the drug release from the topical formulations, and thereby the amount of drug that is available for permeation. The presentation will discuss theoretical concepts related to the influence of fractional solubility on permeation of drug from topical formulations and empirical data that illustrates the impact of changes in the fractional solubility during metamorphosis, on drug permeation.

## Objectives

- Learn about the approaches that can be used to evaluate the fractional solubility during metamorphosis.
- Understand the influence of fractional solubility on drug permeation from topical formulations.
- Understand the impact of changes in the fractional solubility during metamorphosis of topical formulations on drug permeation.



# Biography and Contact Information



**Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, India**  
**M. Pharm (Pharmaceutics)**



**The University of Mississippi, Oxford**  
**Doctoral Program (Pharmaceutics and Drug Delivery)**



**Sun Pharma, Gurgaon, India**  
**Regulatory Affairs (US & Canada)**

- **Contact Information**  
**Phone:** (734) 730-9032  
**Email:** sajjarap@go.olemiss.edu

# Drug Permeation through Skin and Thermodynamic Activity

$$\text{Percutaneous Flux, } J = \frac{A \cdot D}{\gamma \cdot h}$$

$A$  – Thermodynamic activity

$D$  – diffusivity

$\gamma$  – Eff. activity co-efficient in the membrane

$h$  – Thickness of the membrane

**Thermodynamic Activity:** Ability of drug to escape from the formulation

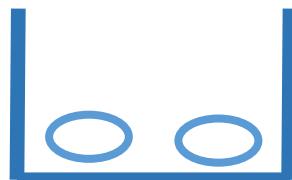
$$\text{Fractional Solubility, } \alpha = \frac{\text{Conc. of Solute}}{\text{Solubility of solute in the solvent}}$$



## Solvent A

**Solubility:**

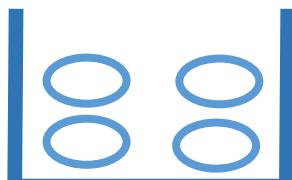
2 parts of solute in 100 parts of solvent



## Solvent B

**Solubility:**

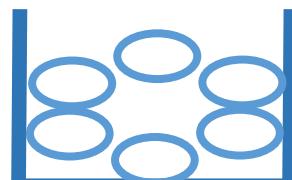
4 parts of solute in 100 parts of solvent



## Solvent C

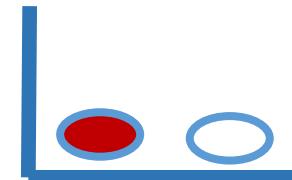
**Solubility:**

6 parts of solute in 100 parts of solvent

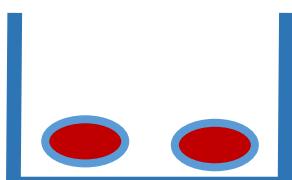


**Saturation Solubility**

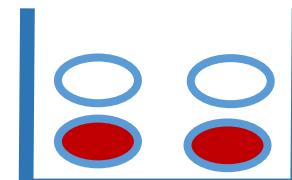
**Fractional Solubility**



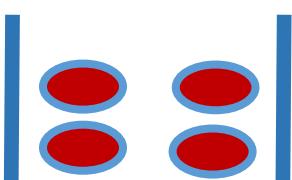
Conc. – 1%



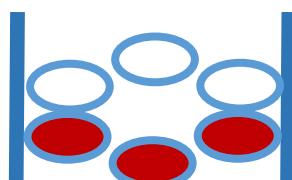
Conc. – 2%



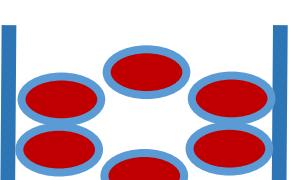
Conc. – 2%



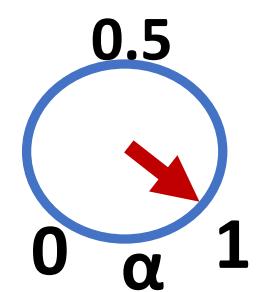
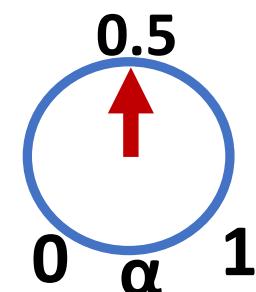
Conc. – 4%



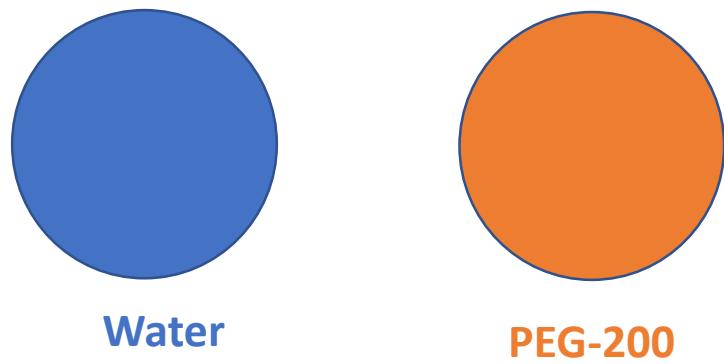
Conc. – 3%



Conc. – 6%

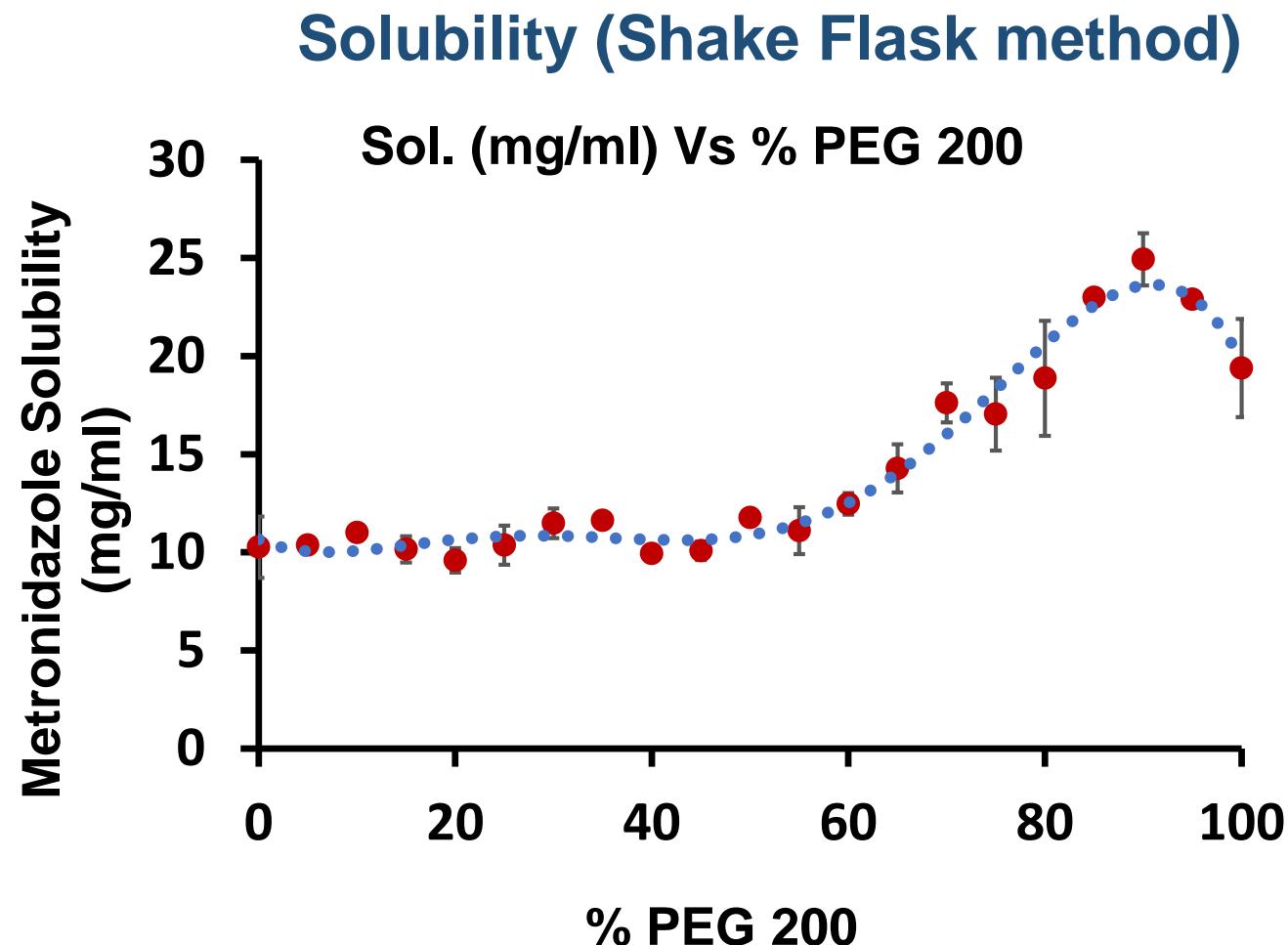


# Influence of Fractional Solubility on Drug Permeation from Topical Formulations

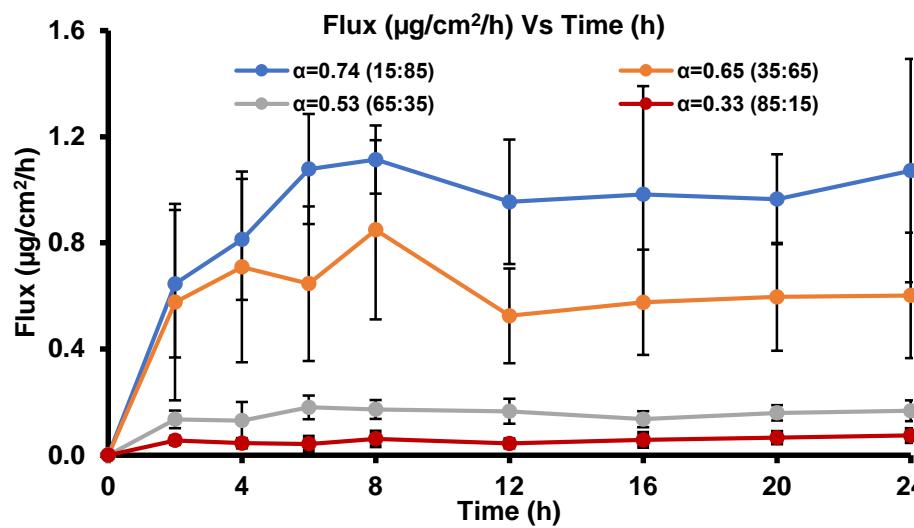
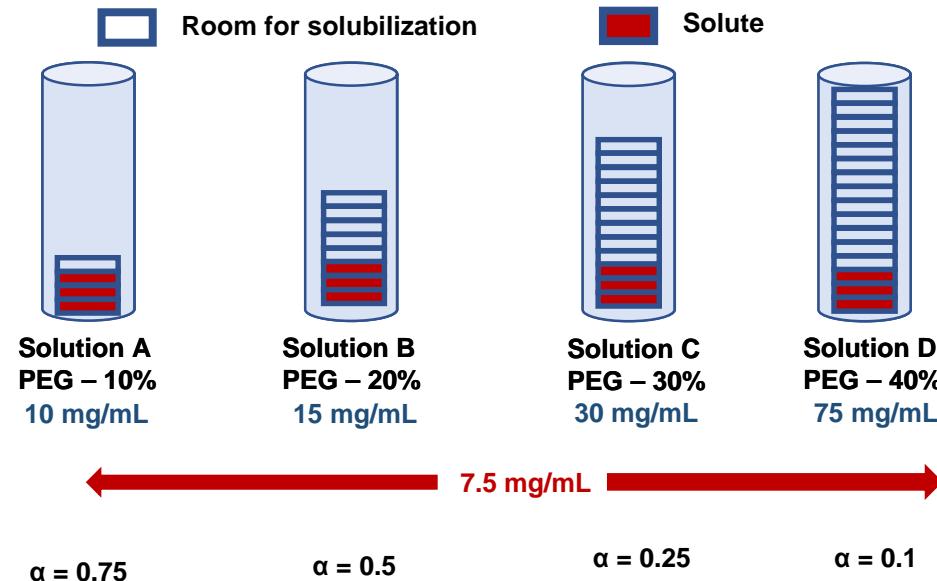


**Do not alter the barrier properties of skin**

**Model drug - Metronidazole**



## Different Fractional Solubility Solutions

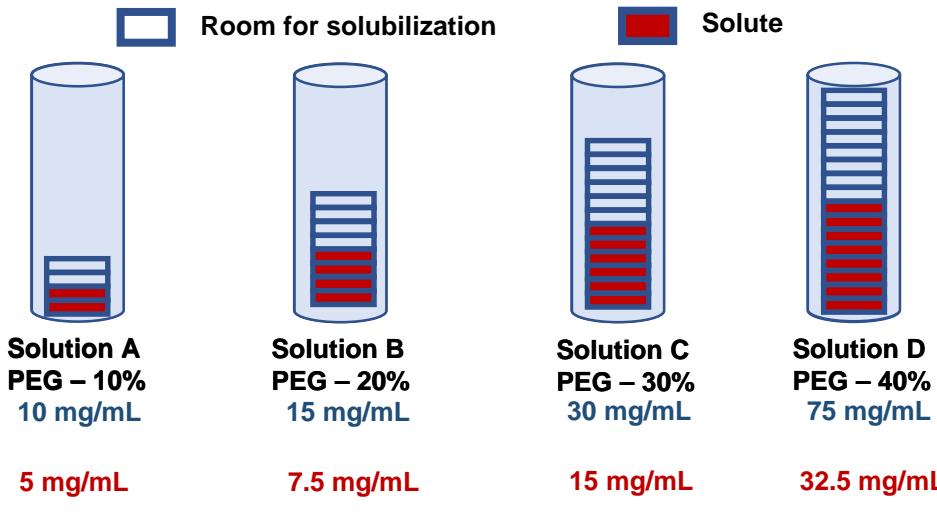


## Solubility

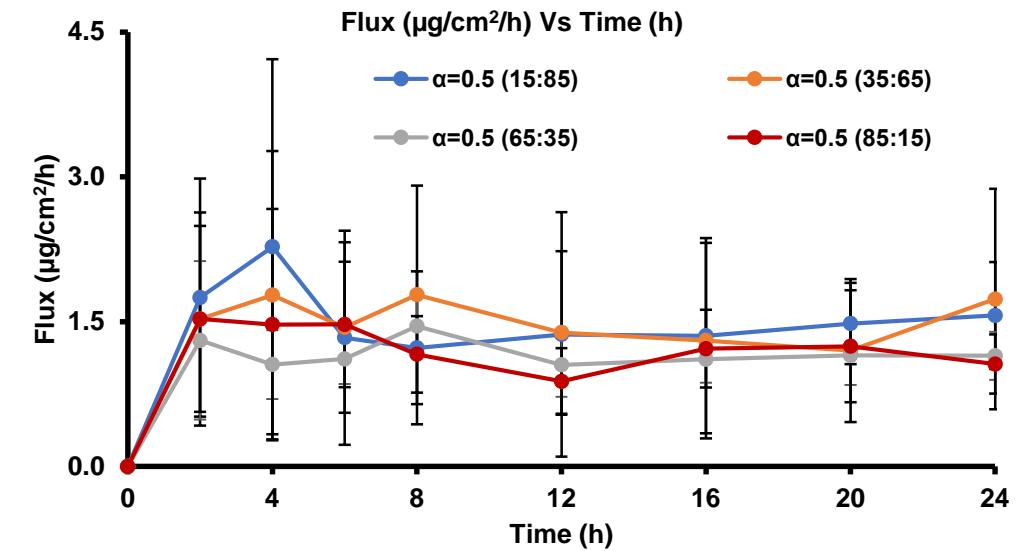
## Drug Conc.

## Fractional Sol.

## Same Fractional Solubility Solutions



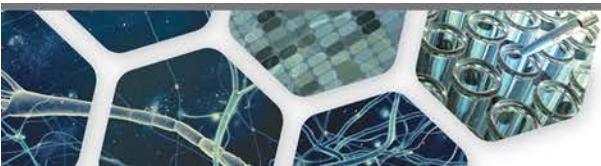
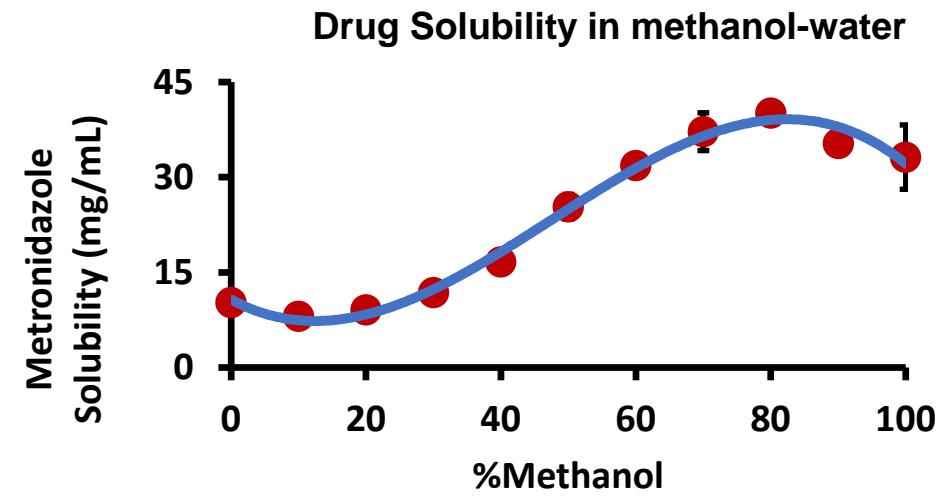
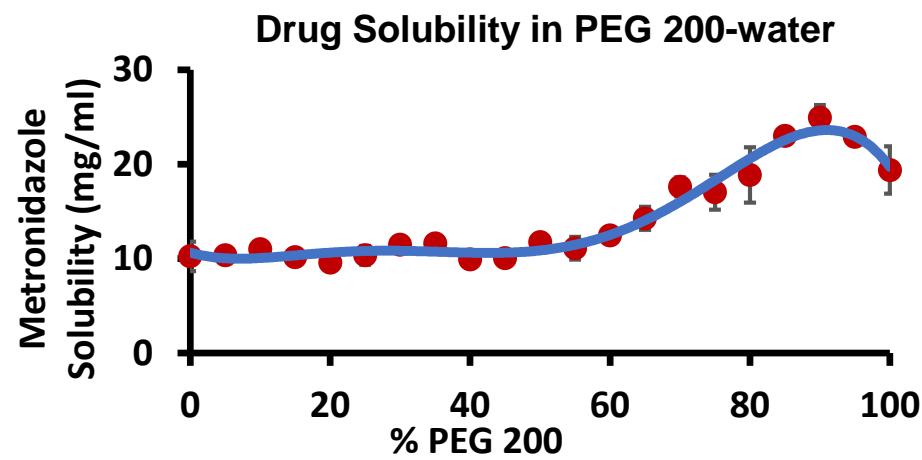
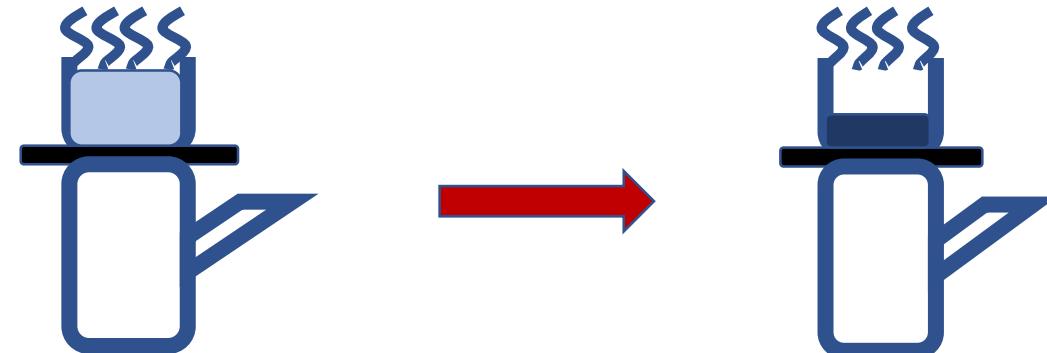
IVPT



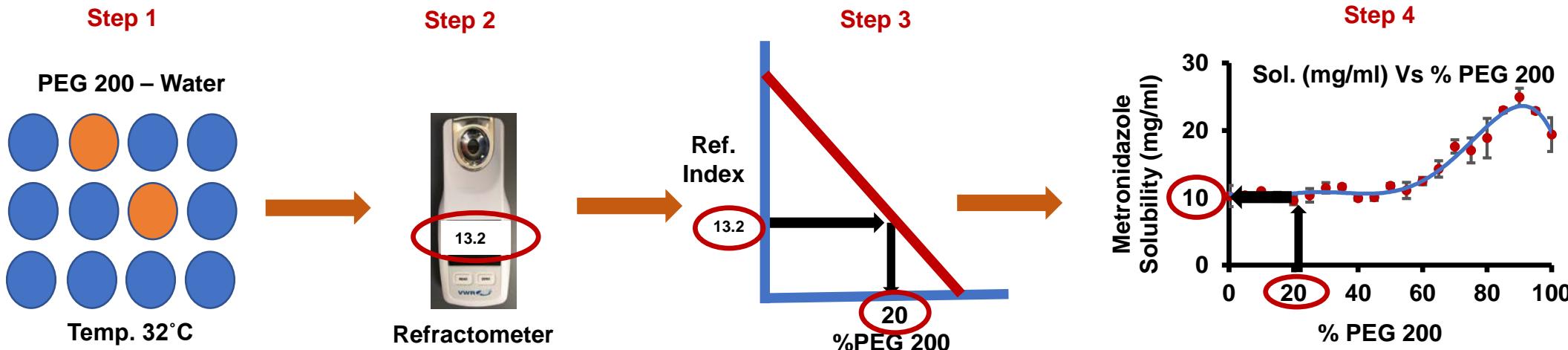
# Impact of changes in the fractional solubility during metamorphosis of topical formulations on drug permeation

Evaporation of solvent from the formulation at the site of application leads to

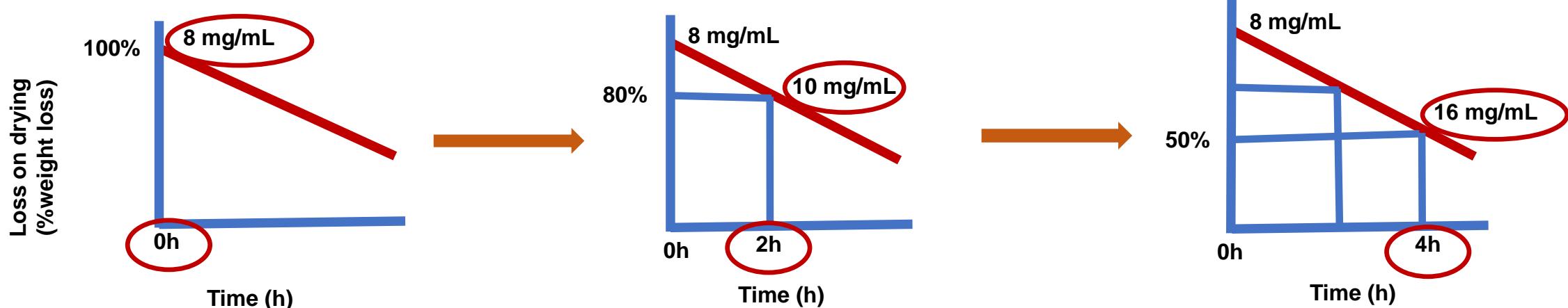
1. Change in drug concentration
2. Change in formulation composition
3. Change in drug solubility
4. Change in viscosity
5. Change in microstructure



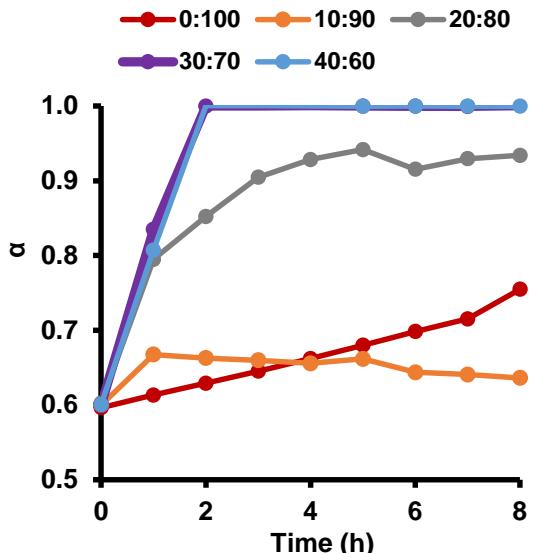
## Determination of saturation solubility at each time interval



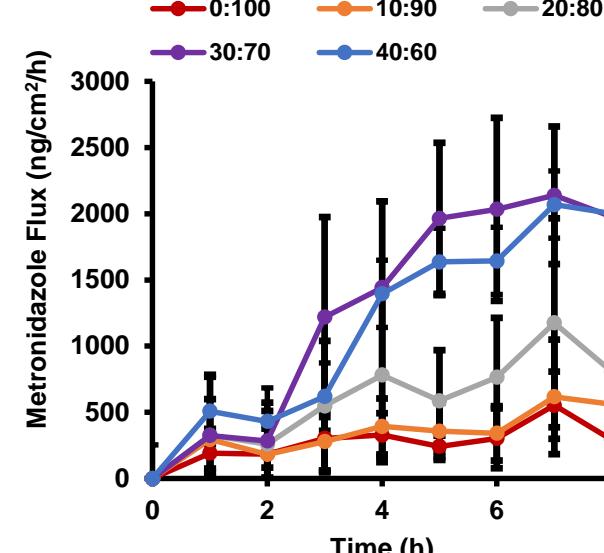
## Determination of drug concentration in the donor compartment at each time interval



## PEG-Water

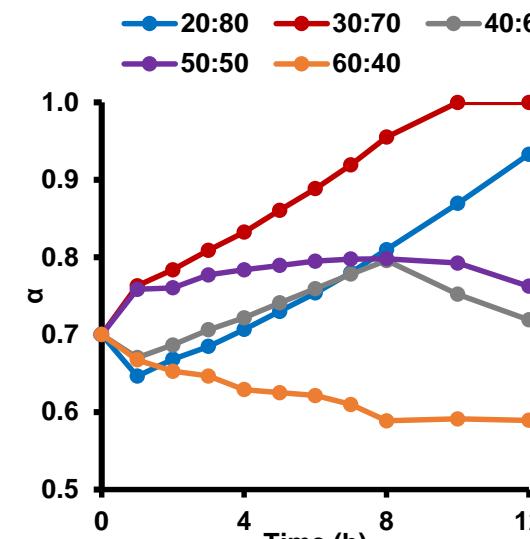


$\alpha$ -time profile

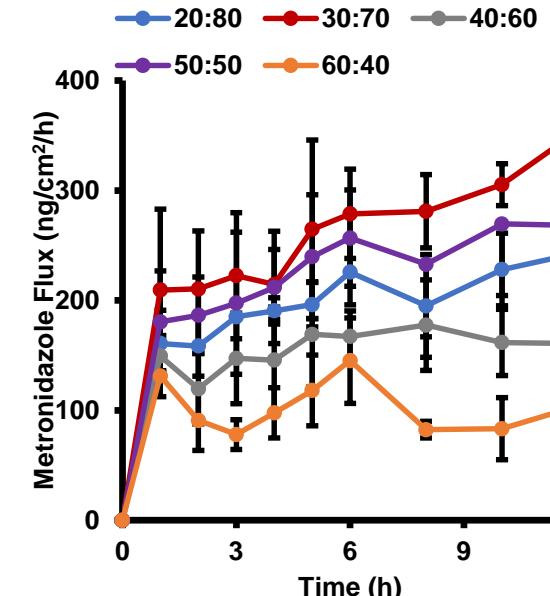


Flux-time profile

## Methanol-Water

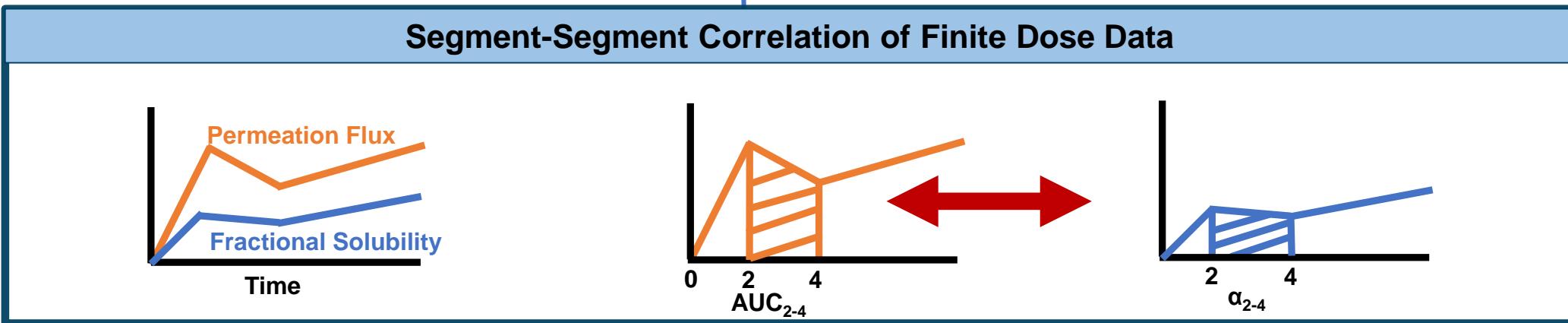


$\alpha$ -time profile

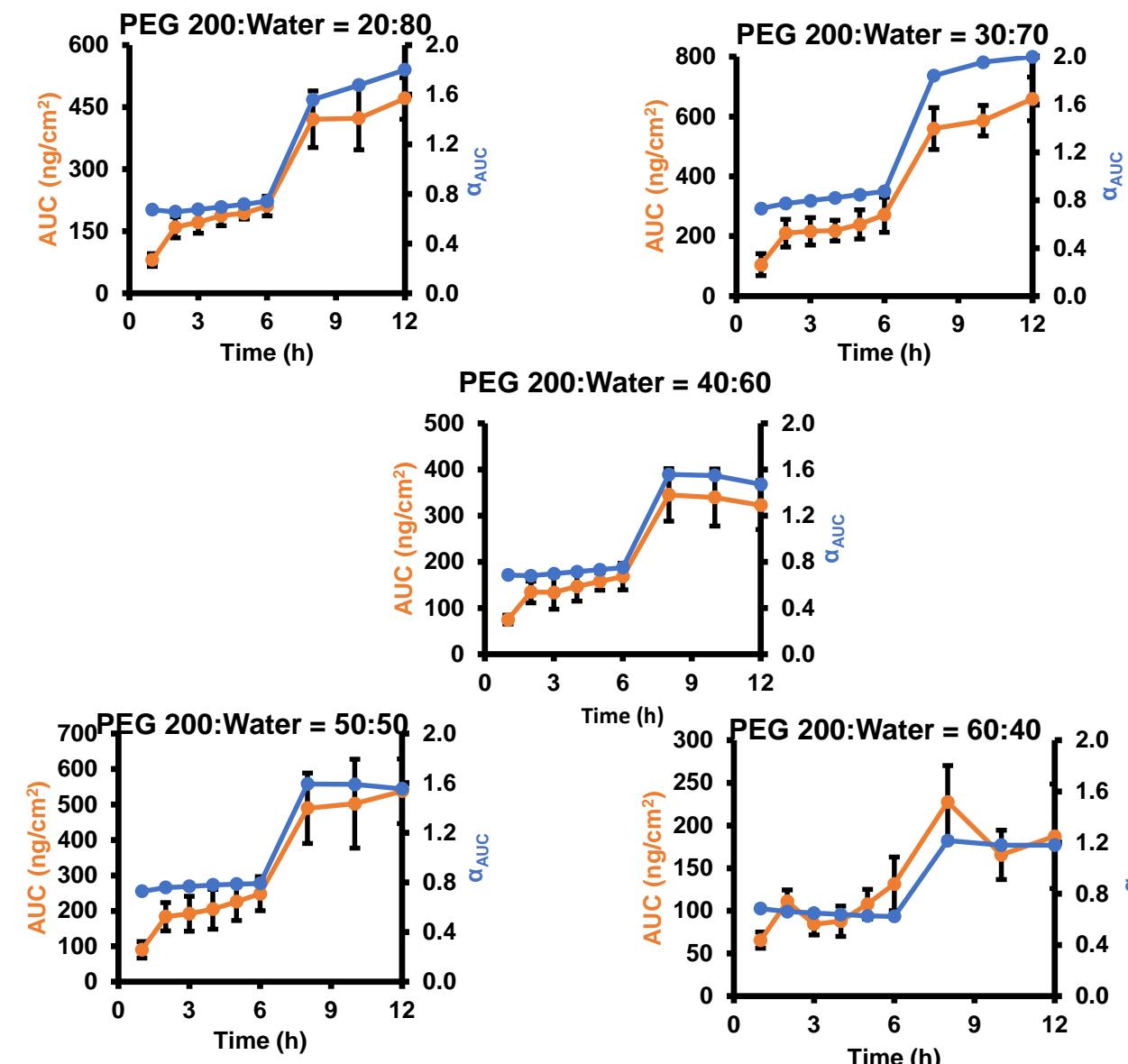


Flux-time profile

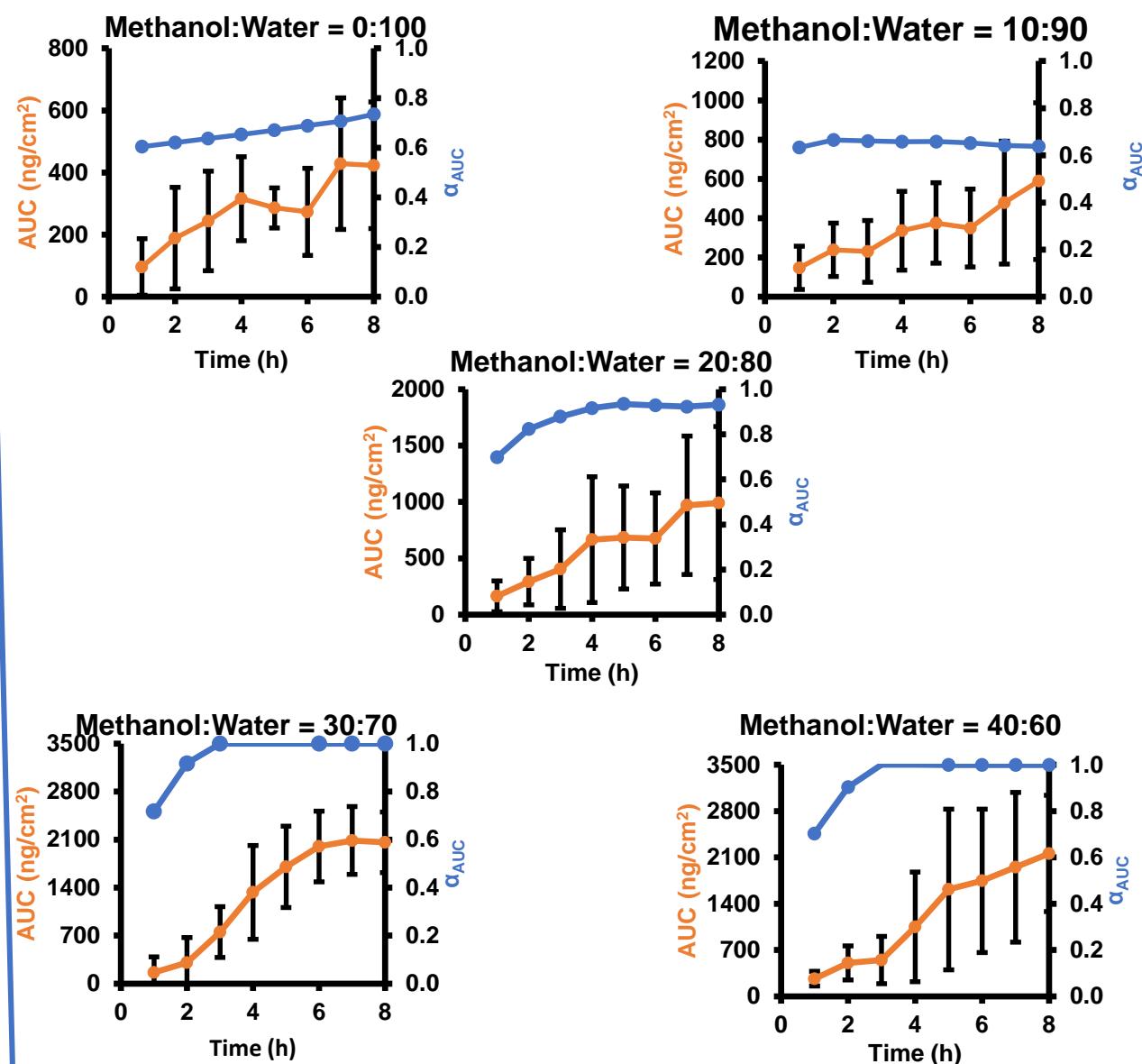
### Segment-Segment Correlation of Finite Dose Data



## PEG-Water

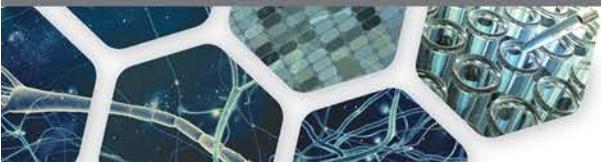


## Methanol-Water



# Conclusion

- Fractional Solubility plays role in controlling the permeation of metronidazole from topical formulations into and across skin.
- BA of metronidazole appeared to correlate with fractional solubility ( $\alpha$ ) during the metamorphosis of a formulation. Based on the limited data, it appeared that this correlation may be somewhat stronger in the case of the PEG 200-water systems vs. the methanol-water systems.
- Additional studies are warranted to understand the mechanistic basis for these observations



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- Dr. Ross Walenga



The views expressed in the presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by FDA/HHS, or the U.S. Government.



# Questions

## Contact Information

**Phone:** (734) 730-9032

**Email:** sajjarap@go.olemiss.edu

