

# Characterizing the Critical Quality Attributes and *In Vitro* Bioavailability of Acyclovir and Metronidazole Topical Products

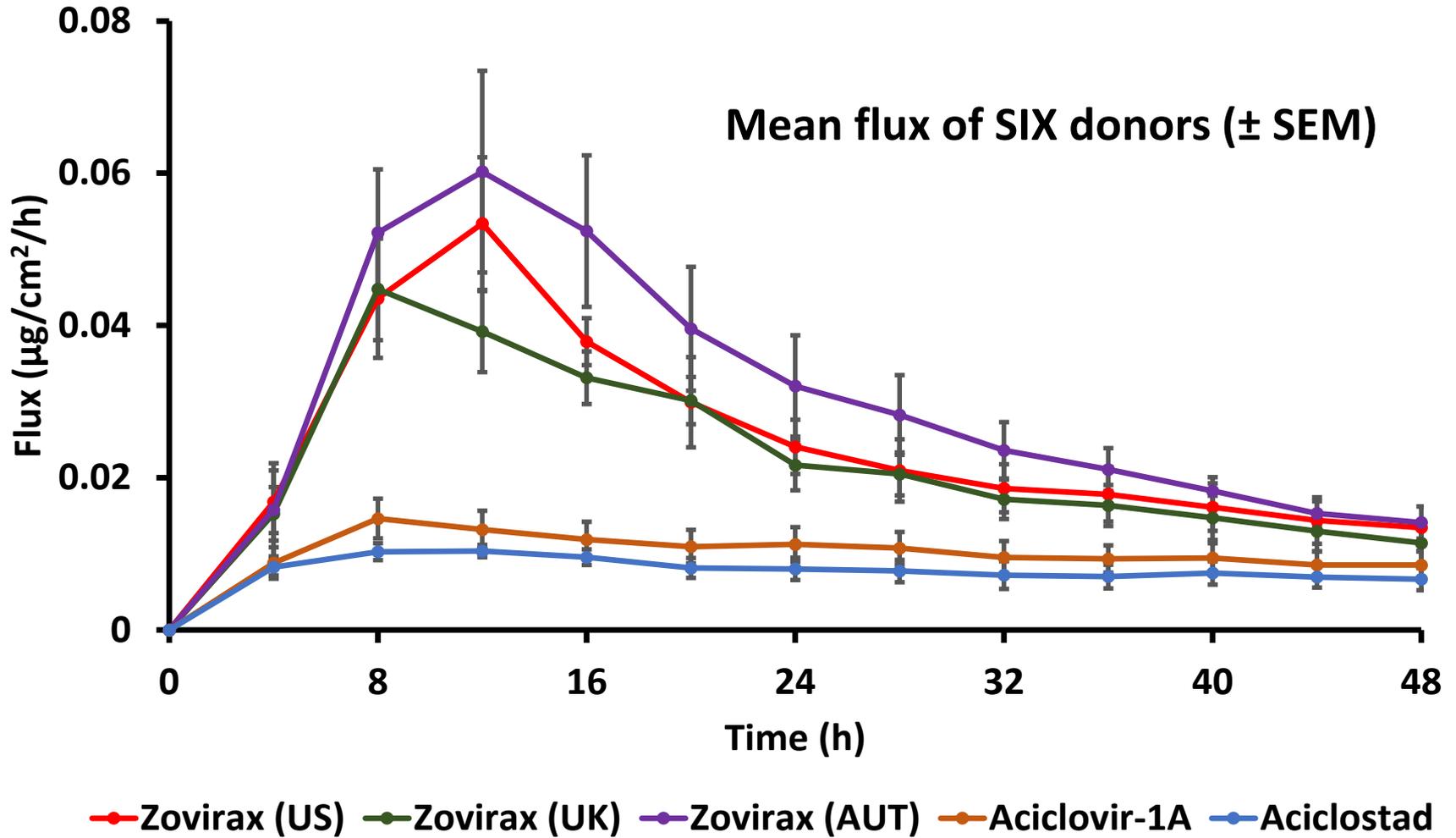
**S. Narasimha Murthy Ph.D**

**Professor of Pharmaceutics and Drug Delivery**

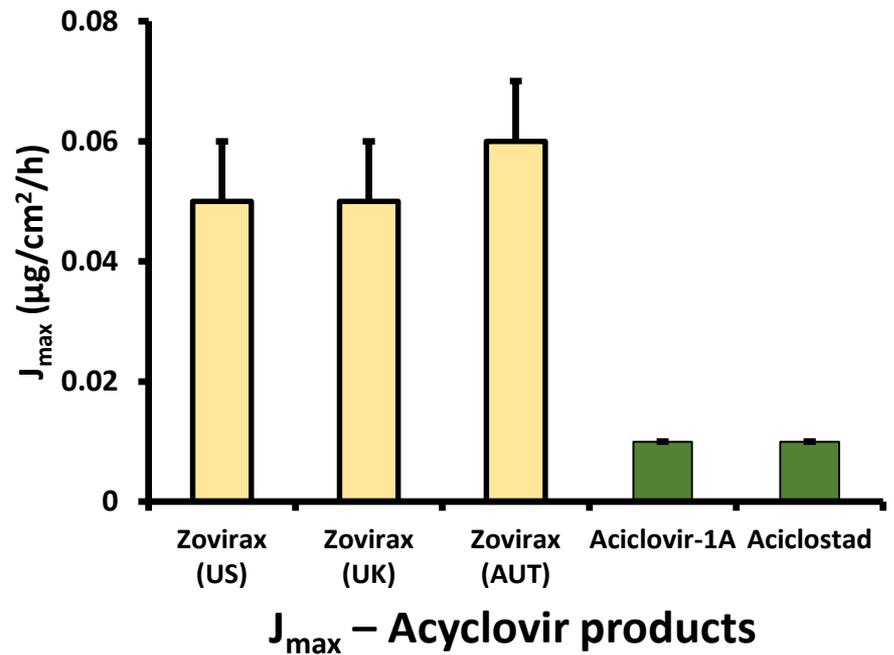
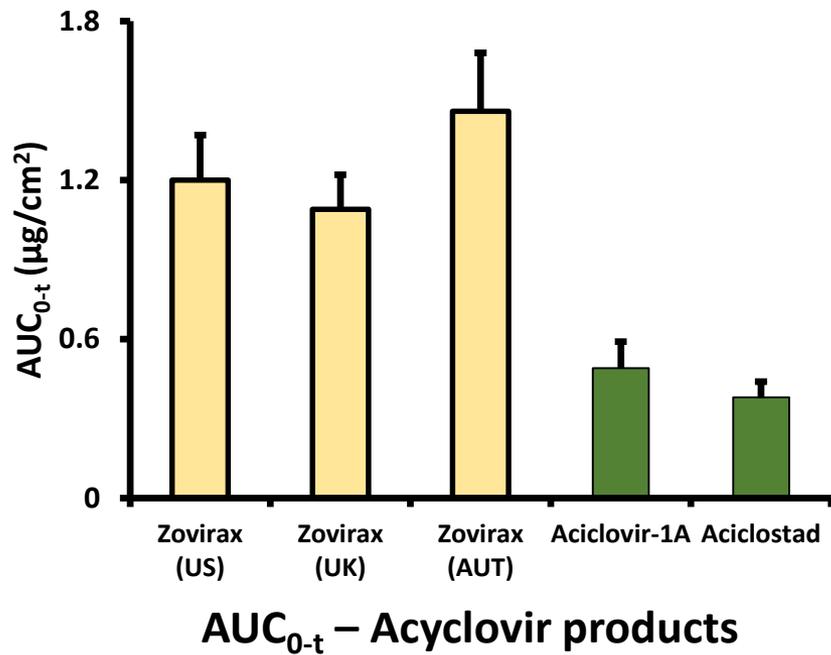
**The University of Mississippi**

<b>Zovirax (USA)</b>	<b>Zovirax (UK)</b>	<b>Zovirax (Austria)</b>	<b>Aciclostad (Austria)</b>	<b>Aciclovir 1A (Austria)</b>
<b>Mineral oil</b>	<b>Liquid Paraffin</b>	<b>Liquid Paraffin</b>	<b>Liquid Paraffin</b>	<b>Viscous Paraffin</b>
<b>White petrolatum</b>	<b>White soft paraffin</b>	<b>White Vaseline</b>	<b>White Vaseline</b>	<b>White Vaseline</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Purified water</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>Propylene glycol</b>	<b>Propylene glycol</b>	<b>Propylene glycol</b>	<b>Propylene glycol</b>	<b>Propylene glycol</b>
<b>Cetostearyl alcohol</b>	<b>Cetostearyl alcohol</b>	<b>Cetostearyl alcohol</b>	<b>Cetyl alcohol</b>	<b>Cetyl alcohol</b>
<b>SLS</b>	<b>SLS</b>	<b>SLS</b>		
<b>Poloxamer 407</b>	<b>Poloxamer 407</b>	<b>Poloxamer 407</b>		
	<b>Dimethicone 20</b>	<b>Dimethicone 20</b>	<b>Dimethicone</b>	<b>Dimethicone</b>
	<b>Arlacel 165</b>	<b>Glyceryl Mono Stearate</b>	<b>Glyceryl Mono Stearate</b>	<b>Glyceryl Mono Stearate</b>
	<b>Arlacel 165</b>	<b>Polyoxyethylene stearate</b>	<b>Macrogol stearate</b>	<b>Polyoxyethylene stearate</b>

# *In Vitro* Permeation Test



Product	$AUC_{0-t}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )	$J_{\text{max}}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{h}$ )	$T_{\text{max}}$ (h)
Zovirax (US)	$1.20 \pm 0.17$	$0.05 \pm 0.01$	$10.67 \pm 0.84$
Zovirax (UK)	$1.09 \pm 0.13$	$0.05 \pm 0.01$	$10.67 \pm 1.33$
Zovirax (AUT)	$1.46 \pm 0.22$	$0.06 \pm 0.01$	$10.67 \pm 0.84$
Aciclovir-1A	$0.49 \pm 0.10$	$0.01 \pm 0.00$	$12.0 \pm 2.17$
Aciclostad	$0.38 \pm 0.06$	$0.01 \pm 0.00$	$10.0 \pm 1.34$



# Some of the characterizations that we generally consider for topical products include

- pH of the formulation
- Dissolved/Undissolved drug
- Particle size
- Polymorphism
- Rheological Studies
- Solvent activity
- Globule size

**5% w/w Acyclovir Creams**

**Zovirax (US)**

**Zovirax (UK)**

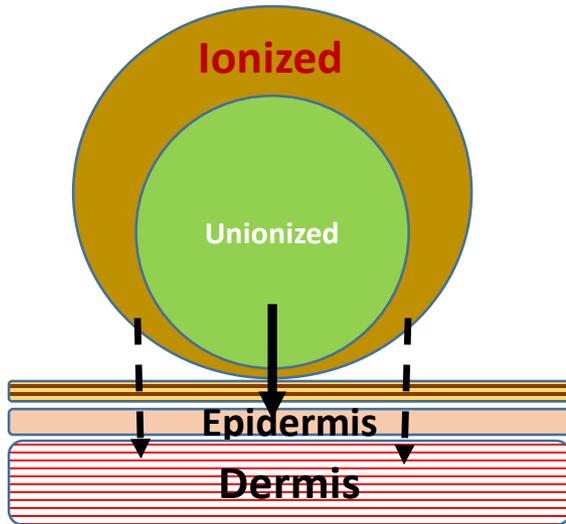
**Zovirax (AUT)**

**Aciclovir-1A**

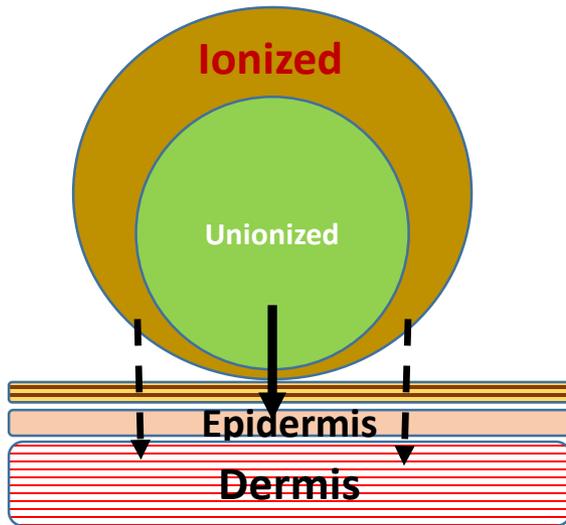
**Aciclostad**

**Austria**

# pH as a Quality Attribute

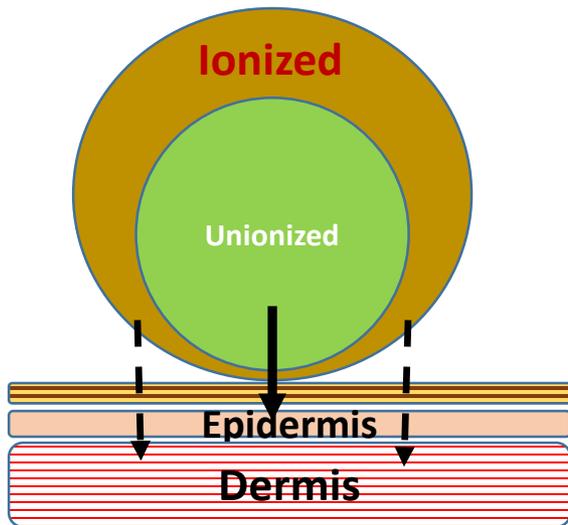


# pH as a Quality Attribute



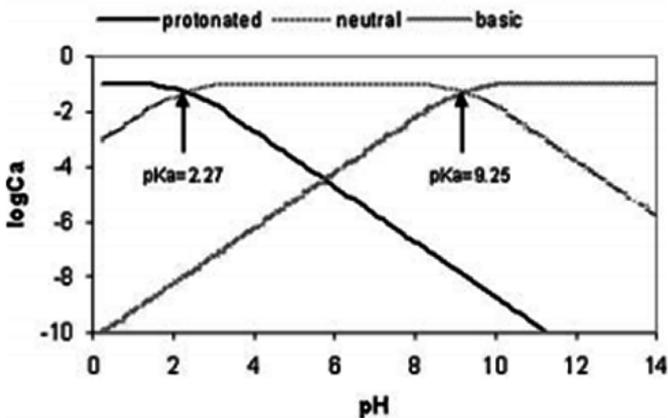
Product	pH
Zovirax (US)	7.74 ± 0.13
Zovirax (UK)	7.96 ± 0.04
Zovirax (AUT)	7.54 ± 0.12
Aciclovir-1A	6.05 ± 0.27
Aciclostad	4.58 ± 0.03

# pH as a Quality Attribute

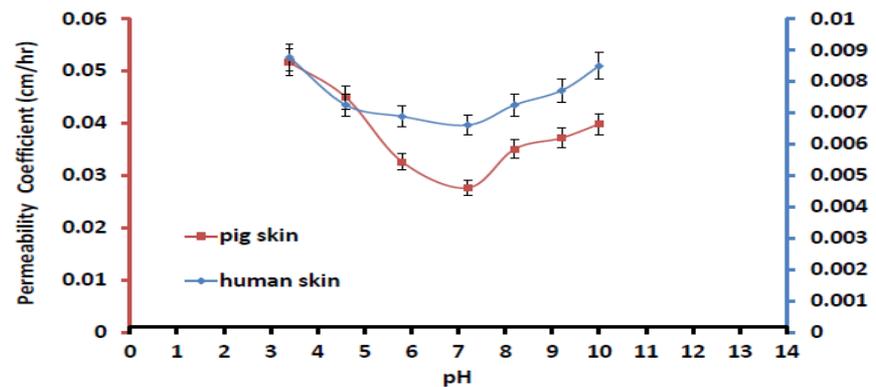


Product	pH
Zovirax (US)	7.74 ± 0.13
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Zovirax (AUT)	7.54 ± 0.12
Aciclovir-1A	6.05 ± 0.27
Aciclostad	4.58 ± 0.03

Acyclovir Ionization Profile



pH vs Total Permeability Coefficient



Shukla et al, *In vivo* quantification of acyclovir exposure in the dermis following iontophoresis of semisolid formulations. *J Pharm Sci* 2009; 98:917-25

Lingamaneni V, Patel SB. Effect of different pH on permeability of acyclovir through pig skin and human cadaver skin. AAPS Annual meeting and Exposition; November 2-6, 2014; San Diego, Poster W5078

# pH Measurement



**InLab Science**



**InLab Viscous**



**InLab Micro**

## **Suggestions**

- *Standard buffers of pH 4 and 10 shall be alternated between each measurement.*
- *If it is a cream (o/w) use an probe with smallest surface area for reproducible readings.*
- *Check the pH of aqueous Phase separated from the Cream.*

# pH Measurement



InLab Science



InLab Viscous



InLab Micro

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- *If it is a cream (o/w) use an probe with smallest surface area for reproducible readings.*
- *Check the pH of aqueous Phase separated from the Cream.*



# pH Measurement



InLab Science



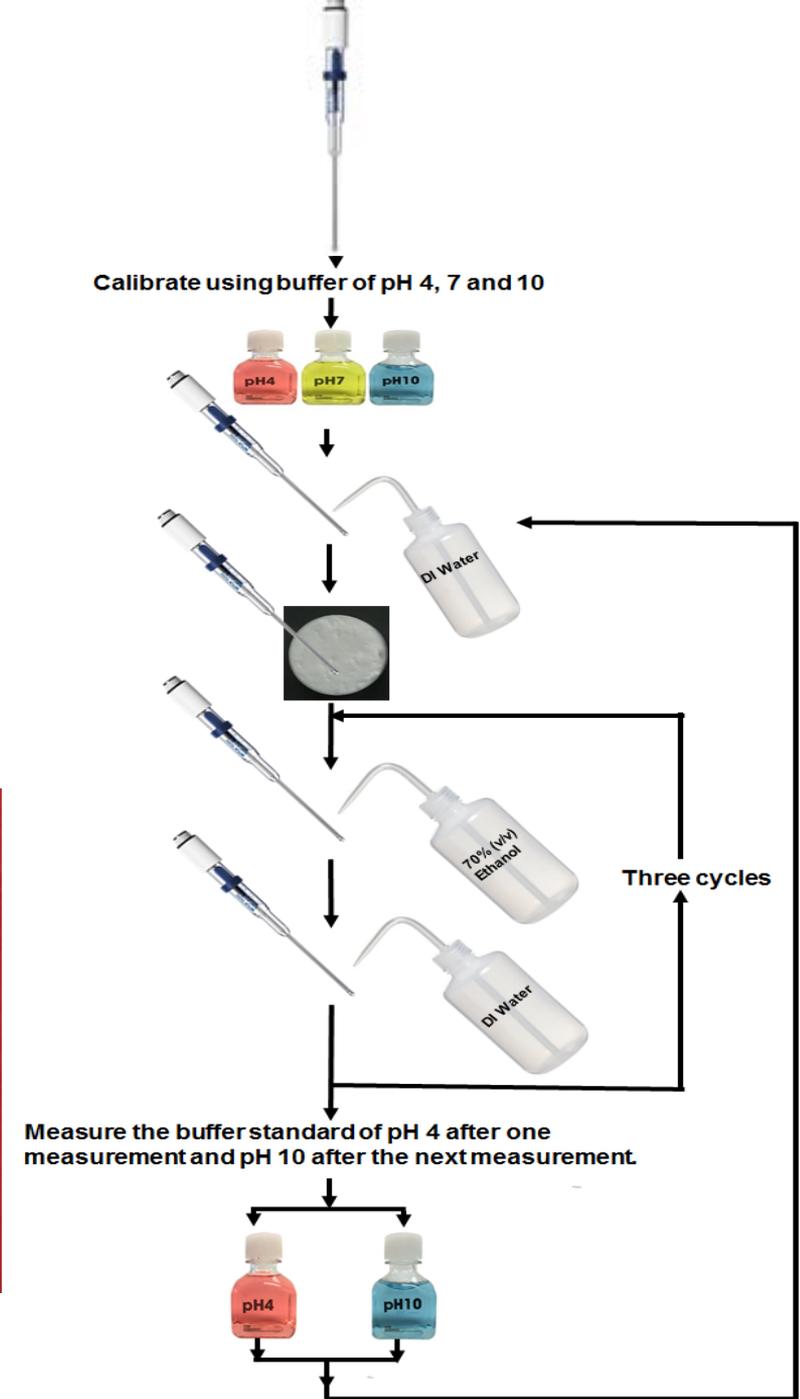
InLab Viscous



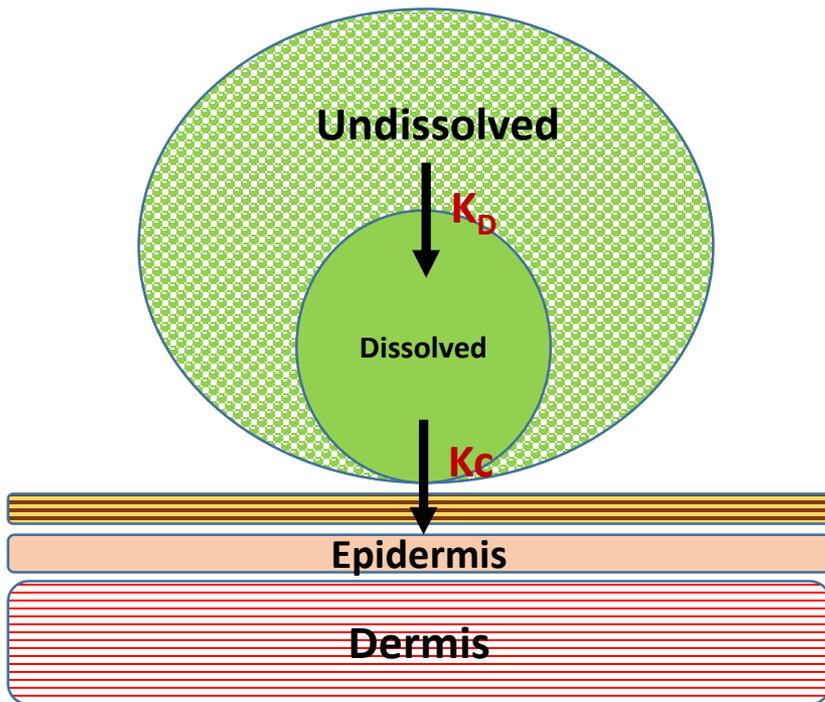
InLab Micro

## Suggestions

- *Standard buffers of pH 4 and 10 shall be alternated between each measurement.*
- *If it is a cream (o/w) use an probe with smallest surface area for reproducible readings.*
- *Check the pH of aqueous Phase separated from the Cream.*

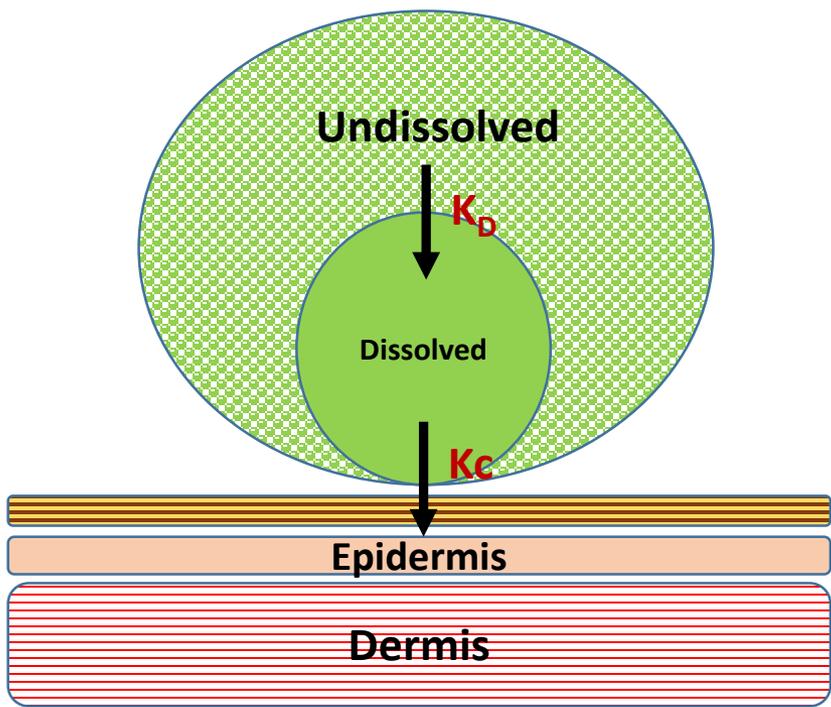


# Drug Absorption from Topical Product



$$\frac{\text{Dissolved Drug}}{\text{Undissolved Drug}}$$

# Drug Absorption from Topical Product

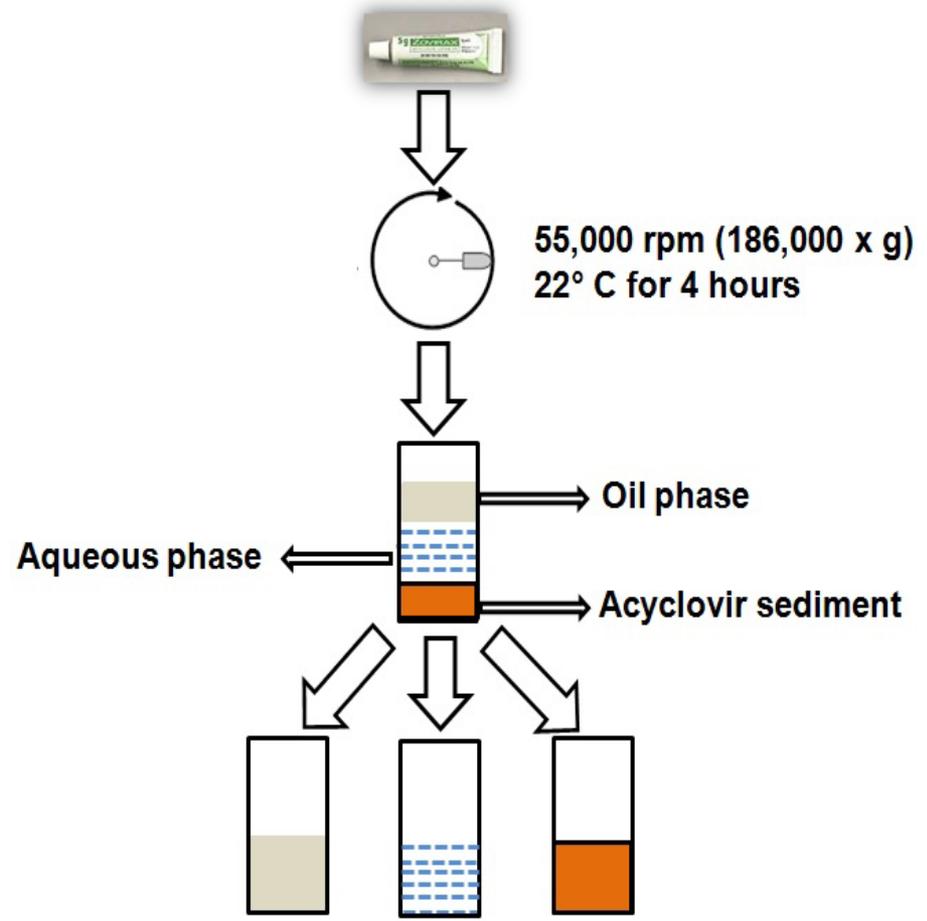


**Dissolved Drug**  

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**Undissolved Drug**

## Phase Separation



# Dissolved/Undissolved drug

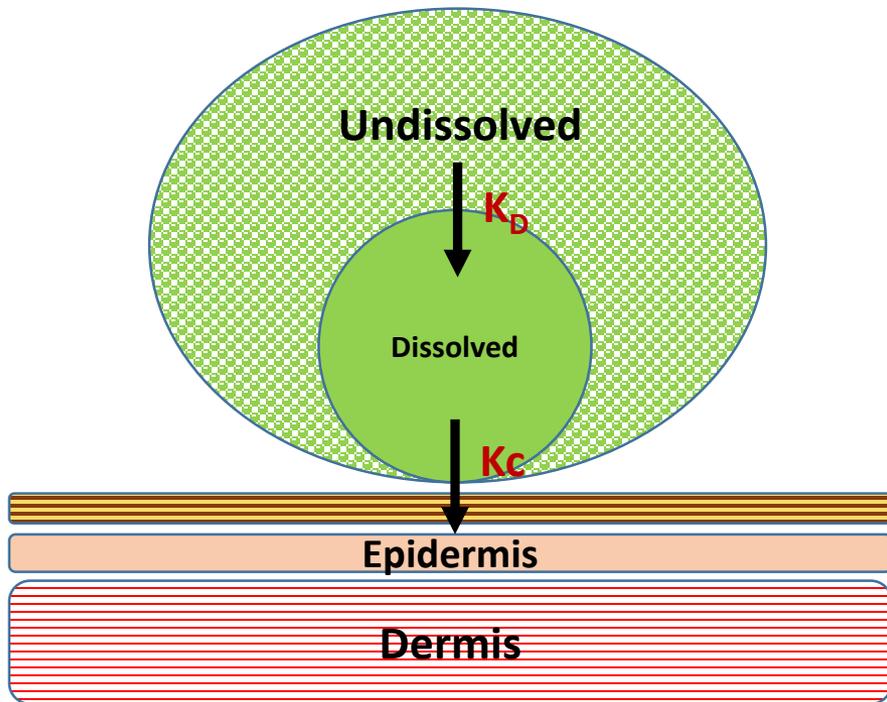
Product	Total dissolved acyclovir in cream (mg/g)	Total undissolved acyclovir in cream (mg/g)	D/UD
ZOVIRAX (US)	1.35 ± 0.05	48.65 ± 0.05	0.028
ZOVIRAX (AUT)	2.46 ± 0.16	47.57 ± 0.16	0.052
ZOVIRAX (UK)	1.33 ± 0.05	48.67 ± 0.05	0.027
ACICLOVIR-1A	1.44 ± 0.03	48.56 ± 0.02	0.030
ACICLOSTAD	1.34 ± 0.04	48.66 ± 0.04	0.028

# Dissolved/Undissolved drug

Product	Total dissolved acyclovir in cream (mg/g)	Total undissolved acyclovir in cream (mg/g)	D/UD	Amount Dissolved in Aqueous Phase (mg/g)
ZOVIRAX (US)	1.35 ± 0.05	48.65 ± 0.05	0.028	0.49 ± 0.08
ZOVIRAX (AUT)	2.46 ± 0.16	47.57 ± 0.16	0.052	0.64 ± 0.04
ZOVIRAX (UK)	1.33 ± 0.05	48.67 ± 0.05	0.027	0.49 ± 0.13
ACICLOVIR-1A	1.44 ± 0.03	48.56 ± 0.02	0.030	0.26 ± 0.02
ACICLOSTAD	1.34 ± 0.04	48.66 ± 0.04	0.028	0.30 ± 0.02

# Drug Absorption from Topical Product

$$K_D \geq K_C$$



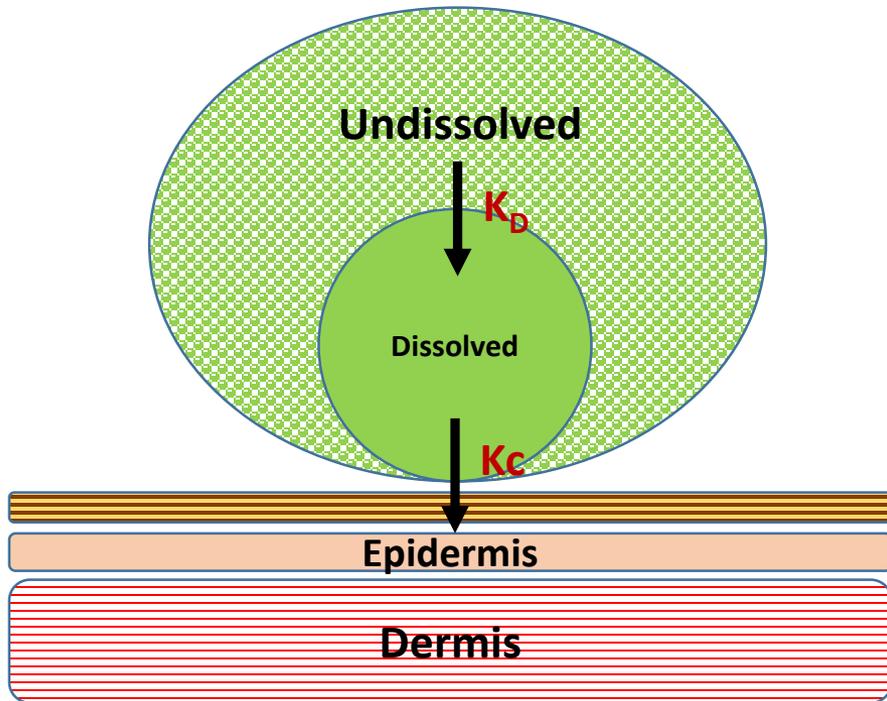
Dose	Total Drug	Dissolved Drug	Undissolved drug
15 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	750 μg/cm <sup>2</sup>	18.75 μg/cm <sup>2</sup>	731.25 μg/cm <sup>2</sup>

# Drug Absorption from Topical Product

$$K_D \geq K_C$$

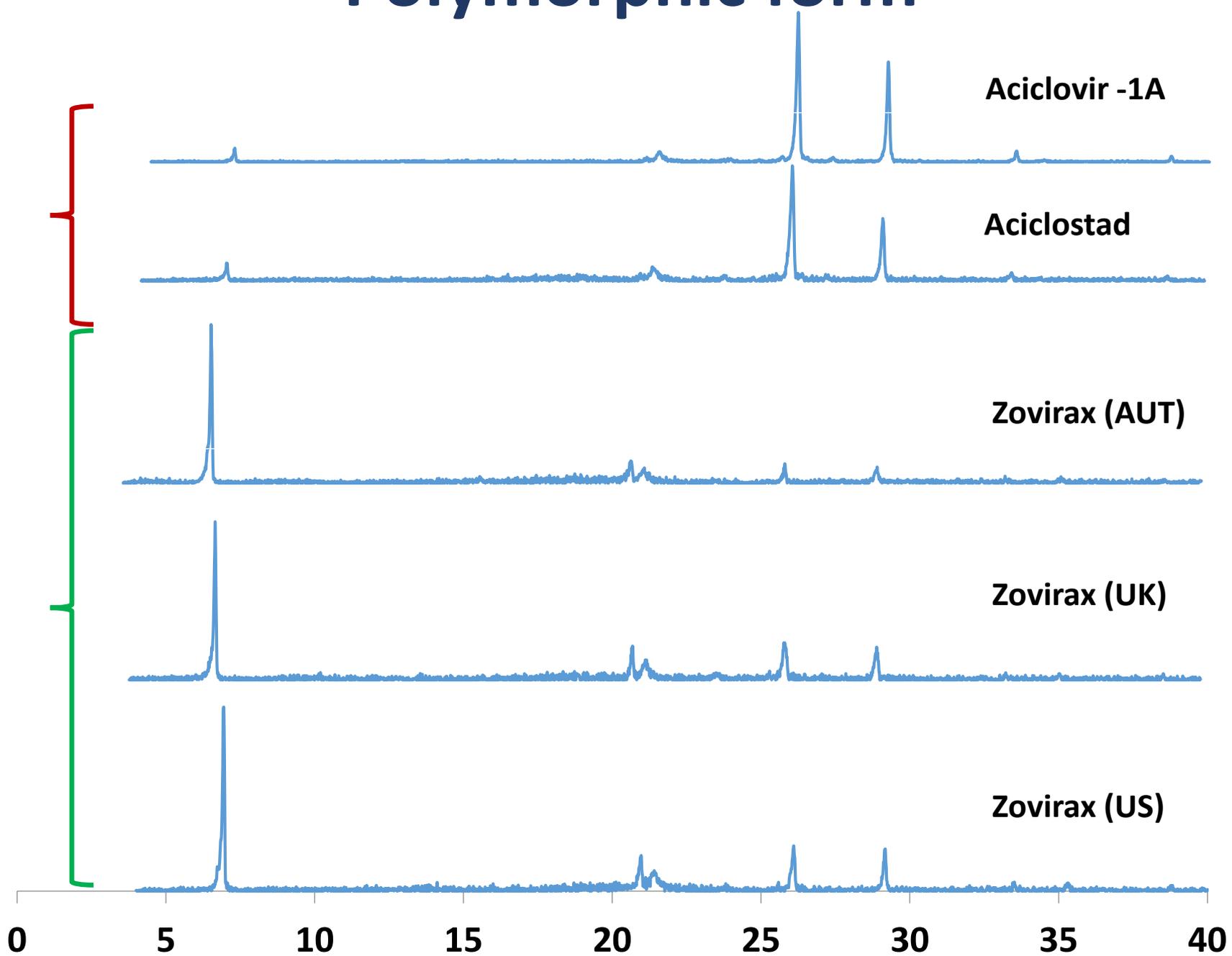
## Rate of Dissolution of Drug

- Particle Size
- Polymorphic form
- Morphology of particles



Dose	Total Drug	Dissolved Drug	Undissolved drug
15 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	750 µg/cm <sup>2</sup>	18.75 µg/cm <sup>2</sup>	731.25 µg/cm <sup>2</sup>

# Polymorphic form

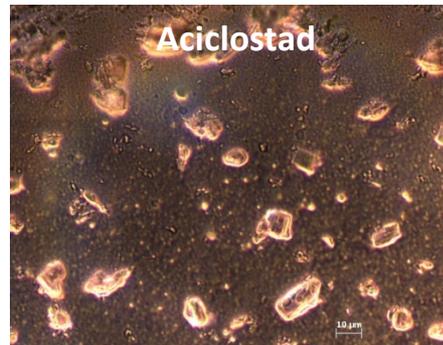
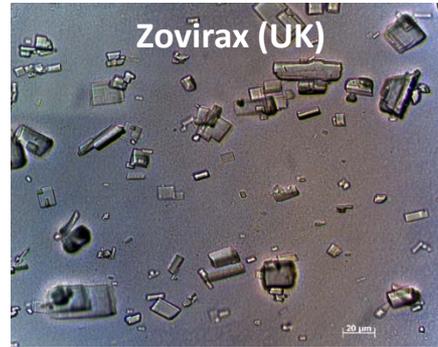


# Particle Size and Morphology

Product	$d_{10}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$d_{50}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$d_{90}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
Zovirax (US)	2.07	3.77	19.05
Zovirax (AUT)	1.76	3.43	20.76
Zovirax (UK)	1.36	2.50	24.18
Aciclovir-1A	4.00	5.95	10.94
Aciclostad	3.67	6.75	11.40

# Particle Size and Morphology

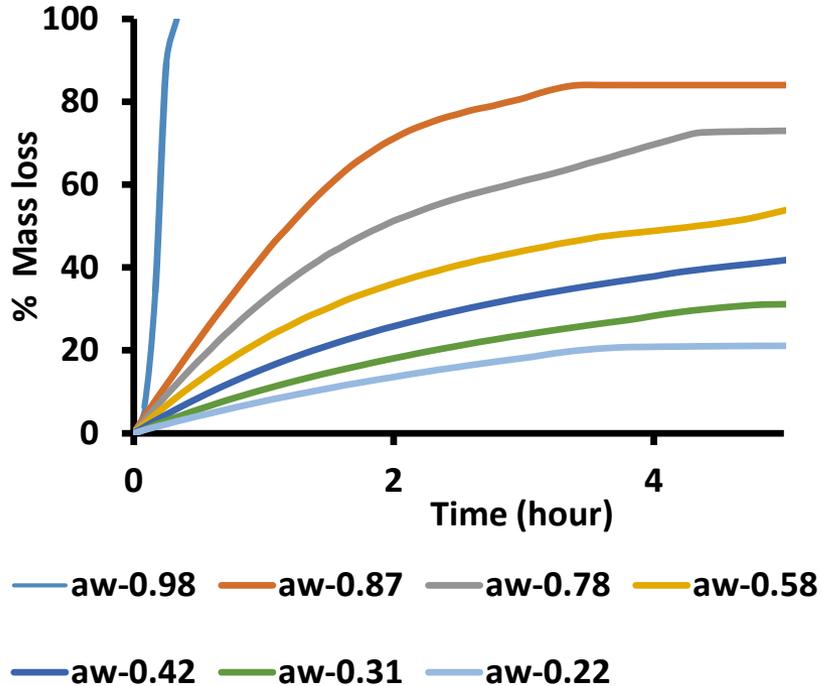
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# Water Activity ( $a_w$ )

$$a_w = \rho / \rho_0$$

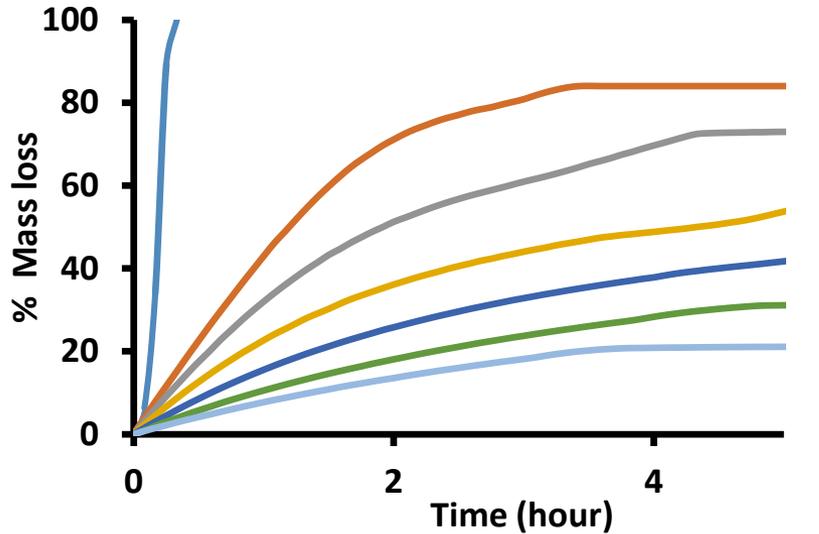
$\rho$  = Partial vapor pressure of water in the product  
 $\rho_0$  = vapor pressure of pure water



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— aw-0.98 — aw-0.87 — aw-0.78 — aw-0.58

— aw-0.42 — aw-0.31 — aw-0.22

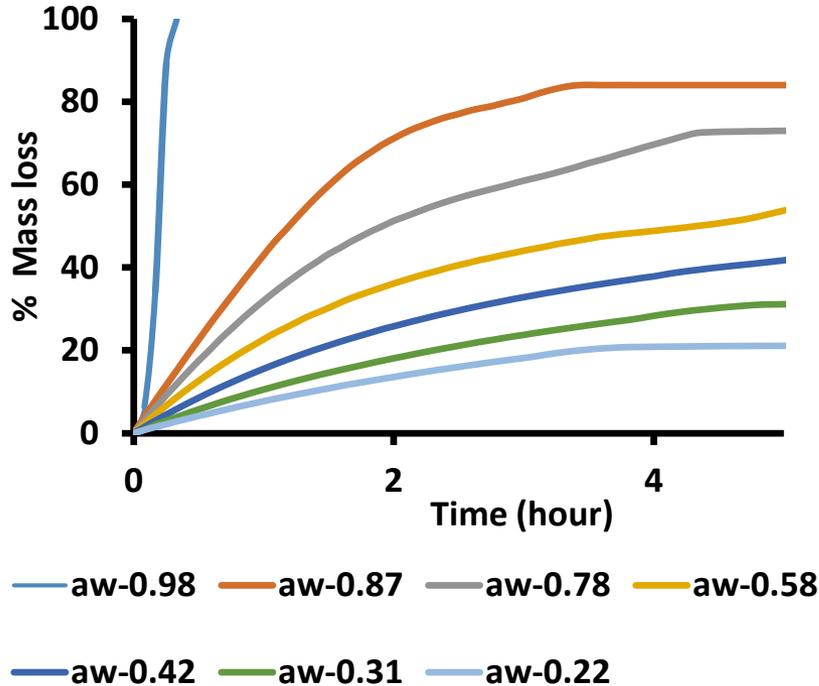
Product	Water Activity ( $a_w$ )
Zovirax (US)	$0.753 \pm 0.002$
Zovirax (AUT)	$0.735 \pm 0.000$
Zovirax (UK)	$0.732 \pm 0.002$
Aciclovir-1A	$0.948 \pm 0.001$
Aciclostad	$0.948 \pm 0.003$



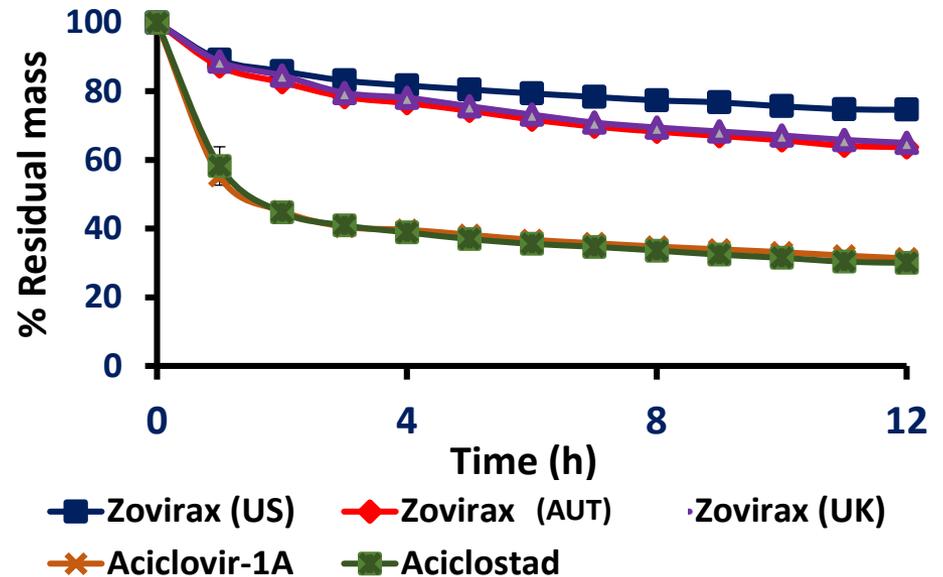
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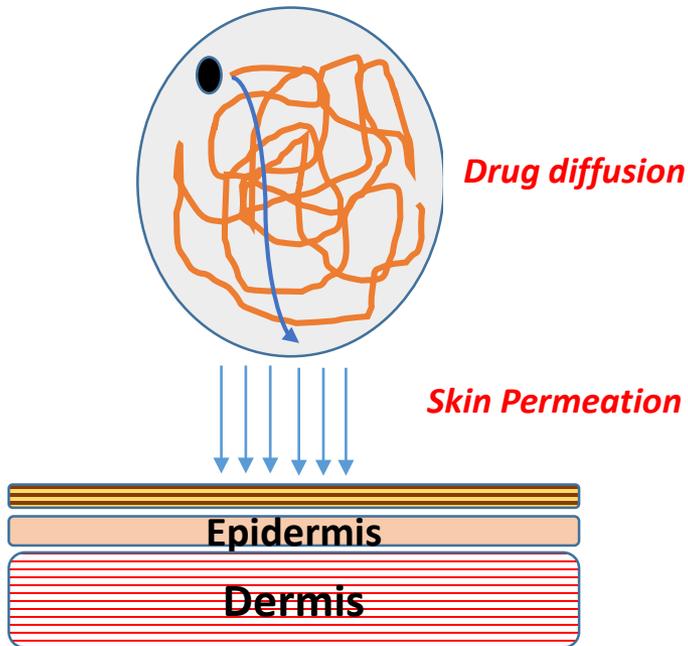
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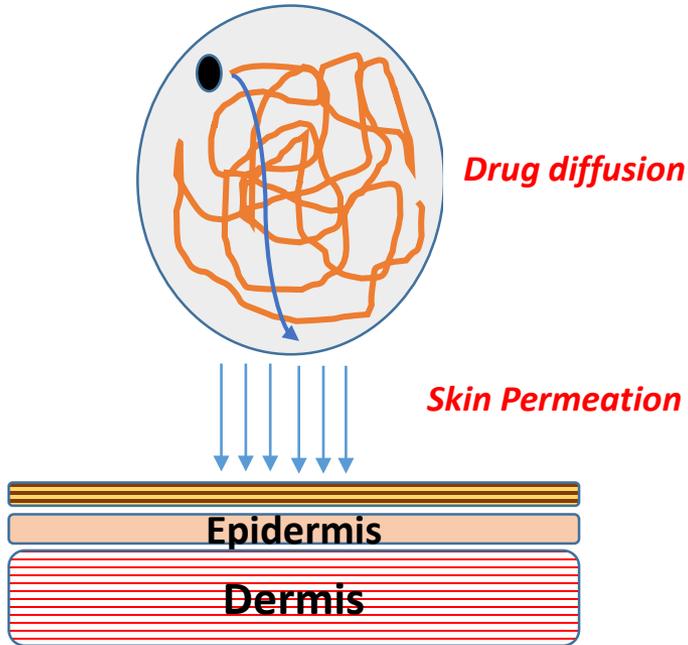
# Rheological Studies-Acyclovir Creams



Rheology of a formulation is a direct function of microstructure.

Diffusivity inversely scales with the viscosity of the media.

# Rheological Studies-Acyclovir Creams



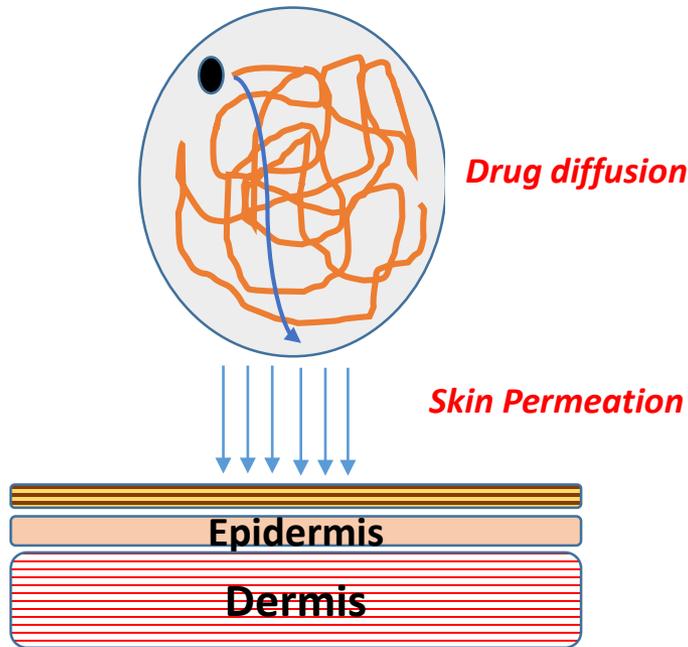
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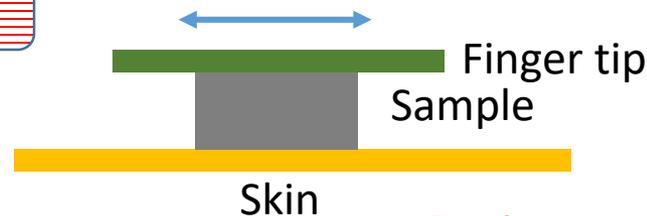
**TA Instruments HR2  
rheometer with  
solvent trap**

# Rheological Studies-Acyclovir Creams



Rheology of a formulation is a direct function of microstructure.

Diffusivity inversely scales with the viscosity of the media.



## Initial application

Initial sample thickness (d): 5 mm  
Skin area: 1" X 1"  
Sample is spread @ 2 cycles/s  
Finger tip velocity (V): 0.1 m/s  
Estimated Shear rate =  $V/d = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$

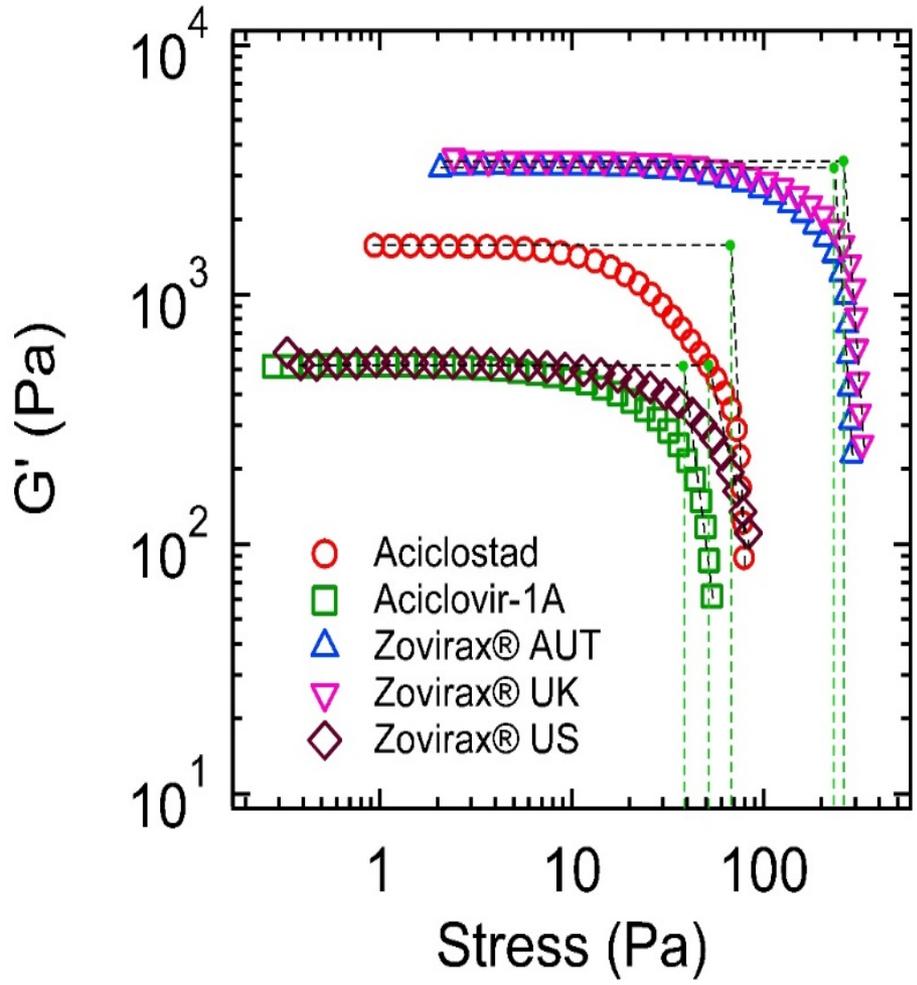
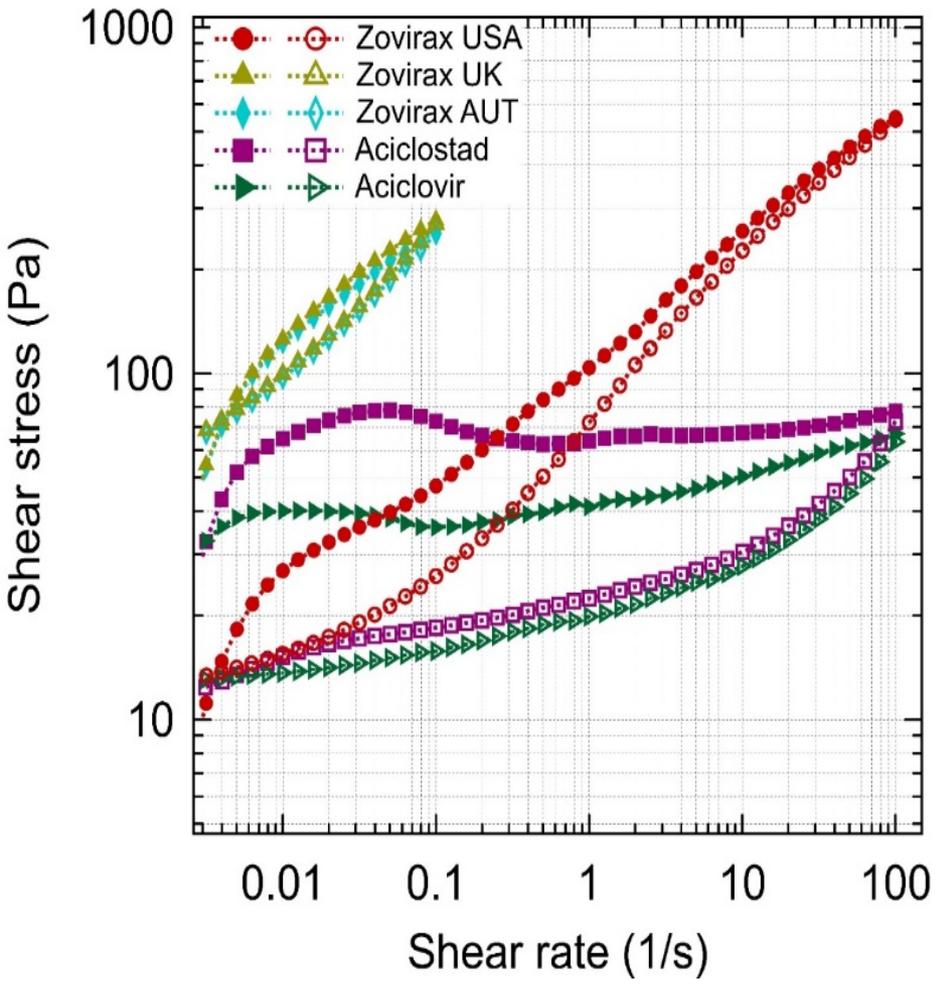
## During spreading

Sample thickness (d): 30 micrometers  
Skin area: 1" X 1"  
Sample is spread @ 2 cycles/s  
Finger tip velocity (V): 0.1 m/s  
Estimated Shear rate =  $V/d = 3333 \text{ s}^{-1}$



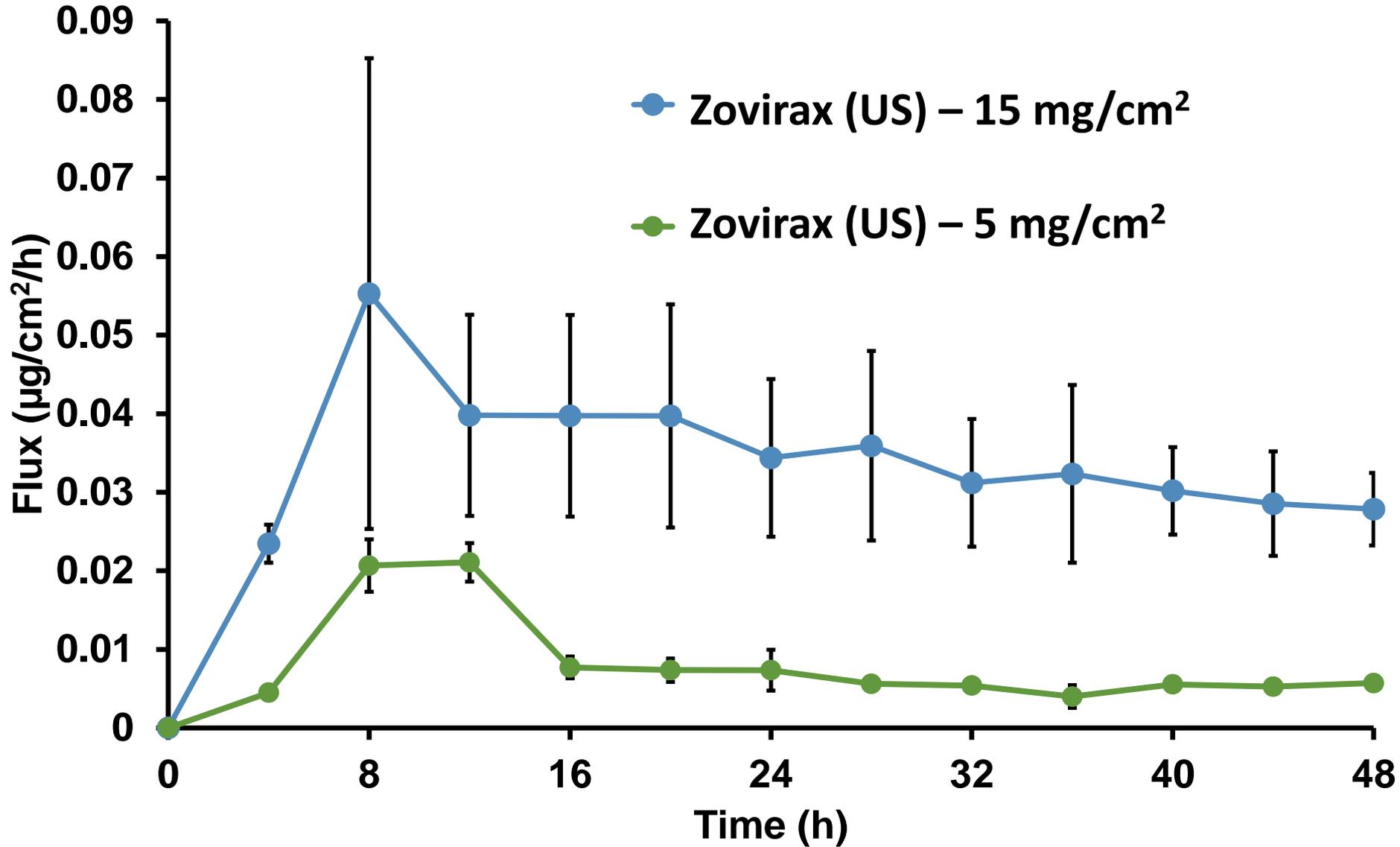
TA Instruments HR2 rheometer with solvent trap

# Rheological Studies-Acyclovir Creams

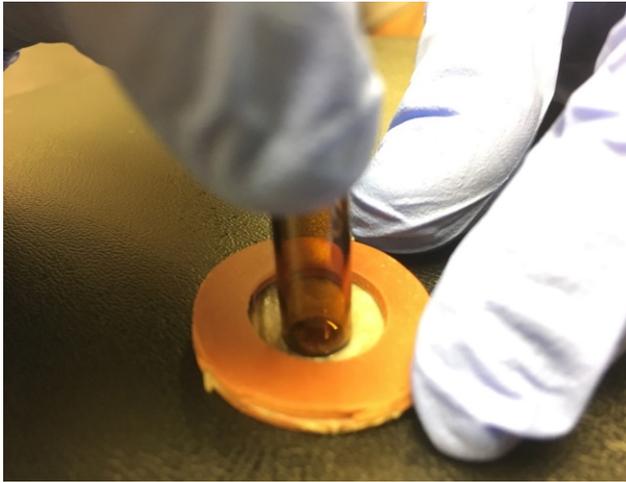


Product	Viscosity, Pa. s			Yield Stress, Pa
	@shear rate: 20 s <sup>-1</sup>	@ shear rate 3300s <sup>-1</sup>	@ shear rate: 0.0025 s <sup>-1</sup>	
Zovirax-USA	17	0.28	8360	50
Zovirax-UK	N/A	N/A	31000	300
Zovirax-AUT	N/A	N/A	30100	300
Aciclostad	3.2	0.06	29300	100
Aciclovir- 1A	2.6	0.06	28100	100
	Dictates the behavior during the initial application	Dictates the behavior during spreading the sample on skin	Dictates at rest condition, i.e., diffusion of drug through thin film	

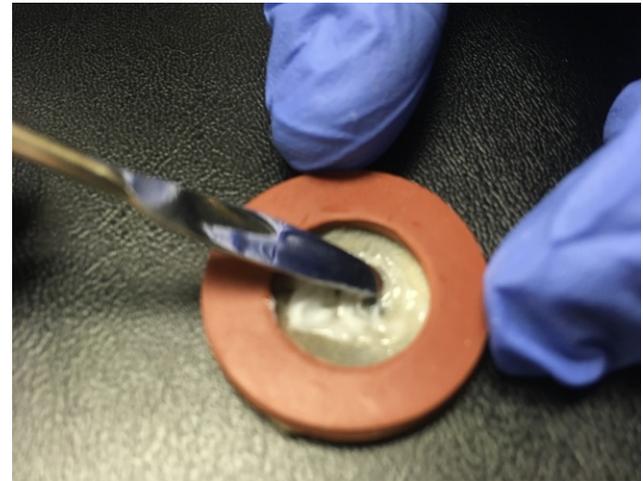
# Dose Selection for IVPT



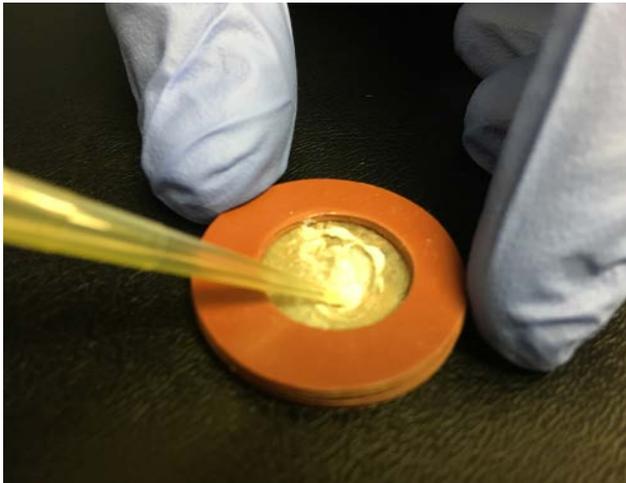
# Dose Application Techniques for IVPT



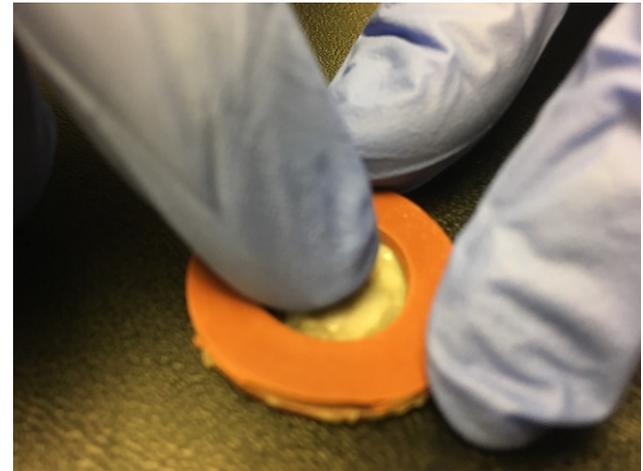
**Vial Technique**



**Spatula Technique**

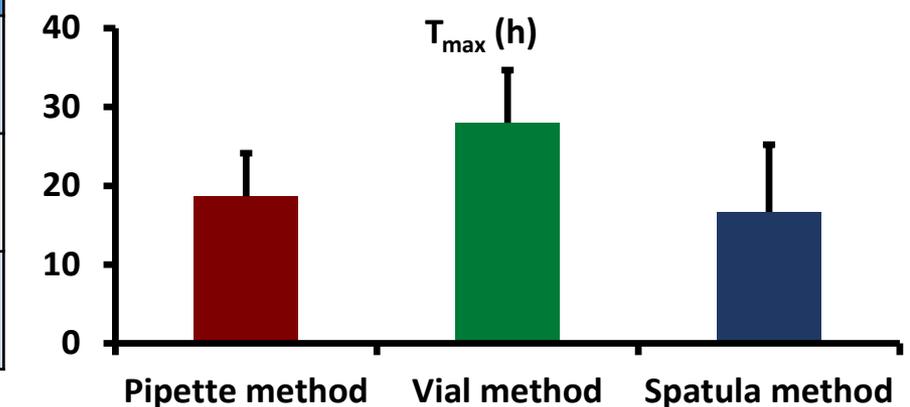
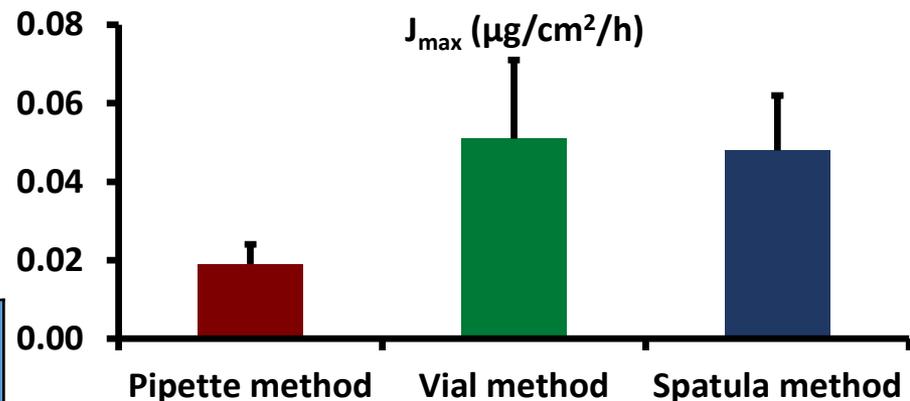
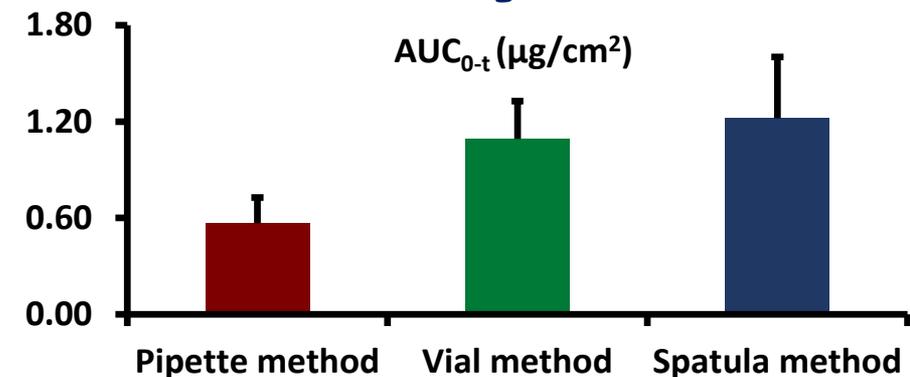
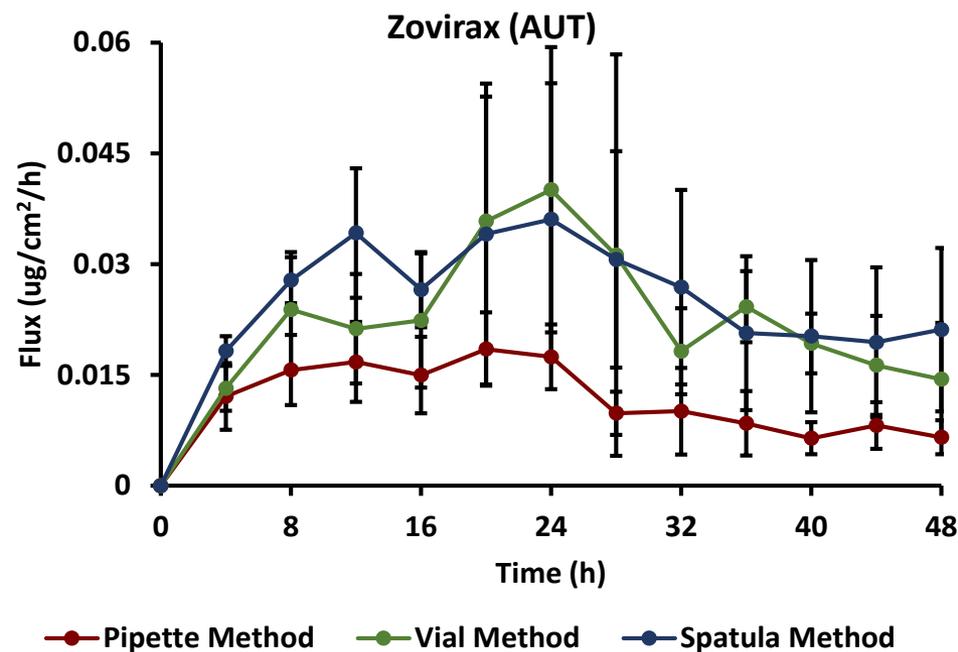


**Pipette Technique**



**Finger Technique**

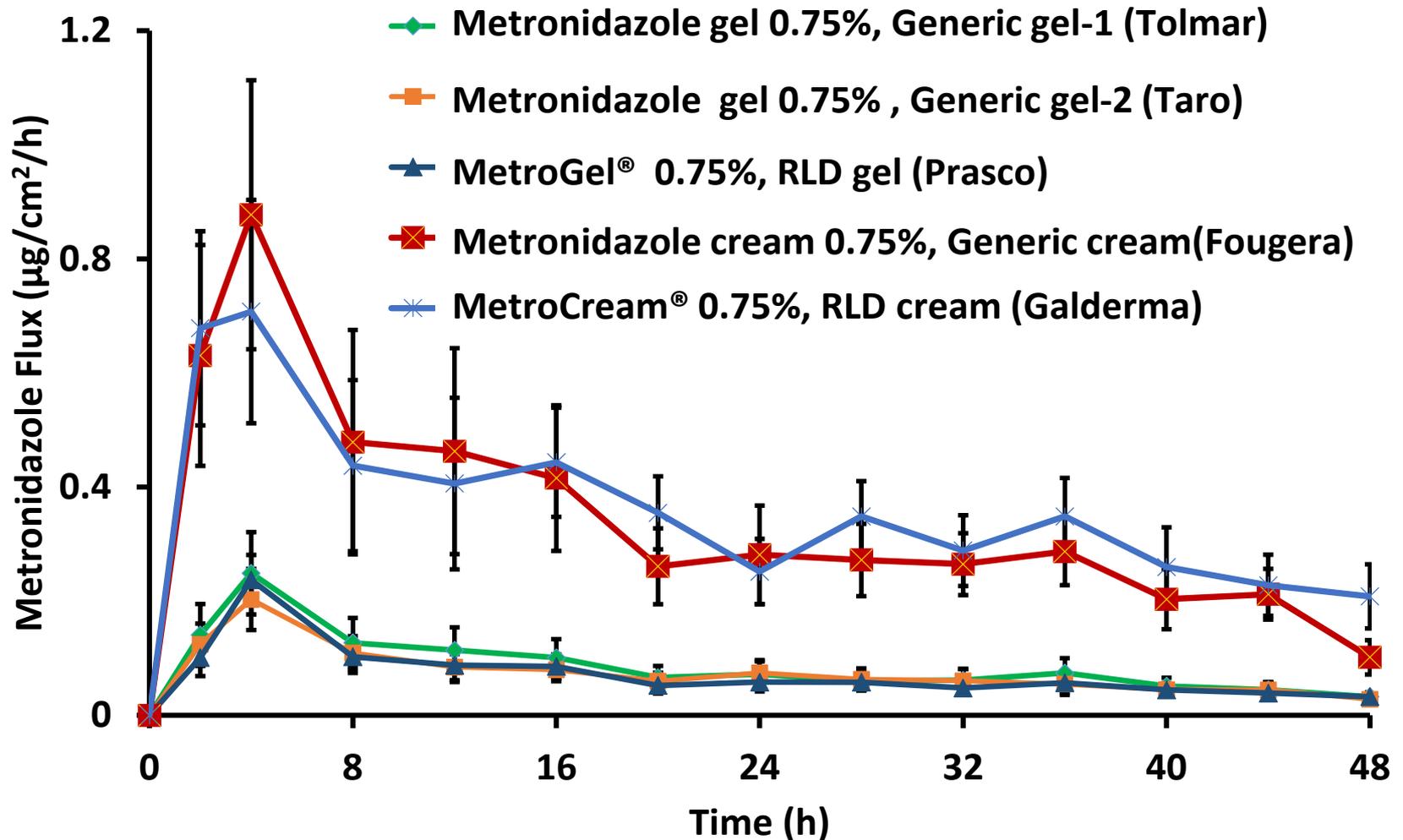
# Method of Application of Acyclovir



Method	$AUC_{0-t}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )	$J_{\max}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{h}$ )	$T_{\max}$ (h)
Pipette method	$0.57 \pm 0.16$	$0.02 \pm 0.01$	$18.67 \pm 5.47$
Vial method	$1.09 \pm 0.24$	$0.05 \pm 0.02$	$28.00 \pm 6.69$
Spatula method	$1.22 \pm 0.38$	$0.05 \pm 0.01$	$16.67 \pm 8.55$

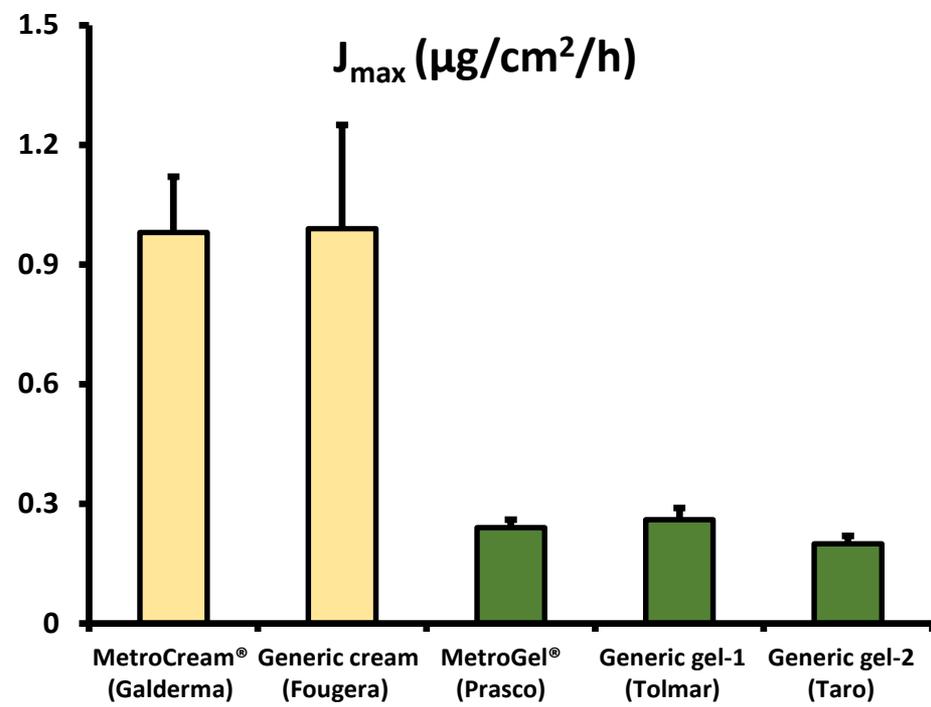
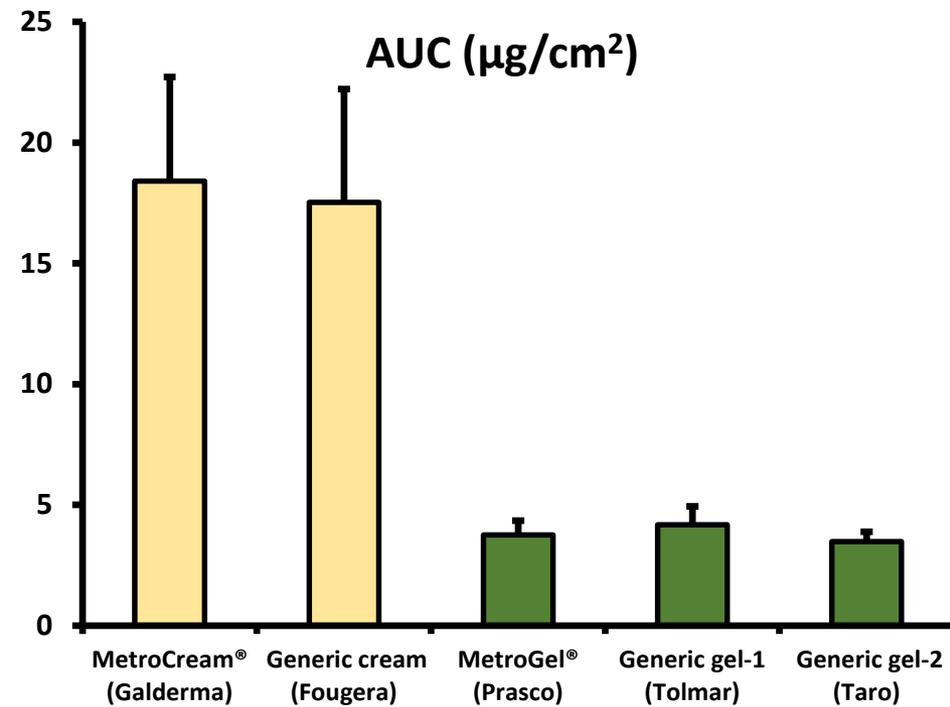
<b>MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD cream (Galderma)</b>	<b>Metronidazole cream 0.75%, Generic cream (Fougera)</b>	<b>MetroGel® 0.75%, RLD gel (Prasco)</b>	<b>Metronidazole gel 0.75%, Generic gel-1 (Tolmar)</b>	<b>Metronidazole gel 0.75%, Generic gel-2 (Taro)</b>
<b>Emulsifying wax</b>	<b>Emulsifying wax</b>	<b>Carbomer 940</b>	<b>Carbopol 980</b>	<b>Carbomer 940</b>
<b>Isopropyl Palmitate</b>	<b>Isopropyl Palmitate</b>			
<b>Glycerin</b>	<b>Glycerin</b>	<b>Propylene glycol</b>	<b>Propylene glycol</b>	<b>Propylene glycol</b>
<b>Benzyl alcohol</b>	<b>Benzyl alcohol</b>	<b>Methyl paraben</b>	<b>Methyl paraben</b>	<b>Methyl paraben</b>
		<b>Propyl paraben</b>	<b>Propyl paraben</b>	<b>Propyl paraben</b>
<b>Sodium hydroxide/lactic acid</b>	<b>Sodium hydroxide/lactic acid</b>	<b>Sodium hydroxide</b>	<b>Sodium hydroxide</b>	<b>Sodium hydroxide</b>
<b>Purified water</b>	<b>Purified water</b>	<b>Purified water</b>	<b>Purified water</b>	<b>Purified water</b>
		<b>Edetate sodium</b>	<b>Edetate sodium</b>	<b>Edetate sodium</b>
<b>Sorbitol</b>	<b>Sorbitol</b>			

# IVPT of Metronidazole Topical Products



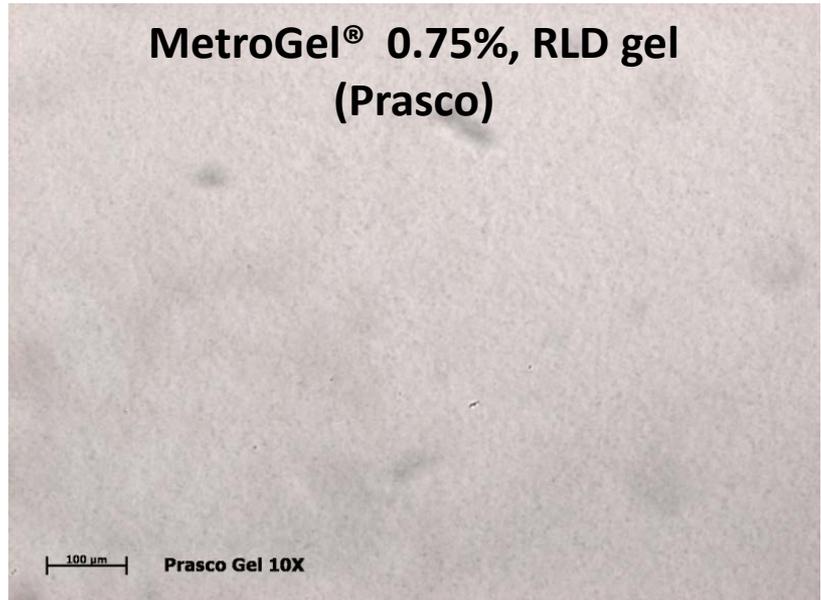
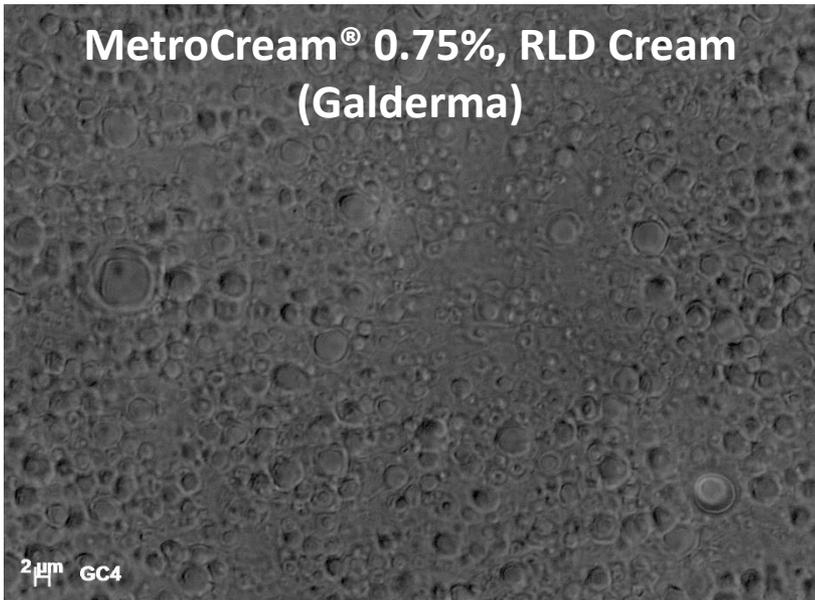
# IVPT Results of Metronidazole Products

Product	AUC ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )	$J_{\text{max}}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{h}$ )	$T_{\text{max}}$ (h)
MetroCream® (Galderma)	$18.41 \pm 4.31$	$0.98 \pm 0.14$	$3.2 \pm 0.4$
Generic cream (Fougera)	$17.53 \pm 4.68$	$0.99 \pm 0.26$	$3.2 \pm 0.4$
MetroGel® (Prasco)	$3.76 \pm 0.59$	$0.24 \pm 0.02$	$4 \pm 0$
Generic gel-1 (Tolmar)	$4.18 \pm 0.76$	$0.26 \pm 0.03$	$3.7 \pm 0.5$
Generic gel-2 (Taro)	$3.48 \pm 0.41$	$0.20 \pm 0.0$	$4 \pm 0$

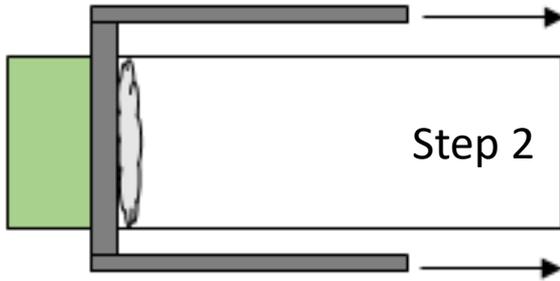


<b>Quality Attribute</b>	<b>MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD cream (Galderma)</b>	<b>Metronidazole cream 0.75%, Generic cream (Fougera)</b>	<b>MetroGel® 0.75%, RLD gel (Prasco)</b>	<b>Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 1 (Tolmar)</b>	<b>Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 2 (Taro)</b>
<b>pH</b>	<b>4.82± 0.01</b>	<b>5.05± 0.05</b>	<b>5.23± 0.01</b>	<b>5.02± 0.01</b>	<b>5.48± 0.01</b>
<b>Density (g/cc)</b>	<b>1.0238 ± 0.0004</b>	<b>1.0232 ± 0.0002</b>	<b>1.0104 ± 0.0002</b>	<b>1.0183 ± 0.0007</b>	<b>1.0186 ± 0.0002</b>
<b>WOA (g.sec)</b>	<b>57.61± 0.91</b>	<b>63.95± 0.80</b>	<b>39.38± 0.30</b>	<b>43.93± 0.78</b>	<b>42.03 ± 0.81</b>

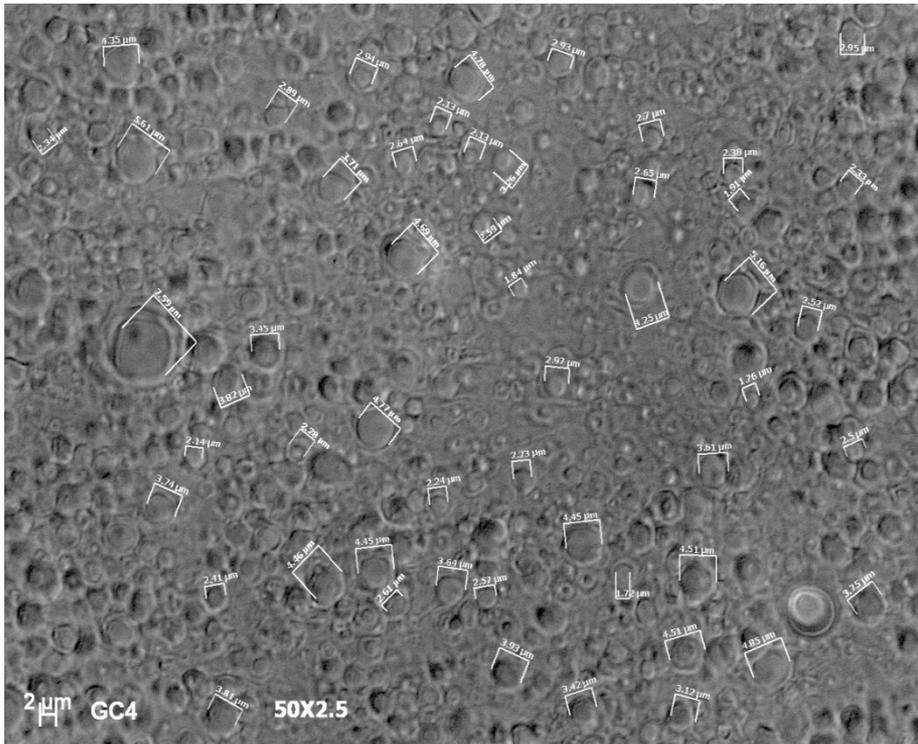
Quality Attribute	MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD cream (Galderma)	Metronidazole cream 0.75%, Generic cream (Fougera)	MetroGel® 0.75%, RLD gel (Prasco)	Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 1 (Tolmar)	Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 2 (Taro)
pH	4.82± 0.01	5.05± 0.05	5.23± 0.01	5.02± 0.01	5.48± 0.01
Density (g/cc)	1.0238 ± 0.0004	1.0232 ± 0.0002	1.0104 ± 0.0002	1.0183 ± 0.0007	1.0186 ± 0.0002
WOA (g.sec)	57.61± 0.91	63.95± 0.80	39.38± 0.30	43.93± 0.78	42.03 ± 0.81
Particle size	---	---	---	---	---



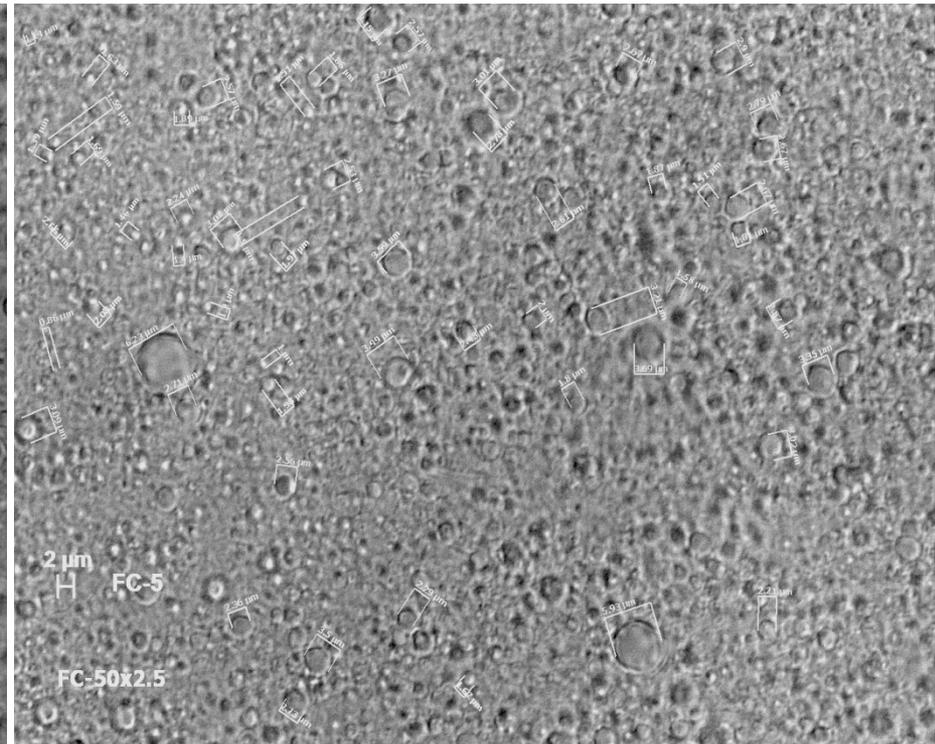
Quality Attribute	MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD cream (Galderma)	Metronidazole cream 0.75%, Generic cream (Fougera)	MetroGel® 0.75%, RLD gel (Prasco)	Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 1 (Tolmar)	Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 2 (Taro)	
pH	4.82± 0.01	5.05± 0.05	5.23± 0.01	5.02± 0.01	5.48± 0.01	
Density (g/cc)	1.0238 ± 0.0004	1.0232 ± 0.0002	1.0104 ± 0.0002	1.0183 ± 0.0007	1.0186 ± 0.0002	
WOA (g.sec)	57.61± 0.91	63.95± 0.80	39.38± 0.30	43.93± 0.78	42.03 ± 0.81	
Particle size	---	---	---	---	---	
Globule size, d50 (µm)	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>
	1.88	2.80	4.85	1.38	2.22	3.35



# Globule Size Distribution



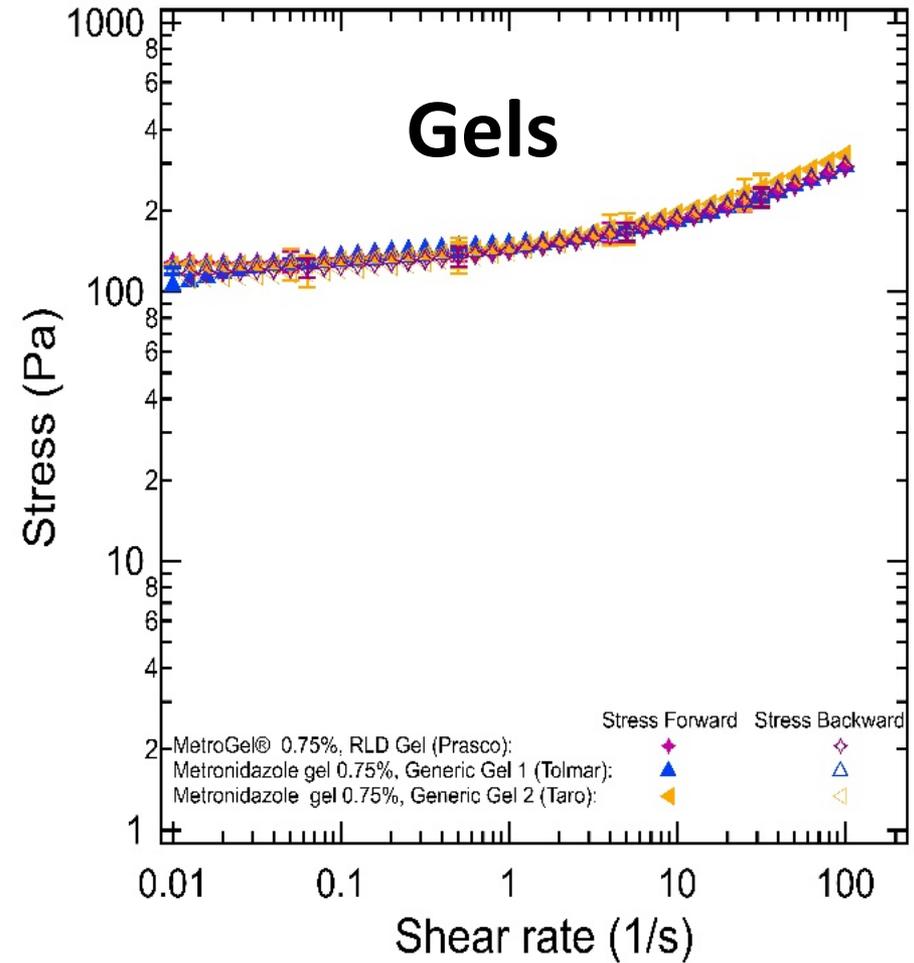
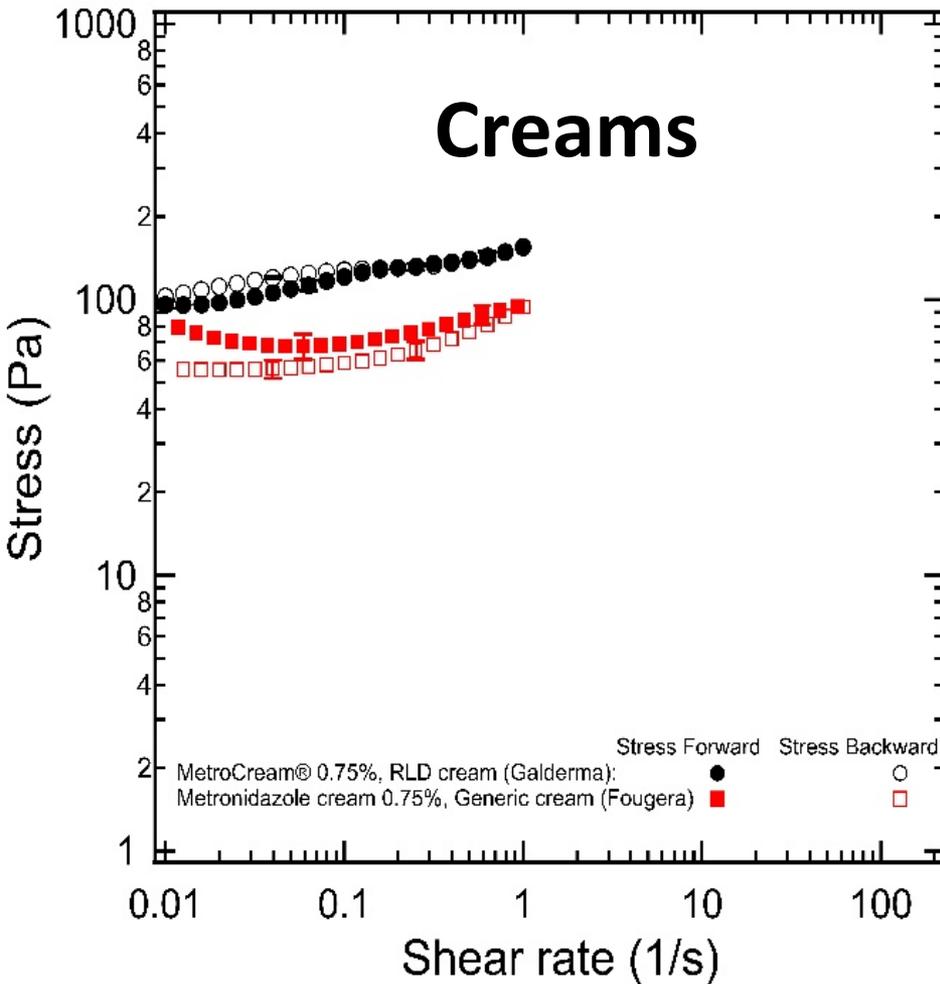
**MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD  
Cream (Galderma)**



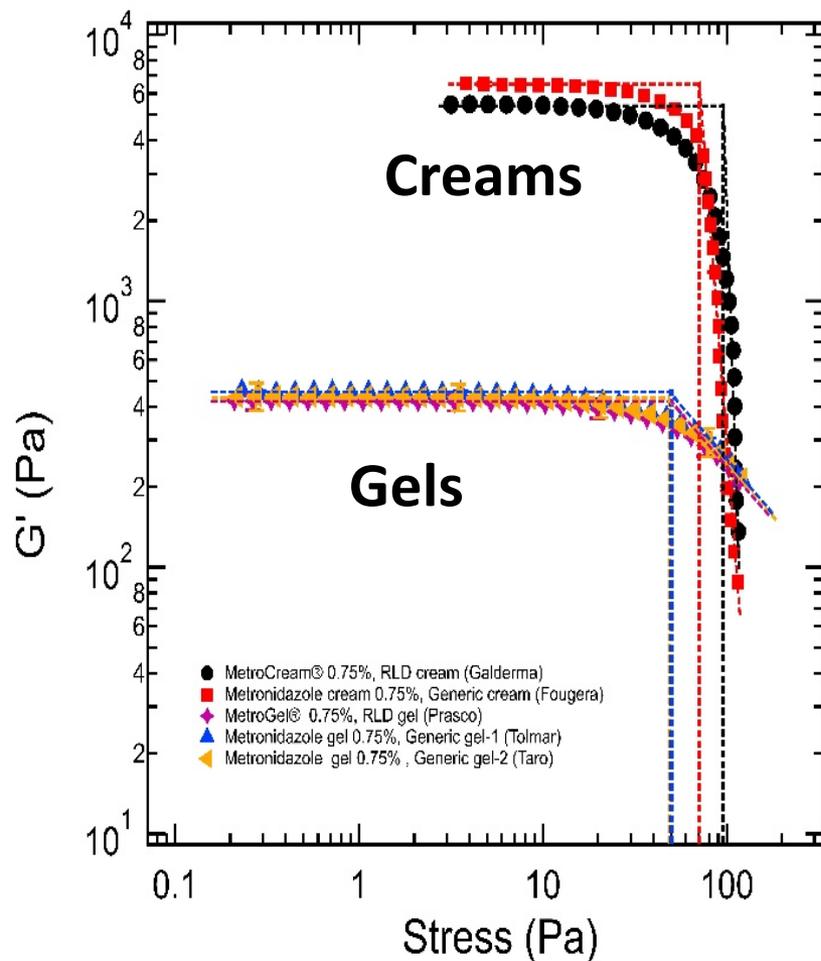
**Metronidazole cream  
0.75%, Generic cream-1  
(Fougera)**

Quality Attribute	MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD cream (Galderma)			Metronidazole cream 0.75%, Generic cream (Fougera)			MetroGel® 0.75%, RLD gel (Prasco)	Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 1 (Tolmar)	Metronidazol e gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 2 (Taro)
pH	4.82± 0.01			5.05± 0.05			5.23± 0.01	5.02± 0.01	5.48± 0.01
Density (g/cc)	1.0238 ± 0.0004			1.0232 ± 0.0002			1.0104 ± 0.0002	1.0183 ± 0.0007	1.0186 ± 0.0002
WOA (g.sec)	57.61± 0.91			63.95± 0.80			39.38± 0.30	43.93± 0.78	42.03 ± 0.81
Particle size	---			---			---	---	---
Globule size, d50 (µm)	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>	---	---	---
	1.88	2.80	4.85	1.38	2.22	3.35			
Drug in Aq (mg/g)	4.20± 0.42			2.92± 0.35			---	---	---
Drug in Oil (mg/g)	2.58± 0.11			3.94± 0.18			---	---	---

# Rheological Studies-Metronidazole Products



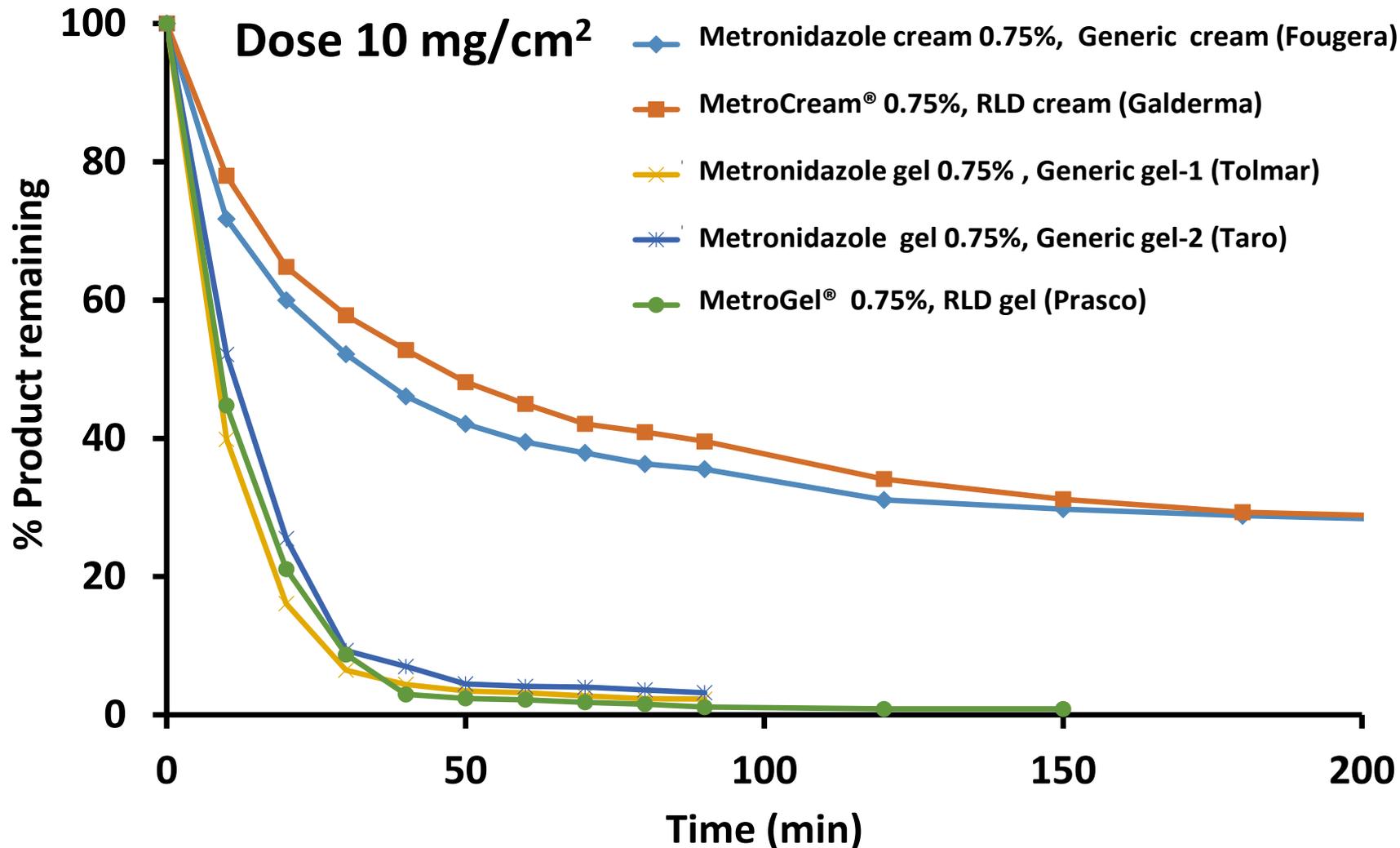
# Rheological Studies-Metronidazole Products



Product	Initial Viscosity (@0.01/S <sup>-1</sup> )	Yield Stress
MetroCream®	9541 ± 284	94 ± 0.00
Generic cream	6830 ± 1166	70 ± 3.00
MetroGel®	12779 ± 1215	50 ± 4.04
Generic gel-1	10534 ± 263	50 ± 0.00
Generic gel-2	12489 ± 1692	49 ± 5.20

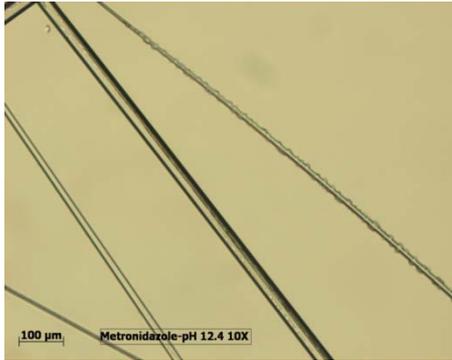
Quality Attribute	MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD cream (Galderma)	Metronidazole cream 0.75%, Generic cream (Fougera)	MetroGel® 0.75%, RLD gel (Prasco)	Metronidazole gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 1 (Tolmar)	Metronidazole gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 2 (Taro)	
pH	4.82± 0.01	5.05± 0.05	5.23± 0.01	5.02± 0.01	5.48± 0.01	
Density (g/cc)	1.0238 ± 0.0004	1.0232 ± 0.0002	1.0104 ± 0.0002	1.0183 ± 0.0007	1.0186 ± 0.0002	
WOA (g.sec)	57.61± 0.91	63.95± 0.80	39.38± 0.30	43.93± 0.78	42.03 ± 0.81	
Particle size	---	---	---	---	---	
Globule size, d50 (µm)	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>
	1.88	2.80	4.85	1.38	2.22	3.35
Drug in Aq (mg/g)	4.20± 0.42	2.92± 0.35	---	---	---	
Drug in Oil (mg/g)	2.58± 0.11	3.94± 0.18	---	---	---	
Water activity	0.977 ± 0.000	0.974 ± 0.002	0.992 ± 0.005	0.994 ± 0.004	1.002 ± 0.008	

# Drying Profile of Metronidazole Topical Products

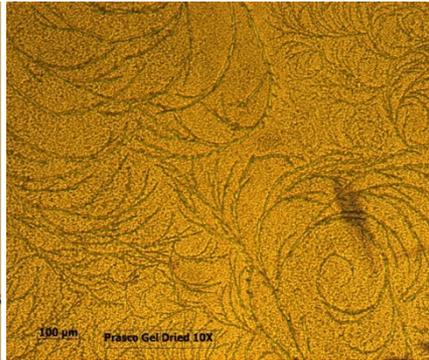


Quality Attribute	MetroCream® 0.75%, RLD cream (Galderma)	Metronidazole cream 0.75%, Generic cream (Fougera)	MetroGel® 0.75%, RLD gel (Prasco)	Metronidazole gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 1 (Tolmar)	Metronidazole gel 0.75% , Generic gel - 2 (Taro)	
pH	4.82± 0.01	5.05± 0.05	5.23± 0.01	5.02± 0.01	5.48± 0.01	
Density (g/cc)	1.0238 ± 0.0004	1.0232 ± 0.0002	1.0104 ± 0.0002	1.0183 ± 0.0007	1.0186 ± 0.0002	
WOA (g.sec)	57.61± 0.91	63.95± 0.80	39.38± 0.30	43.93± 0.78	42.03 ± 0.81	
Particle size	---	---	---	---	---	
Globule size, d50 (µm)	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>	d <sub>10</sub>	d <sub>50</sub>	d <sub>90</sub>
	1.88	2.80	4.85	1.38	2.22	3.35
Drug in Aq (mg/g)	4.20± 0.42	2.92± 0.35	---	---	---	
Drug in Oil (mg/g)	2.58± 0.11	3.94± 0.18	---	---	---	
Water activity	0.977 ± 0.000	0.974 ± 0.002	0.992 ± 0.005	0.994 ± 0.004	1.002 ± 0.008	
Drying, T <sub>30</sub> % (min)	15.67± 0.76	11.40± 1.15	5.45± 0.45	4.70 ± 0.26	6.47± 0.55	

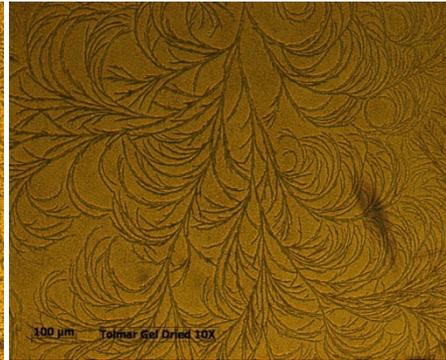
# Crystal Pattern in Gels after Drying



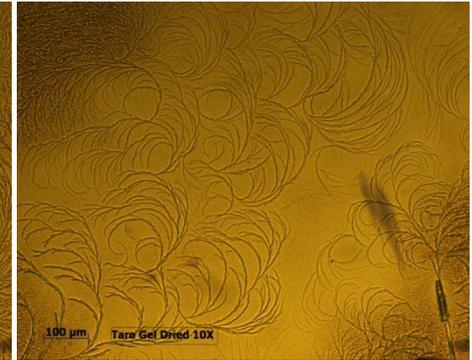
**Metronidazole  
solution**



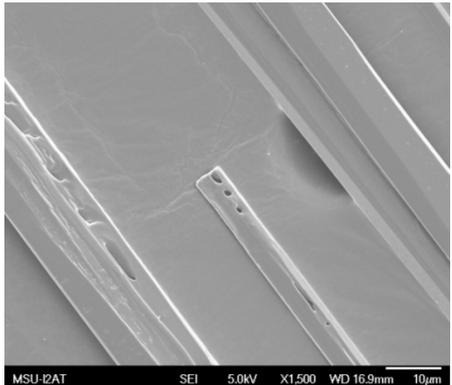
**MetroGel® 0.75%,  
RLD gel (Prasco)**



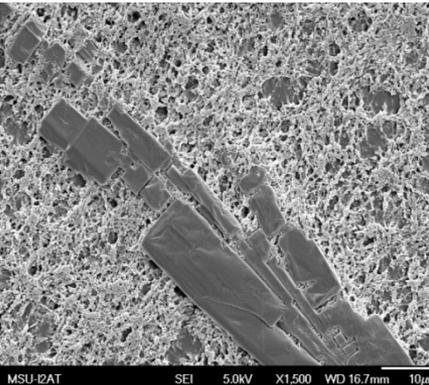
**Metronidazole gel  
0.75%, Generic gel-1  
(Tolmar)**



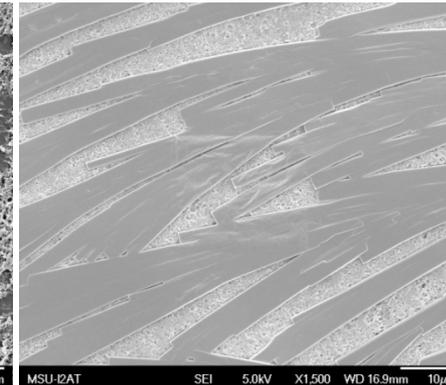
**Metronidazole gel  
0.75%, Generic gel-2  
(Taro)**



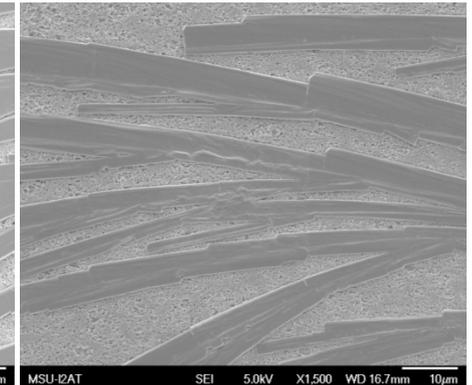
**Metronidazole  
solution**



**MetroGel® 0.75%,  
RLD gel (Prasco)**

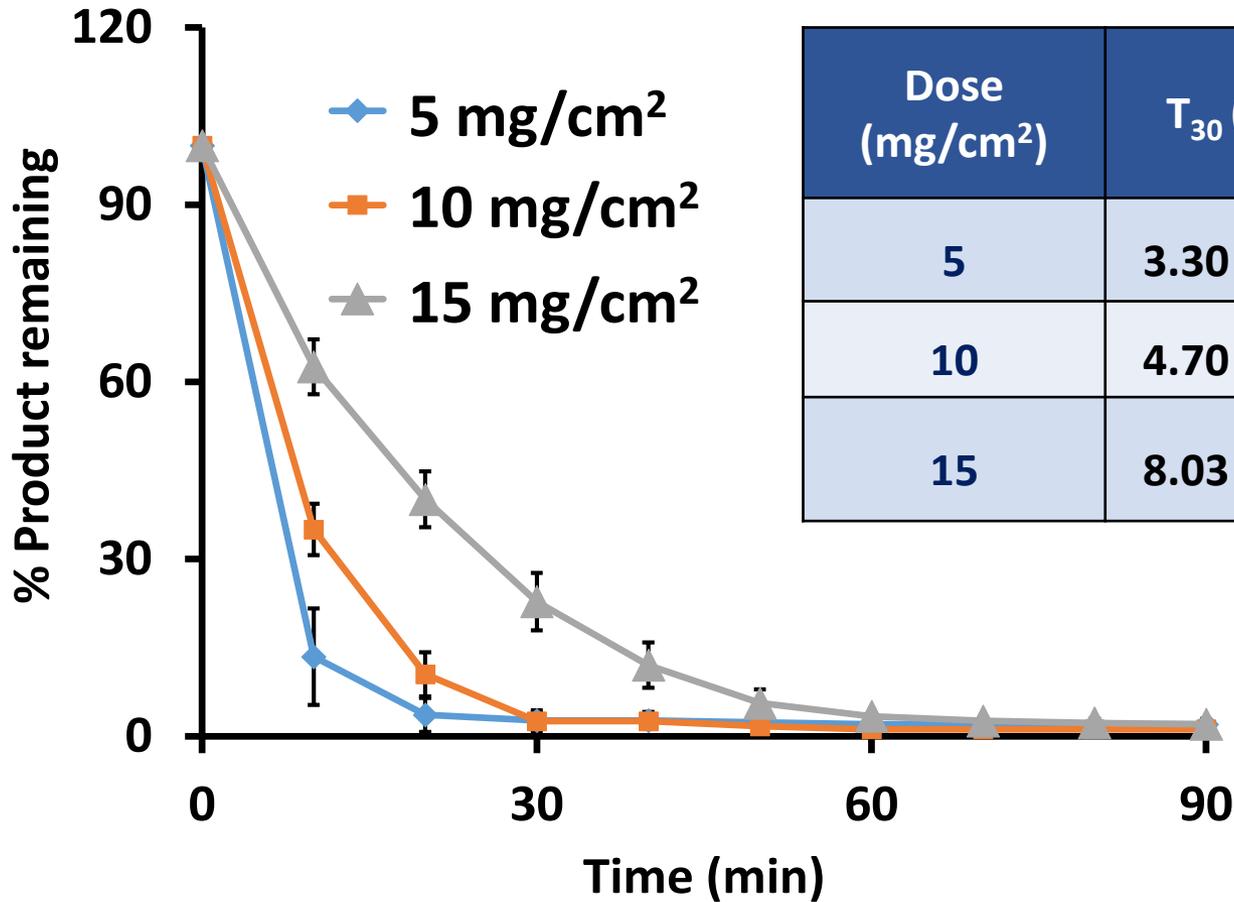


**Metronidazole gel  
0.75%, Generic gel-1  
(Tolmar)**



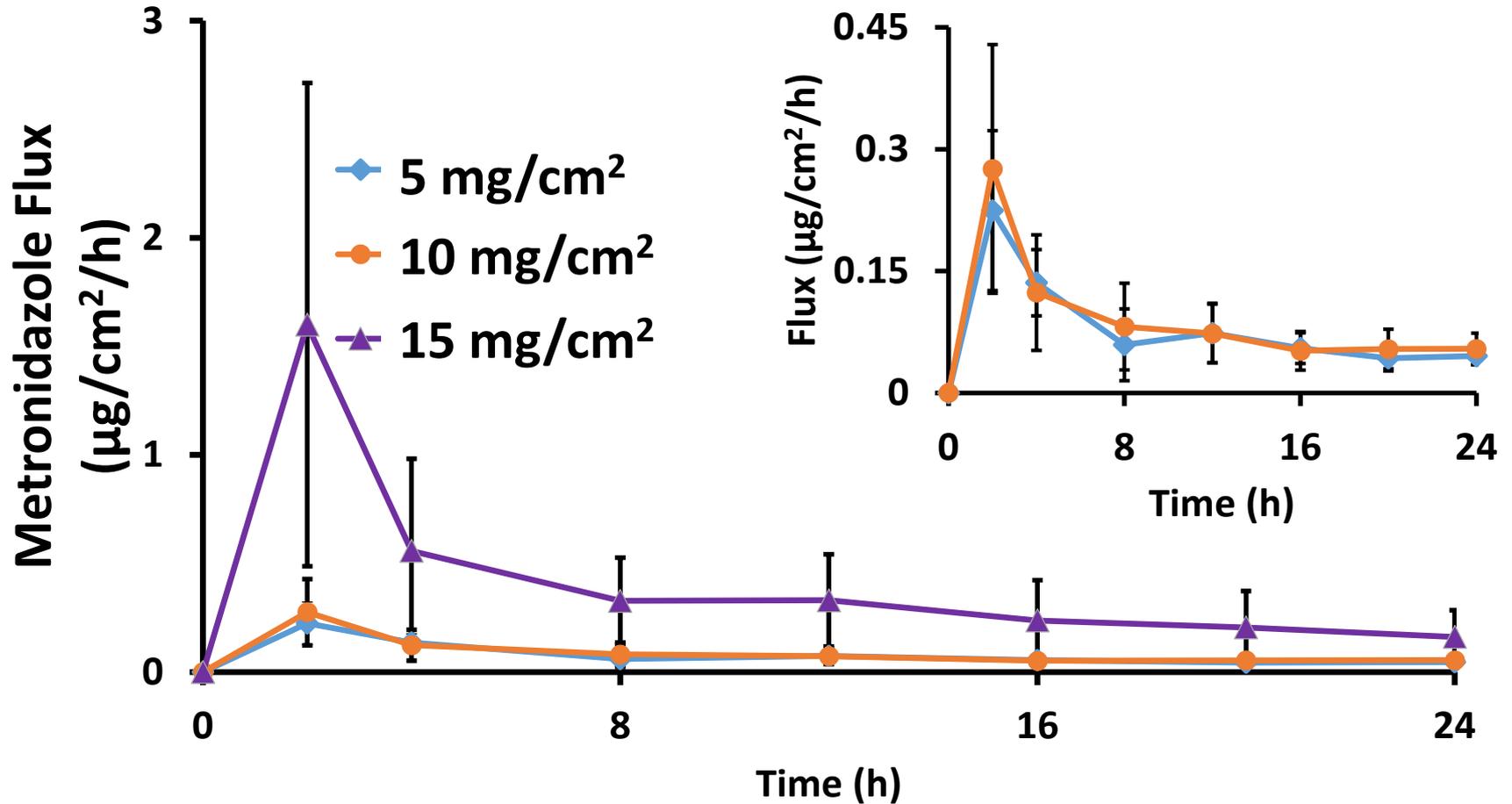
**Metronidazole gel  
0.75%, Generic gel-2  
(Taro)**

# Drying Rate of Metronidazole Gel 0.75%

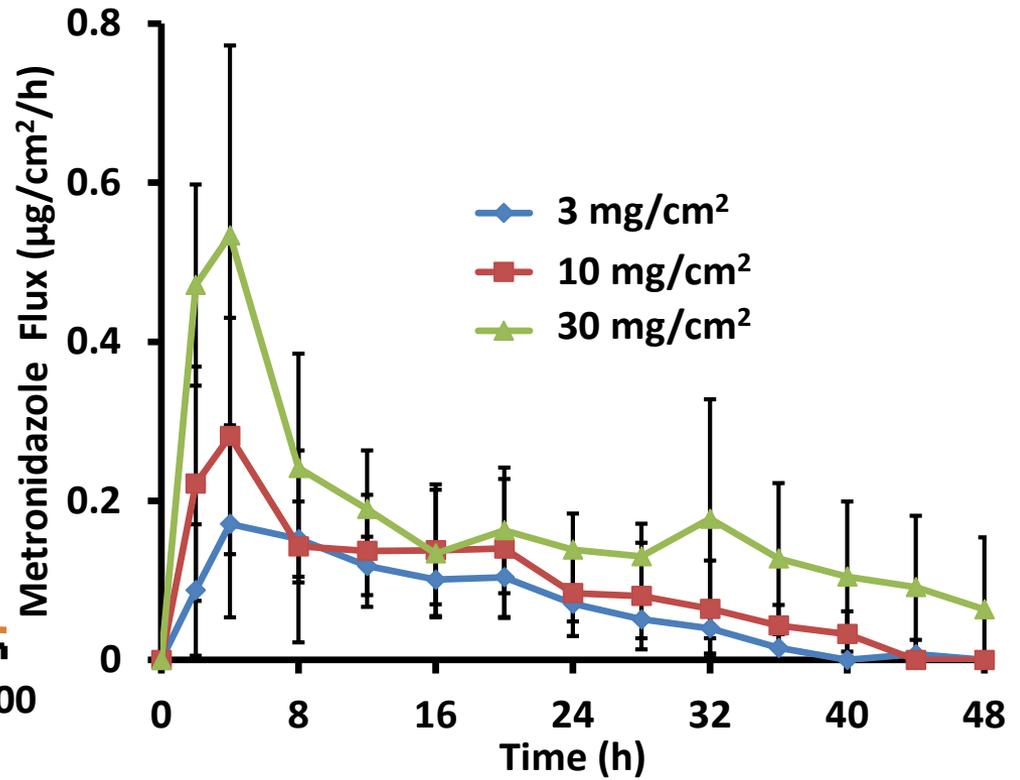
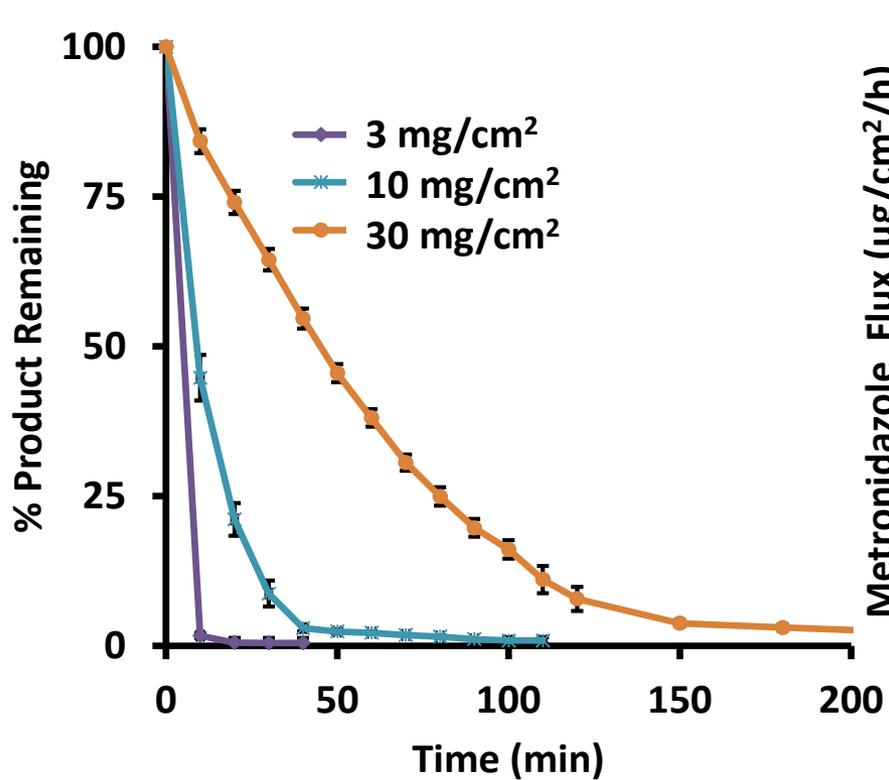


Dose (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	T <sub>30</sub> (min)	T <sub>50</sub> (min)
5	3.30 ± 0.26	5.60 ± 0.53
10	4.70 ± 0.26	7.87 ± 0.42
15	8.03 ± 1.07	15.63 ± 2.10

# Metronidazole Gel 0.75% IVPT Dose Comparison



# Metronidazole Gel 0.75% Drying and IVPT Profile



**T<sub>30</sub> (min)**

**3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**10 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**30 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**3.10 ± 0.00**

**5.47 ± 0.45**

**24.33 ± 2.02**

**AUC (µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/h)**

**3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**10 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

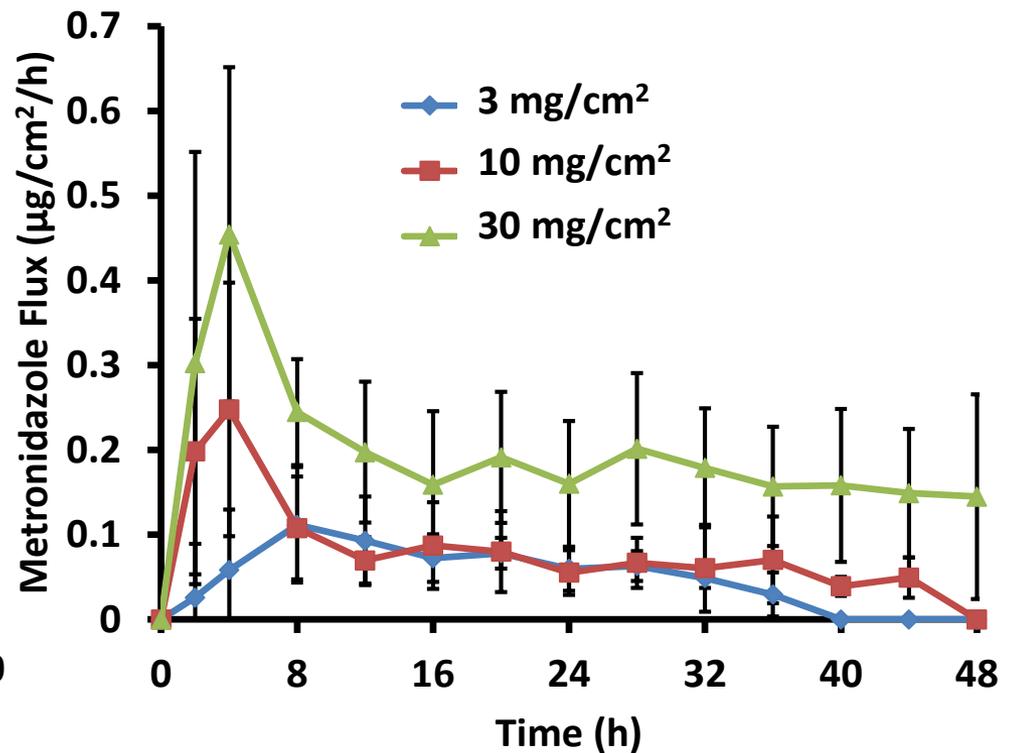
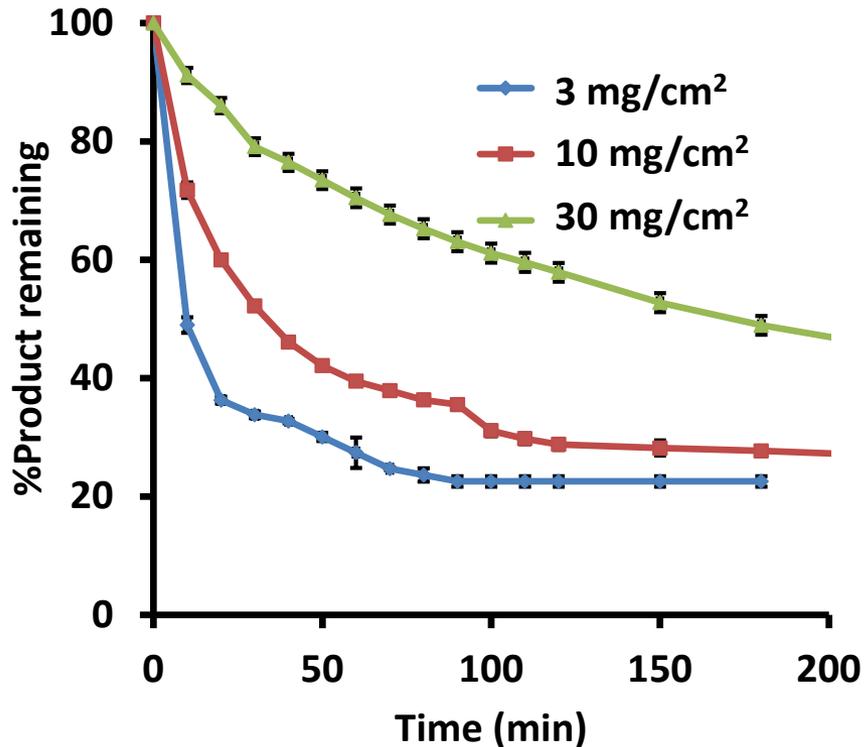
**30 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**3.32 ± 0.91**

**4.74 ± 2.19**

**8.66 ± 3.11**

# Metronidazole Cream 0.75% Drying and IVPT Profile



**T<sub>30</sub> (min)**

**3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**10 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**30 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**6.00± 0.1**

**11.40± 1.15**

**61.67± 5.13**

**AUC (µg/cm<sup>2</sup>/h)**

**3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**10 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**30 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

**2.45±0.69**

**3.89±1.97**

**9.45± 3.38**

# Conclusions

- The microstructural characteristics could significantly influence the formulation performance.
- Post application changes in the formulation plays a major role in determining dermal bioavailability of drugs.
- Development of appropriate tools to characterize the microstructural characteristics of topical dosage forms needs to be developed and validated.
- IVPT is a reliable tool to assess the BA/BE of topical products. A systematic approach would help in a good study design of IVPT.

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- Dr. Srinath-Postdoctoral Associate
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- Abhijeet Maurya (Grad. Student)
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- Srinivas Ajjarapu (Grad. Student)

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