

CUSTOMIZING ODT FORMULATIONS WITH THE RIGHT PARTNER

ORAL DISINTEGRATING TABLET SOLUTIONS



AN UNWAVERING COMMITMENT TO ENABLING **HEALTH-SUPPORTING NUTRACEUTICAL & OTC CONSUMER PRODUCTS**

Improve consumer compliance by relying on Roquette's excipients to formulate stable, easy-to-administer **Oral Disintegrating Tablets (ODT).**

Pharmaceutical and nutraceutical formulators and manufacturers are continuously seeking to improve and simplify drug and nutritional supplement delivery. For many patients, such as pediatrics, geriatrics, and patients suffering from dysphagia, fast-dissolving dosage forms are the best option.

Designed to improve the quality, stability, and flexibility of your finished drug product as well as increase consumer compliance, Roquette has developed several versatile excipients and ready-to-use platforms for Oral Disintegrating Tablet (ODT) formulations.



THE PREFERRED FORMULATION FOR EASE OF ADMINISTRATION

Upon dissolving, ODT dispersion in the oral cavity facilitates pre-gastric absorption of drugs (buccal and pharyngeal cell uptake) and the avoidance of unwanted first-pass metabolism. Pre-gastric absorption reduces dosage requirements and is highly beneficial for drugs that undergo hepatic metabolism and drugs with active ingredients that produce toxic metabolites mediated by first-pass liver and gastric metabolism. The diagram below shows some of the patient benefits resulting from ODT delivery.



In recent years there has been a remarkable expansion of ODT formulations from prescription to OTC products, nutraceuticals (vitamins, minerals) and biologics.

ODT FORMULATION REQUIREMENTS

Per US and EU pharmacopeias, an ODT must weigh no more than 500 mg, disintegrate in 2.0 mL of available saliva in less than 30 seconds (USP) or 180 seconds (EU), with friability equal to or less than 1.0%.

Property	Value	Reference		
Weight (mg)	≤ 500	FDA ¹		
Disintegration time (c)	≤ 3 0	FDA ¹ USP ²		
Disintegration time (s)	≤ 180	Ph. Eur. ³		
Friability (%)	≤1	USP ² , Ph. Eur. ³		
¹ Guidance for Industry EDA - 2008				

² United States Pharmacopeia

³ European Pharmacopeia 8.2 - 2014

Active ideal characteristics

Low dose Small to moderate molecular weight Stable in water and saliva Partially non-ionized at the oral cavity pH Ability to diffuse and partition into the epithelium of the upper GI tract Ability to permeate oral mucosal tissue

Manufacturing Processes

Freeze-drying, spray drying, molding sublimation, and mass extrusion are commonly used manufacturing methods for ODT formulations. However, direct compression is the most cost effective and favorable method, with the greatest ease of handling on standard equipment, resulting in low friability tablets.

Active unsuitable characteristics

Short half-life and required frequent dosing Very bitter or otherwise unacceptable taste because taste masking cannot be achieved

Requires controlled or sustained release

ODT EXCIPIENT DYNAMICS

To satisfy these requirements, a filler must maximize the porous matrix in which the 2.0 mL of saliva will be fast-channeled to the super-disintegrant to facilitate break down within 30 seconds.

Due to its propensity of being water soluble but not hygroscopic while still protecting API stability, mannitol is the filler of choice for ODT formulations.



• to ease the liquid penetration 2 to target the super disintegrant c) to not hamper the liquid penetration

Direct compression excipient (not hygroscopic)

Direct compression excipient (hydrophilic)

Disintegrant (hydrophilic)

Lubricant (hydrophobic)

CASE STUDIES

Disintegration Time Optimization

To determine the effects of excipient addition on disintegration time, 300 mg ODT placebos were made using ready-to-use ODT platforms at two hardness values (50 N and 90 N), and their disintegration times were evaluated in vitro (Figures 1a, 1b) and in vivo (Figure 1c).



P3 - Mannitol + Crospovidone, PVA, PVP, SLS

Figure 1: Disintegration times (a) in vitro, using the USP method, (b) in vitro, using Texture analyzer method, and (c) in vivo.

Tablet hardness showed no effect on the disintegration time in vitro (Figures 1a, 1b) or in vivo (Figure 1c) for P1, while the other platforms show a noticeable variation as a function of hardness. The reason for P1's short disintegration time resides in the water access (through the porous matrix) to the disintegrant, resulting from its superior wettability compared with the other platforms.

Bottom line

PEARLITOL® Flash (P1, co-processed mannitol and maize starch) is a ready-to-use solution offering superior wettability.

Enhancing Active Stability Using Commercially Available ODT Platforms

To determine the impact of ODT platform composition on chemical and physical stability, ODTs were formulated with 6.0% benzocaine (as a model drug), 1.5% magnesium stearate, and 92.5% of the respective P1, P2, P3 ODT platforms (as described previously) and P4 (mannitol + xylitol, MCC, crospovidone, Mg aluminum silicate, DCP).



Figure 2: The impact of excipient addition and ODT platform composition on benzocaine formulation stability

Korsch XP1 research tableting machine under two conditions:

- Different compression force depending on platform compressibility to create tablets with an average hardness of 100 N.
- Constant compression force of 20 kN, which resulted in tablets with varying hardness.

Physical stability was impacted by reducing sugar (fructose), super-disintegrants and MCC, while chemical stability was impaired by reducing sugar (fructose) and reactive residues (peroxides, formic acid and formaldehyde) in crospovidone, PVP or PVA.

Bottom line

enhanced chemical and physical stability.

- Each formulation was tableted at 500 mg weight using 10 mm diameter concave punches on a
- Tablets were evaluated in accordance with US Pharmacopoeia methods for hardness, friability, and in vitro disintegration time. Tablets were placed under ICH stability conditions in humidity chambers at 25°C/60% RH or under accelerated conditions, 40°C/75% RH, for up to six months in open pans.
- PEARLITOL[®] Flash (P1, co-processed mannitol and maize starch) is a ready-to-use solution offering

EXCIPIENTS AND PLATFORMS FOR ODT

Brand Name	Excipient	Functionality	Pharma/Nutra	Direct compression/gram
PEARLITOL® FLASH ODT PLATFORM	Mannitol co-processed with starch (ready-to-use filler)	Filler co-processed with disintegrant	+/-*	+/-
STARLAC® ODT PLATFORM	Lactose co-processed with starch (ready-to-use filler)	Filler co-processed with disintegrant	+/-*	+/-
PEARLITOL [®] 200SD	Mannitol + crospovidone (mixture)	Filler + superdisintegrant	+/+	+/+
PEARLITOL® 200SD PLUS SOLUTAB®	Mannitol + croscarmellose (mixture)	Filler + disintegrant	+/+	+/+
PEARLITOL [®] 200SD PLUS GLYCOLYS [®] /EXPLOSOL [®]	Mannitol + sodium starch glycolate (mixture)	Filler + disintegrant	+/+	+/+

Brand name	Chemical name	Water content (%)	Particle size (mean diameter µm)	Bulk density	Tapped density	Compressibility index (%)	Flowability funnel (seconds)	Water solubility (g/100 mL, 20°C)	Hygroscopicity (Ph. Eur. 5.11)	Organoleptic pro Sweetness (compared to sucrose)	perties Cooling effect
PEARLITOL® 200SD	Mannitol	<0.5	180	0.50	0.57	12	5	17	Non- hygropscopic	0.5	Low
PEARLITOL® FLASH	Co-processed mannitol and maize starch	<3.0	200	0.52	0.62	16	5.5	Contains 20% insoluble maize starch	Slightly hygropscopic	0.4	Low
STARLAC®	starch		125	0.57	0.68	16	4	Contains 15% insoluble maize starch	Slightly hygropscopic	2.0	None

ranulation Comments

-API stabilizer -Direct compression filler -Imparts sweet taste, creamy mouth feel
-API compatible with lactose -Direct compression filler -Imparts sweet taste, creamy mouth feel
-API stabilizer -Direct compression filler/granulation binder -Imparts sweet taste, creamy mouth feel
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