Introduction to pharmaceutical technology

Marie Wahlgren
Chapter 1

What is the topics of today

• Introduction to the course
• Introduction to the project assignment
• How to choose a new drug formulation
Contacts and other important information

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What I want you to learn during this course

• Basic knowledge of pharmaceutical formulations
• How to evaluate the uptake of pharmaceutical components by the body
• The language used within the pharmaceutical industry
• The quality systems used by the pharmaceutical industry
• How to use all you already know about chemistry, biochemistry and chemical engineering in the field of drug product development
Course literature etc

• Aulton: Pharmaceutics – The Science of Dosage Form Design
• A binder containing all the course SOPs and all the materials from my lectures
• The webpage of the course which includes
  ➢ All the material in the binder
  ➢ Links to other homepages
  ➢ Templates for reports etc.

The course is in English

• I want you to think about whether this changes your learning tactics
• Do not hesitate to ask questions if you did not understand something during a lecture
• If you don’t know the Swedish word for any of the things I talk about, ask
• As a help to you I will normally end every power point presentation with a list of important words. These are also listed on the webpage of the course.
Development of a drug product -
What will be taken up in the course

- Pre-formulation
- Stability inv.
- Pharmacokinetics
- IND
- Pre-clinical development
- Clinical I II III
- Process development
- Formulation dev.
- Packaging dev.
- NDA Registration

Quality demands that mimic those used in the industry

- Why
  - To understand that the quality systems used in the pharmaceutical industry is part of becoming a pharmaceutical engineer
  - It is an advantage to be familiar with them when you start to work in the industry
  - Used in a sensible way they do improve your way of working

- How
  - We use SOPs to describe different parts of the course.
  - Laboratory work is documented according to standards used in the industry
  - Lectures will be given on such issues as that of validation
  - You'll be training on how to write specifications and production masters
Changes in the course from last year

- It will be an oral exam not a written one
- I have changed the assignment to reduce the amount of work
- I have changed some lectures
- There are two versions of the hand outs

Oral exam

- Individual
- On your own questions
- You decide which grade you aim for
- Tomorrow we will train on writing questions
Oral exam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Criteria for grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Questions that show that the student is able to have a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>deep understanding of important and complex concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>within the area of pharmaceutical technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Questions that show that the student is able to link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>several important aspects of the course material to each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Questions that require a basic understanding of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>important concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>Questions that only require one simple fact based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>answer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises and laborative work

- Two laboratory exercises (Introduction tomorrow at 13.15)
  - Production of tablets
  - Determination of log P or solubility
- One project assignment
- Two exercises to be carried out in seminar form
Project assignment

- Describe the development of a drug product in three stages
  - Choice of a drug formulation
  - Description of the disease, the drug substance and the drug product
  - Description of the production process and of critical points for validation
- Starting point: description in article of an active substance
- Groups of 4-5 persons
- The assignment is described in SOP-2002.05

Part 1

- Choose a route of delivery and suggest a suitable drug formulation (for example tablet, capsule or gel)
- Be prepared to discuss your choice of product next Monday.
- Start now by reading the SOP.
- During the break you can choose an article and group, or you can sign up during today or tomorrow.
  List on my door at the Department of Food Technology
Any questions on the project assignment?

What is pharmaceutical development?

- It is the road from active substance to a finished product in its primary packing material.
- This includes functional production methods and all necessary documentation.
OR FDA’s definition

“The aim of pharmaceutical development is to design a quality product and its manufacturing process to consistently deliver the intended performance of the product.”

Why is formulation necessary

- Convenient
- To give the correct dose
- Protect the substance
- Alters the pharmacokinetic behaviour of the drug
What determines the choice of formulation?

• Patient
  ➢ Child, adult or elderly person
  ➢ Other diseases
  ➢ Culture and habits

• Doctors or society
  ➢ Price
  ➢ Tradition
  ➢ Insurance system

Disease

• Acute, long term or chronic.
• How serious the disease is.
• Local or systemic treatment.
• Self-treatment or treatment by healthcare professionals.
The active substance

- Behaviour in vivo
  - Uptake
  - Metabolism prior to uptake, the first-pass effects
  - Clearance
- Stability in vitro
  - Interactions with excipients and packing material
  - Sensitivity to moisture, oxygen etc
- Physical and chemical properties
  - Solubility
  - Particle size

Delivery routes

- Oral
- Injection
- Lungs
- Nasal mucosa
- Topical
- Rectum
- Vaginal
- Ophthalmic
### Delivery routes a brief guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>First pass effects</th>
<th>Other enzymatic effects</th>
<th>Absorption</th>
<th>Other comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Large area, active transport</td>
<td>Most common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>IV 100%</td>
<td>Low patient compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Large area Good adsorption</td>
<td>Difficult regulatory demands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Small area High clearance</td>
<td>Can reach the brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>No active transport low permeability</td>
<td>Local delivery Controlled release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectal</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Some but small</td>
<td>Small area low permeability</td>
<td>Good for children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Choice of a formulation

**Primary concerns**
- Desired pharmacokinetic profile
- Toxicity issues
- Patient compliance
- Properties of active substance
  - Solubility
  - Stability in vitro and in vivo

**Secondary concerns**
- Price
- Time to market
- Available facilities
- The companies formulation platforms
- Patents
Common drug formulations

General rule

• Keep it simple, stupid,
  ➢ If a simple fast-release tablet does the job, use it.
  ➢ Use approved excipients (excipient = all ingredients except the active substance)
Terms to know from today's lecture

- IND: Investigational New Drug
- NDA: New Drug Application
  - The milestones in drug development where authorities are contacted
- SOP standard operating procedure: written instructions
- First pass effect: the drug is metabolised in the liver before reaching the blood
- In-vitro: conducted in a glass container in contrast to in-vivo where the experiment is done on living organisms
- I.V intravenous- injection into the veins
- Topical: on the skin