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MICROSPONGE AS NOVEL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

Vanshaj*, Ritu Rani, Ajeet Pal Singh & Amar Pal Singh

St. Soldier Institute of Pharmacy, Lidhran Campus, Behind NIT (R.E.C.), Jalandhar –Amritsar by pass, NH-1, Jalandhar - 144011, Punjab, India.

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Abstract

Microsponge Frameworks are made up of tiny polymer-based microspheres that can suspend or trap a wide range of substances before being combined to form a specific item such as a gel, cream, fluid, or powder. One of the most recent, new, and profoundly progressing advancements is the microsponge medicate conveyance framework, which provides regulated discharge and location-specific delivery of dynamic fixes. Microsponge medication administration can enhance the efficacy of topically dynamic operators. Microsponge as a drug can easily change the pharmaceutical discharge form and advance forward definition solidity while reducing the negative effects of the medication. They are too being utilized to adjust pharmacokinetic parameters. In this review article, we will discuss about microsponge as NDDS, its advantages, methods of formulation and its evaluation.

Keywords: Microsponge, NDDS, Novel drug delivery system, MDS.

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*Corresponding Author

Vanshaj

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Introduction

Microsponges are polymeric conveyance framework composed of permeable microspheres which having a molecule estimate run of 5-300 μm with a capability to capture a wide run of dynamic fixings and are utilized as a carrier for topical medicate delivery [1]. Microsponge comprise of a horde of interconnection vacuum inside a non-collapsible vacuum structure with a huge permeable surface with an dynamic fixing discharged in a controlled way [2, 3]. Microsponges are outlined to provide a pharmaceutically dynamic fixing effectively at the least measurements additionally to improve soundness, diminish side impacts, and adjust medicate discharge profiles.[1] The measure of the magnifying instrument ranges from 5-300 μm in breadth. They can be included into customary measurement shapes such as creams, salves, gels, treatments, tablets and powder [4]. In see of the structure and physiology of human skin, microsponges offer upgraded viability of dermatological operators, as well as decreased neighborhood antagonistic impacts. The

characteristic measure of microsponges [5]. Microsponges are steady over a run of pH 1-11 and temperature up to 130°C. Presently, this curiously innovation has been authorized to Cardinal Wellbeing, Inc. for utilize in topical items [6-9].

Pharmaceutical companies have difficulties when it comes to usual dose forms, one of which is the delivery of medication at a predetermined pace and to a certain region in the human body. To address this issue, several NDDS were created. Due to the supply-sort structure of microsponges, a wide range of compounds, including fragrance, emollients, sunscreens, anti-microbials, anti-fungal, anti-acne, and anti-inflammatory agents, may be delivered in a regulated way.[10] Microsponges act as self-sterilising operators since microbes cannot enter into them as their pore estimate is 0.25 mm.[11]

Properties of Microsponges

- They are self-sterilising due to their littler pore estimate.
- They can be effectively consolidated into numerous definitions like creams, salves, gels, treatments, tablets [11].
- These details are steady over extend of pH 1-11 and temperature up to 130°C. • They are compatible with most vehicles with entrapment up to 50-60%.
- They are free streaming and cost-effective and are appropriated in estimate to retain into the skin.
- It gives persistent activity up to 12 hrs, i.e., expanded discharge.

- They have prevalent definition flexibility [12-14].
- The microsponges ought to be restricted to 10 – 12% w/w of the vehicle something else; the vehicle will drain the microspunge [11].

Advantages of Microspunge as NDDS:

- Pay stack is up to 50 – 60%.
- Free streaming and fetched successful.
- Microsponges are minuscule circles able of retaining skin emissions, subsequently, decreasing sleekness and sparkle from the skin [15].
- To move forward the taking care of of materials, change over liquids into powders.
- Makes strides sedate bioavailability and proficiency of treatment [16-17].
- Microsponges offer assistance in progressing style of the definition.
- Shelf-life and item soundness can be delayed without utilizing additives, since microbes are as well huge to enter into the microspunge.
- Fluids can be changed into free streaming powder, giving fabric taking care of benefits [5].
- Give expanded discharge of medicament and gives nonstop activity up to 12 hrs [10].
- Microspunge conveyance framework is simple to define, they are non-allergic and nontoxic [11].

Requirements of Materials in Microsponges:

- It ought to not be water miscible or generally as it were softly dissolvable and idle to monomers.
- It ought to not cause the round structure of the microsponges to break down.
- During Formulation, it ought to not increment the thickness of the blend.
- For materials, the microspunge capability and polymeric pattern must be took for the desired flow rate for a specific amount of time [18].

Drugs Used in Microspunge Delivery System

- Paracetamol
- Ibuprofen
- Curcumin
- Flucanazole
- Ketoprofen
- Retinol
- Benzoylperoxide
- Indomethacin

Microspunge as novel drug delivery system explored in various category of drugs such as antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, sunscreens, anti- acne, anti-depressants etc... [18].

Methods of Microspunge Formulation:

Microspunge stacking of drugs can be tired two ways with a single or two-stage prepare on the premise of the physico-chemical properties of the sedate [19].

Quasi-Emulsion Dissolvable Dissemination:

By shifting distinctive amounts of monomers, microsponges are orchestrated utilizing this strategy. Polymer broken up in reasonable dissolvable to plan the inside natural stage taken after by extra item of medicate broken up beneath ultrasonic at 35 ° C. This arrangement

made inward stage. The internal stage is poured into the external stage (polyvinyl liquor arrangement in water). The blend is sifted after mixing, to partitioned the microsponges created. The microsponges are dried at a temperature which is consistent with polymer in an discuss warmed broiler [20-22]. This handle is done when the medicate is thermo-labile to resist the polymerization conditions [11].

Liquid-Liquid Suspension Polymerization:

Through this polymerizing framework, the monomers are broken up with the dynamic fixings and monomers , i.e. the surfactant in an fitting dissolvable. In expansion to added substances, a suspension specialist is included. Polymerization is started by including a catalyst or by expanding the temperature; at long last, the dissolvable is expelled taking off the permeable circular structure. [23, 24, 25] After polymerization handle, the dissolvable is expelled, confining the microsponges. The confined microsponges are filtered and dried at 40°C for 12 hours [11].

Different emulsion dissolvable diffusion strategy: It was created to form permeable and biodegradable microspheres. An fluid internal stage was utilized with the expansion of stearyl amine, and the span was conveyed in arrangement. Tis w/o emulsion is at that point scattered once more in an fluid stage with polyvinyl liquor to create (w/o/w) twofold emulsion. [26].

Expansion of porogen

Porogens i.e. hydrogen peroxide were used to supplant the various emulsions. In order to do this, a one-phase structure was created by dissolving the porogen in a polymeric configuration. This framework was then distributed in a liquid step that included poly vinyl liquor. Next, an initiator was used to create different emulsions, and dissolving was assessed by removing the leftover particles to create Microspunge [26].

How Do Microsponges Release Drugs?

With an inflexible form and a complicated network of connections, microsponges are made up of many permeable microspheres. The active ingredient is placed in a closed mold in the vehicle. When the preparation is applied to the desired area of the skin, the active ingredient spreads out from the beads in the form of a vehicle and then onto the skin, making the vehicle unsaturated and imbalanced. This begins a flow of particles from the microspunge to the wearer, and from there to the skin, until the material dries or is absorbed. Since then, the microspunge particles that were holding the surface of the stratum corneum slowly begin to revitalize the skin, releasing them over time for a long time. This proposed mechanism of action demonstrates the importance of constructing a medium for capturing microsponges. If the active ingredient becomes highly soluble in its preferred vehicle during processing, the product will not be able to obtain the desired release effect. These carry on as dynamic microsponges in

reaction to one or more of the taking after outside triggers included as substitutes inside the vehicle: [27, 28, 18].

Drug release through microsponges can be initiated by the following triggers: [7,9, 17,10].

Solubility control system

Diffusion can be used to achieve release while accounting for the partition coefficient of the active element between the micro sponge and the external system.

pH-controlled systems

pH-based drugs can be released by changing the micro sponge coating or by changing the micro sponge coating.

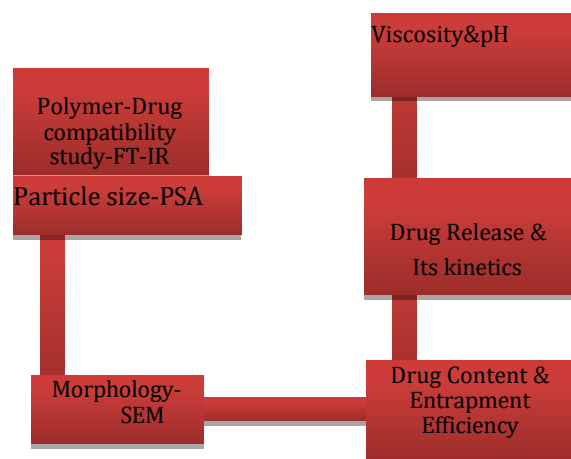
Pressure control system

Release of the active ingredient from the micro sponge occurs by applying pressure or rubbing.

Temperature control system

By increasing the skin temperature, the flux and release of active ingredients, which are viscous at room temperature, is increased and improved. Some medications flow out of a porous system too slowly because they are highly viscous at ambient temperature. On the other hand, when the medicine is given topically, the rising body temperature causes the drug's flow rate to rise and its continual release.

Evaluation of Microsponges



Particle size and size distribution

Laser light diffractometry is used to measure the particle sizes of both loaded and unloaded microsponges [10].

Microsponges morphology and surface topography

The produced microsponges were coated with gold-palladium at room temperature in an argon environment. SEM is used to examine the surface morphology of microsponges [10,11].

Production yield& content of drug

One may determine the total amount of medication and polymer utilized by dividing the mass of the microsponges in practice by their ideal mass. The production yield results from this. To break up microparticles, a predetermined weight of microsponges is dissolved in an appropriate solvent. The drug concentration is then ascertained by ultrasonically scanning the microsponges.

The dispersion is filtered, and a UV-VIS spectrophotometer is used to detect absorbance at the drug's prescribed wavelength [10].

True Density Determination

It is measured in a helium gas environment using an ultracycrometer.

Entrapment efficiency determination

Entrapment efficiency is calculated by following equation. Entrapment Efficiency (%) = $\frac{\text{amount of drug entrapped in micro sponge}}{\text{Total amount of drug used}} \times 100$

In-vitro dissolving data of microsponges

Is acquired employing a basket dissolving equipment with an upgraded USP XXIII and a 5 m durable steel screen. A constant rotating speed of 150 rpm is retained. The samples are drawn out at varying times and subjected to the relevant analytical technique. Dissolution medium is chosen based on the solubility of the active component to maintain optimal sink conditions.[10]

Compatibility studies

TLC, also known as thin layer and FT-IR spectroscopy have been used to examine the drug's suitability along with reaction adjuncts as well. The effects of polymerization on the crystalline form of the medication were investigated using powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Differential Scanning Colorimetry [11].

Resilience

Resiliency of sponges was apparently adjusted to generate beadlets that was softer in line to the demands of the final formulation. Enhanced crosslinking slows release rates [11].

Applications of Microsponges:

- Microsponges can improve dermatological effectiveness and lessen local side effects due to the unique structure and physiology of human skin. Other applications for microsponges include sunscreens, anti-acne, and anti-inflammatory medicines [11].
- Microsponge for medication delivery in psoriasis. Psoriasis is a persistent inflammatory condition that affects the skin. It reduces the quality of life for ill people. Microsponge as drug delivery has also been investigated as a therapy for psoriasis. To produce Microsponge for the medication mometasonefuroate, an emulsion solvent diffusion technique is used [26].

Topical Delivery

Traditional topical preparations quickly absorb an extremely concentrated covering of the active ingredient in the skin. [28] In contrast, microsponge devices are made to efficiently disperse the drug's active component at a low concentration. Topical formulations aim to medicate the outermost layer of the skin layers. The unstructured, porous surface structures that make up a microsponge allow the regulated release of the active substance. As a result, these systems can prevent the unnecessary buildup of active substances in the epidermis and dermis, proving that they can lessen drug-related discomfort and adverse effects without compromising their efficacy.[8] Creams, lotions, or powders can be made using the drug-loaded porous microsponges.

For bone and tissue related engineering

The powder of Polymethyl methacrylate generated bone-like structures that resembled genuine bone after combining with a few specific ingredients in water. The resulting composites resembled microsponges and appeared to have holes in them. When the collagen sponge sheet broke down, the basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), which had been added, leaked into the mouse subcutis [26].

In Cosmetics

To prolong the freshness and prevent the discharge of volatile components, microsp sponge can be used in oral cosmetics like mouthwash and tooth paste.[29] Using microsp sponge color trapment, a variety of colored beauty products, including red lipsticks, can be made to last longer. Skincare products with marketed formulations that use microsp sponge delivery systems will help your skin seem lovely and remove extra oil.[30]

Delivery through the eyes

Contrary to water-insoluble pharmaceuticals, which can also be used topically as ointments or aqueous suspensions, water-soluble drugs can be applied topically as ointments or aqueous suspensions. The medication is then transported over the blood-aqueous barrier and into the anterior chamber. The medication is carried from the anterior chamber to the trabecular meshwork and Schlemm's canal, where it is eliminated via aqueous humour turnover [26].

Oral Delivery

It has been demonstrated that Microsp sponge as drug delivery increases the framework of inadequately soluble medications' rate of solubilization in oral applications by trapping these compounds in pores. Because the pores are so tiny, the product affects the particles, and a large area of the surface increase expedites several solubilization processes [31]. It is being shown that by trapping weakly soluble drugs in these holes, the microsp sponges process improves drug solubilisation [32].

Drug-triggering microsp sponge based delivery systems

The greater efficacy of drugs when formulated as microsp sponge, improved safety, and improved look of compositions utilized in topical application, generic pharmaceuticals, and self-care products have prompted research into microsp sponge delivery techniques. Because this administration technique allows the active ingredient to get dispersed gradually over time, it may reduce adverse effects while maintaining therapeutic efficacy.[26]

Conclusion

By encasing a variety of active components, microsp sponge drug delivery is a unique approach to delivering medications to the intended site in a regulated manner. According to reports, microsp sponges have a lot of benefits when it comes to medication mutagenicity and discomfort. These microsp sponges have a lot of potential for the future and can be used to create topical formulations with prolonged release. It is environmentally sustainable, less

harmful, and provides a longer release of active medications. Numerous sectors, including wound healing, tissue engineering, and the delivery of biopharmaceuticals, require investigating this new technique.

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Conflicts of Interests

There are no conflicts of interest.

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All the authors have contributed equally.

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