

Pharmaceutical Operations الأعمال الصيدلانية

Mechanical	الآلية
Physical	الفيزيائية
Chemical	الكيميائية
Biological	الحيوية

Milling: الطحن	التجزئة والتفتيت	تصغير أبعاد الأجزاء	Reduction Particle-size
Sieving: النخل	الفصل	نخب الأبعاد -	Separation
Mixing: المزج	المجانسة		Homogenizing

الأشكال الصيدلانية الناتجة عنها :

Packets	الرزق	Powders	المساحيق
Tablets	المضغوطات	Capsules	المحافظ

الأشكال الصيدلانية الصلبة

Solid Dosage Forms

Per oral Solids, Capsules, Tablets,
and Controlled-Release Dosage
Forms

الأشكال الصيدلانية الصلبة

Solid Dosage Forms

Most of the medicinal substances in use today occur in crystalline or powdered form and are blended with other powdered materials, as inert fillers and disintegrants, prior to fabrication into solid dosage forms.

تتوفر معظم المكونات الدوائية المستعملة في يومنا هذا ، بشكل بلورات أو مساحيق وتمزج مع المساحيق الأخرى ، كالمالئات الخاملة أو المفتتات لتحضير الأشكال الصيدلانية الصلبة.

الأعمال الصيدلانية

آلية: تستخدم الآلات

فيزيائية: تغير الحالة الفيزيائية للمواد

كيميائية: تستخدم تفاعل كيميائي

حيوية: تستخدم العضويات الحية لإنتاج اللقاحات مثلا

Powders

Are intimate mixtures of dry, finely divided drugs and/or chemicals that may be intended for **internal** or **external** use.

(Powder) may be used to describe the physical form of a material, that is, a dry substance composed of finely divided particles.

Or, it may be used to describe a type of pharmaceutical preparation, that is, a medicated powder intended for internal (i.e., oral powder) or external (i.e., topical powder) use.

Important Powder Characteristics

- ◆ Size and size distribution
- ◆ Morphology and shape factor - microscopy and image analysis
- ◆ Specific Surface Area - gas adsorption (N_2 , $>0.1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$)
- ◆ Porosity (internal structure) - adsorption-desorption of gas, mercury porosimetry
- ◆ Crystalline Phase - X-ray diffraction
- ◆ Chemical Composition (purity, additives)
- ◆ Homogeneity
- ◆ Density (absolute, apparent - poured, tapped)
- ◆ Angle of repose, shear tester Jenike cell
- ◆ Flowability and compressability

- **Solid materials first are characterized to determine their chemical and physical features, including morphology, purity, solubility, flowability, stability, particle size, uniformity, and compatibility with any other formulation components**

الأعمال الصيدلانية

• Milling الطحن

التجزئة وتصغير الأبعاد Particle size reduction

التنعيم: الجرش والطحن (بهدف زيادة السطح)

• Sieving النخل

• Separation الفصل

• Mixing المزج

• Homogenizing المجاسة

Particle size influences: تأثير حجم الأجزاء وزيادة السطح

Physicochemical performance e.g. dissolution الفعالية الفيزيائية والكيميائية مثل الانحلال

الثبات الكيميائي Chemical stability

Drug delivery e.g. inhalers for deep lung application تحرر الدواء، مثل المواد المعدة للتطبيق
استنشاقاً عميقاً في الرئة

التحكم بزمان وتأثير الدواء

من النواحي التكنولوجية: كفاءة المعالجة أو العمليات التطبيقية، مثل جريان المساحيق، صناعة المحافظ
والمضغوطات Processing efficiency e.g. powder flow, tablet and capsule manufacturing

الإدمصاص عند المزج Adsorption in Mixing

التأثيرات الجانبية Side effects

- تسريع التفاعلات الكيميائية
- تسهيل المزج
- تسريع التجفيف للمواد الدوائية
- تسهيل وتسريع عمليات الاستخلاص

المساحيق

- تتأثر جرة المساحيق بالكثافة و الرطوبة و درجة الترسيب و التطاير.
- الطحن يؤدي لخلل في البنية البلورية للطبقات السطحية، و يترافق مع توليد جذور حرة، و يؤدي لتشكيل طبقات عديمة الشكل البلوري مما ينشط الامصاصية و قابلية الانحلال.

مشاكل زيادة نعومة المساحيق:

• التزهير (فقدان الماء) Efflorescence

• جذب الماء Hygroscopic

• التأثر بالهواء، O₂, CO₂

• التأثر بالنور

• فقدان الرائحة الخاصة

ظاهرة جذب الماء Hygroscopicity

- المادة التي تمتص الرطوبة من الجو لتحل نفسها تسمى مادة
ميوعة Deliquescent
- المادة التي تفقد الرطوبة لتصبح لامائية تسمى مادة متزهرة
Efflorescent

التجفيف Drying

محتوى الرطوبة

إن محتوى الرطوبة لمادة صلبة يتم التعبير عنه بعدد الكيلوغرامات أو الغرامات من الرطوبة في ١ كغ من المادة الصلبة الجافة.
محتوى الرطوبة المتوازن

الرطوبة النسبية للهواء:

الرطوبة النسبية : النسبة بين ضغط بخار الماء الفعلي و ضغط بخار الماء الإشباعي عند نفس الدرجة من الحرارة
الرطوبة المطلقة: كمية بخار الماء المحمولة في وحدة الحجم أو الوزن في الهواء الرطب

Relative humidity (RH) of air

$$RH = \frac{\text{Vapour pressure of water vapour in the air}}{\text{Vapour pressure of water vapour in air saturated at the same temperature}} \times 100$$

Extraction is the withdrawal of desired constituents from crude drugs through the use of selected solvents in which the desired constituents are soluble.

الإستخلاص: سحب المكون المرغوب من العقار الخام باستخدام محلات مختارة أو محددة، يكون ضمنها (أي المحلات) المركب المرغوب استخلاصه منحل

Maceration meaning to soak. It is a process in which the crushed drug is permitted to soak in the solvent until the cellular structure is softened and penetrated by the solvent and the soluble constituents are dissolved.

التعطين: تعنى النقع، أى العملية التى يُسمح فيها للعقار المكسّر أن يتم نقعه فى محل حتى يتم تليّن البنية الخلوية وينفذ المحل إلى داخل الخلايا و الذى سيحل بدوره المكونات القابلة للانحلال بهدف استخلاصها.

Percolation may be described generally as a process in which a crushed drug is extracted of its soluble constituents by the slow passage of a suitable solvent through a column of the drug.

الترحيل: توصف بشكل عام كعملية يُستخلص فيها المكونات المنحلة من العقار المكسّر بمرور بطى لمحل مناسب عبر عمود ممتلى بالعقار.

Techniques of Particle Size Analysis

Method الطريقة	Size range / μm مدى الحجم
optical microscope المجهر الضوئي	0.8 - 150
electron microscopy المجهر الالكتروني	0.001 - 5
sieving النخل	> 45
sedimentation الترسيب	5 - 150
Coulter counter عداد كولتر	0.6 - 400
laser light scattering تبعثر ضوء الليزر	0.1 - 1000

Approximate Size Range of Methods for Particle Size Analysis

Particle sizing method	Size range (μm)	Comments
Optical microscopy (transmitted, reflected, polarized light, fluorescence, and confocal)	~0.5–600	Important tool for assessing particle size, shape, flocculation, aggregation, and coalescence, etc. Results are subjective and affected by sampling technique
Electron microscopy (transmission and scanning)	~0.01–10	High magnification and direct observation of particle size and shape. Samples need to be dry, coated, or frozen which can affect stability and size. Instrument is relatively expensive and difficult to operate
Electrical sensing zone (Coulter counter)	~0.5–500	Accurate but requires samples containing electrolyte to conduct current
Sedimentation	~1–500	Based on Stokes' law and applied to particles that settle in the dispersion medium by gravity without causing turbulence
Ultracentrifugation	~0.01–5	Based on Stokes' law and applied to particles that can be separated in the dispersion medium under centrifugal force
Sieving	~50–5000	No practical significance for colloidal dispersed systems
Dynamic light scattering (Malvern, Nicomp, Brookhaven)	~0.01–3	Commonly used particle size method for injectable dispersed systems. Upper size limit $3\ \mu\text{m}$
Static light scattering	~0.02–2000	Commonly used particle size method for injectable dispersed systems
X-ray and neutron scattering	~0.005–10	Similar to light scattering techniques but with better resolution
Size exclusive chromatography or field-flow fractionation	~0.05–20	Particles are separated according to size by interacting with the stationary phase or field force applied to samples (electric, magnetic, or thermal). Requires sample be stable under separating conditions
Optical sensing zone (HIAC, AccuSizer)	~0.5–500	Based on the principle of light blockage and is the commonly used method for coarse-dispersed systems

Relation size/surface

For 100 ng spherical particles of unit density

Particle diameter (nm)	Particle number	Surface area (mm ²)
2	2.4×10^{13}	300
20	2.4×10^{10}	30
1000	190 000	0.006

The volume of a sphere is proportional to the third power of the radius ($V = 4/3\pi r^3$), while the surface area is proportional to the second power ($SA = 4\pi r^2$). Hence, the surface area to volume ratio is inversely proportional to the radius. This has numerous effects on the nature of the particles and their functioning.

Size measurements

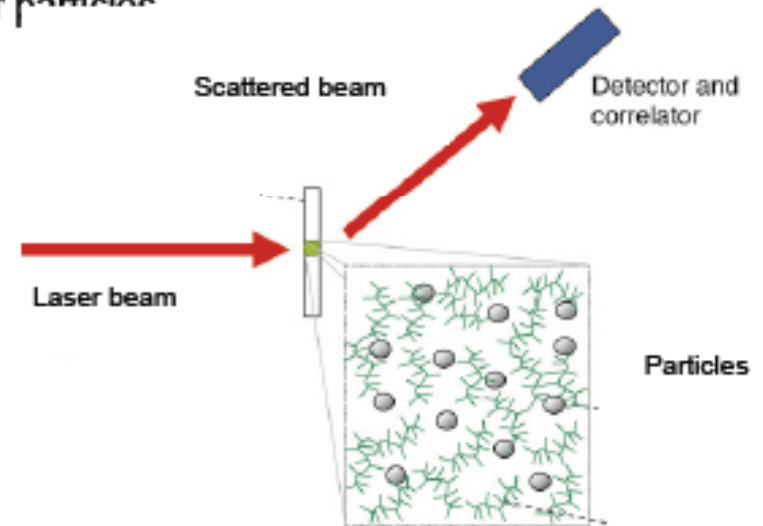
Photon correlation spectroscopy = quasi-elastic light scattering (QELS)
Brownian motion (movement in random direction)
Measurement as a function of time
Smaller particles move with higher velocity than larger particles

$$D = K * T / 3\pi\eta d$$

Stockes Estein

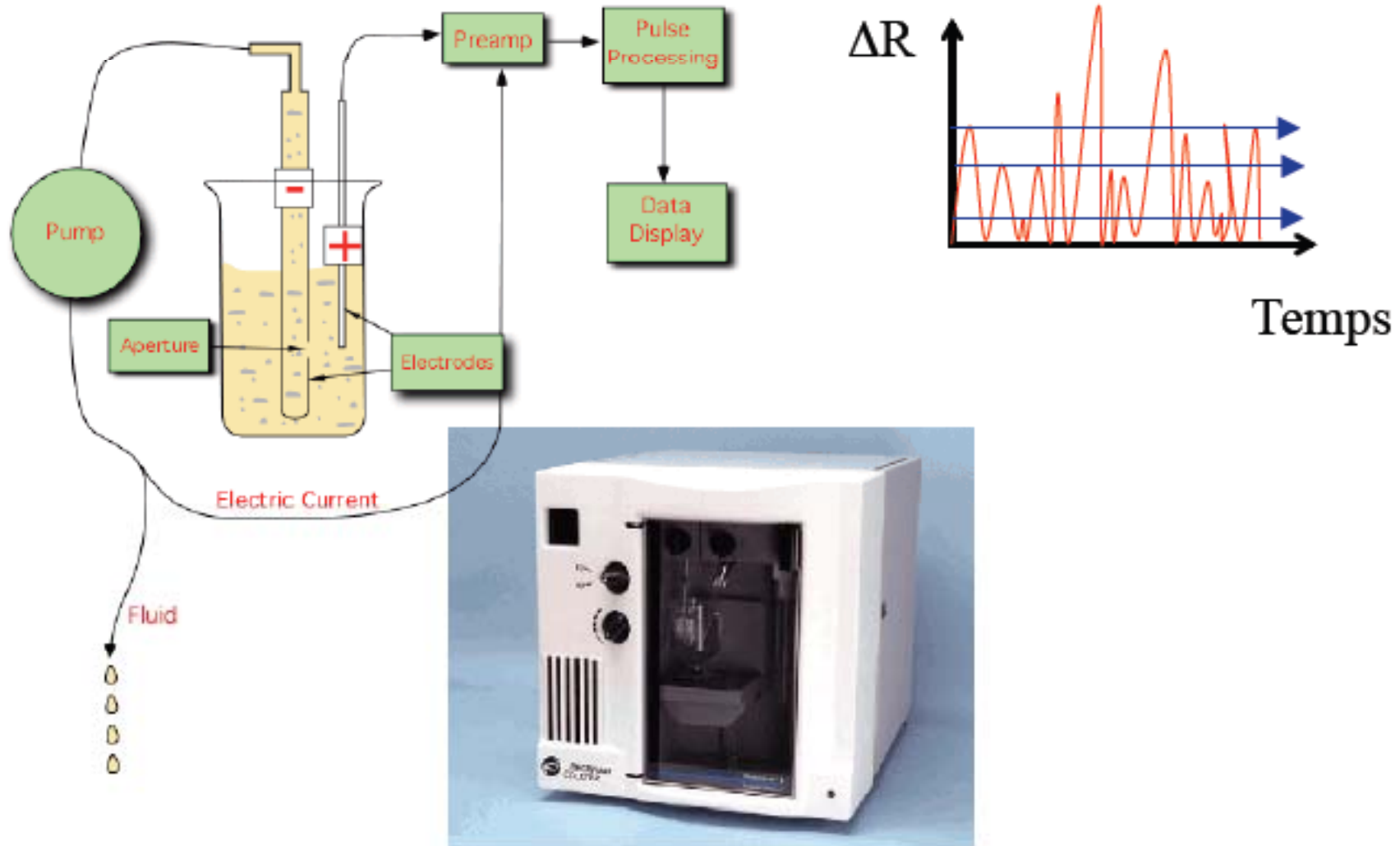
K : constant
T : temperature
d : diameter
 η : viscosity

Diffraction of laser beam
Fluctuations in scattering intensity of the laser at a certain angle. Fluctuation depends on the speed which is related to the size
Calculation of the correlation function : diffusion coefficient
Conversion into particle size



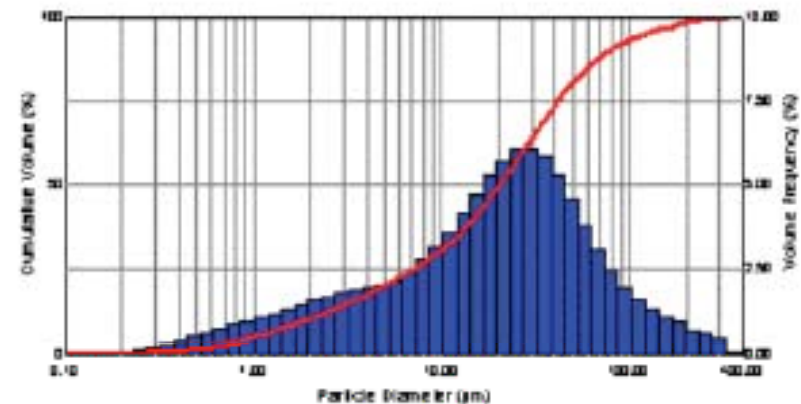
Adapted from : <http://www.esrf.eu/UsersAndScience/Publications/Highlights/2005/SCM/SCM2>

Coulter counter

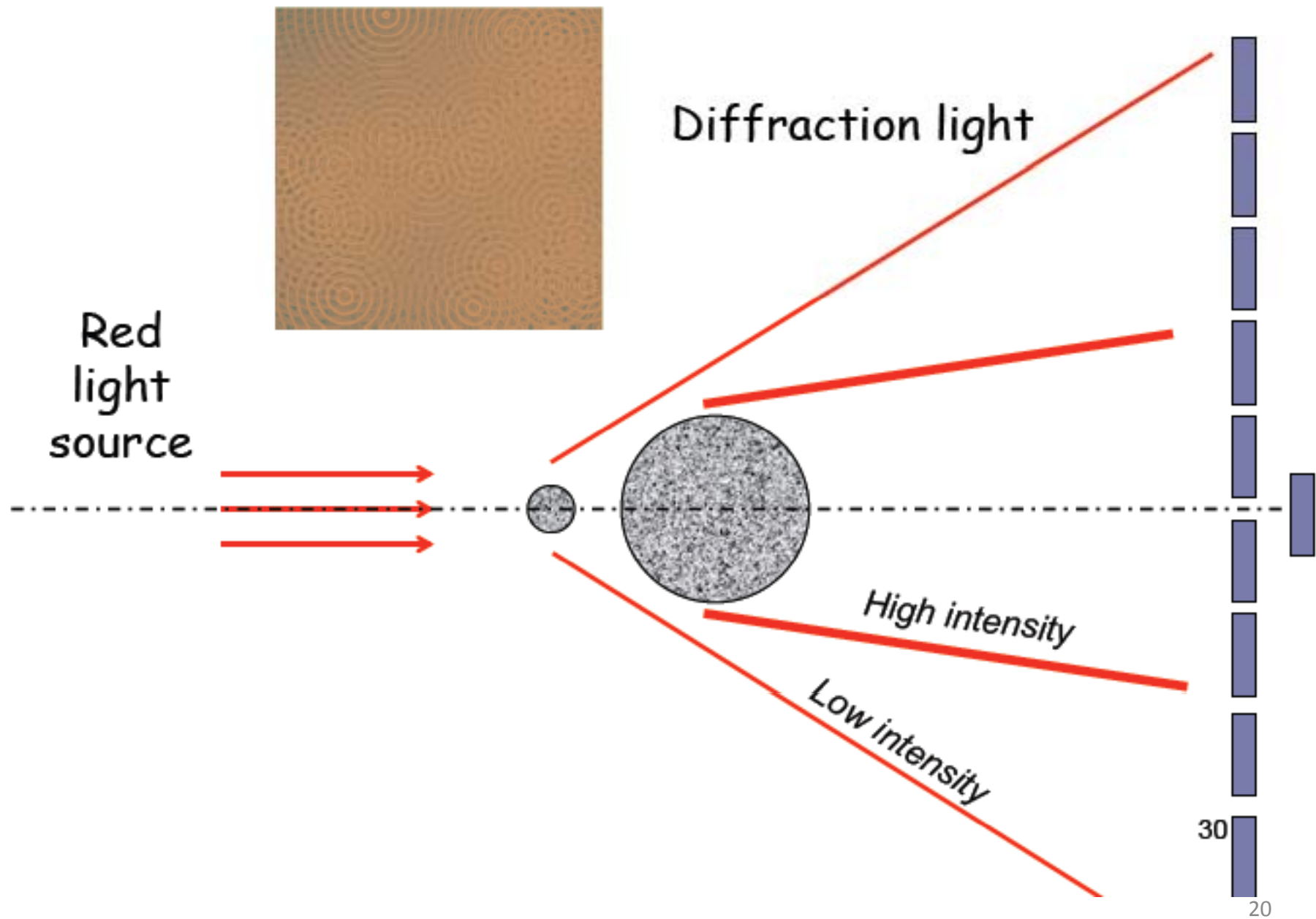


Laser diffraction particle sizing

The technique of laser diffraction is based around the principle that particles passing through a laser beam will scatter light at an angle that is directly related to their size. As the particle size decreases, the observed scattering angle increases logarithmically. The observed scattering intensity is also dependent on particle sizes and diminishes, to a good approximation, in relation to the particle's cross-sectional area. Large particles therefore scatter light at narrow angles with high intensity, whereas small particles scatter at wider angles but with low intensity.



Laser diffraction particle sizing



Sieving

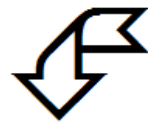
النخل

- Sieve - device with holes of regular size and shape
(mesh can be square or round holes)

المنخل: أداة ذات ثُقُوب أو فتحات منتظمة يمكن للفتحات أن تكون مربعة أو مدورة

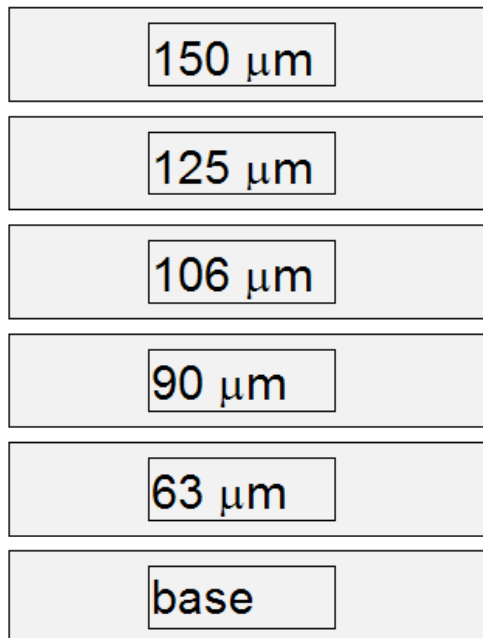
ISO (International Standards Organisation)
sieve sizes are in a $\sqrt{2}$ progression
45 μm 64 μm 90 μm 127 μm

B.S. (British Standards)
sieve sizes are in a $\sqrt[4]{2}$ progression
45 μm 53 μm 63 μm 90 μm



particles placed in top of sieve stack

يتم وضع المسحوق من الأعلى



- Measures - Sieve Equivalent Diameter
minimum square aperture through
which the particle can pass

القياس للمنخل: قطر المنخل مكافئ لأصغر مربع فتحة
من خلالها تمر الأجزاء

- Measures - weight distribution
sieve is weighed
before & after sieving

لقياس توزع الحجم: يتم وزن المنخل قبل و بعد النخل

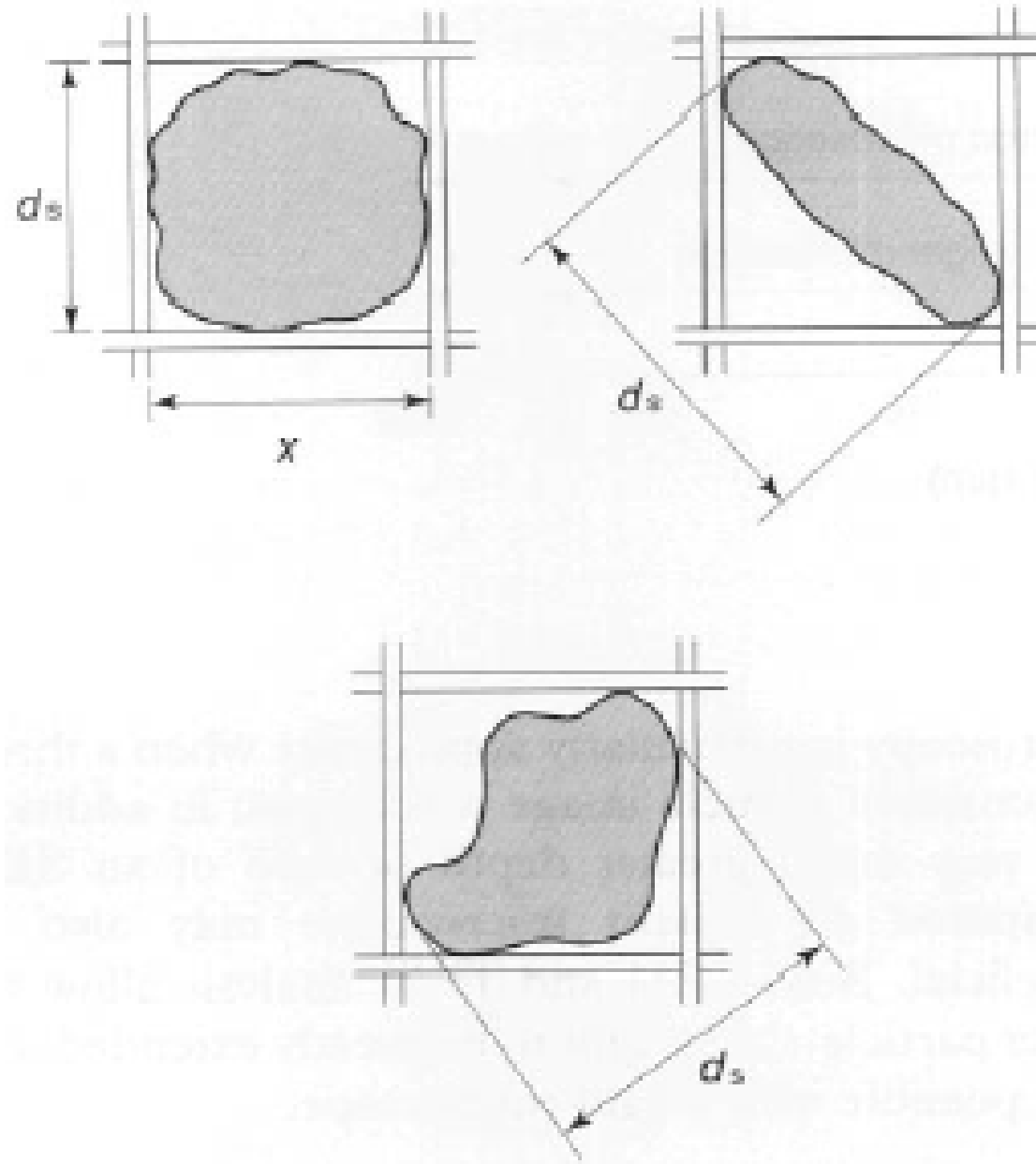
المناخل الدستورية والنخل



Factors that Influence Sieving

العوامل التي تؤثر على النخل

- shape of the openings شكل الفتحات
- particle shape شكل الأجزاء
- sieve loading الحمولة أو كمية المواد المراد نخلها
- time of sieving زمن النخل
- presence of fine particles وجود أجزاء ناعمة
- cohesiveness of powder تماسك المسحوق
- friability of powder هشاشة المسحوق
- method of agitation طريقة الرج



p. 10.7 Sieve diameter d_s for various shaped particles

Particle size classification of powders

(Ph. Eur. method 2.9.12, Sieve test) **British Pharmacopoeia 2013**.

The following terms are used in the description of powders:

Coarse powder Not less than 95 per cent by mass passes through a number 1400 sieve and not more than 40 per cent by mass passes through a number 355 sieve.

Moderately fine powder Not less than 95 per cent by mass passes through a number 355 sieve and not more than 40 per cent by mass passes through a number 180 sieve.

Fine powder Not less than 95 per cent by mass passes through a number 180 sieve and not more than 40 per cent by mass passes through a number 125 sieve.

Very fine powder Not less than 95 per cent by mass passes through a number 125 sieve and not more than 40 per cent by mass passes through a number 90 sieve.

Additional points for monographs other than those of the European Pharmacopoeia

Moderately coarse powder Not less than 95% by weight passes through a number 710 sieve and not more than 40% by weight passes through a number 250 sieve.

Microfine powder Not less than 90% by weight passes through a number 45 sieve.

Superfine powder Not less than 90% by number of the particles are less than 10 μm in size.

Where the cumulative distribution has been determined by analytical sieving or by application of other methods, particle size may be characterised in the following manner:

x_{90} = particle size corresponding to 90 per cent of the cumulative undersize distribution;

x_{50} = median particle size (i.e. 50 per cent of the particles are smaller and 50 per cent of the particles are larger);

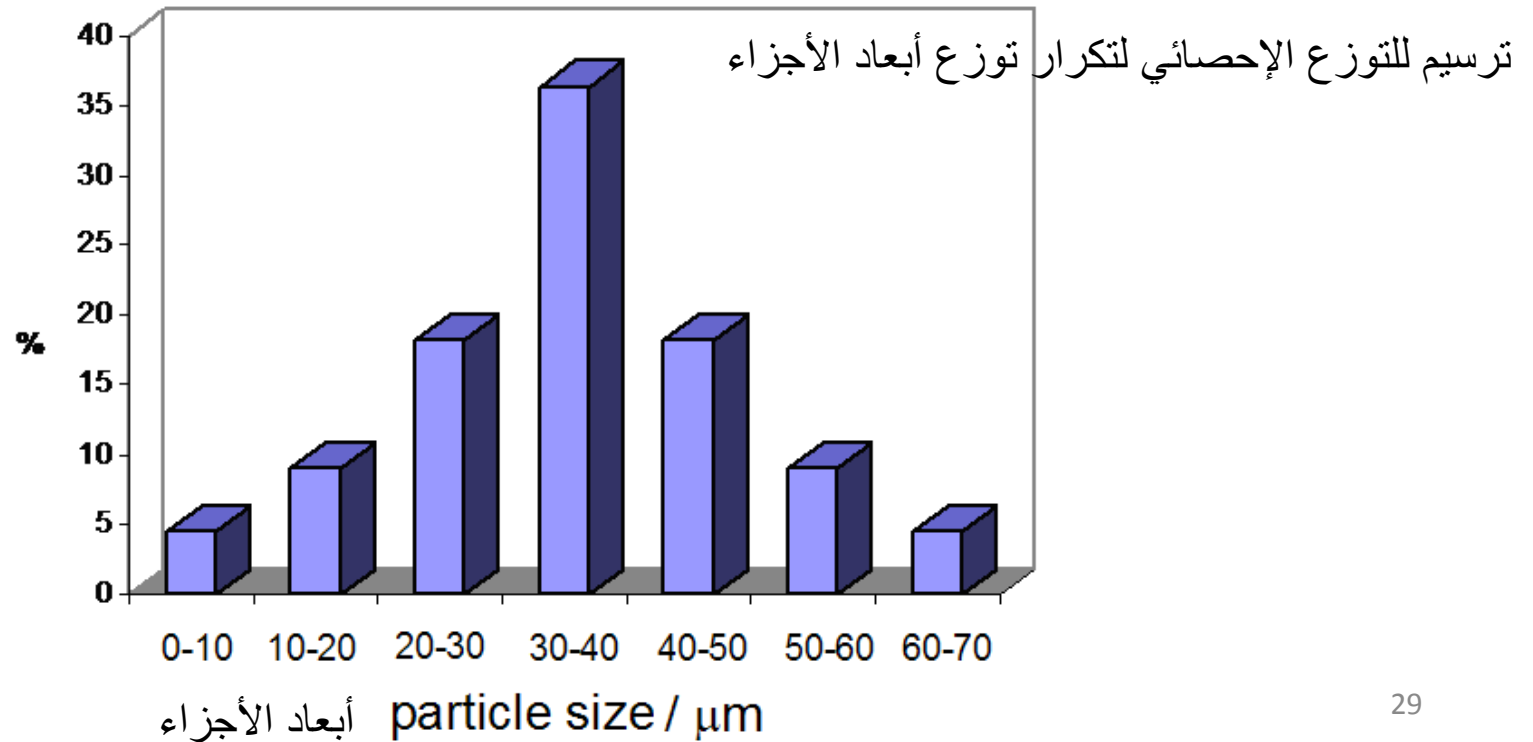
x_{10} = particle size corresponding to 10 per cent of the cumulative undersize distribution.

The following terms are used in the description of powders in the British Pharmacopoeia and the Pharmaceutical Codex 1994:

Powders المسحوق	Nominal mesh aperture through which all particles pass اسم عَيْنُ أو فتحة الشَّبَكَة التي من خلالها تمر كل الأجزاء	Nominal mesh aperture through which not more than 40% by weight of powder must pass اسم عَيْنُ أو فتحة الشَّبَكَة التي من خلالها ليس أكثر من ٤٠% من وزن المسحوق يجب أن تمر
Coarse خشن	1700 µm	355 µm
Moderately coarse معتدل الخشونة	710 µm	250 µm
Moderately fine معتدل النعومة	355 µm	180 µm
Fine ناعم	180 µm	125 µm
Very fine جداً ناعم	125 µm	45 µm
Microfine	Not less than 90% by weight pass through a sieve with a nominal mesh diameter of 45 µm اسم عَيْنُ أو فتحة الشَّبَكَة التي من خلالها ليس أقل من ٩٠% من وزن المسحوق يجب أن تمر هو ٤٥ ميكرومتر	
Superfine فائق النعومة	90 % by number of particle < 10 µm in size ٩٠% من الأجزاء أقل من ١٠ ميكرون	
Ultrafine فوق ناعم	90 % by number of particle < 5 µm ٩٠% من الأجزاء أقل من ٥ ميكرون	

Frequency Distribution Histogram

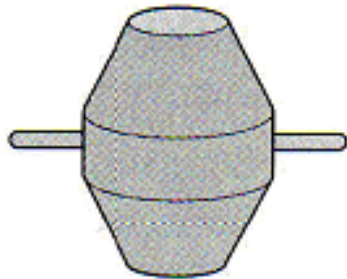
equivalent particle diameter / μm	N ^o of particles in each size range	% of particles in each size range
0-10	1	4.5
10-20	2	9.1
20-30	4	18.2
30-40	8	36.4
40-50	4	18.2
50-60	2	9.1
60-70	1	4.5



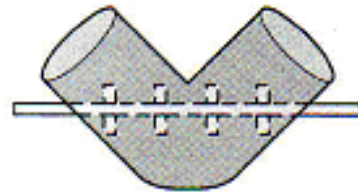
EFFERVESCENT POWDERS

Effervescent powders are presented as single-dose or multidose preparations and generally contain acid substances and carbonates or hydrogen carbonates which react rapidly in the presence of water to release carbon dioxide. They are intended to be dissolved or dispersed in water before administration.

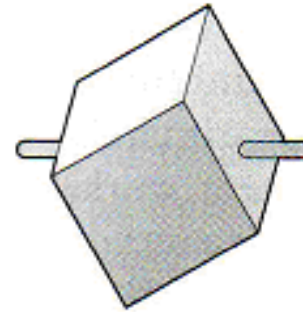
Mixing



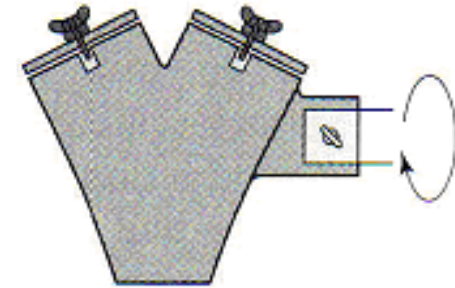
Double cone



Twin shell (V) mixer
with agitator bar



Rotating cube



Y-cone mixer