

Nanoparticles as brain delivery system

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Abstract

Management of epilepsy requires brain delivery therapy, therefore, this study was nanoparticles using spontaneous emulsification solvent diffusion method. Pcpqrctvkengu" hqt" dtckp" fgnkxgt { "tgs wktgf" vq" jcxg" c" rctvkeng" uk | g" > 422 p o . " polydispersity index < 0.2 and a sustained drug release properties. For such aim different factors were considered in preparing the nanoparticles as PLCL monomers' ratio, type of organic solvent used to prepare the nanoparticles, amount of PLCL and Rnwtqpke Ì H349" kp" vj g" pcpqrctvkengu" Rtgrctgf" pcpqrctvkengu" ygtg" e jctcevgtk | gf" hqt" their shape, particle size, polydispersity index, zeta potential, encapsulation efficiency, drug loading capacity, process yield and in-vitro drug release pattern. The in-vivo investigation for brain delivery of selected nanoparticles delivered by intravenous route was investigated in rats and compared to that for oral tablet. The obtained nanoparticles were spherical in shape. The amount of surfactant and PLCL affected the properties of the obtained nanoparticles. Using a mixture of organic solvent in preparing the nanoparticles improved its properties. The nanoparticles rtgrctgf" wukpi " RNEN" ykvj " o qpq o gtu" tcvkq" qh" 47<97. " jcf" rctvkeng" uk | g" xcnwg" qh" 347 nm, polydispersity index value of 0.184, zeta potential value of 5; mV and encapsulation efficiency value of 99%, was selected to study their efficacy to deliver the drug to the brain. The tested nanoparticles showed higher values of Tmax, Cmax, AUC, and MRT in homogenized rat brain, compared to oral lamotrigine tablet, while the bioavailability of the oral tablet was higher in rat plasma compared to that for the nanoparticles. This reflects that brain was the main distribution site for tested nanoparticles, and plasma was the main distribution site for oral tablets. This confirms the goal of the selected formulation as brain delivery nanoparticles.

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