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## Original Research Article

## Formulation and evaluation of aceclofenac fast disintegrating tablets using sida acuta powder

T Anjali<sup>1\*</sup>, P.SS Prasanna Kumar<sup>2</sup>, N. Srinivas<sup>2</sup>, K. Shivaji<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Dept. of Pharmaceutics, A.K.R.G College of Pharmacy, Nallajerla, Andhra Pradesh, India<sup>2</sup>Dept. of Pharmacology, A.K.R.G College of Pharmacy, Nallajerla, Andhra Pradesh, India

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## ABSTRACT

Aceclofenac is a NSAID with anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity. The aim is to develop the Aceclofenac tablets with sida acuta powder that exhibit rapid disintegration, dissolution and showing maximum pharmacological activity in less time. This is desirable for improving patient compliance. The present study was to formulate and evaluate the fast-disintegrating tablets of Aceclofenac using Sida acuta powder by direct compression technique with varying concentrations. Each formulation was evaluated for pre and post evaluation tests such as Flow property, Bulk density, tapped density, Weight variation, Hardness, Friability, Wetting time, Disintegration time, Assay, in-vitro dissolution. Among the 06 formulations, F6 formulation Aceclofenac with 6%w/w of Sida acuta showed the in-vitro dissolution (99.75%) release of drug within 20 minutes and release of drug mechanism as first order kinetics. It was concluded that the fast-disintegrating tablets are prepared by Natural polymer Sida acuta acts as a disintegrant and showed excellent disintegration time, enhance the dissolution rate.

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## 1. Introduction

Conventional rapid dissolving tablets provide clinically effective therapy for numerous pharmacological substances by maintain the required balance of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters while an acceptable level of patient safety. Because of patient acceptance, ease of administration, cost-effective manufacture, drug delivery is the most desirable and preferred technique of providing therapeutic agents to achieve systemic effects. These agents are designed to have the highest levels of stability, activity, and bioavailability.<sup>1</sup>

A disintegrant is an excipient is added to a tablet or capsule blend to promote breakup of the compacted mass when it is put into a fluid environment. In many cases disintegrants have the major role in the disintegration and

dissolution process of rapidly disintegrating tablets made by direct compression these are agents added to tablets and some encapsulated formulations to promote breakup of tablets and capsules slugs into smaller fragments in the aqueous environment thereby increasing the available surface area and promote more rapid release of drug substance.<sup>2,3</sup>

## 2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Isolation and purification of sida acuta<sup>4,5</sup>

The leaves from Sida acuta plant collected and dried, powdered, and passed through a sieve for uniform size. A 200 g of the sieved dried leaves powder was mixed and macerate with 1500 ml of distilled water for 6 h. The mixture was boiled for 1 h at 100°C to ensure complete break-up of cells to release the mucilage and kept aside

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [thathaanjali001@gmail.com](mailto:thathaanjali001@gmail.com) (T. Anjali).

for settling. After 2 h of boiling, the mixture was filtered. To the filtrate (900 ml), equal volumes of isopropyl alcohol were added and kept in a refrigerator at 8–10°C for 6 h. The left marc, 1000 ml of distilled water was added and kept for about 1 h to wash out the remaining mucilage. The mucilage (1200 ml) was separated from the marc using a muslin cloth and precipitated with equal volumes of isopropyl alcohol. The hydrogel was purified by using isopropyl alcohol and acetone. The hydrogel was soaked into two volumes excess of isopropyl alcohol. The hydrogel-solvent slurry was allowed to stand for 30 min. The precipitate was collected by filtration using a muslin cloth. washed twice with isopropyl alcohol and once with acetone. Finally, it was dried in the oven at 40 °C for 8 h. The hydrogel was stored separately in a clean, dry and closed container. This process was carried out in three times.

### 3. Preformulation Studies<sup>6-9</sup>

Preformulation studies describes as the process of optimizing the delivery of drug through the determination of physic-chemical properties of the new compound that could affect the drug performance and development of an efficacy, stable and safe dosage form.

### 4. Organoleptic Properties of Drug

1. **Colour-** A small amount of powder was taken in butter paper and viewed in well illuminated place.
2. **Odour & Taste-** Less quantity of drug was used to get taste with the help of tongue as well as smelled to get the odour.
3. **Determination of Melting Point-** Melting point was determined by taking small amount of drug in a capillary tube closed at one end. The capillary tube was placed in an electrically operated melting point and to note down the reading temperature at which the drug melts. This was performed thrice and average values.

### 5. Solubility Analysis

Solubility can be determined by adding the solute in small incremental amount to fixed volume of the solvents. After each addition, the system is vigorously shaken and examined visually for any un-dissolved solute particles. Solubility is carried out by using the following formula by UV method,

$$5.1. \text{Solubility} = (A_t/A_s) \times C_s \times (D_t/W_d \times 1000)$$

Where  $A_t$  is the Sample(test) absorbance

$A_s$  is the Standard absorbance

$C_s$  is the standard concentration of drug

$D_t$  is the dilution factor

$W_d$  is the Weight of the drug

Supersaturated solutions of Aceclofenac drug with water, 0.1N HCl, Phosphate buffer-p<sup>H</sup>6.4, Phosphate buffer-p<sup>H</sup>-6.8, Phosphate buffer-p<sup>H</sup>-7.2 were prepared and absorbance was measured at 276nm

### 6. Pre-Compression Evaluation Parameters

**Bulk density-** Bulk density of a powder is the ratio of mass of the powder to the Bulk volume. Bulk density is an important parameter in pharmaceutical and powder processing industries as it provides insight into the flow and packing properties of the powder. It was determined by specified amount of pouring powder sample through a graduated cylinder and to measure the volume. Bulk density was measured by using formula

$$6.1. P = m/V_o$$

Where, P = Bulk density m = Mass of the Powder  $V_o$  = Untapped Volume

**Tapped Density-** It provides information on the volume occupied by the powder after compaction through tapping.

$$6.2. P_t = m/V_i$$

Where,  $P_t$  = Tapped density m = Mass of the powder  $V_i$  = Tapped volume

**Carr's compressibility Index-** Compressibility is the ability of powder to decrease in volume under pressure. Using untapped density and tapped density the percentage compressibility of powder was determined, which was given as Carr's compressibility index.

$$6.3. CI = (V_i - V_o) / V_i \times 100$$

Where, CI = Compressibility index  $V_o$  = Bulk density  $V_i$  = Tapped density

**Hausner Ratio-** It is the measurement of frictional resistance of the drug. It was determined by the ratio of tapped density and bulk density. Hausner Ratio was measured by using formula,

$$6.4. \text{Hausner Ratio} = V_i / V_o$$

Where,  $V_o$  = Bulk density  $V_i$  = Tapped density

**Angle of repose ( $\theta$ )-** It is the maximum angle obtained between the free-standing surface of the powder heap and the horizontal plane. It is a characteristic related to the inter particulate friction or resistance to movement between particles.

Angle of repose was measured by using fixed height funnel method. The method used to find the angle of response is to pour the powder in the form of a conical heap on a flat surface and measure the inclined angled with the horizontal pile.

$$\tan \theta = h / r$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(h / r)$$

Where,  $h$  = height of pile,  $r$  = radius of the base of the pile,  $\theta$  = angle of repose

1. The lower the angle of repose, the better the flow property.
2. Rough and irregular surface of particles gives higher angle of repose.
3. Decreased in the particle size leads to a higher angle of repose.

Procedure-Weighed quantity of Powder was passed through a funnel kept at a height of 2 cm for the base. The powder is passed till it forms heap and touches the tip of the funnel. The radius was measured and angle of repose was calculated by using the above-mentioned formula.

**Table 1:** Flow properties and corresponding angle of repose, compressibility index, Hausner ratio

Flow characters	Compressibility index (%)	Hausner ratio	Angle of repose ( $\theta$ )
Excellent	< 10	2.00 - 1.12	25-30
Good	11-15	1.12 – 1.18	31-35
Fair	16-20	1.19 – 1.25	36-40
Passable	21-25	1.26 – 1.34	41-45
Poor	26-31	1.35 – 1.45	46-55
Very poor	32-37	1.46 – 1.59	56-65
Very Very poor	> 38	> 1.60	> 66

## 7. Drug Excipient Compatibility Studies

### 7.1. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR)

The objective of drug/excipient compatibility possible interactions between formulation containing excipients and API. Homogenous mixtures of drug and excipients were prepared and filled in glass vials. Samples packed in glass vials were maintained at  $60 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 weeks

Potassium bromide was mixed with drug and/or polymer in 9:1 ratio and the spectra were taken. FT-IR spectrum of Aceclofenac was compared with FT-IR spectrum of Aceclofenac with polymer/excipients. Disappearance of Aceclofenac peaks or shifting of peaks in any of the spectra was studied.

## 8. Calibration Curve of Aceclofenac

### 8.1. Standard stock solution preparation

Accurately weighed 100 mg of drug (Aceclofenac) was first dissolved 100 ml of Phosphate buffer at  $p^H$  - 6.8 in 100 ml of volumetric flask and to make a concentration of 1000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (Primary stock solution). From the primary stock solution to make a concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (secondary stock solution).

## 8.2. Sample preparation

From the secondary stock solution to prepare concentrations 0 to 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  using Phosphate buffer  $p^H$  - 6.8 solution for Standard calibration curve to measure absorbance in UV double beam spectrophotometer at 276 nm

## 9. Formulation and Development of Aceclofenac Fast Disintegrating Tablets by using Direct Compression method

1. Step 1: All the ingredients- Aceclofenac, Disintegrating agent, Sida acuta and lactose have been weighed individually into separate poly bags.
2. Step 2: These ingredients are then sifted through sieve no. 40 and blended together in a poly bag for 10 min.
3. Step 3: Lubrication-Weighed amount Magnesium Stearate sieved through mesh sieve no. 60 were added to the above blend and blending was carried out for 5 more min.
4. Step 4: Compression-The lubricated blend is compressed using punch toolings.
5. Upper punch: Plain Lower punch: Plain.
6. Step 5: Description of core tablets: White and Oblong biconvex tablet plain on both sides.

**Table 2:** List of formulations

S. No	Name of the ingredient (mg)	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
1	Aceclofenac	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Sida Acuta	2	4	6	8	10	12
3	Magnesium stearate	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Talc	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	Lactose	92	90	88	86	84	82
	Total weight(mg)	200	200	200	200	200	200

## 10. In-vitro Evaluation Tests for Aceclofenac Fast Disintegrating Tablets<sup>10-18</sup>

*General appearance*-The formulated tablets were assessed for its general appearance and observations were made for shape, colour, texture and odour.

*Thickness*-Thickness of the tablets was measured by using Digital Vernier Callipers.

### 10.1. Desired thickness: 2.0 - 4.0 mm

*Hardness*-Hardness of the tablet is defined as the force required in breaking a tablet. In this test a tablet was placed between two anvils, force was applied to the anvils and the crushing strength that just causes the tablet to break

is recorded. Hence hardness is sometimes referred to as Crushing Strength.

Tablets require certain amount of strength or hardness to withstand mechanical shocks of handling in manufacture, packaging and shipping. At a constant compression force (fixed distance between upper and lower punches), hardness increases with increasing die fills and decreases with lower die fills.

### 10.2. Desired hardness: 4-12 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>

**Friability**-Friability is defined as the loss in weight of tablet in the container due to removal of fine particle from their surface. It is expressed in percentage (%). A pre weighed tablet sample (20 tablets) was placed in the friabilator chamber and rotated for 10 revolutions. In each revolution the tablets are carried up and are allowed to freely fall from a height of 6 inches. After 100 revolutions the tablets are removed from the chamber and reweighed.

% Friability was then calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Friability} = \frac{(\text{Initial wt} - \text{Final wt})}{\text{Initial wt}} \times 100$$

**Limit:** Friability should be less than 1%

**Weight Variation**- Individually weighed 20 tablets and calculate the average weight not more than two of the individual weights deviate from the average weight by more than the percentage deviation shown in Table 3 and more deviated by more than twice that percentage.

$$\text{Percentage deviation} = \frac{[\text{Weight of tablet (mg)} - \text{Average weight of tablet (mg)}]}{\text{Average weight of tablet (mg)}} \times 100$$

**Table 3:** Limits for weight variation

Average weight of Tablets (mg)	USP	Maximum Percentage deviation (%)
130 or less	80 or less	
130 – 324	80-250	7.5
324 or more	250 or more	5.0

**Disintegration Test**-The process of breakdown a tablet into smaller particles is called as disintegration and it was determined by using disintegration test apparatus.

Place one tablet in each of the 6 tubes of the basket. Add a disc to each tube and run the apparatus using water, 0.1 N HCl or Phosphate buffer pH 6.8 as the immersion liquid and maintained a temperature at 37° ± 2 °c. The time taken for complete disintegration of the tablet with no palpable mass remaining in the apparatus was measured and recorded.

**Content uniformity**- Weigh and powder 20 tablets. Weigh accurately a quantity of the powder equivalent to 50mg of Aceclofenac, shake with 60ml of methanol in a 200ml clean, dry volumetric flask and dilute to volume with methanol and sonicate for 30 minutes at room temperature. Dilute 5ml

of this solution to 100ml with methanol and centrifuge the solution at 10,000 RPM for 10 minutes. Filter through 0.45µ nylon membrane filter and to measure absorbance at 276nm.

$$\text{Assay} = (A_t/A_s) \times C_s \times (D_t/W_d) \times 100$$

Where A<sub>t</sub> is the Sample(test) absorbance.

A<sub>s</sub> is the Standard absorbance.

C<sub>s</sub> is the standard concentration of drug.

D<sub>t</sub> is the dilution factor.

W<sub>d</sub> is the Weight of the drug.

**Wetting Time**-This test was used to measure the time required for complete wetting of tablet. A piece of tissue paper folded twice was placed in small Petri dish containing 10ml of water with amaranth, a water-soluble dye was added. A tablet was placed on this paper. The time required for water to reach the upper surface of the tablet was noted as wetting time.

## 11. In-Vitro Drug Release Study

### 11.1. Preparation of dissolution medium (Phosphate buffer P<sup>H</sup> - 6.8)

Dissolve 28.80gm of Disodium hydrogen phosphate and 11.45gm of Potassium dihydrogen phosphate dissolved in 1Lt of distilled water and sonicated for 10-15 min. The drug release was determined using United States Pharmacopeia (USP) dissolution testing apparatus type II (paddle method) with 900 ml of Phosphate buffer pH- 6.8, at 37° ± 0.5° C and 50 rpm. In specified time intervals an aliquot of 5ml samples of the solution were withdrawn from the dissolution apparatus and replacement of fresh fluid to dissolution medium. The samples were filtered through filter paper of 0.45 µ m and to measure the absorbance at 276 nm using by using UV/Visible Spectrophotometer.

The % drug release of the formulation can be calculated by

$$\% \text{ drug release} = (A_t/A_s) \times C_s \times (D_t \times V_m/W_d \times 1000) \times 100$$

Where A<sub>t</sub> is the Sample(test) absorbance.

A<sub>s</sub> is the Standard absorbance.

C<sub>s</sub> is the standard concentration of drug.

D<sub>t</sub> is the dilution factor.

W<sub>d</sub> is the Weight of the drug.

## 12. Is the Volume of the Dissolution Medium Table 4

### 13. In-Vitro Release Kinetics Studies

The analysis of drug release mechanism from a pharmaceutical dosage form and order of drug release from fast disintegrating tablets was described by using zero order kinetics or first order kinetics.

### 14. Zero Order Release Kinetics

It defines a linear relationship between the fractions of drug released versus time.

**Table 4:** Dissolution parameters

Dissolution medium	Phosphate buffer p <sup>H</sup> - 6.8
Dissolution medium volume	900ml
Apparatus	USP-II (Paddle type)
Speed of paddle rotation	50 rpm
Temperature	37 <sup>0</sup> ± 0.50 C
Volume of samples withdrawn	5 ml
Sampling time interval(Min)	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50
Measurement of absorbance	276nm

$$Q = k_0 t$$

Where, Q is the fraction of drug released at time t.

K<sub>0</sub> is the zero-order release rate constant.

A plot of the fraction of % of drug released against time (Min) will be linear if the release obeys zero order release kinetics.

#### 14.1. First order release kinetics

Wagner assuming that the exposed surface area of a tablet decreased exponentially with time during dissolution process suggested that the drug release from most of the slow-release tablets could be described adequately by the first-order kinetics. The equation that describes first order kinetics is

$$\text{Log } C = \text{Log } C_0 - kt/2.303$$

Where C is the amount of drug dissolved at time t,

C<sub>0</sub> is the amount of drug dissolved at t=0 and

#### 14.2. Is the first order rate constant

A graph of log cumulative of log % drug remaining Vs time yields a straight line. It will be linear if the release obeys the first order release kinetics.

### 15. Method for comparison of Dissolution Profile<sup>19</sup>

A model-independent method for comparison of two dissolution profiles is based on determination of *difference factor*  $f_1$  and *similarity factor*  $f_2$  which are calculated using the formula

$$f_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (R_i - T_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n R_i} \times 100 \quad f_2 = 50 \log \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (R_i - T_i)^2 \right]^{-0.5} \times 100$$

Where n = Number of dissolution time points

R<sub>i</sub> = Dissolution value of the reference drug product at time t

T<sub>i</sub> = Dissolution value of the test drug product at time t

**Table 5:** Comparison of dissolution profile

Difference factor( $f_1$ )	Similarity factor ( $f_2$ )	Inference
0	100	Dissolution profiles are identical
≤15	≥50	Dimilarity or equivalence of two profiles

## 16. Results

### 16.1. Preformulation studies

Characterization of API

**Table 6:** API characteristics

S.No	Characteristics	Results
1.	Description	white
2.	Melting Point	149 ± 0.23 <sup>o</sup> C
3.	Bulk Density	0.586±0.17gm/ml
4.	Tapped Density	0.668±0.09gm/ml
5.	Carr's Index	12.37±0.24%
6.	Hausner's Ratio	1.23±0.06
7.	Angle of Repose	33.800±0.12

## 17. Solubility Analysis

**Table 7:** Solubility analysis of Aceclofenac with different solvents

S.No	Type of solvent	Solubility(mg/ml)
1	Water	0.069±0.018
2	0.1N Hcl	0.650±0.009
3	Phosphate buffer p <sup>H</sup> -6.4	0.910±0.022
4	Phosphate buffer p <sup>H</sup> -6.8	0.985±0.550
5	Phosphate buffer p <sup>H</sup> -7.2	0.929±0.033

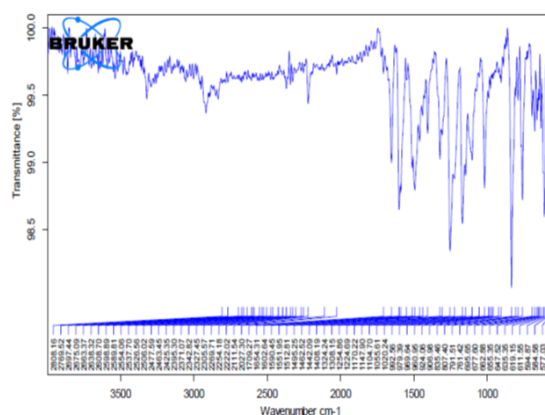


Chart 1: FT-IR spectra of aceclofenac

**Table 8:** Standard calibration curve data of aceclofenac

S. No	Concentration ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	Absorbance
1	0	0
2	2	0.142 $\pm$ 0.018
3	4	0.282 $\pm$ 0.003
4	6	0.420 $\pm$ 0.016
5	8	0.556 $\pm$ 0.025
6	10	0.692 $\pm$ 0.021

**Table 9:** Evaluation of flow properties of blends of various trial batches of aceclofenac

Formulation Code	Angle of repose ( $^{\circ}$ )	Bulk Density ( $\text{gm/cc}$ )	Tapped Density ( $\text{gm/cc}$ )	Compressibility index (%)	Hausner's ratio
F1	31.15 $\pm$ 0.58	0.566 $\pm$ 0.11	0.640 $\pm$ 0.35	11.56 $\pm$ 0.32	1.13 $\pm$ 0.23
F2	34.20 $\pm$ 0.50	0.701 $\pm$ 0.25	0.790 $\pm$ 0.50	11.26 $\pm$ 0.28	1.12 $\pm$ 0.21
F3	31.10 $\pm$ 0.10	0.520 $\pm$ 0.32	0.600 $\pm$ 0.20	13.33 $\pm$ 0.24	1.15 $\pm$ 0.16
F4	32.40 $\pm$ 0.15	0.610 $\pm$ 0.10	0.700 $\pm$ 0.63	14.75 $\pm$ 0.48	1.14 $\pm$ 0.74
F5	34.10 $\pm$ 0.74	0.610 $\pm$ 0.55	0.710 $\pm$ 0.52	14.08 $\pm$ 0.43	1.16 $\pm$ 0.36
F6	32.40 $\pm$ 0.15	0.610 $\pm$ 0.10	0.700 $\pm$ 0.63	14.75 $\pm$ 0.48	1.14 $\pm$ 0.74

**Table 10:** Post compression tests of Aceclofenac FD tablets

Formulations	Weight variation(mg)	Thickness (mm)	Hardness ( $\text{kg/cm}^2$ )	Friability (%)	Assay (%)	Disintegration time(sec)	Wetting time(sec)
F1	199.05	2.70 $\pm$ 0.20	4.58 $\pm$ 0.41	0.60 $\pm$ 0.55	99.45 $\pm$ 0.40	88 $\pm$ 0.68	43 $\pm$ 0.37
F2	199.04	2.90 $\pm$ 0.32	4.60 $\pm$ 0.25	0.69 $\pm$ 0.04	99.15 $\pm$ 0.08	69 $\pm$ 0.52	34 $\pm$ 0.31
F3	199.00	2.92 $\pm$ 0.83	4.49 $\pm$ 0.30	0.50 $\pm$ 0.35	99.96 $\pm$ 0.40	64 $\pm$ 0.27	28 $\pm$ 0.32
F4	200	2.79 $\pm$ 0.86	4.50 $\pm$ 0.03	0.69 $\pm$ 0.25	97.08 $\pm$ 0.30	51 $\pm$ 0.63	25 $\pm$ 0.29
F5	199.05	2.71 $\pm$ 0.47	4.20 $\pm$ 0.04	0.70 $\pm$ 0.41	99.95 $\pm$ 0.35	48 $\pm$ 0.23	21 $\pm$ 0.09
F6	199.05	2.89 $\pm$ 0.35	4.25 $\pm$ 0.11	0.65 $\pm$ 0.25	99.30 $\pm$ 0.55	26 $\pm$ 0.22	18 $\pm$ 0.12

**Table 11:** Dissolution profiles of formulations (F1 to F6)

Time (min)	% Drug Release					
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	11.69 $\pm$ 0.04	16.97 $\pm$ 0.11	17.33 $\pm$ 0.23	17.89 $\pm$ 0.46	20.55 $\pm$ 0.27	31.56 $\pm$ 0.51
10	23.31 $\pm$ 0.11	32.32 $\pm$ 0.05	33.21 $\pm$ 0.17	37.21 $\pm$ 0.38	38.42 $\pm$ 0.47	50.51 $\pm$ 0.42
15	31.05 $\pm$ 0.09	43.95 $\pm$ 0.21	55.33 $\pm$ 0.03	52.64 $\pm$ 0.45	56.34 $\pm$ 0.57	72.89 $\pm$ 0.78
20	43.12 $\pm$ 0.21	57.08 $\pm$ 0.23	72.42 $\pm$ 0.56	71.23 $\pm$ 0.45	77.10 $\pm$ 0.75	99.75 $\pm$ 0.97
25	54.03 $\pm$ 0.05	75.36 $\pm$ 0.41	88.79 $\pm$ 0.87	90.77 $\pm$ 0.87		
30	69.35 $\pm$ 0.41	87.88 $\pm$ 0.09	91.10 $\pm$ 0.15	99.51 $\pm$ 0.92		
40	78.62 $\pm$ 0.03	89.12 $\pm$ 0.87	99.46 $\pm$ 0.06			
50	89.79 $\pm$ 0.67	99.24 $\pm$ 0.65				
60	99.17 $\pm$ 0.87					

In - vitro Dissolution Studies

## 18. Summary and Conclusion

The present study was to formulate and in-vitro evaluation of Aceclofenac by using Sida acuta powder by using different formulations of various concentrations. The powder blend prepared as formulations for various physical parameters such as bulk density, Tapped density, Compressibility index, Hausner's ratio, Angle of repose. So, the values were found to be within the limits. All formulations were evaluated for Assay results, Hardness, Friability, Weight variation, Thickness, Disintegration time

and Wetting time fell within acceptable limits which indicated the uniformity, strength and stability of formulated tablets. As the ratio of polymer increased then the Disintegration time was decreased. Among all the 6 formulations the "F6" formulation [Aceclofenac- sida acuta] showed better drug release when compared to other formulations. In-Vitro dissolution studies showed 99.75% of drug release within 20 minutes and the mechanism of drug release from the FDT release was followed to be First order kinetics.

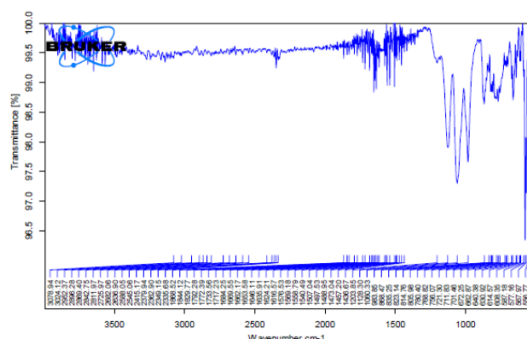


Chart 2: FT-IR Spectra of optimised formulation

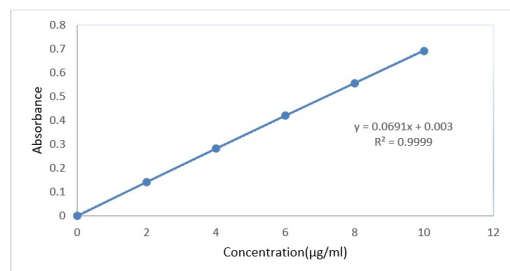


Chart 3: Standard calibration curve of aceclofenac

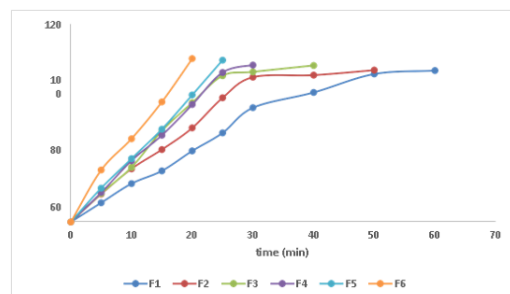


Chart 4: Dissolution graph of 6 formulations

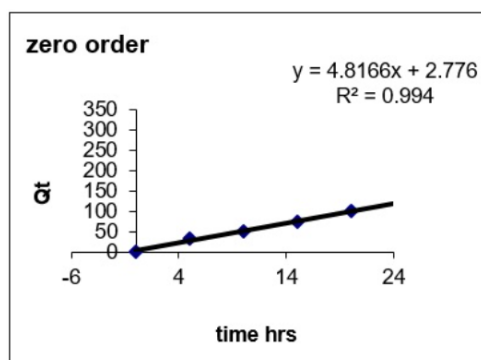


Chart 5: Zero order kinetics of optimized formulation(F6)

The release profile of optimized formulation (F6) among all the formulations the selected powder act as fast disintegrating agent.

The study successfully formulated Aceclofenac tablets using Sida acuta powder, with F6 demonstrated excellent

drug release profile. Sida acuta powder acted as an effective fast-disintegrating agent, contributing to rapid disintegration and dissolution of the tablets. Increasing Sida acuta concentration led to decreased disintegration time and increased dissolution rate, suggesting its role as a fast-disintegrating agent in the formulation.

## 19. Source of Funding

None.


## 20. Conflict of Interest


None.

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**Author biography**

**T Anjali**, Assistant Professor  <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-2182-1967>

**P.SS Prasanna Kumar**, Associate Professor  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9143-4573>

**N. Srinivas**, Professor

**K. Shivaji**, Assistant Professor

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