



Microcontainers as an oral drug delivery system.

Nielsen, Line Hagner; Keller, Stephan Sylvest; Jacobsen, J.; Rades, Thomas; Boisen, Anja; Müllertz, A.

Publication date:
2014

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Nielsen, L. H., Keller, S. S., Jacobsen, J., Rades, T., Boisen, A., & Müllertz, A. (2014). *Microcontainers as an oral drug delivery system..* Abstract from CRS Nordic Chapter, Helsinki, Finland.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Microcontainers as an oral drug delivery system

Line Hagner Nielsen^{1,2*}, Stephan Sylvest Keller¹, Jette Jacobsen², Thomas Rades², Anette Müllertz², Anja Boisen¹

¹Department of Micro- and Nanotechnology, Technical University of Denmark, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark

²Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Introduction

For oral drug delivery of BCS class 2 and 4 drugs, it may be necessary to introduce innovative drug delivery systems to improve bioavailability. Micro fabricated devices have been proposed as promising oral drug delivery systems.¹ Microcontainers consist of a walled reservoir extending from a flat base where size and shape easily can be controlled and also allowing for unidirectional drug release.²

Aim

The purpose of this study was to evaluate microcontainers *in vitro* and *in vivo* as an innovative oral drug delivery system for the poorly water-soluble drug, furosemide.

Method

SU-8 microcontainers (inner diameter of 223 μm) (Fig 1a) were filled with amorphous sodium salt of furosemide (ASSF), subsequently, the cavity was spray coated with Eudragit[®] L100. The release of ASSF from the microcontainers was examined in biorelevant gastric and intestinal media and the intestinal permeability of ASSF dosed in microcontainers was evaluated using a Caco-2 cell culture model. Furthermore, the oral bioavailability of ASSF in microcontainers and in capsules coated with Eudragit[®] L100 were assessed.

Results

Drug release from microcontainers was prevented in the gastric medium, while an immediate release of ASSF was seen in the intestinal medium. The cell studies showed a fast permeability of ASSF with no significant differences between the microcontainers and bulk powder, P_{app} : $1.7 \pm 0.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm/s and $1.8 \pm 1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm/s (mean \pm SD n=11), respectively (Fig 1b). The relative oral bioavailability of ASSF in microcontainers was found to be $220 \pm 43\%$ (mean \pm SEM, n=6) when compared to drug-filled capsules coated with Eudragit[®] which was reflected by a larger AUC for the ASSF in microcontainers (Fig 1c).

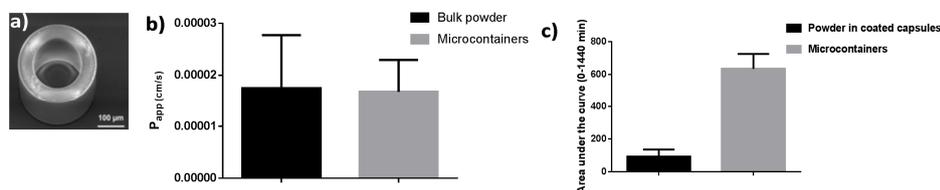


Fig. 1 a) A microcontainer, inner diameter of 223 μm , b) intestinal permeability of ASSF filled into microcontainers in comparison with bulk powder, c) $\text{AUC}_{0-1440 \text{ min}}$ for the plasma concentration of ASSF dosed in microcontainers and in Eudragit-coated capsules after oral administration to rats.

Conclusion

Microcontainers show considerable potential as a future oral drug delivery system.

References

1. Chirra H. D. *et al.* Adv Healthcare Mater. (2014) DOI: 10.1002/adhm.201300676
2. Ainslie K.M. *et al.* Small (2009) 5: 2857-2863