

# The University of Jordan

**Faculty:** Pharmacy

**Department:** Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology

**Program:** BSc. of Pharmacy

**Academic Year/ Semester:** 2013/2014/ 1<sup>st</sup> semester

**Course Name (Course Number):** Selected Topics in Pharmaceutical Technology (1202538)

<b>Credit hours</b>	2	<b>Level</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Year	<b>Pre-requisite</b>	1202230
<b>Coordinator/ Lecturer</b>		<b>Office number</b>		<b>Office phone</b>	
<b>Course website</b>		<b>E-mail</b>		<b>Place</b>	

<b>Office hours:</b>					
<b>Day/Time</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>

## Course Description

A discussion of processing and formulation strategies employed to optimize performance of dosage forms in terms of bioavailability with special emphasis on poorly soluble drugs.

## Learning Objectives

1. To understand the performance requirements of a pharmaceutical dosage form.
2. To be able to compare the merits and cons of different drug delivery technologies
3. To recognize different mechanism through which a prodrug may be used to enhance dissolution and bioavailability properties.
4. To understand the different configurations of a solid solution/dispersion
5. To understand and compare between different processing methods of solid solution/dispersion
6. To know the different types of lipid based formulations

7. To understand the functionality and interaction of different excipients in lipid based drug delivery systems
8. To know the different processing techniques of solid self-emulsifying lipid based drug delivery systems

**Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs):**

Successful completion of the course should lead to the following outcomes:

**A. Knowledge and Understanding:**

Student is expected to:

- A1- Know different solubility and dissolution terms
- A2- Understand the mechanism of drug dissolution
- A3- Understand the energetic aspects of solubility and dissolution
- A4- Be able to define a prodrug
- A5- Understand the mechanisms by which a prodrug can improve solubility and bioavailability
- A6- Understand the difference between the different classes of lipid formulations
- A7- List the types of excipients involved in lipid formulations.
- A8- Understand the mechanisms by which a lipid formulation improve drug bioavailability.
- A9- Understand the difference between classes of solid solutions/dispersions.
- A10- Understand the mechanisms by which a solid solution/dispersion improves drug bioavailability.
- A11- Know the different types of carriers used in the preparation of solid solutions/dispersions
- A12- Understand the bioavailability problems associated with drugs with a narrow absorption window.
- A13- Know the different formulation classes for gastroretentive dosage forms.

**B. Intellectual Analytical and Cognitive Skills:** Student is expected to

B1- Be able to analyze data presented in technical reports and literature sources and relate them to dosage form performance.

B2- Be able to suggest formulations and manufacturing procedures to overcome bioavailability obstacles related to drugs physical and biopharmaceutical properties.

B3- Be able to critically evaluate the different formulation and processing strategies in terms of their feasibility and applicability when attempting to overcome bioavailability obstacles related to drugs physical and biopharmaceutical properties.

**C. Subject-Specific Skills:** Student is expected to

C1- be able to define problems in product development and suggest integrated strategy approaches for solving it.

C2-Be able to integrate data and information obtained using different techniques (in vitro and in vivo) to aid in decision making in product and process development.

**D. Transferable Key Skills:** Students is expected to

D1- Gain knowledge and analytical skills to work with people in pharmaceutical firms.

D2- Have the ability for quick adaptation to the working environment in pharmaceutical firms

D3- Have the ability to deal with and suggest solutions to the problems encountered during the manufacturing process of pharmaceutical dosage forms in pharmaceutical firms.

**ILOs: Learning and Evaluation Methods**

ILO/s	Learning Methods	Evaluation Methods
	Lectures and Discussions, Homework and Assignments, Projects, Presentation, ...	Exam, Quiz, assignments, ...

## Course Contents

<b>Content</b>	<b>Reference *</b>	<b>Week</b>	<b>ILO/s **</b>
1. Barriers to effective (oral) drug delivery:		1	<b>A,B,C,D</b>
2. Biopharmaceutical classification system and bioavailability.		2	
3. Solubility and dissolution theory		3-4	
4. Solubility and dissolution enhancement technologies:		5-12	
4.1. Prodrugs			
4.2. Solid solutions / dispersions			
4.3. Self Emulsifying Systems			
Nanocrystals			
5. In vitro evaluation of drug dissolution		13-14	
5.1. Equipment			
5.2. Media			
5.3. IIVC			
6. Other approaches to optimize bioavailability		15-16	
6.1. Gastroretentive systems			

## Learning Methodology

Lectures, Assignments, Seminars, Self-reading topics, etc.

## Projects and Assignments

To be confirmed.

## Evaluation

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Point %</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Midterm Exam</b>	30	Apporximately the 8 <sup>th</sup> week
<b>Quiz</b>	10	To be agreed upon
<b>Homework</b>	10	Apporximately the 5 <sup>th</sup> week

<b>Final Exam</b>	50	Apporximately the 16 <sup>th</sup> week

**Main Reference/s:**

1. Physiological Pharmaceutics: Barriers to Drug Absorption, Neena Washington, Clive Washington, and Clive Wilson, Taylor & Francis Series in Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2000.
2. Modern Pharmaceutics, Volume 1: Basic Principles and Systems. Informa Health Care Series: Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences. Alexander T. Florence and Juergen Siepmann, Fifth Edition, 2009.
3. Water-Insoluble Drug Formulation. Rong Liu. CRC; 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2008.
4. Pharmaceutical Dissolution Testing. Jennifer J. Dressman and Johannes Kramer. Informa HealthCare; 2005.