ISSN (Print): 2321-3310; ISSN (Online): 2321-3086 Available online at: http://www.wjpsonline.org/ **Original Article**



In-vitro Dissolution Study of Lamotrigine Tablet in the Presence of Different Medium

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Received: 29-07-2021 / Revised Accepted: 25-08-2021 / Published: 01-09-2021

ABSTRACT

The reason for accomplished is to get a superior information in regards to the brief dissolution of lamotrigine tablet in an individual dissolution medium to accomplish the most quick, rapid and significant restorative impact of the lamotrigine tablet. In this single portion study, it was tracked down that the test and reference results of lamotrigine tablets conformed to the administrative rules for identicalness regarding rate and degree of assimilation as indicated by the directions of FDA. By perception we reasoned that lamotrigine shows interaction with tea extract that its absorbance diminishes with time it ought not to take with tea.

Keywords: Lamotrigine, tablets, Dissolution

INTRODUCTION

Lamotrigine is an antiepileptic specialist which blocks voltage-subordinate sodium channels, subsequently forestalling excitatory synapse discharge. Clinical proof demonstrates that lamotrigine is successful against incomplete and optionally summed up tonic-clonic seizures, just as idiopathic (essential) summed up epilepsy. Both straightforward and complex incomplete seizures and optionally summed up tonic-clonic seizures are diminished by lamotrigine [1] The system of activity of the medication in patients with bipolar turmoil might be identified with the hindrance of sodium and calcium diverts in presynaptic neurons and ensuing adjustment of the neuronal film. [2] Mechanism of activity of LTG is the stamped

restraint of arrival of the excitatory synapse's glutamate and aspartate under states of supported dreary terminating. LTG seems to do this by obstructing voltage-sensitive sodium channels and has no immediate impact on JV-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors.[3]

Lamotrigine was by and large very much endured in upkeep concentrates with the most well-known unfavorable occasions being migraine, sickness, disease and a sleeping disorder. [5-6] Incidences of loose bowels and quake were essentially lower in lamotrigine-than in lithium-treated patients. The incidence of genuine rash with lamotrigine treatment was 0.1% in all investigations of bipolar problem and included one instance of gentle Stevens-Johnson condition. Lamotrigine didn't

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How to Cite this Article: Samina Alam, Ayesha Qadir, Tanveer Alam, Aqsa Abdul Aziz, Faiza Jabbar, Hareema Hashmi, Khushbu Sabahat, Minal Zahid, Mishra Binte Naeem. In-vitro Dissolution Study of Lamotrigine Tablet in the Presence of Different Medium.World J Pharm Sci 2021; 9(9): 187-191.

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seem to cause bodyweight gain.[4] Oral lamotrigine is promptly bioavailable (98%), and goes through insignificant first-pass digestion. incorporation of lamotrigine is unaffected by food. Direct pharmacokinetics show top lamotrigine focuses happening 1-3 hours after a portion. Mean protein restricting is 55-68% and the medication is generally circulated to all organs and tissues, including mind tissue. It additionally crosses the placenta and is found in the embryo and in bosom milk. Lamotrigine is broadly utilized in the liver, devastatingly through N-glucuronidation (the raterestricting advance in end of the medication). Freedom is 1.6–2.6 L/h and the mean plasma disposal half-life is 25-35 hours. [7-8] Normal measurements of lamotrigine range from 50 to 400 mg/day relying upon a compound prompting or hindering comedication. [9-10] Therapeutic plasma groupings of the medication are not known; however, a putative remedial scope of 1 to 4 mg/L has been proposed. A few patients have endured fixations >10 mg/L with advantage and without clinical poisonousness. The benefit of estimating the convergences of lamotrigine in assisting with enhancing the measurements or decrease the probability of unfriendly impacts has not been established.[11] Safety information from a few enormous examinations demonstrate that the rate of antagonistic impacts of the medication is low and that undesirable impacts are reversible.[5,12]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reference standard of lamotrigine provided by Jinnah university for women Karachi.

Instruments; A Double beam Shimadzu UVspectrophotometer (UV mini-1700, visible Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan with 1 cm cells). HANNA HI 2211 quartz pН meter(Romania),automated six-basket tablet dissolution tester Galvano scientific Standard electrical balance for weighing.

Collection of samples; Lamictal and lament 50mg available market brand (manufacturing date not exceed more than four months ago from the purchasing time) was collected. the sample was properly checked

Preparation of standard solution: A tablet is dissolved in 100ml water.

Preparation of dissolution medium:

1-**Preparation of green tea:** Bring 20ml of water to boil now put 2 tea bags in a beaker and poured 880ml of distilled water. allow infusion for 2-3 min and then dip the tea bags in a beaker 8-10 times. After preparation of green tea solution mix well before placed in dissolution basket with 900ml of green tea solution. Take tablet and placed in the vessel and the apparatus was assembled. the operation in the green tea medium was carried for 60minutes. After every 15 minutes sample solution was withdrawn till 60 minutes and filtered. The released drug was assayed by using UV spectrophotometer at 302nm.

Dissolution method for lamotrigine:

Medium distilled water Apparatus: Paddel, dissolution with 100 rpm Time 60 minutes

Procedure: Take 900 ml of distill water in a beaker then placed in disintegration apparatus, and poured 1 tablet in a vessel and assembled it. The operation in this medium was also carried for 60 minutes. after every 15 minutes withdraw the sample and filtered. The released drug was assayed by using spectrophotometer at 302 nm. Follow the same procedure for both brand and observed the absorbance.

RESULTS

Dissolution testing is an in vitro method vital in plan and improvement of drug dose structures, as it tends to be utilized as a substitute for in vivo concentrates under rigorously characterized and indicated conditions. The objective of the current examination is to direct the relative dissolution investigations of different brands of same measurements structures and treatment of acquired dissolution information table 1 indicates the product detail of the brands used in this this research study. Table 2 indicates the specifications and parameters used to performed this dissolution study and table 3, 4 and 5 revealed the absorbances of the brands in respective mediums i.e distilled water and tea extracts. Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4 showed the results of absorbances differences in graphical formats.

Table 01: Product information

Tuble				
S no.		PRODUCT DETAIL		
1	Company name	GSK, Glitz, Searle		
2	Generic name	lamictal		
3	Mfg Date	08-2018		
4	Exp.date	08-2020		
6	Apperance	Square shape, off white		
		color		

TABLE 02: Parameters and specifications

PARAMETER	SPECIFICATION
Dissolution medium	Green tea, water
volume	900 ml
Wavelength measurement	302
Rotation per minutes	100
Time	60 min

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Tuble 05. Dissolution of bland I (lameau) in distinct water.				
TIME	15min	30min	45min	60min
ABSORBANCE	0.385	0.371	0.394	0.440

Table 03: Dissolution of brand 1(lamictal) in distilled water:



Figure 1: Dissolution of lamictal in distilled water

TIME	15min	30min	45min	60min
ABSORBANCE	0.579	0.385	0.364	0.344



Figure 2: Dissolution Of Brand 1 In Distilled Water+Tea Extract

:TIME	15min	30min	45min	60min
ABSORBANCE	1.371	1.64	1.67	1.71

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Figure 3: Dissolution Of Brand 2(Lamnet) In Distilled Water



Figure 4: Comparison of dissolution in different mediums

DISCUSSION

We have performed the dissolution rate of lamotrigine by taking different brands i.e lamictal and lamnet in different medium .The mediums we used were distilled water and tea extract .We used dissolution assembly and taken reading at different time by taking absorbance. The brand1 lamictal dissolution in distilled water increases with time. Brand 2 lamnet, showed more dissolution than lamictal i.e its absorbance at 60 min were 1.71, and then we changed the medium that is tea extract, In tea extract we dissolved brand 2 and its absorbance decreases with time.

CONCLUSION; Evaluation of the dissolution study of tablets showed that all brands fulfilled the requirements of the USP. but by observation we conclude that lamotrigine shows interaction with tea extract i.e its absorbance decreases with time it should not take with tea.

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