

Dissolution Market

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- Objective

- ◆ Dissolution - What is it?
- ◆ Market and Product Situation
- ◆ Carl Zeiss Offering
- ◆ System Packages
- ◆ Competition

• What is Dissolution

- ◆ Solid dosage form assays in the pharmaceutical industry
- ◆ Release profiles of tablets or capsules in an in-vitro system
- ◆ Test for measuring uniformity both within and between batches
- ◆ Correlation between the in-vitro and in-vivo for assessment of product performance

• USP 1 and 11 Methods

- ◆ Method 1 - Apparatus 1 using baskets
- ◆ Method 11 - Apparatus 11 using paddles
- ◆ Typically 3 to 4 time points for 1 hour test
- ◆ Analysis by manual, flow through to UV spectrometer or HPLC

• Market Review

- ◆ Many dissolution bath companies ie
 - Vankel, Pharmatest, Hanson, Distek, Logon
- ◆ Nearly all major spectrophotometer companies offer systems and software to link up to a bath
 - HP, PE, Varian, Beckman, Shimadzu, Hitachi, Unicam etc
- ◆ Same applies for HPLC suppliers

• Manual Methods

- ◆ Time consuming and tedious
 - Targeted for laboratory automation long time ago
 - Automated off-line chemical analysis systems available:
- ◆ Automated dissolution baths
 - Zymark Multidose, Pharmatest Auto Dis
 - ❖ samples then presented to spec via autosampler

• Automated spectrometer method

- ◆ Samples extracted by pump through tubing(1-2m)
- ◆ Filters used to remove particulates
- ◆ 8 cell programmer with flow cells
- ◆ Calibration of flow and recovery needs to be checked regularly
 - ◆ These have inherent weakness:

- Disadvantages

- Blockage of tubing, wear and tear - cost and time
- Filters need to be regularly changed - cost and time
- Cell transport systems never the most reliable
- Calibration is a time consuming function

• Zymark - Zeiss System

- ◆ Automated filling of vessels with media
- ◆ Automated tablet dropping
- ◆ USP 1 and 11 apparatus
- ◆ Control of MCS Spectrometer
- ◆ Ability to do queued runs
- ◆ Automated cleaning of probe
- ◆ Automated cleaning of vessels

•Fibre optic probe method

- ◆ Readings directly in vessel with single probe - no extractive problems as with tubing and filters etc
- ◆ All readings receive same probe error ie pathlength, unspecified contamination
- ◆ Probe can be cleaned between measurements
- ◆ Carry over is greatly reduced

System Software

- ◆ NT operating system
- ◆ Security Level Access
- ◆ User friendly
- ◆ Secure
- ◆ Data written to NT server
- ◆ Automated Report Generation

Business Advantages

- ◆ 293 dissolutions in 31 robot days
- ◆ Manual@4/day = 73 days. 15 working weeks
- ◆ 3 fold increase in productivity
- ◆ Payback for system < 2 years

Advantages with MCS 500

- ◆ Optimised fibre optic based system
- ◆ PDA detection for full spectrum analysis - robust calibration methods
- ◆ Modular units ie CLD cassette design
- ◆ Stable - MCS patented design
- ◆ Sensitivity

The Z-Dis-Mux System

A Multi-Channel Dissolution Monitoring
System

Application

- ◆ Dissolution profiling of extended release formulations over 24-48 hours
- ◆ Fast release products also possible as time point intervals of 2 minutes can be achieved
- ◆ Aimed at Analytical and Pharm R&D groups involved in product enhancement and new formulation development

Advantages

- ◆ In-situ analysis via fibre optic probes - avoids problems related to extractive sampling i.e. filters and tubing
- ◆ Blank and standard readings taken during every cycle for higher accuracy
- ◆ All measurements and report generation are automatic freeing operator for other tasks

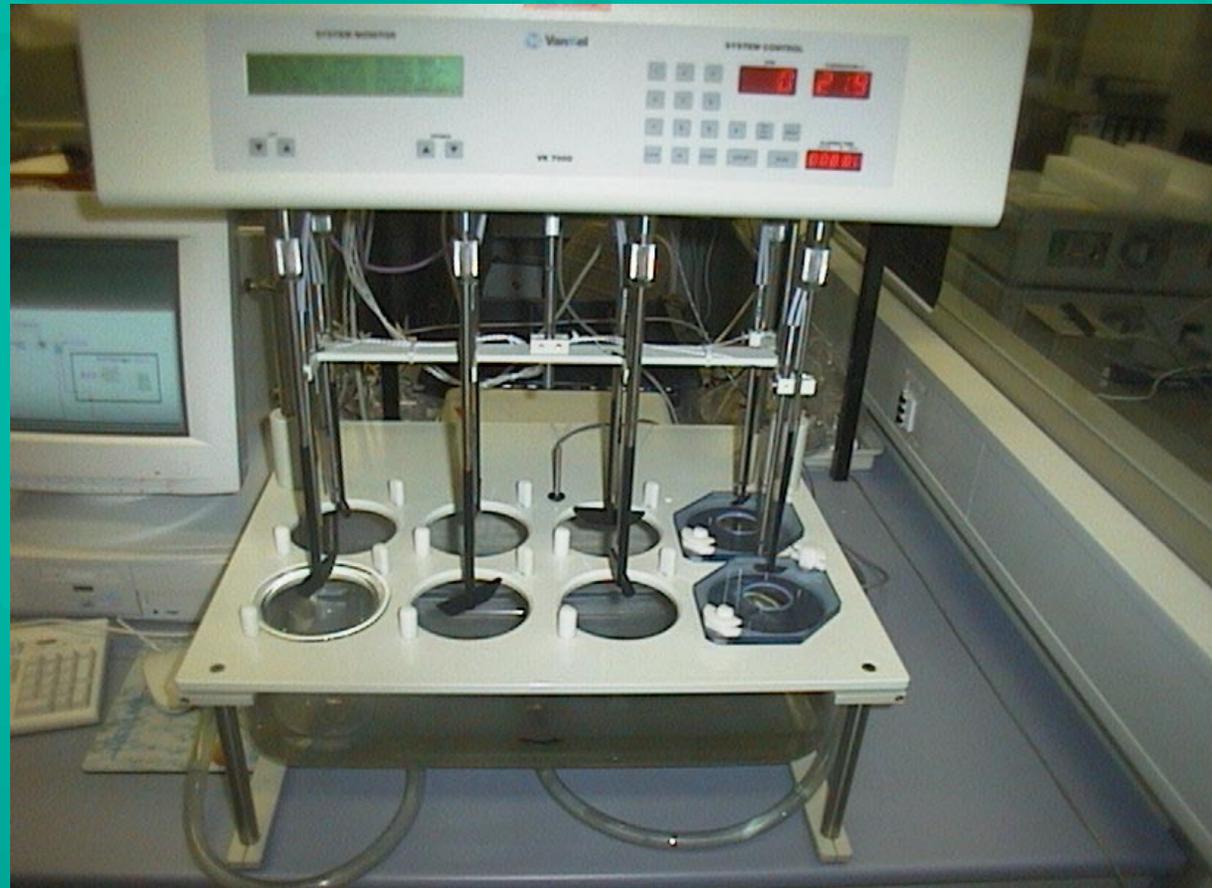
System Configuration

- ◆ VanKel 8 vessel bath with autotemp controller and manifold for USP 1 or 2 methods
- ◆ Dicon Multiplexer
- ◆ 1/4 in diameter probes with 2 m fibres from Hellma or CST
- ◆ MCS 551 UV Spectrometer
- ◆ Zeiss labView Z-Dis-Mux software

MCS 551 UV Spectrometer with Dicon Multiplexer

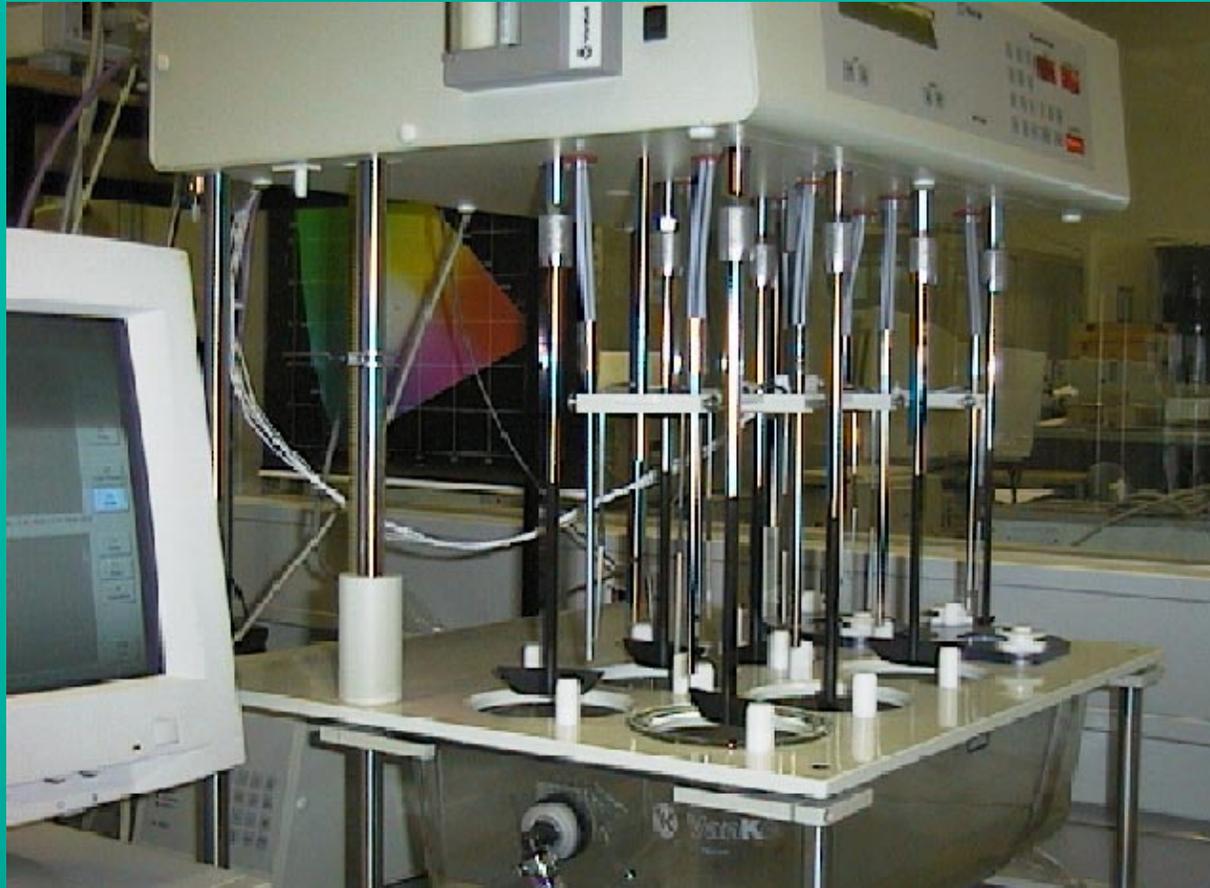


Vankel Bath with manifold



Side view of Vankel with manifold and attached F/O probes with temperature sensors

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**Front view of Vankel, 6 vessel positions
and two for blank and standard on
extreme right**



Paddle shaft, F/O probe and temperature sensor



Operation

- ◆ Vankel bath prepared for paddles or baskets
- ◆ Vessels manually filled with media
- ◆ All probes lowered for Interchannel Calibration
- ◆ 2 standards placed in vessels 4 and 8 for system suitability check
- ◆ Standard in vessel 4 replaced with blank solution
- ◆ System ready for run

Z-Dis-Mux Software - main features

- ◆ LabView programme under NT linked to client network for data storage and printout of reports
- ◆ Security access and password protected
- ◆ Validation screen for testing and checking status of Vankel, Dicon and MCS hardware
- ◆ Automatic and manual operation
- ◆ Automatic Interchannel Calibration with bubble detection
- ◆ Absorbance data can be viewed in Aspect software

Automatic Dissolution Run Screen

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ZEISS Z-DIS MUX Rel. 0.9 Parameters: C:\Z-Dis MUX NT\Parameters\short term test.PAR Status: Run completed

00:05:15
Run Time: **5**
Sample Point: **5**
Vessel: **7**

Dissolution graph

Vessel 1: Sample
Vessel 2: Sample
Vessel 3: Sample
Vessel 5: Sample
Vessel 6: Sample
Vessel 7: Sample

Spectrum

Energy
All Sample Points

Vessel 1: Sample
Vessel 2: Sample
Vessel 3: Sample
Vessel 4: Blank
Vessel 5: Sample
Vessel 6: Sample
Vessel 7: Sample
Vessel 8: Standard

F1 Help
F2 Load Param.
F3 RUN
F4 Manual
F5 Setup
F6 Validation
F10 Quit

Manual Screen



ZEISS Z-DIS MUX Rel. 0.9 **Manual Measurement** Parameters: c:\z-dis mux nt\parameters\short term test.par Description:

Spectrometer
Integration Time: 200 ms
Average: 10

Vessel 1
Vessel 2
Vessel 3
Vessel 4 (Blank)
Vessel 5
Vessel 6
Vessel 7
Vessel 8 (Standard)

Graph 1: Spectra Absorbance
Graph 2: 2nd Deriv Absorbance

Method
Method:
Sample Points: 5 F8 Edit
Dosage Size: 500 mg
Vessel Volume: 500 ml

Evaluation
Data source:
Evaluation:
Standard Concentration: 1.00000
Calibration Wavelength: 407.00
Smoothing: 13

Graph 1: Spectra Absorbance
Y-axis: 0.000 to 0.300
X-axis: 220.0 to 600.0
A red vertical line is at 407.00 nm.

Graph 2: 2nd Deriv Absorbance
Y-axis: -0.600 to 0.600
X-axis: 220.0 to 600.0
A red vertical line is at 407.00 nm.

Measure (Shift F1-F8)
Samples:
1 5
2 6
3 7
4 8
Blank Standard

F1 Help
F2 Load Para
F3 Save Para
F4 Save Spectra
F5 ICC Run
F7 Plot
ESC Quit

Interchannel Calibration(ICC)

- Why

- ◆ 8 probes via 8 different channels of multiplexer will have different transmission characteristics i.e. level of counts will vary for a fixed integration time
- ◆ Multichannel system must be normalized before any measurements otherwise false absorbance readings will be generated as we are comparing difference in energy of measurement channels with a reference channel
- ◆ A pathlength correction factors also need to be applied for accurate quantitative measurements as required for dissolution

ICC - How

- ◆ All vessels positions, including blank and standard are filled with media solution. The ICC runs automatically through the following steps:
 - Acquires energy curve set to 80% of the ADC for each channel and storing the given integration times
 - The lowest integration time found is then used to set identical conditions for each channel(avoid any saturation) and each energy curve is reacquired
 - The channel with highest number of counts is then selected as the reference to which all energies are corrected. ICC curves computed are a function of wavelength
 - ICC can be tested by running all channels again and the resulting energy curves should be identical
 - Bubble detection warning is raised if the determined integration is too high

ICC Curves

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Selling Strategy

- ◆ System uses standard, off the shelf, hardware components
- ◆ Proven , stable, reliable spectrometer designed for fibre optics
- ◆ State of art software and easy to use
- ◆ Pfizer reference(undergoing validation)
- ◆ Potential clients only to be handled on a project basis until a demo plan can be addressed