

DIFF. B/W MR, ER, IR, XR, DR ETC. FORMULATIONS

* IMMEDIATE RELEASE (IR)

E.g. • TOREX-IR • MODACT-IR
• VOITAFILIN (IR)

- Designed to dissolve without delaying
- ON swallowing they disintegrate immediately to make drug avail. for absorption
- Used when rapid ONSET of action is advantageous
- Contains SUPER-DISINTEGRANTS e.g. cross-carmellose
- In general 70-80% of drug should be released preferably in an hr and certainly in 4 hrs after ingestion.

MODIFIED-RELEASE FORM.

Delayed (DR)

- Release of the drug may be time dependent or may depend upon environment e.g. pH
- upon reaching the desired time or condition the drug is released promptly or completely.

Examples:-

- enteric coated tablets
- Delanzo DR capsules
- Omega (omeprazole) DR capsules
- xyquest DR (doxylamine + pyridoxine)

EXTENDED

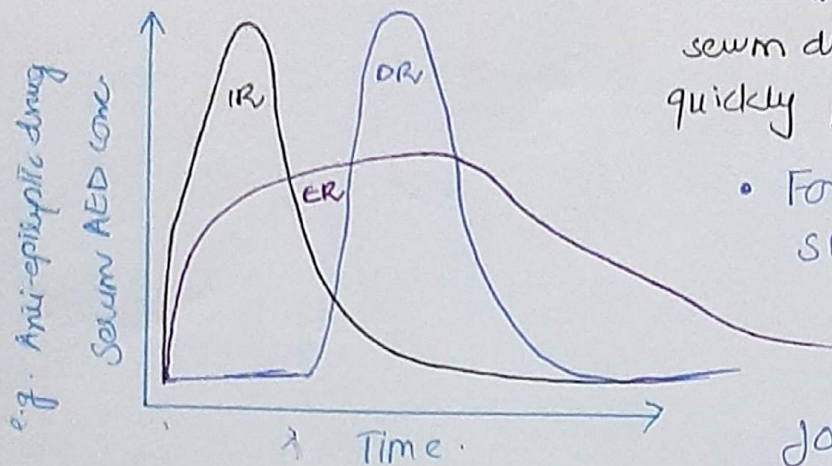
- Sustained release (SR)
- Sustained action (SA)
- prolonged action (PA)
- controlled release (CR)
- Time release (TR)
- long-acting (LA)

* These terms are often used interchangeably but the individual product may differ in design & performance contr.

USP Defines ER as:

" a dosage form designed to release Medication in a controlled manner during an extended period of time, at a predetermined rate, duration and location following administration

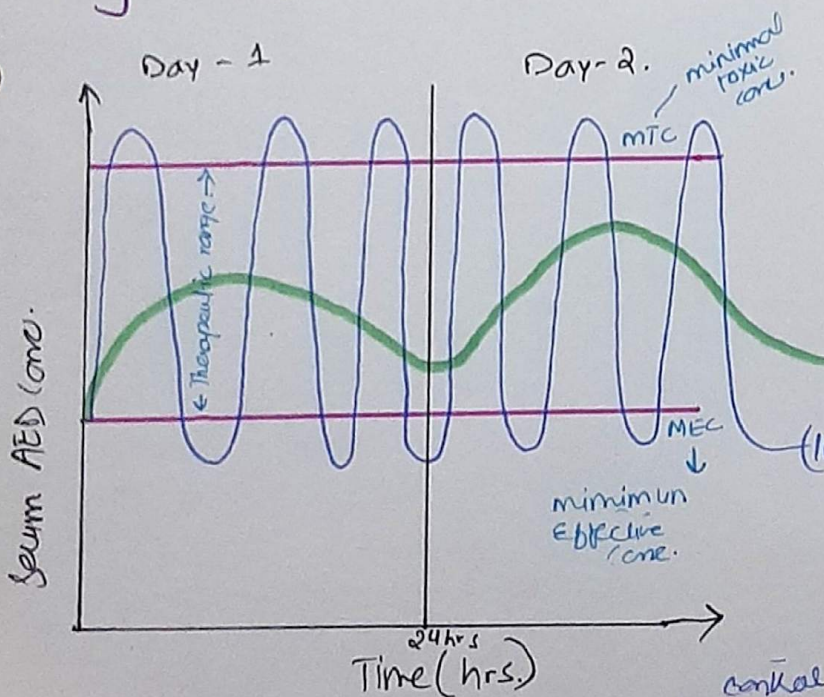
• At steady state rate of absorption $\approx$ rate of elimination due to metabolism & excretion.



• IR release drug immediately serum drug conc. (SDC) rises & quickly peaks before falling off)

• For DR-formulation, the SDC profile is similar to IR-formulation but there is a lag phase following ingestion before the drug is released

• For ER, SDC rises more slowly from the time of ingestion forming a much broader conc. over the time



• OD-dosing
• maintain SDC in Therapeutic zone (TZ)
• Minimizing peak to trough fluctuation thus less likelihood of toxicity or seizure.

ER • However, if the dose is missed the likelihood of seizure is more greater than IR drug
• Expensive.

• Frequent dosing e.g. in this case dose tid is required

• For some patients, seizure control $\approx$ IR may require drug dose

that result in Peak conc. above therapeutic range

that shortly after admini = likelihood of toxicity
• The SDC though shortly before next IR dose & may be below T-zone = $\uparrow$ likelihood of seizure

EXAMPLES OF EXTENDED RELEASE - DRUGS.

- glucophage XR (500mg, 1000mg, 1500mg)
- Sitamet XR 50/500
- Sitaglumet XR 50/500
- Xenglumet XR 10/1000
- Nifedie XL 30mg Tablets
- Xatral LP 10mg prolong Release.
- Adalat LA 30mg Tab.
- Airtal ER -tablets 200mg.
- Ranogin ER (Rindazine) 500mg
- Epiral CR tablet
- Keppra XR (levetiracetam)
- Klevra XR
- Tonoblex -XR - tablet
- Tramal SR Tablet.

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