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Effect of permeation enhancer on bioavailability of formulated patches of amoxicillin

Ashish Kandalkar
LSRG, Institute of Pharmacy, Akola, (MS), India
Corresponding author email: ashishkandalkar1@gmail.com

Manish Bhise
SGSPS, Institute of Pharmacy, Akola (MS), India

Pranjali Chandurkar
NMIMS, Shirpur, (MS), India

Sanjay Vasu
SGSPS, Institute of Pharmacy, Akola, (MS), India

Sunny Pahuja
SGSPS, Institute of Pharmacy, Akola, (MS), India

Vishal Patond
Dr.RGCOP, Malkapur, Dist. Buldana, (MS), India

Balaji Thakare
MES's Satyajeet College of Pharmacy, Mehkar, Dist. Buldana, (MS), India

Vikas Patil
KVPS, Institute of Pharmaceutical Education, Boradi, Shirpur, (MS), India

Subhasri Mohapatra
Royale College of Pharmacy, Chhattisgarh, India

***Abstract*---**Objectives: The objective of this study is to extract Phytochemical constituent from Cinnamon Bark and to design and develop the transdermal patch of the herbal drug along with modern medicine Amoxicillin using solvent casting method to reduce the dose required to obtain same pharmacological the effect, also to reduce the toxicity of the drug. Methods: The Amoxicillin Transdermal patches were formulated by using the solvent casting method. The physical and chemical similarity of the medication and the base of patches

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were studied by Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). The outcomes recommended no physical and chemical properties incongruence between the medication and the patch base. The formulated transdermal patches were assessed for the weight difference, fatness, folding endurance, wetness, moisture captivation, *ex vivo* drug release, *ex vivo* drug absorption. Results: The diffusion examines were performed by utilizing the Franz diffusion cell and averted gut sac method. The best formulation F21 showed Thickness 0.210±0.134mm, Weight uniformity 0.186±0.110 gm, % Moisture uptake8.123±1.233Moisture content 6.045±0.321, % Drug content 82.80±0.233, Folding endurance 28±4.44. Formulation F21 exhibits the highest % cumulative drug release 77.21 ±1.43% in 8hrs and highest %Drug absorbed 4.315±0.41 in 120 min. Conclusion: It can be concluded the formulation no. F21 shows maximum bio-enhancing action compared to all other patches which contains Amoxicillin along with the ethanolic extract of the Cinnamon bark.

***Keywords*---**amoxicillin, cinnamon bark, folding endurance, phytochemical.

Introduction

Bioavailability is the beat and level to which a helpfully one of a kind substance enters focal dispersing and gets open at the fundamental site of development. Intravenous prescriptions achieve the best bioavailability, while it was seen that oral affiliation yields a diminished rate because of divided medication ingestion and first-pass metabolism.[1] Three crucial focuses specifically dissolvability, crumbling, and gastrointestinal permeability, impacting oral medicine osmosis can be evaluated using the biopharmaceutics portrayal structure (BCS). It orchestrates the medicine into four classes: Type I (incredible dissolvability, extraordinary vulnerability), Type II (little dissolvability, extraordinary permeability), Type III (incredible dissolvability, little permeability), and Type IV (little dissolvability, little vulnerability). A part of the normally used enemy of contamination specialists falls into Class III and Class IV characterization according to this framework.[2]Microbes have been causally ensnared in around 33% of local area obtained pneumonia (CAP) cases among kids more youthful than 5 years confessed to the medical clinic, with comorbid infections and microorganisms being normal in suggestive and asymptomatic little youngsters.[3]Transdermal prescription circulation framework has many advantages above moderate methods of organization of medications over the ingestion of the drug.[4] Consistent and long haul Concentration of medicament can be accomplished by transdermal medication conveyance system.[5] In 1982 just US FDA endorsed Scopolamine transdermal film for movement ailment which is created by GlaxoSmithKline.[6] USA has supported in excess of 35 transdermal conveyance items for a wide assortment of pathophysiological condition.[7] TDDS offers various advantages over the standard portion designs and oral controlled conveyance transport structures, strikingly avoiding of hepatic first-pass absorption, the decrease in repeat of association, decline in gastrointestinal outcomes, and works on persistent consistence.[8] These days, an assessment into

transdermal medicine movement has phenomenally extended over ongoing years. One of the primary impulses for this improvement is the extending number of prescriptions that can be passed on to the central stream in clinically fruitful obsession through the skin doorway. This has been possible considering the astonishing achievements of medication technologists who have not quite recently made the transdermal transport system as the best non-oral essential medication movement structure yet also made its collecting a significantly viable commercial adventure.[9] Transdermal course of organization is the best course for long haul and successive utilization of medications for keeping up with plasma fixation.[10]

Materials and Methods

Materials

Amoxicillin was obtained as a free gift sample from Leben Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Akola (MH) and different polymers were acquired from Research lab Mumbai. The whole polymers acquired were scientific grade. Plant materials Cinnamon bark, was acquired from nearby market, debasements and unfamiliar material was investigated then eliminated then Authenticated from botanist. Cinnamon Bark consists of dehydrated bark inside bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum Nees, belonging to family Lauraceae.[11,12] Cinnamon Bark contains 0.5 to 1.0% of volatile oil, 1.2 % of tannis mucilage, calcium oxalate, starch and a sweet substance is known as mannitol and is used for gastric trouble, loose motion, and has anti flatulence. It is also used for increasing appetite; it acts as antibacterial and anti-parasites zeylanicum Nees, having a place with family Lauraceae.11,12 Cinnamon Bark contains 0.5 to 1.0% of unstable oil, 1.2 % of tannis adhesive, calcium oxalate, starch and a sweet substance is known as mannitol and is utilized for gastric difficulty, free movement, and has hostile to tooting. It is additionally utilized for expanding hunger; it goes about as antibacterial and enemies of parasites.

Progressive Solvent Extraction

Cinnamon Bark was extricated through progressive hot extraction strategy by involving Soxhlet device to figure out which concentrate shows the greatest Bio improving action. Extraction was done in following way 1) Chloroform, 2) Butanol, 3) Methanol, 4) Ethanol 5) Aqueous. Arrangement of all concentrates by progressive extraction strategy all plant material were air got dried out in conceal to get predictable weight. The got dried out examples of all plant material were ground later to Coarse powder. Fifty grams of coarse d powder of bark were taken in Soxhlet device. Progressive extraction with various solvents (Chloroform, Butanol, Methanol, Ethanol, and Aqueous) was done. Removes were fact filtered utilizing pipe and What Man's No. 1 filter paper. Each leftover portion will be purposeful to aridness under consolidated strain at 40°C through evaporator and put away at 4°C for additional studies.[13,14]

Preformulaion Studies

Medication, Extract and Polymer similarity: Fourier-change infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) was used to look at the pure medicine Amoxicillin, genuine mix of

Amoxicillin, and HPMC, PG, PEG 400, Glycerine, and ascorbic corrosive for any prescription polymer Communication by KBr pellets method. All examples were inspected at Range: 4000 - 650

Standard Curve of Amoxicillin

Stock arrangement of Amoxicillin was arranged by dissolving 100 mg of Amoxicillin in 100 ml the standard volumetric cup containing 50 ml of phosphate support 7.4 and afterward the volume was left up to the imprint with phosphate cushion 7.4 to acquire a concentration of 1000 µg/ml. Resulting further dilution of this arrangement were made with adaptable stage to get the concentration of 5-50 µg/ml. The standard arrangements arranged as above were utilized to acquire an adjustment bends to track down the obscure grouping of Amoxicillin, for additional review (Figure 1).[15]

Formulation and Development of Transdermal Patches

Transdermal patches were set up by dissolvable projecting technique. HPMC was weighed unequivocally and included 3 ml of distil water. The substance in the measuring glass was mixed on magnetic stirrer for 15 min for enlarging of the polymer. By then Propylene glycol was added to the polymer arrangement. 100mg Amoxicillin was gauged and broken up in 2 ml of refined water. The drug course of action was added to the polymer scattering and Citric acid was mixed by and large with the help of magnetic stirrer. By then after complete blending arrangement was permit to represent 20 min to guarantee the evacuation of air bubbles. A short time later it was poured reliably in Petri dishes and was left for 24hr at room temperature for drying. Resulting to drying after 24hr patches were taken out by taking from the Petri dishes by then cut into a square part of 2× 2 cm. Patches were stuffed in aluminium foil and put away in a water/air proof holder to keep up their trustworthiness and versatility. The compositions of the various formulations of Amoxicillin and extracts are listed in Tables 1, 2.[16,17]

Evaluation of Transdermal Delivery Patches

The following parameters are used to evaluate the physicochemical properties of transdermal patches.

Thickness of patch

Each patch's thickness was measured with a screw gauge at five separate points on the patch, and the mean value was calculated.[18]

Weight uniformity

Patches with a 2cm radius and a 4cm diameter were cut. Five patches' weights were used to calculate the weight fluctuation.[19]

Folding endurance

A 2cm radius (4cm diameter) patch cut uniformly and folded in the same spot until it breaks. Given the value of folding endurance, the occasions the film could be collapsed at a similar area without breaking.[20]

Fraction dampness contented

Produced films were balanced separately then maintained by room temperature for twenty-four hours in a desiccator comprising fuse calcium chloride. After twenty-four hours, the films stayed balanced and the rate dampness content was determined utilizing the formula.[21]

Percentage moisture uptake

To maintain a RH of 84 percent, the weighed films were placed in desiccators and stored at room temperature for 24 hours in a saturated potassium chloride solution. After 24 hours, the films will be reweighed and the moisture uptake percentage calculated using the formula.[22]

Drug content

A phosphate buffer solution was used to dissolve a specific portion of the patch. To disintegrate the film, the contents were mixed. The liquid was poured into a volumetric flask. The solution's absorbance was tested, and the drug's content was determined.[23]

Ex-vivo Permeation Study

Goat skin was purchased since a neighbouring marketplace and correctly handled. Ex vivo penetration experiments remained carried out using Franz dispersion cells with a sectional size of 3.14 cm2 and a beneficiary chamber limit of 15 ml. The preserved goatskin was trimmed towards the perfect size and positioned among the dispersion cell's receptor and benefactor compartments. The patch was placed on top of the film. The donor section was located on top of the receptor section, which had phosphate cradle pH 7.4 kept 37.5 °C ± 0.5°C throughout the strategy. and a cinch was placed in the midst of the contributor and receptor compartments to keep them collected. The whole get-together was reserved on a lovely stirrer. The layout in the recipient section was a continuous jumble of appealing dots. Pulling out the particular measure of the example on modified time recess then relieving them with an identical volume of phosphate cradle was used to control the amount of medication mixed through the layer. The absorbance of the examples was calculated using the clear phosphate cushion as a reference. Medication absorbance was controlled by the standard bend of Amoxicillin in phosphate buffer PH (7.4). The measure of medication saturated at each time stretch was determined from the alignment bend. The mean total level of the medication penetration through the all-out fix region was plotted against time.[24, 25]

Everted Gut Sac Model

The small digestive tract of a goat is obtained from a butchering house in the neighbourhood market. The digestive system was shipped in a phosphate buffer and was divided into two pieces, each measuring roughly 15 cm in length; the digestive system's estimated width was zero point seven centimetres. Single finish of the digestive tract was limited, and then everted through the assistance of a cut-glass pole; another end of the digestive tract was connected to a cannula to form a pocket, and a little amount of Drug free buffer solution was added. With the use of an aerator and support mechanism, a stable source of O2 was delivered to the tissue to maintain it humming, the temperature was maintained at 37.5 ºC ± 0.5ºC throughout the strategy. The mucosal side originated out after eversion, and the serosal side is now available within. The skin's layer corneum was kept in contact with the transdermal patch's delivery surface. The sample from the sac was taken out at a predetermined period, and the centralization of the medication in a serosal not really settled by the use of a spectrophotometer.[26, 27]

Result

Every one of the formulations effectively worked exposed to dispersion concentrate on which is upheld out with the assistance of the Franz dispersion cell strategy and everted stomach sac model. Tests were gathered at foreordained time and absorbance of each and every sample was estimated with the assistance of spectrophotometer to find out the %of drug content. The after effect of the dissemination concentrates on has been talked about in chart by plotting time in X-hub and total % discharge in Y-hub as well as % absorbance against time if there should arise an occurrence of Everted Gut Sac Model. During this study it has been found that natural bio enhancers like cinnamon bark extract can be used along with modern medicine like Amoxicillin in order to expand bioavailability of drug through transdermal drug delivery system. Compatibility studies of drug and extract as well as drug and polymers were studied with the help of FTIR shows no drug extract and drug polymer interaction, result of which shown in Figures 2 to 8. Physicochemical parameters like % moisture content, thickness, weight variation etc. are within limit shown in Table 3. The results of ex vivo permeability studies and everted gut sac studies were mention in Table 4 and Table 5, respectively. Amongst all the extracts Ethanolic extract (F21) showed significant increase in % CDR 77.21 as well as in % drug absorbance 4.315. Order of permeation enhancing effect Franz Diffusion cell studies F21>F20>F19>F18>F22>F17 Order of % drug absorption in case of Everted Gut Sac model F21>F20>F19>F18>F22>F17from all above study it was observed that extract of cinnamon bark along with the modern medicine showed great bioavailability compared to Amoxicillin alone

Discussion

Long haul treatment and multidrug treatment can be overwhelmed by utilization of the transdermal medication conveyance framework which thus increments bioavailability of medication by staying away from first pass digestion which obliterate the most extreme measure of the medication. Drug straightforwardly

reaches to the foundational course and builds the remedial viability. Amoxicillin is an intense antibiotic drug utilized generally for the treatment various infectious diseases. But since of first pass digestion it shows less helpful impact. Polymers, for example, HPMC, PEG chose as it showed great glue action and better skeleton development which is the foundation of transdermal patches. Phosphate support with pH 7.4 was utilized to figure out the solvency of medication and furthermore to figure out the obscure centralization of the medication. FTIR was done to figure out the medication polymer and medication natural concentrates the evaluated parameters for various formulation comes under limit. Out of all the formulation, formulation number F21 showed improved bioavailability of Amoxicillin compared to rest of the extracts.

Conclusion

It tends to be reasoned that natural medications as concentrate can likewise be utilized in forming transdermal patches because of chance of delivery of medication definition which is exceptionally original methodology. The Amoxicillin patches made by dissolvable vanishing procedure involving unique concentrate of Cinnamon bark alongside Amoxicillin were formed. The medication was seen as viable with various concentrates and the polymers. All concentrates show bio enhancing action somewhat contrasted with individual Amoxicillin formulation. Among every one of the plans F21 shows critical expansion in drug delivery and medication ingestion. As an expansion to this work in vivo investigations and clinical examination on person can be done in future.

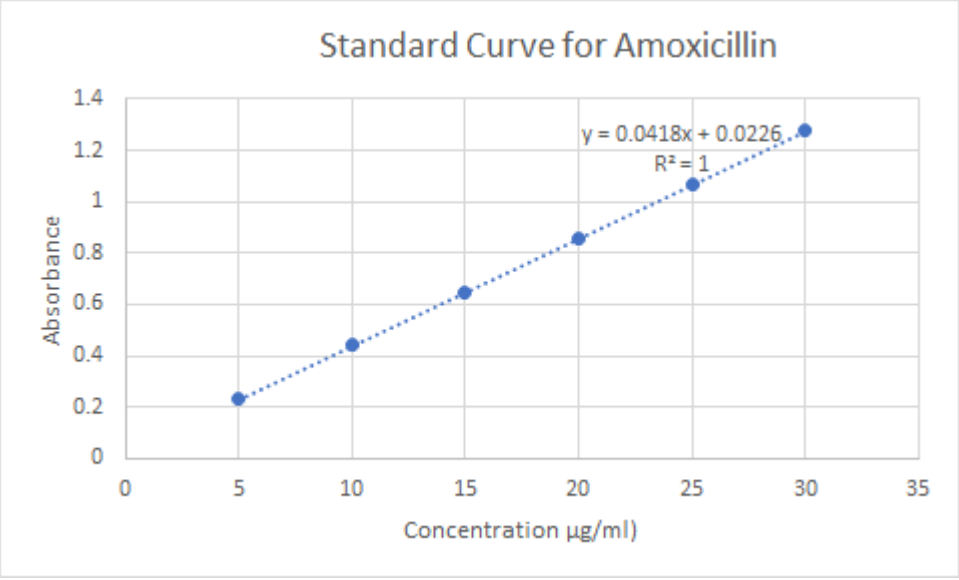

Figure 1 Calibration Curve of Amoxicillin

Table 1: Composition of patches formulation code

Formulation Code	Content
F17	Amoxicillin+polymer

F18	Amoxicillin + Cinnamon Bark Chloroform Extract+ Polymer
F19	Amoxicillin + Cinnamon Bark Butanolic Extract+ Polymer
F20	Amoxicillin + Cinnamon Bark Methanolic Extract+ Polymer
F21	Amoxicillin + CinnamonBark Ethanolic Extract+ Polymer
F22	Amoxicillin + Cinnamon Bark Aqueous Extract+ Polymer

Table 2: Optimized formulation design for cinnamon bark extracts with Amoxicillin

Ingredients	FORMULATION CODE					
	F17	F18	F19	F20	F21	F22
Amoxicillin	100mg	100mg	100mg	100mg	100mg	100 mg
HPMC	400 mg	400 mg	400 mg	400 mg	400 mg	400 mg
PG	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml
PEG-400	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml	0.4ml
Citric Acid	10mg	10mg	10mg	10mg	10mg	10mg
Water	Up to 5ml	Up to 5ml	Up to 5ml	Up to 5ml	Up to 5ml	Up to 5ml
Chloroform extract	-----	50mg	-----	-----	-----	-----
Butanolic Extract	-----	-----	50mg	-----	-----	-----
Methanolic Extract	-----	-----	-----	50mg	-----	-----
Ethanolic Extract	-----	-----	-----	-----	50mg	-----
Aqueous extract	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50mg

Table 3: Characterisation of patches formulation for thickness, weight uniformity, moisture and drug content

Parameters	FORMULATION CODE					
	F17	F18	F19	F20	F21	F22
Thickness	0.322±0.012	0.312±0.011	0.311±0.101	0.103±0.009	0.210±0.134	0.311±0.167

(mm)						
Weight uniformity (gm)	0.121±0.012	0.187±0.011	0.164±0.011	0.198±0.008	0.186±0.110	0.187±0.121
% Moisture uptake	8.111±1.62	9.121±2.145	8.376±1.747	9.546±2.231	8.123±1.233	9.453±2.112
% Moisture content	5.723±0.785	6.453±0.676	5.342±0.768	6.241±0.243	6.045±0.321	7.121±0.325
% Drug content(mg)	77.2±0.34	88.89±0.124	76.12±0.34	80.43±0.034	82.80±0.233	83.92±0.311
Folding Endurance	23±2.34	24±2.67	26±2.45	28±3.36	28±4.44	29±3.87

*All information is offered in Mean ± SD, n=3, SD = standard deviation

Table 4: Release kinetic of formulation from studies Franz Diffusion cell

Time in hrs.	FORMULATION CODE					
	F17	F18	F19	F20	F21	F22
0.5	4.15 ±0.54	4.22 ±0.43	5.05 ±0.23	6.23 ±0.41	8.14 ±1.24	4.17 ±0.54
1.0	6.37 ±1.09	8.67 ±0.54	9.23 ±0.23	11.23 ±1.41	14.56 ±0.43	6.40 ±0.43
1.5	8.45 ±1.34	9.32 ±0.56	10.13 ±1.65	16.22 ±0.42	19.43 ±0.21	8.80 ±0.12
2.0	11.57 ±0.78	15.43 ±0.67	18.23 ±0.45	21.39 ±1.13	25.24 ±1.35	12.12 ±0.56
2.5	14.45 ±1.65	18.34 ±0.32	20.31 ±0.18	26.43 ±0.67	31.34 ±0.35	15.15 ±0.62
3.0	15.61 ±1.12	19.12 ±1.23	24.23 ±1.45	32.56 ±0.61	37.64 ±1.54	16.21 ±0.19
4.0	19.25 ±0.41	25.16 ±0.45	33.51 ±0.27	40.41 ±0.21	45.35 ±0.54	20.46 ±0.76
5.0	30.81 ±1.03	35.21 ±0.34	40.13 ±1.59	48.41 ±0.71	54.57 ±0.76	32.12 ±0.54
6.0	39.75 ±1.15	44.55 ±1.43	49.31 ±0.34	59.54 ±0.51	64.57 ±1.63	41.11 ±0.23
8.0	60.45 ±0.81	63.12 ±1.15	65.65 ±1.14	70.34 ±1.31	77.21 ±1.43	61.13 ±1.12

*All information is offered in Mean ± SD, n=3, SD = standard deviation

Table 5: Gut sac model of formulation % Drug absorption

Time in Min.	FORMULATION CODE					
	F17	F18	F19	F20	F21	F22
10	0.642±0.21	0.690±0.74	0.703±0.78	0.721±0.12	0.754±0.18	0.652±0.72

20	1.124±0.32	1.161±0.63	1.182±0.37	1.351±0.31	1.412±0.27	1.130±0.31
30	1.412±0.78	1.472±0.22	1.499±0.31	1.621±0.25	1.741±0.39	1.420±0.28
60	1.747±0.61	1.782±0.34	2.121±0.23	2.995±0.27	3.124±0.21	1.753±0.34
90	2.242±0.23	2.273±0.11	2.494±0.37	3.883±0.91	3.655±0.78	2.249±0.39
120	2.704±0.18	2.784±0.17	2.821±0.39	4.241±0.88	4.315±0.41	2.711±0.44

*All information is offered in Mean ± SD, n=3, SD = standard deviation

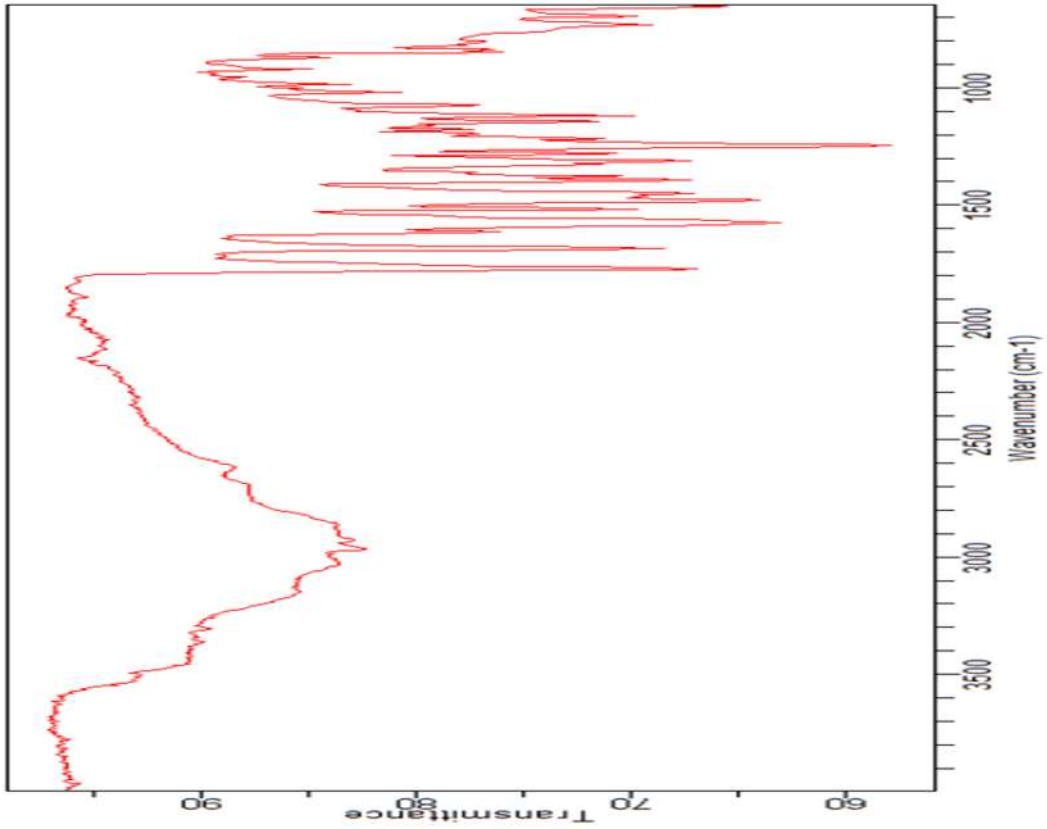

Figure 2 IR Spectra of F17 Formulation

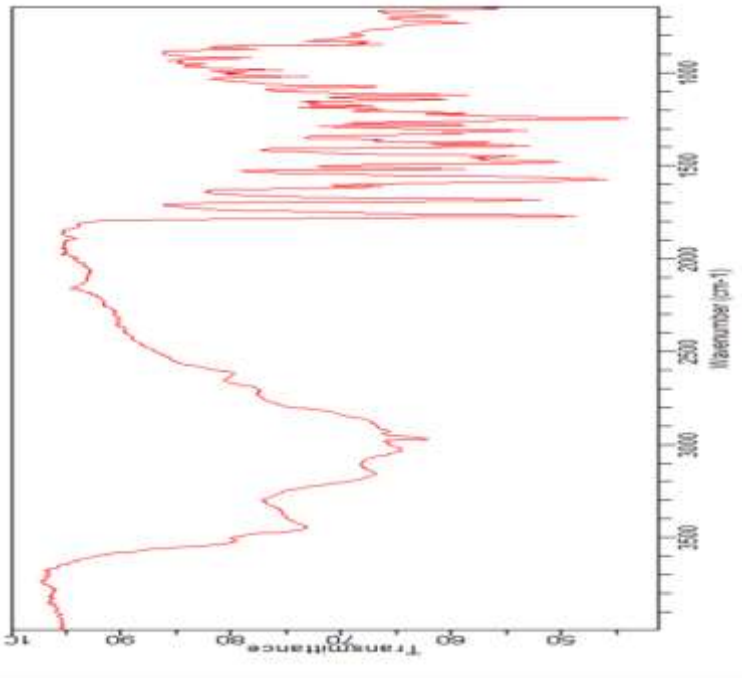

Figure 3 IR Spectra of F18 Formulation

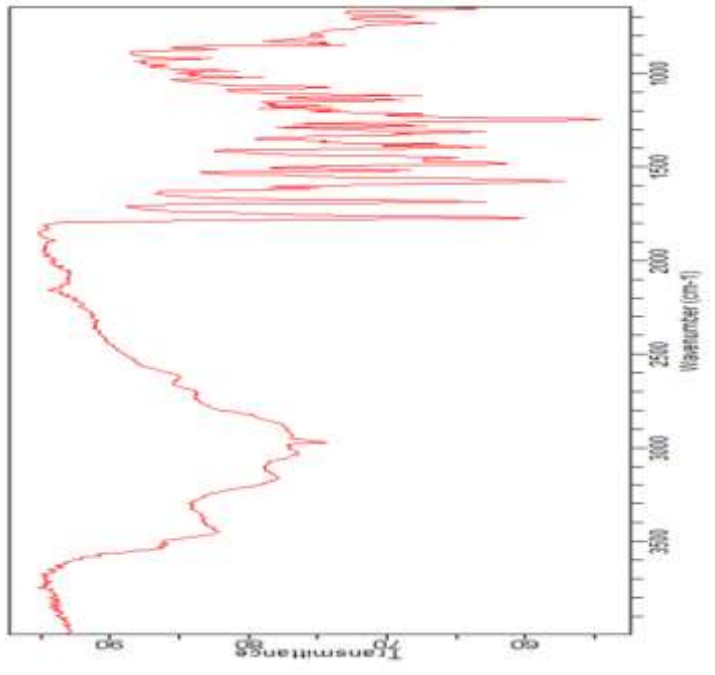

Figure 4 IR Spectra of F19 Formulation

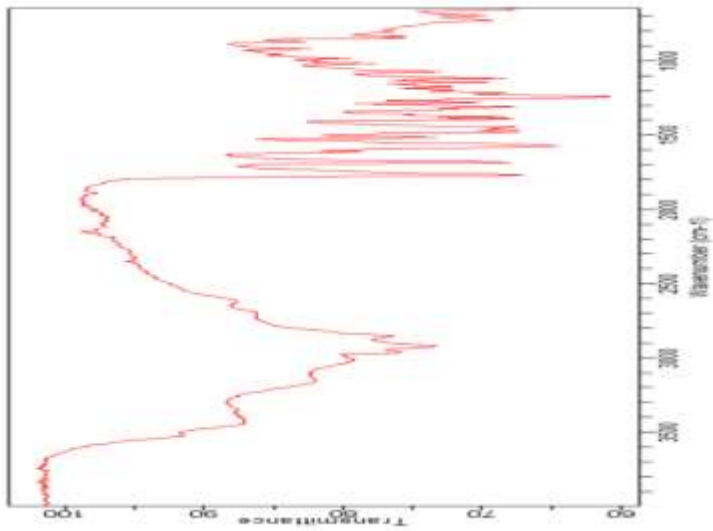

Figure 5 IR Spectra of F20 Formulation

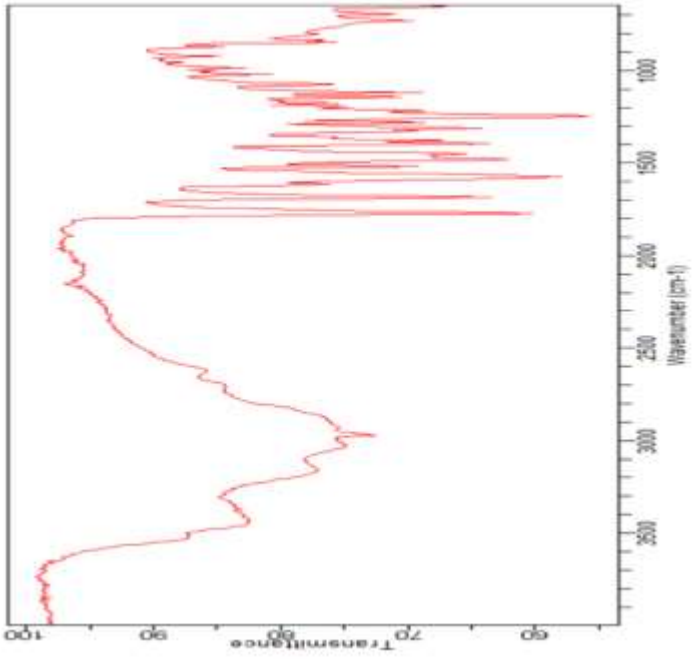

Figure 6 IR Spectra of F21 Formulation

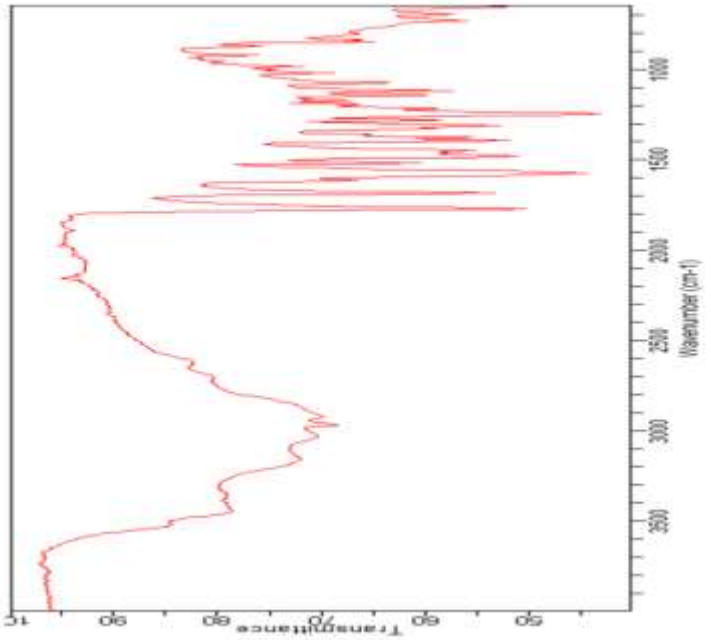

Figure 7 IR Spectra of F22 Formulation

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Conflict Of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest

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