



## Compritol<sup>®</sup> 888 ATO

The Smart Strategy for Sustained Release Formulation



People make our name

# PRESENTATION CONTENTS

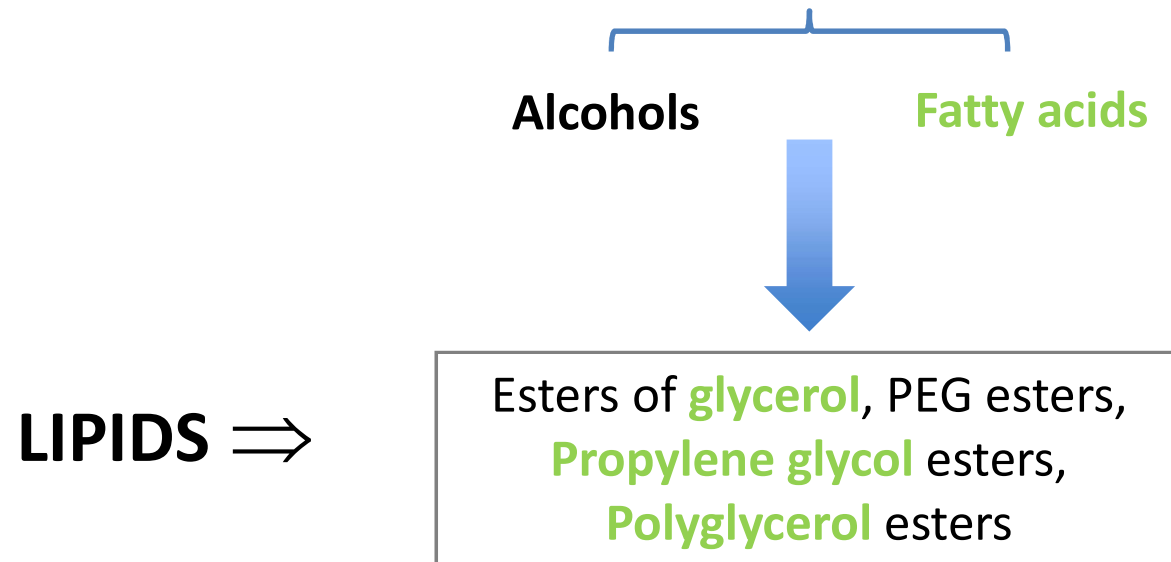
- Introduction
- Compritol 888 ATO: Product overview
- Compritol 888 ATO: Product properties
- Formulating SR Tablets with Compritol 888: Gattefossé Strategy
- How to Modulate Release Profiles: Key Parameters
- Lipidic Matrix Performance
- Conclusion

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# GATTEFOSSÉ FUNCTIONAL EXCIPIENTS

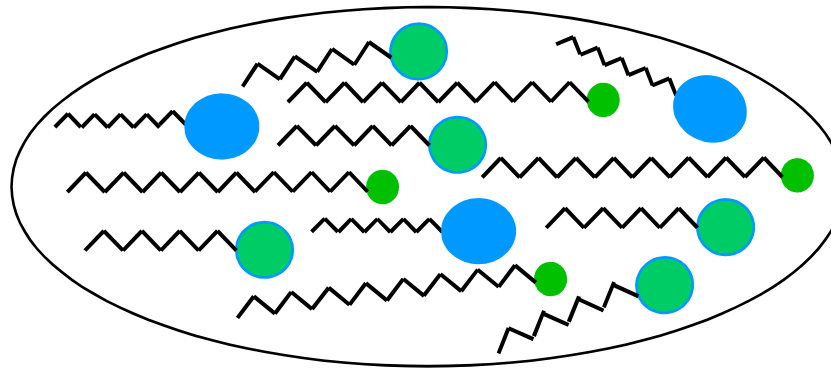
**OLEOCHEMISTRY**  $\Rightarrow$  Gattefossé excipients are made by *esterification*



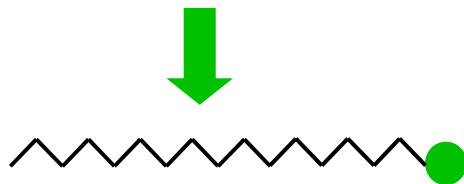
**LIPIDS**  $\Rightarrow$

**FUNCTIONAL EXCIPIENTS**

# THE GATTEFOSSÉ LIPID FAMILY

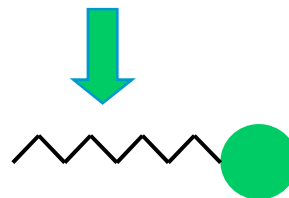


All products are derived from vegetable oils and fats



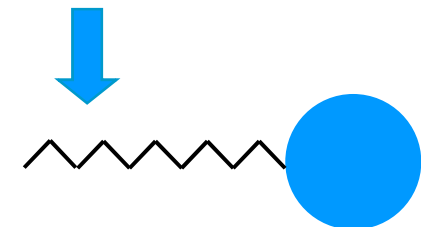
Partial glycerides  
More lipophilic

- Oily vehicle
- Solubilizer
- Sustained release agent
- Taste-masking agent



Polyalcohol esters

- Co-surfactant
- Solubility enhancers



Polyoxylglycerides

More amphiphilic

- Solubilizer
- Surfactant

# PHARMACEUTICAL SOLUTIONS

## FUNCTIONAL EXCIPIENTS



Liquid



Solid



Semi-solid

Oral route

Dermal route

Rectal/Vaginal route

# ORAL APPLICATIONS

Which functionality ? which product ? which process

## Sustained Release

### Excipients

- Compritol 888 ATO
- Precirol ATO 5
- Gelucire 39/01 - 43/01

### Process

- Compression
- Capsule filling
- Melt granulation & pelletization
- Spray cooling / Prilling

### Final dosage forms

- Tablet
- Capsule
- Granule/Pellet (Sachet / Capsule)

## Bioavailability Enhancement

### Excipients

- Gelucire 44/14
- Gelucire 50/13
- Labrasol
- Labrafil
- See list of excipient for SEDDS or SMEDDS

### Process

- Capsule filling
- Adsorption / Compression
- Melt granulation & pelletization

### Final dosage forms

- Capsule
- Tablet
- Granule/Pellet (Sachet / Capsule)

# WHY SUSTAIN DRUG RELEASE?

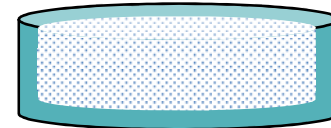
- Reduced frequency (short half life drugs)
- Reduced side effects (no plasma concentration peaks)
- Improved efficacy (steady state)
- Improved patient compliance (intake once or twice a day)
- Extension of patent life (life cycle management)



# APPROACHES TO SUSTAINED DRUG RELEASE

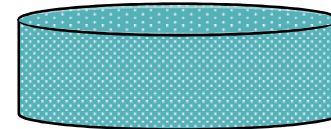
## Film coating on drug loaded carriers

- Water soluble polymers – e.g. PVA
- Water insoluble polymers - e.g. EC
- pH-dependent polymers – e.g. aminoethyl methacrylate copolymer



## Drug embedded in a matrix

- Hydrophilic matrix – e.g. HPMC
- Hydrophobic matrix – e.g. EC
- Lipophilic matrix – e.g. glyceryl dibehenate (Compritol 888 ATO)



# APPROACHES TO SUSTAIN DRUG RELEASE

## Structural matrix

- non-erodible
- non-swelling



## Swelling matrix

- swelling over time



## Eroding matrix

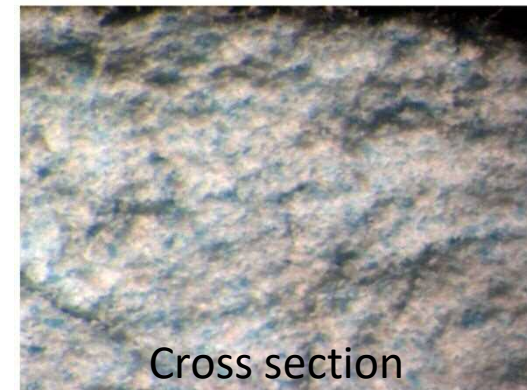
- continuous surface erosion



# COMPRITOL REPARTITION



Reproducible sustained release matrix systems rely on an infinite matrix network which entraps drug and prevents its immediate release\*



# WHY LIPIDIC MATRIX FOR SUSTAINED RELEASE?

**No solvent needed** to disperse the lipid

~~Drying step~~

~~Organic vapor~~

~~Risk of API hydrolysis~~

**Atomized powder** for *direct compression, wet granulation, etc.*

Drug release kinetics **not influenced by pH changes**

**Avoid burst release** effect

Bypass **patents** of hydrophilic SR matrix

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# PRODUCT OVERVIEW

## Glyceryl behenate

USP-NF/EP/ChPh

GRAS, FDA IIG,

acceptable non-medicinal ingredients (Canada)

**MP = 70° C, HLB = 2**

Atomized *spherical* particles

D50 =  $56.92 \pm 1.63 \mu\text{m}$

(n=69 batches)

*Non-erodable* matrix

Use level: 15 to 50%



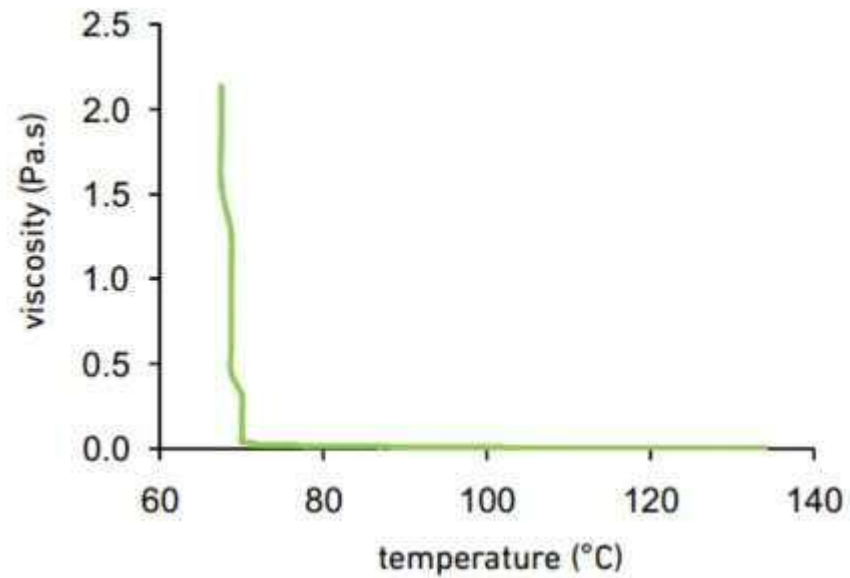
# PRECEDENCE OF USE

- More than 50 years of use in pharmaceutical tablets

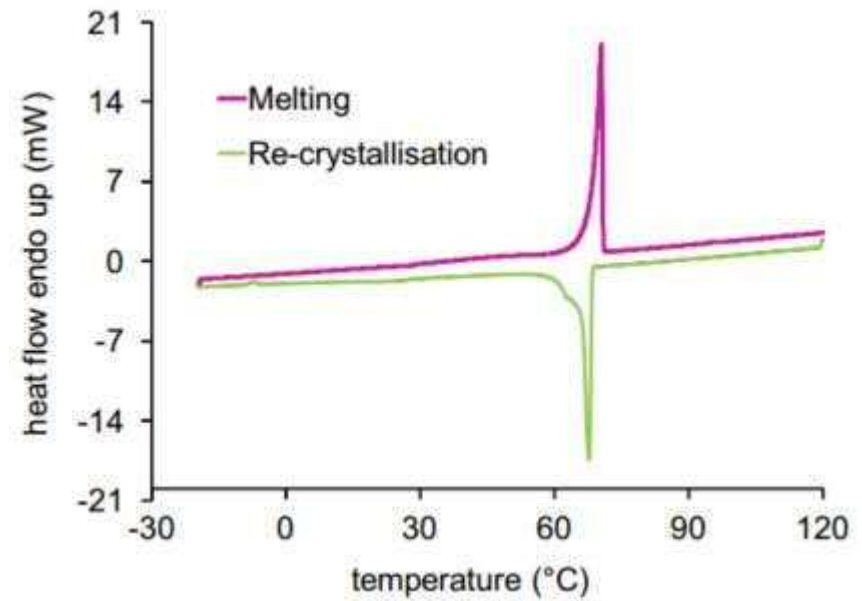
API	Indication
Sertaconazole	Antifungal
Tilidine	Analgesic
Metformin	Hypoglycemia
Glicazide	Hypoglycemia
Metoprolol	Hypertension
Nisoldipine	Hypertension
Prazocin hydrochloride	Hypertension
Felodipin	Hypertension
Prednisone	Anti-inflammatory
Diltiazem	Anti-inflammatory
Gabapentin	Anti-epileptic
Ropinirole hydrochloride	Anti-Parkinsons
Methylxanthine	Anti-Parkinsons

# THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

*Thermorheogram*



*Melt & Crystallization DSC Curve*





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# A MULTI-FUNCTIONAL EXCIPIENT

## **Lubricant**

*tablet compression*

## **Taste masking**

*HMC, spray cooling, melt granulation*

## **Sustained release**

*HMC, spray cooling, granulation, extrusion*

**Processing flexibility!**

# CHEMICALLY INERT

## **Compatible with other functional excipients**

Compatible with APIs, HPMC, Carbomers, PVP, etc

## **Compatible with all APIs**

Unlike e.g. HPMC in combination with reactive drugs (salts and acids) or excipients\*

Impact on long term stability/drug release kinetics

# NEUTRAL IN FLAVOR

## **Taste masking attribute**

masks the taste using melt processes

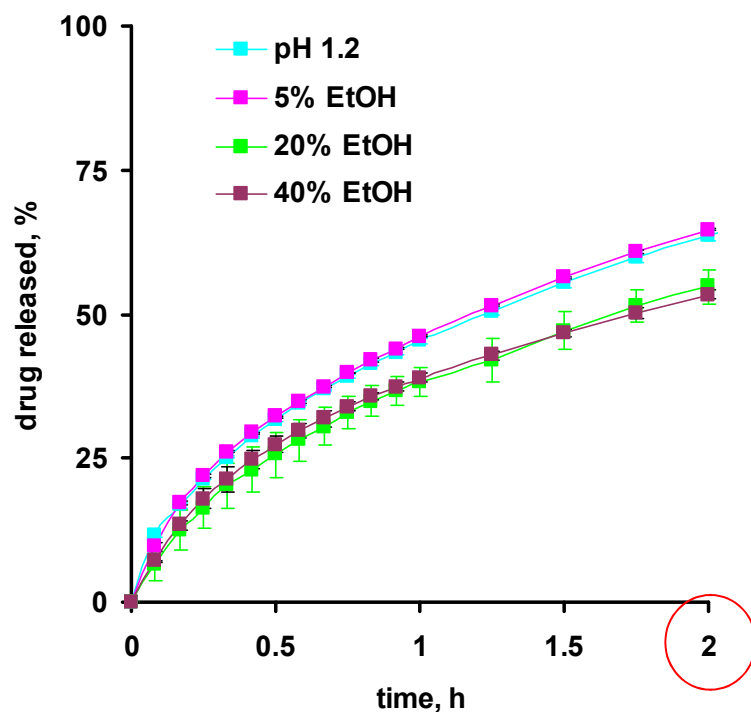
## **Reduced risk of dose dumping**

- non-ionic, functionality un-affected by pH changes
- matrix does not dissolve in ethanol
- melt process increases matrix resistance

# PH/ETHANOL INDEPENDENT

## Draft Guidance on Bupropion Hydrochloride from FDA:

*“Due to concerns of dose dumping from this drug product when taken with alcohol, please conduct additional dissolution testing using various concentrations of ethanol in the dissolution medium”*



Ingredient	DC % w/w
Bupropion HCl	33.3
Compritol 888 ATO	30.3
DCPA	22.3
Lactose	11.1
Compritol 888 ATO	3

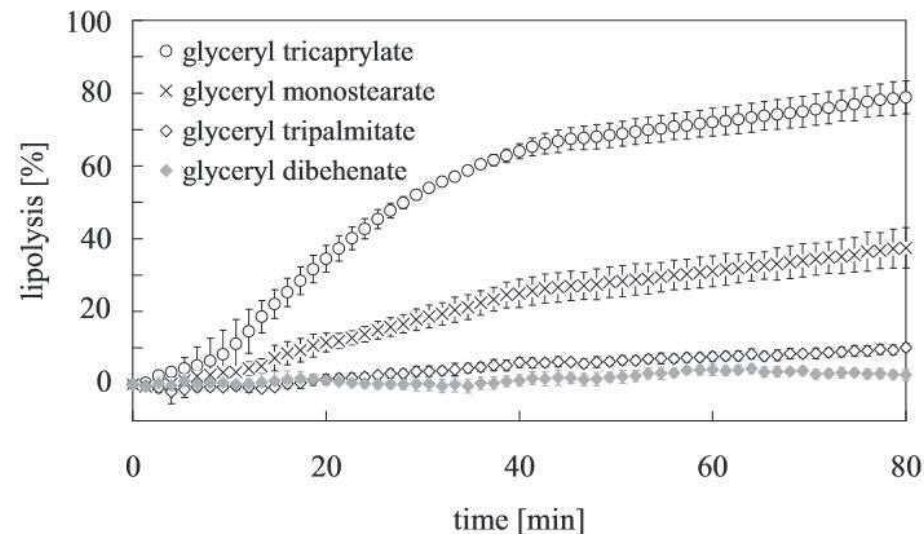
Dissolution studies in hydroalcoholic media are recommended by the FDA.

Bupropion HCl lipid matrices **show no evidence of EtOH-associated dose dumping.**

# NON-DIGESTIBLE

## Resistant to physiological conditions

- non-digestible by digestive enzymes present throughout the GI tract
- protects from physiological conditions and favours consistent drug release



# PROCESSING FLEXIBILITY STRATEGY

## Hydrophilic matrix

DC only, no WG unless with *organic solvent*

## Hydrophobic matrix

DC only

## Lipophilic matrix

Direct compression	<i>drug, Compritol, diluent, lubricant</i>
Wet granulation	<i>DC + aqueous binder solution</i>
Melt granulation	<i>partial melting of Compritol</i>
Solid dispersion	<i>drug dispersed in Compritol melt</i>

**Solvent-free Processes!**



## OTHER PROCESSES



Spray cooling ✓

Hot melt coating ✓

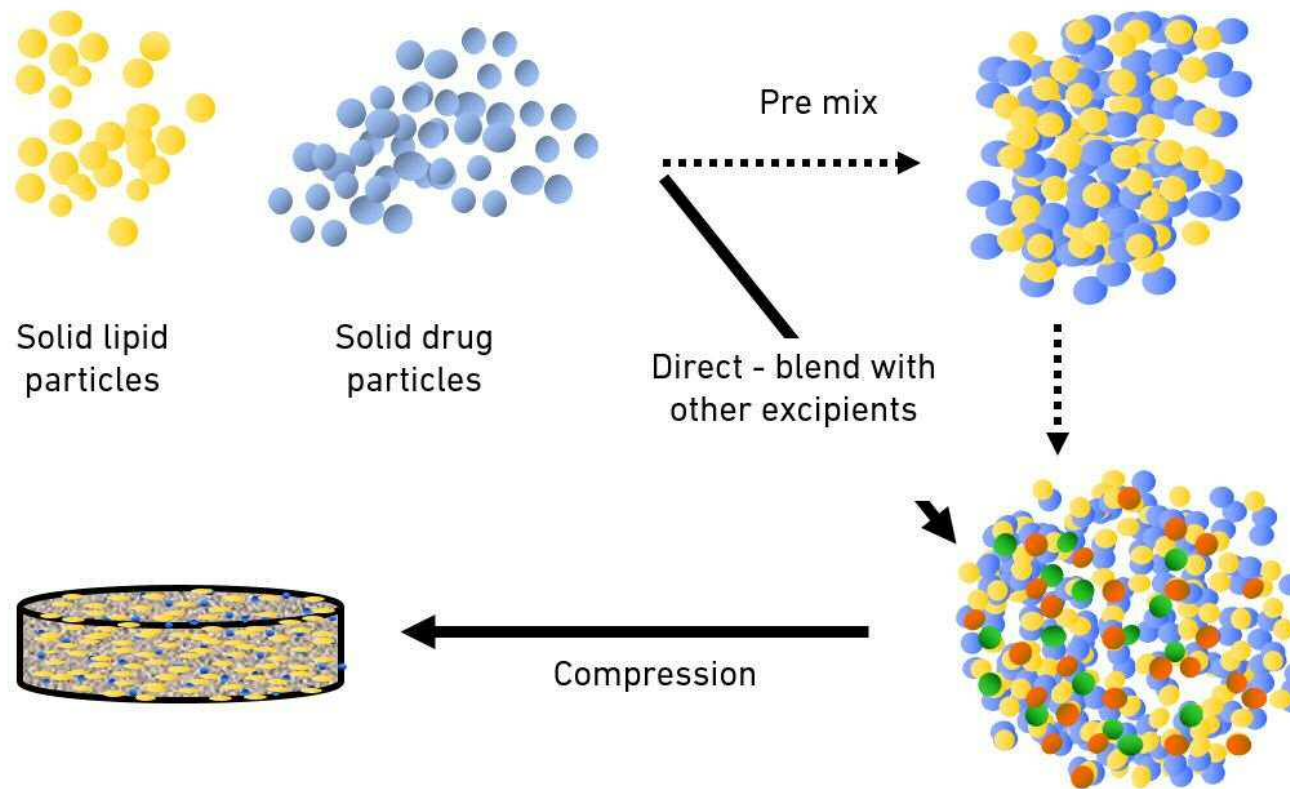
Hot melt extrusion ✓

Solid lipid nanoparticles ✓

# COLD PROCESS

## Physical mixture

When both active and lipid excipient are solid powders, creation of a lipid barrier around the drug particle by blending and compression

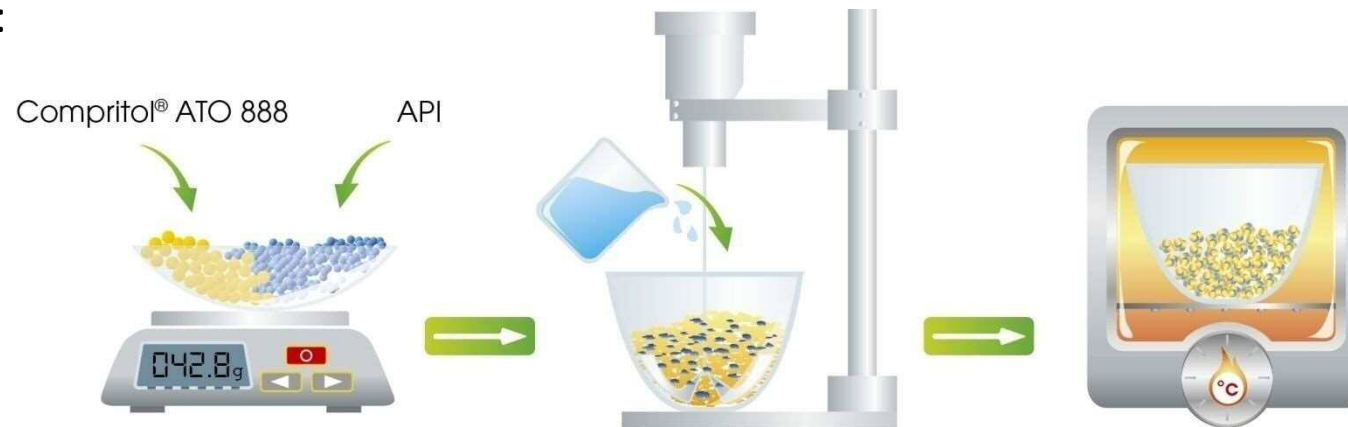


# DIRECT COMPRESSION

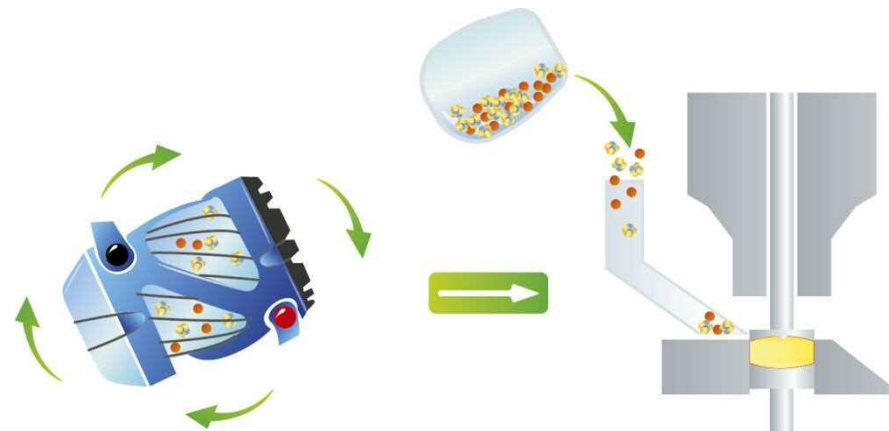


# WET GRANULATION

Step 1 :



Step 2 :

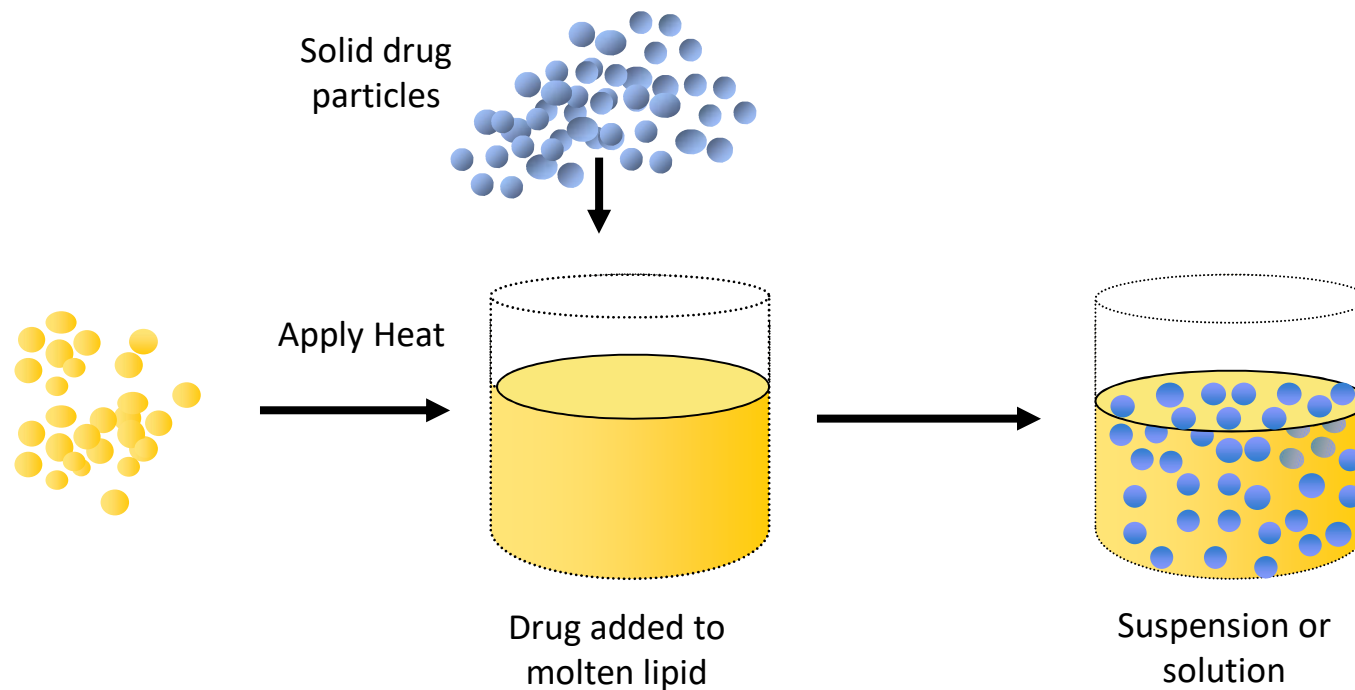


# HOT PROCESS

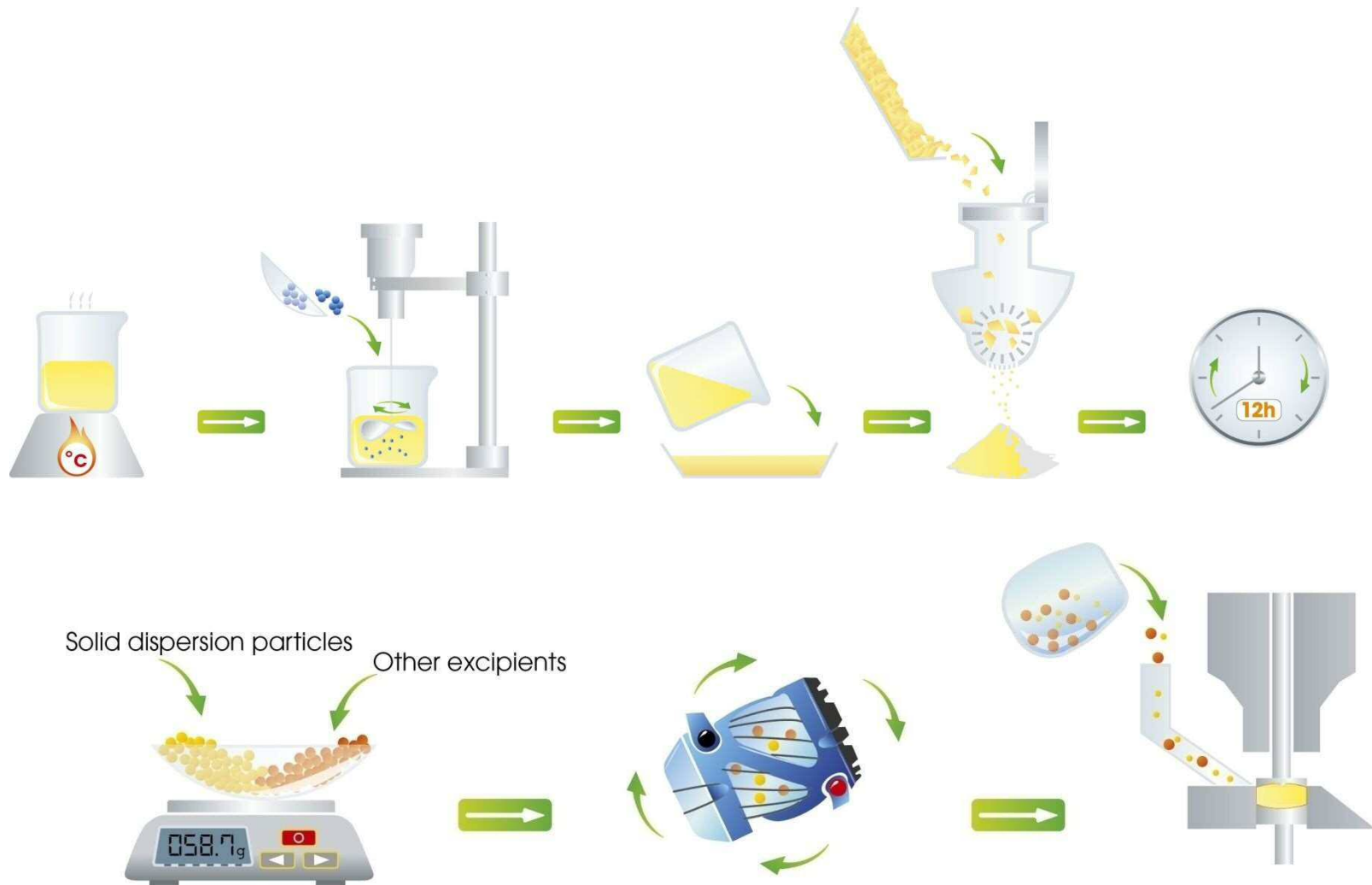
## Solid dispersion/solution

Dispersion/solution of the drug in the carrier

*Heat is generally involved*



# MELT & MIX METHOD



Melt granulation should be considered when  $API > C888$

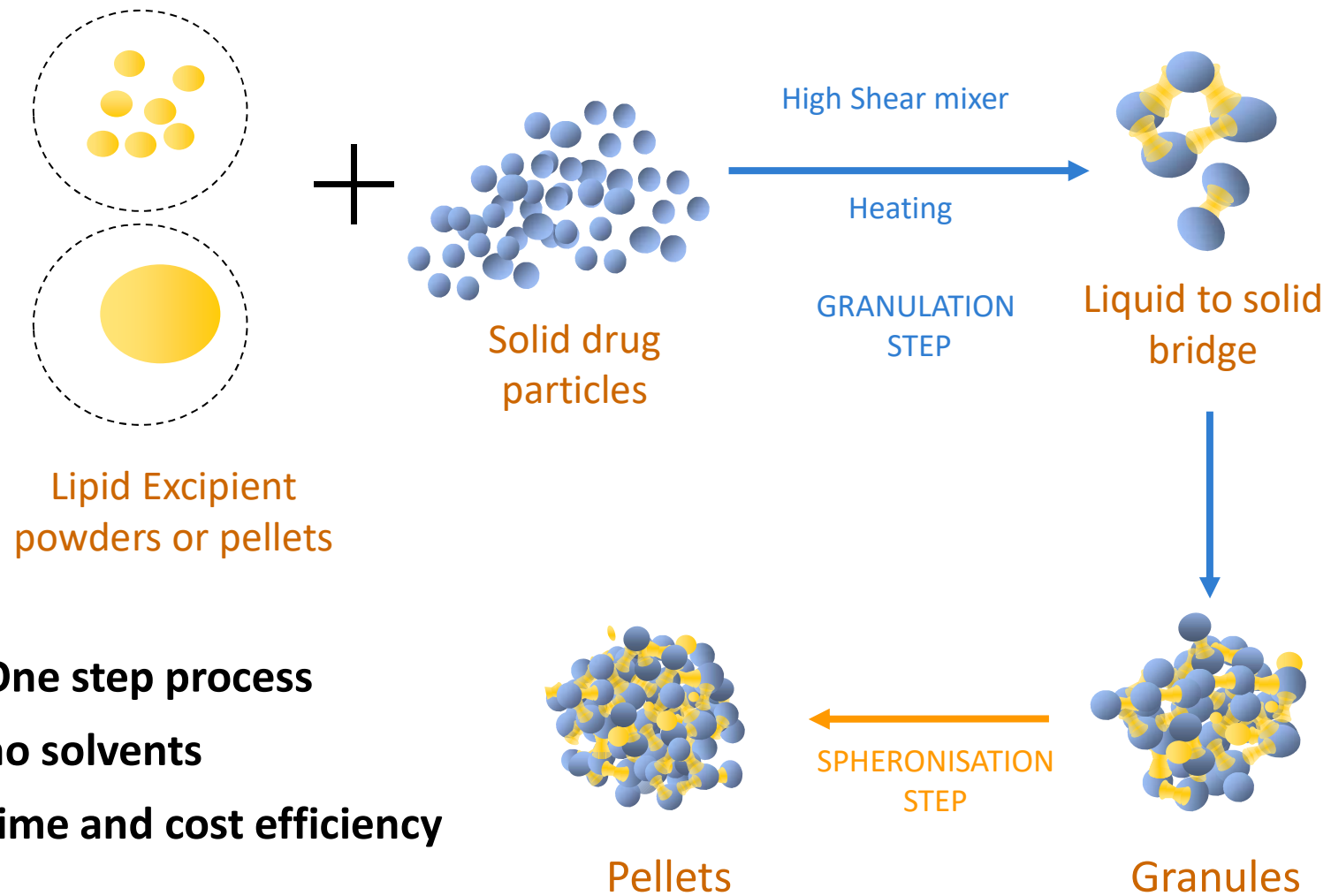
# HOT MELT EXTRUSION



Extrusion can be done at  $T^{\circ}\text{C}$  below lipid melting point i.e.  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$   
NO limit in viscosity even when  $\text{API} < \text{C888}$   
Possibility to do melt granulation  
(AAPS poster 2012 from Justin Keen –Austin university TX)

# MELT GRANULATION

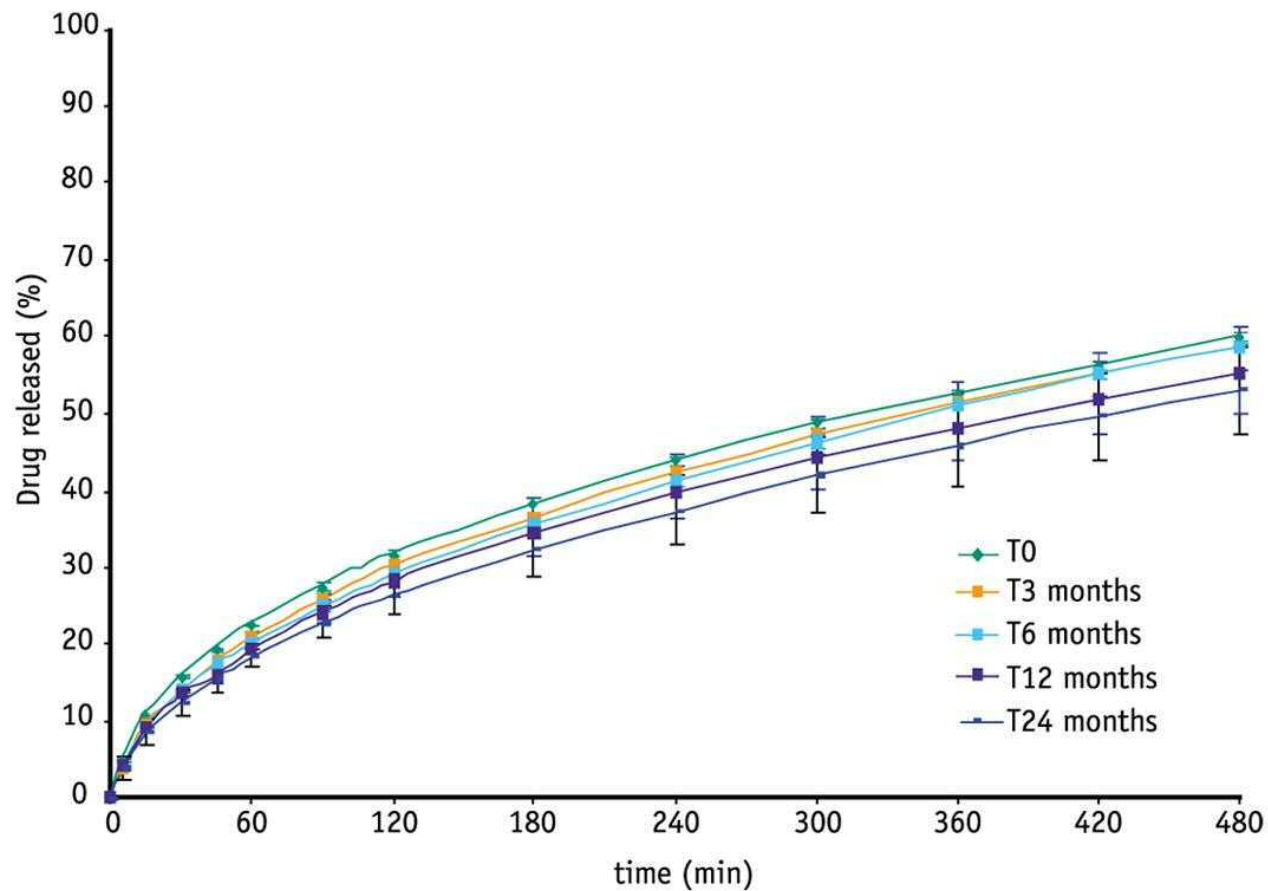
## Thermoplastic granulation





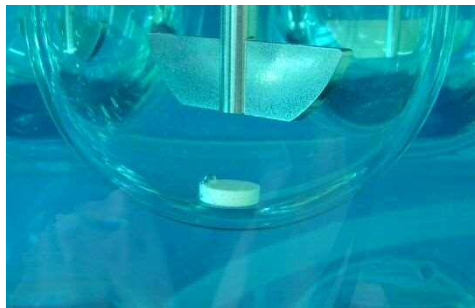
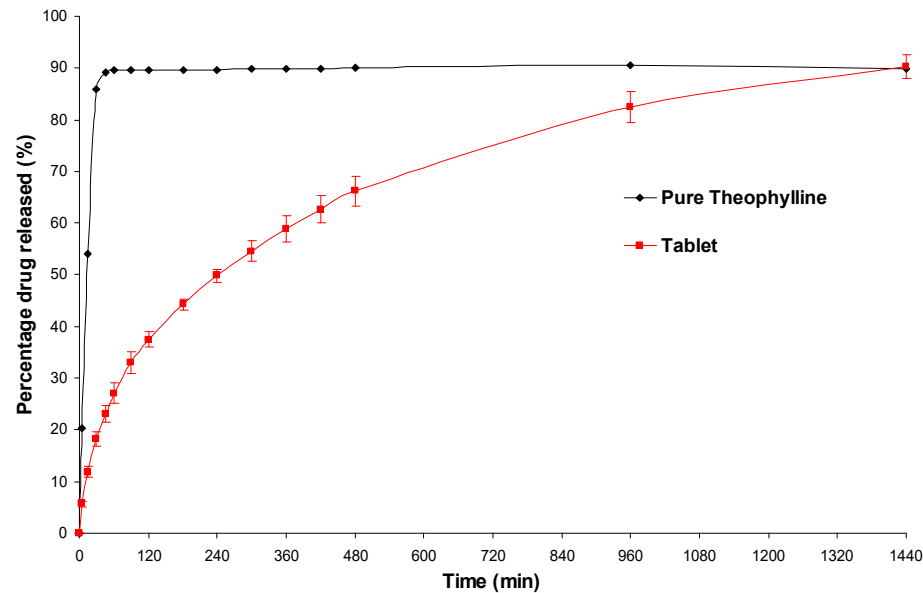
# CASE STUDY # 1: SR THEOPHYLLINE TABLET

Theophylline dissolution profiles in pH 4.5 from tablets containing 15% theophylline / 15% Compritol 888 ATO / QS std excipients



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Theophylline dissolution profiles in pH 4.5 from tablets containing 15% theophylline / 15% Compritol 888 ATO / QS std excipients



Tablet at  $t_0$



Tablet after 24h

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# LIPID MATRIX SR TABLET COMPOSITION

<b>DRUG</b>	Active ingredient
<b>MATRIX FORMER</b>	<i>Compritol 888 ATO</i>
<b>DILUENT</b> (co-excipients)	Tablet size, flow, compression <i>(lactose, MCC, DCPA...)</i>
<b>LUBRICANT</b> (0.5 – 3%)	Glidant, anti-adhesion, anti-friction <i>(Compritol 888 ATO, talc, Mg stearate...)</i>

# MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

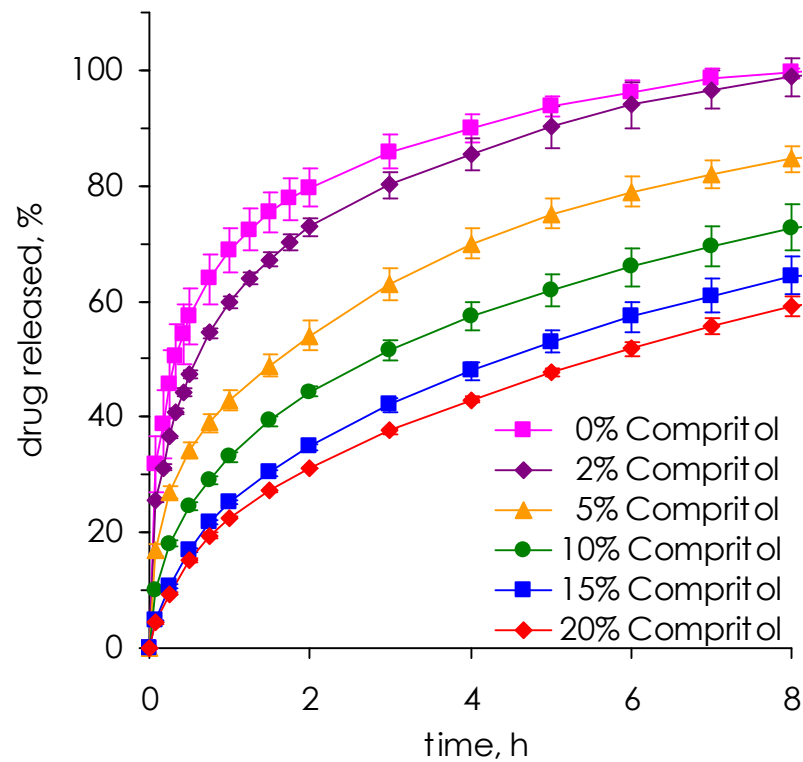
Several **parameters** impacting dissolution/release profile:

- Amount of **SR matrix** (*drug vs. SR matrix ratio*)
- Amount and nature of **diluents** selected
- Tablet **size** (*diffusion path-length*)
- **Processing** route (*cold vs hot*)

# IMPACT OF COMPRITOL AMOUNT

Theophylline release of matrix tablets prepared by direct compression.

900mL phosphate buffer pH 4.5, 75 rpm, 37°C



Ingredient	0% C888	⇒	20% C888
	% w/w		% w/w
Theophylline	16.7		16.7
Compritol 888 ATO	0		20
DCPA	52.9		39.5
Lactose	26.4		19.8
Mg Al metasilicate	3		3
Mg Stearate	1		1

INCREASE Compritol content

DECREASE drug release

= *easy to modulate*

# CHOICE OF DILUENTS

**Lactose**       $\Rightarrow$  water soluble, good compressibility and flowability, low hygroscopicity, physicochemical stable, cost effective

**MCC**       $\Rightarrow$  water insoluble, disintegration properties (swelling), compressible, rather good flowability

**DCPA**       $\Rightarrow$  water insoluble, slightly alkaline (pH 7 – 7.4), good compressibility and flowability, sticking to the die

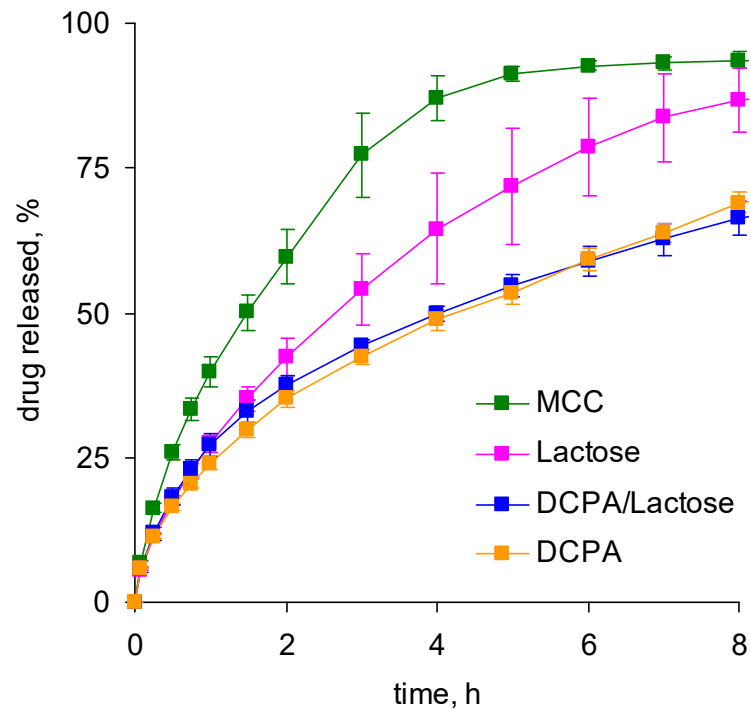
**Sucrose, starch, mannitol, ethylcellulose, HPC ...**

**Modulation also provided by combining various diluents**

# IMPACT OF DILUENTS

Theophylline release of matrix tablets (600mg) prepared by direct compression.

900mL phosphate buffer pH 4.5, 75 rpm, 37°C



Ingredient	% w/w			
	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Theophylline	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Compritol 888 ATO	15	15	15	15
DCPA	42.9	64.3		
Lactose	21.4		64.3	
MCC PH101				64.3
Neusilin	3	3	3	3
Mg Stearate	1	1	1	1

The nature (and the amount) of diluent plays an important role in the modulation of release rate.

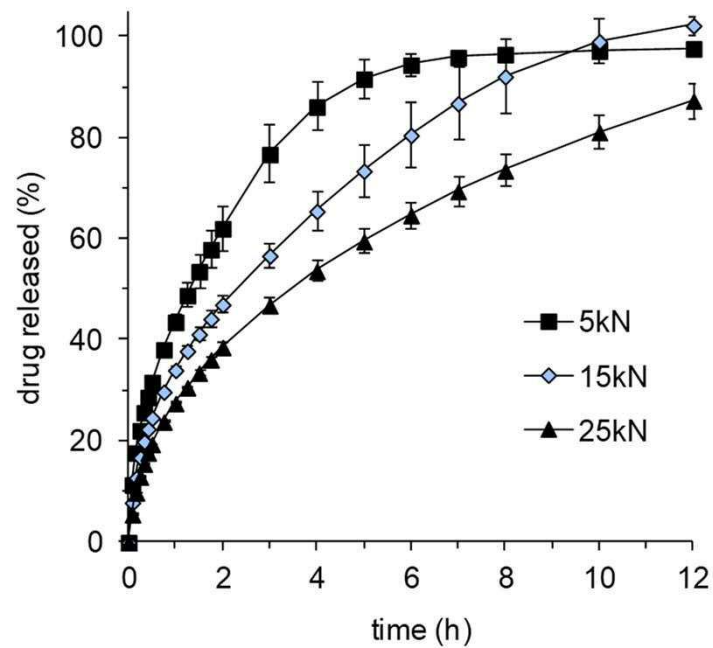


# IMPACT OF COMPRESSION FORCES

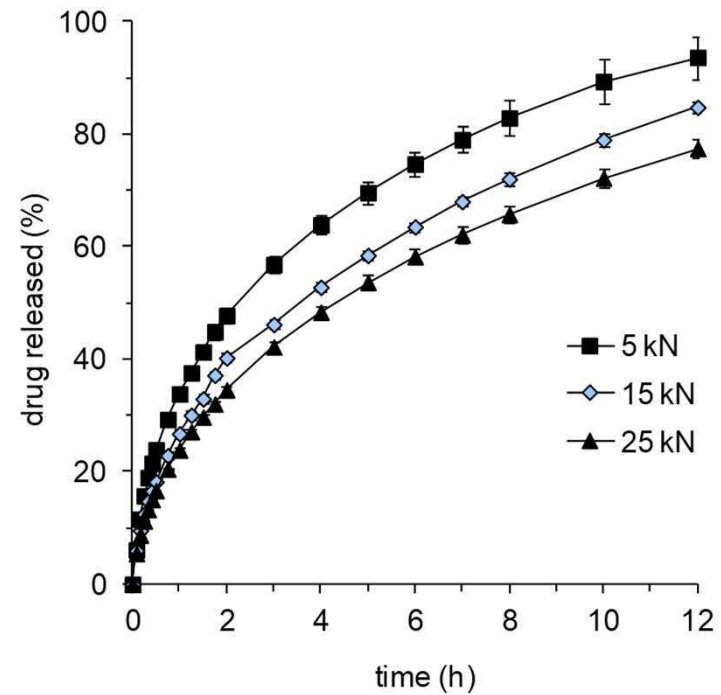
Ingredients	%
Theophylline	20
<b>C888 ATO</b>	<b>15</b>
Fujicalin SG	32.25
Tablettose 80	32.25
Mg stearate	0.5

Run #	Compression force (kN)	Pre-compression force (kN)	Compression speed (rpm)	Feed rate
Run 1	5.0	1.0	30.0	6.0
Run 4	25.0	1.0	30.0	6.0
Run 5	15.0	1.0	30.0	6.0

# IMPACT OF COMPRESSION FORCES

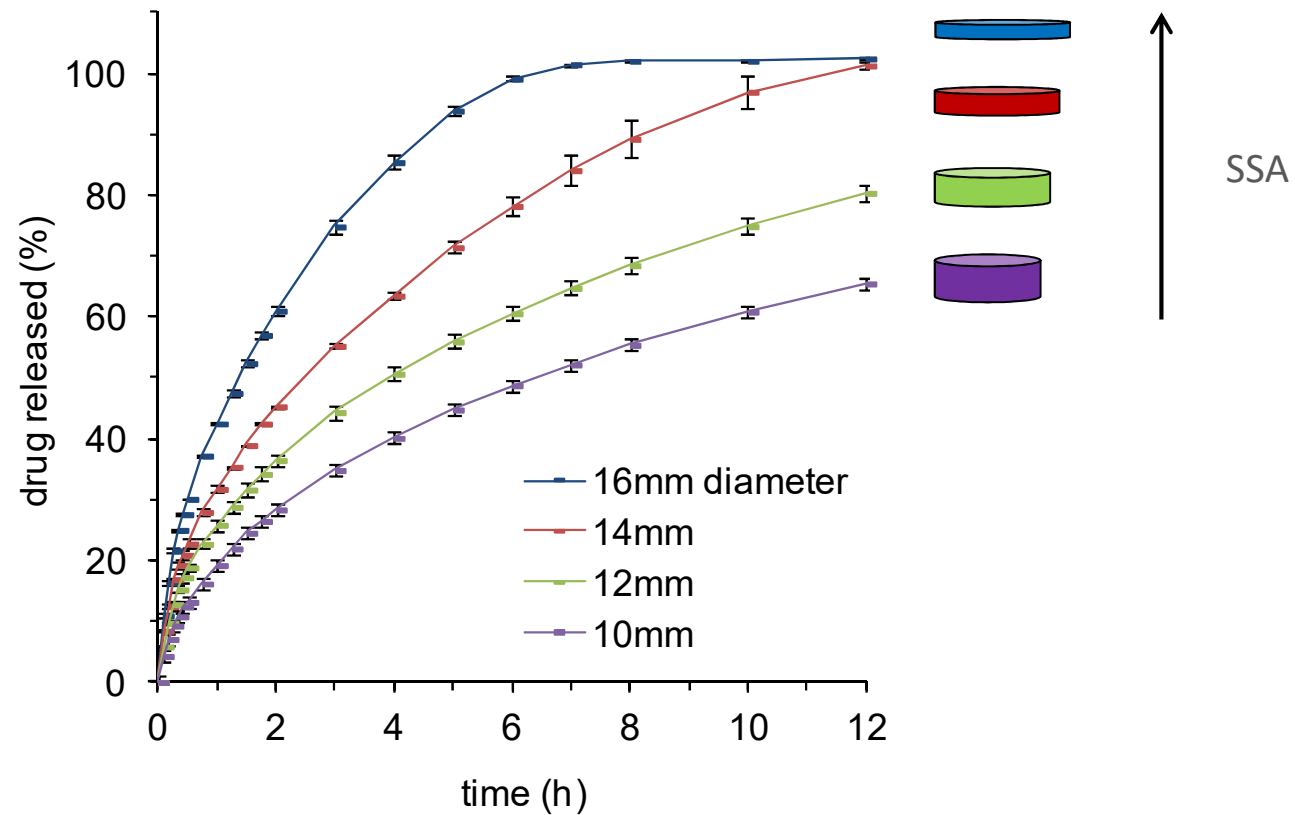


14mm tablets



12mm tablets

# IMPACT OF TABLET SIZE

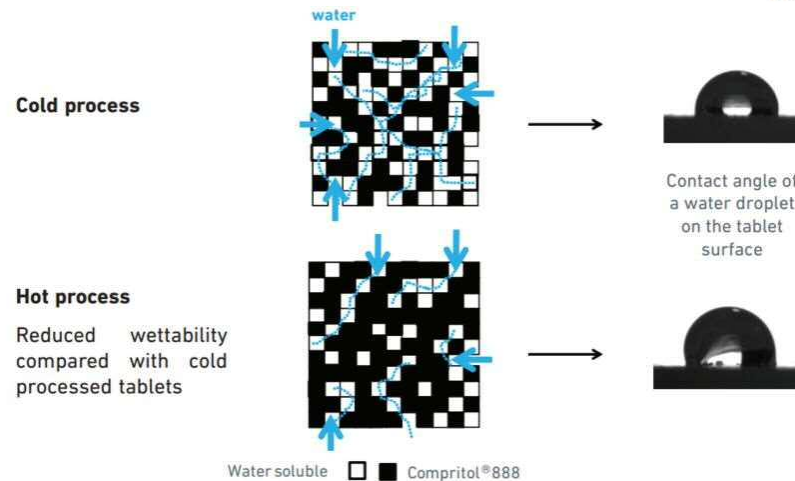
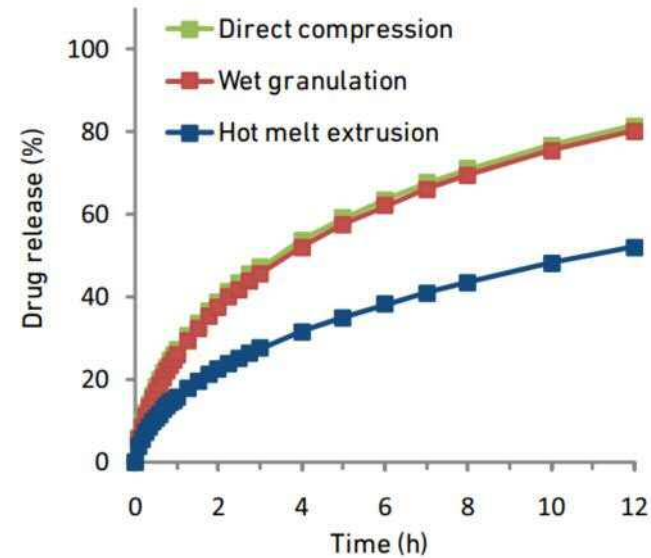


The tablet dimension can be an appropriate tool to adjust drug release kinetics

# IMPACT OF PROCESSING ROUTE

## a) Niacin

Ingredients	Quantity (%)
Niacin	50
Compritol® 888 ATO	30
Povidone	5
Lactose	14.5
Mg stearate	0.5
Tablet weight	1000 mg



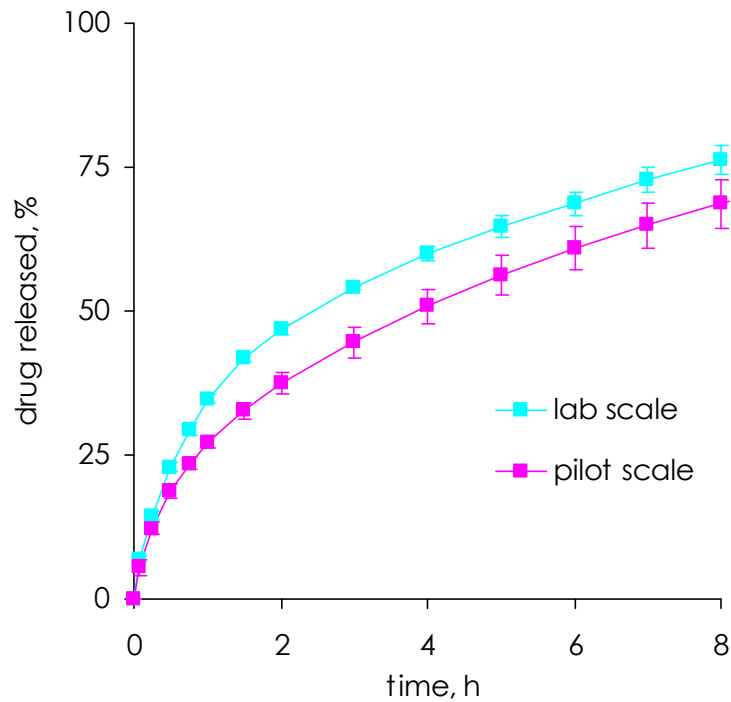
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# TRANSFERABILITY: SCALE-UP

excenter vs rotary press

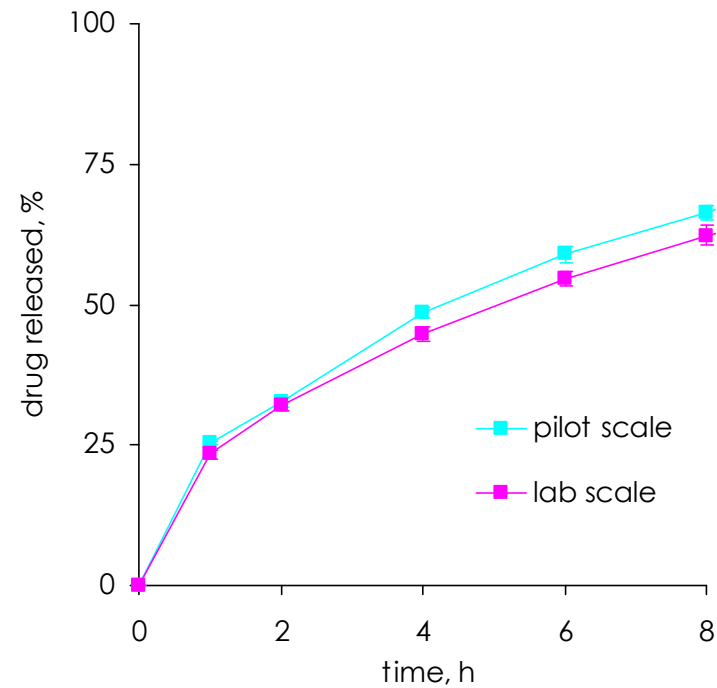
direct compression



**Theophylline**

small vs high quantity

solid dispersion

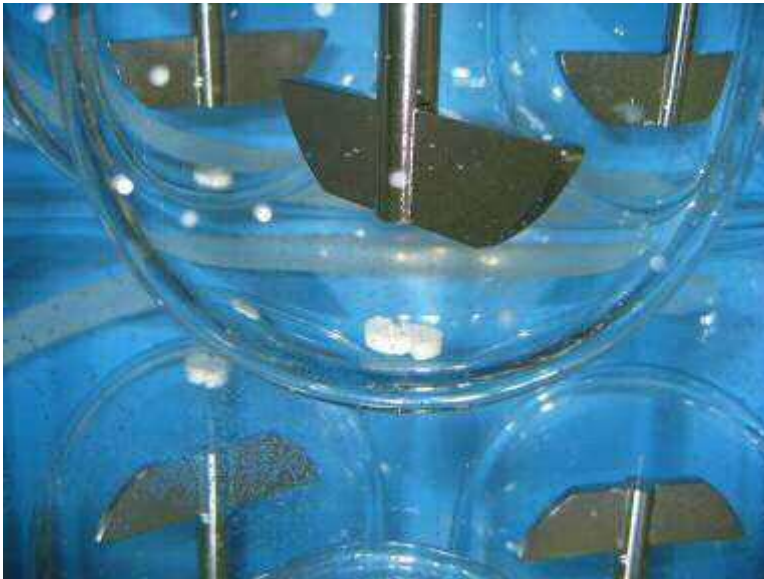


**Metoprolol succinate**

# MIS-HANDLING: BUPROPION HCL

Splitting or damage to an SR tablet may affect the drug release profile leading adverse effects

Compritol matrix



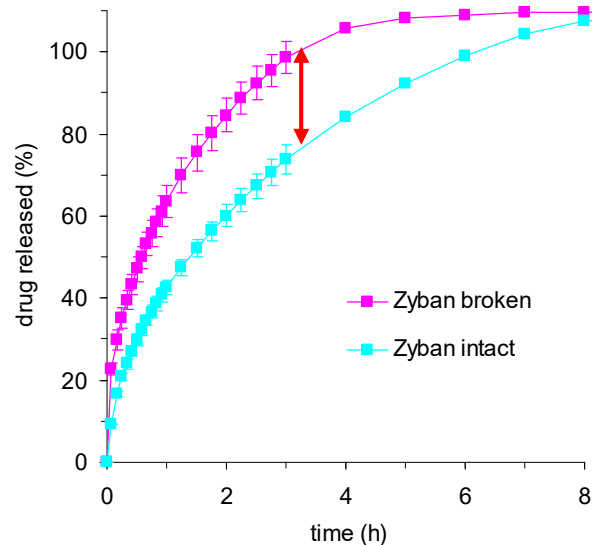
Zyban LP 150mg



*Product label Wellbutrin® SR/XL (bupropion HCl) states that tablets should be taken whole and that splitting could lead to adverse effects. Wellbutrin® is registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline Ltd.*

# MIS-HANDLING: BUPROPION HCL

## Bupropion HCl case study

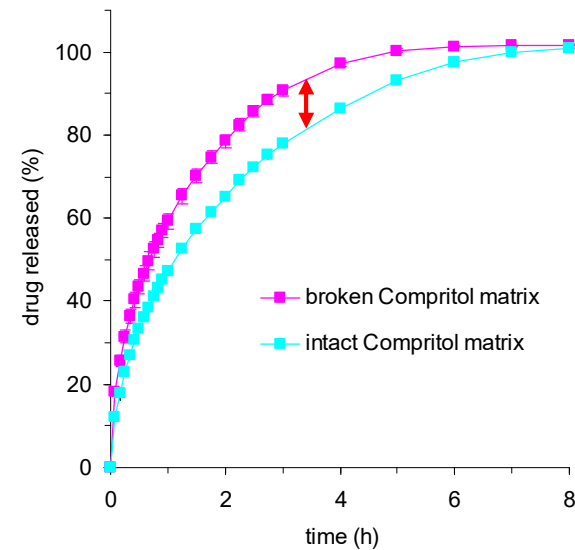


Zyban® is registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline Ltd.

### Ingredient

**DC**  
% w/w

Bupropion HCl	33.3
Compritrol 888 ATO	30.3
Cystein HCl	2
DCPA	20.9
Lactose	10.5
Compritrol 888 ATO	3
Total weight	450mg

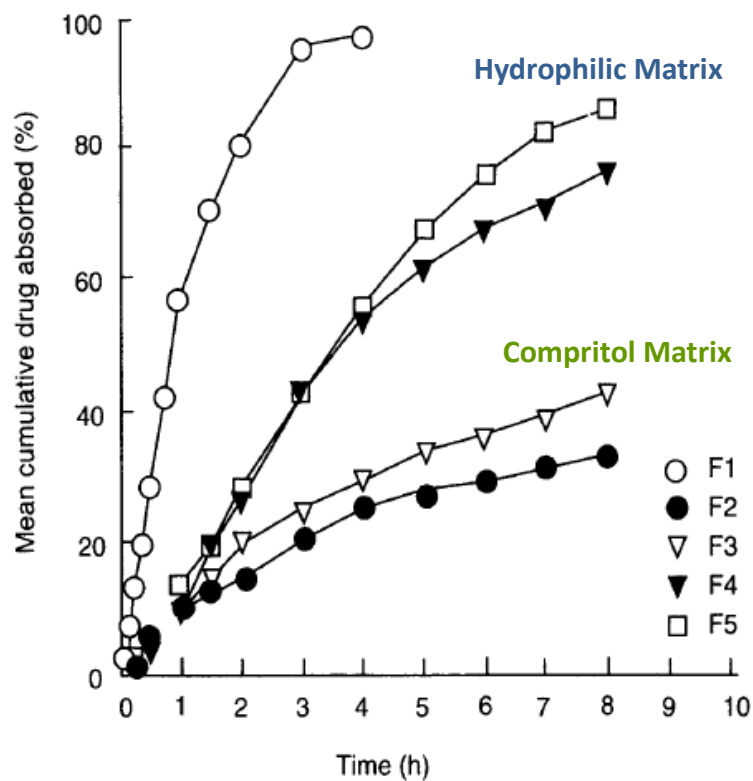


Compritol matrix = SR unaffected

no accidental dose dumping if tablet is broken



# IN-VIVO EFFICACY - THEOPHYLLINE

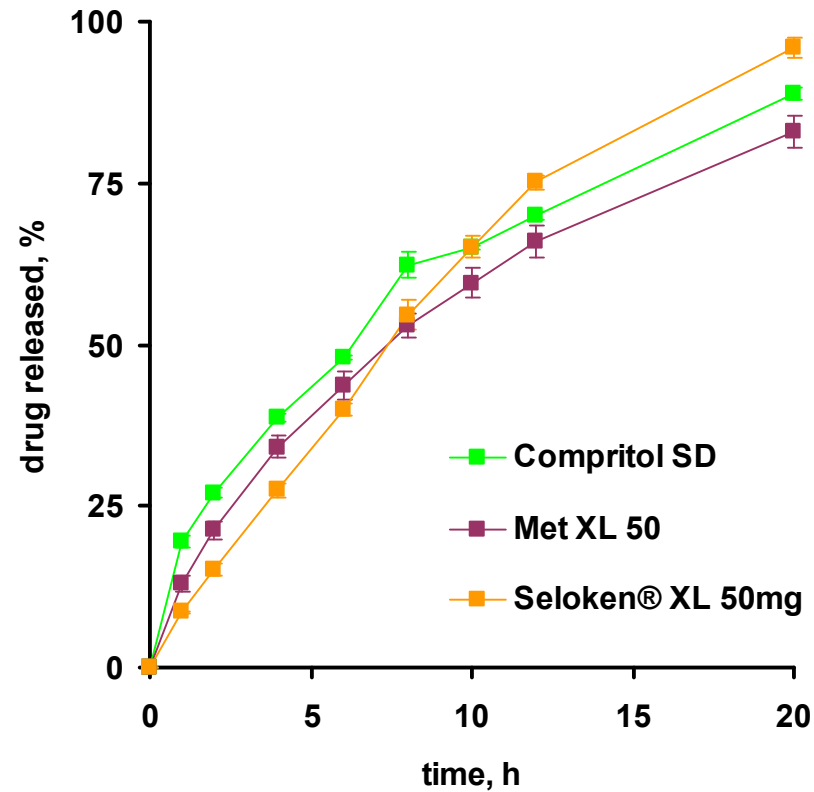


Mean cumulative theophylline absorbed in 8 beagle dogs

Ingredients %w/w	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
Theophylline	50	50	50	50	50
Compritol 888		30	30		
Carbomer				30	
HPMC					30
Spray-dried lactose		20		20	
DCPA	50		20		
MCC					20
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

**Tablet weight 200 mg made by direct compression**

# MARKET REFERENCE COMPARISON

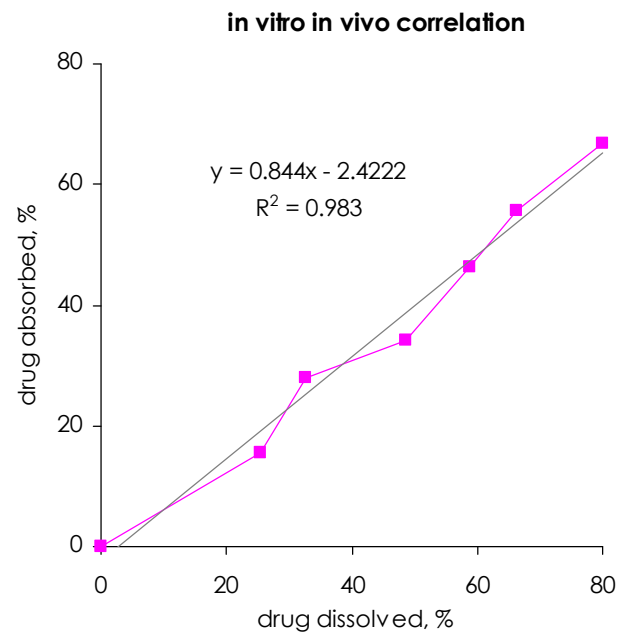
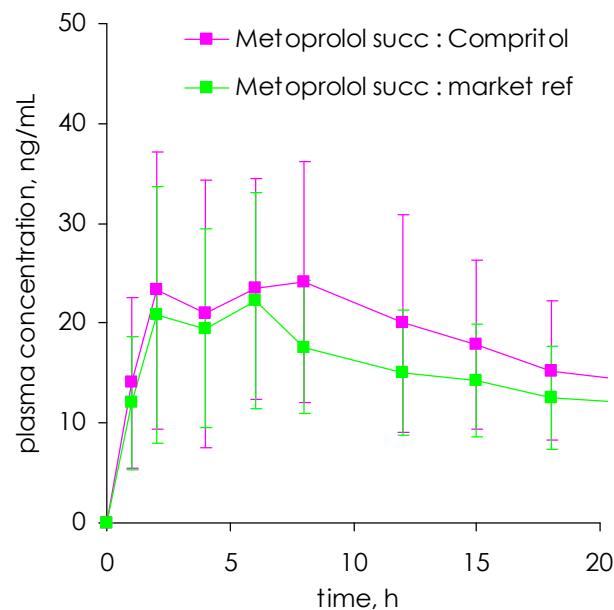


In vitro metoprolol succinate release from lipid matrix closely matches market references

Tablet Ingredients	% w/w	mg
Metoprolol succinate	28.55	50
Compritol 888 ATO	57.11	100
MCC PH-101	11.42	20
Magnesium stearate	1.94	3.4
Aerosil	0.97	1.7
Total weight (mg)	100	175.1

# IVIVC – METOPROLOL SUCCINATE

## In vivo study in 12 healthy men



- 1- The plasma concentration time profile of Compritol tablet and MetXL50 is comparable
- 2- The  $R^2$  values in the IVIVC indicates excellent correlation

Poster : Controlled Release Society Annual Meeting 2011: **Compritol® 888ATO a release modifier for sustained release of highly water soluble agent: Formulation, Evaluation and IVIVC study.** M. S. Nagarsenker et al.

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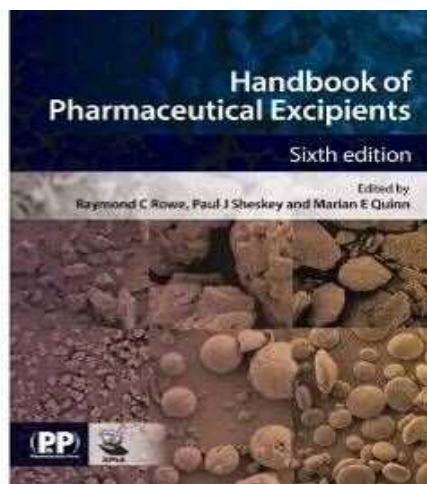
# COMPRITOL 888 ATO

## Performance & flexibility



*Compatible with all  
Flexible processing routes  
Flexible release profile tailoring  
No organic solvent  
pH- and ethanol-independent*

*Pharmacopoeia, GRAS*  
**Well characterized**



## Global regulatory acceptability



## Patent opportunities



# GLYCERYL BEHENATE IN APPROVED DOSAGE FORMS

Active ingredient	Matrix / drug delivery technology system
Ropinirole	Multilayered / controlled release DDT
Prednisone	Multi-layer / core timed release DDT
Tilidine	Matrix tablet
Theophylline	Matrix tablet
Paroxetine	Matrix tablet
Metformin HCL	Matrix tablet
Nisoldipine	Multilayered / controlled release DDT
Zileuton	Multilayered / controlled release DDT
Valproic acid	Microgranules
Nicotinic acid	Matrix tablet
Azithromycin	Coated microgranules / suspension
Ibuprofen	Matrix tablet
Guanfacine HCl	Matrix tablet

# CASE STUDIES AVAILABLE

## Investigated drugs

- Metoprolol succinate
- Metformin HCl
- Theophylline
- Bupropion HCl
- Diclofenac sodium
- Ketoprofen
- Niacin
- Felodipine

## Preparation techniques

- direct compression (DC)
- wet granulation (WG)
- solid dispersion (SD)
- melt extrusion (HME)

## Performance & troubleshooting

- in vitro-in vivo correlation
- curing
- long term storage
- pH-/ethanol robustness
- other case studies

# LIPID MATRIX: A SMART STRATEGY



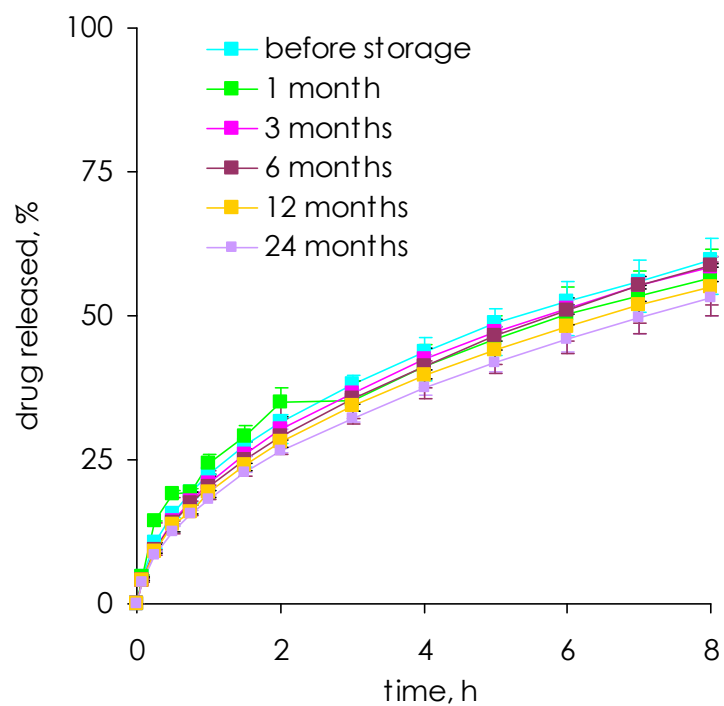
Thank you!



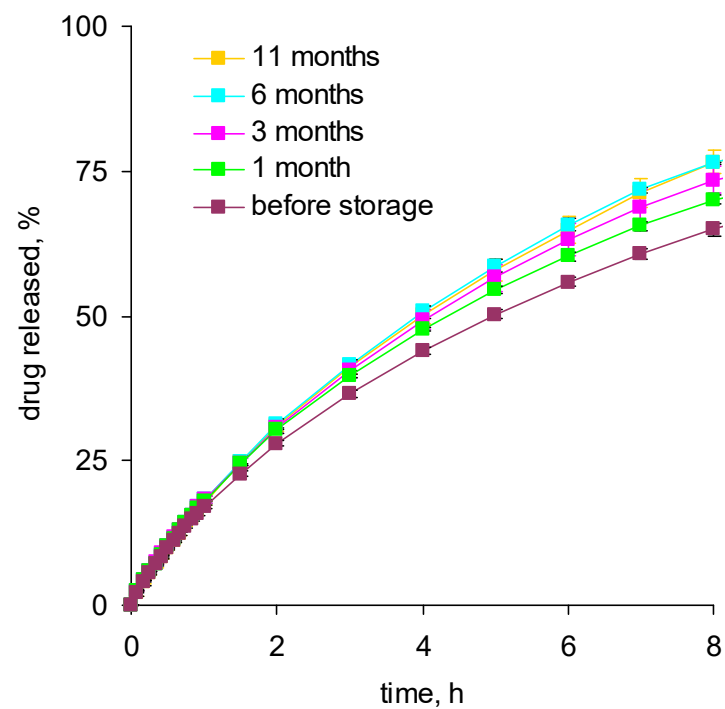
# APPENDIX

# STORAGE STABILITY

**Theophylline - direct compression**



**Diclofenac Na – solid dispersion**



Tablets stored in ICH conditions: 25°C, 60% relative humidity