



**A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF “ORAL THIN FILMS”
AS A TREATMENT FOR NONCOMPLIANCE IN YOUNG
PATIENTS AND ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS**

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Abstract:

The continuous impact that dissipates in the mouth is attenuated using "oral thin films" for "quicker absorption". The least expensive and most practical way to take drugs is orally. The "fast-solving films" become dependent on the "polymer matrix" and "film" thickness. The active "pharmaceutical substances," which make up the fast-dissolving "Oral thin films" components, were fundamentally identified. The "fast-dissolving" "oral thin manufacturing process" is employed in the procedure. The manufacturing method incorporates the "solvent casting," "hot melt extraction," "semi-solid casting," and other types. After doing the research, it was discovered that periodic patients' pharmacokinetics are more susceptible to polymer toxicity than those of the overall adult population.

Keywords: *Oral thin films, paediatric, geriatric, Hot melt, fast-solving films*

Introduction:

“Oral thin films” are utilised to attenuate the systematic effect that dissolves in the mouth for “quicker absorption”. The oral route is the cheapest and most convenient drug consumption. The “oral thin film” is a polymeric fuel that is intended to deliver therapeutic moieties. It is also systematic in the “oral

cavity or gastrointestinal absorption”. The “paediatric” and “geriatric” populations are becoming vulnerable among the patient groups in terms of their “drug delivery” (Sayed *et al.* 2022). The periodic group is hugely “heterogeneous compressing” new-borns to adolescence with the white range of physical development.

Literature Review:

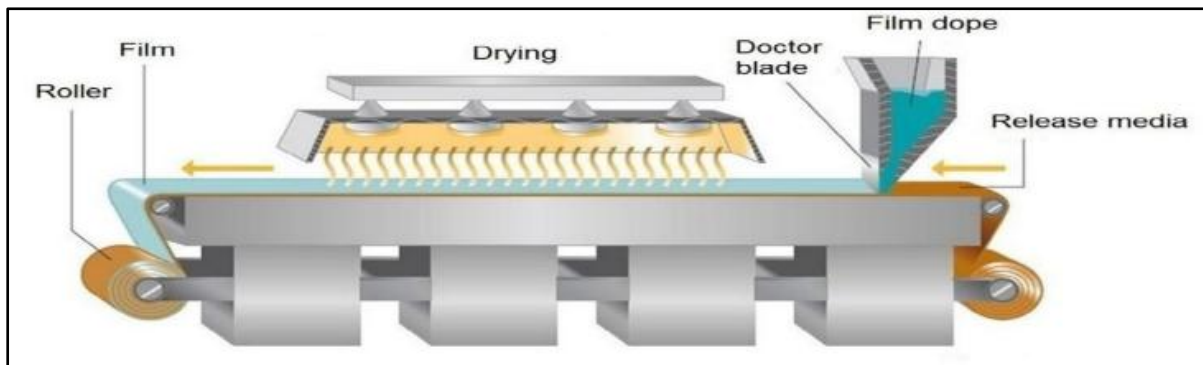


Figure 1: “Oral thin films” equipment

(Source: Yir-Erong *et al.* 2019)

Previous studies have found that “oral thin film” technologies are directed to administer the oral cavity. The first resolving “Oral thin films” are acknowledged for most of the patients in order to maintain their delivery and accuracy in dosing. The “Oral thin films” also provide immediate absorption and

“bioavailability” due to their “high blood flow” (Yir-Erong *et al.* 2019). The permeability of “buccal mucosa” is a “paediatric” patient. The oral thin Disintegrated when the researchers modify and release that loaded drug in a slow and dependable way.

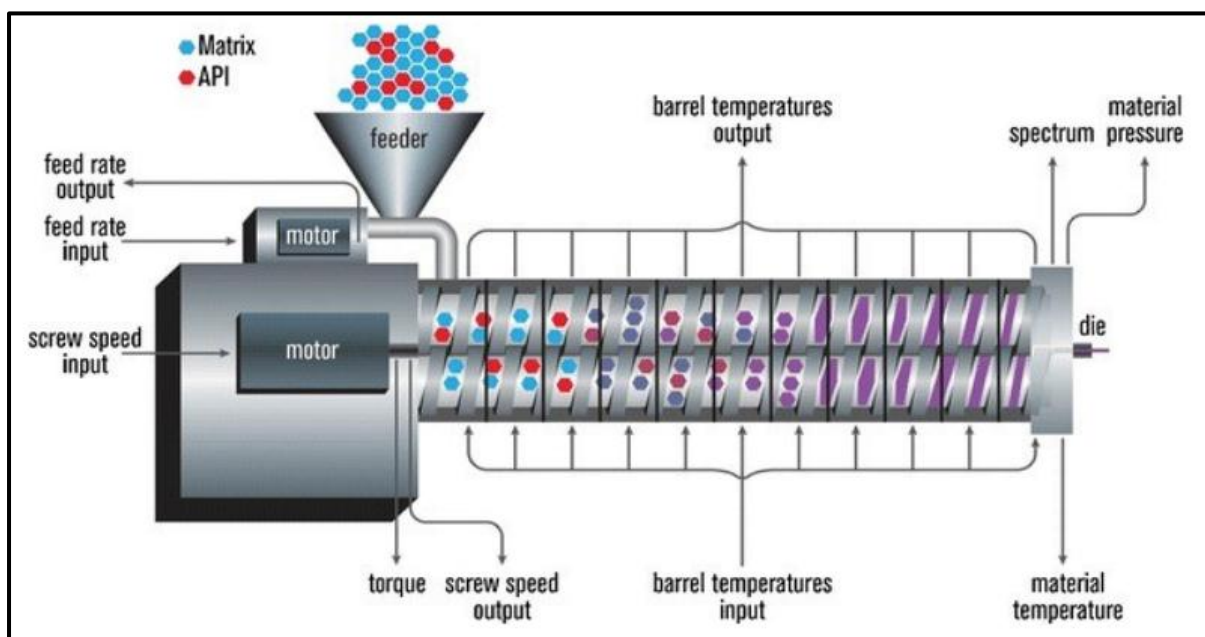


Figure 2: Hot melt extrusion equipment

(Source: Yir-Erong *et al.* 2019)

The “fast-solving films” become dependable on the thickness of the “film” and the “polymer matrix”. The components of fast dissolving in “Oral thin

films”, the active “pharmaceutical ingredients” and identified essentially (Yir-Erong *et al.* 2019). In the case of both “soluble” and “poorly soluble” drugs are

successfully compounded into a solution that subsequently derived to ventilate of “oral thin film” products. The “suitable Drug candidates” for “fast-dissolving

films” are “permeable in oral mucus”. It is capable of taste masking. It has a lactose and stability in water. It also maintains a pH level that should be close to saliva.

Method:

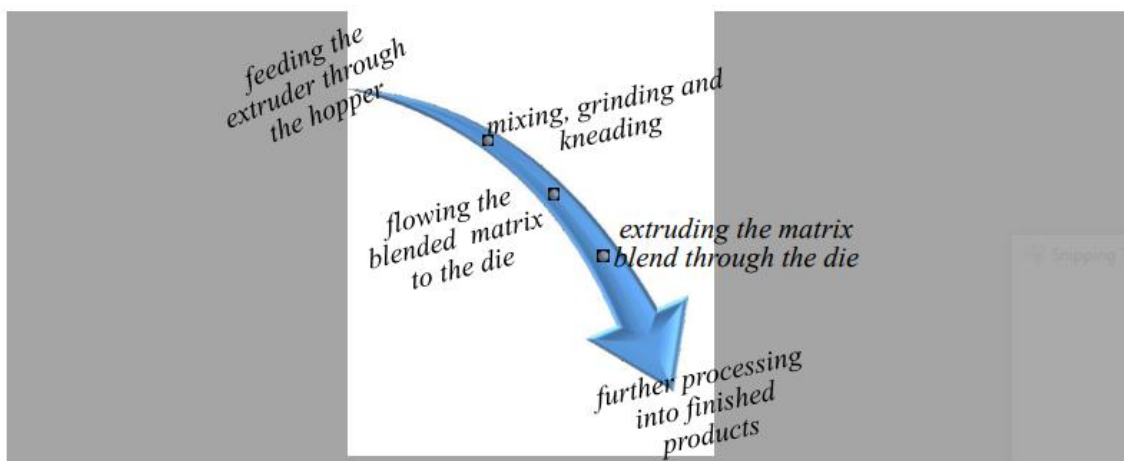


Figure 3: Hot melt execution process

(Source: Yir-Erong *et al.* 2019)

The method is conducted by using the “fast-dissolving” “oral thin manufacturing process”. The “solvent casting”, “hot melt extraction”, “semi-solid casting” and other forms are included in the manufacturing process. The organic solvent process is followed for improving

the solubility of API (Joshi *et al.* 2022). The active pharmaceutical ingredients have been placed with multiple formulae to obtain the manifold strength of the API, the table of API solubility in water is presented below

Drug	Solubility in water	Target patient group
“Piroxicam “	“Poorly soluble”	“Geriatrics”
“Tadalafil”	“Poorly soluble”	“Varied”
“Meclizine HCl”	“Freely soluble”	“Varied”
“Quinapril HCl”	“Poorly soluble”	“Varied”
“Ketoconazole”	“Poorly soluble”	“Varied”
“Granisetron HCl”	“Slightly soluble”	“Varied”
“Cetirizine HCl”	“Poorly soluble”	“geriatric”
“Selegiline”	“Freely soluble”	“Varied”
“Valsartan”	“Freely soluble”	“paediatric”

Results and Findings:

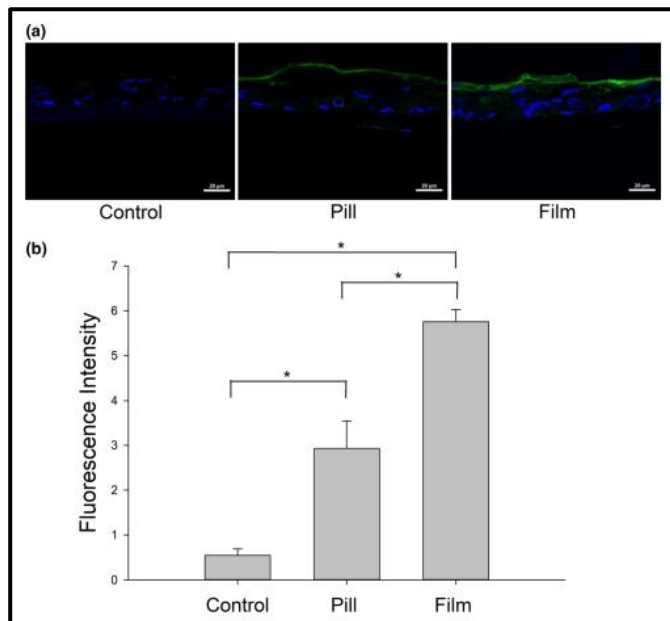


Figure 4: Immunofluorescence staining
(Source: Lee *et al.* 2022)

After conducting the research, it has found that the polymer toxicity is considered as vulnerable pharmacokinetics of periodic patients in comparison with the general adult population. The application of certain “polymers” has affected the

properties of the final formulation. The gelatine is a different molecule that can be important aesthetically to the films. The plasticizers have influences on mechanical properties that have a tensile strength of “Oral thin films” (Taheya, 2019).

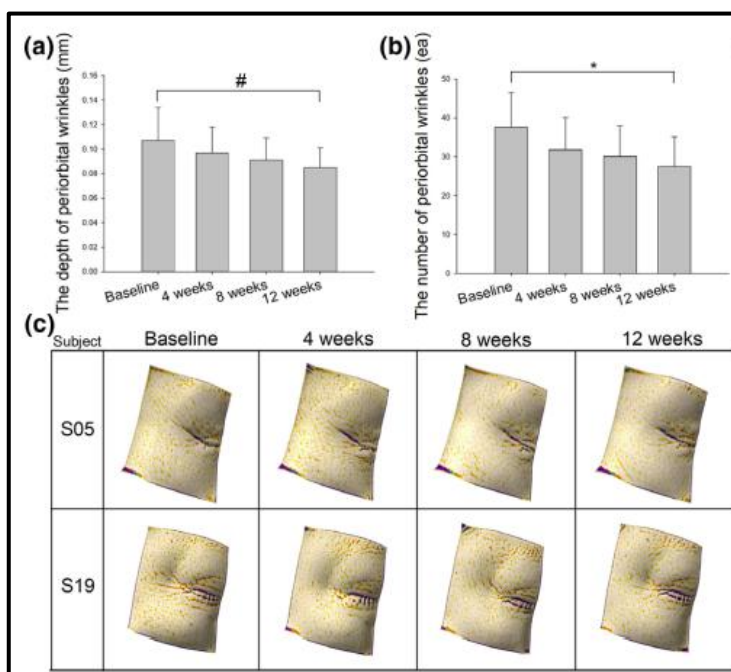


Figure 5: Oral disintegrating collagen
(Source: Yir-Erong *et al.* 2019)

The choice of the amount shall probably be taken into consideration as it is conducted through the flexibility of the film; it has also been found that saliva stimulant agents are intended for “fast

disintegration” in the mouth. The “Saliva stimulants” are utilised alone to achieve the effect that typically forms “2-6% w/w of internal film”.

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that to reduce the systematic effect that dissolves in the mouth and speed up absorption, “Oral thin films” are used. The easiest, most affordable, most practical way to take drugs is oral. A polymeric fuel called an “oral thin film” is used to deliver medicinal moieties. The oral cavity or

gastrointestinal absorption is also systematic. In terms of drug delivery, the “paediatric” and “geriatric” patient populations are becoming more vulnerable. The periodic group encompasses the entire spectrum of physical development, from infancy through puberty.

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