Formulation and Evaluation of Cephalexin Extended-release Matrix Tablets Using Hydroxy Propyl Methyl Cellulose as Rate-controlling Polymer

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation reports the design and evaluation of six-hour extended release film-coated matrix tablets of cephalexin using different grades of hydrophilic polymer hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC) employing direct compression method. The preformulation studies performed included the physical compatibility studies, Differential Scanning Calorimetry analysis, drug characterization using Fourier Transform Infra Red spectroscopic analysis and particle size analysis using sieve method. The tablets were evaluated for weight variation, hardness, thickness and friability. Results of the studies indicate that the polymers used have significant release-retarding effect on the formulation. The dissolution profile comparison of the prepared batches P1 to P8 and market preparation (Sporidex AF 375) was done by using Food and Drug Administration-recommended similarity factor (f2) determination. The formulation P8 (10% HPMC K4M, 15% HPMC 15cps) with a similarity factor (f2) of 77.75 was selected as the optimized formulae for scale-up batches. The results of the accelerated stability study of best formulation P8 for three months revealed that storage conditions were not found to have made any significant changes in final formulation F3. The release of cephalaxin was prolonged for 6 h by using polymer combinations of HPMC and a twice daily matrix tablet was formulated.

Key words: Cephalexin, differential scanning calorimetry, Fourier transform infra red spectroscopic, hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose, matrix tablets, release kinetics, similarity factor (f2)

INTRODUCTION

Oral delivery of drugs is by far the most preferable route of drug delivery due to the ease of administration, patient compliance and flexibility in formulation. Extended-release oral drug formulations have been used since the 1960s to enhance performance and increase patient compliance.[1] By incorporating the dose for 24 h into one tablet from which the drug is slowly released, peaks of high plasma concentration and troughs of low plasma concentration can be prevented.[2] This helps to avoid the side-effects associated with high concentrations and the lack of activity associated with low concentrations giving better overall therapy. In biopharmaceutics, scientists generally
are faced with an engineering problem; to develop drug delivery systems that hit a desired target. The target in pharmacokinetics is generally a plasma/blood drug concentration that lies between the minimum effect concentration (MEC) and minimum toxic concentration (MTC). Cephalexin is a semisynthetic antibiotic derived from cephalosporin C and is almost completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract with a bioavailability of 95%. Cephalexin has a half life of around 1.1 h.[3-5] To maintain the therapeutic range, the drug should be administered three to four times a day, which leads to saw tooth kinetics resulting in ineffective therapy.[6] Addressing this problem, we attempted to formulate extended-release tablets of cephalexin, which can provide a constant effective drug level for six hours, based on calculations considering pharmacokinetic parameters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

The chemicals used in the experiment are: Cephalexin monohydrate (Aurobindo Pharma Ltd., India), microcrystalline cellulose PH102 (Weiming Industries, China), lactose anhydrous (DMV-Fonterra Excipients, Germany), HPMC 15cps, HPMC K4M, HPMC K15M, HPMC K100M (Feicheng Ruitai Fine chemicals, China), colloidal silicon dioxide (Degussa India Pvt. Ltd., India), magnesium stearate (Ferro Corporation, USA), Instacoat universal (Ideal Curves Pvt. Ltd., India), Sporidex AF 375 (Ranbaxy laboratories Pvt. Ltd., India). All the other reagents used were of analytical grade.

Methods

Preformulation studies

Preformulation investigations are done to characterize properties of raw materials including their physicochemical, biopharmaceutical, and mechanical properties, as well as compatibility.

Physical drug excipient compatibility studies

The physical compatibility studies were coupled with the stability studies at higher temperature and humidity conditions. The drug excipient compatibility study protocol included the preparation of homogenous physical mixture in 1:1 ratio of drug and all possible excipients to be used in the formulation. The physical mixtures were sealed into 15-ml USP Type III flint glass vials and stored in a stability chamber (Servewell instruments Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru, India) for 30 days at 40°C temperature and 75% relative humidity conditions.

The initial state of the mixtures was noted and further evaluation for the possible occurrence of any interactions like physical or chemical changes, was performed after the 15th and 30th day.[7,8]

Differential scanning calorimetry

The DSC thermograms of pure drug, polymer and formulation were generated and investigated for presence of additional peaks or absence of peaks indicating possible polymer interactions or phase transformations. The thermal peaks give the melting points of the samples which can be used as a test for purity analysis and also for sample characterization by comparing with the standard melting points reported for corresponding samples.[7-9]

Drug characterization using FTIR spectroscopy

The authenticity of the drug cephalexin monohydrate was confirmed by comparing the absorption maxima with that of cephalexin monohydrate reference standard. The KBr pellet method was used to generate the IR spectrum (Shimadzu Corporation, Japan) of the raw material and the reference standard and spectrum was compared for identification and purity analysis of the sample. The overlaid spectrum confirms the authenticity of the raw material and is provided in Figure 1.[7,9]

Particle size analysis of drug

Active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) [cephalexin monohydrate] was analyzed for particle size distribution by means of sieving method using mechanical sieve shaker (Verder RETSCH Trading co. Ltd, China). A series of standard sieves namely 30#, 40#, 60#, 80# and 100# were stacked one above the other so that sieves with larger pore size (less sieve number) occupied top position followed by sieves of decreasing pore size (larger sieve number) towards the bottom. Weighed quantity of API was placed in sieve no. 40. Sieve shaker was set for 5 min at amplitude of 60. Remove

Figure 1: FTIR spectrum combined of cephalexin sample and cephalexin RS. The red spectrum and blue spectrum are of cephalexin RS and cephalexin sample respectively
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Determination of dosage for cephalexin extended-release tablets

Determination of the total dose required for a sustained release dosage form, requires the addition of the amount of drug needed to achieve the desired blood level quickly (the immediately available portion) to the sustaining portion.

\[
DT = DI^* + DM
\]

Where, 
\(DT\), \(DI^*\) and \(DM\) are total dose of drug required, corrected initial dose and maintenance dose/sustained dose respectively.

The sustaining portion is determined by multiplying the zero-order rate constant for sustained drug delivery, \(K_{R0}^\prime\), by the desired sustaining time, \(h\). The desired zero order release rate is determined by the equation below;

\[
K_{R0}^\prime = K_{E} \times V_d \times DTC
\]

Where, 
\(K_{R0}^\prime\), \(K_E\), \(V_d\) and \(DTC\) are zero-order rate constant, first order elimination rate constant, volume of distribution and desired therapeutic concentration respectively. \(K_E\) can be determined by the equation;

\[
K_E = 0.693/t_{1/2}
\]

The maintenance dose is calculated using the equation below

\[
DM = K_{R0}^\prime \times T
\]

Where \(T\) is desired duration of extended release. Amount of drug released from maintenance dose during release of initial dose till peak plasma concentration \((c_{max})\) is calculated using the equation given below;

\[
W = K_{R0}^\prime \times T_{max}
\]

Where, 
\(W\) and \(T_{max}\) are amount of drug released from maintenance dose during release of initial dose till peak plasma concentration \(C_{max}\) and time to reach \(C_{max}\) respectively.

The corrected initial dose is calculated using the equation given below;

\[
DI^* = D_I - W
\]

Where \(D_I\) is the initial dose.

Determination of amount of cephalexin to be used in a tablet

Cephalexin is available as a hydrous molecule cephalexin monohydrate. Labeled claims are to be expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of anhydrous cephalexin present in the dosage form. The quality control department analyses the raw material and determines the assay value and percentage of water present in it. These variables can be used to determine the conversion factor, a term which decides the actual amount of cephalexin monohydrate to be used in order to meet the labeled claim specification of cephalexin present on anhydrous basis. The total amount of cephalexin to be used in the formulation can be calculated using the following formula:

\[
\text{Required dose} = \text{Labeled claim} \times \text{Conversion factor}
\]

\[
\text{Conversion factor} = \frac{100}{\text{(%w/w assay on anhydrous basis)}} \times \frac{100}{\text{(100% w/w water by KF)}}
\]

Formulation of cephalexin matrix tablets using direct compression method

Manufacture of matrix tablets by direct compression method involves mainly three steps.

1. Sifting: Accurately weighed quantity of drug and excipients were passed through sieve no. 20 and 40 respectively.
2. Blending: Drug and excipients (excluding lubricant) were added in geometric proportions and mixed thoroughly for 15 min.
3. Compression: The blend was mixed slightly with lubricant and finally compressed in 15 * 8.5 mm punches.

Total of eight batches (P1 to P8) were prepared and the formulae used are represented in Table 1. The pre-compression parameters of cephalexin granules like angle of repose, bulk density, tapped density, Carr’s index and Hausner’s ratio are summarized in Table 2. The prepared cephalexin matrix tablets were evaluated for thickness, hardness, friability, uniformity of weight and drug content. The thicknesses of tablets were measured by vernier caliper (Aerospace, China). Hardness of tablets was
tested using a validated modified dial type hardness tester (Shivani Scientific Industries, India). Friability of tablets was determined by using Roche Friabilator (Electrolabs, India). The drug content of each batch was determined as per USP assay of cephalexin using HPLC (SCL-10AVP, Shimadzu Corporation, Japan).[9,10] The tablet evaluation results are summarized in Table 3.

**In vitro drug release study**

**Preparation of buffers and reagents**

Preparation of 0.01N HCl: 8.5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid was accurately measured and diluted to 10 liter with demineralized water to obtain 0.01N HCl.[9]

Preparation of 0.2M mono basic potassium phosphate: About 27.22 g of mono basic potassium phosphate (KH$_2$PO$_4$) was dissolved and diluted to 1000 ml with demineralized water.[9]

Procedure of dissolution study: The in vitro dissolution studies of cephalexin extended-release tablets were performed using USP Type I dissolution apparatus (basket type) (Electrolabs, India). The dissolution medium consisted of 900 ml of 0.01N HCl (1st h) and phosphate buffer (pH=6.8) during the rest of the study period maintained at 37±0.2°C. The speed of the paddle was set at 100 rpm. Aliquot of samples (5 ml) were withdrawn at specific time intervals and the same amount of buffer was...

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**Table 1: Composition of batches P1 to P8**

| Ingredients                      | P1       | P2       | P3       | P4       | P5       | P6       | P7       | P8       |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Cephalexin monohydrate           | 401.25   | 401.25   | 401.25   | 401.25   | 401.25   | 401.25   | 401.25   | 401.25   |
| (MCC PH102)                      | 126.75   | 66.75    | 66.75    | 6.75     | 6.75     | 36.75    |          |          |
| Lactose anhydrous                | 126.75   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| HPMC K4M                         | 60.00    | 60.00    | 60.00    |          |          |          |          |          |
| HPMC K15M                        |          |          |          | 60.00    |          |          |          |          |
| HPMC K150M                       |          |          |          |          | 60.00    |          |          |          |
| HPMC K100M                       |          |          |          |          |          | 60.00    |          |          |
| HPMC K15csp                      |          | 60.00    |          | 60.00    |          | 120.00   | 120.00   | 90.00    |
| Colloidal silicon dioxide        | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     |
| Magnesium stearate               | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.00     |
| Average tablet weight            | 600.00   | 600.00   | 600.00   | 600.00   | 600.00   | 600.00   | 600.00   | 600.00   |

*The values are expressed as mean ± SD; n=3

**Table 2: Precompression parameters of batches P1 to P8**

| Formulation | Angle of repose (°)* | Bulk density (g/cm³) | Tapped density (g/cm³) | Carr’s index (%) | Hausner’s ratio |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| P1          | 33°44’±1.12          | 0.575                | 0.708                  | 18.78            | 1.23            |
| P2          | 36°27’± 0.63         | 0.521                | 0.671                  | 22.35            | 1.28            |
| P3          | 35°18’±0.54          | 0.552                | 0.682                  | 19.06            | 1.23            |
| P4          | 34°28’±0.37          | 0.534                | 0.664                  | 19.57            | 1.24            |
| P5          | 34°19’±0.58          | 0.561                | 0.693                  | 19.04            | 1.23            |
| P6          | 35°48’±0.85          | 0.578                | 0.732                  | 21.03            | 1.26            |
| P7          | 34°39’±0.28          | 0.533                | 0.648                  | 17.78            | 1.21            |
| P8          | 35°12’±0.44          | 0.525                | 0.726                  | 18.56            | 1.22            |

*The values are expressed as mean ± SD; n=3

**Table 3: Post-compression parameters of batches P1 to P8**

| Formulation | Weight variation (%)* | Thickness (mm)* | Hardness (kg/cm²)* | Friability (%)** | Drug content (%) |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| P1          | 1.12 ± 2.37           | 5.28 ± 0.04     | 14.63 ± 0.81       | 0.05 ± 0.16      | 96.45           |
| P2          | 2.56 ± 3.15           | 5.31 ± 0.03     | 14.52 ± 1.36       | 0.02 ± 0.25      | 92.18           |
| P3          | 2.08 ± 1.83           | 5.36 ± 0.04     | 12.74 ± 1.29       | 0.03 ± 0.28      | 95.34           |
| P4          | 2.72 ± 3.63           | 5.28 ± 0.03     | 12.16 ± 1.27       | 0.05 ± 0.53      | 92.56           |
| P5          | 1.86 ± 4.63           | 5.34 ± 0.04     | 12.25 ± 1.46       | 0.04 ± 0.65      | 94.17           |
| P6          | 2.53 ± 3.12           | 5.39 ± 0.04     | 12.33 ± 1.54       | 0.06 ± 0.33      | 92.49           |
| P7          | 1.75 ± 2.79           | 5.29 ± 0.05     | 13.64 ± 0.92       | 0.03 ± 0.57      | 95.13           |
| P8          | 2.13 ± 3.15           | 5.16 ± 0.06     | 12.12 ± 0.37       | 0.05 ± 0.46      | 97.51           |

*Values are expressed as mean±SD; n=20; **Values are expressed as mean±SD; n=3
replaced into the dissolution bowl to maintain the sink conditions.\(^9\)

Preparation of cephalixin standard stock solution (200 µg/ml): A standard stock solution of cephalixin monohydrate was prepared by dissolving accurately weighed 20 mg of cephalixin reference standard in corresponding medium (0.01N HCl and phosphate buffer) and made up to volume in a 100 ml standard flask. Ten ml of the above solution was again diluted to 100 ml in a standard flask to get a solution of concentration 20 µg/ml which is used as the cephalixin working standard.\(^9\)

Estimation of drug release using single external standard method: Five ml of sample withdrawn was diluted with corresponding medium and made up to volume in a 100 ml standard flask. The above solution was sonicated for 15 min and the absorbance was measured at 262 nm. The amount of cephalixin release was determined in a UV-1650 spectrophotometer (Shimadzu corp., Japan) at the wavelength of maximum absorbance 262 nm using the formula below:

\[
\% \text{Drug release} = \frac{\text{wt.of std.} \times \text{sample abs.} \times \text{sample dilution}}{\text{potency of std.}} \times \frac{\text{std.dilution} \times \text{std.absorbance}}{\text{label claim}}
\]

The \textit{in vitro} drug release specification was 20-40% at 1\textsuperscript{st} h, 40-60% at 2\textsuperscript{nd} h, 60-80% at 4\textsuperscript{th} h and > 80% at 6\textsuperscript{th} h determined from theoretical drug release and dissolution pattern of the marketed product. The \textit{in vitro} drug release data is summarized in Table 4 and graphically represented in Figure 2.

Estimation of drug content using high-performance liquid chromatography

The assay of cephalixin by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed as per USP procedure. The procedure involves preparation of mobile phase, internal standard solution, standard and sample.

\textbf{Preparation of mobile phase}

1015 ml of a suitable mixture of water:acetonitrile:methanol:triethylamine (850:100:50:15) was prepared. One gram sodium 1-pentanesulfonate was dissolved in this mixture; adjusted with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0 ± 0.1 and degassed.\(^12\)

\textbf{Preparation of standard}

Dissolved an accurately weighed quantity 20 mg of USP cephalixin reference standard with water in a 100 ml standard flask. The solution was sonicated and filtered to obtain the standard solution.

\textbf{Assay preparation and procedure}

Twenty tablets were weighed and finely powdered. An accurately weighed quantity of powder equivalent to 20 mg of cephalixin was transferred to a 100 ml of volumetric flask; water was added to the volume and mixed. The solution was sonicated and filtered to obtain a clear solution. Equal volumes (20 µl) of standard (five times) and assay samples (two times) were injected separately into the chromatographs and corresponding chromatograms were recorded and the responses for major peaks were noted.

**Table 4: Cumulative percentage drug release of P1 to P8**

| Formulation code | Cumulative percentage drug release* |
|------------------|====================================|
| P1               | 62.86 ± 1.16                      |
| P2               | 65.16 ± 1.99                      |
| P3               | 54.43 ± 1.35                      |
| P4               | 52.19 ± 1.43                      |
| P5               | 37.25 ± 0.78                      |
| P6               | 20.75 ± 1.19                      |
| P7               | 20.91 ± 0.50                      |
| P8               | 31.14 ± 0.22                      |

* Values are expressed as mean ± SD; n=6
The program gives the mean standard and sample peak areas, which when substituted in the formula below gives the %w/w of cephalexin present in the sample assayed.[12] The drug content values are indicated in Table 3:

\[
\% \text{Drug content} = \frac{\text{wt. of std.} \times \text{mean sample area} \times \text{potency of std.} \times \text{fill wt.}}{\text{wt. of sample} \times \text{mean std. area} \times \text{label claim}}
\]

Comparison of dissolution profiles

The similarity in the drug release pattern of the marketed product and the formulation developed was determined by calculating the similarity factor \( (f_2) \). The two products are said to be similar if the value of \( f_2 \) lies between 50 and 100. The similarity factor and a similarity testing have been recommended for dissolution profile comparison in the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)’s Guidance for Industry. \( f_2 \) is given by the formula given below:

\[
f_2 = 50 \log \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (R_i - T_i)^2 \right]^{0.5} \times 100
\]

Where,

\( R_i = \) percentage of reference product dissolved at a specified time
\( T_i = \) percentage of test product dissolved at a specified time.
\( n = \) no. of sampling points.

The similarity factors of batches P1 to P8 are shown in Table 5. The formulation P8 was found to have a similarity factor of 77.75 and was chosen to be the scale up batch formulae. The drug release pattern of optimized product P8 and the theoretical release pattern were compared to determine the similarity represented by Figure 3. The graph shows good correlation between the dissolution profiles of marketed product, F3 and the theoretical release pattern.[13]

Kinetic modeling of in vitro drug release

To study the release kinetics, the data obtained from in vitro drug release studies of optimized formulation P8 was plotted in various kinetic models:

1. Zero order rate kinetics: Cumulative percentage of drug released vs. time
2. First order rate kinetics: Log cumulative percentage of drug remaining vs. time
3. Higuchi model: Cumulative percentage of drug released vs. square root of time
4. Korsmeyer Peppas model: Log cumulative percentage of drug released vs. log time

The plots were drawn using Microsoft Excel 2007 and the regression equations were obtained for each plot. The linearity of the plots was obtained from the value of regression coefficient (R). The model with the highest linearity (R value approaches unity) was chosen as the best-fit kinetic model. The Korsmeyer Peppas model is used to study the mechanism of drug and the slope of the plots gives the diffusional exponent ‘\( n \)’. When \( n<0.5 \), the drug diffuses through the polymeric matrix by a Fickian (Case I) diffusion mechanism. For \( 0.5<n<1 \), an anomalous (non-Fickian) mechanism occurs; \( n=1 \) indicates a zero-order (Case II) and \( n>1 \) indicates non-Fickian super Case II release mechanism.[13,14]

Film coating of tablets

**Coating specifications**

| Specification          | Value                  |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Coating technique      | Pan coating            |
| Inlet temperature      | 50°C-78°C              |
| Pan speed              | 2-6 rpm                |
| Pump speed             | 10-20 rpm              |
| Atomization pressure   | 1.5-3.5 kg/cm          |
Preparation of coating solution

The compressed tablets were film-coated with Instacoat universal by using conventional coating pan (Jyothi Industries, Bengaluru). The amount of Instacoat required is about 3% of the weight of the tablet bulk to be coated and this amount forms 5% of the total reconstituted coating solution. The solvent system for reconstitution consists of IPA:MC in the ratio 35:65. The coating solution was prepared by dispersing specified quantity of Instacoat in isopropyl alcohol and stirred for 5 min. Then accurate quantity of methylene chloride was added and stirring was continued until a clear dispersion was formed. The targeted weight gain of the tablets after coating was fixed to be 2.5%.[10]

Fourier transform infra red study

FTIR studies were used to study the interaction between the drug and excipients. The scanning was done from 4000 cm\(^{-1}\) to 400 cm\(^{-1}\). The spectral data of cephalexin standard and formulation P8 was interpreted in detail and the overlaid spectrum [Figure 4] shows similar peaks and the signal assignment is provided in Table 6 to give substantial evidence in support of chemical and physical compatibility between the drug and excipients used in the formulation.[9]

Accelerated stability studies

Short-term accelerated stability studies for a period of three months according to International Conference on Harmonization guidelines were performed on the optimized tablet formulations of blister-packed cephalexin extended-release tablets. The tablets were subjected to stability studies at 40°C/75%RH in a stability chamber for a period of three months. Initial evaluation of the tablets was done and at the end of first, second and third month the tablets were again analyzed for physical appearance, water content and in vitro drug release profile.[15]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Physical drug excipient compatibility studies

From the drug excipients’ compatibility study report shown in Table 7, it was observed that there were no incompatibilities or interaction between drug and excipients. Based on the physical compatibility result, the excipients were chosen for the formulation development.

Differential scanning calorimetry

The drug shows an exothermic peak at 190.72°C and polymer HPMC 15cps shows a broad endothermic transition peak at 81.33°C [Figure 5]. The DSC thermogram of formulation P8 [Figure 7] shows an exothermic peak at 188.95°C (drug) and endothermic peak at 92.19°C (polymer) thus retaining the peak of drug and the polymer. The DSC thermograms of pure drug, polymer and formulation (P8) reveal that polymer interactions or phase transformations have not occurred and the drug and excipients are chemically compatible with each other.

Particle size analysis of drug

Initial weight of powder: 50g
Final weight of powder: 49.23g

From the sieve analysis report shown in Table 8, it was concluded that 78% of the drug particles had a size less than 150 µm and as no powder was retained on sieve no. 20, it was found suitable for sifting of drug during the formulation development.
**Figure 5:** DSC thermogram of cephalexin

**Figure 6:** DSC thermogram of HPMC 15cps

**Figure 7:** DSC thermogram of P8

**Table 7: Drug excipient compatibility report**

| Composition | Initial Description | 2 weeks Description | 4 weeks Description |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cephalexin  | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + microcrystalline cellulose | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + lactose | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + HPMC 15cps | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + HPMC K4M | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + HPMC K100M | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + HPMC K15M | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + colloidal silicon dioxide | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |
| Cephalexin + magnesium stearate | White to off white powder | No color change | No color change |

**Determination of dosage for cephalexin extended-release tablets**

The plasma half life \( (t_{1/2}) \) of cephalexin was reported to be around 1 h and the volume of distribution \( (V_d) \) was almost 15 liters. For 125 mg dose the desired therapeutic concentration obtained was 4.5 mg/l. The drug release was sustained for duration of 6 h. Thus the desired zero order release rate is;

\[
K_{r0} = 0.693 \times 15 \times 4.5 = 46.7 \text{ mg/h}
\]

The maintenance dose was calculated and is;

\[
DM = 46.7 \times 6 = 280.7 \text{ mg}
\]

The corrected initial dose was calculated to be:

\[
DI' = 125 - 46.7 = 78.3 \text{ mg}
\]

So the total dose becomes;

\[
DT = 78.3 + 280.7 = 359 \text{ mg}
\]

The corrected dose of cephalexin taken was 375 mg for the preparation of matrix tablets.

**Determination of amount of cephalexin to be used in a tablet**

The quantity of cephalexin monohydrate to be used in the formulation of a tablet containing 375 mg of cephalexin anhydrous was calculated from the assay value and the water content determined by the Karl-Fischer method.
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Table 8: Particle size distribution of cephalexin

| Sieve no. | Aperture size (mm) | Sample retained on each sieve (g) | % of sample retained | Cumulative % retained |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 20        | 0.850              | 0.00                             | 0.00                | 0.00                 |
| 30        | 0.650              | 1.46                             | 2.85                | 2.85                 |
| 40        | 0.425              | 10.62                            | 21.24               | 24.09                |
| 60        | 0.250              | 11.01                            | 22.02               | 46.11                |
| 80        | 0.180              | 15.47                            | 30.95               | 77.06                |
| 100       | 0.150              | 0.25                             | 0.49                | 77.55                |
| Collector pan | -             | 10.45                           | 20.90               | 98.45                |
| Total     | -                  | 49.23                            | 98.45               | -                    |

Table 9: Kinetic study report of P8

| Code | Zero order | First order | Korsemeyer | Higuchi |
|------|------------|-------------|------------|---------|
|      | R²         | K₀          | R²         | K₁      | R²       | n       | R²       | Kₘ     |
| P8   | 0.957      | 12.09       | 0.985      | 0.46    | 0.942    | 0.32    | 0.991    | 42.73  |

Period: One month. Study conditions: 40°C/75%RH

Table 10: Accelerated stability studies report of cephalexin ER 375 (P8)

| Period   | 1st h | 2nd h | 3rd h | 4th h | Assay (%) | Appearance   |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| Initial  | 31.14 | 53.67 | 78.13 | 93.42 | 94.85     | Off white color |
| 1st month| 32.45 | 47.84 | 72.64 | 95.12 | 97.24     | Off white color |
| 2nd month| 33.18 | 50.12 | 74.38 | 94.38 | 96.36     | Off white color |
| 3rd month| 32.54 | 53.46 | 71.69 | 96.51 | 95.89     | Off white color |

Assay value = 100.36%

%Water content = 6.55%

Correction factor = 1.07; the required amount of cephalexin monohydrate was calculated using Equation 8 and was found to be 401.25 mg.

Kinetic modeling of in vitro drug release

The kinetic study reveals that the cephalexin extended-release tablets follow mixed order kinetics as the regression coefficients approach unity for first and zero orders. The \( n \) values from the Korsemeyer Peppas model show that the drug release pattern follows mainly the Fickian diffusion mechanism as the \( n \) value is below 0.5. The Higuchi plots also show good linearity indicating that the drug release is proportional to the square root of time and the drug release is at a slower rate as the distance of diffusion increases. The results are summarized in Table 9.

Accelerated stability studies report

The accelerated stability studies for three months as per ICH guidelines reveal that the formulation (P8) has not undergone any physical or chemical degradation during the period. There are no significant differences in the in vitro drug release and the drug content of the optimized formulation [Table 10].

CONCLUSION

The present research work was successful in improving the efficacy of cephalexin oral therapy as the drug release was extended for six hours thus reducing dosing frequency thereby improving patient compliance. The saw tooth kinetics of conventional therapy was completely avoided by the development of a new formulation. The study also revealed the applicability of different grades of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose as rate-controlling polymers in matrix tablets. The mixed polymer combination of grades HPMC K4M and HPMC 15cps was found to sustain the release of cephalexin for six hours and also met the release specifications. The higher viscosity grades of HPMC were not found suitable for small duration of sustained drug release. The in vitro drug release profile of the newly developed tablets also shows good similarity with that of the innovator’s product and ideal controlled release pattern. There were no formulation problems associated with the optimized batch (P8) of cephalexin matrix tablets. The tablet also passed the short-term accelerated stability studies indicating the physical and chemical stability of the product.
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