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A overview of Neso-Pulmonary Drug Delivery System

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Abstract:-

The use of the nose in the delivery of challenging drugs such as small polar molecules, vaccines, hormones, peptides and proteins has created great interest these days. Many nasal fluid delivery devices, semisolid and solid formulas are being investigated to deliver these drugs in the treatment of more serious CNS diseases (i.e., Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease) because they require rapid and / or direct identification of drugs in the brain. effects of microspheres and other bioadhesive delivery mechanisms on nasal drug absorption. Drug delivery systems, such as microspheres, liposomes and gels have been shown to have good adhesion properties and are easily swollen when they come in contact with the nasal mucosa. The general principles involved can also be applied to other people who want drugs. It should be emphasized that most drugs can be effective if the interaction time between the structure and the nasal mucosa is done correctly. Other factors affecting nasal congestion, barriers to illegal detection, nasal decongestant strategies, new developments in nasal volume form development and the use of a nasal drug delivery system.

Keywords: Nose, peptides and proteins, vaccines, drug availability, narcotic delivery.

INTRODUCTION:

The Nasal route of drug delivery is considered to be a management method that can achieve a faster and higher level of drug absorption because it is fulfilled in more computers than the intestinal tract due to lack of pancreatic and gastric enzymatic activity, neutral pH with minimal reduction in intestinal content. Nose delivery appears to be a good way to avoid blood-brain barrier (BBB) barriers that allow direct drug delivery in the bio phase of the central nervous system (CNS). Consideration is also given to policy management. Historically the first recorded use of nasal drug delivery was restricted to the use of topical medications aimed only at local effects. But in recent times, its use has grown to include various target areas in the body to produce local and systemic results. The delivery of Nasal drugs also finds a special place in the traditional medical system such as the Ayurvedicsy program of the Indian medicine called "Nasya karma" and is a well-

known treatment. To improve nasal administration, bioadhesive hydrogels, bioadhesivemicrospheres (dextran, albumin and destructive starch) and liposomes were studied. In this review, the nasal route and its use are described in relation to new drug delivery systems (microspheres, liposomes and gels).

Advantages:

- Drug deterioration in the gastrointestinal tract is absent.
- Hepatic first pass metabolism is avoided.
- Immediate drug discovery and immediate action can be achieved.
- Discovery of large drug molecules can be improved by using a suction enhancer or other method.
- Improving patient compliance compared with parental routines such as easy access and drug use without the need for the absence of trained staff facilitates self-treatment.
- The presence of a large nasal area in the nasal passages.
- Has no complex design requirement.
- Reduces the risk of overdose.
- Side effects are reduced due to low dosage
- Another route to the parental route especially for proteins and peptides.
- Pass the BBB.

LIMITATIONS:

- The volume that can be delivered to the nasal cavity is limited to 25-200 μL
- High weight compounds cannot be delivered by this route (determined weight $\sim 1 \text{ kDa}$).
- Drug absorption is negatively affected by disease conditions.
- Negative local effects such as irritability are possible.
- Less absorption area compared to GIT.
- Enzymatic barrier to drug withdrawal.
- Frequent delivery of the drug can cause mucosal damage which is why the patient is responsible for the infection through the nasal epithelium.
- The presence of nasal irritation is therefore disturbed compared to the oral route.
- Common preventive measures such as mucociliary suppression and ciliary stroke affect drug availability.

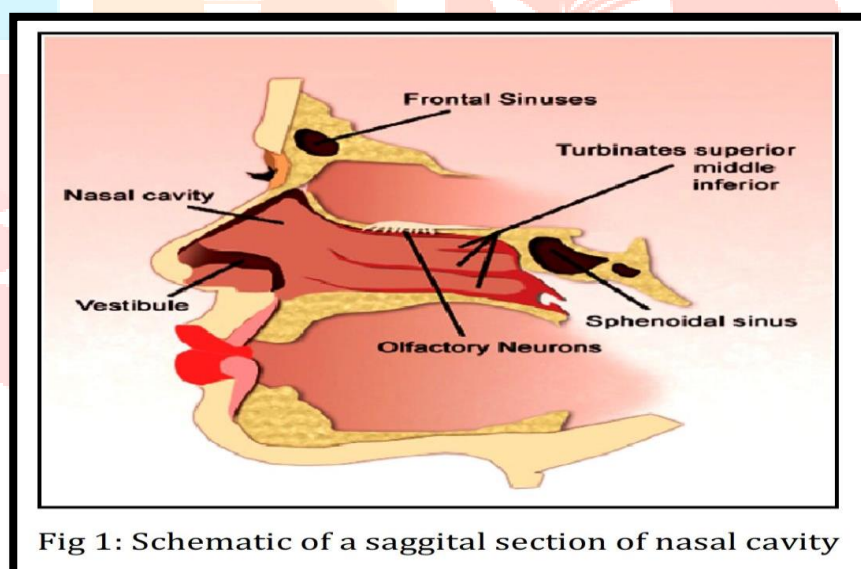
PROFILE OF AN 'IDEAL' DRUG CANDIDATE FOR NESAL DELIVERY

A person who is eligible for drug use must have the following qualifications:

- Proper humidity of water to provide the required volume in a 25-150 ml capacity for construction management per nostril.
- Proper nasal structures.
- No nasal irritation from the drug.
- Appropriate clinical reason for nasal dosing forms, e.g. immediate onset of action.
- Low volume. Generally, less than 25 mg per dose.
- No toxic metabolites.
- No odor / odor associated with the drug.
- Appropriate stability factors.
 - Suitable stability characteristics.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF NOSE AND PULMONARY SYSTEM:

The nasal cavity is divided into two halves by the nasal septum and extends posterior to the nasopharynx,



while the most anterior part of the nasal cavity, the nasal vestibule, opens to the

face through the nostril. The nasal cavity consists three main regions are nasal vestibule, olfactory region and respiratory region. The surface area in the nose can be enlarges about 150cm² by the lateral walls of the nasal cavity includes a folded structure, it is a very high surface area compared to its small volume. This folded structure consists of three turbinate: the superior, the median and the inferior (Michael et al., 2005). The main nasal airway having the narrow passages, usually it has 1-3mm wide and these narrows structures are useful to nose to carryout its main functions.

NASAL ADMINISTRATION MACHANISAM:

Drugs inserted into the nasal cavity should pass through the mucous membrane; it is the first step in absorbing it. Small, unchanged drugs easily pass through this layer but large, charged drugs are hard to escape. The systemic protein of mucus mucin, has a tendency to bind to solute, which prevents it from spreading. In addition, changes in the composition of mucous membranes may occur due to environmental changes (i.e. pH, temperature, etc.) Many absorption processes were developed earlier but only two methods were used, such as:

a) The first method- Includes a waterway, also known as a paracellular but slow and inactive route. There is a reverse log-log interaction between intranasal absorption and weight of molecular-soluble molecular weight molecules. The molecular weight of more than 1000 Dalton-containing drugs indicates a negative finding.

b) The second method- Incorporates transport by lipoidal route and is also known as the transcellular process. It is responsible for the transport of lipophilic drugs that show a degree of dependence on their lipo-phility. The drug also crosses the cell membrane through an active transport pathway through carriers or transport by opening up solid compounds of samples: chitosan, a natural biopolymer from shellfish, opens the tight junction between epithelial cells to facilitate drug transport.

DRUGS AFFECT THE CONTINUATION OF DRUGS

There are a number of factors that affect the availability of a system of nasal-controlled drugs. Factors may affect the physical properties of the drug, the physiological and physical properties of the nasal cavity and the type and symptoms of the selected drug delivery system. These substances play a major role in many drugs in order to achieve effective blood levels for treatment after nasal treatment. Factors affecting nasal drug absorption are described as follows.

1) The physical properties of the drug.

- Molecular size.
- Lipophilic-hydrophilic balance.
- EnzymaticEnzymatic degeneration in the nasal cavity.

2) The Effect of the Space

- Gastrointestinal obstruction.
- Environmental pH
- Chemical removal
- Colds, rhinitis.

3) Delivery Effect

Composition (Concentration, pH, osmolarity)

- Delivery results
- Distribution of drugs.
- Viscosity

LISTENING FORMS TO NASO-PULMONARYDRUG SUBMISSION PROGRAM

1. Droplets are thick

They are the simplest and easiest method designed for the delivery of drugs through the nose. Nose drops can be delivered with a squeezezy or pipette bottle. These pharmaceutical properties are often recommended to treat local conditions, which include suffering from other challenges such as bacterial overgrowth, mucosal dysfunction, and loss of the nose or spine. The obvious disadvantage of this system is the lack of dosage accuracy, therefore, nasal drops may be helpful in prescription products. It has been reported that nasal drops infuse human serum albumin into the nose much better than nasal pressure.

2. Nasal spray

The solution and setting are made into nasal sprays. With the availability of metered dose pumps and actuators, nasalspray can deliver direct capacity from 25 to 200 μm . The size of the morphologyparticles (suspension) of the tree and the desire to form determines the choice of pump and actuator Assembly.

3. Thick gloves

Until the recent development of the device for direct measurement, there was not much interest during this process. Nasal gels are high viscosity solutions or suspensions. The benefits of nasal gel include a reduction in nasal congestion due to high viscosity, a reduction in taste due to decreased swallowing, a decrease in internal moisture leakage, a reduction in irritation using sedative / flammable substances, and directing to the mucosa to obtain higher absorption.

4. Nosebleeds

This form of measurement may be developed if solution and suspension forms cannot be performed, for example, due to a lack of drug stability. Advantages in the form of weight loss nasal powder is the lack of high stability and retention structure. However, the suitability of powder formulation depends on the melting, particle size, aerodynamic properties, and nasal irritation of the active ingredient and adhesive materials. Local use of the drug is another benefit of this program.

5. Liposomes

These phospholipid vesicles are made up of a bilayer that closes one or more powerful chambers, in which case the drugs can be captured or advertised.

6. Microspheres

The Microsphere plays an important role in the delivery of drugs through the nose by enhancing absorption, continuous excretion, and most importantly because it protects the drug from enzymatic damage.

7. Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles are solid colloidal particles with a diameter ranging from 1-1000 nm. They contain macromolecular substances and can be used therapeutically as an aid in vaccines or drug carriers, where the active substance dissolves, gets stuck, is absorbed, absorbed by advertisements or chemically treated. Nanoparticles may offer several advantages due to their small size, but very small nanoparticles penetrate the mucosal membrane through the paracellular channel and in limited quantities because tight junctions are arranged at 3.9-8.4 Å.

NASAL CONSTRUCTION TEST

Improving the effectiveness of functional standards, formulations, and devices, another important goal of clinical research is to improve the link between in vitro testing data and in vivo performance. In this way, a useful dialogue between producers, regulators, and academic researchers, who have already begun discussions on equitable sharing of information, continues. These structural conditions are likely to indicate those involved in the development of oral or nasal secretions through oral and nasal drug products, and this reflex is often given special attention to its formulation and control.

In vitro permeation studies

Various methods are used to determine the spread of the drug through the nasal mucosa from the formation.

Two of the most important ways to study the drug growth profile are discussed below.

In vitro diffusion studies

The nasal enlargement cell is made of glass. A waterproof receiver chamber has a total capacity of 60 ml and a flanged top of about 3 mm; the lid has three openings, each sample, thermometer, and donor drum chamber. 10 donor room and donortube room with a total capacity of 60 ml and a flanged top with about 3 mm; the lid has three open spaces, each made up of a sample, a thermometer, and a donor drum chamber. The 10 cm long donor room tube has an internal diameter of 1.13 cm. The mucosa of the sheep's nose was separated from the bone marrow beneath the spine and pelted with stones in refined water containing a few drops of gentamicin injection. After complete removal of blood from the mucosal surface, it is attached to the donor chamber of the donor. The donor room tube is positioned so that it simply touches the distribution area in the recipient's room. At pre-determined times, samples (0.5 ml) from the recipient's room are drawn and transferred to colored ampoules. Withdrawal samples are placed in the correct position. Samples were measured by drug content through an appropriate analysis process. In all tests, the temperature was maintained at 37 ° C in vitro, one study showed that approximately 95.2% of the drugs were removed from the formulation within two minutes.

In vivo studies nasal congestion

Types of snout studies the animal models used for sniffing studies are of almost two types, namely the whole animal or in vivo model and the organ transplant or ex vivo model. model.

Types of ex vivo nasal perfusion

The surgical correction is similarly due to the in vivo model of mice. During the anointing studies, a funnel is inserted between the nose and the dam to reduce the loss of the drug solution. The drug solution is injected into a pool kept at 37 ° C and then dispensed into the rat's nasal cavity with a peristaltic pump. The perfusion solution passes through the nose (with a funnel) and then runs back into the pool. The drug solution inside the pond is stirred continuously. The amount of the drug absorbed is measured by measuring the duration of the drug stay within a strong solution. Drug activity due to stability problems can be lost during testing. This is especially true for peptide and protein drugs that can undergo proteolysis and synthesis. Rabbit can be used as an animal model for ex vivo nasal perfusion studies. Rabbits suffer from peraleral urethane-acepromazine. The midline midline is made in the neck, and the trachea is indicated by a polyethylene neonatal endotracheal tube. The esophagus is divided and concentrated. The end of the esophagus is closed with a suture, and the flexible Tygon tube is inserted into the base end and extends to the posterior part of the nasal cavity. The nasopalatine tract (which connects the nasal cavity to the mouth) is sealed with adhesive to avoid removing the drug solution from the nasal cavity. The drug isotonic buffer solution is also made using a peristaltic pump.

CONCLUSION:

Considering the broader interest in drug delivery and the potential benefits of intranasal administration, it is expected that the sale of the novel nose will still reach the market. They will receive not only treatment for acute and chronic illnesses, but small-scale nasal vaccines that are not associated with high-quality or common protection against infections. Within the treatment of autoimmune diseases, the delivery of respiratory organs will reduce the effects of common factors, provide a faster response and reduce the dose required since the drug is delivered to the lung-operated area. Within the treatment of autoimmune diseases, the delivery of respiratory organs will reduce the effects of common factors, provide a faster response and reduce the dose required since the drug is delivered to the lung-operated area.

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