

Solid dosage form

Ms. Shubhashree Das

Assistant Professor

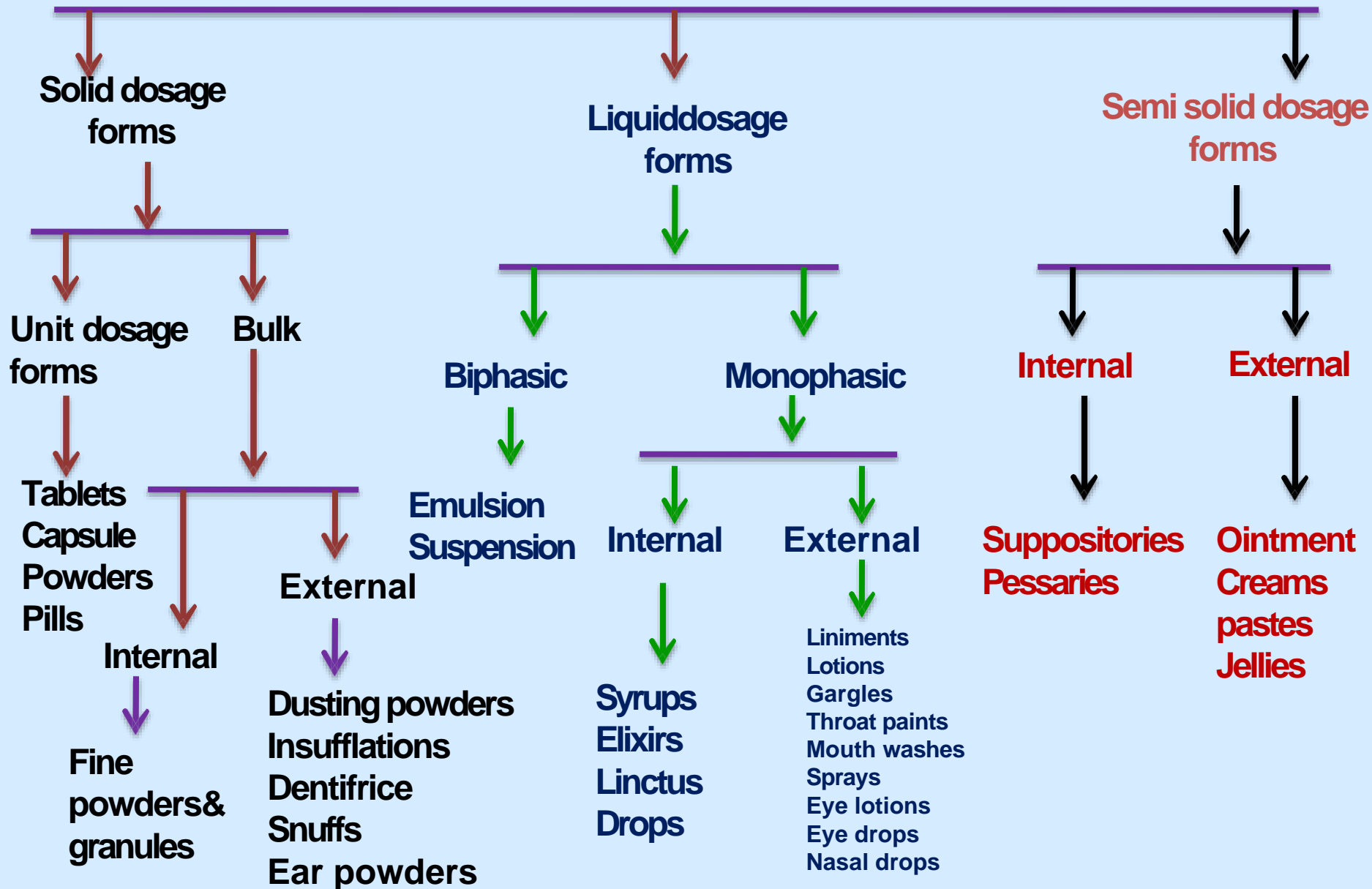
School of Pharmacy

Centurion University of Technology and Management

Balasore

shubhashree.das@cutm.ac.in

Classification



CLASSIFICATION OF SOLIDS

SOLID ORAL DOSAGE FORMS

Tablets

Capsules

Powder

Granules

SOLID DOSAGE FORMS



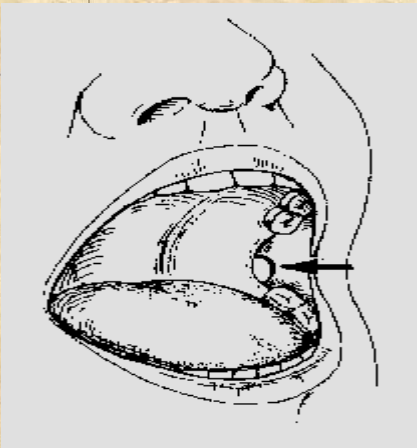
1 -TABLET

- A tablet is unit dose of one or more medicament. Prepare by compression or mould method.
- Common excipients used in tablet are :
 - ✓ **Diluents** – Provide bulkiness of tablet.
 - ✓ **Disintegrants** – To ensure that the tablet breaks up in the digestive tract.
 - ✓ **Binder** – Important for granulation of powder.
 - ✓ **Glidants and Lubricants** – Provide good flow and ensure efficient tableting.
 - ✓ **Sweeteners and Flavors** – To mask the taste of APIs.
 - ✓ **Pigments** – To mask uncoated tablets visually attractive.
- A coating may be applied to mask taste, smooth tablet for easy swallow, extending shelf life, and prevent gastric degradation of drug.



2 - BUCCAL AND SUBLINGUAL TABLET

- **Buccal tablets** placing between the gum and the cheek.
- **Sublingual tablets** placing under the tongue.
- Medicaments of both systems rapidly dissolve in mouth and absorbed through the mucous membrane of mouth.
- Drug reaches in systemic circulation without affecting by gastric juices and metabolizing enzymes of the liver.
- Examples – **Vasodilators, Steroidal hormones.**



3 - EFFERVESCENT TABLET



- **Effervescent tablets** are uncoated and generally contain acid substances (citric and tartaric acids) and carbonates or bicarbonates , which react rapidly in presence of water and release carbon dioxide.
- They are intended to be dissolved or dispersed in water before use, it provide:
 - ✓ Tablet immediately dissolve or dispersed
 - ✓ Pleasant taste of carbonated drink

4 - CHEWABLE TABLET

- They are tablets that chewed prior to swallowing.
- They are designed for administration to children e.g. vitamin products.



5 - CAPSULES

- Solid unit dosage form that contain a solid, semi-solid, and liquid fill and a gelatin shell.
- Common excipients used in capsules are :
 - ✓ **Gelatin** – Commonly used as gelling agent.
 - ✓ **Plasticizers** – To ensure elasticity or mechanical stability.
 - ✓ **Additional Additives** – Preservative, coloring and opacifying agents.
- They are mainly two types are :
 - ✓ **Hard gelatin capsules** used for dry powder ingredients.
 - ✓ **Soft gelatin capsules** used for semi-solid and for active ingredients that are dissolved or suspended in oil.



6 - LOZENGE



- It is a solid preparation that used to medicate the mouth and throat for the slow administration of indigestion or cough remedies.
- It consisting of sugar and gum, the latter giving strength and cohesiveness to the lozenge and facilitating slow release of the medicament.

7 - PASTILLES



- It is a solid medicated pill or candy preparation that design to dissolve slowly in the mouth.
- They are softer than lozenge and their base are glycerol, gelatin, acacia and sugar.

8 - DENTAL CONES



- A tablet from intended to be placed in the empty socket following a tooth extraction, for preventing the local multiplication of pathogenic bacteria associated with tooth extractions.
- These tablets contain an excipients like – lactose, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium chloride etc.
- Cones may contain an antibiotic or antiseptic.

9 - PILLS



- It is a solid oral dosage form which consists of spherical masses prepared from one or more APIs with inert excipients.
- Pills are now rarely used.

10 – ORALGRANULES

- They are consisting of solid, dry aggregates of powder particles with irregular shape often supplied in single-dose sachets.
- Some granules are placed under the tongue and swallowed with water and other are intended to be dissolved in water before taking.
- Effervescent granules evolve carbon dioxide when added to water.



11– ORALPOWDER

- Bulk Powders are multi dose preparations consisting of solid, loose, dry particles of varying degrees of fineness.
- Contain one or more active ingredients, with or without excipients and, if necessary, coloring matter and flavoring substances.
- Usually contain non-potent medicaments such as antacids since the patient measures a dose by volume using a 5 ml medicine spoon.

THANK YOU

