

ORODISPERSIBLE FILMS TO TREAT LACTOSE INTOLERANCE: A PROOF OF CONCEPT



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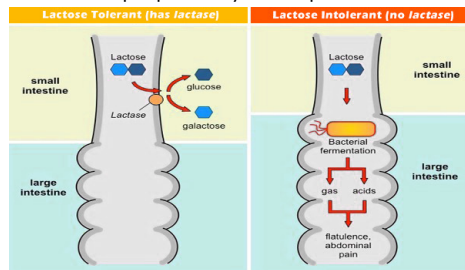


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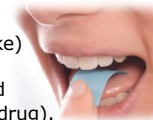
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BACKGROUND

- Lactose is a disaccharide found in food, health products and has historically been used as an excipient in food supplements and oral solid medicinal products.
- More and more people today develop lactose intolerance.



- ODF combines advantages of liquid dosage forms (i.e., easy intake) and solid dosage forms (i.e., easy of handling, accurate and precise dosing, and stability of the drug). Moreover, they can be administered without water in uncooperative and dysphagic patients.
- ODF are also suitable in cases where personalised therapy is required, because they allow the dosage of drug to be easily adapted to the patient's therapeutic needs.
- ODF have so far been used for the delivery of small molecules.



AIM

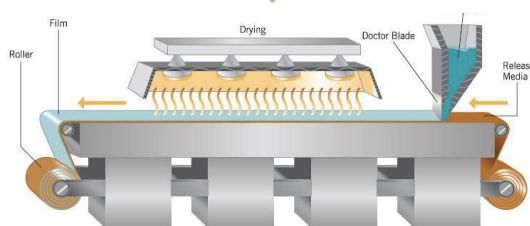
To design an ODF containing of β -galactosidase, derived from *Aspergillus Oryzae*, that can hydrolyze lactose contained in a glass of milk after its ingestion

PREPARATION OF ODF

ODF, made of maltodextrin (MDX) DE 6 plasticised by glycerol, were prepared by the solvent-casting technique. A surfactant (Capryol®90) was added to the composition to ensure a uniform spreadability of the slurry on the support and the maintenance of a homogeneous dispersion of the enzyme in the matrix during the casting and drying phases.

After a preliminary study, the following composition was selected as optimal to get a dry and well homogeneous ODF

| Composition (% w/w) | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|------------|------------------|------------------------|
| MDX (DE6) | Glycerol | Capryol®90 | H ₂ O | β -galactosidase |
| 52.0 | 14.3 | 1.1 | 19.0 | 13.6 |



The **drying process parameters** that influence enzymatic activity and ODF stickiness are **time** and **fan speed**

| Run | Thickness (μ m) | T ($^{\circ}$ C) | Time (min) | Fan speed (rpm) | ODF stickiness |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 300 | 70 | 40 | 1200 | ✗ |
| 2 | 300 | 70 | 30 | 1200 | ✗ |
| 3 | 300 | 70 | 20 | 1200 | ✗ |
| 4 | 300 | 70 | 25 | 1200 | ✓ |
| 5 | 300 | 70 | 20 | 1500 | ✓ |

β -GALACTOSIDASE CONTENT AND ENZYMIC ACTIVITY

| <u>Bicinchoninic acid (BCA) assay</u> | β -GAL content (%) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 29.4 \pm 0.5 ✓ |

| <u>ortho-Nitrophenyl-β-galactoside (ONPG) assay</u> | Specific activity (U.I./mg of β -GAL) | Enzymatic Activity/6 cm ² film (U.I./cm ²) |
|--|---|---|
| | 73.9 \pm 1.2 | 3910 \pm 75 |

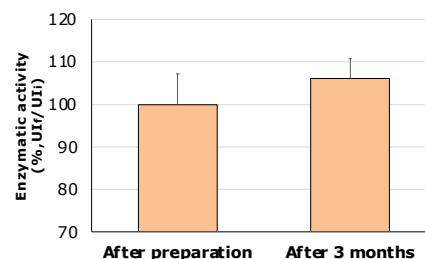
As reported, decreasing from 40 minutes to 20 minutes, it is possible to prepare ODF containing 30% of β -GAL equivalent to about 4000 U.I.

CHARACTERIZATION OF ODF

After identification of the optimal formulation and parameters, ODFs were characterised in terms of

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Thickness | 0.136 \pm 0.022 mm |
| Weight | 25.0 \pm 0.5 mg/cm ² |
| Loss on drying | 6-7% of the weight of the ODF |
| Disintegration time | < 30 s |

Thought stability study, the enzymatic activity was evaluated after 3 months from the ODF's preparation

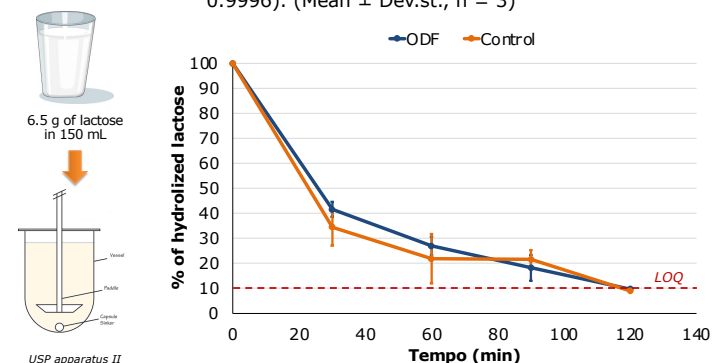


STABILITY STUDY

The results showed a good stability of the enzyme loaded in ODF at least for three months (t3) at 25°C (p-value= 0.61, Student's T Test)

Once the ODF were characterised, the enzyme performance was compared to commercially-available products, in terms of the **kinetic of lactose hydrolysis**. Lactidigest Lactofree, a tablet containing 4500 UI and marketed as food supplement in Italy, was selected as control.

ODF and control were dissolved in middle fed-state simulated gastric fluid containing milk, using the paddle method (37 \pm 2 $^{\circ}$ C, 50 rpm). After defined periods of time (i.e., 30, 60, 90, 120 and 180 min), the remaining lactose was quantified by using HPLC-RID (calibration curve 1-25 mg/mL, R² = 0.9996). (Mean \pm Dev.st., n = 3)



The ODF hydrolyzed more than 75% of milk lactose within 1 hour. After 2 hours, remaining lactose was below the quantification limit (LOQ = 1 mg/mL) hours in both ODF and the control, indicating that about 4000 U.I. are enough to hydrolyze the lactose content of a glass of milk.

CONCLUSIONS

- The in vitro hydrolysis studies provide promising evidence on the ODF use in preventing clinical symptoms in patients affected by lactose intolerance.
- Estimating the intake of lactose sourced from medicines in a polytherapy chronic patient would be around 1 g per day, proposed ODF can be a suitable solution for preventing discomforts. Indeed, ODF can be disintegrated directly in a glass of tap water together with medicines to have lactose digest before their ingestion.