6. WEEK

DISSOLUTION RATE METHODS AND APPLIED DEVICES

DISSOLUTION RATE METHODS (USP 30)

- Apparatus 1 BASKET APPARATUS
- Apparatus 2 PADDLE APPARATUS
- Apparatus 3 RECIPROCATING CYLINDER
- Apparatus 4 FLOW THROUGH CELL
- Apparatus 5 PADDLE OVER DISC
- Apparatus 6 CYLINDER
- Apparatus 7 RECIPROCATING HOLDER

Apparatus 1 - BASKET APPARATUS

- Cuvette
 - (glass or other inert and transparent material)
- Engine
- Shaft (spindle)
- Cylindrical basket
- 37 ± 0,5 °C
- The spindle and basket must be made of stainless steel.

Standardized factors:

- Steel property
- Mesh size of the basket
- Material and geometry of the cuvette
- Rotation speed (25 200 rpm) (Usually used at 50, 75 and 100 rpm)
- How many centimeters the basket will be higher than the bottom of the cuvette.
- Liquid volume
- Sample point

- The basket method should be used instead of the pallet method in floating dosing forms. In the pallet method, the floating tablet is a single surface with liquid, and the tablet can hit spindle during the experiment.
- If the formulation contains glue or prepared with hydrophilic polymer, the basket method is not preferred because the pores of the basket may be clogged.
- Solid dosage forms (Tablets, capsules)
- Floating dosage forms

Apparatus 2 – PADDLE APPARATUS

- Cuvette
- Engine
- Shaft (spindle)
- Paddle
- 37 ± 0,5 °C

• The spindle and paddle must be made of stainless steel.

Standardized factors:

- Steel property
- Material and geometry of the cuvette
- Rotation speed (25 200 rpm) (Usually used at 50, 75 and 100 rpm)
- How many centimeters the paddle will be higher than the bottom of the cuvette.
- Liquid volume
- Sample point

- Before the pallet rotation is initiated, the dosing configuration must be settled to the bottom of the cuvette.
- For floating dosage forms; small sinkers made from non-reactive material can be mounted in dosage forms.
- Capsules, tablets