7. WEEK

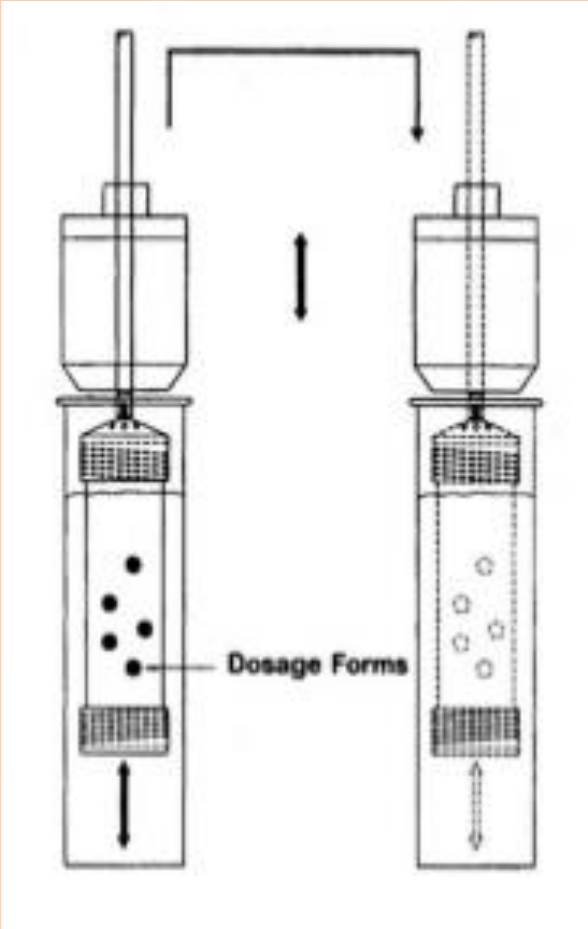
DISSOLUTION RATE METHODS AND APPLIED DEVICES

Apparatus 3 – RECIPROCATING CYLINDER

- Similar to the disintegration test device.
- It consists of a cylindrical, flat-bottomed glass cuvette.
- It is a cylinder made of glass and moving up and down.
- Both ends of the cylinder have sieves made of suitable nonreactive materials.

Apparatus 3 – RECIPROCATING CYLINDER

- Engine
- 37 ± 0,5 °C
- Capsules, tablets,
- Suspensions, granules



Apparatus 4 – FLOW THROUGH CELL

- A reservoir for the dissolution medium
- Pump
- Flow throgh cell
- Collector
- Water bath (37 ± 0,5 °C)
- The standard flow rates recommended by the USP are 4, 8 and 16 ml / min.
- The lowest flow rate must be used for the sinc conditions.

- Flow through cell is made of transparent and inert material.
- It contains a filter system to prevent the undissolved particles from escaping from the top of the cell.
- The lower conical part is often filled with small (1 mm diameter) glass beads. These beads regulate the flow of liquid.
- The dosage can be placed into the cell with a holder.

- Controlled release dosage forms
- İmplantable systems
- Tabletls
- Microparticulate systems
- Suppositorius

Apparatus 5 – PADDLE OVER DISC

- It is a recommended method for transdermal delivery systems (TTS)
- Stainless steel disc designed to hold the transdermal system at the bottom of the cuvette
- 32 ± 0,5 °C

Apparatus 6 – CYLINDER

- It is a recommended method for transdermal delivery systems (TTS).
- It has a cylindrical mixing element made of stainless steel.
- The dosage is placed over the cylinder.
- 32 ± 0,5 °C

Apparatus 7 – RECIPROCATING HOLDER

- There is a holder that moves up and down and the tip of the holder changes according to the dosage form.
- It can be specified for use in a wide variety of dosage forms.
- It is used for tablets and TTS.

NON-OFFICINAL METHODS

➢ STATİC METHODS

- İmplantable systems
- Microparticles
- Nanoparticles

➢ FRANZ DIFFUSION CELL

- **Semi-solid dosage forms (Crem, gel, ointment)**