

‘Targeted drug delivery system is a special form of drug delivery system where the medicament is selectively targeted or delivered only to its site of action or absorption and not to the non-target organs or tissues or cells.’

- It is a method of delivering medication to a patient in a manner that increases the concentration of the medication in some parts of the body relative to others.
- Targeted drug delivery seeks to concentrate the medication in the tissues of interest while reducing the relative concentration of the medication in the remaining tissues.
- This improves efficacy and reduce side effects.

THE DRUG MAY BE DELIVERED :

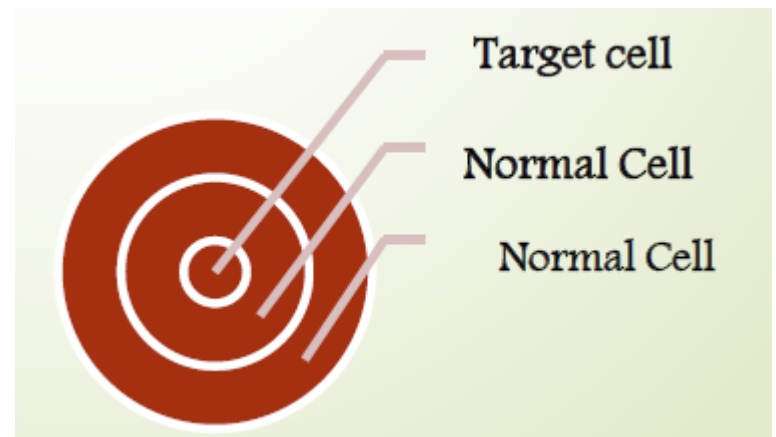
- To the capillary bed of the active sites.
- To the specific type of cell (or) even an intracellular region. Ex: Tumour cells but not to normal cells.
- To a specific organ (or) tissues by complexation with the carrier that recognizes the target.

OBJECTIVE :

- To achieve a desired pharmacological response at a selected sites without undesirable interaction at other sites, there by the drug have a specific action with minimum side effects & better therapeutic index.
- Ex- In cancer chemotherapy and enzyme replacement therapy.

What is Drug Targeting?

- ▶ The therapeutic response of a drug depends upon the interaction of drug molecules with cell on cell membrane related biological events at receptor sites in concentration dependent manner.
- ▶ Selective and effective localization of the pharmacologically-active moiety at preidentified target(s) in therapeutic concentration, while restricting its access to non-target(s) normal cellular linings, thus minimizing toxic effects and maximizing the therapeutic index.



Reason for drug targeting:

- In the treatment or prevention of diseases.
- Pharmaceutical drug instability in conventional dosage form solubility, biopharmaceutical low absorption, high-membrane bounding, biological instability, pharmacokinetic / pharmacodynamic short half life, large volume of distribution, low specificity, clinical, low therapeutic index.

Drug Instability

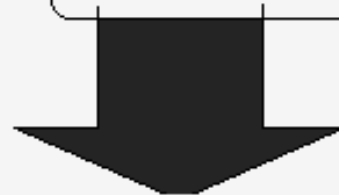
Low Solubility



Pharmaceutical Reason



Need of Targeted drug delivery



Pharmacokinetic Reason



Pharmacodynamic Reason

Poor Absorption

Low Specificity

Short Half Life

Low Therapeutic Index.

Large Volume OF Distribution

Properties of Ideal Drug Delivery Targeting

- It should be -
 - Non-toxic
 - Biocompatible
 - Biodegradable
 - Physicochemical stable both in-vivo & in-vitro
- Controlled and predictable drug release
- Minimal drug leakage
- Carrier should be readily eliminated without causing any change in diseased state
- Preparation should be easy, reproducible and cost effective
- Drug release should not affect drug action

ADVANTAGES :

- Drug administration protocols may be simplified.
- Toxicity is reduced by delivering a drug to its target site, there by reducing harmful systemic effects.
- Drug can be administered in a smaller dose to produce the desire effect.
- Avoidance of hepatic first pass metabolism.
- Enhancement of the absorption of target molecules such as peptides and particulates.
- Dose is less compared to conventional drug delivery system.
- No peak and valley plasma concentration.
- Selective targeting to infections cells that compare to normal cells.

DISADVANTAGES :

- Rapid clearance of targeted systems.
- Immune reactions against intravenous administered carrier systems.
- Insufficient localization of targeted systems into tumour cells.
- Diffusion and redistribution of released drugs.
- Requires highly sophisticated technology for the formulation.
- Requires skill for manufacturing storage, administration.
- Drug deposition at the target site may produce toxicity symptoms.
- Difficult to maintain stability of dosage form.

E.g.: Resealed erythrocytes have to be stored at 4⁰ C.

- Drug loading is usually low. E.g. As in micelles. Therefore it is difficult to predict /fix the dosage regimen.

Briefly;

ADVANTAGES

- Reduction of drug side-effects
- Reduced frequency of drug intake
- Reduced dose of drug
- Uniform blood level of drug
- Maximizes the therapeutic index

DISADVANTAGES

- Rapid clearance of targeted systems
- Immune reaction against carrier systems
- Insufficient localization of targeted systems in tumor cells
- Diffusion and redistribution of released drug
- High cost