



Formulation of tolinaftate emulgel for topical delivery

Chakresh Patley^{*1}, Kaminee Sahu², Kavita Shukla³, Imran Mansoori⁴, Reetesh Chourasia⁴, Rahul Nayak⁴

¹*School of Pharmaceutical Science and Research, Sardar Patel University, Balaghat.M.P. India. 481001*

²*Gyan Ganga Institute of Technology and Sciences, Jabalpur M. P. India 482001*

³*Hitkarini College of Pharmacy, Jabalpur, M.P. India 482001*

⁴*Department of P.G. Studies and Research In Chemistry and Pharmacy, Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur, M.P. 482001*

***Address of Correspondence**

School of Pharmaceutical Science and Research, Sardar Patel University, Balaghat.M.P. India.

Email.id- chakreshpatley24@gmail.com

Abstract

Nanoemulsion gelling system is an ideal drug delivery system for most of the drugs with objective of maximizing efficacy while minimizing toxicity. Nanoemulsion system comprises the mixture of nanoranges of two immiscible liquids (water and oil) to form a homogeneous system by adding suitable surfactant/co-surfactants with appropriate HLB value. This thermodynamically stable system ranges from 10-100 nm. The study include topical nanoemulgel will formulate by adding natural oils, gelling agents, stabilized surfactants with addition of co-surfactants, in aqueous phase to the optimized characteristics both of nano emulsions and gels and maintaining of skin pH. Current study is to expand nano emulgel of tolinaftate as anti-fungal drug. The drug delivery system provides better-permeable delivery of effective moeignty via topical route in controlled and localized manner.

Keywords: Nano-Emulsion, Drug delivery system, Nano-emulgel.

DOI Number: 10.48047/NQ.2023.21.2.NQ23033

Neuroquantology 2023; 21(2):290-296

Introduction

Skin is the external tissue of the individual body. Persons are very responsive to exterior of their skin. Skin is the major appendage of individual as upper part having specific weight and surface area. Skin mainly covers 15 % area of the body weight and around 18, 000 cm² area of a mature person. The skin is the heaviest single organ in the body. Skin changes in thickness, shading, and surface. There are two significant kinds of skin: Thick and smooth, found on the palms and bottoms of feet in territories that are

vigorously utilized(Stephen et al., 2010). The skin has three layers with various thickness, quality and capacity: Thin external layer is called Epidermis, Thick internal layer called Dermis, A greasy layer of subcutaneous tissue called Hypodermis or sub-cetaceous. Skin is a complex multi-layered tissue comprises of a scope of segments including veins, vessels, hairs, cells, filaments and so on. Skin has staggeringly complex structure that comprises of numerous parts. multi-layered structure of skin made by various layers of Cells, filaments and different



segments and vessels, veins and nerves structure gigantic systems inside this structure. Also, hairs connect out from within skin, copious fine hair wrinkles are spread over the outside of skin. Skin executes a broad capacities coming about because of synthetic and physical responses inside these segments. Skin is a mind boggling organ framework perform numerous significant capacities, for example, go about as defensive obstruction against outside living beings, keep temperature control, detects our environment, annihilate squanders, and orchestrates Vitamin D. Skin likewise keep up the body in homeostasis (Stephen et al., 2010). Skin additionally stores fat and water, and assumes a job in invulnerability from sickness.

Oral route of administration is the most favoured route attaches in tolerant satisfaction, however, oral organization is increasingly inclined to hepatic first pass digestion required higher portion of medication (Kotta et al., 2014). Simultaneously the dispersion of medication all through the body can prompt mandatory symptoms. Henceforth the non-obtrusive, non-tormenting, non-aggravating topical conveyance of detailing is a substitute strategy related with a few points of interest, for example, conveyance of medication to explicit site of activity with decreased foundational danger, shirking of first pass digestion and gastric disturbance, expanding discharge pace of medication from definition to show signs of improvement percutaneous retention and for a minute topical application identified with increment bioavailability with supported discharge profile. Further its points of interest show, conventional transdermal plans, viz: balms, creams, moisturizers are in simultaneousness with numerous impediments, for example, clingy nature, absence of spreadibility, solidness issue, and so on., at last prompting understanding incompliance. Modernization of transdermal transportation is straight forward system by gel and emulgel with more prominent patient competence and better viability. In this manner, these details are securing interest both in beautifying agents' enterprises, just as in pharmaceutical ventures.

Notwithstanding bunches of points of interest of gel and emulgel details, conveyance of hydrophobic medication despite everything stays a major impediment to traverse. Moreover, skin entrance through stratum corneum is likewise an extraordinary worry to the specialists for the fundamental action of the transdermal conveyance. The topical medication conveyance offers an immediate activity to the skin as an primarily organ part for determination and treatment unafraid of experiencing first pass absorption. Skin is solitary most promptly available organs on human structure for topical medication. Medications are directed topically for their activity at the site of use or proposed for foundational impact. The semisolid arrangements straightforward gels have extended both in beauty care products and in pharmaceutical arrangements. The advancement of measurements structures for topical medication conveyance is one encompassed by the many provoking territories to the plan researchers. Epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis are different layers of part of membrane. Stratum corneum of epidermis is the part of percutaneous medication via transport. The layer is comprised of dead cells of corneocytes, which need cores and organelles. Epithelial layer act as barrier of GIT, rectal, buccal, nasal and vaginal route. The greater part of new compound elements (around 40 % of the medications) at present being blended act as lipid loving layer in nature. This layer has wetting challenges and poor disintegration of materials for ultimately timely poor opening. These properties present a rate-restricting advance in their topical pervasion and successively cause an ensuing decrease in their viability. At the point when a medication is useful to the covering, regardless of whether inadequately or exceptionally dissolvable, just a little part of applied medication can enter from these topical measurements structures into fundamental dissemination. The significant bit of the medication stays in that capacity on the exterior part of the skin, this control their utilize on thin skin disease. The sickness contains



infectious syndrome of the membrane, curls and on nail. These are predominantly named superficial mycosis effected by microbes *Tinea versicolor* on membrane and hair. The disease called coetaneous mycosis as interdigital competitor's disease on foot. The restorative adequacy of topical opponent was effective by parasitic attack and treated by making a powerful medication. Topical affect a broad range of activities as restorative and dermatological on unhealthy skin. Topical medication conveyance framework has been utilized for quite a long time for the administration of neighborhood skin issue. Topical medication transport the drug and characterized as the use of a medication containing definition to the skin to treat cutaneous clutters like skin inflammation or psoriasis with goal of impact of medication to the exterior part of the skin or inside skin. There are two type of topical medication transport as, External topical and Internal topical. The topicals are applied to mucous film orally, vaginally or on rectal tissues for nearby movement. These details might be strong, semisolid to fluid. Medication substances are seldom controlled alone, however as a feature of a plan, in mix with at least one nonmedical operator that give assorted and concentrated pharmaceutical capacities. Medications having topical route for activity at the site of use have more impacts. Such medication can able to retain the drug entity through the skin by improved medication material with positive lipid/water segment coefficient and with nonelectrolyte. For the most part pharmaceutical arrangements useful to the membrane are utilized for some neighborhood activity and detailed to furnish delayed nearby contact with negligible fundamental medication ingestion. Prescription useful to the covering for enhance activity of materials to diseases include antifungal specialists, germicides, skin emollients, and protectants. Significant bit of leeway of topical conveyance framework is to sidestep first pass digestion. Other preferred position of topical arrangements are evasion of the dangers and bothers of intravenous

treatment and of the shifted states of assimilation, similar to pH changes, nearness of compounds, gastric purging time.

The topical medication conveyance framework is typically utilized where the others arrangement of medication organization not succeed or it is essentially utilized in contagious disease. Human skin is a huge and effectively open organ offers perfect and various destinations to control restorative operators for both neighborhood and fundamental activities. Human skin is a deeply capable for remove hindrance proposed internal parts and the outside of structure. Emulgel is emulsions, containing oil in water or water in oil type. All of these emulsions are gelled by blending in with a gelling specialist. A few antifungal specialists are accessible available in various topical arrangements (for example creams, treatments, and powders with the end goal of nearby dermatological treatment). One of these antifungal specialists is Itraconazole, which has both antifungal and antibacterial properties. It applied locally in gentle dermatophyte and cutaneous contaminations. The gellified emulsion was stable and enhanced medium for water insoluble medications. The oil in water and water in oil type of emulsions were converted to gelling type structure in nature by blending with a gelling structure. Oil in water emulsions are usually supportive as water repulsive medication bases and use for healing purposes. The water in oil type of emulsions are utilized generally for the management of dry membrane and act as emollient applications. The topical medication conveyance framework diffuses sedate out of the conveyance framework ranges to the site of activity and get consumed by the skin. The discharge pace of the medications from topical planning is relying straightforwardly upon the physiochemical properties of the bearer and the medication utilized (Gungor et al., 2013.; Chen et al., 2011; Choudhury et al., 2017).

In the mid-1980's, Emulsion-gels have been achievement noteworthiness in pharmaceutical topical semisolid measurement structures. Emulgels are emulsions, might be



oil-in-water or water-in-oil type, and gelled by blending in with a gelling specialist. The USP included that gels are semisolid formulations enclose any suspensions or inorganic particles, or massive natural particles interpenetrated by a liquid. Gel structures cross connected system, in which little medication particles catch and gives its discharge in a controlled way. As mucoadhesive property of framework, it drags out the contact time of medicine over the skin. As biphasic fluid dosages structures, emulsion is a controlled discharge framework where ensnared, tranquilize particles present in interior stage go through the outer stage to the skin and gradually get ingested. The inward stages go about as repository of medication, which gradually discharge sedate in a controlled route through the outer stage to the skin(Lachman, 2014).

Gels and emulsions have a significant restriction as their powerlessness to conveyance of hydrophobic medications and precariousness during capacity separately. So to defeat these restrictions an emulsion move towards i.e., Emulgel is being utilized so a hydrophobic restorative moiety is effectively fused and propelled one of a kind property of gels(Panwar et al., 2011, More et al., 2016). Emulgel has the property of both emulsion and gel it acts indicated the double control discharge framework. Emulgel propose the capacity of conveying both hydrophilic and lipophilic medication moieties because of quality of both watery and non-fluid stages. It is logically useful to the covering because of its non-oily quality in evaluation to other topical details, for example, balms, creams and so forth. The utility of a few topical planning bolster its entrance ability and need to vanishing of materials or sleekness from skin. The course of use of infiltration into skin is simple, when emulsion is thixotropic; it turns out to be less thick during shearing. In this way, to improve emulsion dependability and entrance capacity and convert into gel. Conveyance of hydrophobic medications: The hydrophobic medications have greater dissolvability issues and can't be brought

straightforwardly into gel base and hence issue emerges during the arrival of the medication. Emulgel hydrophobic medications are fused into the oil stage and afterward sleek globules are scattered in fluid stage bringing about o/w emulsion, emulsion can be all around blended into gel base. This might be giving better strength and arrival of medication (Vats et al., 2014).

Tolnaftate is an effective drug for tinea cruris and tinea corporis, and most cases respond in 1–3 weeks. Because of poor penetrability, it is less effective in tinea pedis and other hyperkeratinized lesions. For the same reason, it is ineffective in tinea capitis (involving scalp) and tinea unguium (involving nails). Symptomatic relief occurs early, but if applications are discontinued before the fungus bearing tissue is shed—relapses are common. Resistance does not occur. Salicylic acid can aid tolnaftate by keratolytic action. Tolnaftate causes little irritation, but is inferior in efficacy to imidazoles. It is not effective in candidiasis or other types of superficial mycosis. Tolnaftate is a synthetic molecule work of thiocarbamate derivatives act as anti-fungal agent or fungicidal or fungistatic property. Tolnaftate is a selective, reversible and non-competitive inhibitor of membrane-bound squalene-2,3-epoxidase, an enzyme involved in the biosynthesis of ergosterol. Inhibition leads to the accumulation of squalene and a deficiency in ergosterol, an essential component of fungal cell walls, thereby increasing membrane permeability, disrupting cellular organization and causing cell death. In addition, it alters the hyphae and aerobatics mycelial enlargement in susceptible fungi. Tolnaftate is a topical fungicide can prevent ergosterol biosynthesis by inhibiting squalene epoxidase. It also deforms the hyphae and to stunt mycelial growth in liable organisms.

Materials and Methods

Tolnaftate was obtained from Sigma Aldrich, Crabomer 940, Polysorbate 80, Glycerine, Sodium Acetate, Edetate sodium was procured



from Himedia Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Benzyl alcohol was purchased from Plethico Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Poly Vinyl Pyrollidone, Methanol, Methyl Paraben was purchased from LobaChemie Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai. Chloroform and Diethyl ether was purchased from Rankem Ltd, New Delhi and S. D. Fine Chemical Limited, Mumbai.

Preparation and characterization of nanoemulsion

Preparation of nanoemulsion: Tolnaftate material containing nanoemulsion was set up by effectively utilizing fast homogenization technique. The creation of medication and different substances to get ready different details is appeared in **Table 3**. The composition of formulations was prepared by containing the changeability in sum and piece proportion of edetate disodium, glycerin and polysorbate 80 with 20 % w/w refined water (watery stage).

Medication TFT was included the predefined amount of fluid paraffin (oil stage) till to scatter in nature. The nanoemulsion contains two stages known as fluid stage and slick stage. The nonstop stage was set up by dissolving sodium acetic acid derivation, disodium edate, glycerin and polysorbate 80 in purged water. The medication TFT was scattered in fluid paraffin known as scattered stage. The scattered stage was included into persistent stage by fast homogenization process with homogenizer blender with 2500 rpm. The homogenization process was subsequently increased to 5000 rpm for 1 h. It was carried out up to 15 min in same rpm as 5000 rpm. The pH of prepared mixer was adjusted to 6.8-7.0 (neutralizing medium) by using 2 N sodium hydroxide solutions by adjusted volume appropriately. The nanoemulsion (TFTNE) was obtained after high pressure homogenization method.

Table 1: Formulation of nanoemulsion

S. No.	Component	Components Utility	Amount (%Wt/Wt)
1	Drug	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient	1.00%
2	Oil	Carrier	5.00%
3	Polysorbate 80	Oil in water Emulsifier	2.00%
4	Glycerine	Humectent	1.00%
5	Sodium acetat	Bufering agent	0.20%
6	Edetat disodium	Anti-oxidant	0.02%
7	Benzyl alcohol	Preservative	2.00%

294

Table 2: Formulation of nanoemulsion (Fixed oil (Neem oil))

Formulation	Drug (%)	Emulsifier (1 % v/v)		Oil (% v/v)	Water (ml)
		Surfactant (% v/v)	Co-surfactant (% v/v)		
		Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80)	PEG		
FN1	1	20	80	4	2
FN2	1	40	60	4	2
FN3	1	60	40	4	2
FN4	1	80	20	4	2
FN5	1	100	0	4	2

Table 3: Formulation of nanoemulsion Fixed oil (Flaxseed oil or Linseed oil)

Formula	Drug (%)	Emulsifier (1 % v/v)	Oil	Water
---------	----------	----------------------	-----	-------



Formulation	Drug (%)	Emulsifier (1 % v/v)		Oil (% v/v)	Water (ml)
		Surfactant (% v/v)	Co-surfactant (% v/v)		
		Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80)	PEG		
FL1	1	20	80	4	2
FL2	1	40	60	4	2
FL3	1	60	40	4	2
FL4	1	80	20	4	2
FL5	1	100	0	4	2

Table 4: Formulation of nanoemulsion Volatile oil (Tea tree oil)

Formulation	Drug (%)	Emulsifier (1 % v/v)		Oil (% v/v)	Water (ml)
		Surfactant (% v/v)	Co-surfactant (% v/v)		
		Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80)	PEG		
FT1	1	20	80	2	2
FT2	1	40	60	2	2
FT3	1	60	40	2	2
FT4	1	80	20	2	2
FT5	1	100	0	2	2

Preparation of base gel

The required quantity of methyl paraben, glycerine and polyethylene glycol were dissolved in 30 ml of water in a beaker. All ingredients were stirred at high speed by using mechanical stirrer. Now Carbopol 934 (C9341-C9344) or Carbopol 970 (C9701-C9704) and PVP were added slowly in given amount to the beaker containing liquid during continuous stirring. The triethanolamine (act as gelling agents) was added slowly during stirring to attain gel structure. The prepared gel base was finally transferred to aluminium collapsible tubes and labelled accordingly required. The prepared nanoemul-gel were determined visually for their sensitivity test after feeling on skin, color intensity, pH determination, consistency and extrudability. The nanoemulgels were filled into containers upto long time and examined for homogeneity by visual inspection by eye. The formulation TNEG1 was best formulations among all the prepared formulations. The consistency of

formulation 2 in case of FN, FL & FT was excellent and the result is shown in **Table 2-4**.

The globular or droplet size, polydispersity index (PDI), viscosity, spreadability and drug content of prepared nano-emulgel formulations were examined by different methods written in above section.

Result and Discussion

Nanoemulsions were discovered thermodynamically stable frameworks and were shaped at a specific grouping of oil, surfactant and water, with no stage partition, creaming or breaking. The parameter thermostability is significant one of parameter for separates nanoemulsion from emulsions. It was give the aftereffect of motor steadiness and in the long run stage independent. Consequently, the readied plans were utilized to various thermodynamic security stress tests like warming cooling cycle test, centrifugation test and freeze defrost pressure tests. It was found that formulation 2 was more stable in centrifugation test and are submitted for



further characterization and evaluation. The transmittance study of prepared nanoemulsion composition study was done for optimization of clarity of emulsion. The clarity of nanoemulsions was checked by transparency, measured in terms of transmittance (%T). Formulation FN2, FL2 and FT2 has 99.36%, 99.45% and 99.21% respectively transmittance values greater than 99%. These results indicate the high clarity of nanoemulsion.

Conclusion

The Tolinaftate (TFT) nanoemulsion was prepared by the high speed homogenization method and various parameters were evaluated i.e. Thermodynamic Stability (Heating cooling cycle, Centrifugation, Freeze thaw cycle, Robustness to Dilution), Transmittance Measurement etc. Nanoemulsions were found thermodynamically stable systems and were formed at a particular concentration of oil, surfactant and water, with no phase separation, creaming or cracking. It was the thermostability which differentiates nanoemulsion from emulsions that have kinetic stability and eventually phase separate. Thus, the prepared formulations were examined via thermodynamic stability stress tests i.e. heating cooling cycle, centrifugation & freeze thaw stress.

References

Chen H; Khemtong C; Yang X; Chang X; Gao J; 2011; Nanonization strategies for poorly water soluble drugs; *Drug Discov Today*; 16; 7–8; 354–360.
Choudhury H; Gorai B; Pandey M; Chatterjee LA; Sengupta P; Das A; Molugulu N; Kesharwani P; 2017; Recent update on nanoemulgel as topical drug delivery system; *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*; S0022-3549(17); 30232-0; .
Gungor S; Erdal MS; Aksu B; 2013; New Formulation Strategies in Topical Antifungal Therapy; *Journal of Cosmetics, Dermatological Sciences and Applications*; 3; 56-65.
Kotta S; Khan AW; Ansari SH; Sharma RK; Ali J; 2014; Anti HIV nanoemulsion formulation:

Optimization and in vitro-in vivo evaluation; *Int. J. Pharm.*; 462; 129–134.

Lachman/Lieberman's; 2004; *The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy*; CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd; Fourth Edition; 680-686.

More A and Ambekar AW; 2016; Development and Characterization of Nanoemulsion Gel for Topical Drug Delivery of Nabumetone; *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Research*; 7; 3; 126-157.

Panwar AS; Upadhyay N; Bairagi M; Gujar S; Darwhekar GN; Jain DK; 2011; Emulgel - a review; *Asian J. Pharm. Life Sci*; 1; 2231–4423.

Stephen T; Skillen DM; Bickley L; 2010; *Bates guide to health assessment for nurses*; Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer.

Vats S; Saxena C; Easwari TS; Shukla VK; 2014; Emulsion Based Gel Technique: Novel Approach for Enhancing Topical Drug Delivery of Hydrophobic Drugs; *International Journal for Pharmaceutical Research Scholars*; 3; 2; 649-660.

