

ABSTRACT

Sirolimus cream 0.1% is a preparation cream indicated for the treatment of angiofibromas caused by tuberous sclerosis of Bourneville. An unavailability of the excipient Excipial® Hydrocrème, used in the preparation of the cream led us to look for an alternative. A formulation based on Codexial® Obase has been proposed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Stability study using Bougeon *et al.* method carried out at Day 0 to 30 (D0, D7, D14, D21 and D30):

- Sirolimus determination via HPLC-UV in triplicate

Column	Supelcosil LC-18, 15cm*4,6mm,5µm
Mobile phase	Eau Milli Q/Méthanol 20%/80%
flow	1ml/min
Temperature sample/ column	25°C/50°C
Detection	UV à 278 nm
Injected volume	10µl
Analysis time	10 min
Pressure	850 psi

- pH measurement

Equipment	Meddler Toledo five essay plus
Electrode	Meddler toled Inlab Visquos

- Viscosity measurement in triplicate

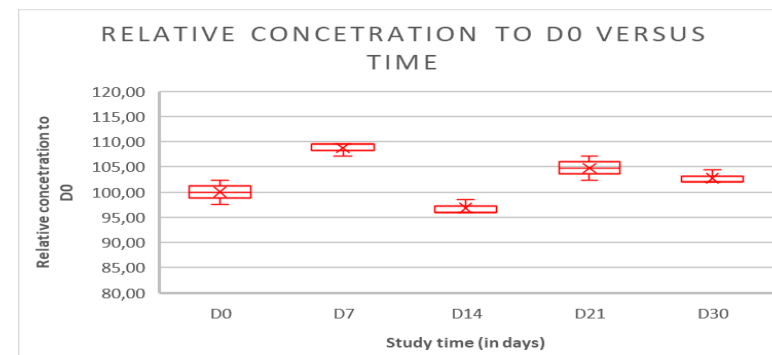
Equipment	Brookfield Ametek
Spindle	S64 Brookfield Ametek

OBJECTIVE

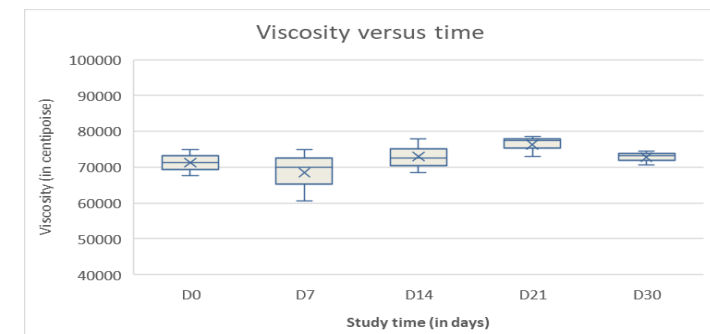
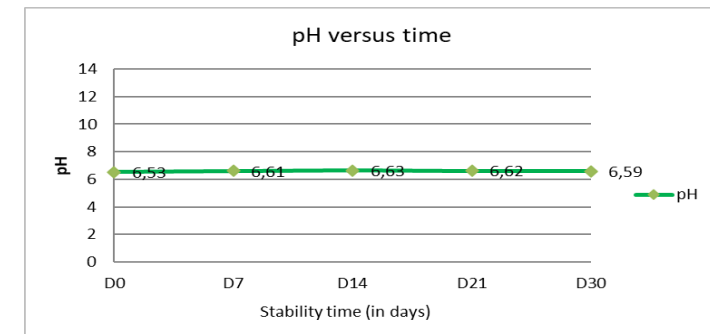
Check the physicochemical stability of sirolimus cream 0.1% following the change of one of the excipient.

RESULTS

During the study period, D0 to D30 :



- ✓ pH stability over time
- ✓ Content stability and conformity over time
- ✓ Viscosity stability over time
- ✓ No dégradations products observed



DISCUSSION-CONCLUSION

Controls carried out on this alternative formulation led us to conclude a stability for 30 days. For this formulation of 0.1% sirolimus cream from Codexial® Obase, it would be interesting to complete the study with an anti-microbial preservation test.