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Introduction

- For patients with **swallowing disorders** or **children** < 6 years old
- Oral suspension with ready-to-use vehicle : **Inorpha®** and **Orablend®**

Objective : rheological comparison of Inorpha®, Orablend® and compounded vehicle (xanthan gum 0,4%) with same viscosity as Orablend®

Materials & méthodes

Suspension preparation : 1% powder (w/w)

- Inorpha - Orablend (WT)
- 0,4% (v/w) xanthan gum vehicle (XGV)
- η Orablend® = η XGV = 70 cP

Size distribution

- Morphogranulometer : MorphoG2
- Insoluble powder** was crushed, sieved and analysed as a **model**

Rheological behavior :

- Rheometer** : Mars III with cone-plate : C60/1°, P20 geometry
- Ascendant and down ramp of shear rate (0.001s⁻¹ to 1000s⁻¹)
- Viscosity** : 57s⁻¹ (in order to mimic stress occurring during swallowing)

Sedimentation kinetics

- TurbiscanLAB®** : Wavelength : 880nm at 25°C
- Transmission** : 0° : Days 0, 30, 60 and 90
- Backscattering** : 135°

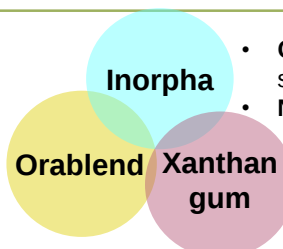
Resuspendability

- 30mL of suspension of each vehicle **after d90 of sedimentation**
- Number of reversal needed for visually homogeneous resuspension (8 operators)



Conclusion

- Dysphagia ok** : η > 51 cP
- Prevent sedimentation**
- Contain excipients of interest



- Can't prevent sedimentation** (in such conditions)
- Not compatible with dysphagia**

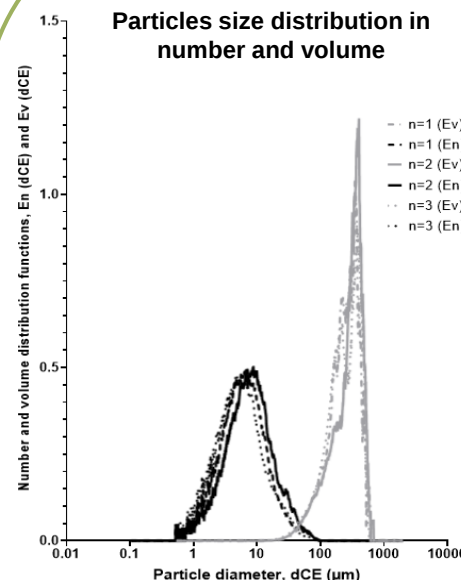
- Dysphagia ok** : η > 51 cP
- Can't prevent sedimentation**

need for new compounded vehicle

Results

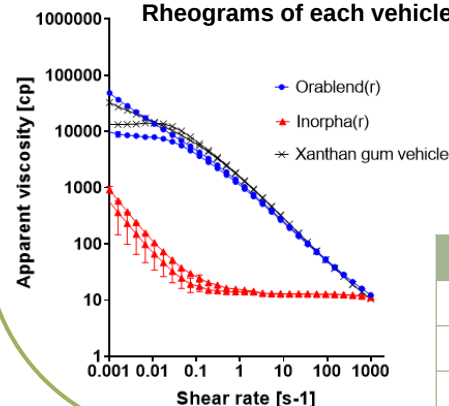
GRANULOMETRY

Particles size distribution in number and volume

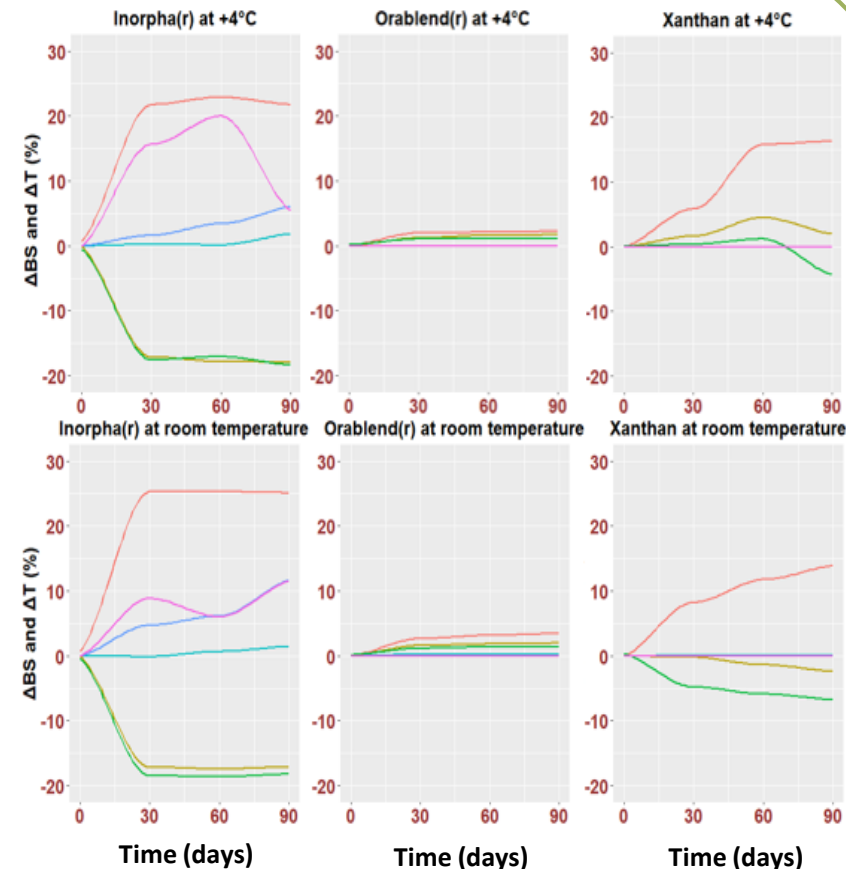


RHEOLOGY

Rheograms of each vehicles



SEDIMENTATION



VISCOSITY

RESUSPENDABILITY

Vehicles	Viscosity (cP) (mean +/- SD)	Median	Min	Max
Inorpha®	12.72 +/- 0.18	43,5	20	100
Orablend®	70.63 +/- 1.28	3	1	17
XGV 0.4%*	74.12 +/- 1.19	129	36	324