

Noninvasive blood glucose measurement by portable near infrared (NIR) system

Kang Naroo^o, Woo YuongAh, Kim HyoJin

College of Pharmacy, Dongduk Women's University

The purpose of this study is to develop a noninvasive blood glucose measurement method by portable near infrared (NIR) system which was newly integrated by our laboratory. The portable NIR system includes a tungsten halogen lamp, a specialized reflectance fiber optic probe and a photo diode array type InGaAs detector, which was developed by a microchip technology based on the lithography. Reflectance NIR spectra of different parts of human body (finger tip, earlobe, and inner lip) were recorded by using a fiber optic probe. The spectra were collected over the spectral range 1100~1700 nm. Partial least squares regression (PLSR) was applied for the calibration and validation for the determination of blood glucose. The calibration model from earlobe spectra showed better results, showing good correlation with standard values, which were acquired by a glucose oxidase method. This model predicted the glucose concentration for validation set with a SEP of 33 mg/dL. This study indicated the feasibility for noninvasive monitoring of blood glucose by portable near infrared system.

Poster Presentations – Field E1. Pharmaceuticals

[PE1-1] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 – 13:00 / Hall E]

Phonophoretic Delivery of Piroxicam Gel

Yang JaeHeon^o, Jeong KyuHo, Kim youngll*

College of Pharmacy, Woosuk University, *Pharmaceutical engineering department, Konyang University

Piroxicam (PX) is one of the NSAIDs, it is used in the systemic and topical treatment of a variety of inflammatory conditions. Conventionally, for topical use, the drug is formulated in a cream, ointment and gel. We designed a phonophoretic drug delivery system to investigate the PX permeability and the influence of ultrasound application (continuous, pulse), frequency (1.0 MHz, 3.0 MHz) and intensity (1.0 w/cm², 1.5 w/cm², 2.0 w/cm²) with 0.5 % PX gel. Percutaneous absorption studies are performed in vitro models to determine the rate of drug absorption via the skin. Permeation study using mouse skin was performed at 37 °C using buffer saline (pH 7.4, 10% propylene glycol solution) as the receptor solution. Anti-inflammatory activity determined using carrageenan induced foot edema in rat. The pronounced effect of ultrasound on the skin absorption of the PX was observed at all ultrasound energy level studied. Ultrasound was carried out 10 hours. The highest permeation was observed at an intensity 2.0 w/cm², frequency 1.0 MHz and continuous output. In carrageenan-induced edema, the anti-inflammatory activity of phonophoresis was better than non-treatment and only gel application group. The inclusion of phonophoresis was found to improve significantly the skin permeation in vitro and the anti-inflammatory activity in vivo.

[PE1-2] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 – 13:00 / Hall E]

Protective Effects of Honokiol and Magnolol on t-Butyl Hydroperoxide or D-Galactosamine-Induced Toxicity in Rat Primary Hepatocytes

Park Eun-Jeon^o, Zhao Yu-Zhe, Lee Sung Hee, Jin Guang Ri, Li Ying Zhe, Kim Young Ho, Sohn Dong Hwan

College of Pharmacy, Wonkwang University, Iksan, Cheobuk 570-749, Korea, College of Pharmacy, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea