

[PE1-21] [2003-10-11 09:00 - 12:30 / Grand Ballroom Pre-function]

The Study of Stability of Oral Pharmaceutical Liquid Preparations I

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The available period of oral pharmaceutical liquid preparations was decided according to the study of the stability of unopened preparations. But if one reuses the drug after opening the sealed cap, the major components of the drug could change in quality. In addition, there isn't any accurate information about the available period of opened oral pharmaceutical liquid preparations. In this study, a long term test, an accelerated test and a microbial limit test are run with A (acetaminophen), B (L-carbocysteine) that are marketed and used frequently. Sample products are stored as the state of CLOSE (store it as initial marketed form, unopened) and the state of C/O (open and close cap regularly after opening it). The results from above two states are analyzed comparing with each other. The active substances of each product are assayed by HPLC method described in compendial monographs. In the long term test, there wasn't any significant change of active substances until 4 months. Syrups stored in each condition in the long term test didn't show any significant change in physical testing of pH, color, and odor. But in accelerated test, the change of active substances is greater than that in the long term test and is proportional to temperature. In the microbial limit test, any bacteria and fungi have not been observed until 3 months.

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Effects of Oriental medicine on Osteoporosis in Ovariectomized Rats

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This experiment study was carried out to prove the efficacy of Cheongpajeon(CPJ) extract in ovariectomized rats. 40 rats were divided into 4 groups, administrated saline after sham operation group(sham-op), administered saline after ovariectomy group(control), administered CPJ 1g/kg after ovariectomy group and administered Livial 0.042mg/kg after ovariectomy group(positive control). We examined the water extract of CPJ that is capable of affecting osteoblast proliferation using MG-63 and HOS-TE85. Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry(DEXA) had been used to measure the bone mineral density on the tibia that had been ovariectomized rat and sham-op group. Serum was collected for analysis of Ca and phosphorus. The results showed that body weight gain have significantly difference among groups. The Tibia BMD and BMC had significantly difference among the groups. These results suggest that CPJ has therapeutic effect on ovariectomized rats.

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Effect of Polyethylene Glycols on the Electroosmosis Through Skin

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Electroosmotic flux during iontophoresis originates due to the net negative charge of the current passing channel (pores) in skin at physiological pH (pH 7.4). Thus, the channel is permselective to cations, and this causes the convective solvent flow, from anode to cathode direction. This solvent flow facilitates the flux of cations (from anode), inhibits that of anions (from cathode), and enables the enhanced transport of neutral, polar solutes. In this work, we have investigated the effect of a series of polyethylene glycols (PEGs) with different molecular weights on the electroosmotic flow to get more detail understanding of this phenomena. The change in electroosmotic flow was studied using conventional in-vitro iontophoresis methodology. As a marker molecule for the direction and magnitude of electroosmotic flow, acetaminophen (AAP), a neutral molecule, was used. Anodal side was filled with aqueous solution of AAP and PEG. Diethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, hexaethylene glycol, PEG 400,