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A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON ENTERIC-COATED TABLETS TO AVOID HEPATIC FIRST-PASS METABOLISM AND ENHANCEMENT OF BIOAVAILABILITY OF DRUGS

Shivam Tiwari, Vikhyat Kaushal, Nitin Kumar, Naman Sharma, Sarthak Thakur and Sumit Sharma*

Department of Pharmaceutics, University Institute of Pharma Sciences, Chandigarh University, Gharuan, Punjab, India.

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***Corresponding Author**
Sumit Sharma
Department of Pharmaceutics, University Institute of Pharma Sciences, Chandigarh University, Gharuan, Punjab, India.

ABSTRACT

The degree and level of active ingredient engagement when it gets presented through the bloodstream or at the future medication accomplishment site, respectively, are mentioned as "bioavailability." The bioavailability of medications after oral management is inclined by a wide choice of factors, together with medicine's physicochemical belongings, physiological mechanisms, the kind of quantity form, nutritional biorhythms, in addition, intra- and interindividual modification in the human population. This article serves as an overview of sequences on bioavailability and policies for enhancing it. Physical accessibility, also recognized as bioavailability, is this property of the amount form. Bioavailability is the degree and bulk of an unchanged drug's absorption from its dosage form. However, when a tablet is taken by other resources (such as orally), such as fractional absorption in addition to first-pass breakdown, or when it may fluctuate from enduring to patient due to interindividual disparity, its bioavailability is abridged. The chief causes of incomplete medication bioavailability comprise deprived aqueous solubility, unsuccessful partition coefficient, unwarranted first-pass metabolism, a minor absorption window, besides an acidic pH of the digestive tract. Enteric film-coating polymers, which are basically poly acids that frequently only collapse in water above pH 5.0–6.0, are selected for their dimensions to both form sturdy coatings and to permit quick drug release from dosage methods. Diethyl phthalate, hydroxy-propyl methyl-cellulose phthalate (HPMCP), poly-vinyl acetate phthalate, in addition, CAP are substances utilized in an enteric coating.

KEYWORDS: Enteric-coated tablets, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, Bioavailability, Diethyl phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate (HPMCP), CAP.

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "bioavailability" denotes the percentage of a pharmacological dosage that is riveted from the site of delivery and goes into systemic circulation in an unchanged form. Bioavailability can be well-defined as the alteration between a person's total revelation to medicine and the dosage that essentially come into his body. The proportion and grade to which medication is brought and formerly transportable to the place, wherever it acts, are recognized as bioavailability in pharmacology. The blood plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) subsequent drug management is plotted to regulate bioavailability. A load of unpretentious medicines that reach complete circulation directly relays to the AUC. Clinical consequences may affect by differences in a drug's bioavailability amongst preparations. Consequently, it is crucial to comprehend whether drug arrangements are analogous. Drugs that are therapeutically corresponding to one additional may be used as replacements or exchanges. So, in order to appraise the healing comparable of remedial items, bioavailability educations are obligatory.[1] The development and tuning of constructions and devising processes are assisted by bioavailability training. Subsequent bioavailability tests, and pharmacokinetic statistics affecting to the properties of medication absorption, circulation, and exclusion from the figure are similarly produced. For oral management, enteric-coated tablets were hard unit quantity forms that sidestepped the gastrointestinal tract, in addition, release the capsule directly into the small intestine. Enteric coatings halt the release of medicine prior to its creation to the small intestine since the word "enteric" denotes to the small intestine. The mainstream of enteric coatings purposes as long as a covered surface which is steady at the stomach's tremendously acidic pH nonetheless speedily degrades at a less acidic (relatively superior basic) pH., PVAP, CAP, HPMCP, fatty acids, CAT , waxes, shellac, polymers, in addition, plant based fibers are ingredients used for enteric coverings. The present paper deliberates on enteric coating, including its optimum characteristics, rewards, and shortcomings. It also debates the various polymers exploited, their chemical maquillage, medication selection principles, apparatuses, and production progressions for enteric-coated pills.[2]

1.2 Reasons for reduced bioavailability

The following are the grounds for medicines' imperfect oral bioavailability.

At the point of absorption, the tablet should be contemporary as an aqueous solution. Solubility is consequently the most significant and rate-limiting phase for pills that are occupied orally. A little over 40% of beforehand discovered and formed capsules had little solubility. Nearly 90% of capsules in the progress pipeline and more than 40% of original biochemical entities have little solubility. Based on their solubility in addition to permeability, the biopharmaceutical classification system (BCS) allocates drug molecules to one of four groups (I, II, III, or IV). The BCS classes II and IV are instances of indisposed soluble medicines. Subsequent oral management, some medications necessitate considerable dosages to attain and preserve an effective blood plasma concentration. Thus, approaches for refining the solubility of such tablets can demonstrate to be an extremely useful and fruitful instrument for the formation of transfer systems for oral drugs. The alteration between a compound's solubility in a hydrophilic fluid besides a lipophilic solvent is identified as the partition coefficient, or log P. A medication must be hydrophilic in order to liquefy in bio media or an aqueous GI situation, but it is also required to be lipophilic in order to permit through cell membranes and be absorbed by the body. Too hydrophilic or lipophilic capsules cannot infiltrate through bio membranes, and the contradiction is true for the conflicting. In light of this, medication needs to be both hydrophilic for termination as well as lipophilic for absorption. In general, log P values are advanced for hydrophilic molecules and lower for lipophilic materials. Drugs with log P values between 1 and 3 have adequate absorption across the body's bio membranes, while those with log P values greater than 3 or under one are unwell absorbed. A medication occupied orally regularly has its bioavailability controlled by original passage or pre-systemic breakdown. It is branded as a drug's breakdown that depresses its level of attentiveness before it arrives in systemic circulation. A portion of medication is bio transformed into an unproductive form by enzymes like CYPs (Cytochrome P450) as well as UGTs (Uridine Diphosphate Glucuronosyl transferases), which often arise in the liver to the intestine. They advanced the drug's first-pass metabolism. The GI tract and guts can hold the capsule for a maximum period of 1-2 days and 2-4 hours, correspondingly. Due to the fact that extremely polar medicines cannot pervade epithelial membranes throughout this absorption site dwelling time, they have imperfect bioavailability. Acid-labile tablets are those that become wobbly at the stomach's low pH. These pills can be broken down by the stomach's acidic setting. As a result, an important portion of these pH-sensitive medicines is wrecked down in the stomach beforehand accomplishment the bloodstream, which ultimately lessens their bioavailability. Instances of such tablets are erythromycin and penicillin.[3]

2. Methods for Dealing with Low Bioavailability

There are three vital approaches—pharmacokinetic, biological, and pharmaceutical—that can be used to overawed these bioavailability difficulties. A drug molecule is heightened using the pharmacokinetic approach by varying its biochemical composition. The course of management of a medication is altered in the biotic method; for occurrence, if a drug has an actual low oral bioavailability, it might be managed via the parenteral route. The pharmaceutical procedure includes shifting the drug's or formulation's physiochemical belongings to surge bioavailability. In contrast to other methods, it is not as much of time-consuming, less affluent, and also consumes a subordinate hazard.

2.1 Hydrotrophy: This method upsurges the first solute's water solubility by calculation significant quantities of the other solute. Alkali metallic salts of dissimilar organic acids make up the solutes, in addition, the additional solute—acknowledged as a hydrotropic agent—surges the solubility of the first. Ionic biological salts are typically laboring as hydrotropic agents.

2.2 Reduction of Particle Size: Particle size lessening events utilizing colloid mills, rotating mills, and jet mills are used to augment the superficial area and, subsequently, the solubility of pharmaceuticals.[4] Methods for the plummeting particle size that is extensively applied include micronization in addition nanosuspension. Although, this technique has few important disadvantages, including element adulteration, decline, as well as accumulation.

2.3 Dispersion of Solids: In this technique, the solid form of the low-solubility tablet is disseminated in a sluggish carrier. This is talented by first melting the medication and carrier mixture, which is formerly cooled in addition resolidified. The most prevalent inert carriers utilized in the formation of solid dispersions are PVP and PEGs.

2.4 Solubilization of micelles: Surfactants are employed in this procedure to inspire the dissolving of medications with poor water solubility. Wetting agent lessen surface tension, cumulative solubility, which in turn surges disbanding.

2.5 Systems of Colloidal Drug Delivery: These encompass emulsified systems, such as conservative emulsions, microemulsions, self-emulsified medicine delivery systems, and self-micro-emulsified medication distribution systems, in addition to vesicular systems, counting liposomes, transferosomes, sphingosomes, ethosomes, pharmacosomes, as well as niosomes.

In the making of emulsions, consumable oils like cottonseed oil in addition soybean oil are employed. Many medications have had their absorption amplified using the emulsion scheme, even though they are associated to thermodynamic variability.

3. ENTERIC COATING

An enteric casing is a difficulty that adjusts where oral medication is engrossed in the digestive tract. Enteric coatings halt the release of the capsule previously it makes it to the small intestine since the word "enteric" denotes the small intestine. At diminutive pH levels, the enteric-coated polymers remain to unionize and are henceforth unsolvable. Though, as the GIT's pH upsurges, its acid functional collections advanced ionizable and the polymers swell or liquefy in the unsolidified there. CAT, PVAP, CAP, fatty acids, waxes, HPMCP, shellac, polymers, and plant based fibers are resources rummage-sale of enteric coverings.[5]

Four factors defend the claim of such a covering to a capsule or tablet component:

- Defense of active pharmacological mechanisms, such as enzymes and nearly antibiotics, from the acidic circumstances of the stomach.
- To stop nausea or gastrointestinal suffering transported on by an annoyance (such as sodium salicylate).
- For the most concentrated delivery of medications to major place of absorption in small intestine, where absorption is greatest operative.
- To give repeated action a delayed-release constituent.
- Essential to decrease capsule first-pass breakdown

For controlling the pH solubility outline in these enteric-covered dosage type, the polymer collection and covering layer width are critical.[6] The most prevalent stomach ulcer-causing medicines, such as aspirin, diclofenac, then naproxen, are typically obtainable through enteric coatings. Since omeprazole, a tablet that hinders the creation of stomach acid, is itself fragmented down in acid, it characteristically possesses enteric covering around itself, either in formation of granule in pills / granule in dispersible system. Sulfasalazine is utilised to cure arthritis as well as Crohn's ailment, a common inflammatory disorder affecting the intestines.[7]

4. Superlative characteristics of enteric-coating material

- Confrontation to gastric- fluids
- Vulnerable/penetrable to abdominal liquid

- ❖ Compatible with the mainstream of coating fluid constituents as well as the capsule substratum
- ❖ Development of an unremitting film
- ❖ Non-hazardous, inexpensive, and calm to application
- ❖ Capability to willingly reproduce

5. Polymers employed for enteric-coating

Table 2: Several polymers used for the enteric layer.

Polymers	Dissolution pH
Shellac (esters of aleurtic acid)	7.0
Cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP)	6.2
Polymethacrylic acid-co-methyl methacrylate)	5.5-7.0
Cellulose acetate trimellitate (CAT)	5.0
Polyvinyl acetate phthalate) (PVAP)	5.0
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate (HPMCP)	4.5-5.5

6. EVALUATION OF ENTRIC-COATED TABLETS

The stiffness, crumbliness, weight fluctuation, breakdown time, width, medicine content, & *in-vitro* release tests of essential along with covered tablets remained evaluated.

- Hardness
- Friability
- Uniformity of weight
- Time of Disintegration
- Width
- Study of Drug Content
- In vitro medicine release studies

1. Hardness

Hardness, weight fluctuation, time of disintegration, thickness, drug content, friability and in-vitro release tests of core and coated medicines assessed.

2. Friability

Roche Friabilator evaluated the power of tablet. Twenty tablets were exactly evaluated, added to friabilator, and turned 100 times in four minutes. After the tablets had been dusted, they were reweighed to determine the percentage weight loss. The tablets were deemed compliant if they lost less than 1% weight.

3. Uniformity of weight

Twenty tablets stood chosen at accidental basis for weight fluctuation, as well as the mean weight also calculated by employing an electric balance. Individual tablet weights were measured then equated to mean weight.

4. Time of disintegration

Disintegration time is evaluated by means of disintegration device USP in 0.1N HCl in two hours. As well as further in buffer of phosphate at pH of 6.8 for one hour keeping temperature on 37 ± 2° C.

5. Width

Vernier callipers are used to measure the tablet's thickness.

6. Study of Drug Content

Ten tablets were employed for weighing independently and crushed; amount equivalent to 5 mg of medicine was reserved, then 50 ml of 95% ethanol remained additional which was dazed for a time of thirty minutes. Adequate ethanol – 95 % to be mixed to yield 100 ml. It is then centrifuged along with this appropriate amount of supernatant fluid corresponding to 0.5 mg of drug was pipetted out, then mixed giving out 50ml along 95% ethanol. This solution is sieved (using 0.45 µm). Medicine amount was accounted at 236 nm utilizing UV / Visible beam spectrophotometer.

7. *In-vitro* drug release studies

Enteric-coated tablets are liquified in 0.1N HCL at a duration of 2 hours and further at buffer of phosphate at pH of 6.8 at 1 hour. The temperature sustained at 37 ± 0.5°C then a continuous blade spin speed at 100 rpm. 5 ml models were booked out then cleansed at steady intervals. A UV spectrophotometer was utilized to examine the examples.

8. Drug release kinetics

Additionally studies are done to assess drug release pattern using various kinetic formulations.[7] Pharmacokinetics is primarily encompassed of the four procedures known as distribution, absorption metabolism, liberation and excretion (LADME). The aforementioned are used to elucidate the numerous bodily belongings of numerous drugs.

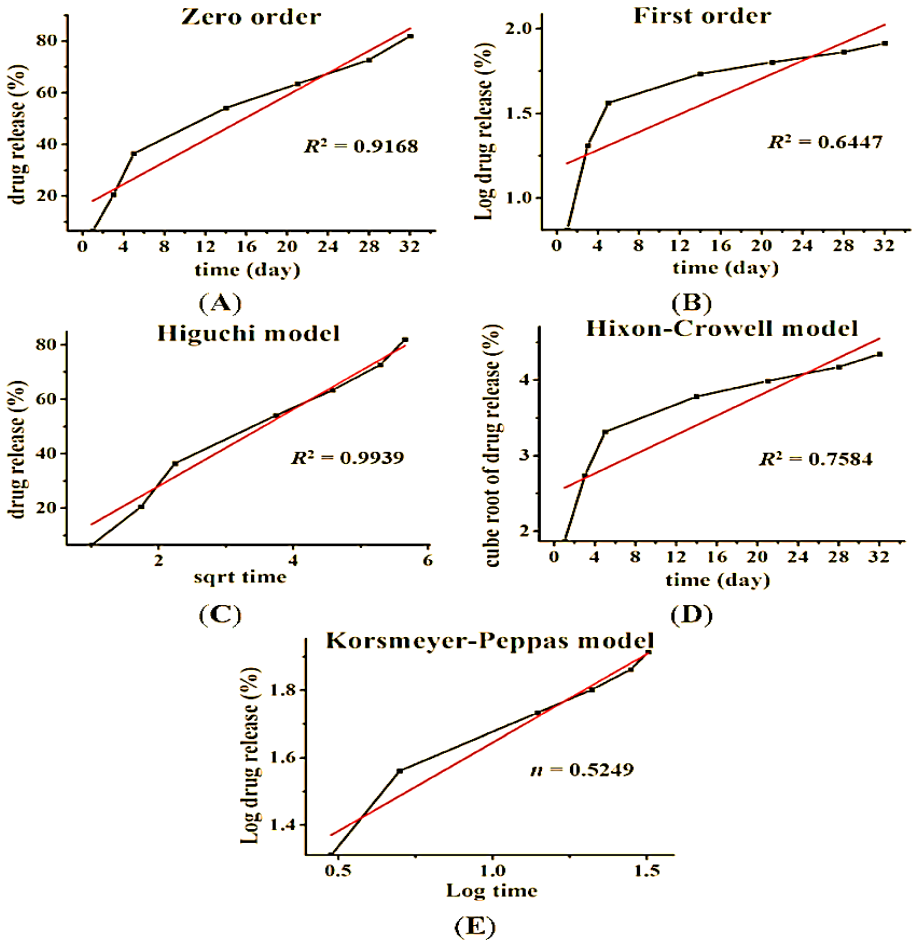

Figure 1: Drug release statistics suitable to several kinetic models. (A) Zero order (B) First order (C) Higuchi model (D) Hixson-Crowell model and (E) Korsmeyer-Peppas drug diffusion model.

Table 1: Work done on bioavailabilty enhancement by passing first-pass metabolism via enteric-coated tablet technology.

Sl. No	DRUG	POLYMER	RESULT	REFERENCE/ CITATION
1	Azithromycin	ethyl cellulose and HPMC-55 in ratio of (10:1.5)	The coating held together for two hours in an a cidic pH 0.1 N HCL solution before disintegrat ing totally in a phosphate buffer pH 6.8 solutio n after only 30 minutes.	[8]
2	Propranolol	HPMC K4M	The mucoadhesion strength of formulation F1, which contained 40% of HPMC K4M, was higher than that of formulation F2, which contained 30% of HPMC K4M. Finally, formulation F1 was presented as best formulation for creating propranolol HCl mucoadhesive pills relying on the right physicochemical properties, adequate mucoadhesive strength, prolonged duration of mucoadhesion, sufficient inflammation capability, as well as an appropriate drug dissolution profile for period of 12 h. These tablets may be used as an alternative method to avoid propranolol HCl's first pass metabolism, according to the study's findings.	[9]
3	zidovudine	20 % of Ethyl cellulose	The disintegration of all 9 samples of Zidovudi ne enteric-coated pill was performed and revealed correct finding, with d rug release of 99.28% up to 12 hours. The formulation batch F6 of Zidovudine sustai ned release tablets containing 20% Ethyl cellul ose Std 100p, diluents MCC, and binder Povid one can be considered an ideal or optimised for mulation for Enteric coated sustained discharg e tablets for 12 hour release because it meets e very requirement for suffered release tablet.	[10]
4	Omeprazole	Eudragit L30 D-55	The more thicker enteric coating with Eudragit L100-55, the duration of lag time is better. Every proto- type preparation resulted to give an acceptable stable compound that accounted for the rest remaining drug omeprazole.	[11]
5	Acetaminophen	Polyvinylchloride (PVC)	All of the tested formulations demonstrated im proved swelling properties.F4 (formulation inc luding bael gum) demonstrated the highest mu coadhesive strength of all formulations.In this i n-vitro drug dissolution trial, formation (F4) including bael gum had the hig hest control release rate of all formulations, 86. 488% in 12 hours.	[12]
6	Rabeprazole	Eudragit L30D555	When like acrylic enteric polymers dissolve in alkaline digestive fluid, prior to the polymer entirely dissolves, a change in the gel phase of	[13]

			polymer can be observed, which favors accumulation of coated drug fragments in the dissolving vessel, reducing the dissolution rate to a particular extent.	
7	Pantoprazole	CELLULOSE ACETATE PHTHALATE	Enteric coated polymers such as CAP and Eudragit L 100 may be employed. Both polymers can shield drugs from the acidic conditions of stomach pH and release drugs when they reach intestinal pH. With the best possible formulation, CAP andEudragitL100 were utilised at 6% and 8%, respectively.According to dissolving investigations, enteric coated both polymers were stable for two hours in pH 1.2 buffer. C2F9, referred to as preparation no. 9 as wellas coated with 8% CAP, is considered to be the most effective formulation.	[14]
8	Mesalamine	eudragit S-100	A lag duration of 4 hours was produced by combining both low high monomers in a 70:30 ratio. Superdisitegrants along with Eudragit S 100 were suitable for press coated gut delivery tablets that controlled lag time while allowing for sustained release of medication in the colon.	*[15]*
9	Naproxen	cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP)	According to the findings of this study, the manufacture of enteric coated beads relied on a coacervation approach employing CAP, which can be a successful method of encapsulating Naproxen. The beads produced were smooth, spherical, and acceptable for incorporation into capsules, and their in vitro release patterns validated their gastro resistance, permitting pH-dependent Naproxen administration in the gastrointestinal system.	[16]
10	Budesonide	Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose pthalate 55s , Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose E5, Ethyl cellulose , Eudragit L-100	The Eudragit was L100 55 enteric coating formulation (F1) was shown to release more medication than the HPMC phthalates intestinal coated formulation (F2). As a result, the type of the gastrointestinal polymer may influence the rate of release from the form of administration.	[17]
11	Diclofenac	hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate (HPMCP)	Coating core tablets with HPMCP for varied weight increments, such as 8% and 15%, resulted in tablets with an exquisite look and homogeneous thickness. The statistical examination of the findings revealed the fact that the level of crosslinking nor the existence of the coating of polymers greatly impede release, showing that the influence of surfactant type on the ejection rate is negligible.	[18]

12	Metformin	3.0～6.5 parts of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, 18.0～30.0 parts of hypromelloses and polyvinylpyrrolidone K307.7～11.6 part	Using enteric coating technology, metformin h ydrochloride cannot break down in the gastroin testinal tract or promote the gastric mucosa, as well as the negative effects of nausea, stomach ache, and diarrhoea caused by healthcare takin g can be avoided; in the meantime, metforminx hydrochloride is protected from gastric juice d amage, and bioavailability is improved.	[19]
13	Diclofenac Sodium	Methyl cellulose	The result of physiochemical parameters of the transdermal patch were f The transdermal patch's physiochemical properties were determined to be good. Formula F2 produces the greatest results ofany patch, with a smooth translucent consistency and maximal folding durability with minimal moisture loss & bsorption. The patch weight and thickening were determined to be consistent. F2 contained 98% of the medication.	[20]
14	Esomeprazole	carbopol (C-971) and hydroxypropylemethylcellu lose (HPMC)	It was determined that the manufactured esome prazole buccoadhesive tablet with a combinati on of sticky polymers (C-971: HPMC-4000) might be utilised as an alternate dosage f orm that releases esomeprazole in the buccal c avity for a long length of time and increase its bioavailability.	[21]
15	metoprolol tartrate	sodium carboxymethylcellulose	This bilayered pill allows MT to be delivered a s a buccal mucoadhesive tablet, overcoming its considerable first pass metabolism for improv ed bioavailability and minimal adverse effects. Furthermore, the superdisintegrant-based oral disintegrating pill of HCTZ would e nable a rapid beginning of action sans the requi rement for water to be swallowed, resulting in i mproved clinical efficacy and compliance amo ng patients.	[22]
16	Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate	Hydroxy propyl methylcellulose phthalate, Eudragit L-30 D-55, CAP	Methacrylic polymers dissolved faster than cellulose polymers among the polymers examined. Stability analyses show that the produced compositions were durable for three months. According to the findings, among the four polymers investigated, methacrylic acid polymer have the greatest potential for enteric-covering . This offer more defence to the inside in acidic conditions while also exhibiting the quickest medication release under gut pH. The preparation listed above were proven to be consistent for a period of three months.	[23]
17	Bumadizone Calcium	HPMC, Ethyl Cellulose, PVP K30, and Eudragit S100	The optimised batch showed that just over 0.50 % of the medication was released after 2 hours in pH 1.2, a maximum of 20% after 4 hours in pH 6.8, and more over 85% after 12 hours in p	[24]

			H 7.4.	
18	Loperamide	Eudragit FS 30 D	Based on the findings, Loperamide appears to be a promising formulation for curing inflamm atory bowel illnesses without causing stomach irritation, which is beneficial for people with pr evious episodes of ulcerated colitis.	[25]
19	Clarithromycin	pregelatinized starch, croscarmellose sodium, povidone, colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate microcrystalline cellulose	Mass variation, toughness, its thickness, softne ss, disintegration, drug content, and percent rel ease of drugs were all tested after compression and determined to be within limits.	[26]
20	Felodipine	HPMC and PVA	Increasing the concentration of HPMC E15 has a greater tendency to delay release. As a result, formulations with larger quantities of HPMC E15 had much lower drug release at the 8th hour.	[27]
21	Picoprazole	HPMC, Eudragit S100, PVP K30, & Ethyl Cellulose	The bioavailability of the majority of protons p ump inhibitors after oral treatment is often rela tively low because they degrade fast in the sto mach and so undergo a first- pass metabolism into the organ called the liver. To increase bioavailability, different oral dose forms including enteric- coated granules, enteric- coated tablets, and complexes of inclusion with a substance called have been created.	[28]
22	Promethazine HCl	carbopol 940P (Cb 940P) for primary polymer along with sodium alginate (Na Alginae), sodium carboxymethylcellulose (Na CMC) as well as hydroxypropyl methylcellulose K15 M (HPMC K15M) for secondary polymers	Some of the created formulation, the combinati on of ingredients containing carbopol 940P as elementary polymer in level (3% w/w) along w ith sodium alginate as supplementary polymer in amount (27% w/w) was determined to be en couraging; alongside the pH level (6.11), muco adhesive strength, dwell time (7.45 hr), cumula tive percent release of drug was 88% shortly af ter six hours of residence, and the dissolution k inetic was determined to be a zero order kinetic , which is F1 selected as optimum formula. The in vivo examination of the produced bucca l tablet revealed positive findings. The optimal formula may prevent the first pass impact of Promethazine HCl, boosting its bioa vailability, and so reducing the amount taken a nd dosing frequency, resulting in less side effe cts.	[29]
23	Sildenafil citrate	Cyclodextrin	All trials' physicochemical assessment findings for the powdered mix exceed the legal limitati ons in terms of angle of repose, the compressib ility index, volumetric density, tapped density, plus Hausner's ratio.	[30]
24	Omeprazole	Eudragit	Those thicker enteric coating generated a longe r lag time in the prepared on their own compos	[31]

			itions covered with Eudragit L100-55. The release of drugs curves produced steadily prolonged lag times but retained nearly identic al slope in both mediums when the TWG% of coated material rose from 20% to 40%.	
25	Acetaminophen	Polyvinylchloride (PVC)	Acetaminophen was issued in a pH-independent zero-order formulation. This results in a continuous medication release in the gastrointestinal tract and intestine.	[32]
26	Lovastatin	Eudragit S-100 and Eudragit L-100	The typical particle size of spheres was between 6.9 and 9.5 m, with a maximum particle size of roughly 50 m. In vivo, examinations of the chosen batches revealed a lower level of cholesterol in the blood relative to the authorised pill at the identical dose, although this difference was not statistically significant. According to the findings of this investigation, a microparticulate float dosing type of lovastatin may be effectively created to provide regulated distribution with better therapeutic efficacy.	*[33]*
27	Verapamil	verapamil–HCl-containing solid foam	The gastroretentive goals of controlled release as well as belly retention have been met concurrently with the use of high-porosity verapamil foam. Drug bioavailability has been increased using density-based approaches via gastro retention. To prevent entry into the duodenum, these organs may remain on the top of stomach fluid or descend to the stomach's bottom. Because higher-density compositions are more susceptible to stomach movement and transit, they bind at the stomach's bottom and unleash the API.	[34]
28	Mesalamine	eudragit S-100	A lag duration of 4 hours was produced by co mbining both low and high viscosity polymers in a 70:30 ratio.Superdisitegrants as well as Eu dragit S 100 were suitable for a unique press c overed gut delivery tablet that controlled lag ti me while allowing for sustained medication rel ease in the colon.	*[35]*
29	vinpocetine	VIN–loaded NLC (VIN–NLC)	When compared to VIN suspension, VIN-NLC had a relative bioavailability of 322% Finally, the NLC formulation significantly enh anced the bioavailability through the mouth of VIN and suggested a bright future for the oral administration of poorly water-soluble medicines.	[36]
30	Esomeprazole	Hydroxy propyl methylcellulose phthalate, Eudragit L - 30 D-55, cellulose acetate phthalate,	According to the findings, among the four polymers investigated, methacrylic acid polymers were the best appropriate for enteric coating. These give stronger core protection under acidic circumstances while also	[37]

			exhibiting the quickest medication release under gut pH. The formulations listed above were proven to be steady for a duration of three months.	
31	dexrabeprazole	hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	A proportional to the dose pharmacokinetic profile was seen in beagles for optimised formulation, that exhibited greater stability when compared to commercial rabeprazole, as demonstrated by 6-month expedited stability trials.	[38]
32	Chlorpheneramine MALEATE	HPMC K4M and HPMC K15M	Chlorpheneramine maleate bilayered buccal tablets have a longer therapeutic impact with improved bioavailability. The procedure for in vitro release was followed. Erosion was the mechanism of release for the first order kinetic.	[39]
33	Berberine Hydrochloride	hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	Film covered pills possess advantages over traditional oral dose forms Film coated tablets too impact medication release following compression. Film coating also contributes to the tablet's superior flavour masking qualities and mechanical robustness. The investigation indicated that cellulosic covering materials were unable to withstand compression pressures, however hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose co-polymers did.	[40]
34	Metformin	carboxymethylcellulose (Croscarmellose)	Following dissolving trials, it was discovered that increasing the amount of super disintegrant boosted medication release. Metformin was released in the stomach since it is alkaline in nature and has an absorption window in the stomach. As a result, the dissolving investigations were carried out using 0.1N HCl. Accelerated stability tests were performed on the optimised formulation, F3. The formulation was kept at 40 2 0C and 75 5% RH for three months to evaluate its long-term stability. The results showed that, regardless of polymer content, these compositions were stable for a duration of three months.	[41]
35	Felodipine	HYDROXY PROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE E15	While the medication's water solubility is boosted by twofold, the drug's permeation effectiveness is also improved, supported by greater bioavailability. Buccal patches provide several benefits, including simplicity for use and withdrawal, avoidance of a first-pass metabolism, low level of enzyme activity, increased permeability, and good patient compliance.	[42]
36	clozapine	solid lipid nanoparticles (SLN)	Using a modified Franz diffusion cell, in vitro release tests were carried out in 0.1 N HCl,water that had been double-distilled, and	[43]

			phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. Clozapine stable SLN formulations with mean size ranges of 60-380 nm as well as zeta potential ranges of 23 to +33 mV were created. In SLN, more than 90% of the clozapine was entrapped.	
37	Metoclopramide hydrochloride (MCP)	hydroxy- propyl - methyl cellulose (HPMC), ethyl cellulose (EC), and carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC)	Drug release was accomplished by a mix of transport & polymer-chain relaxation processes. The period of duration necessary for the release 50% of MCP varied between 1.2 and more than 8 hours. The drug release was sufficiently sustained by immediate compression in addition to dry granulation procedures. However, wet granulation pellets released MCP after around 2 hours, indicating that the pelletization spheronization process was ineffective in maintaining the medication.	*[44]*
38	Atenolol	carbopol 934P	Finally, atenolol mucoadhesive films were effe ctively created. It had a well-controlled, delayed release format. According to results of the present study, the inclusion of carbopol 934P enhances the level of viscosity while swelling of films, hence controlling drug release and improving mucous adhesive characteristics.	*[45]*
39	Montelukast Sodium	Sodium alginate, Hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose, Xanthum Gum, Eudragit S-100	It showed that the novel chronomodulated tech nology was most suitable for modulating the m edication level in synchrony alongside the circ adian cycle of nocturnal allergies, and that this approach was far superior to the available conv entional Montelukast Sodium dosage form whe n it came to of patient conformity, efficiency, s implicity, consistency, and ease of scale-up.	[46]
40	Rizatriptan	croscamellose sodium	F-3 formulation stability investigations were also conducted. Several physicochemical characteristics were examined for this formulation and had positive results. According to the release research and mathematical models, the innovative formulation can circumvent the initial pass metabolic and create a faster start of effect.	[47]
41	Sacubitril sodium	HPMC-E5	FT-IR as well as DSC analyses demonstrated that the material is drug-compatible. The quantity of drugs of films was determined and the findings were good. In vitro dissolving experiments demonstrated that the films provided excellent drug release. The medication release was greater in composition F5 and lower in formulations F1, F2, F3, and F4. According to the findings of this investigation, these films provide a viable approach to oral drug administration for quick drug absorption in the treatment of	[48]

			hypertension.	
42	chitosan and poly(γ-glutamic acid)	pH-sensitive nanoparticle (NP)	Insulin's approximate bioavailability was shown to be around 20%. These findings imply that the formulation produced in the investigation could potentially be used as a possible strategy for oral insulin administration.	[49]
43	Rabeprazole Sodium	HPMC K4M	Drug solubility might be accelerated, implying a speedier beginning of action. As a result, the system was appropriate for achi eving fast dissolving of dosage form in conjun ction with bioadhesive persistence for lingual medicine administration technique.	[50]
44	Rabeprazole	HPMC K4M	The influence of pill thickness and environmental conditions on tablet bioadhesion was investigated. Prehydration duration and interaction time were evaluated to explore the environmental influence on bioadhesion. The findings revealed that increasing prehydration time decreased bioadhesive strength while increasing contact time enhanced bioadhesive strength. As a result, a long-lasting buccoadhesive composition optimised for formulation components and process conditions has been developed successfully.	[51]

CONCLUSION

We may conclude from the review above that enteric covering is cast off on drugs to halt first-pass collapse, stomach irritation, and deprivation while also directing the medication to the beleaguered intestines. Contaminations with Streptococcal of the gullet (strep throat), skin, and lungs (pneumonias) transported about by *Legionella pneumophila* (Legionnaires disease), *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, can all be treated with enteric-coated medications. To switch the pH solubility distinguishing of enteric-covered quantity form, the polymer assortment and layer layer width is vital. When generating enteric-coated quantity types, medications with low-slung oral bioavailability (50%), a brief organic half life (approximately three hours), and decent protein compulsory are favored.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAP = Cellulose Acetate Phthalate

CAT = Cellulose Acetate Trimellitate

PVAP = Polyvinyl Acetate Phthalate

HPMCP = Hydroxy-propyl Methyl-cellulose Phthalate

API = Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not Applicable.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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