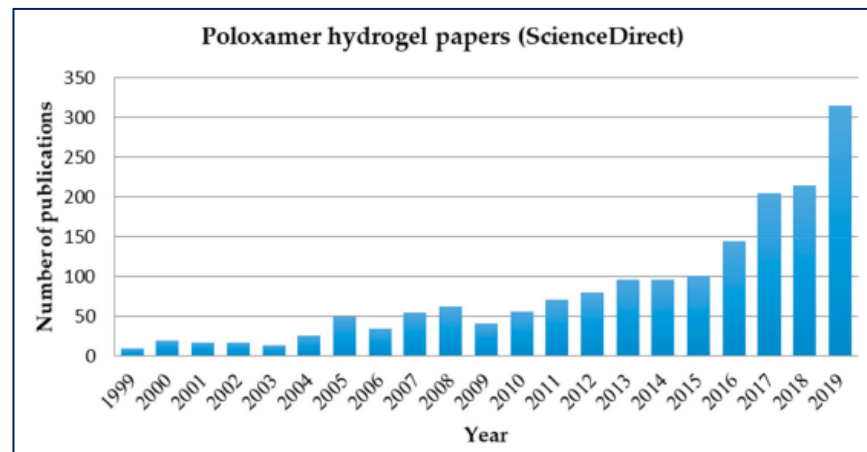
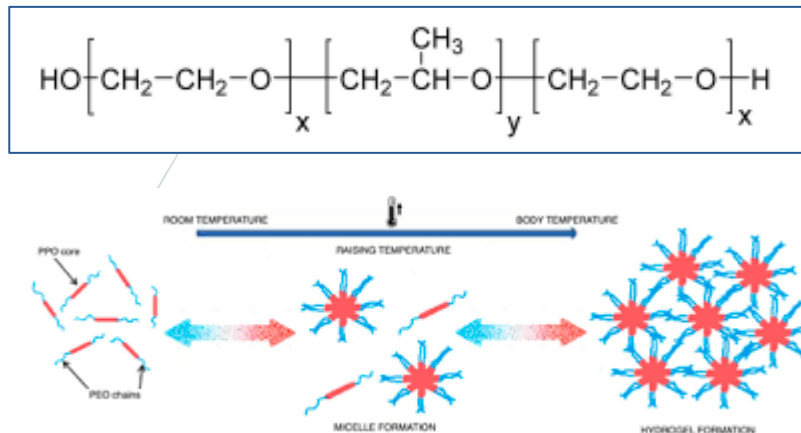


# TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS INCLUDED IN POLOXAMER 407 GEL: RHEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND RELEASE STUDIES OF MODEL DRUG

*Maria Chiara Cristiano, PhD.*  
*University «Magna Graecia» of Catanzaro*

# POLOXAMER P407



Poloxamer P407 Solution



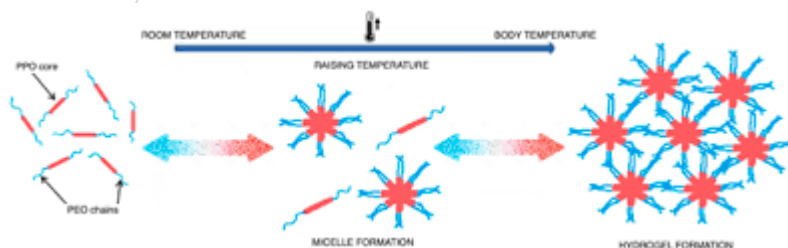
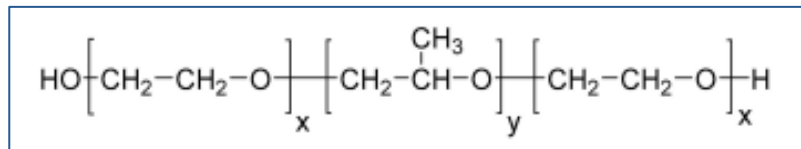
Poloxamer P407 Gel



$\Delta T$  (°C)

- Thermosensitive
- Reversible sol-gel transition
- Approved by FDA (safe, non-toxic, non-irritant)
- Emulsifier
- Stabilizer
- Drug delivery systems
- Oral, nasal, parenteral and topical administered
- Tissue engineering

# POLOXAMER P407



Poloxamer P407 Solution



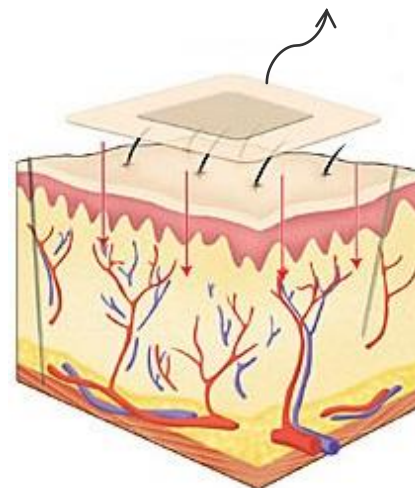
Poloxamer P407 Gel



$\Delta T$  (°C)

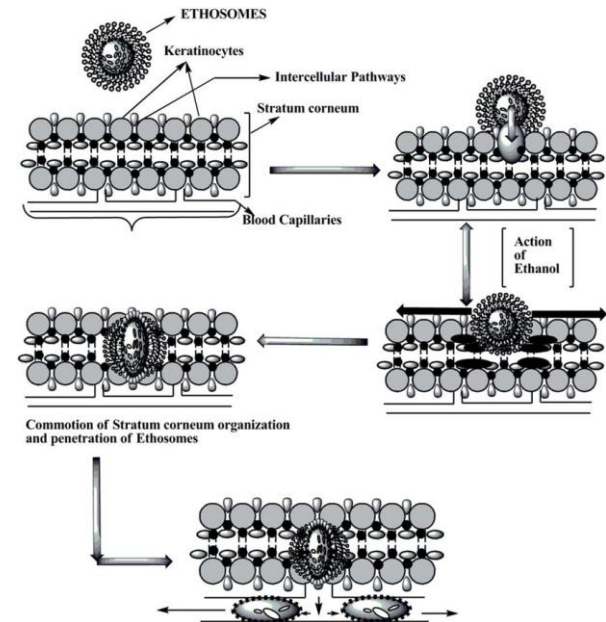
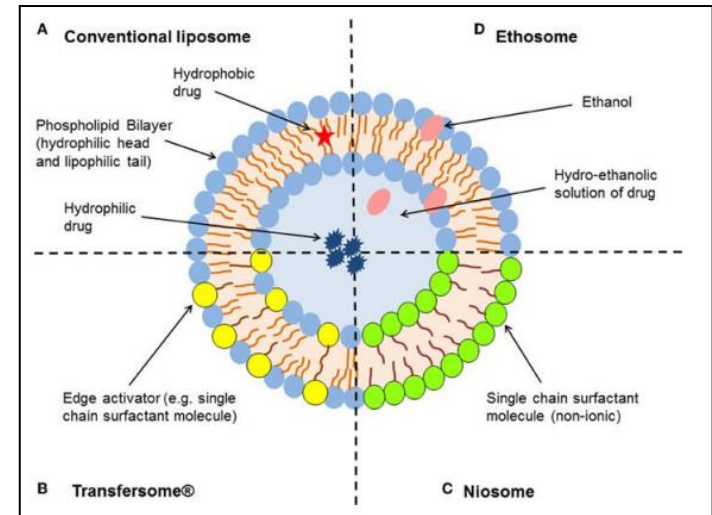
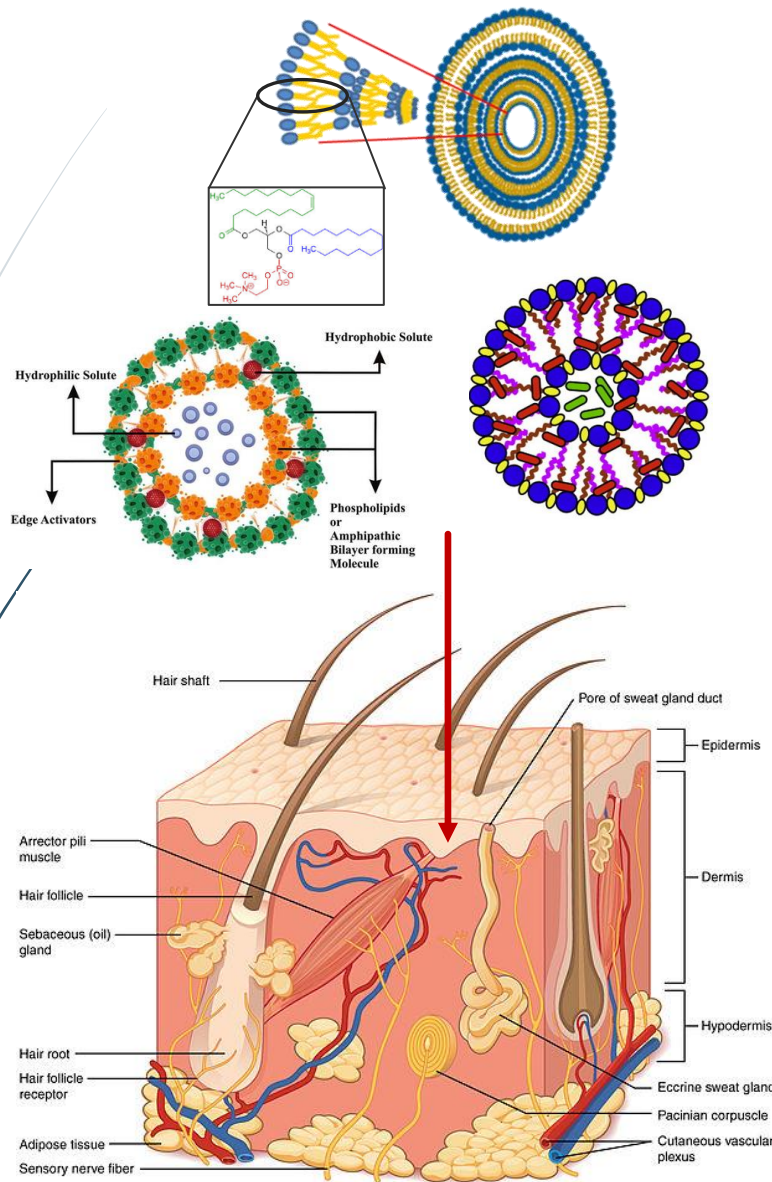


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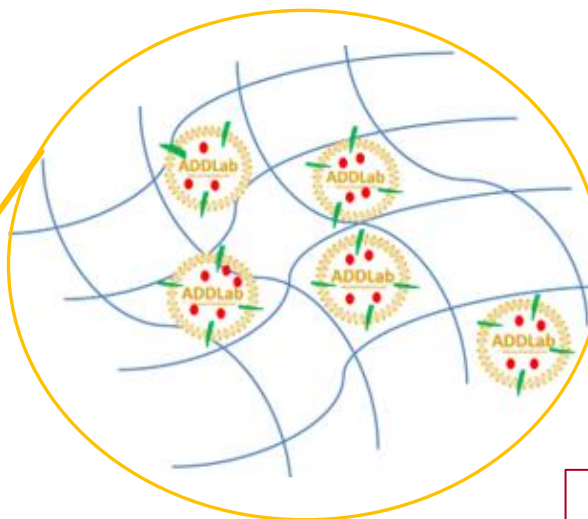
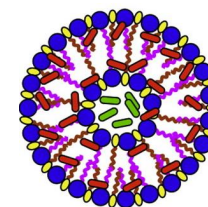
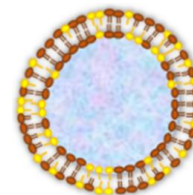
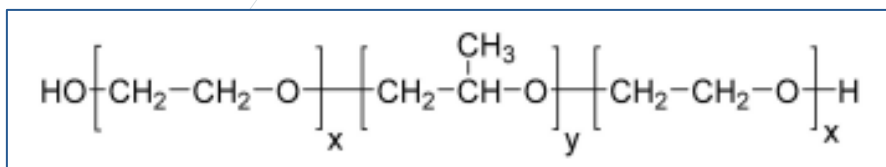
**Non-occlusive  
Behaviour**

# TOPICAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS





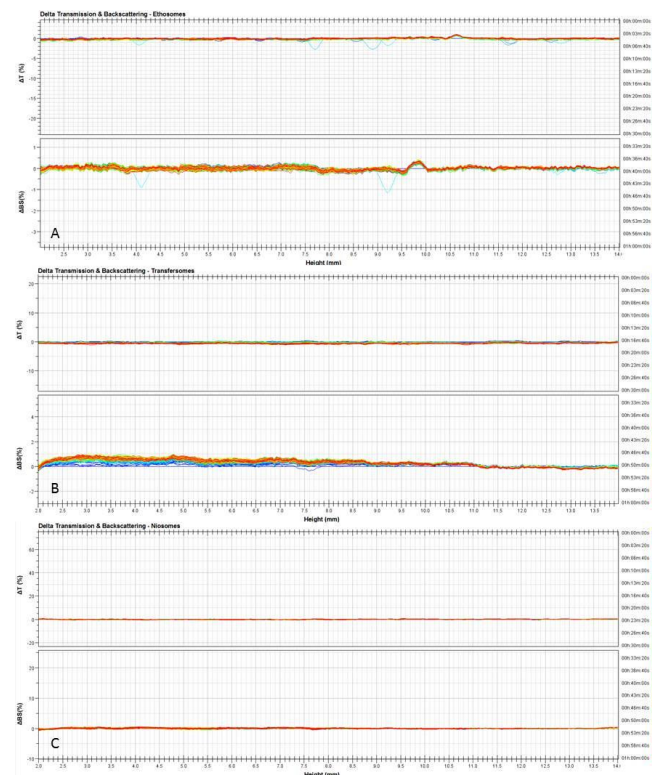
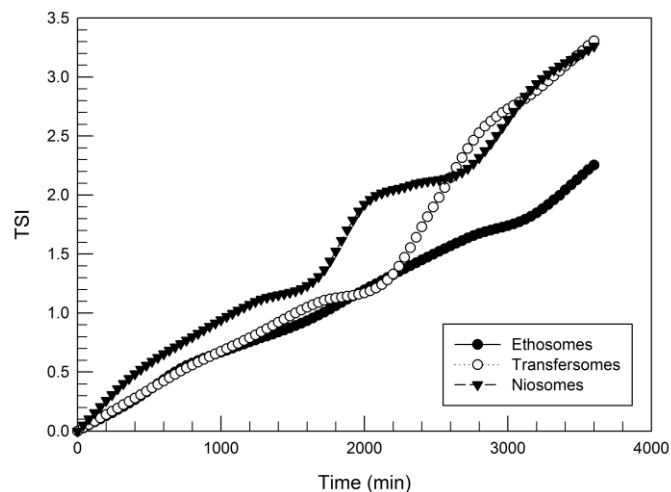
# AIM OF WORK (1)



# RESULTS (1)

**Table 1.** Physico-chemical parameters of drug delivery systems obtained by use Zetasizer Nano ZS. Values are reported as the average of three independent experiments  $\pm$  standard deviation.

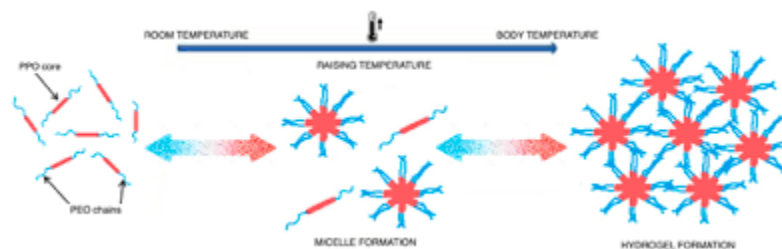
Sample	Mean Size (nm)	Polydispersity Index	Zeta-Potential (mV)
Ethosomes	200.00 $\pm$ 4.43	0.16 $\pm$ 0.01	-15.20 $\pm$ 0.38
Transfersomes	187.90 $\pm$ 1.87	0.24 $\pm$ 0.01	-29.50 $\pm$ 0.59
Niosomes	123.50 $\pm$ 1.01	0.22 $\pm$ 0.01	-26.00 $\pm$ 0.35



**Table 2.** Gelation temperature of Poloxamer 407 solutions. Each value represents the mean  $\pm$  S.D. of three experiments.

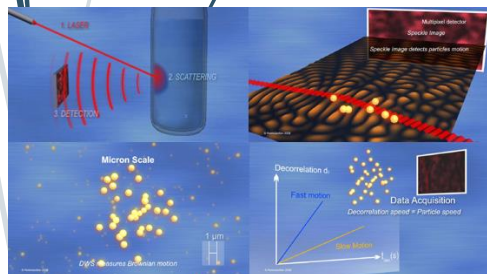
Poloxamer 407 concentration (% w/w)	Gelation temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)
15	37 $\pm$ 0.5
17	36 $\pm$ 0.5
20	21 $\pm$ 0.2
25	< 20
30	< 20

# RHEOLASER MASTER AND DIFFUSION WAVE SPECTROSCOPY



## RHEOLASER MASTER

MICRORHEOLOGY



Mean Square Displacement ( $\text{nm}^2$ )

Decorrelation Time (s)

# RESULTS (2)

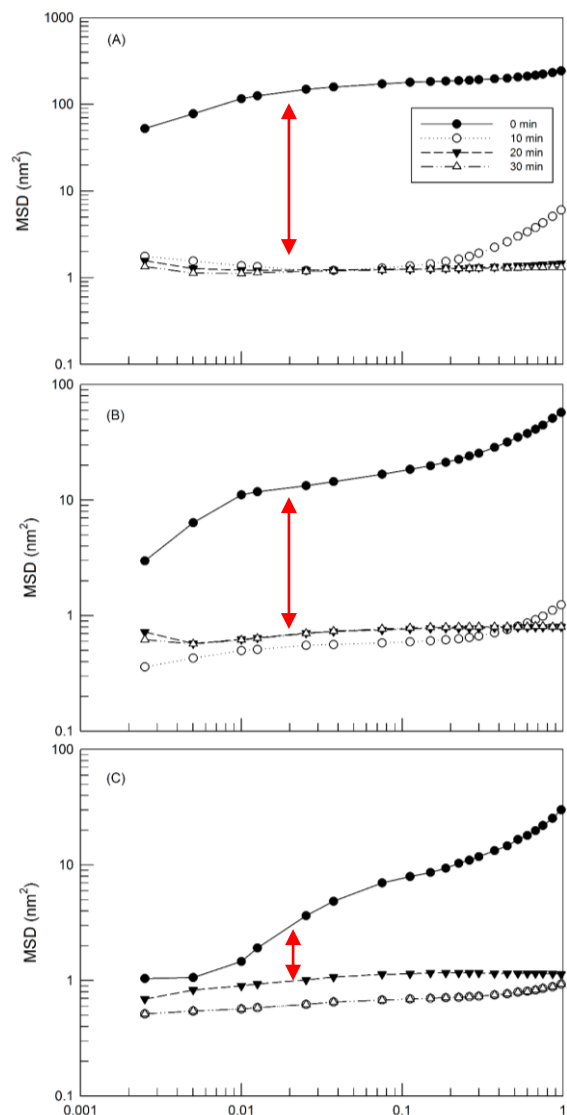
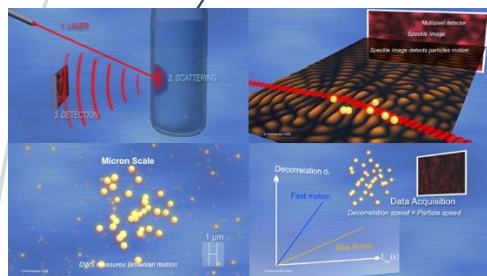


Figure 3. Mean square displacement MSD of hydrogel prepared with different concentrations of poloxamer 407: 20% (w/w) (A), 25% (w/w) (B) and 30% (w/w) (C), as a function of decorrelation time. The illustrated results were representative of three independent experiments.

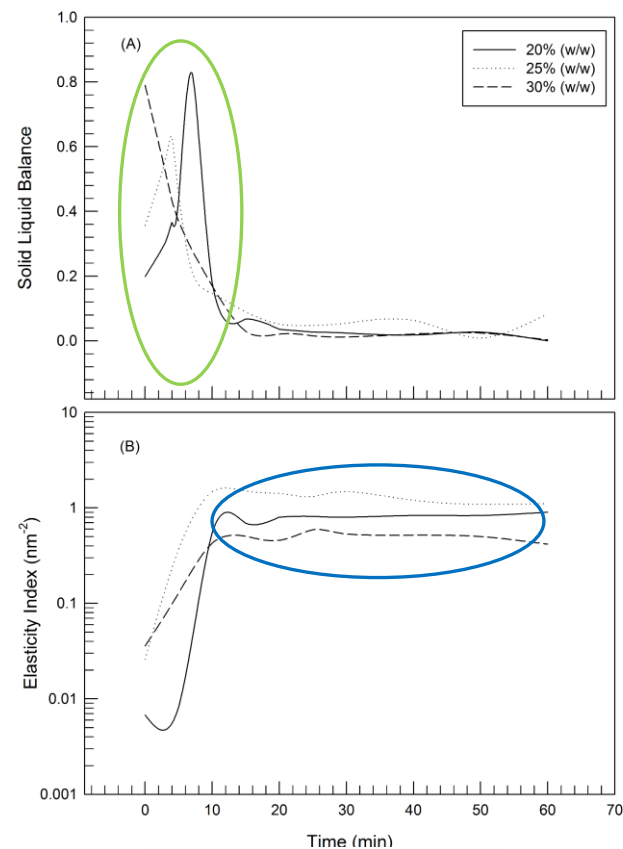


Figure 4. Elasticity Index (EI) (A) and Solid Liquid Balance (B) profiles versus time for 20% poloxamer 407, 25% poloxamer 407 and 30% poloxamer 407 samples.



# RESULTS (3)

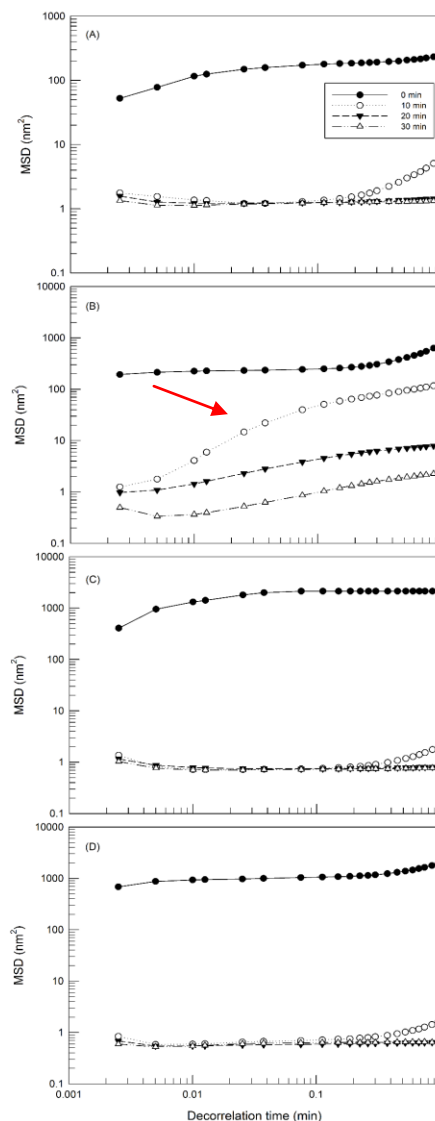
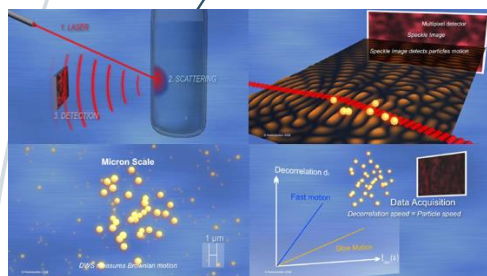


Figure 5. Mean square displacement of hydrogels made up of poloxamer 407 at 20% (*w/w*) alone (A) or in the presence of ethosomes (B), transfersomes (C) and niosomes (D) as a function of decorrelation time. The illustrated results were representative of three independent experiments.

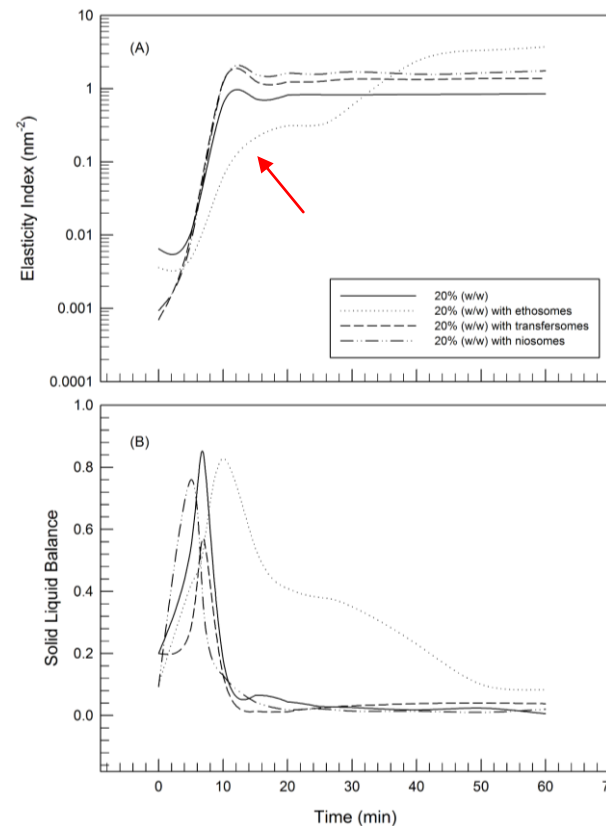
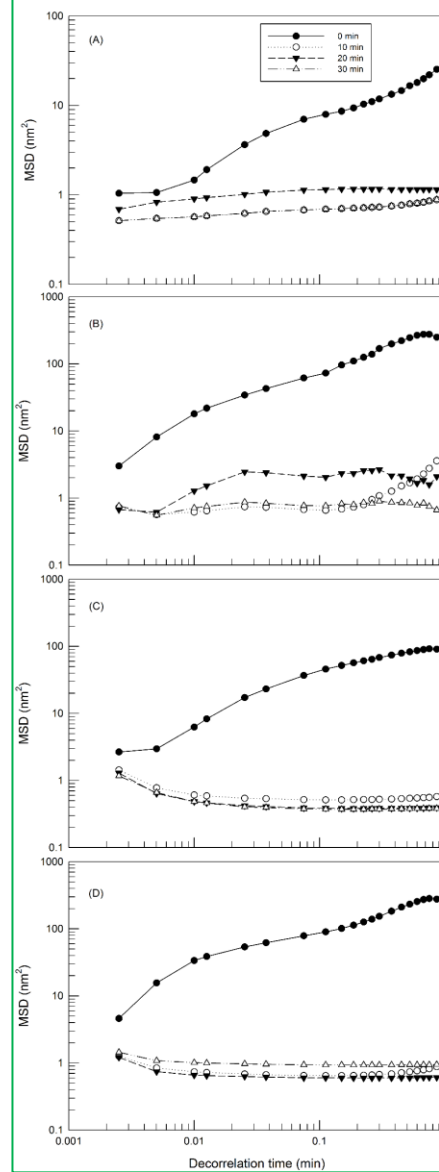
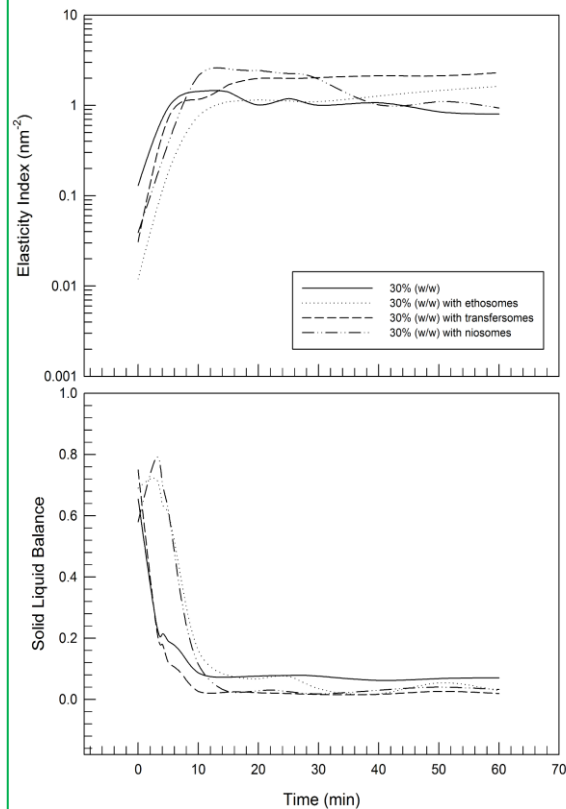
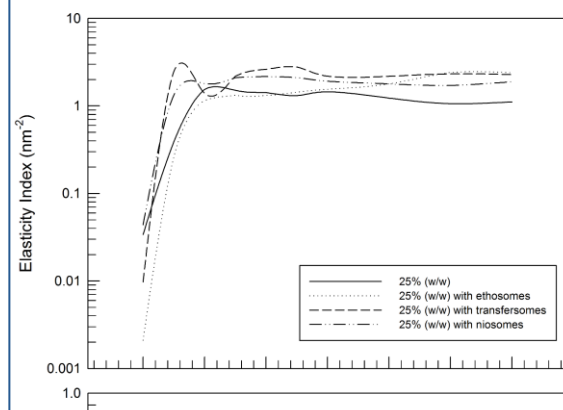
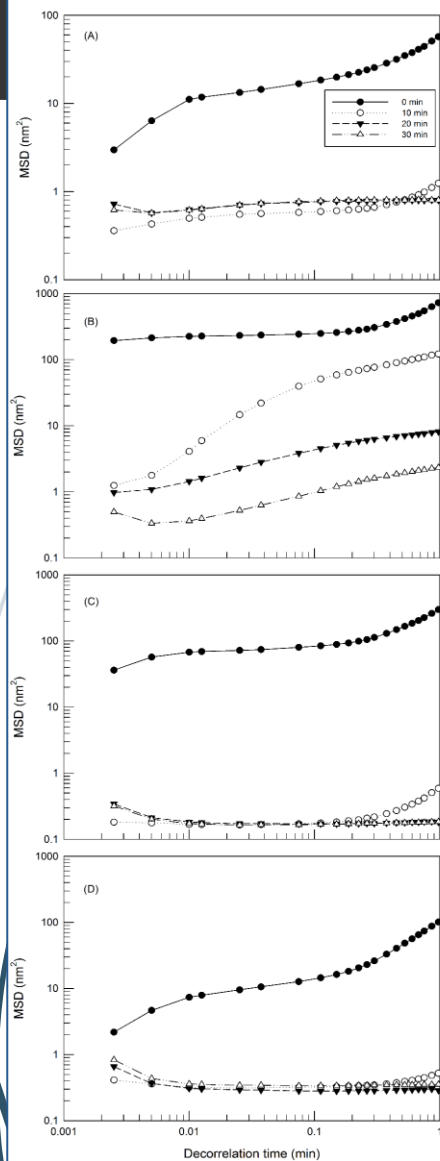


Figure 6. Elasticity Index (EI) (A) and Solid Liquid Balance profile (B) versus time for 20% poloxamer 407 with and without TDDSs.

# RESULTS (4)



# RESULTS (5)

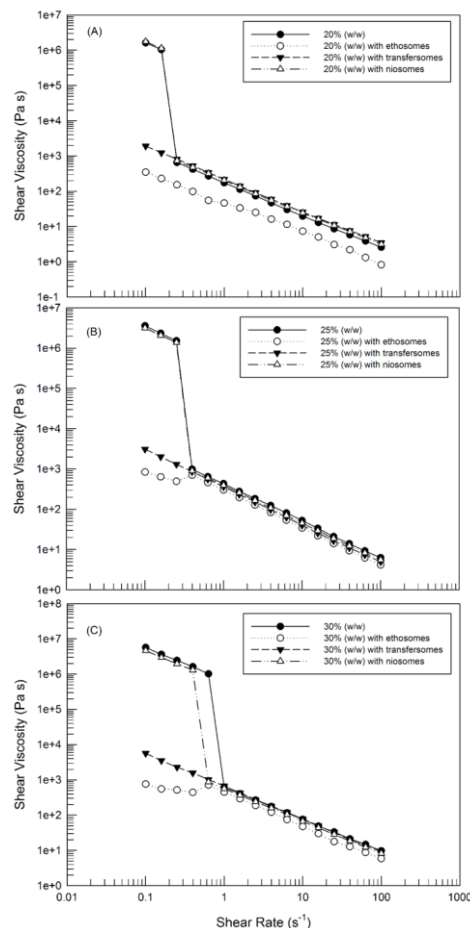


Figure 7. Flow curves (shear viscosity versus shear rate) of (A) 20% Poloxamer 407, (B) 25% Poloxamer 407 and (C) 30% Poloxamer 407, with and without carriers. The illustrated results were representative of three independent experiments.

Table 2. Shear rate values correspondent to yield points for 20%, 25% and 30% poloxamer samples. Values are reported as the average of three independent experiments  $\pm$  standard deviation.

Sample	Shear Rate ( $s^{-1}$ )
20% Poloxamer 407	$0.1585 \pm 0.0015$
25% Poloxamer 407	$0.2512 \pm 0.0003$
30% Poloxamer 407	$0.6310 \pm 0.0032$

Table 3. Shear rate-dependent viscosity (Pa-s) for Poloxamer 407 gels at 25 °C and at different shear rates. Values are reported as the average of three independent experiments  $\pm$  standard deviation.

Sample	Shear Viscosity (Pa-s) at Different Shear Rate			
	$0.1 s^{-1}$	$1 s^{-1}$	$10 s^{-1}$	$100 s^{-1}$
20% Poloxamer 407	$1618000.0 \pm 230.1$	$173.5 \pm 10.6$	$19.7 \pm 2.5$	$2.6 \pm 0.6$
25% Poloxamer 407	$3577000.0 \pm 307.6$	$434.3 \pm 7.9$	$52.8 \pm 1.6$	$6.3 \pm 0.9$
30% Poloxamer 407	$5708000.0 \pm 98.7$	$610.1 \pm 24.0$	$75.9 \pm 2.0$	$9.7 \pm 1.0$

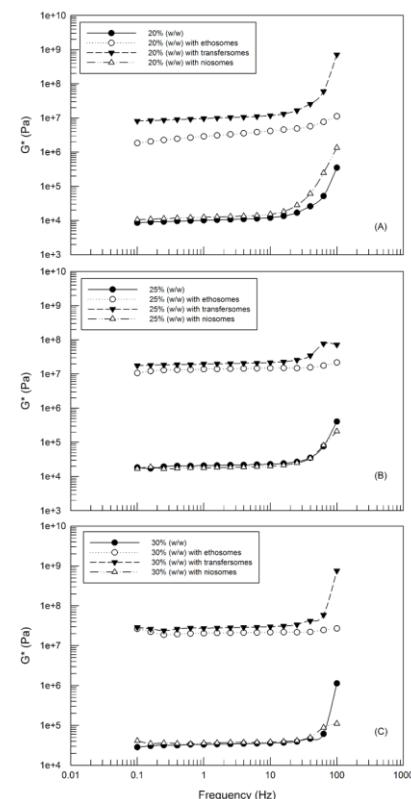
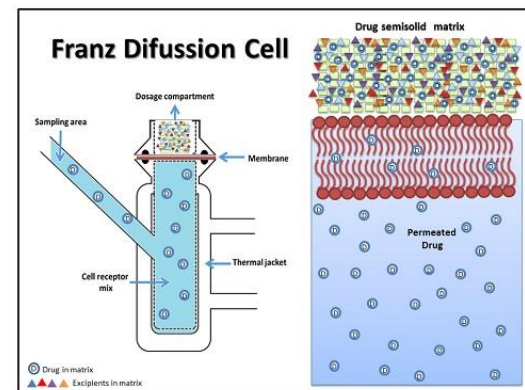


Figure 8. Complex shear modulus ( $G^*$ ) versus Frequency for 20% Poloxamer 407 (A), 25% Poloxamer 407 (B) and 30% Poloxamer 407 (C) with and without TDDSs. The illustrated results were representative of three independent experiments.

# RESULTS (6)

Table 4. Physico-chemical parameters of paclitaxel-loaded drug delivery systems obtained by use Zetasizer Nano ZS. Values are reported as the average of three independent experiments  $\pm$  standard deviation.

Sample	Mean Size (nm)	Polydispersity Index	EE (%)
Ethosomes	309.00 $\pm$ 2.51	0.19 $\pm$ 0.01	65.54 $\pm$ 1.47
Transferosomes	265.07 $\pm$ 19.00	0.56 $\pm$ 0.01	57.27 $\pm$ 1.03
Niosomes	218.50 $\pm$ 7.53	0.32 $\pm$ 0.01	42.5 $\pm$ 0.35



Salamanca C. et al. Pharmaceutics 2018, 10(3), 148

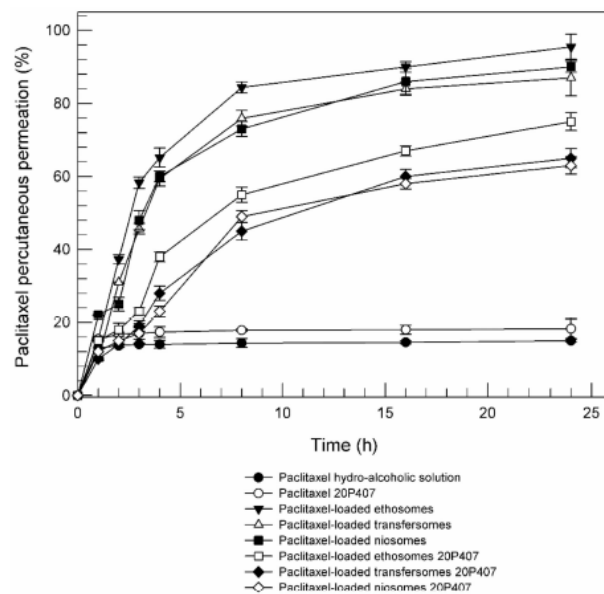
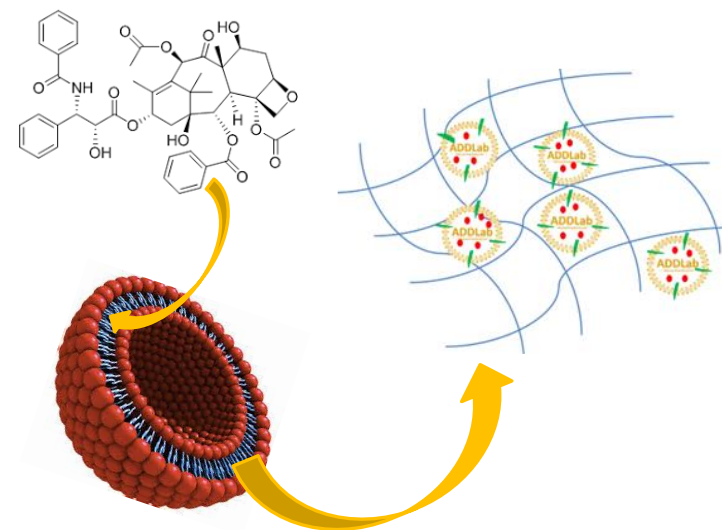


Figure 9. In vitro percutaneous permeation of paclitaxel from different formulations through SCE membranes, in comparison with a hydroalcoholic drug solution (as the control). Values represent the mean of three different experiments  $\pm$  standard deviation.





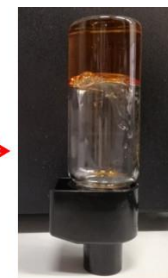
# CONCLUSION

The topical application of the proposed Matrioska system may lead to:

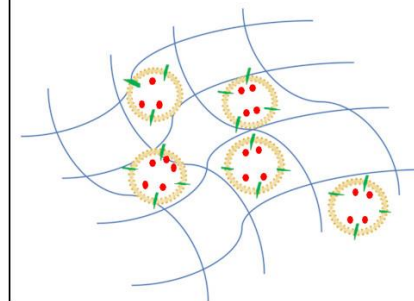
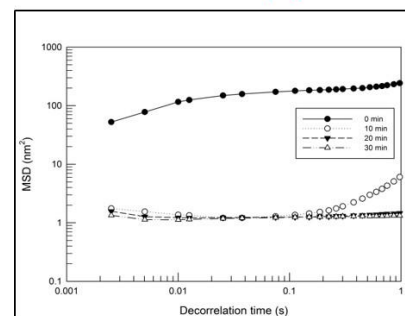
- (i) the achievement of a synergistic effect between nanocarriers and hydrogel matrix
- (ii) allow a more controlled release of the drug and
- (iii) the increase of the persistence time of nanocarriers on the skin.



4°C



25°C



> *Molecules*. 2020 Apr 23;25(8):1979. doi: 10.3390/molecules25081979.

**The Rheolaser Master™ and Kinexus Rotational Rheometer® to Evaluate the Influence of Topical Drug Delivery Systems on Rheological Features of Topical Poloxamer Gel**

Maria Chiara Cristiano <sup>1</sup>, Francesca Froiio <sup>1</sup>, Antonia Mancuso <sup>2</sup>, Federica De Gaetano <sup>3</sup>, Cinzia Anna Ventura <sup>3</sup>, Massimo Fresta <sup>2</sup>, Donatella Paolino <sup>1</sup>

## SPECIAL THANKS

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Dr Antonia Mancuso  
Dr Silvia Voci

Prof. Donato Cosco  
Prof. Donatella Paolino  
Prof. Massimo Fresta



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