Tablet Dosage Form

5th year students / 1st semester
Introduction

- Definition of tablet: P.293
- History of tablets: P.293
- Advantages and disadvantages of tablets: P.293-294
- Properties of ideal tablets: P.295
- Types and classes of tablets: P.329-336
Manufacture of Granules

Direct compression method for granulation P.316

Dry granulation method P.317

Wet granulation method P.320-321
Active ingredients

Non-active ingredients (excipients)

Binders or adhesives: P.327

(Starch, gelatin, Acacia, Tracaganth, ethylcellulose)
Disintegrants  P.328
Starch, cellulose, explotab, gums

Lubricants  P.328
Mg and Ca. stearate, Stearic acid, Zinc stearate, Sterotex, PEG 4000; 6000, Sodium benzoate, Sodium and Magnesium lauryl sulphate.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Antiadherant</td>
<td>P.328</td>
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<td>light mineral oil, ster-o-wet</td>
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<td>Glidants</td>
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<td>Colorants</td>
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<td>Sweeteners</td>
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Machines used in production of tablets
P.303-304

Components of tablet machine
P.309

Problems of tablet manufacturing:
P.311-313
• Binding, Sicking, Capping and lamination, Chipping or Cracking, Tablet expansion, Mottling.
Pharmacopoeial tests: Uniformity of weight (weight variation), uniformity of drug contents, disintegration test, dissolution test.

Non-pharmacopoeial test: Hardness test, Fraiability test.

General appearance  P.296
Thank you