# คุณสมบัติในการเป็นสารยึดเกาะของแป้งโชเดียมคาร์บอกชีเมทิล

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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาเภสัชศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

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# TABLET BINDER PROPERTIES OF SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYL STARCH

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### พิมพ์ต้นฉบับบทกัดย่อวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

ทัศนา พิทักษ์สุธีพงศ์ : คุณสมบัติในการเป็นสารยึดเกาะของแป้งโชเดียมคาร์บอกซีเมทิล (TABLET BINDER PROPERTIES OF SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYL STARCH) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ.ดร. พจน์ กุลวานิช, 202 หน้า. ISBN 974-632-598-1

ทำการเครียมแป้งโชเดียมคาร์บอกซีเมทิลจากแห้งธรรมชาติ 5 ชนิด (แป้งข้าวเจ้า, แป้ง ข้าวเหนียว, แป้งข้าวโพด, แป้งมันสำปะหลัง และ แป้งมันฝรั่ง) ให้มีระดับการแทนที่ (degree of substitution) อยู่ในช่วงที่เหมาะสม 3 ระดับ เพื่อนำมาประเมินคุณสมบัติในการใช้เป็นสารยึดเกาะ ในสูตรตำรับยาเม็ดซึ่งมีพาราเขตามอลเป็นตัวยาสำคัญโดยเปรียบเทียบกับแป้งธรรมชาติ พบว่าแป้ง โชเดียมคาร์บอกซีเมทิลที่ดัดแปรจากแป้งต่างชนิดกัน จะให้คุณสมบัติของยาเม็ดแตกต่างกัน และต่างจาก ยาเม็ดที่เตรียมโดยใช้แป้งธรรมชาติเป็นสารยึดเกาะ กล่าวคือ ยาเม็ดที่เตรียมโดยใช้แป้งดัดแปรเป็นสารยึดเกาะ และระยะเวลาการแตกกระจายตัวยังคงอยู่ในมาตรฐานเภสัชตำรับ นอกจากนี้ยังพบว่าการเติมแป้งดัดแปร ในสูตรตำรับยาเม็ดโดยวิธีการเติมในรูปแป้งเปียก (solution incorporation method) จะให้ยา เม็ดที่มีคุณสมบัติดีกว่าการเติมในรูปแป้งเปียก (dry incorporation method)

จากการ เปรียบ เทียบคุณสมบัติในการ เป็นสารยึด เกาะของแป้งดัดแปรทั้งหมดพบว่าแป้งข้าว เหนียว ดัดแปรที่มีระดับการแทนที่ 0.35 มีคุณสมบัติในการ เป็นสารยึด เกาะที่ดีที่สุด โดยให้ความแข็งมากที่สุด และการแตกกระจายตัว เร็ว เมื่อนำแป้งข้าว เหนียวดัดแปรนี้มา เปรียบ เทียบกับโพลีไวนิลไพโรลิโดน เค30 และแป้งข้าว เจ้าดัดแปรที่มีจำหน่ายในท้องตลาด พบว่าแป้งข้าว เหนียวดัดแปรตัวใหม่นี้มีคุณสมบัติ ในการ เป็นสารยึด เกาะใกล้ เคียงกับโพลีไวนิลไพโรลิโดน เค30 และดีกว่าแป้งข้าว เจ้าดัดแปรอื่นที่มี จำหน่ายในท้องตลาด ดังนั้นจึงสรุปได้ว่าแป้งข้าว เหนียวตัดแปรดัวใหม่ที่มีระดับการแทนที่ 0.35 เป็น สารยึด เกาะที่ เหมาะสมสำหรับสูตรตำรับยา เม็ดพารา เชตามอล

ผลจากการศึกษานี้แสดงให้ เห็นการประยุกต์ใช้ผลิตภัณฑ์แป้งไปทาง เภสัชกรรมอีกแนวทางหนึ่ง
แป้งข้าว เหนียวคัดแปรมีคุณสมบัติที่ดีที่สุดในบรรดาแป้งคัดแปรชนิดอื่น ๆ ที่ได้นำมาศึกษา โดยที่แป้งข้าวเหนียวคัดแปรสามารถใช้ เป็นสารยึด เกาะในสูตรตารับยา เม็ด โดยการนำมาละลายได้โดยตรงในน้ำ เย็น
พร้อมที่จะนำมาใช้ได้ทันที ซึ่งถ้าสามารถนำไปสู่การผลิตทางด้านการค้าได้แล้วจะ เป็นผลดิในการ เพิ่ม
มูลค่าของผลิตผลทางการ เกษตรกรรมของประเทศ

ภาควิชาเภสัชอุตสาหกรรม	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ที่สนา พิทักษ์สุรีพงศ์
สาขาวิชา	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา
ปีการศึกษา <sup>2538</sup>	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม

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##C675186 : MAJOR MANUFACTURING PHARMACY
KEY WORD: CARBOXYMETHYL STARCH/ DEGREE OF SUBSTITUTION/ TABLET BINDER
TASANA PITUKSUTHEEPONG: TABLET BINDER PROPERTIES OF SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYL STARCH. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSIST. PROF. POJ KULVANICH, Ph.D.
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Sodium carboxymethyl starches were prepared from five natives starches (rice, glutinous rice, corn, tapioca and potato starches) to have three different degrees of substitution. They were evaluated for their binding properties in tablet formulations using paracetamol as a model drug in comparison with the unmodified starches. It was found that various sodium carboxymethyl starches provided tablets having different physical properties. The tablets prepared with modified starches were harder and less friable than those prepared with native starches and the disintegration time met the requirement of pharmacopoeia. Moreover, the addition of the modified starches in the formulations by solution incorporation method provided better physical property tablets than when they were added by dry incorporation method.

Among various types and degrees of substitution of modified starches, modified glutinous rice starch at 0.35 degree of substitution was the best binder. It imparted the hardest tablets with short disintegration time. Furthermore, this modified glutinous rice starch was compared with polyvinyl-pyrrolidone K30 (PVP K30) and other modified rice starches commercially available and it was found that the modified glutinous rice starch was comparable with PVP K30 and had better properties than other modified rice starches commercially available. So, it was concluded that the new product of modified glutinous rice starch at 0.35 degree of substitution was suitable for use as a binder in paracetamol tablet formulation.

The findings emerged from this work is another breakthrough in pharmaceutical application of starch. Modified glutinous rice starch have shown the most interesting property among the modified starches derived from different native starch. It could be used as the binder in tablet formulation by directly dispersing in cold water to form ready for use paste. If this starch product could introduced commercially, it would be beneficial by adding more value to agricultural products of the country.

ภาควิชา เภสัชอุตสาหกรรม	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ทัศนา พิทักษศรีพงศ์	
สาขาวิชา	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา	
ปีการศึกษา <sup>2538</sup>	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม	

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

M (R,G,C,T,P) S	modified (R,G,C,T,P) starch
R	rice starch
G, GLU	glutinous rice starch
C	corn starch
T	tapioca starch
P	potato starch
M()S 1	modified ( ) starch produced by method 1
M()S 2	"" 2
M()S 3	»
D.S.	degree of substitution
BU	Brabender unit
Avg.	average
°C	degree celsius
ml.	millilitre
min.	minute
gm.	gram
mg.	milligram
mm.	millimetre
um.	micrometre
N	normality
kp.	kilopound
PVP K30	polyvinyl pyrrolidone K30, crospovidone
LSR	least significant range