

REFERENCES

- Arunya Sribusarakum. Chromatographic Determination of Active constitutions of *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban In Thailand. Master's Thesis, Department of Science(pharmacy), Graduate School, Mahidol University,1997.
- Bettinetti G. et.al., Physical Characturization of Picotamide Monohydrate and Anhydrous Picotamide, J. Pharm. Sci. 88 (November 1999) : 1133 – 1139.
- Bonte F et al., Comparative activity of asiaticoside and madecassoside on type I and III collagen synthesis by cultured human fibroblasts, Ann Pharm Fr. 53 (1995) : 38 – 42 (abstract).
- Brinkhaus B. et al., Chemical, pharmacological and clinical profile of the East Asian radical plant *Centella asiatica*, Phytomedicine 7(June 2000): 427-448.
- Brittain H.G., Overview of Physical Characturization Methodology, In Physical Characterization of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 2 – 35.
- Brittain H.G., J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal. 11 (1993) : 1063 Cite in Brittain H.G., Overview of Physical Characturization Methodology, In Physical Characterization of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 2 – 35.
- Brittain H.G., Method for the characterization of polymorphs and solvate, In Polymorphism of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1999, 227 – 278.
- Brittain H.G. and Fiese E.F., Effect of Pharmaceutical Processing on Drug Polymophs and Solvates,. In Polymorphism of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1999, 331-362

Bryan and Mark, www.sfr.cas.psu.edu (April,2006).

Bugay D.E. and Williams A.C., Vibrational Spectroscopy, In Physical Characterization of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 59 – 91.

Bugay D.E., Magnetic Resonance Spectrometry, In Physical Characterization of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 93-125.

Byrn S.et al.,Pharmaceutical solids : a strategic approach to regulatory considerations , Pharm. Res. 12 (1995) : 945 – 954.

Byrn S.R., Pfeiffer R.R. and Stowell J.G., The X-Ray Powder Diffraction Method, In Solid-State Chemistry of Drugs 2nd ed., Indiana : SSCI,Inc.,1999 , 59 – 67.

Byrn S.R., Pfeiffer R.R. and Stowell J.G., Solubility and Dissolution Testing, In Solid-State Chemistry of Drugs 2nd ed., Indiana : SSCI,Inc., 1999 , 91-101.

Byrn S.R., Pfeiffer R.R. and Stowell J.G., Drugs as Molecular solids, In Solid-State Chemistry of Drugs 2nd ed., Indiana : SSCI,Inc., 1999 , 259-301.

Byrn S.R., Pfeiffer R.R. and Stowell J.G., Reaction Kinetics, In Solid-State Chemistry of Drugs 2nd ed., Indiana : SSCI,Inc., 1999 , 443 – 460.

Carstensen J.T., Pharmaceutical preformulation, Pensilvania: Technomic Publishing Company,Inc., 1998, 1 – 10.

Chikaraishi Y. et al.,Preparation of Piretanide Polymorphs and Their Physicochemical Properties and Dissolution Behaviors, Chem. Pharm. Bull. 42 (1994) : 1123 – 1128.

Chikaraishi Y., Otsuka M. and Matsuda Y., Preparation of Amorphous and Polymorph Piretanide and Their Physicochemical Properties and Solubilities, Chem. Pharm. Bull. 44 (1996) : 1614 – 1617.

Diraj Singh et al., Solid- state characterization of Chlordiazepoxide polymorphs, J. Pharm Sci. 87 (May 1998) : 655 – 662.

Dong Z. et al., Neotame Anhydrate Polymorphs II : Quantitation and Relative Physical stability, Pharm. Res. 19 (2002) : 1259 – 1264.

Fiese E.F. and Hagen T.A. , Preformulation, In The theory and practice of industrial pharmacy , 3rd ed., eds. L. Lachman, H.A.Lieberman and J.L.Boylan(PA: Lea & Febiger , 1987), 171 – 196.

Goto S., Kim N., and Hirakawa Y., Preformulation studies on drugs, In Encyclopedia of pharmaceutical technology, eds. J. Swarbrick and J.C. Boylan NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 421 – 442.

Grant D.J.W., Theory and origin of polymorphism, In Polymorphism of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1999, 1 – 33.

Griesser U.J., Burger A. and Mereiter K., The Polymorphic Drug substances of the European Pharmacopoeia. Part 9. Physicochemical Properties and Crystal Structure of Acetazolamide Crystal Forms J. Pharm. Sci. 86 (March 1997) : 352 – 358.

Guillory J.K., Generation of Polymorphs, hydrates, Solvates, and Amorphous Solids, In Polymorphism of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY:Marcel Dekker, 1999, 183 – 226.

Guo Y., Byrn S.R., and Zografi G., Physical Characteristics and Chemical Degradation of Amorphous Quinapril Hydrochloride, J. Pharm. Sci. 89 (January 2000) : 128-143.

Haleblian J. and McCrone W., Pharmaceutical Applications of Polymorphism, J. Pharm. Sci. 58 (August 1969) : 911 – 929.

Haleblian J.K., Characturization of habits and crystalline modification of solids and their pharmaceutical applications, J. Pharm. Sci. 64 (August 1975) : 1269 – 1288.

Hancock B.C. and Zografi G., Characteristics and significance of amorphous state in pharmaceutical system, J. Pharm. Sci. 86 (1997) : 1 – 12.

Hartshorne N.H. and Stuart A., Practical Optical Crystallography. (NY: American Elsevier, 1964), 1 – 46. cited in Halebian J.K., Characturization of habits and crystalline modification of solids and their pharmaceutical applications, J. Pharm. Sci. 64 (August 1975) : 1269 – 1288.

Henwood S.Q. et al., Characterization of the Solubility and Dissolution Properties of Several New Rifampicin Polymorphs, Solvates, and Hydrates, Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. 27 (2001) : 1017-1030.

Jozwaiakowski M.J. et al., Solubility Behavior of Lamivudine Crystal Forms in Recrystallization Solvents, J. Pharm. Sci. 85 (February 1996) : 193 – 199.

Kimura K., Hirayama F. and Uekama K., Characterization of Tolbutamide Polymorphs(Burger's Forms II and IV)and Polymorphic Transition Behavior, J. Pharm. Sci. 88 (Apirl 1999) : 385 – 390.

Leung S.S. et al., Solid-state Characterization of Two Polymorphs of Aspartame Hemihydrate, J. Pharm. Sci. 87 (Apirl 1998) : 501- 507.

Liggins R.T., Hunter W.L. and Burt H.M., Solid-State Characterization of Paclitaxel, J. Pharm. Sci. 86 (December 1997) : 1458 – 1463.

Lowes M.J. et al., Physicochemical Properties and X-ray Structural Studies of the Trigonal Polymorph of Carbamazepine, J. Pharm. Sci. 76 (September 1987) : 744 – 752.

McCauley J.A. and Brittain H.G., Thermal Methods of Analysis, In Physical Characterization of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 224 – 251.

Moffat A.C., Thin-layer chromatography, In Clarke's isolation and identification of drugs 2nd ed. Moffat A.C. London : Pharmaceutical Press, 1986 , 160 – 177.

Newman A.W. and Brittain H.G., Particle Morphology: Optical and Electron Microscopies, In Physical Characterization of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 128 – 155.

Nichols G. and Frampton C.S., Physicochemical Characterization of the Orthorhombic Polymorph of Paracetamol Crystallized from Solution, J. Pharm. Sci. 87 (June 1998) : 684 – 693.

Oberholtzer E.R. and Brenner G.S., Cefoxitin Sodium: Solution and Solid-State Chemical Stability Studies, J. Pharm. Sci. 68 (July 1979) : 863 – 866.

Padmaja R. et al., Braine shrimp lethality bioassay of selected Indian medicinal plants, Fitoterapia 73 (2002) : 508 – 510.

Pasharin Siriaroonrat, Solid state characterization of N(2-Propylpentanoyl)Urea. Master's Thesis, Department of Pharmaceutical sciences, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University,2000.

Phadnis N.V. and Suryanarayanan R., Polymorphism in Anhydrous Theophylline-Implications on the Dissolution Rate of Theophylline Tablets, J. Pharm. Sci. 86 (November 1997) : 1256-1263.

Pramongkit K. Active constituents of Centella asiatica (Linn.) Urban In Thailand. Master's Thesis, Department of Science(pharmacy), Graduate School, Mahidol University,1995.

Qi S, Xie J and Li T, Effects of Asiaticoside on hypertrophic scars in a nude mice model, Zhonghua Shao Shang Za Zhi 16 (Feb 2000) : 53 – 56 (abstract).

Rush WR, Nurray GR and Graham DJ., The comparative steady-state bioavailability of the active ingredients of Medecassol, Eur J drug Metab Pharmacokinet. 18(Oct-Dec 1993) : 323 – 326 (abstract).

Sang-Sup Jew, Ok-Nam Bae and Jin-Ho Chung, Anti-inflammatory effects of Asiaticoside on inducible Nitric Oxide synthase and Cyclooxygenase-2 in RAW 264.7 cell line, J. Toxicol. Pub. Health 19 (2003) : 33 – 37 (abstract).

Schinzer W.C. et al., Characterization and Interconversion of Polymorphs of Premafloxacin, a New Quinolone Antibiotic, J. Pharm. Sci. 91 (April 2002) :1426 – 1431.

Sherma J., Basic Techniques,Material, and Appratus, In Handbook of Thin-layer Chromatography. Ed. Sherma J. and Fried B. NY : Marcel dekker,inc,1991,3 – 37.

Shim P.J. et al., Asiaticoside mimetics as wound healing agent, Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters 6 (1996) : 2937 – 2940.

Shukla A. et al.,In vitro and in vivo wound healing activity activity of asiaticoside isolated form *Centella asiatica*, Journal of ethnopharmacology 65 (1999) : 1- 11.

Sohn Y.T. and Kim S.Y., Effect of Crystal Form on in Vivo Topical Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Corticosteroids, Arch Pharm Res. 25 (2002) : 556-559.

Sun C. and Grant D.J.W., Influence of Crystal Structure on the Tableting Properties of Sulfamerazine Polymorphs, Pharm. Res. 18 (2001) : 274-280.

Sun C. and Grant D.J.W., Influence of Crystal Shape on the Tableting Performance of L-Lysine Monohydrochloride Dihydrate, J. Pharm. Sci. 90(May 2001) : 569 – 579.

Sung T.V. et al., Triterpenoids and their glycosides from the bark of *Schefflera octophylla*, Phytochemistry 31 (1992) : 227 – 231.

Suryanarayanan R., X-ray powder diffractometry, In Physical Characterization of Pharmaceutical Solids. ed. Brittain H.G. NY: Marcel Dekker, 1995, 187-222..

Tros de Iladuya M.C. et al., Polymorphism of Sulindac: Isolation and Characterization of a New Polymorph and Three New Solvates, J. Pharm. Sci. 86 (February 1997) : 248 – 251.

Zhang G.Z. et al., Crystallization and Transitions of Sulfamerine Polymorphs, J. Pharm. Sci. 91 (April 2002) : 1089 – 1100.

Zhang G.G.Z. et al., Phase transformation considerations during process development and manufacture of solid oral dosage forms, Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews. 56 (2004) : 371-390.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TLC plate of Asiaticoside and R_f value

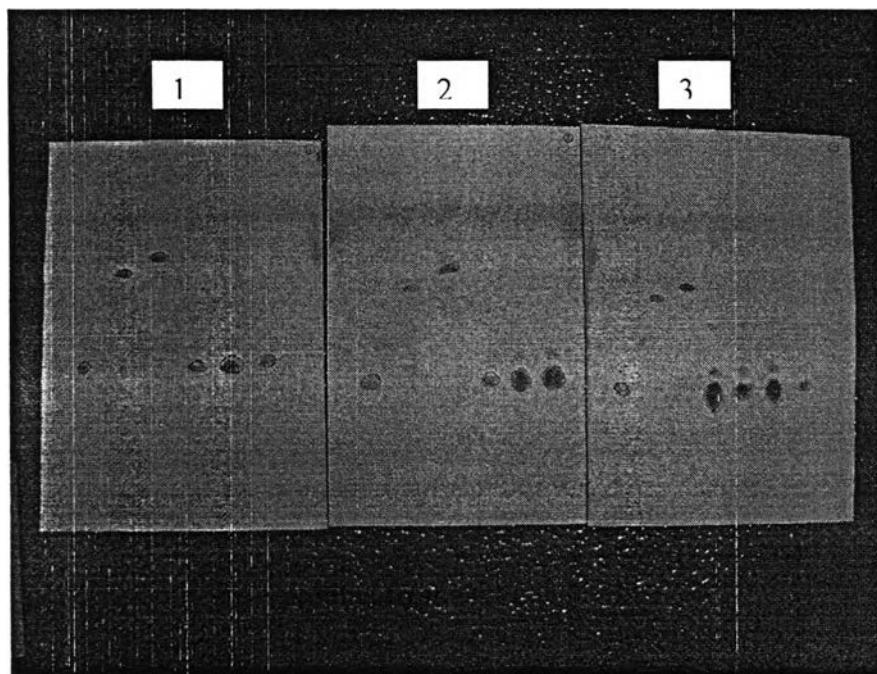


Figure 63 TLC plate for identification asiaticoside (From left → right , Plate No.1 asiaticoside , madecassic acid , asiatic acid, recrystallized product from methyl alcohol , recrystallized product from ethyl alcohol, recrystallized product from n-proyl alcohol : Plate No.2 asiaticoside, madecassic acid, asiatic acid, recrystallized product from isopropyl alcohol, recrystallized product from 1-butyl alcohol, recrystallized product from 2-butyl alcohol : Plate No.3 asiaticoside , madecassic acid , asiatic acid, recrystallized product from acetone, recrystallized product from methyl alcohol/acetonitrile, recrystallized product from methyl alcohol/water and asiaticoside)

The R_f values were calculated from following equation and the data were presented in Table 5

$$R_f \text{ value} = \frac{\text{Distance moved by the solute}}{\text{Distance moved by mobile-phase front}}$$

Table 7 The R_f values of asiaticoside , madecassic acid , asiatic acid, recrystallized asiaticoside from various solvents

Substance	Distance moved by solute(cm)	Distance moved by mobile phase front(cm)	R_f value
Asiaticoside	2.9	7.0	0.41
Madecassic acid	5.2	7.0	0.74
Asiatic acid	5.6	7.0	0.80
product from methyl alcohol	2.9	7.0	0.41
product from ethyl alcohol	2.9	7.0	0.41
product from n-propyl alcohol	2.9	7.0	0.41
product from isopropyl alcohol	2.9	7.0	0.41
product from 1-butyl alcohol	2.9	7.0	0.41
product from 2-butyl alcohol	2.9	7.0	0.41
product from acetone	2.8	7.0	0.40
product from methyl alcohol / acetonitrile	2.9	7.0	0.41
product from methyl alcohol / water	2.8	7.0	0.40

APPENDIX B

Standard curve of asiaticoside

Table 8 Concentration and Peak Area data for calibration curve of asiaticoside

Conc. (mg/ml)	Peak area			Average Peak area	SD
0.2728	897336	886731	888435	890834	5694.99
0.5456	1777697	1777576	1771162	1775478	3738.54
0.8184	2606344	2617222	2634946	2619503	14434.77
1.0912	3458048	3466018	3485206	3469757	13959.81
1.3640	4363728	4345095	4330447	4346423	16680.22

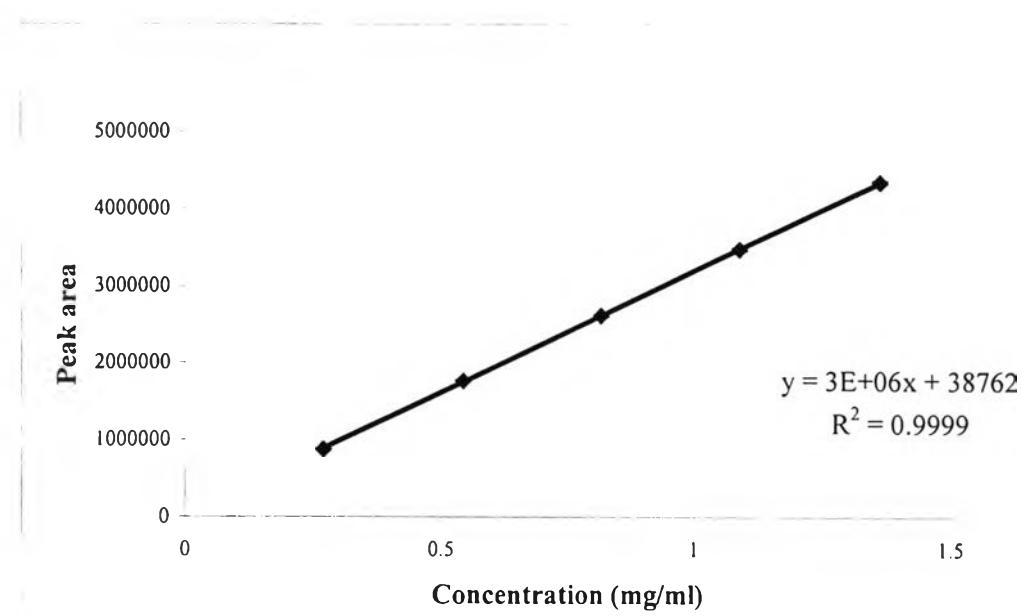


Figure 64 Calibration curve of Asiaticoside from HPLC analysis

Table 9 Solubility data of Asiaticoside I in water 37 ± 2 °C

Time (mins)				Average	
	Concentration(mg/ml) 1	Concentration(mg/ml) 2	Concentration(mg/ml) 3	Concentration (mg/ml)	SD
5	0.4284	0.4020	0.4196	0.4167	0.0134
10	0.4738	0.4237	0.4504	0.4493	0.0251
15	0.4861	0.4416	0.4578	0.4619	0.0225
20	0.4879	0.4452	0.4567	0.4633	0.0221
25	0.4520	0.4457	0.4560	0.4513	0.0051
40	0.4576	0.4437	0.4863	0.4625	0.0217
60	0.4898	0.4605	0.4651	0.4718	0.0158
90	0.4744	0.4668	0.4663	0.4692	0.0045
120	0.4700	0.4655	0.4683	0.4679	0.0023
180	0.4634	0.4681	0.4662	0.4659	0.0024
240	0.4719	0.4638	0.4653	0.4668	0.0045
300	0.4766	0.4599	0.4687	0.4684	0.0084
360	0.4476	0.4548	0.4608	0.4544	0.0066
480	0.4387	0.4430	0.4470	0.4429	0.0042
600	0.4374	0.4390	0.4415	0.4393	0.0021

Table 10 Solubility data of asiaticoside II in water 37 ± 2 °C

Time (mins)	Concentration(mg/ml)			Concentration (mins)	SD	Average
	1	2	3			
5	0.5391	0.5136	0.5348	0.5292	0.0137	
10	0.5862	0.5472	0.5429	0.5588	0.0238	
15	0.5486	0.5535	0.5689	0.5570	0.0106	
20	0.5517	0.5548	0.5738	0.5601	0.0120	
25	0.5531	0.5535	0.5619	0.5561	0.0050	
40	0.5332	0.5486	0.5412	0.5410	0.0077	
60	0.5198	0.5435	0.5563	0.5399	0.0185	
90	0.4924	0.5274	0.4987	0.5062	0.0187	
120	0.5048	0.5151	0.4737	0.4978	0.0215	
180	0.4990	0.4727	0.4902	0.4873	0.0134	
240	0.4774	0.4419	0.4853	0.4682	0.0231	
300	0.4656	0.4804	0.4814	0.4758	0.0088	
360	0.4791	0.4796	0.4634	0.4741	0.0093	
480	0.4507	0.4741	0.4653	0.4634	0.0118	
600	0.4453	0.4582	0.4679	0.4572	0.0113	

APPENDIX C

Method validation for assay asiaticoside

Linearity study

Table 11 Concentration and Peak Area data for calibration curve of asiaticoside (between days)

Conc. (mg/ml)	Average Peak area			SD
	1 day	2 days	3 days	
0.2728	890834	878187	887462	6549.08
0.5456	1775478	1762574	1812499	25915.16
0.8184	2619503	2600661	2672194	37077.24
1.0912	3469757	3465614	3542449	43214.40
1.3640	4346423	4317277	4407452	46017.31

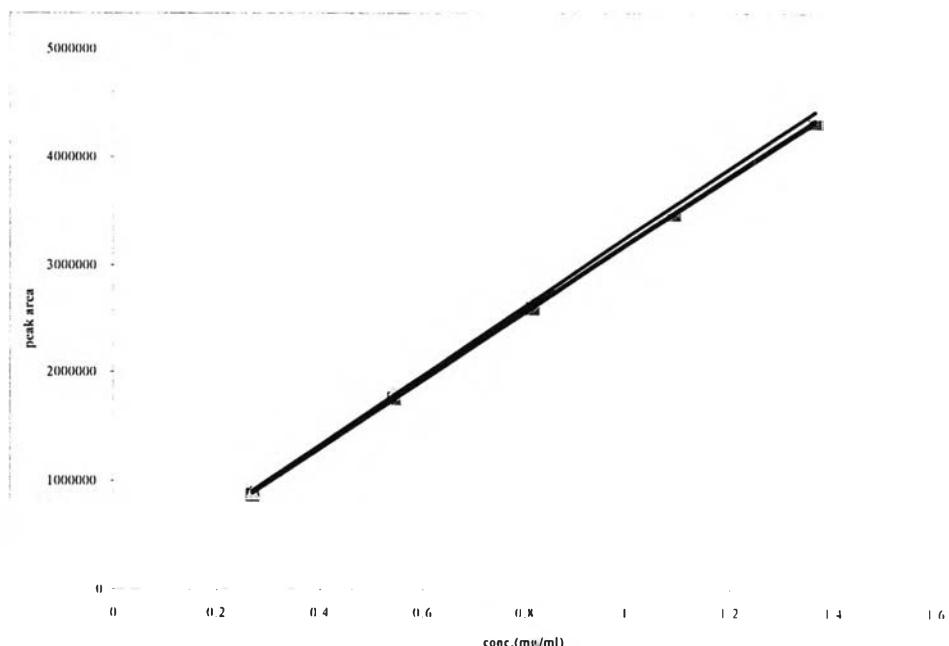


Figure 65 Linearity curve of asiaticoside (between day)

Equation for 1 day : $Y = 3 \times 10^6 X + 38762$, $r^2 = 0.9999$

Equation for 2 days: $Y = 3 \times 10^6 X + 30497$, $r^2 = 0.9999$

Equation for 3 days: $Y = 3 \times 10^6 X + 33432$, $r^2 = 0.9999$

Precision study

Table 12 Peak area of asiaticoside standard solution concentration 1.0 mg/ml

Injection No.	Peak area
1	3458048
2	3466018
3	3485206
4	3478781
5	3480676
average	3473746
%RSD	0.33

APPENDIX D

XRPD patterns of asiaticoside I and asiatocoside II and Incompatability testing at 18 weeks

This XRPD patterns using Joel X-ray diffractometer (JDX-3530) at 30 mA and 40 kV with CuK α radiation. The samples were scanned with the diffraction angle increasing from 5° to 50°, 2 θ , with a step size of 5° and count time of 1 minute.

Sample preparation

The samples were mounts onto the glass slide by vasaline, and then pressed the samples until it was a smooth surface by using other slide.

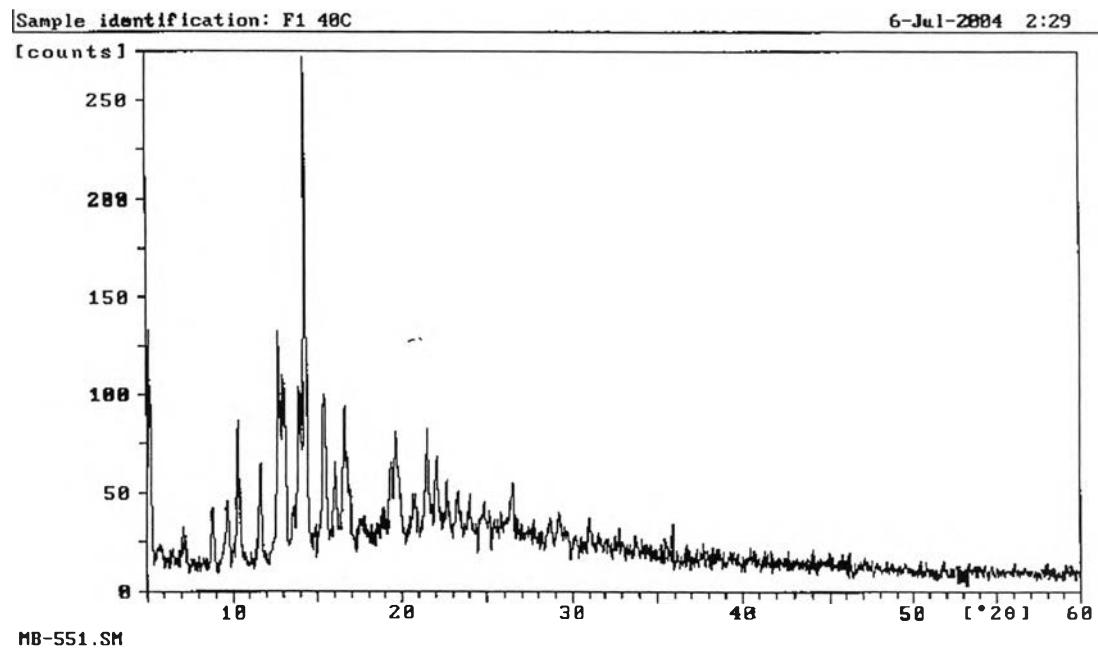


Figure 66 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside I after stored in 40° C and 62%RH at 18 weeks

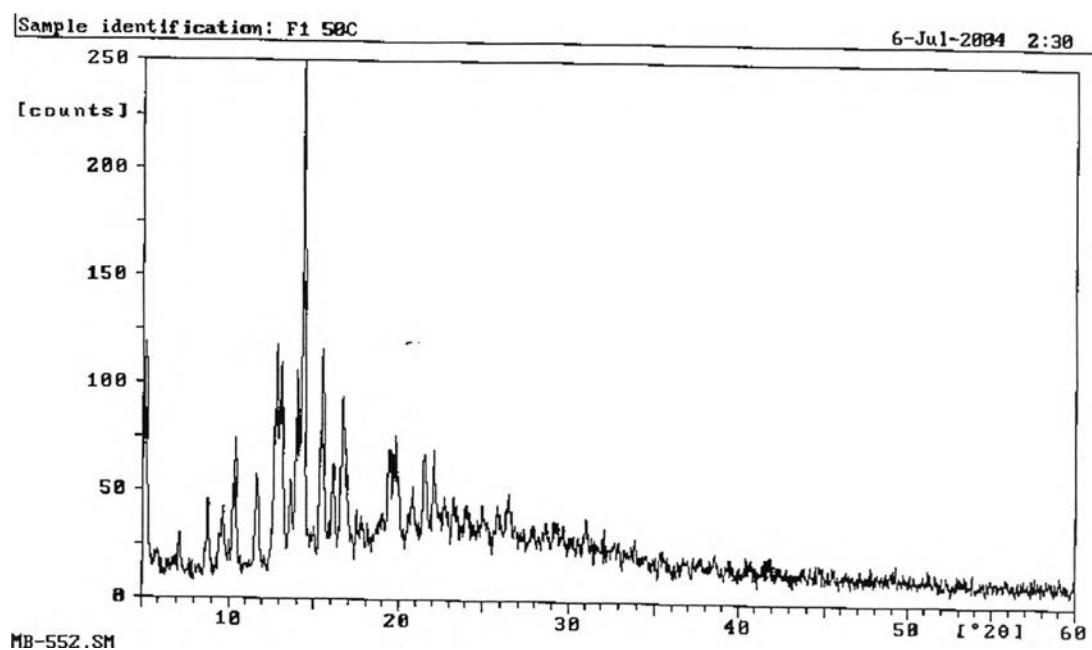


Figure 67 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside I after stored in 50°C , 55-65%RH at 18 weeks

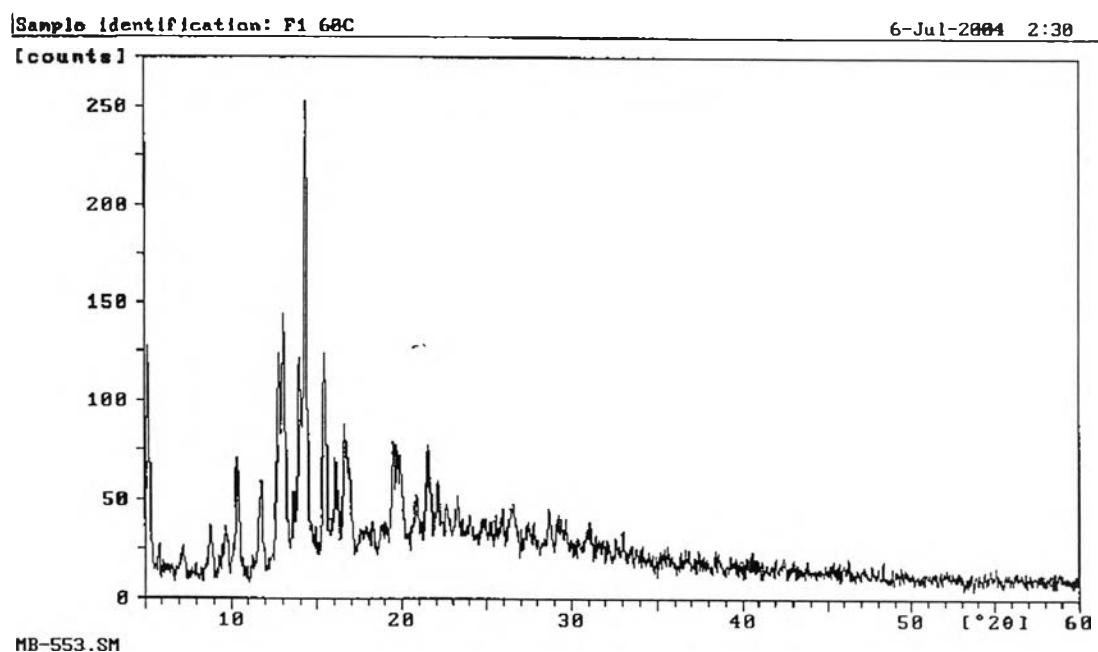


Figure 68 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside I after stored in 60°C , 55-65%RH at 18 weeks

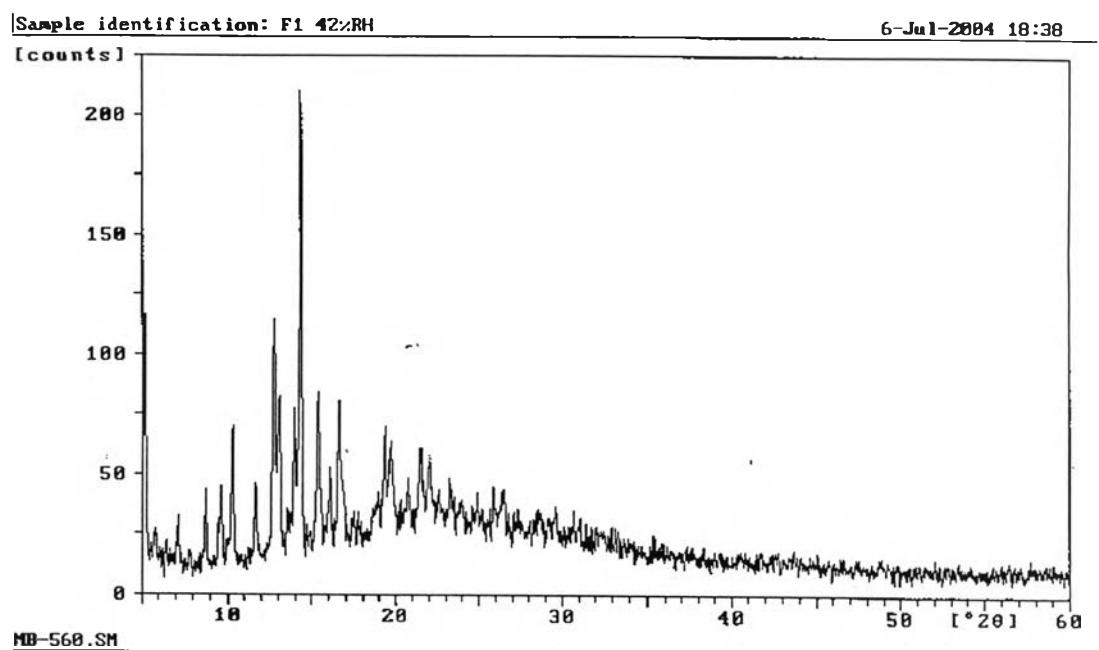


Figure 69 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside I after stored in 42%RH , 40°C at 18 weeks

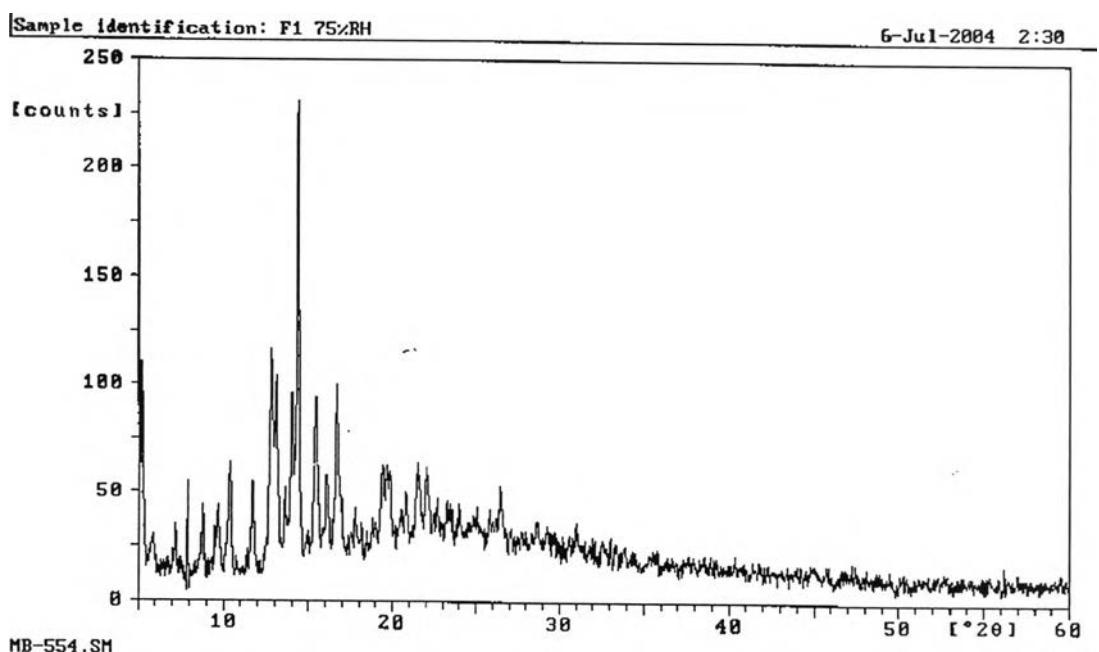


Figure 70 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside I after stored in 75%RH, 40°C at 18 weeks

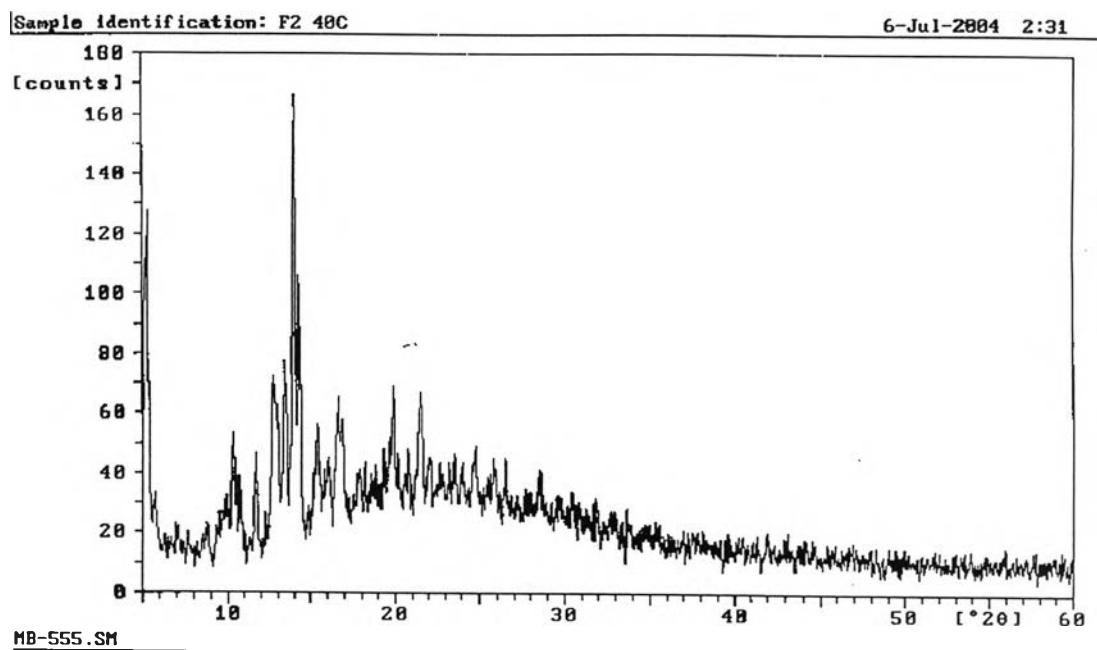


Figure 71 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside II after stored in 40° C and 62%RH at 18 weeks

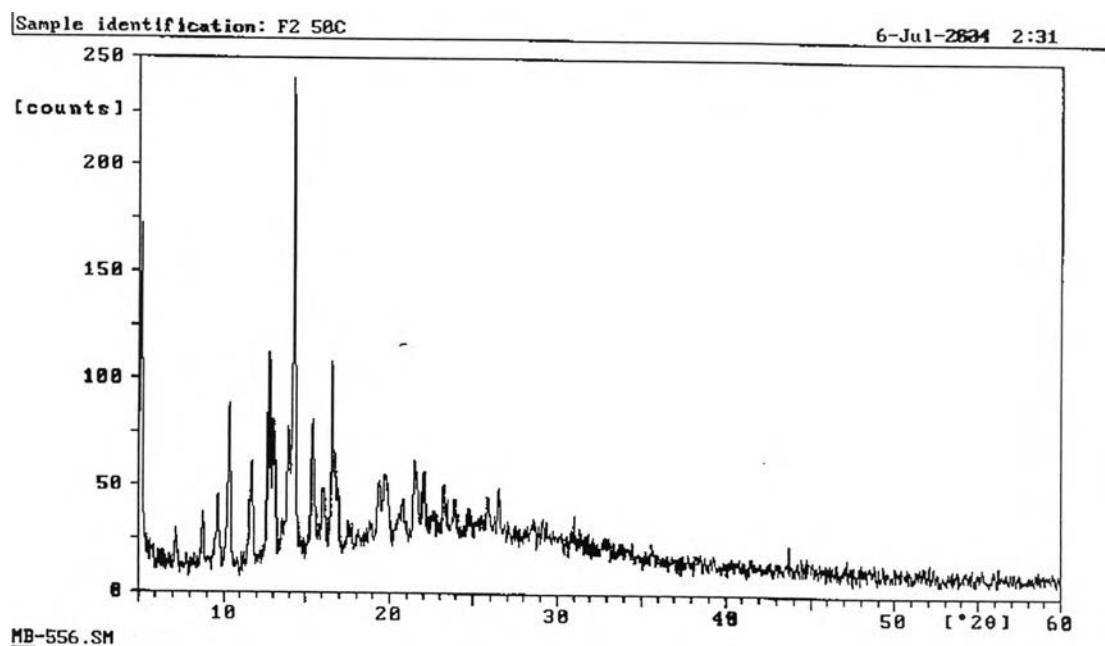


Figure 72 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside II after stored in 50° C , 55-65%RH at 18 weeks

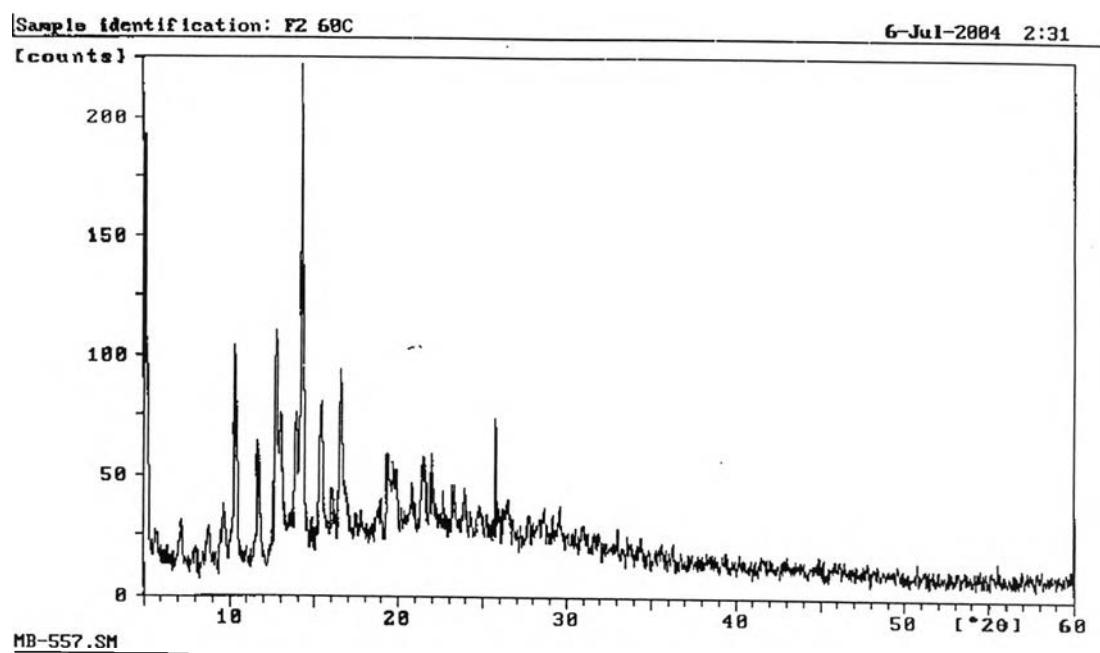


Figure 73 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside II after stored in 60° C, 55-65%RH at 18 weeks

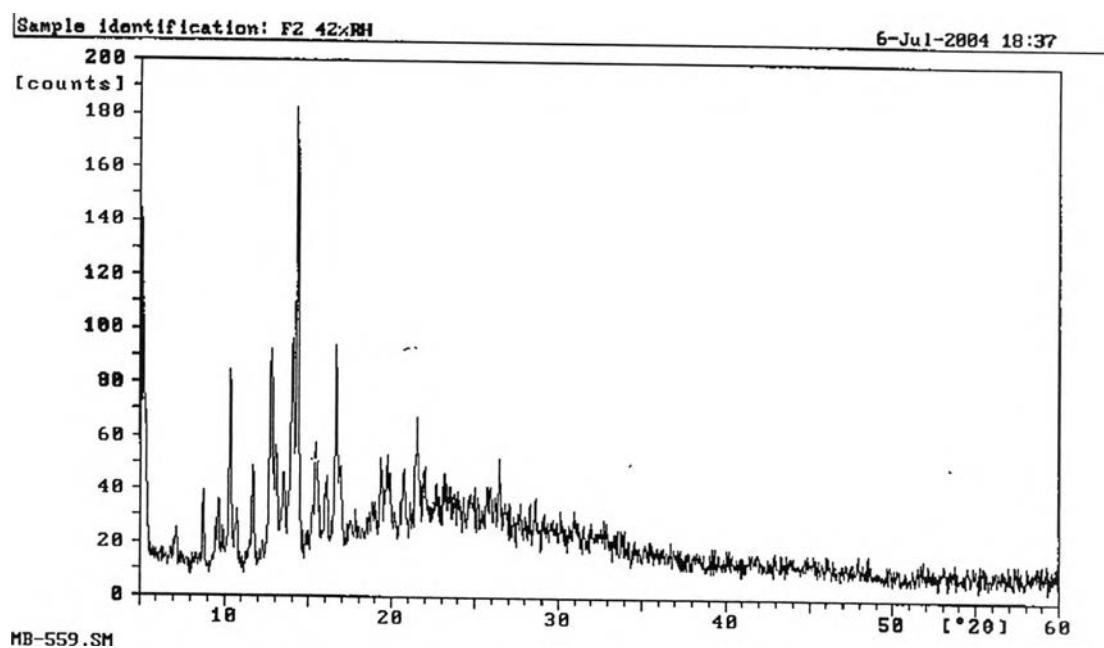


Figure 74 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside II after stored in 42%RH, 40°C at 18 weeks

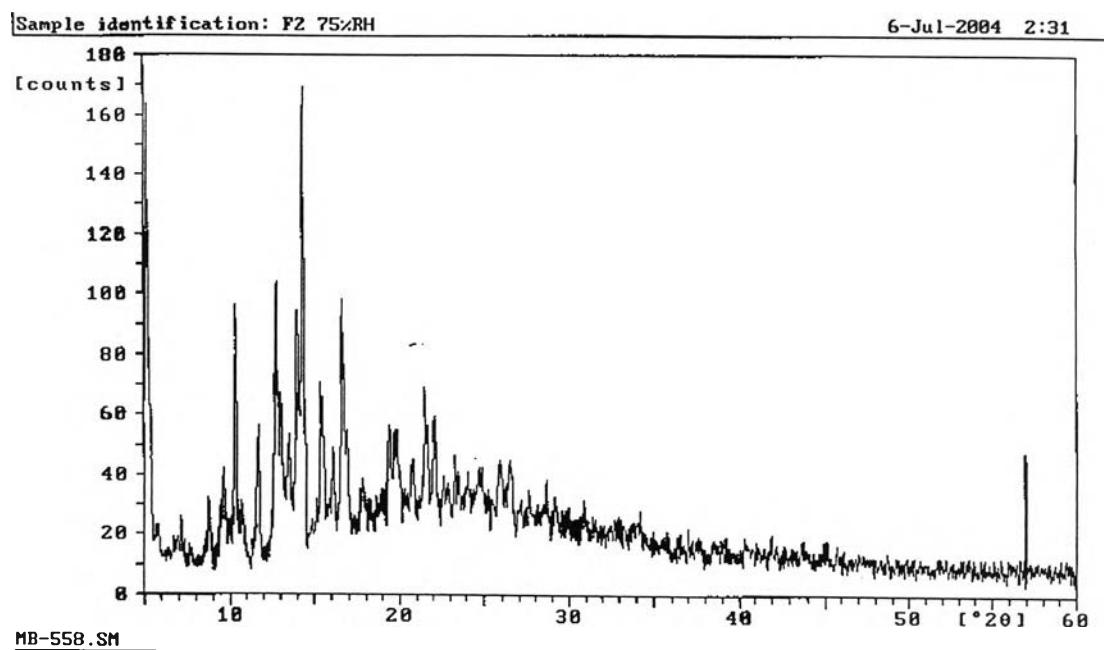


Figure 75 XRPD pattern of asiaticoside II after stored in 75%RH, 40°C at 18 weeks

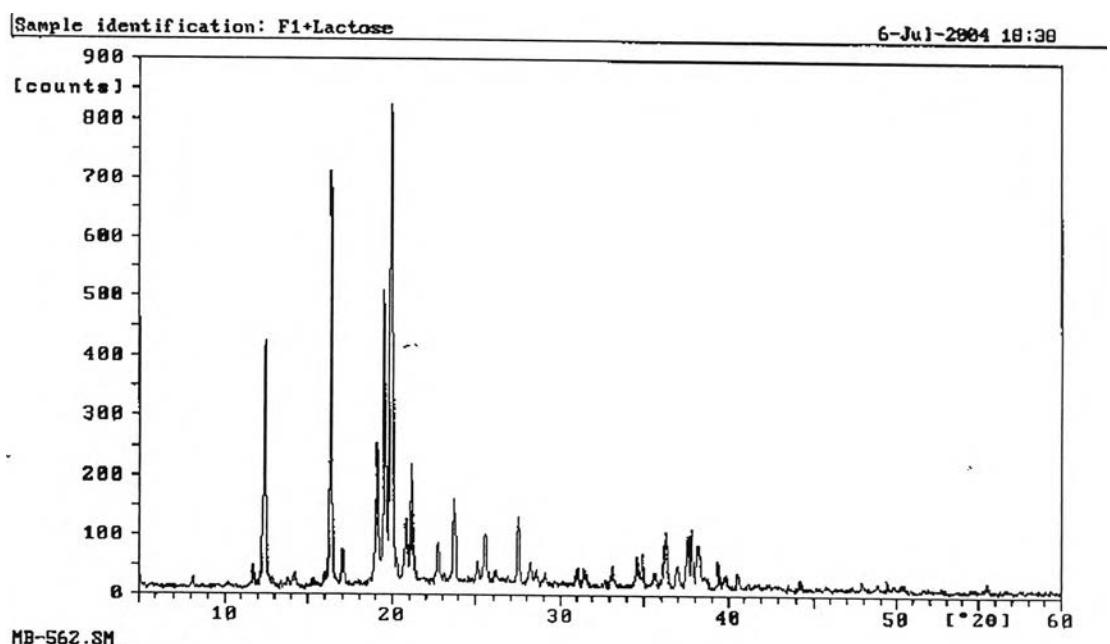


Figure 76 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside I and lactose after stored in 40°C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

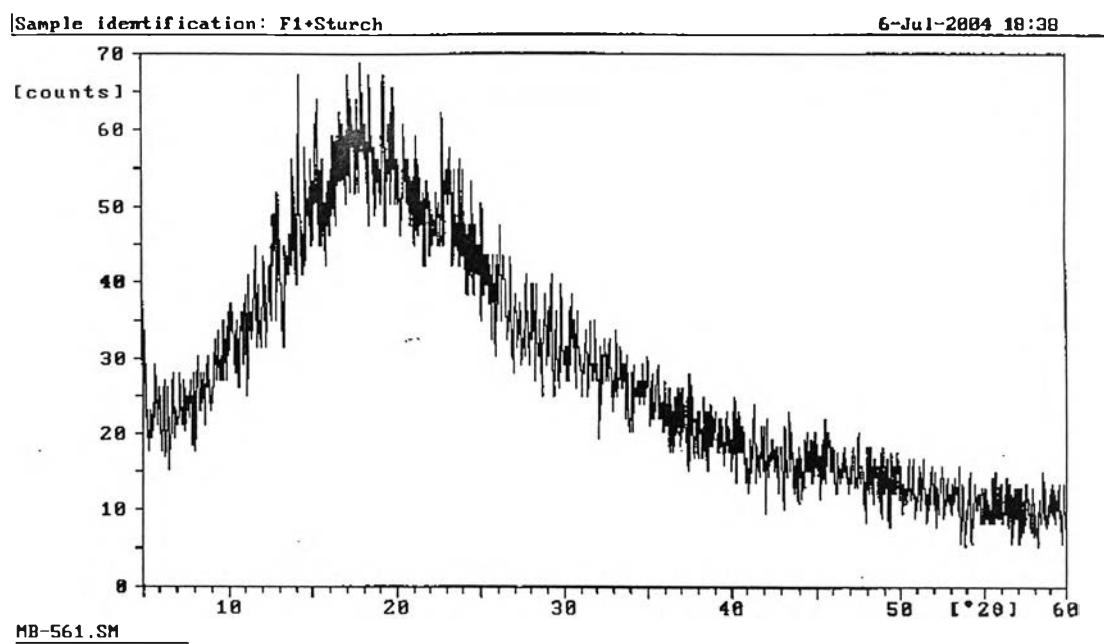


Figure 77 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside I and pregelatinized starch after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

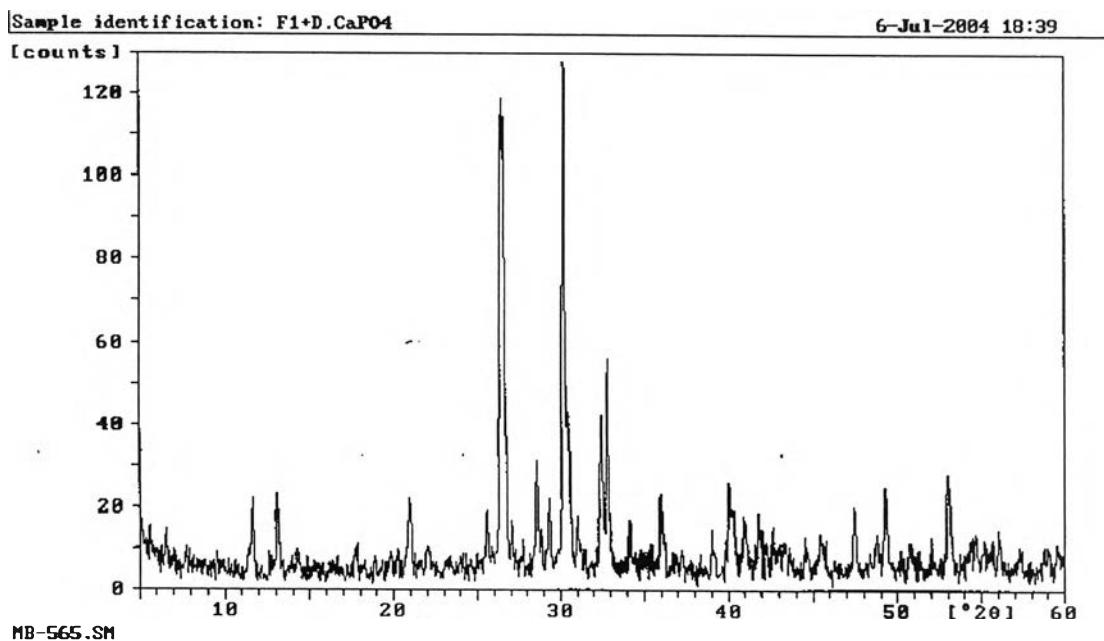


Figure 78 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside I and dibasic calcium phosphate after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

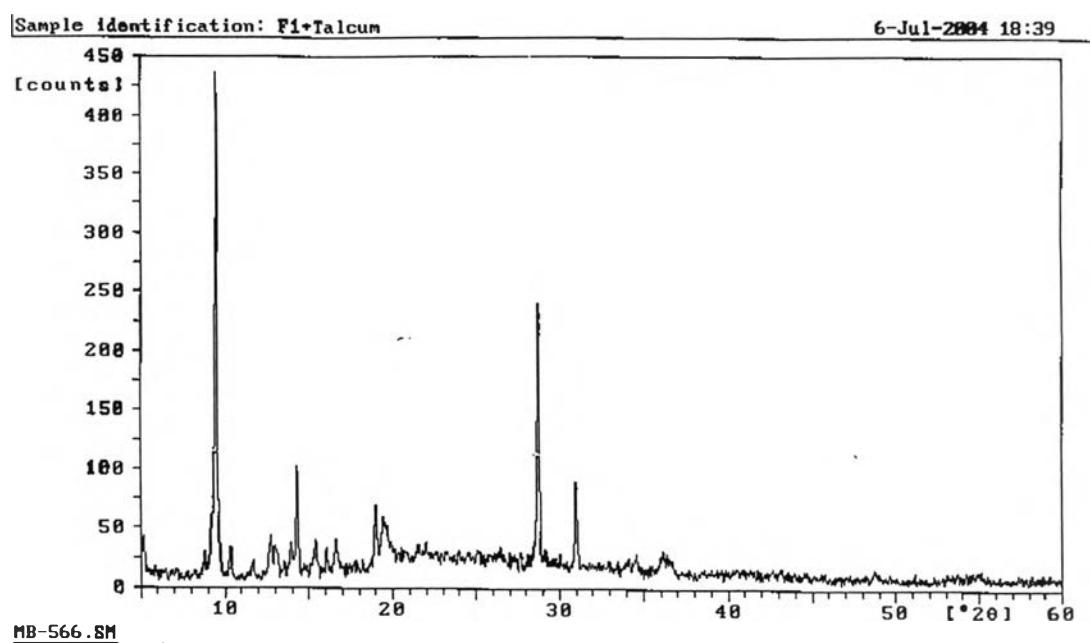


Figure 79 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside I and talcum after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

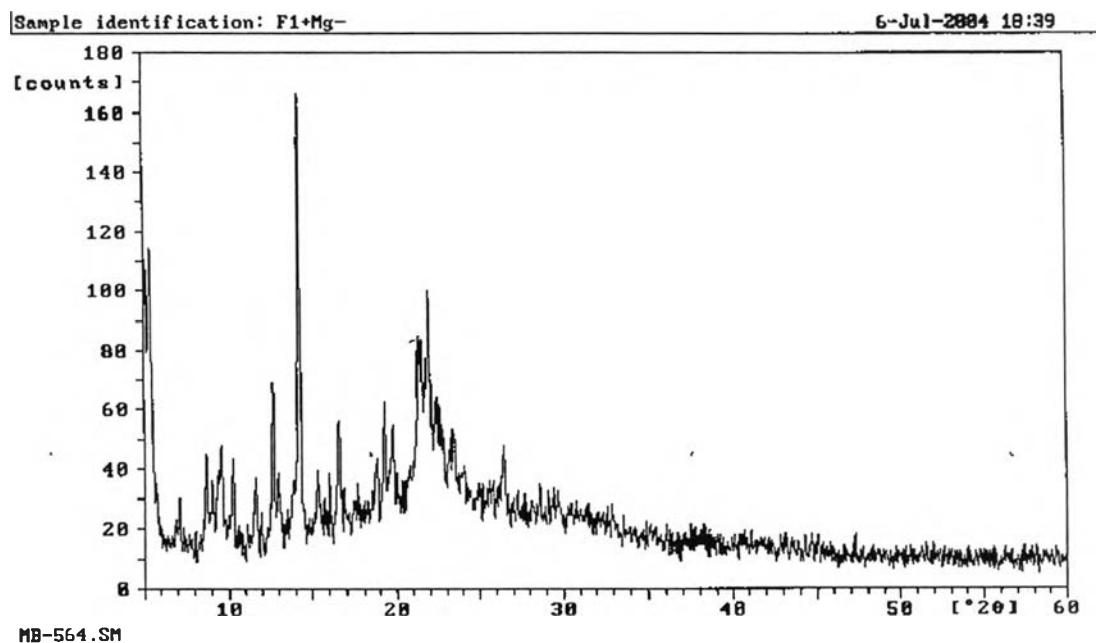


Figure 80 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside I and magnesium stearate after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

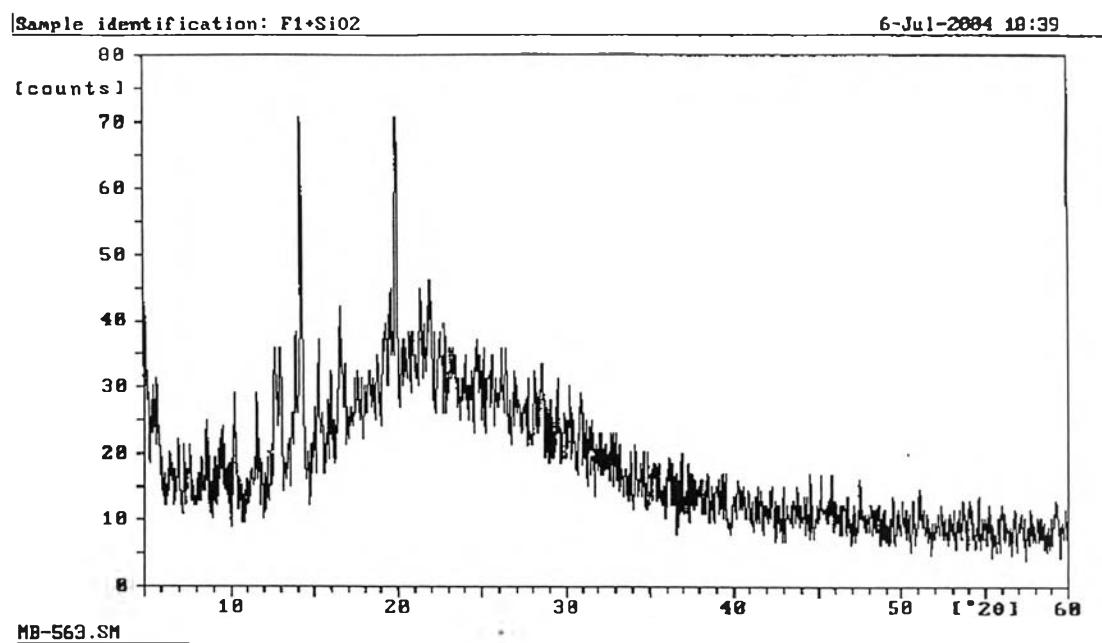


Figure 81 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside I and silicon dioxide after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

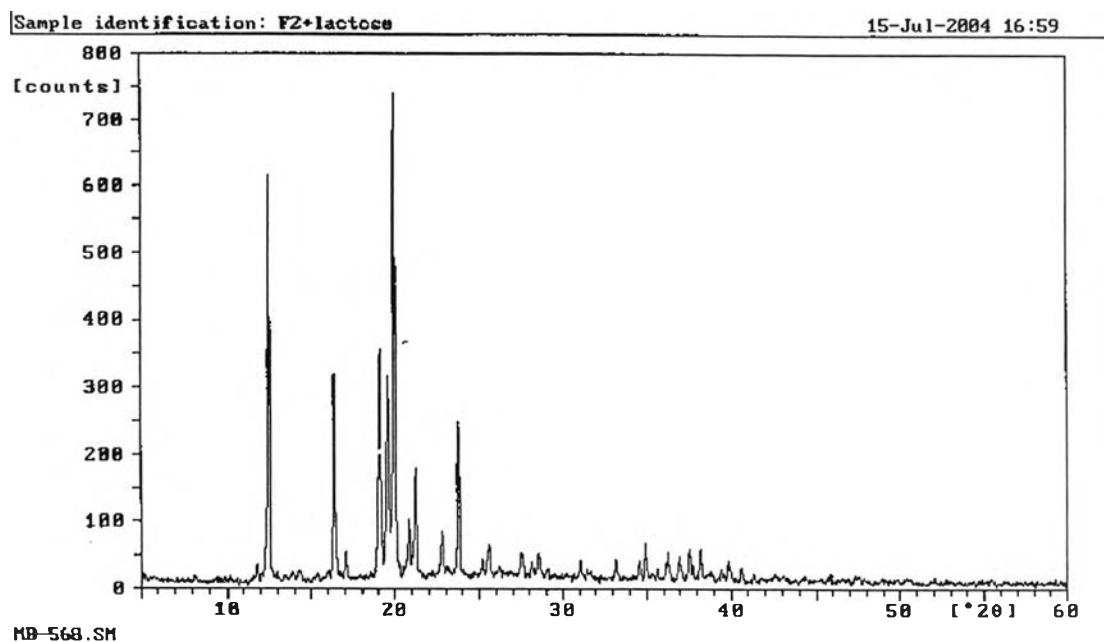


Figure 82 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside II and lactose after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

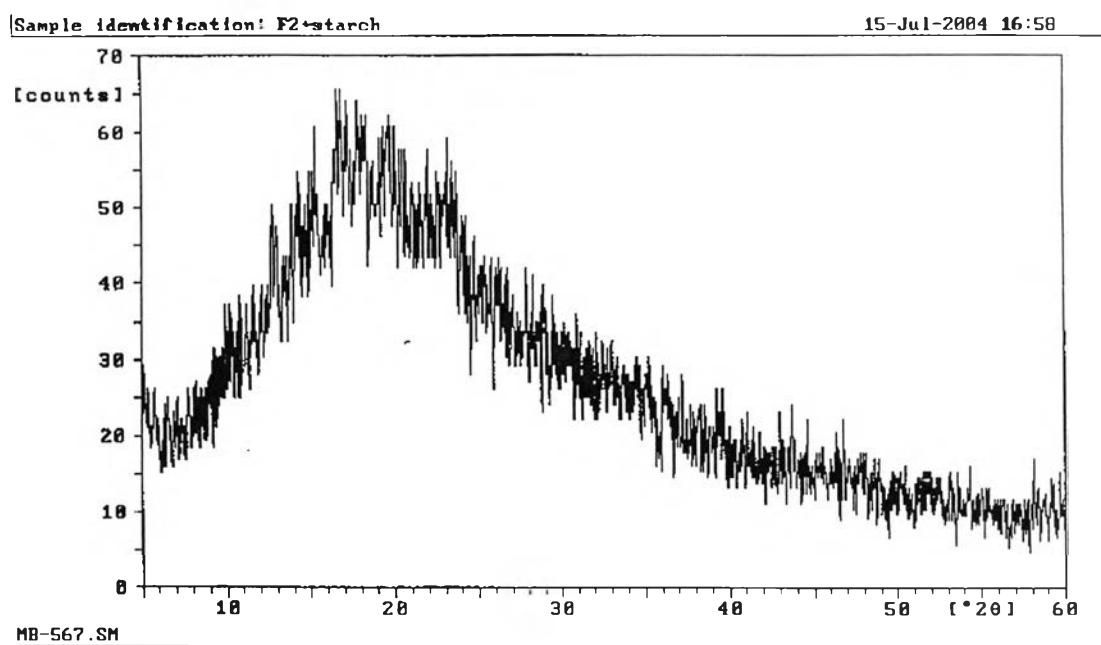


Figure 83 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside II and pregelatinized starch after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

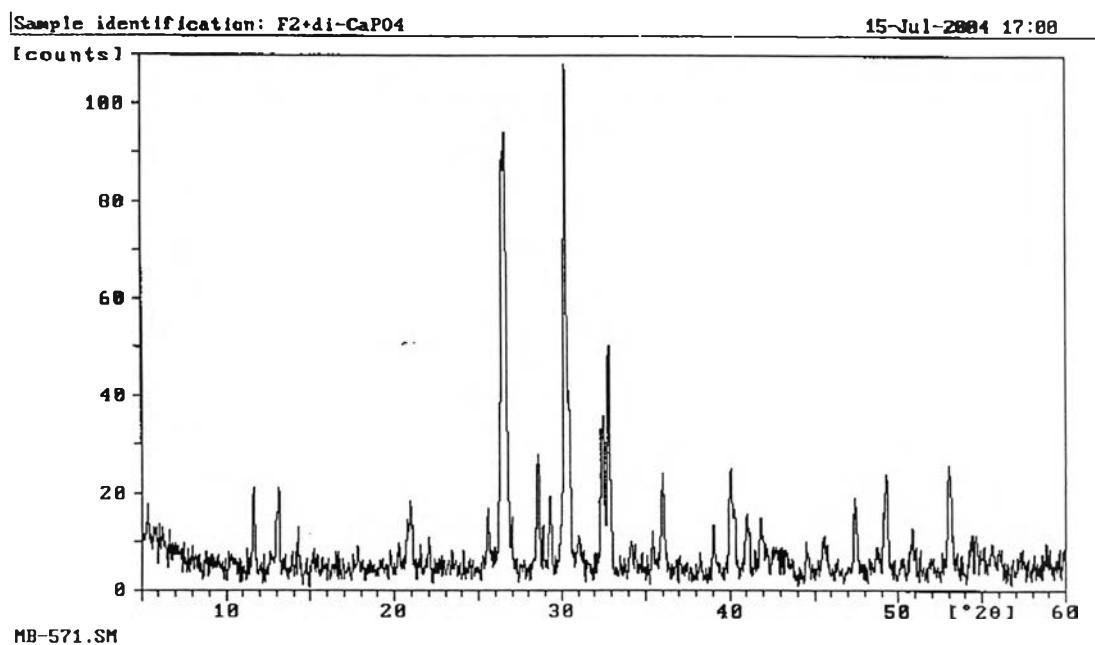


Figure 84 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside II and dibasic calcium phosphate after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

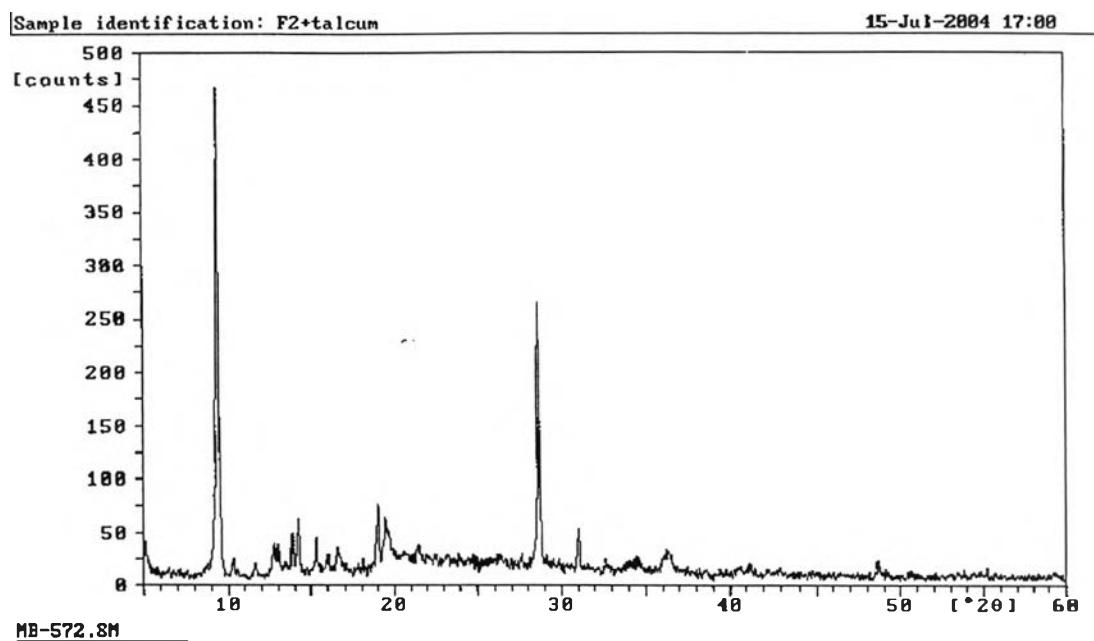


Figure 85 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside II and talcum after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

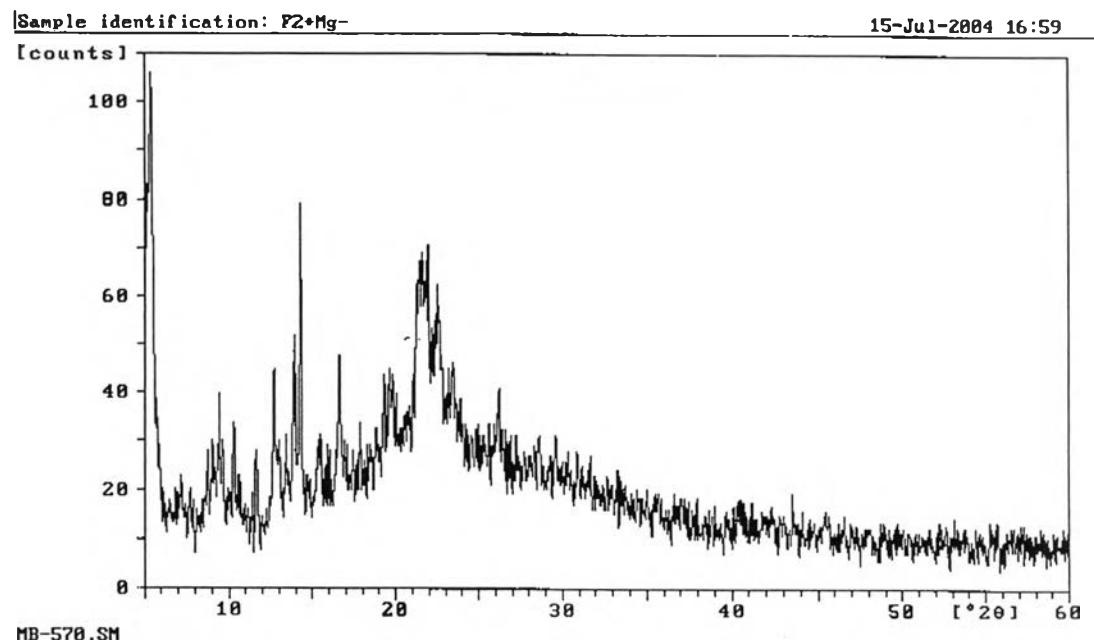


Figure 86 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside II and magnesium stearate after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

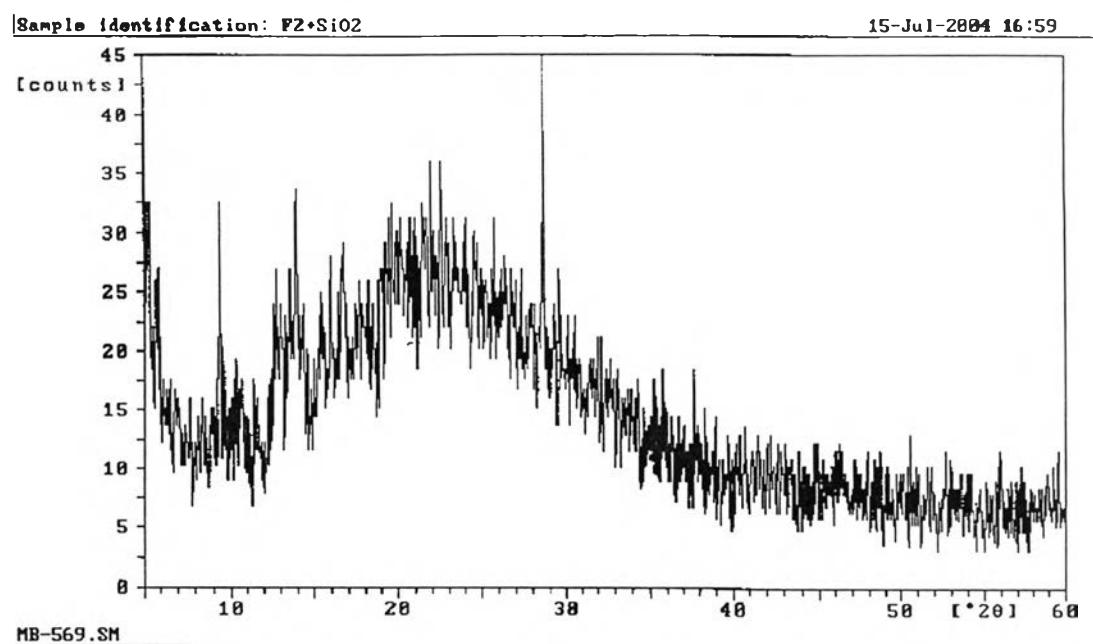


Figure 87 XRPD pattern of mixture of asiaticoside II and silicon dioxide after stored in 40° C and 75%RH at 18 weeks

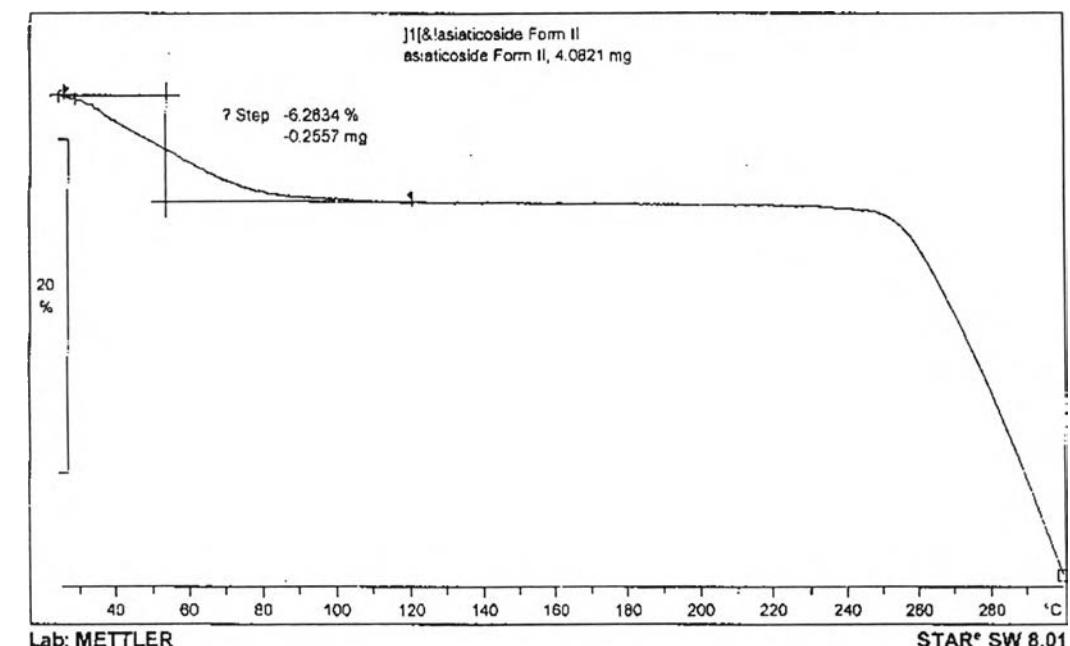
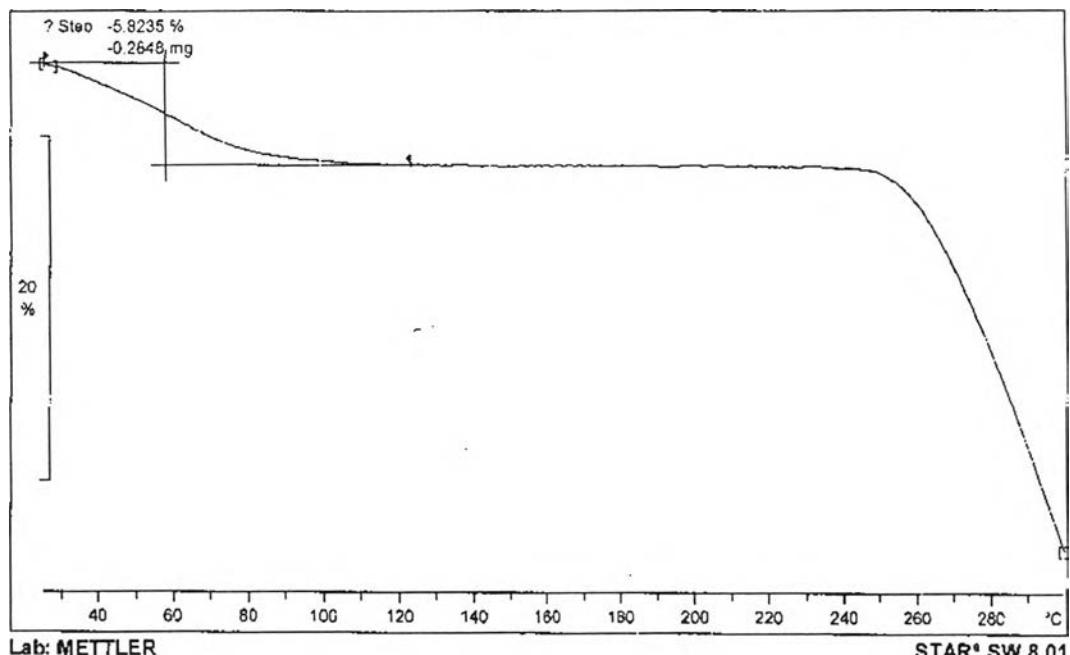
APPENDIX E**Karl Fischer Titration**

Table 13 Titer of Karl Fischer reagent

Weight of water (g)	Volume of Karl Fischer reagent (ml)	Titer (mg/ml)
0.0215	4.1300	5.206
0.0211	4.0620	5.194
0.0200	4.0000	5.000
	average	5.133
	SD	0.12

APPENDIX F

TGA thermogram of asiaticoside I and asiaticoside II



APPENDIX G

DSC thermogram of Incompatibility studies

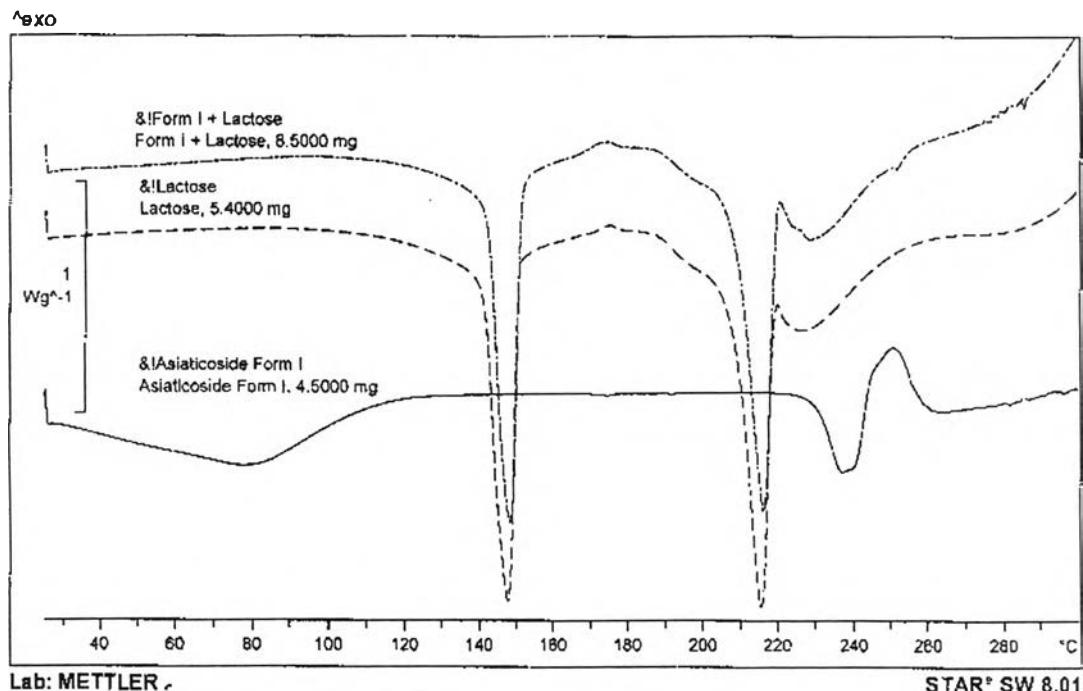


Figure 90 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside I and spray dried lactose mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

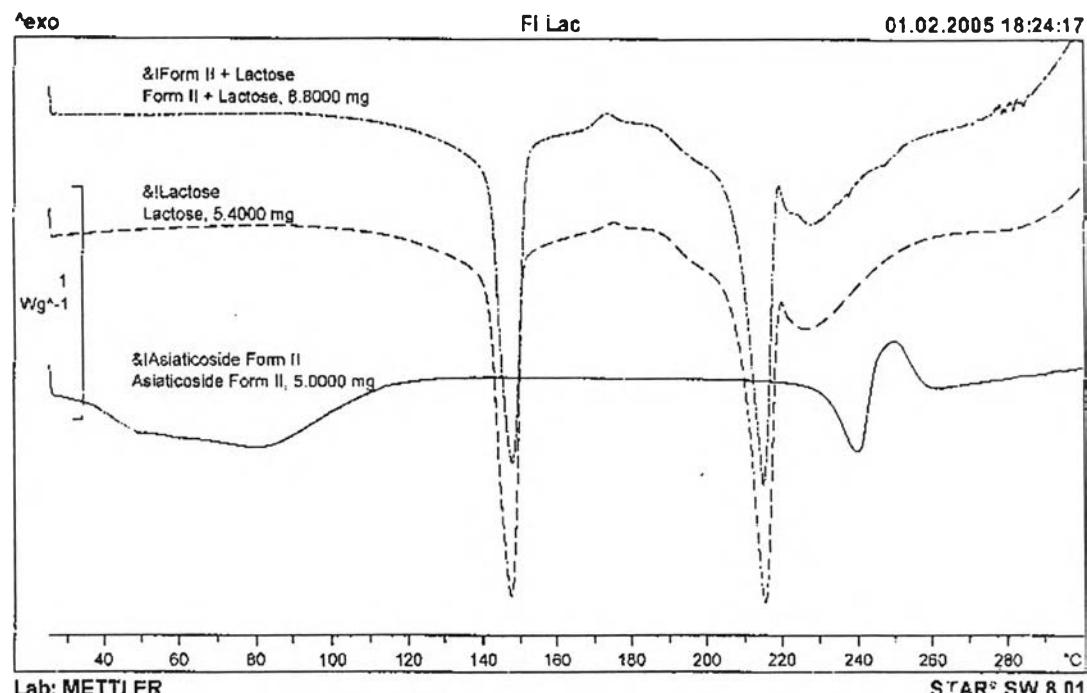


Figure 91 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside II and spray dried lactose mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

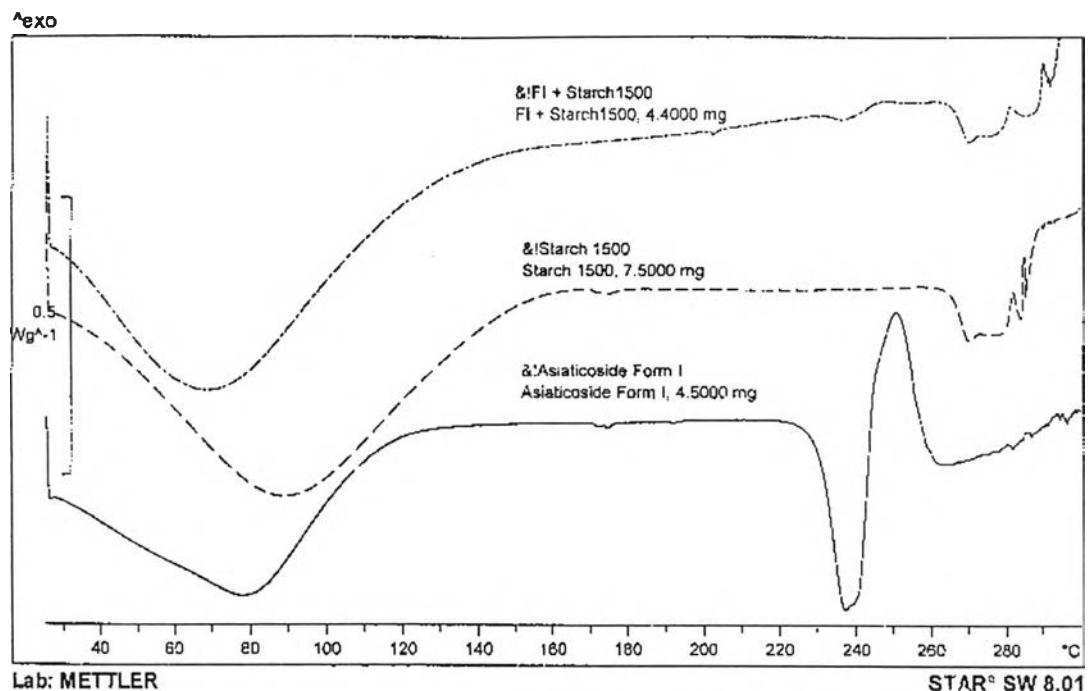


Figure 92 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside I and pregelatinized starch mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

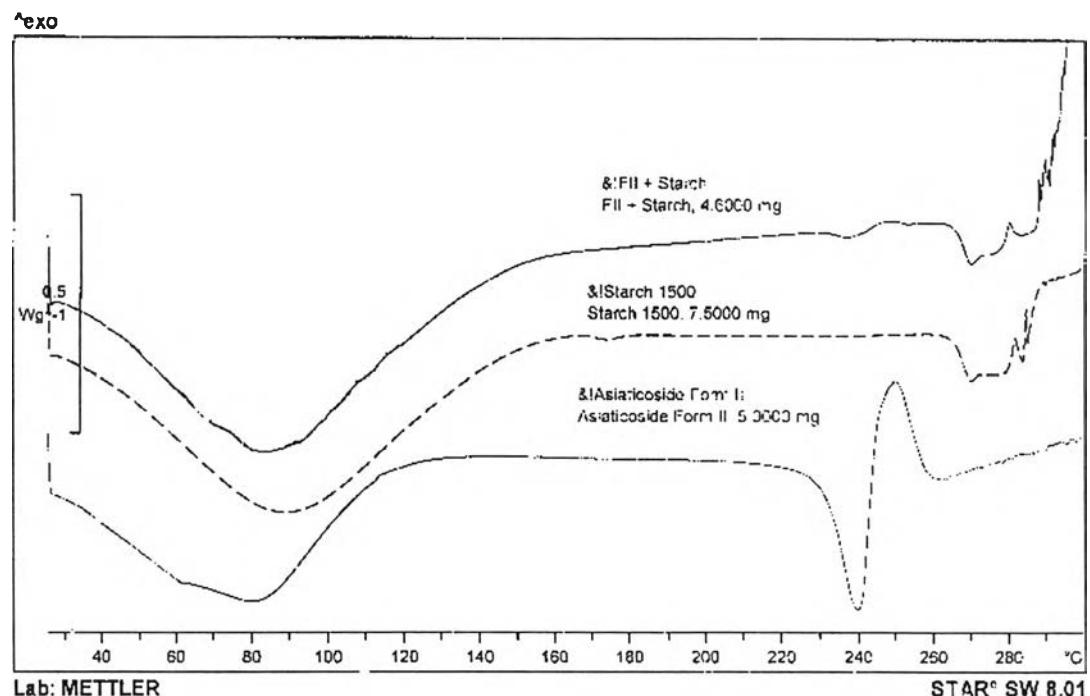


Figure 93 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside II and pregelatinized starch mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

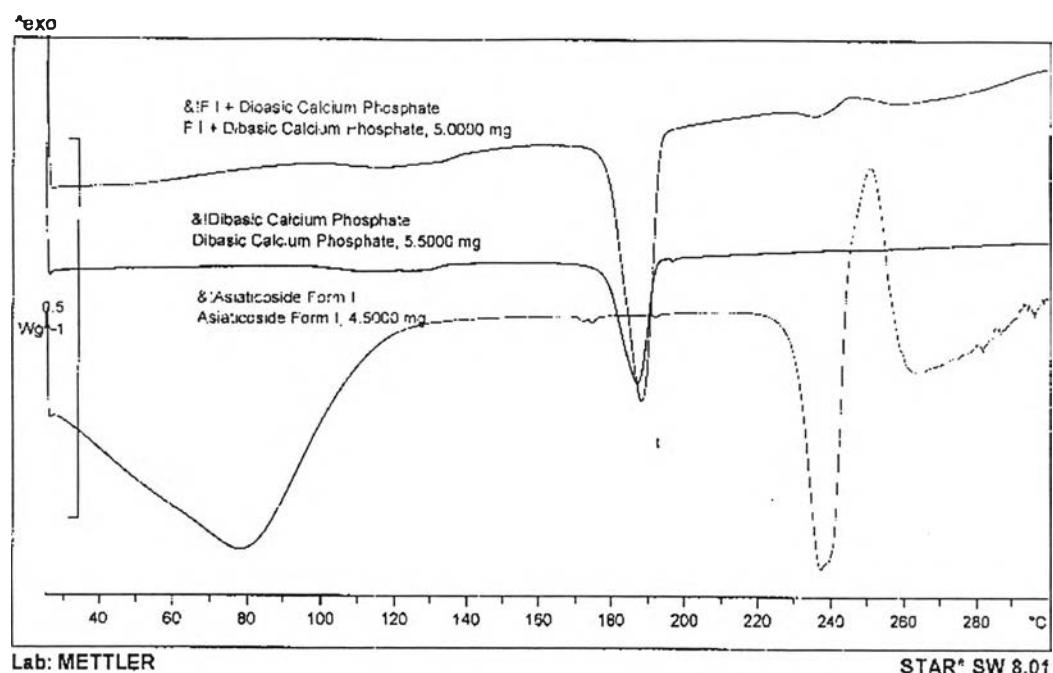


Figure 94 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside I and dibasic calcium phosphate mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

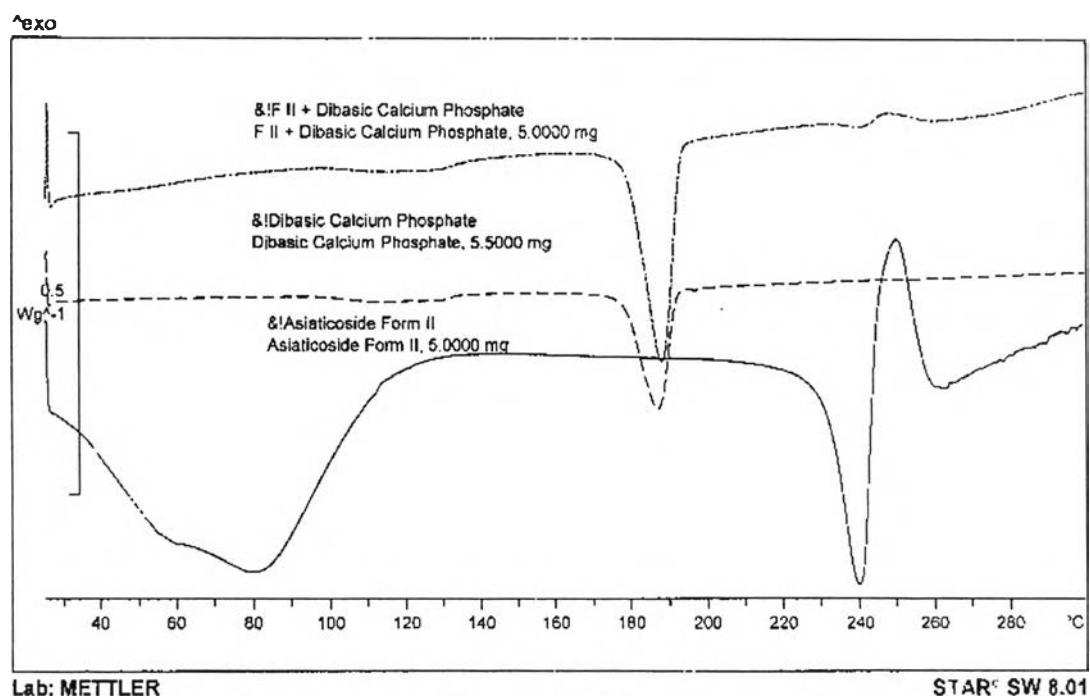


Figure 95 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside II and dibasic calcium phosphate mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

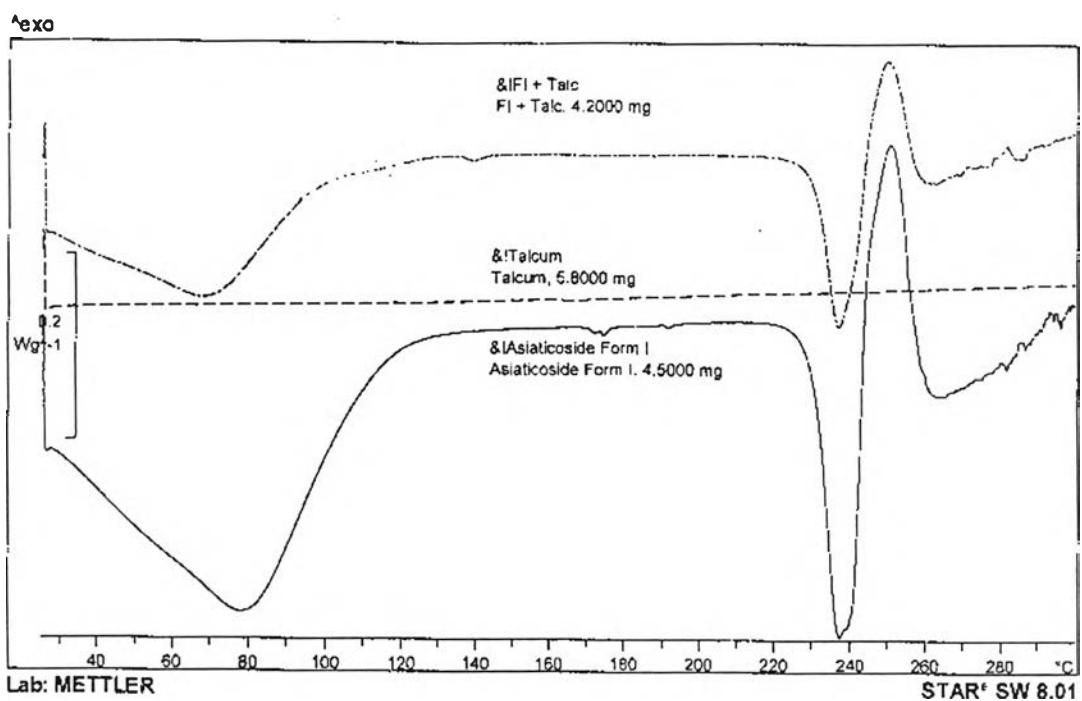


Figure 96 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside I and talcum mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

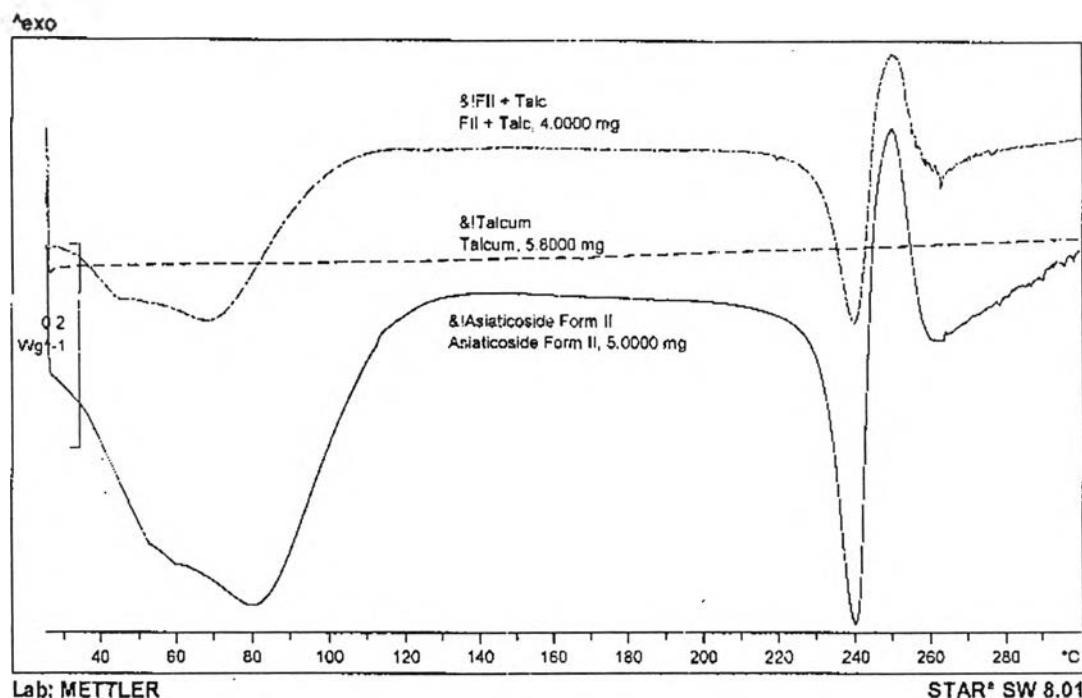


Figure 97 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside II and talcum mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

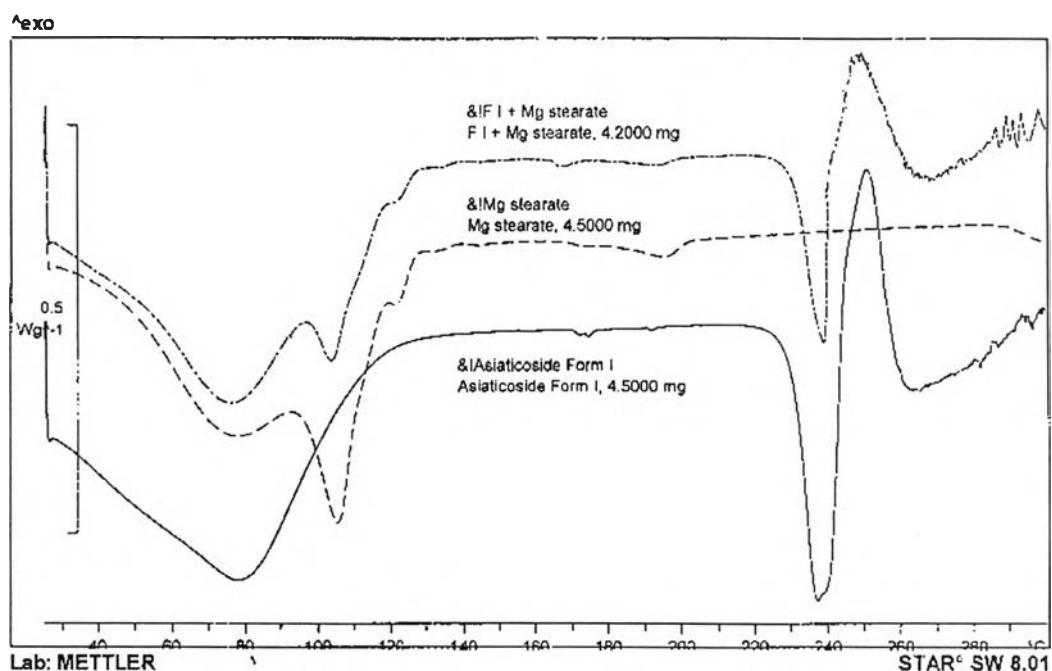


Figure 98 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside I and magnesium stearate mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

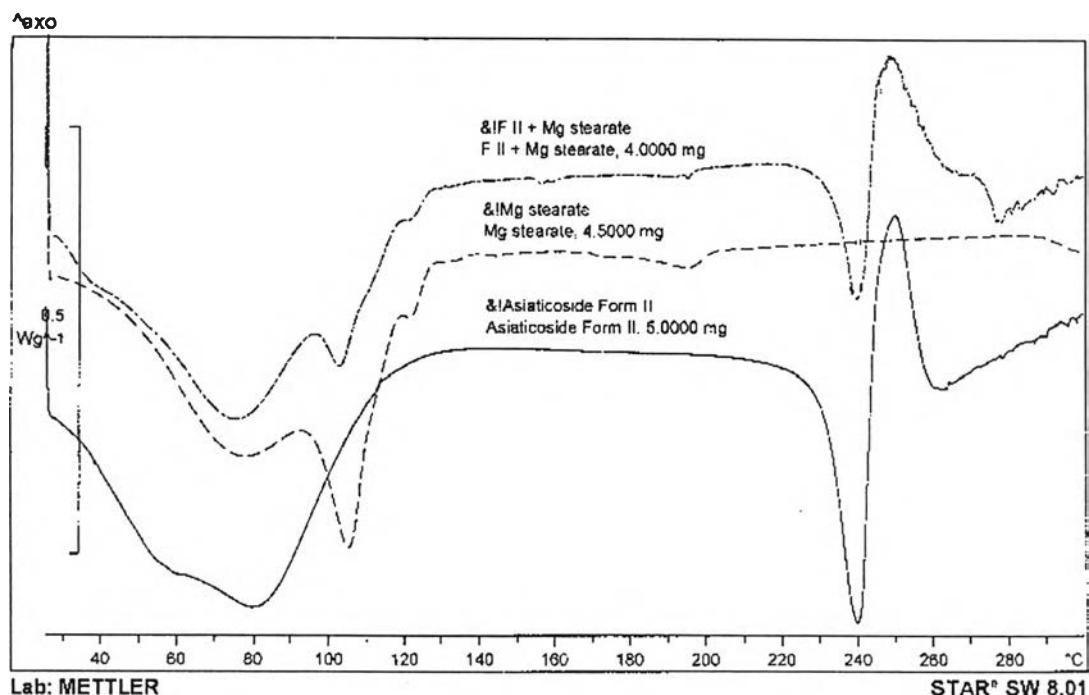


Figure 99 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside II and magnesium stearate mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

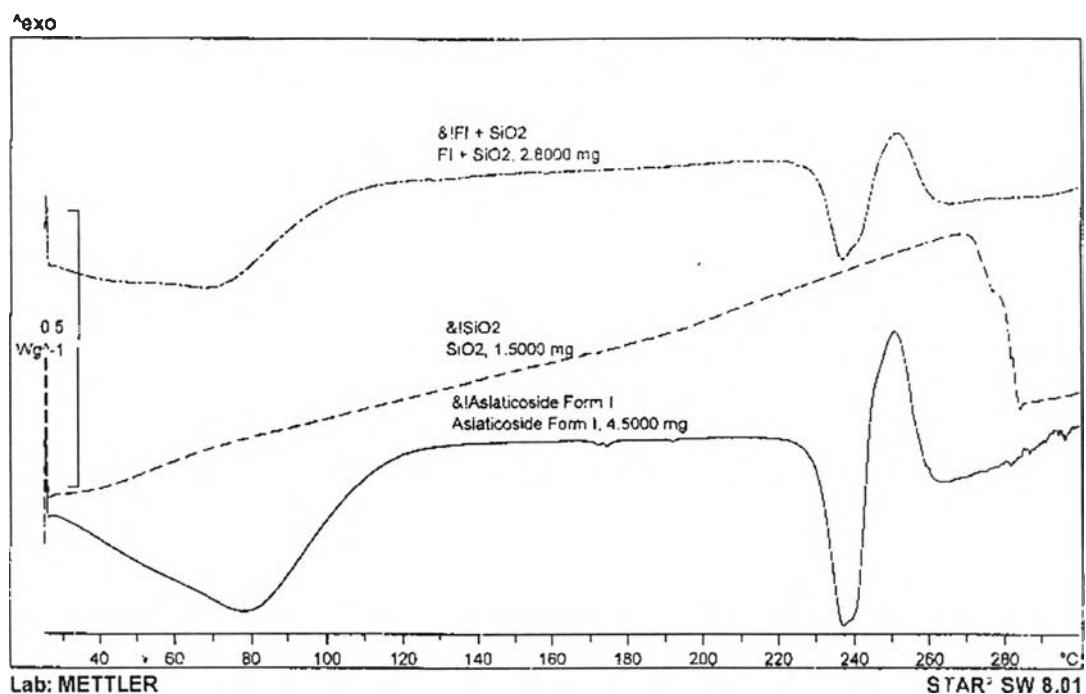


Figure 100 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside I and silicon dioxide mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

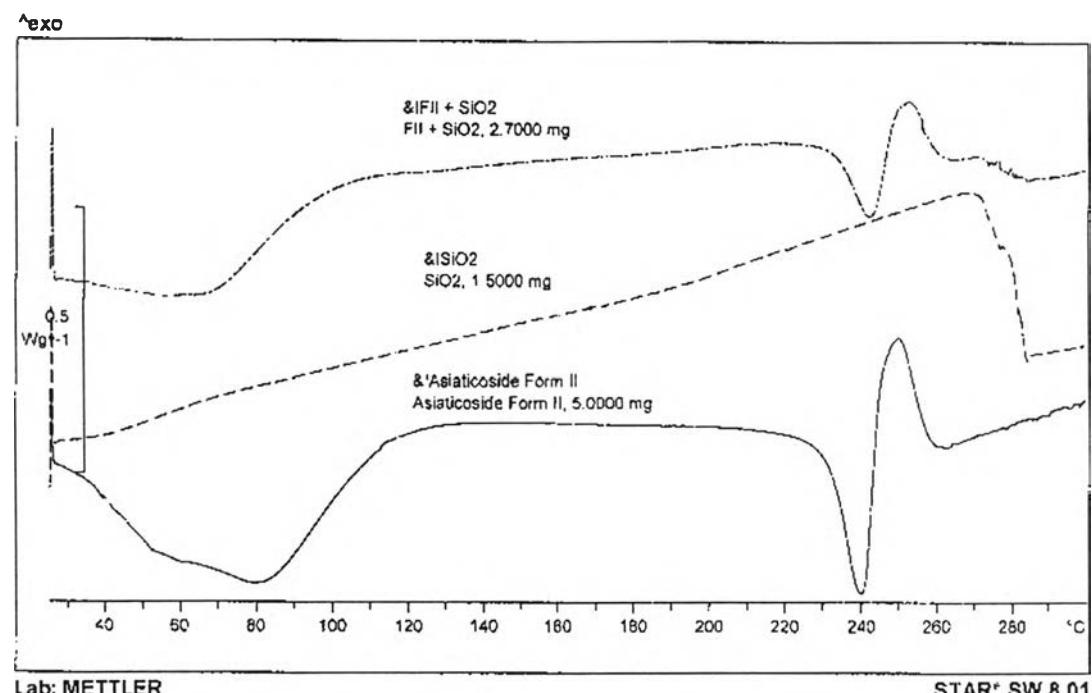


Figure 101 DSC thermogram of asiaticoside II and silicon dioxide mixture at scanning rate 5°C/min, from 25 - 300°C

VITA

Miss Supawadee surangkul was born in January 26, 1977 in Nakormratchasima, Thailand. She graduated Bachelor degree of Science in Pharmacy from the Faculty of Pharmaceutical sciences, Khon Kaen University, Thailand in 1999. After graduated, she works in Department of Medical Science , Ministry of Public Health. In 2002, she entred the Master's Degree program in department of Manufacturing pharmacy at Chulalongkorn University.

