ORIGINAL RESEARCH

An Optimized Surfactant-Based PEG-PLCL In Situ Gel Formulation For Enhanced Activity Of Rosuvastatin In Poloxamer-Induced Hyperlipidemic Rats

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Background: Injectable in situ gel (ISG) systems suffer from high initial drug release that may result in toxic effects.

Objective: This work aimed to develop an injectable sustained release rosuvastatin (RSV) ISG formulation with minimum initial drug burst and improved hyperlipidemic efficacy.

Methods: Six formulation factors that affect RSV release after 0.5, 2 and 24 hrs have been screened and the significant ones were optimized utilizing an experimental design tool. The optimum ISG formulation components were physicochemically characterized. Kinetic treatment, dissolution efficiency and mean dissolution time were investigated for the developed ISG formulations. Pharmacodynamic effects of the optimized ISG formulation were studied and compared to ISG formulation loaded with free RSV and to a marketed oral drug product.

Results: The concentration polylactide-*co*-ε-caprolactone (25: 75), the surfactant hydrophilic lipophilic balance (HLB) and the ratio of surfactant to polyethylene glycol 400 were significantly affecting the release of RSV during the first 24 h. Physicochemical characterization demonstrated complete dispersion of RSV in the polymeric matrix with slight changes in the drug crystalline structure. The optimized formulation demonstrated acceptable syringeability, good flow rate and was able to extend the in vitro drug release for 34 days. The ISG formulations complied with Weibull model. Pharmacodynamic study revealed a sustained reduction in the lipid profile that lasted for 21 days with a marked decrease in the lipid level during the first 24 hrs from the ISG system loaded with free RSV.

Conclusion: The optimized RSV ISG formulation could be considered a promising strategy due to a reduction in dosing frequency and enhancement in hypolipidemic efficacy.

Keywords: hypolipidemic activity, in situ gel, initial burst, optimization, rosuvastatin

Introduction

In situ gel (ISG) systems are formulations existed in the liquid state but transformed into a gel once in contact with the biological environment of the body, allowing the drug to be released in a sustained/controlled manner. The process of in situ gelation can be triggered by multiple factors such as pH change, temperature change, availability of ions, UV radiation, and others.[1] The main drawback of these systems is the accompanied initial drug release (burst effect) which may cause severe toxicity and tissue irritation.[2,3] Initial drug burst effect is attributed to escape of the drug to the surrounding before complete hardening of the polymer and also due

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to uneven distribution of the drug within the polymeric matrix.[4–6] ISG systems depend on the presence of smart polymers which are macromolecules that demonstrate a dramatic change in response to a certain stimulus such as temperature, pH, magnetic field, light, or solvent exchange. Smart polymers have been utilized in a pharmaceutical formulation of many drug delivery systems due to their biodegradability, biocompatibility, ease of application, site-specific drug delivery actions and extended release mechanisms. These polymers may be either natural, such as alginate, dextran, cellulose, chitosan, and lipids, or synthetic such as poly(amides), poly(amino acids), poly (anhydrides), poly(cyanoacrylates), polyesters, poly(ε-caprolactone) (PCL), poly(glycolic acids), and poly (lactic acids).[7,8] Some smart polymers have been investigated in recent years, but most of the marketed ISG products are based on poly(lactic acid) and poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA).[9] Polylactide-*co*-ε-caprolactone (PLCL) is a copolymer made of L-lactide and ε-caprolactone which has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).[10] It is a flexible, elastic, durable and biodegradable polymer. The elasticity of this polymer is provided by the caprolactone moiety and the toughness by the lactide part. This polymer has been used in many medical applications, especially in tissue engineering, due to its good biocompatibility, biodegradability, high elasticity and slow polymer degradation.[11,12] PLCL is degraded in the body into lactic acid and caproic acid which are then metabolized by the tricarboxylic acid cycle and execrated through the kidney.[13]

Initial drug burst is the major drawback of the ISG systems. In this phenomenon, a high amount of the drug loaded is released during the early release phase, in the first 24 hrs, that may result in a plasma toxic drug level. This is mainly caused by the presence of lag time between the ISG administration and complete solidification.[14,15] Other possible causes for this behavior are attributed to the amount of drug adsorbed on the ISG surface and the unequal drug distribution in the polymeric matrix which may cause rapid and high initial drug diffusion into the release medium.[5,6] Different strategies have been reported to overcome this drawback such as the use of hydrophobic solvents, change in the polymer hydrophilic–lipophilic characters, polymer concentration, polymer molecular weight, incorporation of surfactant and/or plasticizer, development of in situ microparticles and in situ microglobules.[16]

Formulation scientists face many challenges and obstacles during the development of an effective dosage form due to the high number of process variables, multiple responses, cost considerations, insufficient drug quantity and drug cost used.[17] These challenges always demonstrate the need for new tools that keep the formulators' efforts efficient and more focused by reducing the number of experiments.[18] Design of experiments (DOE) is an effective tool that focuses on utilizing statistical analysis to facilitate proper decision-making during all the formulation stages.[18] This tool can analyze the effect of formulation-related variables on the specific response(s) to provide more efficient research work. DOE starts with a screening of the possible formulation variables to identify the significant ones, followed by optimization of the significant ones to establish a polynomial model equation that interprets the relationship between the variables and the studied responses utilizing the response surface methodology (RSM). RSM uses a sequence of designed experiments to predict the optimum conditions that achieve the study goals. Statistical analysis of the obtained data is employed to maximize the results and optimize the operational factors through the study of the interaction between process variables.[19,20] Using BB and RSM provides a smaller number of experiments with efficient decision-making.

Statins are a class of lipid-lowering agents that reduce cardiovascular disease in those people at high risk. They reduce the cholesterol level in the body by inhibiting the enzyme 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase which plays a key role in the production of cholesterol. Suppression of this enzyme leads to a reduction of atherosclerosis probability and the accompanied cardiovascular events. Statins have been investigated for their effectiveness in the management of many diseases such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, irritable bowel syndrome, sclerosis, stroke, and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.[21] HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are generally classified into hydrophilic and lipophilic ones. The former tends to be distributed to the hepatic and extrahepatic tissues, whereas the latter group is more hepato-selective.[21] Poor bioavailability is a general criterion of the statin members due to their low water solubility, low permeability, high molecular weight and extensive first-pass metabolism. Statins are mainly formulated as oral dosage form despite being poorly available after oral intake. This poor bioavailability encouraged many researchers and formulation scientists to develop many statin formulations with improved bioavailability. Rosuvastatin (RSV) is a member of this class that is mainly distributed to liver cells with low peripheral tissue distribution. The bioavailability of RSV is 20% and it is 88% bound

to plasma protein with 19-hr half-life. The drug is poorly soluble in water (0.0886 mg/mL), marginally soluble in ethanol and soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide (DMF).[22] RSV reaches the maximum plasma level after 3 to 5 hrs, and the drug plasma level is proportional to the amount of RSV administered. Food does not affect the amount of RSV absorbed.[23]

Currently, no injectable RSV is available in the market especially in the form of ISG formulation. So, the aim of this study was to use the experimental design to develop a long-acting parenteral RSV ISG formulation with minimum initial drug burst. The in vitro release data were treated using different mathematical models to investigate the drug release kinetics and release mechanism and correlate results to the possible causes of initial drug burst. The developed RSV ISG formulation is expected to improve the drug efficacy and achieve a sustained release drug action.

Materials And Methods
Materials
Polylactide-co-ε-caprolactone (PLCL) of 25:75 and 80:20 ratios were purchased from DURETEC Cooperation (Cupertino, CA, USA). N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) was supplied from Acros organics (Fair Lawn, New Jersey, USA). Rosuvastatin calcium was a kind gift from the Saudi Arabian Japanese Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd (SAJA) (Jeddah, KSA). Polyethylene glycol (PEG), Mw 400 and 4000, were purchased from Fischer Scientific (Bartlesville, OK, USA). Potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate was purchased from BDH Chemicals Ltd (Poole, England). Sodium hydroxide was supplied from VWR International Ltd. (Poole, England). Tween 80 and Span 40 were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Blood lipid diagnostic kit was purchased from Crescent diagnostics (Jeddah, KSA).

All the above materials were of analytical grade and were used without further purification.

Methodology
Preliminary Study
This section aimed to investigate the initial RSV release from a polymeric drug in situ gel (ISG) system that contains PLCL (25:75) and (80:20) without surfactant and/or plasticizer. Six ISG formulations were prepared by adding 20%, 30% and 40% w/v of PLCL to NMP. The calculated amounts of the polymer were placed in scintillation glass vials containing the specified volume of NMP. Vials were subjected to probe

sonication, to dissolve the polymer in NMP, using Sonics Vibra cell, VCX 750; Sonics & Materials, Inc. (Newtown, CT, USA) for 10 mins at an amplitude of 60% under ice cooling to prevent polymer degradation. The prepared formulations were kept in a shaking water bath (Model 1031; GLF Corp; Burgwedel, Germany) for 24 hrs at 25 °C until clear solutions were obtained. Known weight of RSV powder was subsequently added to each vial to yield a concentration of 40 mg/mL. Finally, the prepared vials were kept under shaking until the complete dissolving of RSV.[24]

A quantity of each formulation equivalent to 20 mg RSV was injected into 900 mL phosphate buffer of pH 7.4 in a USP dissolution tester apparatus II at a rotation speed of 100 rpm and a temperature of 37 ± 0.5 °C. The in vitro drug release was studied for 24 hrs. Samples of 2 mL were withdrawn at 0.5, 2, and 24 hrs and replaced with an equivalent volume of phosphate buffer after each withdrawal. The concentration of RSV in the collected samples was measured spectrophotometrically at 242 nm using 6705 UV/Vis spectrophotometer (JENWAY). The accuracy of the spectrophotometric method and its freedom from any possible interference by the formulation excipients were verified. Recovery testing of the drug concentration in solutions containing different concentrations of RSV and the studied excipients was verified. The experiment was done in triplicate. During the in vitro test, the dissolution tester was covered with aluminum foil to protect RSV from being degraded by light.

Plackett–Burman Screening Design
Six formulation factors that may affect the initial RSV release after 0.5 hr (Y_1), 2 hrs (Y_2) and 24 hrs (Y_3) were screened using StatGraphics Centurion XV software (StatPoint Technologies Inc, Warrenton, VA, USA). PLCL concentration (X_1), polylactide-to-polycaprolactone ratio (X_2), molecular weight of PEG (X_3), PEG concentration (X_4), surfactant hydrophilic–lipophilic balance (HLB) (X_5) and surfactant concentration (X_6) were studied as independent variables. Based on our previously published work and the literature review, 0.5, 2 and 24 hrs of drug release were selected as dependent variables to optimize the release of rosuvastatin from the prepared ISG formulations. The composition of the ISG formulations obtained from the Plackett–Burman (PB) screening design is depicted in Table 1.

Preparation And In Vitro Release Characterization
The PB ISG formulations were prepared by adding the accurately weighed amount of the studied polymer to a scintillation glass vials containing the specified volume of

Table 1 Composition Of The Prepared Rosuvastatin In Situ Gel Formulations Generated By The Plackett–Burman Screening Design, And The Observed And Predicted Values Of Y_1–Y_3

Run	X_1 (%)	X_2 (Ratio)	X_3 (Mwt)	X_4 (%)	X_5 (HLB)	X_6 (%)	Y_1 (%)		Y_2 (%)		Y_3 (%)	
							Observed	Predicted	Observed	Predicted	Observed	Predicted
1	40	25:75	4000	15	4.3	5	13.34 ± 1.62	16.33	22.94 ± 2.37	22.19	31.8 ± 3.61	31.67
2	20	80:20	4000	15	4.3	5	79.62 ± 0.84	71.45	81.51 ± 0.22	78.83	96.54 ± 1.27	94.61
3	40	25:75	400	5	4.3	5	15.87 ± 2.59	14.25	19.08 ± 1.36	21.99	25.14 ± 1.61	29.61
4	40	80:20	400	15	4.3	1	18.36 ± 1.40	24.03	31.09 ± 2.24	31.07	41.48 ± 2.96	37.68
5	20	25:75	400	5	4.3	1	55.53 ± 1.77	57.36	72.24 ± 2.04	69.97	85.23 ± 2.31	81.17
6	40	80:20	400	15	15	1	11.73 ± 1.74	6.05	17.44 ± 1.92	17.46	23.8 ± 2.60	27.60
7	20	80:20	400	5	15	5	49.51 ± 1.04	51.39	66.28 ± 1.32	65.01	84.0 ± 2.16	82.49
8	40	25:75	4000	5	15	1	16.83 ± 1.38	8.45	24.86 ± 2.09	21.54	34.78 ± 2.63	32.42
9	20	25:75	400	15	15	5	31.35 ± 1.23	29.26	42.75 ± 2.81	43.39	59.18 ± 3.14	60.26
10	20	80:20	4000	5	4.3	1	82.27 ± 0.98	81.56	88.98 ± 1.85	91.79	100 ± 2.26	105.44
11	40	80:20	4000	5	15	5	13.46 ± 1.12	20.47	29.04 ± 2.49	30.19	45.80 ± 3.67	43.81
12	20	25:75	4000	15	15	1	34.18 ± 0.71	41.45	53.77 ± 1.39	56.56	72.15 ± 1.94	73.13

Abbreviations: X_1, polylacticacid-co-Ɛ-caprolactone concentration; X_2, polylactide:polycaprolactone ratio; X_3, molecular weight of PEG; X_4, PEG concentration; X_5, surfactant hydrophilic–lipophilic balance; X_6, surfactant concentration; Y_1, drug release after 0.5 hr; Y_2, drug release after 2 hrs; Y_3, drug release after 24 hrs.

NMP. The calculated weight of surfactant (Tween 80 or Span 40) and PEG (400 or 4000) were subsequently added. Vials were subjected to probe sonication under ice cooling and vials were kept shaking in a shaking water bath (Model 1031; GLF Corp; Burgwedel, Germany) until clear solutions were obtained. RSV (40 mg/mL) was finally added to each vial and mixed until the complete dissolving of the drug.

Each ISG formulation was subjected to an in vitro release study utilizing the same dissolution conditions previously mentioned. Samples that withdrawn were quantified for RSV content after 0.5, 2, and 24 hrs.

Plackett–Burman Design Statistical Analysis

The observed values for Y_1, Y_2, and Y_3, were statistically analyzed and a p-value < 0.05 was considered significant. The significant factors that affected the initial RSV burst from the prepared ISG formulations were identified.

Box–Behnken Optimization Design

Three different independent variables that affect the release of RSV after 0.5 hr (Y_1), 2 hrs (Y_2) and 24 hrs (Y_3) were optimized using StatGraphics Centurion XV software (StatPoint Technologies Inc, Warrenton, VA, USA). The Box–Behnken design was implemented to study the effect of PLCL (25:75) concentration (X_1`), the surfactant HLB ($X_2$`), and the surfactant to PEG 400 ratios (X_3`). The studied levels for $X_1$`, X_2` and $X_3$` were 35–45%, 13–15% and 0–100%, respectively. The aim was to produce RSV ISG formulation with a minimum initial drug burst.

Preparation And In Vitro Release Of The Box–Behnken ISG Formulations

Fifteen different ISG formulations were prepared and the in vitro drug release profile was conducted as described above. A concentration of 10% PEG–surfactant mixture was added to each formulation.

Box–Behnken Statistical Analysis And Optimum Desirability

The observed values for Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3 were statistically analyzed at p-value < 0.05 to indicate the correlation between the independent and dependent variables. The optimum desirability was estimated, and the optimized formulation that contains the optimum levels of X_1`, $X_2$` and X_3` was prepared, characterized for Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3 as described above. The residual values for the predicted and observed responses were calculated.

Characterization Of The Optimized Formulation

A quantity of each ISG formulation equivalent to 20 mg RSV was added to phosphate buffer of pH 7.4 utilizing the same conditions described above. Aliquots were withdrawn for 34 days and the release profile was constructed by plotting the cumulative percent of drug released versus time.

The ability of the optimized RSV ISG formulation to successfully flow through a syringe needle, syringeability, was also estimated.[24,25] This character was evaluated by measuring the magnitude of the force required to push the formulation through the needle using a universal syringe rig (Stable Micro Systems, Surrey, UK). The formulation

flow rate (mL/second) was estimated using an apparatus designed in our laboratory. A known volume of the formulation was withdrawn in a plastic syringe of 20-G needle, and a specified weight, equivalent to the predetermined force, was applied to the syringe plunger. The color, clarity, and pH of this formulation were also examined.

Kinetic Treatment Of The In Vitro Release Data

The data obtained for the in vitro release of RSV from the fifteen Box–Behnken ISG formulations and the optimized ISG formulation were fitted to different mathematical models to investigate the drug release kinetics and release mechanism. The models used were Zero,[26] First,[26] Weibull,[27] Hixson–Crowell,[28] Higuchi,[29] Korsmeyer–Peppas,[30,31] and Baker–Lonsdale.[32] The highest value of the coefficient (R^2) was used to identify the goodness of fit and the appropriate release model. Equations used for the studied kinetic orders/models are as follows:

$$Q_t = K_o.t \text{ (Zero-order)}$$

$$\ln Q_t = \ln Q_o + K_1.t \text{ (First-order)}$$

$$Q_t = K_H.t^{1/2} \text{ (Higuchi - model)}$$

$$M_t/M_\alpha = Kt^n \text{ (Korsmeyer-Peppas equation)}$$

$$\log[-\ln (1-Q_t/Q_\alpha] = \beta.\log t - \log a \text{ (Weibull - model)}$$

$$W_o^{1/2} - W_t^{1/2} = K_s.t \text{ (Hixson-Crowell model)}$$

$$3/2[1 - (1 - Q_t/Q_\alpha)] - Q_t/Q_\alpha = K_L.t \text{ (Baker − Lonsdale model)}$$

where Q_t is the amount of RSV released at time (t), Q_o is the initial amount of RSV released (mostly equal zero), K_0 and K_1 are the zero-order and first-order release constants and K_H is the Higuchi diffusion rate constant. Q_t/Q_α is the fraction of RSV released at time t. M_t/M_α represents the fraction of RSV released at time t, K is a constant comprising the structural and geometric characteristics of the prepared ISG formulation, and n is the release exponent that depends on the drug release mechanism. The parameter a is the scale parameter that defines the timescale of the process, while β is the shape parameter, respectively. W_o and W_t are the initial and remaining amount of drug in the ISG formulation, respectively. K_s is a constant incorporating the surface–volume relation. K_L is the release constant that corresponds to the slope.

Kinetic treatment for the fifteen Box–Behnken ISG formulations was considered up to 24 hrs, while that of the optimized ISG formulation was calculated separately for the studied two drug release phases, namely during the initial 24 hrs (Phase I) and after 24 hrs until 34 days (Phase II).

Dissolution Efficiency And Mean Dissolution Time

The dissolution efficiency (DE) and mean dissolution time (MDT) of the fifteen Box–Behnken ISG formulations and the optimized ISG formulation were calculated using Kinet DS 3.0 software (Free license software Rev. 2010, sourceforge.net). The following equations were employed:

$$DE(\%) = \frac{\text{area under the dissolution curve up to a certain time}}{\text{area of the rectangle assuming } 100\% \text{ dissolution at the same time}} \times 100$$

$$MDT = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \hat{t_j} \Delta Q_1\right) / \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \Delta Q_j\right)$$

where j is the sample number, n the number of time increments considered, $\hat{t_j}$ is the time at midpoint between t_j and t_{j-1}, and ΔQ_j is the additional amount of drug dissolved in the period of time t_j and t_{j-1}.

Physicochemical Characterization
Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

The thermal analysis of pure RSV, PLCL and the optimized formulation was investigated using Shimadzu DSC-TA-50 ESI (Tokyo, Japan). A sample of 2 mg from each component was transferred to aluminum crucibles and heated at a heating rate of 10 °C/min under a dynamic nitrogen atmosphere.

Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) Spectrum

Samples used in the DSC analysis were also studied using a Nicolet Is10 (Thermo Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA). The FT-IR spectra of the studied samples were recorded in the range of 4000–400 cm^{-1}.

X-Ray Powder Diffraction (XRPD)

The diffraction pattern of free RSV was recorded using (D/max 2500; Rigaku, Tokyo, Japan) and compared to that of the freeze-dried drug-loaded optimized ISG formulation. The scan speed was set at 0.5 degree/min.

Pharmacodynamics And Biochemical Hypolipidemic Efficacy

The protocol for this work received a prior approval from the animal research ethical committee, Faculty of Pharmacy, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia. It was performed in accordance with the guidelines that ensure the care and

use of laboratory animals conformed to the declaration of Helsinki and to the "Principles of Laboratory Animals Care" (NIH publication #85-23, revised in 1985).

Male Wistar rats of an average weight of 300 g were used. Hyperlipidemia was induced in the studied animals by intraperitoneal injection of Poloxamer 407 dissolved in 0.9% saline in a dose of 0.25 g/kg.[25,33] Animals were divided into three groups (n= 6). The first group was subjected to intramuscular injection, into the right Gluteus Maximus muscle, of the optimized ISG formulation (Test group). The second group was intramuscularly administered an ISG formulation containing 45% PLCL (25:75) loaded with free RSV without surfactant and PEG (positive control group). Group three received marketed oral RSV tablets, Rosavi® 20 mg tablets, SAJA Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd., (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia), that were crushed, dissolved in 1% carboxymethylcellulose and administered using a gastric tube (reference group). Formulation of the positive control group was prepared utilizing the same procedure mentioned above during the development of the ISG system except that no surfactant or plasticizer was added. The test and positive control groups were compared to study the effect of incorporation of the surfactant and plasticizer on the drug initial burst and the profile of drug release in vivo. A dose of 20 mg/kg was administered to each rat.[34,35] Blood samples were withdrawn at 0.5, 1, 2, 24, 48 hrs and then after 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 17 and 21 days. The serum was separated from each blood sample by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm for 5 mins. The collected serum samples were evaluated for total cholesterol and triglycerides using a specified lipid kit (Crescent Diagnostics Industry, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia).

Statistical Analysis Of The Pharmacodynamics Data

The data obtained from the pharmacodynamics study were statistically analyzed at p-value < 0.05 using Graph Prism 6 software (San Diego, CA). Two-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test was used to indicate the difference between the studied groups.

Results And Discussion
Preliminary Study

In this section, the initial RSV release from ISG formulations containing different concentrations of PLCL without surfactant and plasticizer was investigated. The selection of the proper polymer is fundamental to obtain the desired drug release profile from the ISG system. The characteristics of PLCL are dependent on the molecular weight and the ratio of both lactic and caprolactone in the polymer chain. PLCL with higher polycaprolactone ratio results in a more hydrophobic polymer.[36] Two PLCL grades (80:20 and 25:75) with different lactide and caprolactone ratios were investigated in this study. PLCL (25:75) and (80:20) were used in a concentration range of 20–40% w/v, in NMP, to prepare six different ISG formulations. A polymeric concentration of less than 20% often gives a fast drug release and high initial drug burst as previously stated for ISG systems loaded with poly lactide-co-glycolide.[4,15,16,24,37] Viscus polymeric solutions of poor syringeability and injectability are often obtained from ISG systems that contain greater polymer concentration (above 50–60%).[24,25]

Table 2 demonstrates the obtained results for the in vitro release of RSV from the prepared six ISG formulations after 0.5, 2 and 24 hrs. Lower initial drug release was observed from the ISG formulation prepared utilizing PLCL (25:75) and higher polymer concentration. This finding may be attributed to the increase in viscosity of the polymeric drug system when higher polymer concentration and more hydrophobic ISG system were used.[38] Xin et al studied the release of hydrochloric thiothixene from polylactic acid ISG containing different polymeric concentrations and reported higher initial drug release from ISG containing low polymer

Table 2 Percent Of Rosuvastatin Released From In Situ Gel Formulations Containing Different Concentrations Of PLCL (80:20) And (25:75) In Phosphate Buffer Of pH 7.4

ISG Formulation		Time		
Polymer	**Concentration**	**0.5 hr**	**2 hrs**	**24 hrs**
PLCL (80:20)	20	60.01 ± 3.01	76.14 ± 2.52	88.57 ± 0.92
	30	52.49 ± 2.86	69.06 ± 2.54	75.92 ± 1.63
	40	44.22 ± 3.90	50.44 ± 3.17	64.30 ± 0.40
PLCL (25:70)	20	55.08 ± 2.04	70.24 ± 0.88	82.37 ± 1.48
	30	48.22 ± 2.37	64.16 ± 0.76	71.53 ± 0.63
	40	40.24 ± 2.16	46.32 ± 1.87	59.60 ± 1.20

concentration and attributed this behavior to the polymeric matrix viscosity.[39] Moreover, low initial drug release from PLCL (25:75) ISG formulations may be attributed to the higher molecular weight and lower water uptake of this polymer when compared to PLCL (80:20). Dalmoro et al reported the same finding for the release of α-tocopherol from ISG systems containing different copolymers of ε-caprolactone and L-lactide and mentioned lower drug release from the more hydrophobic PLCL (10:90) when compared to PLCL containing higher ratios of lactide.[36] The studied ISG formulations exhibited RSV release of 40.24 ± 2.16–60.01 ± 3.01, 46.32 ± 1.87–76.14 ± 2.52 and 59.60 ± 1.20–88.57 ± 0.92% after 0.5, 2 and 24 hrs, respectively. Accordingly, we have studied the incorporation of different surfactants of different HLB and PEG of different molecular weights to decrease the amount of drug released during the first 24 hrs and so avoid the expected toxic drug effect.

Plackett–Burman Screening Design

After preparation and investigation of the in vitro release profile of the Placket–Burman ISG formulations, the observed values for Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3 were calculated and the obtained data were tabulated in Table 1.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the effect of the studied variables on Y_1 indicated a significant effect of X_1, X_2 and X_5 as graphically illustrated in the Pareto chart (Figure 1). A reference line at a P-value of 0.05 is observed in this chart. Any factor effect that exceeds this line is significantly affecting the studied response. P-values of 0.0257, 0.0003 and 0.0119 were obtained for X_1, X_2 and X_5, respectively. The obtained R-squared value indicated that the model as fitted explains 95.54% of the variability on the release after 0.5 hr, while the adjusted R-squared value, which is more suitable for comparing models with different numbers of independent variables, was 90.18 %. The model indicated that to obtain a minimum value for Y_1 of 8.54%, the independent variables X_1, X_2 and X_5 should be 25:75, 40% and 14.75, respectively. After analyzing the independent variables by multiple regressions, the obtained polynomial equation of the fitted model for the release after 0.5 hr was found to be as follows:

$$Y_1 = 101.745 + 0.266 \cdot X_1 - 2.024 \cdot X_2 + 0.0027 \cdot X_3 - 0.748 \cdot X_4 - 1.681 \cdot X_5 - 0.656 \cdot X_6$$

The effect of polymer concentration (X_1) and polylactic: polycaprolactone ratio (X_2) has been discussed in the preliminary study section. The concept of incorporation of surfactant during the development of the ISG system has not
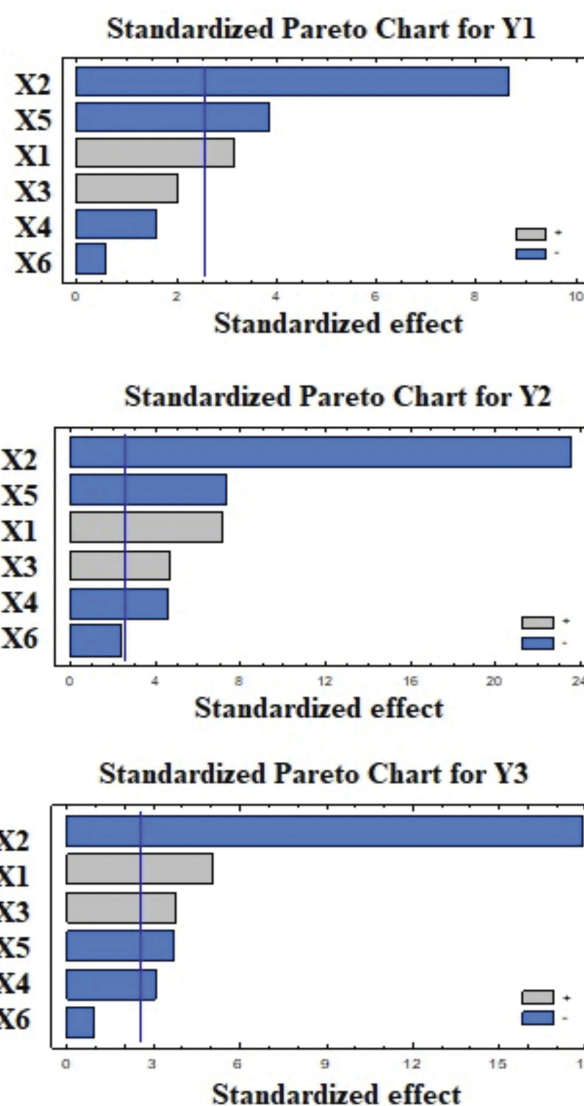

Figure 1 Standardized Pareto charts for the effect of the independent variables on Y_1–Y_3 for the Plackett–Burman design ISG formulations.
Abbreviations: X_1, Polylactide-co-ε-caprolactone concentration; X_2, polylactide-to-polycaprolactone ratio; X_3, molecular weight of polyethylene glycol; X_4, polyethylene glycol concentration; X_5, surfactant hydrophilic–lipophilic balance; X_6, surfactant concentration; Y_1, rosuvastatin release after 0.5 h; Y_2, rosuvastatin release after 2 hrs; Y_3, rosuvastatin release after 24 hrs.

gained much attention in the literature. Poly(ethylene oxide)/poly(propylene oxide)/poly(ethylene oxide) triblock copolymers (pluronic) have been added to polylactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA) and poly D, L-lactide-based ISG systems for delivery of Hen egg protein and fluorescein (low-molecular-weight model drug molecule), respectively.[40,41] Also, Span 20, Span 80, Tween 20, Tween 60, Cremophor EL, and Cremophor RH 40 have been added to different PLGA in situ implant systems loaded with tamsulosin. The authors mentioned that the incorporated surfactants successfully lowered the in vitro release rate of tamsulosin from the prepared

formulations.[42] They attributed this behavior to the formation of a phase boundary between the polymeric matrix and the surrounding aqueous phase. The surfactant hydrophobic part is directed toward the hydrophobic polymer matrix while the hydrophilic part of the surfactant is extended in the aqueous phase. In our work, we have explored the effect of surfactant HLB and surfactant concentration and found that the former (X_5) had a marked significant effect on Y_1. Formation of a phase boundary at higher surfactant HLB value was found to have a significant effect on the drug release, the effect which could be attributed to the establishment of a well-developed barrier between the polymeric matrix and the external aqueous phase when using a more hydrophilic surfactant.

Statistical analysis for the effect of the studied factors on Y_2 showed the significant effect of X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, and X_5 at P-values of 0.0009, 0.00008, 0.0053, 0.0059 and 0.0007, respectively. The Pareto chart (Figure 1) confirmed this finding. The obtained values for R-squared and adjusted R-squared were 99.2963% and 98.4518%, respectively. The polynomial equation of the fitted model for the release after 2 hrs, after analyzing the independent variables by multiple regressions, was found to be:

$$Y_2 = 117.387 + 0.238*X_1 - 2.176*X_2 + 0.002*X_3 - 0.850*X_4 - 1.273*X_5 - 1.116*X_6$$

It is noteworthy to mention that the significant factors affecting Y_2 were comparative to that obtained for Y_1. Both were affected by X_1, X_2 and X_5, but Y_2 was also affected by X_3 and X_4. These results indicate that the molecular weight and the concentration of PEG showed a marked significant effect on Y_2. In this study, PEG was added due to its plasticizing action and solubilizing power. Plasticizer is a substance that is added to decrease the attraction force between polymer chains and so make them more flexible. It has been previously mentioned that PEG affects the initial drug release from the ISG system possibly by its solubilizing power that permits uniform distribution of the drug particles inside the polymeric matrix and decreases the adsorption of any drug particles at the surface. This effect was recently mentioned by Ibrahim et al who studied the effect of incorporation of PEG on the initial release of meloxicam from the PLGA-based ISG system.[37] Ahmed et al recently stated that the release of atorvastatin from the PLGA ISG system was significantly affected by the addition of PEG.[24] They attributed this behavior to the plasticizing action of PEG which decreased the polymer glass transition temperature and so facilitated congealing of the polymer.

Moreover, the obtained results for RSV release from the prepared ISG formulations after 24 hrs was markedly affected by the same factors affecting the drug release after 2 hrs. ANOVA demonstrated that X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 and X_5 were significantly affecting Y_3 at P-values of 0.039, 0.0002, 0.0128, 0.0288 and 0.0143, respectively, as graphically illustrated in the pareto chart of Figure 1. The R-squared statistic indicates that the model as fitted explains 98.7134% of the variability. The adjusted R-squared value was found to be 97.1695%. The following polynomial equation that describes the effect of variables on Y_3 was obtained:

$$Y_3 = 131.599 + 0.253*X_1 - 2.453*X_2 + 0.003*X_3 - 0.833*X_4 - 0.942*X_5 - 0.624*X_6$$

Data obtained from the screening study denoted that PLCL concentration, polylactic: polycaprolactone ratio and surfactant HLB had a pronounced effect on the drug release after 0.5 hr while the same factors in addition to PEG molecular weight and PEG concentration had a significant effect on the drug release after 2 and 24 hrs. So, it could be concluded that PLCL concentration that affects the polymeric matrix density and viscosity, hydrophobicity of the polymer and surfactant concentration promotes the process of in situ gelling formation by solvent exchange mechanism during the first 24 hrs possibly by decreasing the number and size of pores in the matrix that occurs during solvent exchange process. In addition, the formation of a phase boundary between the polymeric matrix and the surrounding aqueous phase brought about by the incorporation of surfactant also decreased the drug release. This boundary phase is more efficient at higher surfactant HLB and is not affected by the surfactant concentration. Finally, addition of PEG decreased the drug release from the ISG system after 2 hrs and 24 hrs. This effect was noticeable with low-molecular-weight PEG that is liquid or low-melting solid, which makes the polymeric matrix more flexible (plasticizing action) and promotes uniform drug distribution inside the polymeric matrix, yet this effect was not effective during the first 0.5 hrs of the drug release.

Among the design points, maximum desirability was achieved at run 6. To prepare an ISG formulation characterized by minimum drug release after 0.5 hr, 2 hrs and 24 hrs, factors X_1–X_5 need to be optimized to achieve the optimum level of hydrophobic PLCL (25:75), the optimum level of low-molecular-weight PEG at high surfactant HLB. These factors were subsequently optimized, using the Box–Behnken design, at three levels of PLCL 25:75 concentrations, three levels of high surfactant HLB values and three levels of surfactant to PEG 400 ratios. A fixed concentration of PEG-surfactant mixture

(10% w/v based on the total formulation) at varied ratios was added to study the effect of presence, absence and a combination of both components.

Box–Behnken Optimization Design

Based on the screening study, three formulation factors were optimized for their effect on RSV release from the proposed ISG Box–Behnken formulations. These formulations were characterized for the in vitro drug release after 0.5 hr (Y_1), 2 hrs (Y_2) and 24 hrs (Y_3) as described earlier. The in vitro release profiles of these formulations are demonstrated graphically in Figure 2. The observed and predicted values for RSV release at the specified time points are listed in Table 3.

The in vitro release of RSV from the prepared Box–Behnken ISG formulations after 0.5, 2 and 24 hrs was in the range of 6.07 ± 4.71–20.28 ± 4.26, 9.96 ± 3.04–29.94 ± 2.63 and 14.97 ± 2.63–48.97 ± 1.40, respectively. These results are considerably lower than their corresponding ISG formulations used in the preliminary study and in the Plackett–Burman screening design.

Effect Of The Independent Variables On Y_1–Y_3

Results of RSV in vitro release were statistically analyzed, and the obtained results for the estimated effects, F-ratios and P-values are demonstrated in Table 4. Accordingly, X_1`, $X_3$` and X_1`$X_1$` were significantly affecting Y_1 while, X_1`, $X_2$`, X_3`, $X_1$`X_1`, $X_1$`X_2`, $X_1$`X_3`, $X_2$`X_2` and $X_3$`X_3` had a marked significant effect on $Y_2$. Also, $X_1$`, X_1`$X_1$`, X_1`$X_3$`,

X_2`$X_2$`, X_2`$X_3$` and X_3`$X_3$`were significantly affecting Y_3. When the estimated effect has a positive sign value, this is an indication of a synergistic effect of this factor on the selected response, while an antagonistic effect is expected when a negative sign is obtained. The F-ratio is used to compare between the actual and the expected variation of variable averages, an F-ratio that is greater than 1 is an indication of a location effect, and hence, the P-value is used to notify the significant level. A factor is considered significant if the P-value differs from 0 and is less than 0.05. Three-dimensional response surface plots were constructed to explain the effect of changing two independent variables, when the third variable was kept at its intermediate level, on a studied response. These plots are graphically illustrated in Figure 3. The polynomial equations that relate the studied factors and drug release after 0.5, 2 and 24 hrs were found to be:

$$Y_1 = -228.609 + 9.785*X_1` + 11.259*X_2` - 0.326*X_3`\{$$
$$- 0.168*X_1`^2 + 0.187*X_1`X_2` + 0.004*X_1`X_3`$$
$$- 0.702*X_2`^2 + 0.008*X_2`X_3` - 0.0002*X_3`^2$$

$$Y_2 = 461.232 + 0.764*X_1` - 62.921*X_2` + 0.581*X_3`$$
$$- 0.088*X_1`^2 + 0.431*X_1`X_2` - 0.009*X_1`X_3`$$
$$+ 1.601*X_2`^2 - 0.016*X_2`X_3` - 0.0007*X_3`^2$$

$$Y_3 = -1516.860 + 24.026*X_1` + 148.960*X_2` + 3.114*X_3`$$
$$- 0.297*X_1`^2 + 0.031*X_1`X_2` - 0.036*X_1`X_3`$$
$$- 5.278*X_2`^2 - 0.101*X_2`X_3` - 0.003*X_3`^2$$

Based on the above finding, PLCL (25: 75) concentration (X_1) had a significant antagonistic effect on the drug
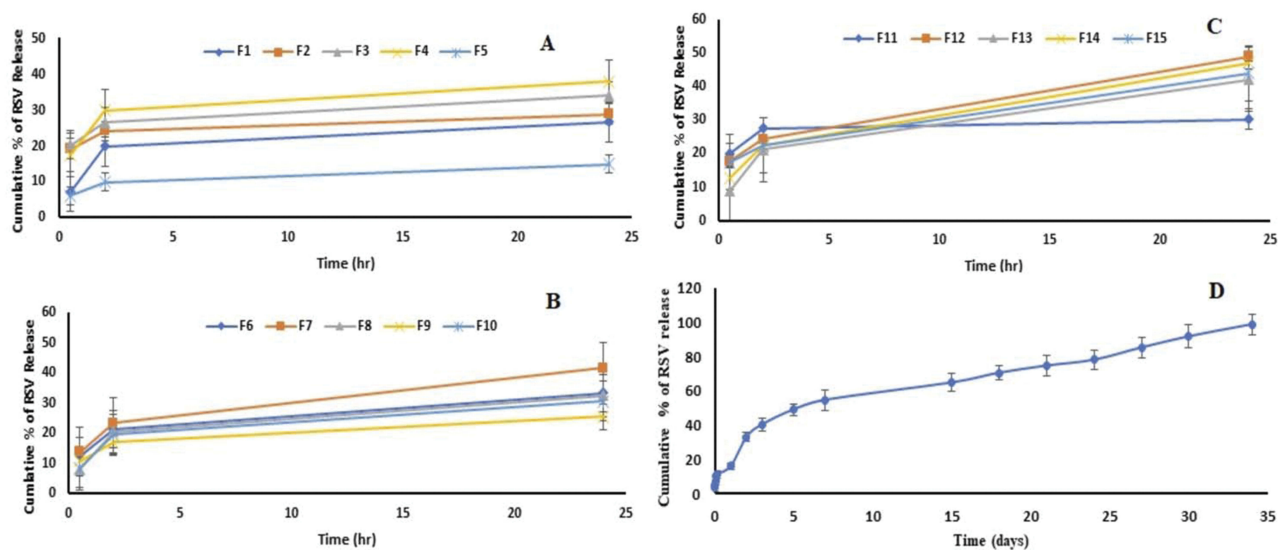

Figure 2 Percent of rosuvastatin released into phosphate buffer solution of pH 7.4 as a function of time from the Box–Behnken (**A**–**C**) and the optimized ISG formulation (**D**).

Table 3 Compositions Of Rosuvastatin In Situ Gel Formulations Generated By The Box–Behnken Design And The Observed And Predicted Values Of Y_1–Y_3

Formulation	X_1` (%)	X_2` (HLB)	X_3` (Ratio)	Y_1 (%)		Y_2 (%)		Y_3 (%)	
				Observed	Predicted	Observed	Predicted	Observed	Predicted
ISG 1	45	15	50:50	7.29 ± 4.11	7.90	19.84 ± 2.54	19.77	26.77 ± 0.94	24.44
ISG 2	35	14	20:80	19.17 ± 3.82	20.22	24.11 ± 1.19	24.04	28.87 ± 1.58	26.70
ISG 3	40	15	20:80	20.28 ± 4.26	17.75	26.56 ± 3.97	25.72	34.01 ± 1.53	34.87
ISG 4	35	13	50:50	17.52 ± 3.01	16.91	29.94 ± 2.63	30.01	37.93 ± 1.73	40.26
ISG 5	45	14	80:20	6.07 ± 4.71	5.02	9.96 ± 3.04	10.04	14.97 ± 2.63	17.14
ISG 6	35	15	50:50	12.51 ± 2.68	13.99	21.46 ± 2.06	22.37	33.37 ± 1.80	34.67
ISG 7	40	14	50:50	13.93 ± 3.27	16.36	23.44 ± 1.83	23.34	41.76 ± 1.85	44.89
ISG 8	45	14	20:80	8.2 ± 2.91	10.12	20.64 ± 1.11	21.55	32.48 ± 1.47	33.95
ISG 9	40	15	80:20	10.85 ± 3.84	11.28	17.05 ± 2.26	17.05	25.58 ± 1.72	25.75
ISG 10	45	13	50:50	8.56 ± 3.33	7.08	19.7 ± 2.13	18.79	30.72 ± 1.17	29.42
ISG 11	40	13	20:80	20.00 ± 1.87	19.56	27.46 ±1.27	27.46	30.22 ± 1.49	30.05
ISG 12	40	14	50:50	17.77 ± 1.86	16.36	24.22 ± 1.02	23.34	48.97± 1.40	44.89
ISG 13	40	13	80:20	9.03 ± 2.73	11.56	21.13 ±1.39	21.97	42.0 ± 1.53	41.14
ISG 14	35	14	80:20	12.76 ± 3.37	10.84	22.28 ± 2.91	21.37	46.94 ± 1.84	45.47
ISG 15	40	14	50:50	17.39 ± 1.02	16.36	22.35±1.75	23.34	43.94 ± 1.22	44.89

Abbreviations: X_1`, polylacticacid-co-Ɛ-caprolactone concentration; $X_2$`, surfactant HLB; X_3`, surfactant: PEG 400 ratio; Y_1, drug release after 0.5 hr; Y_2, drug release after 2 hrs; Y_3, drug release after 24 hrs.

Table 4 Estimated Effects Of Factors, F-Ratio, And P-Values For Rosuvastatin Release After 0.5 hr (Y_1), 2 hrs (Y_2), 24 hrs (Y_3) From The Box–Behnken ISG Formulations

Factors	Y_1			Y_2			Y_3		
	Estimated Effect	F-ratio	P-value	Estimated Effect	F-ratio	P-value	Estimated Effect	F-ratio	P-value
X_1`	−7.96	17.20	0.0089*	−6.9125	73.60	0.0004*	−10.5425	19.53	0.0069*
X_2`	−1.045	0.30	0.6095	−3.33	17.08	0.0091*	−5.285	4.91	0.0776
X_3`	−7.235	14.21	0.0130*	−7.0875	77.37	0.0003*	0.9775	0.17	0.6989
X_1`$X_1$`	−8.38333	8.81	0.0312*	−4.40417	13.79	0.0138*	−14.83	17.84	0.0083*
X_1`$X_2$`	1.87	0.47	0.5215	4.31	14.31	0.0129*	0.305	0.01	0.9315
X_1`$X_3$`	2.14	0.62	0.4661	−4.425	15.08	0.0116*	−17.79	27.81	0.0033*
X_2`$X_2$`	−1.40333	0.25	0.6404	3.20083	7.28	0.0428*	−10.555	9.04	0.0299*
X_2`$X_3$`	0.77	0.08	0.7880	−1.59	1.95	0.2217	−10.105	8.97	0.0303*
X_3`$X_3$`	−1.24333	0.19	0.6782	−3.77417	10.13	0.0245*	−13.32	14.39	0.0127*

Note: *Indicates the significant effect of this factor on the studied response.
Abbreviations: X_1`, poly(lactide-co-ε-caprolactone) 25:75 concentrations; $X_2$`, surfactant HLB; X_3`, surfactant: polyethylene glycol 400 ratio; $X_1$`X_1`, $X_2$`X_2`, $X_3$`X_3` are the quadratic terms for the factors; $X_1$`X_2`, $X_1$`X_3`, $X_2$`X_3` are the interaction terms between factors.

release at all the studied time points (Y_1–Y_3). This effect may be attributed to the increase in the polymeric drug ISG system viscosity, as described earlier. The surfactant HLB (X_2`) only affected the drug release after 2 hrs (Y_2), which could be attributed to the establishment of an efficient boundary phase by the surfactant molecules at the outer layer of the hydrophobic polymeric matrix after 2 hrs of ISG injection in the buffer medium. The drug release from this system at 0.5 hr and 24 hrs was not affected by X_2 possibly due to partial localization of the surfactant molecules at the boundary and so incomplete formation of the boundary phase (effect on Y_1), while the interaction effect of this factor (X_2X_2) markedly affected Y_3. Similarly, surfactant: PEG 400 ratio (X_3`) affected RSV release in the same way but with a different mechanism, as explained in the above sections.

To prepare an optimized ISG formulation characterized by RSV release of 5.17%, 10.05% and 14.97% after 0.5 hr, 2 hrs and 24 hrs, respectively, the optimum levels of X_1`, $X_2$` and X_3` should be 45%, 14.25 and 80:20, respectively.
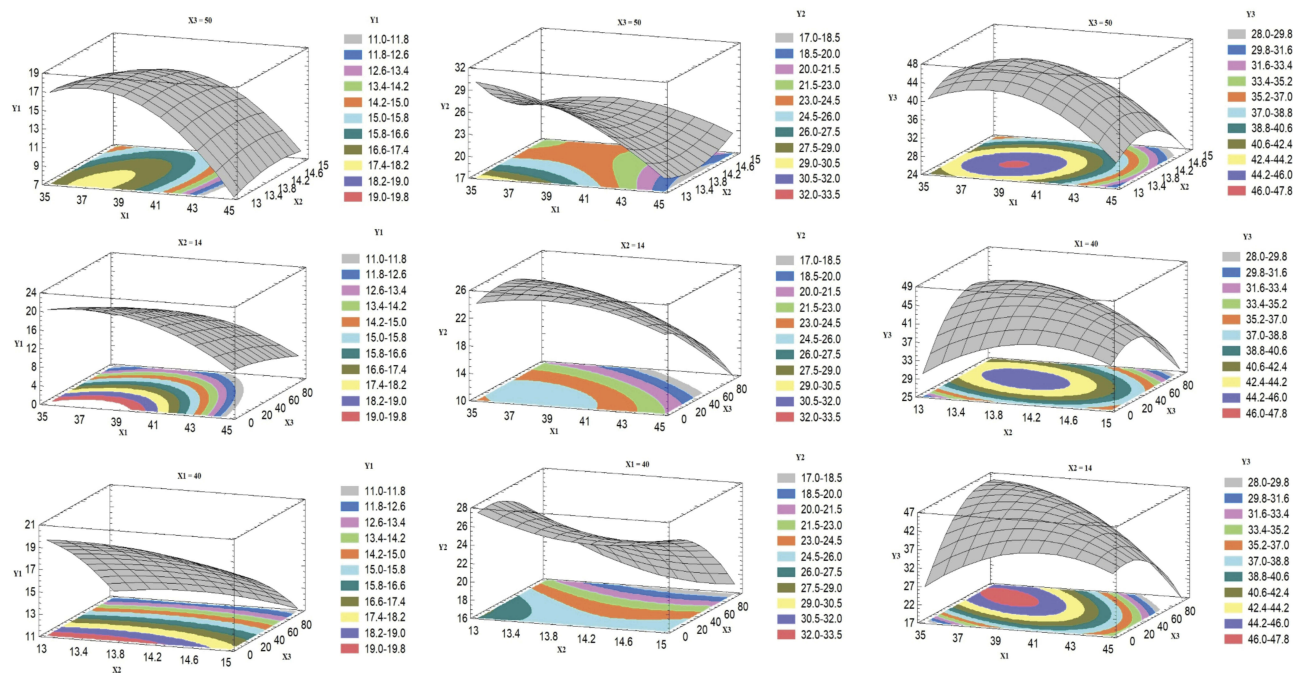
Figure 3 Estimated response surface plots for the effect of the independent variables on the drug release after 0.5 hr (Y_1), 2 hrs (Y_2) and 24 hrs (Y_3) from the Box–Behnken ISG formulations.

Characterization Of The Optimized RSV ISG Formulation

The in vitro release of RSV from the optimized ISG formulation is illustrated in Figure 2D. During the first 24 hrs, an initial fast release phase was observed that was followed by a second controlled (slow) release phase that lasts for days. In the first phase, a high initial drug release is expected from this system since the ISG formulation is administered as a liquid. Accordingly, a lag time is present between the injection of the liquid and the development of a semi-solid gel by a solvent exchange mechanism. We tried to decrease the drug release during this period and successfully achieved observed values of 5.51± 2.34, 10.48± 2.01 and 16.26± 1.94% for Y_1, Y_2 and Y_3, respectively. The predicted values for the same responses were 5.17%, 10.05% and 14.96%, respectively. In the second phase, a diffusion-controlled slower drug release from the semi-solid polymeric drug matrix was observed. It has been previously mentioned that the drug release from ISG systems is mostly triphasic but biphasic release was also reported.[15] In the present study, the second phase lasts for about 34 days. Therefore, the screening and the optimization techniques have been successfully implemented to develop an RSV ISG system with minimum initial drug burst that controls the drug release for 34 days.

The prepared optimized formulation was clear of slightly white color and neutral pH (7.43). Acceptable syringeability (39.98 ± 3.12 N) and flow rate (0.134 mL/second) were obtained. Kurakula and Ahmed reported syringeability values in the range of 37.8 ± 2.3–44.8 ± 2.4 for atorvastatin PLGA-based ISG formulations.[25] They reported good syringeability of the system within this range.

Kinetic Treatment Of The In Vitro Release Data

According to the R^2 values presented in Table 5, kinetic analysis of the in vitro release data of the Box–Behnken formulations and the release of RSV from the optimized formulation during the first 24 hrs (first Phase) were found to follow the Weibull model. Pharmaceutical systems complied with this model demonstrate a linear plot when the logarithm of the amount of drug released is plotted versus the logarithm of time.[43] The computed β values for these formulations were greater than 1, indicating a sigmoid curve of complex release mechanism.[44] This finding is in a good agreement with our interpretation for the reason of the drug initial burst from this system. The drug release from the optimized formulation after the first 24 hrs and up to 34 days (second phase) was found to obey zero-order

Table 5 In Vitro Release Kinetics, Dissolution Efficiency And Mean Dissolution Time Of Rosuvastatin From The Box–Behnken And The Optimized Formulations

Formulation	Zero Order	First Order	Weibull	Hixson–Crowell	Higuchi	N	Baker–Lonsdale	β-Value	DE (%)	MDT (h)
ISG 1	0.546497	0.174839	0.991191	0.331392	−2.077116	1.044	0.729411	1.049	22.973	3.403
ISG 2	0.362547	0.160961	0.985495	0.221981	−3.242480	1.053	0.556405	1.059	26.578	1.904
ISG 3	0.435586	0.163482	0.986613	0.246805	−3.059841	1.058	0.668237	1.065	30.788	2.273
ISG 4	0.481398	0.166775	0.988366	0.274557	−2.715996	1.061	0.691206	1.069	33.768	2.633
ISG 5	0.589863	0.171204	0.989115	0.313893	−2.301051	1.024	0.816771	1.024	12.600	3.798
ISG 6	0.592854	0.172156	0.990139	0.325084	−2.298625	1.053	0.800842	1.059	28.654	3.391
ISG 7	0.679958	0.175308	0.991133	0.360404	−2.122025	1.059	0.906112	1.067	33.765	4.594
ISG 8	0.636928	0.178265	0.992242	0.369427	−1.923462	1.050	0.828876	1.056	27.331	3.804
ISG 9	0.5.6206	0.170046	0.989105	0.305403	−2.434482	1.044	0.775859	1.048	22.111	3.253
ISG 10	0.629013	0.176377	0.991541	0.355936	−2.027176	1.048	0.841730	1.054	25.420	4.140
ISG 11	0.324519	0.160048	0.985333	0.212286	−3.267929	1.055	0.468951	1.062	28.347	1.486
ISG 12	0.696881	0.175579	0.991224	0.367404	−2.099739	1.066	0.907988	1.075	39.733	4.526
ISG 13	0.720206	0.182857	0.993690	0.415801	−1.718897	1.058	0.911439	1.065	33.492	4.861
ISG 14	0.747802	0.180401	0.992789	0.408531	−1.817370	1.062	0.939329	1.071	36.919	5.123
ISG 15	0.673134	0.174224	0.990572	0.353776	−2.179371	1.062	0.879242	1.071	36.382	4.128
Opt 1st phase	0.570258	0.070272	0.987033	0.243168	−1.247237	1.047	0.802972	1.049	13.547	4.004
Opt 2nd phase	0.977922	0.9245698	0.8724372	0.9479236	0.8078216	0.455	0.878368	0.347	67.131	1.084

Abbreviations: DE, diffusion coefficient; MDT, mean dissolution time.

model with a β value of 0.9779 indicating Fickian diffusion with a contribution of another release mechanism.

The β value was used to identify the release mechanism since there is a linear relationship between this value and the n exponent used in the Peppas model.[44] Unlike the n exponent which is valid only for the first 60% of the release, this value can be successfully applied to almost all kinds of dissolution/release curves.[43] As illustrated in Table 5, the calculated values indicated a linear relationship between the β and the n exponent used in the Peppas model to determine the drug release mechanism. This finding was also mentioned by Papadopoulou et al, during their discussion of the use of Weibull function for the discernment of the possible mechanism of drug release.[44]

Dissolution Efficiency And Mean Dissolution Time

Results of the DE for the Box–Behnken formulations and the optimized formulation during the first 24 hrs (first phase) were in the range 12.60–36.92%. The MDT for the same formulations were 1.486–5.13 hrs. The wide range of values obtained for DE and MDT could be attributed to the difference in the composition of the prepared ISG formulations. Ibrahim et al previously illustrated that the polymer concentration and its intrinsic viscosity had a negative effect on the DE of meloxicam from PLGA/NMP ISG system. They also

mentioned that the NMP level has a positive effect on the DE from the same system.[37] The DE and MDT for the second release phase of optimized formulation (after 24 hrs and up to 34 days) were 67.131% and 1.084 hrs, respectively.

Physicochemical Characterization

The DSC thermogram of RSV (Figure 4) showed a sharp characteristic endothermic peak at about 155 ºC.[45] The thermogram of pure PLCL illustrated a distinguished peak at 70°C identical to the melting point of polycaprolactone and another peak at about 160 ºC corresponding to polylactic acid melting temperatures.[46] A small melting endotherm for polylactic acid was observed due to its relatively low ratio compared to polycaprolactone in the studied polymer (PLCL 25: 75). The drug peak was not fully recognized in the DSC thermogram of the optimized drug-loaded ISG formulation except for a small peak around 130–140 °C which could be attributed to some change in the drug properties during development of the ISG system. This finding supports complete entrapment and molecular dispersion of RSV in the polymeric matrix. Moreover, the melting points of polycaprolactone and polylactic acid in the optimized ISG formulation seem to be affected by the incorporation of PEG 400 and the studied surfactants.

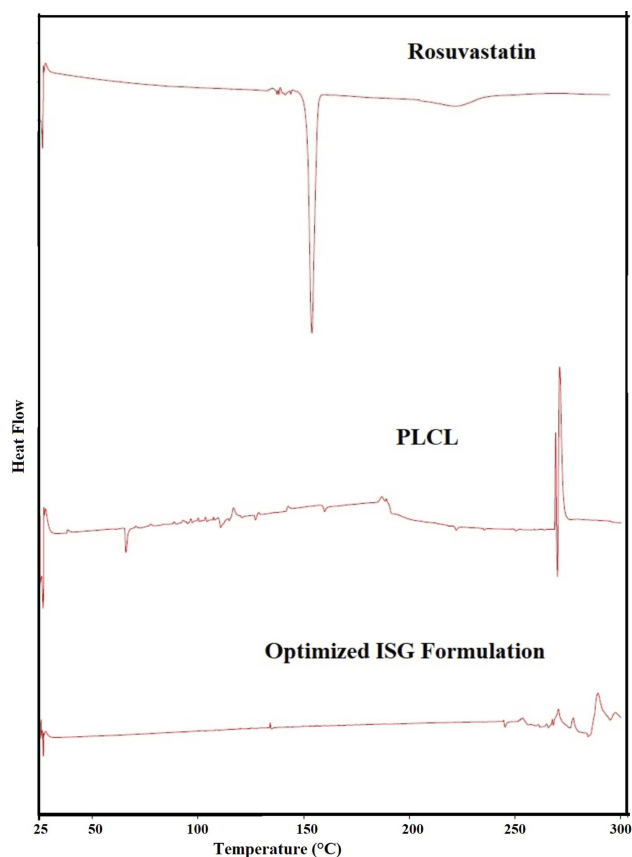The FT-IR spectrum of RSV (Figure 5) revealed a broad band for O–H stretching at 3380 cm,$^{-1}$ a band at

Figure 4 DSC thermal analysis of pure RSV, PLCL, and the optimized ISG formulation.

2920 cm^{-1} for =C–H stretching, a peak at 1550 cm^{-1} for C=C stretching, and a peak at 1515 cm^{-1} for N–H bending. Asymmetric and symmetric bending vibrations of CH$_3$ group were detected at 1485 cm^{-1} and 1380 cm^{-1}, respectively. The asymmetric vibration of S=O was noticed at 1330 cm^{-1}. The bending vibrations for C–H and C–F stretching vibrations were detected at 1230 cm^{-1} and 1155 cm^{-1}, respectively. The FT-IR spectrum of PEG illustrated polymer peaks at 1464 and 1343 cm^{-1} for C–H bending vibrations. Another PEG peaks at 1279 and 1094 cm^{-1} corresponding to O–H and C–O–H stretching. The FT-IR spectrum of PLCL revealed a broad polymer peak at 2919 cm^{-1} corresponding to CH stretching vibration (CH$_2$). Another PLCL peak was found at 1724 cm^{-1} corresponding to the C=O stretching vibration (non-conjugated). Also, a characteristic PLCL peak was found at 1164 cm^{-1} corresponding to C–O–C (esters) vibration. The FT-IR spectrum of the optimized drug-loaded ISG formulation showed the characteristic drug peaks of

S=O and C–F stretching vibration while other RSV characteristic peaks were overlapped with the PEG and PLCL peaks.

The X-ray diffraction patterns of pure RSV and the optimized drug-loaded ISG formulation are illustrated in Figure 6. RSV demonstrated a broad and numerous distinct diffraction peaks which indicate the crystalline nature of the pure rosuvastatin calcium. The diffraction spectrum of the optimized drug-loaded ISG formulation demonstrated halo diffractograms with some changes in the drug characteristic peaks that was confirmed by the absence of the drug characteristic peak at 2Θ diffraction angle of 15.5 ° and appearance of two sharp peaks at 22 °C and 24 °C. This behavior might be attributed to the complete dissolving of the pure drug in the PLCL-NMP ISG system with subsequent gelation of the polymeric matrix after injection in the buffer. The above finding indicates that rosuvastatin calcium exhibited slight changes in its crystalline form in the ISG formulation but did not confirm complete transformation into the amorphous form.

Pharmacodynamic And Biochemical Hypolipidemic Efficacy

To investigate the hypolipidemic efficacy of RSV after intramuscular injection of the optimized ISG formulation, the pharmacodynamic and biochemical effects were studied. Results obtained were compared to other groups that were given ISG formulation containing 45% PLCL (25: 75) loaded with free RSV (positive control) and to oral marketed drug product (reference group). Serum samples were collected from all rats 24 hrs before the induction of hyperlipidemia using Poloxamer 407. Induction of hyperlipidemia was initially confirmed by the change in the appearance of the rats' serum from normal clear to milky white. The studied formulations were given to the assigned groups after induction of hyperlipidemia and blood samples were withdrawn from all animals at the predetermined time intervals. The total cholesterol and triglycerides were quantified in the collected samples and data obtained are graphically illustrated in Figure 7.

Based on the obtained data, high levels of cholesterol and triglycerides were noticed before the administration of RSV (time zero). Administration of the ISG formulations and the marketed drug product affected the serum lipid level that was altered by Poloxamer 407. High initial drug release from the ISG formulation loaded with free RSV induced a very low total
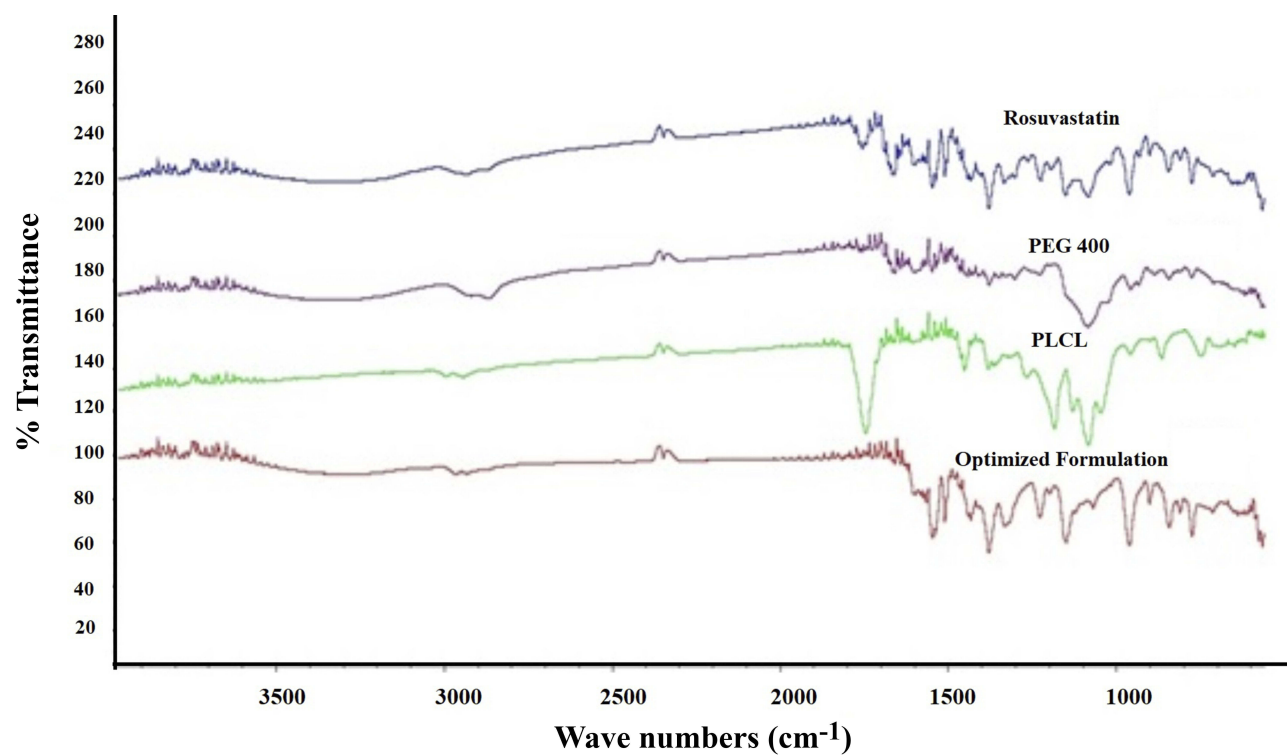
Figure 5 FT-IR spectroscopy of pure RSV, PEG 400, PLCL and the optimized ISG formulation.
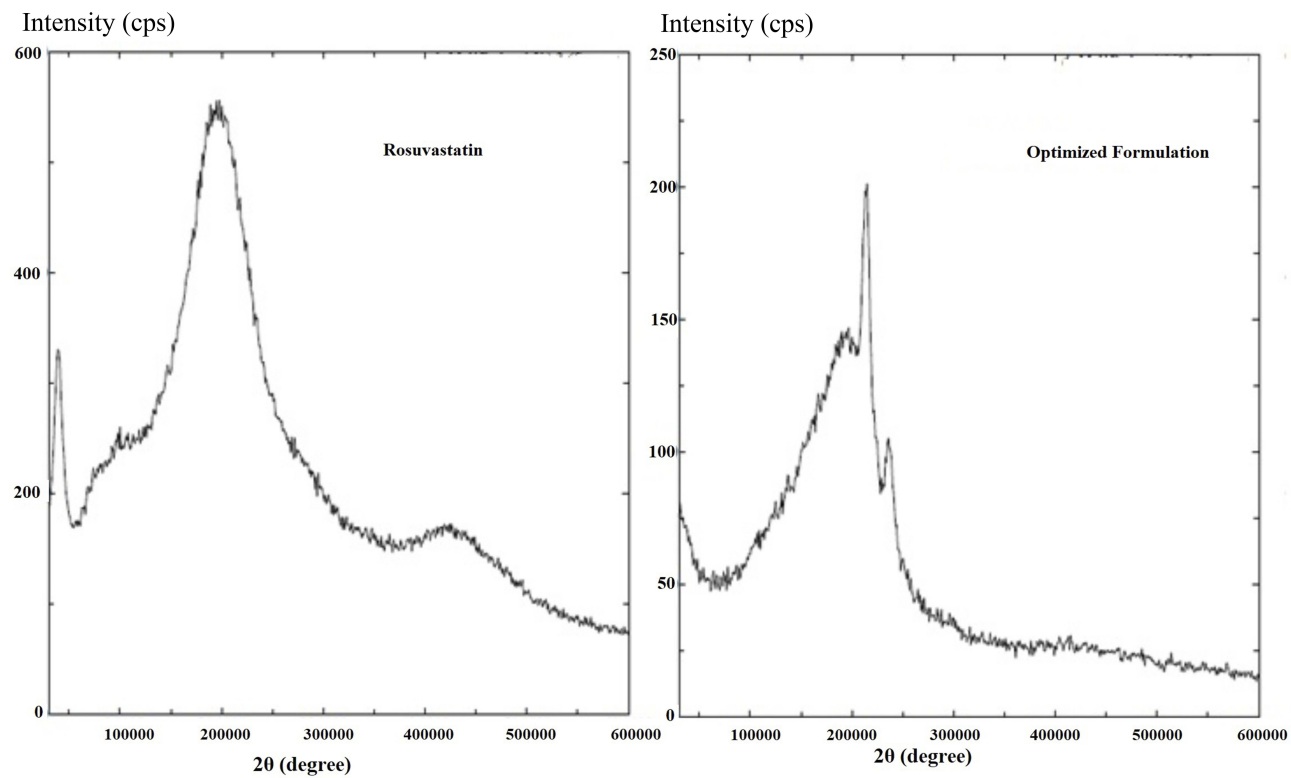

Figure 6 X-ray diffraction patterns of pure RSV and the optimized ISG formulation.
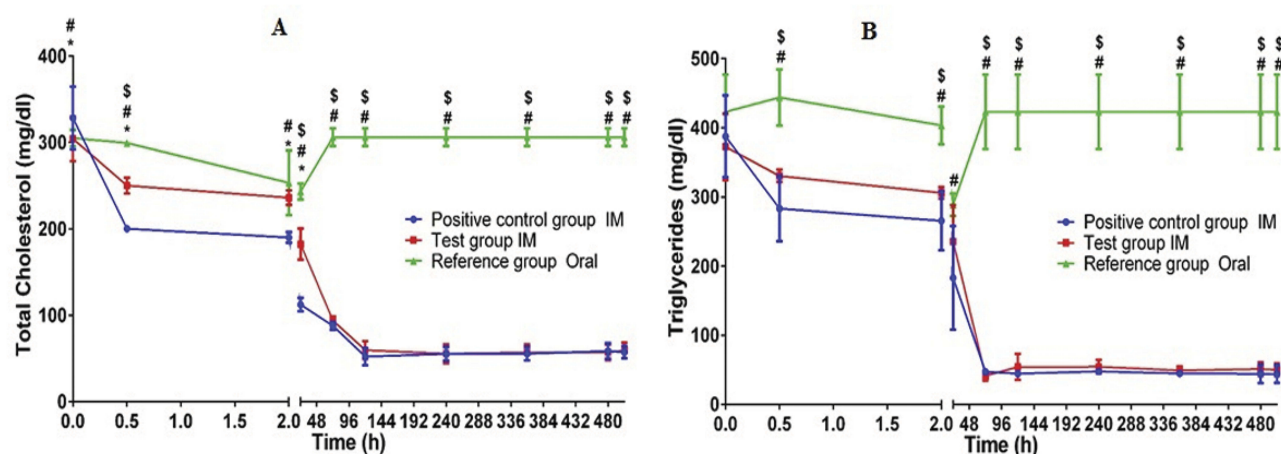
Figure 7 Total cholesterol level (**A**) and triglyceride level (**B**) versus time following administration of RSV in the studied animals.
Notes: *Statistical significance between test group and positive control group, $Statistical significance between test group and reference group, #statistical significance between positive control group and reference group.

cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the first 24 hrs. Similar behavior was noticed from the group treated with the optimized ISG formulation but to a marked lesser extent which is an indication of low initial drug burst from this group. After 24 hrs of treatment, the group treated with the marketed drug product reduced the total cholesterol and triglycerides by 12.99% and 34.16%, respectively. Groups treated with the ISG formulations showed a sustained reduction in lipid profile that lasted for 21 days. This effect was not observed in the reference group that demonstrated a return to the original high lipid profile after 72 hrs of RSV treatment. The effect of the optimized ISG formulation on serum lipids was statistically significant (P <0.05) when compared with ISG loaded with free RSV and the marketed drug product groups.

Conclusion

The Plackett–Burman screening and Box–Behnken optimization designs have been successfully implemented to investigate and optimize the significant factors affecting the initial drug burst from PLCL-based ISG formulations. An optimized ISG formulation characterized by an initial RSV release of 5.17%, 10.05% and 14.97% after 0.5 hr, 2 hrs and 24 hrs, respectively, was developed. The optimized formulation illustrated acceptable syringeability, good flow rate and was able to extend the in vitro drug release for 34 days. Pharmacodynamic study revealed a sustained reduction in the lipid profile that lasts for 21 days with a marked decrease in the serum lipid level from the ISG system loaded with free RSV in the first 24 hrs.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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