

Pharmaceutical outsourcing: An upward trajectory

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Pharmaceutical manufacturing remains one of the world's most profitable industries but is under increasing price and margin pressure from ever more cost conscious Governments and customers. An anticipated loss of approximately \$78 billion in 2009 - 2014 resulting from patent cliffs, shrinking profit margins and increasingly heavy competition, growing regulatory pressure due to highly publicized drug dangers, recurring threats of litigation over real or perceived drug side effects, shifting demographic trends in both western and emerging markets, driving the demand for more and better pharmaceuticals and growing threats to intellectual property. These are the challenges the global pharmaceutical industry is facing today. To address these issues and minimize their negative impact to the extent possible, pharmaceutical firms are proactively and significantly changing their business models. One important strategic response to this has been to outsource, they are increasingly leveraging outsourcing to enable focused excellence on the core business of pharmaceuticals while abating the above issues. This article focuses on the outsourcing strategies of pharmaceutical manufacturers are evolving in today's dynamic and challenging environment. In the course of research, companies use outsourcing partnerships to overcome challenges and achieve competitive advantage.

Biography

I am Anand Manne currently in Ist M. Pharm- Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs in jss college of pharmacy, mysore. I have completed my bachelors in pharmacy from Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences and have attended and volunteered for various conferences and seminars.

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Lipid formulation for solubility Enhancement

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'Lipid' formulations for oral administration of drugs generally consist of a drug dissolved in a blend of two or more excipients, which may be triglyceride oils, partial glycerides, surfactants or co-surfactants. The primary mechanism of action which leads to improved bioavailability is usually avoidance, or partial avoidance, of the slow dissolution process which limits the bioavailability of hydrophobic drugs from solid dosage forms. Ideally the formulation allows the drug to remain in a dissolved state throughout its transit through the gastrointestinal tract. The availability of the drug for absorption can be enhanced by presentation of the drug as a solubilize within a colloidal dispersion. This objective can be achieved by formulation of the drug in a self-emulsifying system or alternatively by taking advantage of the natural process of triglyceride digestion. In practice 'lipid' formulations range from pure oils, at one extreme, to blends which contain a substantial proportion of hydrophilic surfactants or cosolvents. Knowledge of the efficiency of emulsification of these formulations, the nature of the colloidal system formed by dispersion, their susceptibility to digestion, and the subsequent fate of the drug is desirable for formulation. Yet the literature on this subject is limited, so this article represents part review and part commentary on current status of lipid formulations. A simple classification system for lipid formulations, based on the polarity of the blend and reviewed here, will help comparison of data between laboratories. Priorities for future work are discussed. More data is needed on the solubility of drugs in various types of formulations, and in particular, on the relationship between the physical chemistry of the drug and its fate, subsequent to dilution and digestion of the formulation in the lumen of the gastrointestinal tract. The mechanisms of action and practical uses of each type of lipid formulation are discussed.

Biography

Annaso Shamrao Padalkar has completed their bachelor degree in pharmacy from Shivaji University Kolhapur. Currently Mr. Annaso pursuing master degree in Pharmaceutics from Tatyasaheb Kore college of Pharmacy Warananagar. He attended several conferences and have sound knowledge of writing scientific literature.

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