PharmaTech 2012
International Conference and Exhibition on Pharmaceutical, Nutraceutical and Cosmeceutical Technology

Incorporating:

Pharma

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Technology

Delivery, Discovery, Clinical and Manufacturing Chains
20 - 21 November 2012
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Conference
Date: 20 - 21 November 2012
Venues: Plenary Theater and Meeting Rooms at Level 3
        Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre

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Exhibition Opening Hours
20 November 2012: 10:00am - 6:00pm
21 November 2012: 10:00am - 5:00pm
P12
CAROTENOID CONTENT IN PUMPKIN FROM DIFFERENT LOCALITY IN MALAYSIA
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The increasing demand of carotenoid in global market has led to the analysis of carotenoid content in a variety of fruits and vegetables. In this study, pumpkins from different locality in Malaysia were analyzed. Pumpkin is believed to have health benefits due to its carotenoid content and other anti-oxidant compounds. UV-VIS spectrophotometer and HPLC analysis was conducted to analyze the total carotenoid and individual carotenoid in pumpkin. The total carotenoid content in pumpkin from 6 different localities in Malaysia was ranged from 21.78 µg/g to 33.45 µg/g. The individual carotenoids detected were α-carotene; ranged from 10.95 µg/g to 18.96 µg/g, β-carotene; 9.75 µg/g to 17.93 µg/g and small amount of lutein were detected in pumpkin from Terengganu and Malacca; 7.93 µg/g and 2.29 µg/g. The UV-VIS spectrum from HPLC also was observed for carotenoid identification and confirmation.

P13
PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PALM KERNEL FATS AS SUPPOSITORY BASES
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The objective of this investigation was to characterize and evaluate the suitability of commercially available palm kernel bases in the formulation of diclofenac sodium (DcNa) suppositories containing bioadhesive polymers. Bases were characterized and compared to cocoa butter as a lipophilic suppository base standard. The suppositories were produced via the fusion method by homogenously suspending DcNa and bioadhesive polymer within the molten base before solidification in the metal molds. The displacement values of the drug and excipients were obtained by producing suppositories containing 10 %w/w of the respective excipient. The thermostability and melting profile of the bases were characterized using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) techniques while the potential interaction between base, polymer and drug was studied using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. *In vitro* release of DcNa from the suppositories was conducted using Type II USP apparatus and drug release profiles were fitted into release kinetic equations. The displacement values of the model drug and excipients in the palm kernel bases were found to be comparable to cocoa butter. The melting range of the bases with or without excipients were found to be between 34 to 38 ºC, which is suitable for suppository formulations. The release of DcNa from the palm kernel bases was found to be comparable to the release from cocoa butter suppositories. All the bases investigated permitted more than 95 % of DcNa release from the suppositories in the absence of polymers.