

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Impact Factor: 7.67

Volume 5, Issue 3, October 2025

Preparation and Evaluation of Oro Dispersible Tablet of Tramadol Hydrochloride

Madhuri Reddy Muppa¹, Bale Varshitha², Bangala Soubhagya Shree², Bathini Manish², Begari Sudarshan², Bhangi Veeresham²

Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutics¹
St Mary's Group of Institutions, Deshmukhi, Pochampally (Mandal), Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Hyderabad madhurireddy.62@gmail.com

Abstract: The work is planned to design orally disintegrating tablets (ODT) also known as Mouth dissolving tablets (MDT) of tramadol hydrochloride for rapid dissolving in mouth within 60 seconds, by using a method called as Direct compression method, Since oral route is considered as one of the most convenient method of administration, it is being selected where, all 15 formulations have undergone numerous evaluation parameters by using various excipients. Among which F15 have confirmed rapid dissolving nature in mouth.

Keywords: Tramadol hydrochloride, croscarmellose sodium, Aspartame, Mannitol

I. INTRODUCTION

Oral administration has been considered as one of the most convenient and widely accepted routes of delivery for most therapeutic agents, oral dosage forms refer to tablets, capsules and liquid preparations taken orally, swallowed and transiting the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) for post buccal absorption.U.S Food and Drug Administration (FDA) defined ODT as "A solid dosage form containing medicinal substance or active ingredient which disintegrates rapidly usually within a matter of seconds when placed upon the tongue." ODT's are particularly suitable for patients, who find it inconvenient to swallow traditional tablets and capsules with an 8-oz glass of water. As Saliva is mainly composed of 99.5% water & 0.5% of solutes like Na⁺²K,ODT's dissolves rapidly within 60 sec in oral cavity.

II.MATERIALS AND METHOD

Tramadol Hydrochloride (API) from AUROBINDO pharma, ltd, Hyderabad and other excipients like Croscarmellose Sodium, Sodium Starch Glycolate, Crosspovidone are used. All other chemicals which were used are of analytical grade.

III. METHODOLOGY

Tablets of Tramadol hydrochloride were prepared by Direct compression method, total 15 formulations are prepared in which F_1,F_2,F_3 are prepared by adding crosspovidone in the conc of 2%,3.5%,5% F_4,F_5,F_6 were prepared by addition of croscarmellose in the concentration of 2%,3.5%,5%and F_7,F_8,F_9 with sodium starch glycolate in conc of 2%,3.5%,5%remaining F_{10} – F_{15} by combination of crosspovidone & croscarmellose within the conc of 1:1,1:2,2:1 The method includes accurately weighing API of 50 mg along with other excipients are sieved through no.40 and mixed properly & compressed directly into the tablets, Pré compression parameters namely, tapped density, bulk density, Carr's index, angle of repose and post compression parameters like disintegration, weight variation, hardness, thickness, friability, water absorption tests are performed accordingly.





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology



International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 3, October 2025

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pre compression parameters of tramadol hydrochloride

Formulation	Angle of	Bulk density	Tapped	Hausner's	Carr's index*
	repose (θ)*	(gm/cm ³)*	density	ratio*	(%)
			(gm/cm ³)*		
F ₁	27.78±0.04	0.82±0.067	0.92±0.035	1.12	10.77
F ₂	26.08±0.06	0.86±0.034	0.90±0.084	1.04	4.53
F ₃	25.08±0.05	0.84±0.043	0.91±0.046	1.08	7.83
F ₄	28.67±0.04	0.83±0.056	0.92±0.057	1.10	9.76
F ₅	27.55±0.06	0.82±0.067	0.92±0.049	1.12	10.74
F ₆	27.08±0.05	0.86±0.057	0.91±0.068	1.05	5.03
F ₇	29.06±0.04	0.84±0.028	0.99±0.047	1.17	14.78
F ₈	27.67±0.06	0.86±0.063	0.92±0.086	1.06	6.43
F ₉	26.85±0.04	0.82±0.049	0.92±0.035	1.12	11.09
F ₁₀	27.48±0.07	0.84±0.042	0.94±0.049	1.11	10.63
F ₁₁	26.48±0.06	0.82±0.038	0.90±0.058	1.09	8.94
F ₁₂	28.08±0.05	0.85±0.056	0.93±0.075	1.09	8.60
F ₁₃	26.78±0.07	0.84±0.039	0.91±0.067	1.08	7.88
F ₁₄	28.47±0.06	0.83±0.062	0.92±0.076	1.10	9.60
F ₁₅	25.67±0.04	0.83±0.047	0.95±0.047	1.14	12.63

Post compression parameters of tramadol hydrochloride

Parameter	F ₁	F ₂	F ₃	F ₄	F ₅
Weight variation(mg)*	250.31±1.61	250.19±1.32	250.32±1.47	249.92±1.46	250.89±2.11
Friability (%)*	0.65±0.02	0.76±0.01	0.58±0.04	0.63±0.02	0.56±0.03
Hardness (kg/cm ²)*	3.4±0.23	3.2±0.52	3.1±0.29	3.7±0.52	3.5±0.59
Thickness(mm)*	2.5±0.02	2.6±0.03	2.5±0.04	2.4±0.02	2.4±0.01
Disintegration time(sec)*	29±0.69	30±0.77	24±0.81	31±1.02	35±0.89
Water absorption ratio	76.05±	79.83±	81.42±	70.52±	74.99±
Wetting time(sec)*	19±0.51	21±0.47	16±0.52	23±0.94	26±0.47
Assay	100.04±1.02	101.06±1.21	99.440±0.85	98.41±0.62	97.53±1.08













International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

150 9001:2015

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 3, October 2025

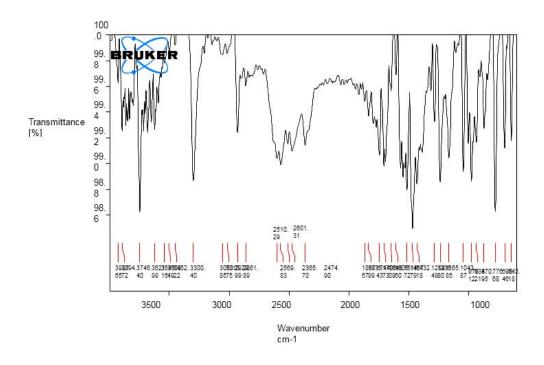
Impact Factor: 7.67

Parameter	F ₆	F ₇	F ₈	F ₉
Weight variation(mg)*	250.33±1.68	251.06±1.20	249.86±1.42	250.63±1.63
Friability(%)*	0.64±0.02	0.58±0.01	0.41±0.03	0.68±0.01
Hardness (kg/cm ²)*	3.3±0.76	3.9±0.72	3.8±0.53	3.6±0.28
Thickness (mm)*	2.6±0.02	2.4±0.05	2.3±0.03	2.6±0.04
Disintegration time(sec)*	40±1.21	48±0.67	41±0.96	33±0.82
Water absorption ratio	79.56±	67.41±	69.43±	72.56±
Wetting time(sec)*	31±0.81	31±0.68	29±0.59	21±0.74
Assay	98.92±0.96	98.93±1.21	99.78±1.05	98.23±0.85

FTIR Compatibility studies

FTIR Spectrum of the pure drug showed peaks at 3016.75 cm⁻¹ and 1432.18cm⁻¹ The IR Spectrum of Drug and super disintegrant exhibited peaks at 3017.07 cm⁻¹ and 1465.33 cm⁻¹. Hence, the formula for preparing Tramadol Hydrochloride mouth dissolving tablets can be reproduced in the industrial scale without any possible drug-superdisintegrants interactions.

Functional Group	Frequency (cm ⁻¹)
C - H Aromatic (stretching)	3017.07
C = C Aromatic (stretching)	1402.79
C - N (stretching)	1165.85
C - H (stretching)	2861.89
CH ₂ (bending)	1432.18
O-H (stretching)	3300.0









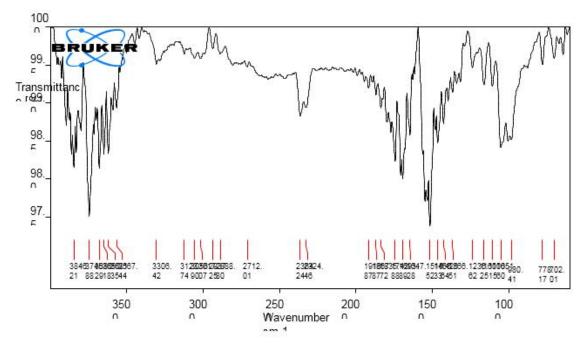
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

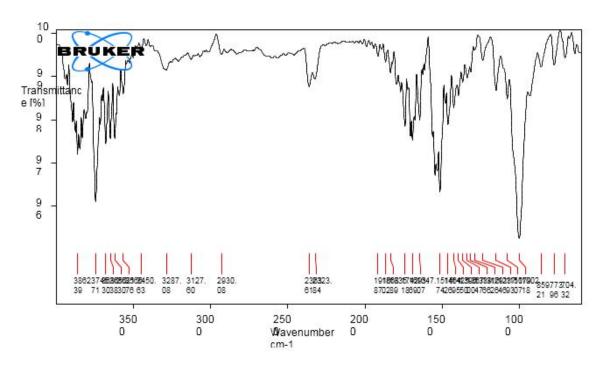
ISO POOLSOIS

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 3, October 2025

Impact Factor: 7.67







ISSN 2581-9429 IJARSCT



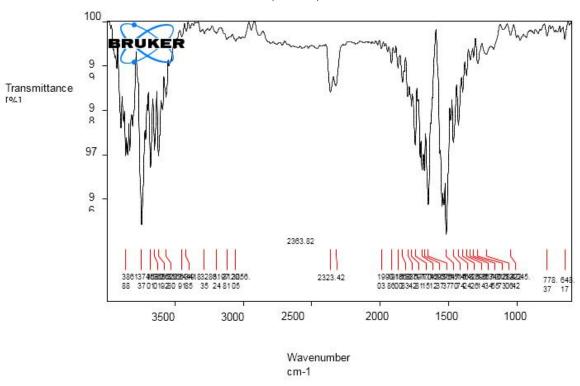
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

150 9001:2015

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 3, October 2025

Impact Factor: 7.67



V. CONCLUSION

In the present work, Oro-dispersible tablets of Tramadol Hydrochloride were prepared by direct compression method.

- The tablets prepared by using Crosspovidone and Crosscarmellose sodium in 2:1 ratio gave 100.30 % drug release within 15 minutes which shows F15 is optimised one.
- A result of the accelerated stability study indicates that Tramadol Hydrochloride mouth dissolving tablets ware stable for a period of 3 months.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Allen, L.V, Wang, B., Process for Making a Particulate Support Matrix for Making Rapidly Dissolving Tablets. US Patent No. 5,587,180, 1996.
- [2]. Leon Lachamnn., Herbert Libermann. A., Joseph Kanig. L. The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy; Third Edition: 293.
- [3]. Allen Loyd.V., Nicholas .G.,Popovich., Howard Ansel.C. Ansel's Pharmaceutical Dosage Form and Drug Delivery System; 8th Edition: 346.
- [4]. Bentley's Text book of Pharmaceutics; Eight edition: 140.
- [5]. Howard Ansel .C., Lioyd Allen.V.,Jr.Nicholas, Popovich. G. Pharmaceutical Dosage forms and Delivery Systems: 209.
- [6]. Tablets. European Pharmacopoeia. Ed. 4, Supplement 4.2; 2002. p2435.
- [7]. Slowson M, Slowson S. (1985). What to do When Patients Cannot Swallow Their Medications. Pharm Times, 51: 90-96.
- [8]. Doheny K. (1993). You Really Expect me to Swallow Those Horse Pills? Am Druggist, 208: 34-35.
- [9]. Chang RK, Guo X, Burnside BA, Couch RA. (2000). Fast Dissolving Tablets. Pharm Tech, 24:52-58.
- [10]. Bogner RH, Wilkosz MF. (2008). Fast Dissolving Tablet.
- [11]. Yarwood R. Zydis, A Novel Fast Dissolving Dosage Form. Man Chem, 61:36-37.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-29340





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

y SOUTH COMP

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 3, October 2025

Impact Factor: 7.67

- [12]. Pfister WR, Ghosh TK. (1990). Orally Disintegrating Tablets: Products, Technologies and Development Issues. Pharm Tech, 136-150.
- [13]. Biradar SS, Bhagavati ST, Kuppasad IJ. (2006). Fast Dissolving Drug Delivery System: A Brief Overview.
- [14]. Harmon TM. (2008). Orally Disintegrating Tablets: A valuable life a cycle management strategy.
- [15]. Bradoo. R., (2001). Fast Dissolving Drug Delivery Systems, JAMA India, 4(10), 27-31.
- [16]. Rakesh.patel, JagrutH.dhruv, Bnkimuchandraj.Bhatt, Ajay.m.suthar, (2010). Formulation Development and Optimizaton of Cefditoren Pivoxil Dispersable Tablet. Internationnal Journal of current pharmaceutical Research, 2(1), 20-25.
- [17]. Parmer R.B, Baria A.H, Tank H.M., Faldu S.D, (2009). Formulation and Evaluation of Domperidone Fast dissolving Tablets. International Journal of PharmTech Research, 1(3), 483-487.
- [18]. C.P. Jain, P.S. Naruka, (2009). Formulation and Evaluation of Fast Dissolving Tablet of Valsartan International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1(1), 219-226.
- [19]. Shailender kumar singh, Dinanath mishra, Rishab jassal, pankaj soni, (2009). Fast Dissolving Clinical Combination Tablets of Omeprazole and Domperidone, Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Research, 2(4), 54-62.
- [20]. Neena bedi, Anupama kalia, Shelly khurana, (2009). Formulation and Evaluation of Mouth Dissolving Tablets of Oxcarbazepine. International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1(4), 93-94

