

Cont.

6. Film coated tablets

- The compressed tablets having a film coating of some polymer substance, such as hydroxy propyl cellulose, hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose and ethyl cellulose.
- The film coating protects the medicament from atmospheric effects. Film coated tablets are generally tasteless, having little increase in the tablet weight and have less elegance than that of sugar coated tablets.



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7. Chewable tablets

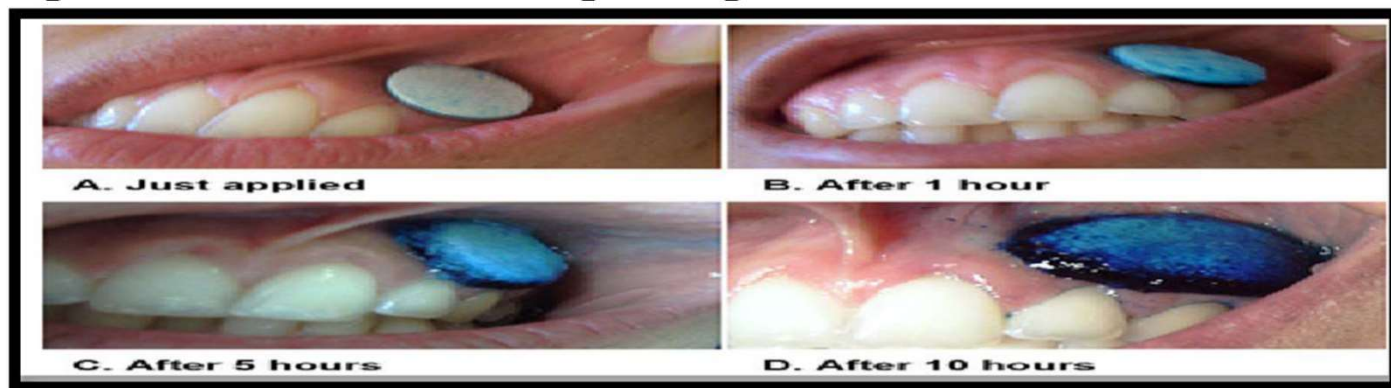
- These are the tablets which are required to be broken and chewed in between the teeth before ingestion. These tablets are given to the children who have difficulty in swallowing and to the adults who dislike swallowing.
- These tablets should have very acceptable taste and flavour. Ex-Antacid tablets(Digiene).



Tablets used in oral cavity

1. Buccal tablets

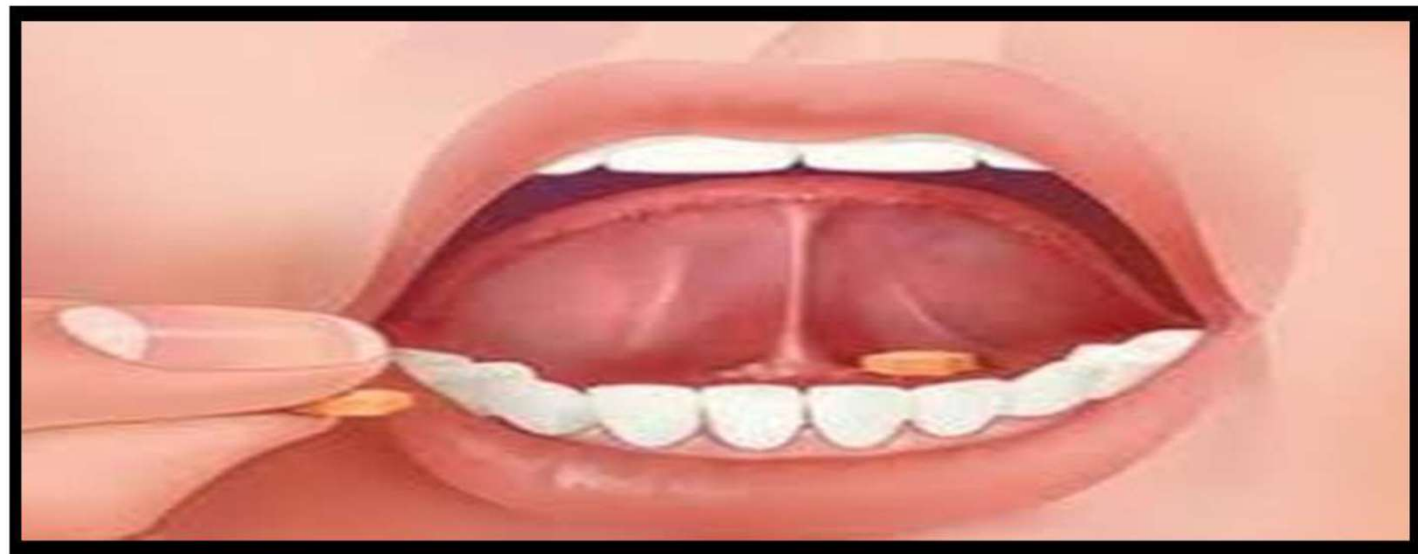
- These tablets are to be placed in the side of the cheek (buccal pouch) where they dissolve or erode slowly and are absorbed directly in the buccal cavity without passing into the alimentary canal.
- Therefore, they are formulated and compressed with sufficient pressure to give a hard tablets. e.g. Progesterone tablets.



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2. Sublingual tablets

- These tablets are to be placed under the tongue where they dissolve or disintegrate quickly and are absorbed directly without passing into GIT. e.g. tablets of nitroglycerin, isoproterenol hydrochloride or erythrityl tetranitrate.



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3. Lozenges tablets

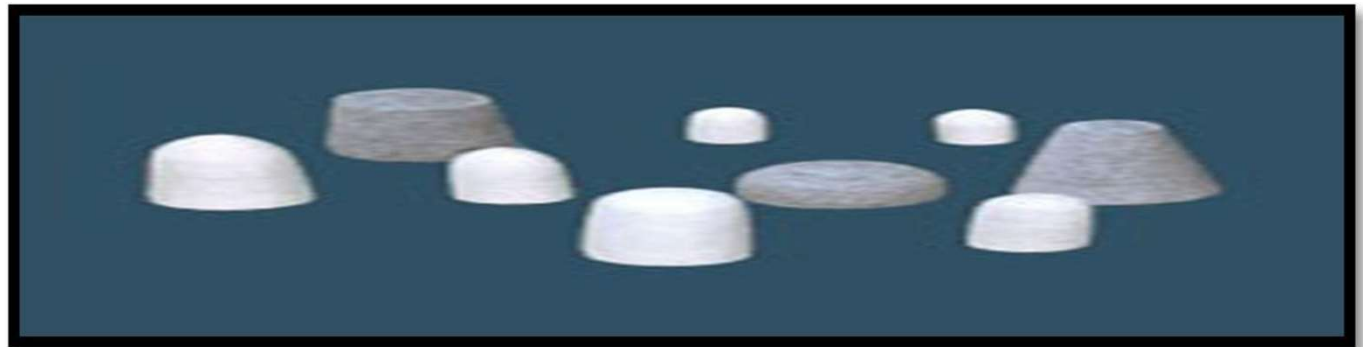
- These tablets are designed to exert a local effect in the mouth or throat. These tablets are commonly used to treat sore throat to control coughing in common cold. They may contain local anaesthetics, antiseptics, antibacterial agents and astringents.
- These are prepared by compression at a high pressure by the moulding process and generally contain a sweetening agent, flavouring agent and a substance which reduces a cooling effect. e.g. Vicks lozenges, Strepsils.



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4. Dental cones

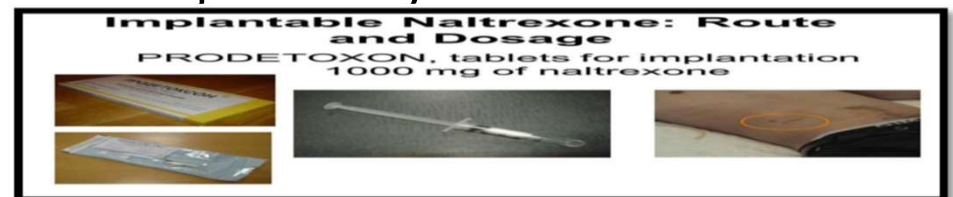
- These are compressed tablets meant for placement in the empty sockets after tooth extraction. They prevent the multiplication of bacteria in the socket following such extraction by using slow-releasing antibacterial compounds or to reduce bleeding by containing the astringent.
- These tablets contain an excipient like lactose, sodium bicarbonate and sodium chloride. These cones generally get dissolved in 20 to 40 minutes time.



Tablets administered by other routes

1. Implantation Tablets

- These tablets are placed under the skin or inserted subcutaneously by means of minor surgical operation and are slowly absorbed. These may be made by heavy compression but are normally made by fusion. The implants must be sterile and should be packed individually in sterile condition. Implants are mainly used for the administration of hormones such as testosterone steroids for contraception. These tablets are very usefully exploited for birth control purpose in human beings.
- The disadvantages of implant tablets are their administration, changing rate of release with change of surface area and possibility of tissue reactions.



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2. Vaginal tablets

- These tablets are meant to dissolve slowly in the vaginal cavity. The tablets are typically ovoid or pear shaped for the ease of insertion. these tablets are used to release steroids or antimicrobial agents. the tablets are often buffered to promote a pH favorable to the action of a specified antimicrobial agent. The contains easily soluble components like lactose or sodium bicarbonate.



Tablets used to prepare solutions

1. Effervescent tablets

- These tablets along with the active medicament contain ingredients like sodium bicarbonate, citric acid and tartaric acid which react in the presence of water liberating carbon dioxide and producing effervescence leading to disintegration of the tablet, thus fastens solution formation and increase the palatability. Eg. Histac (Ranitidine)



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2. Dispensing tablets

- These tablets provide a convenient quantity of potent drug that can be readily convert into powders and incorporate into liquids, thus circumventing the necessity to weigh small quantities. these tablets are supplied primarily as a convenience for extemporaneous compounding and should never be dispensed as dosage form.
- e.g. The drugs commonly incorporated are mild silver potentiate, bichloride of mercury merbromin an quarternary ammonium compounds.



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3. Hypodermic tablets

- Hypodermic tablets are soft, readily soluble tablets and originally were used for the preparation of solutions to be injected. These tablets are dissolved in sterile water or water for injection and administered by parenteral route. these tablets are not preferred now-a-days because the resulting solution is not always sterile.



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4. Tablet triturates (Moulded tablets)

- These are powders moulded into tablets. They are flat, circular discs, usually containing a potent substance mixed with lactose, lactose and sucrose, dextrose, or other suitable diluent.
- Since they are intended to disintegrate very quickly in contact with moisture, water insoluble adjuncts are avoided. The name 'tablet triturate' is appropriate because they usually contain triturations (trituration = dilution with an inert substance).

