

pharmaceutically active ingredients of pharmaceutical products. The expanded second edition contains revised content with many new case studies and additional example calculations that are of interest to chemical engineers. The 2nd Edition is divided into two separate books: 1) Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API's) and 2) Drug Product Design, Development and Modeling. The active pharmaceutical ingredients book puts the focus on the chemistry, chemical engineering, and unit operations specific to development and manufacturing of the active ingredients of the pharmaceutical product. The drug substance operations section includes information on chemical reactions, mixing, distillations, extractions, crystallizations, filtration, drying, and wet and dry milling. In addition, the book includes many applications of process modeling and modern software tools that are geared toward batch-scale and continuous drug substance pharmaceutical operations. This updated second edition: • Contains 30new chapters or revised chapters specific to API , covering topics including: manufacturing quality by design, computational approaches, continuous manufacturing, crystallization and final form, process safety • Expanded topics of scale-up, continuous processing, applications of thermodynamics and thermodynamic modeling, filtration and drying • Presents updated and expanded example calculations • Includes contributions from noted experts in the field Written for pharmaceutical engineers, chemical engineers, undergraduate and graduate students, and professionals in the field of pharmaceutical sciences and manufacturing, the second edition of Chemical Engineering in the Pharmaceutical Industry focuses on the development and chemical engineering as well as operations specific to the design, formulation, and manufacture of drug substance and products.

A needed resource for pharmaceutical scientists and cosmetic chemists, Essential Chemistry for Formulators of Semisolid and Liquid Dosages provides insight into the basic chemistry of mixing different phases and test methods for the stability study of nonsolid formulations. The book covers foundational surface/colloid chemistry, which forms the necessary background for making emulsions,

suspensions, solutions, and nano drug delivery systems, and the chemistry of mixing, which is critical for further formulation of drug delivery systems into semisolid (gels, creams, lotions, and ointments) or liquid final dosages. Expanding on these foundational principles, this useful guide explores stability testing methods, such as particle size, rheological/viscosity, microscopy, and chemical, and closes with a valuable discussion of regulatory issues. Essential Chemistry for Formulators of Semisolid and Liquid Dosages offers scientists and students the foundation and practical guidance to make and analyze semisolid and liquid formulations. Unique coverage of the underlying chemistry that makes possible stable dosages Quality content written by experienced experts

from the drug development industry Valuable information for academic and industrial scientists developing topical and liquid dosage formulations for pharmaceutical as well as skin care and cosmetic products

The suspension dosage form has long been used for poorly soluble active ingre- ents for various therapeutic indications. Development of stable suspensions over the shelf life of the drug product continues to be a challenge on many fronts. A good understanding of the fundamentals of disperse systems is essential in the development of a suitable pharmaceutical suspension. The development

of a s- pension dosage form follows a very complicated path. The selection of the proper excipients (surfactants, viscosity imparting agents etc.) is important. The particle size distribution in the finished drug product dosage form is a critical parameter that significantly impacts the bioavailability and pharmacokinetics of the product. Appropriate analytical methodologies and instruments (chromatographs, visco- ters, particle size analyzers, etc.) must be utilized to properly characterize the s- pension formulation. The development process continues with a successful scale-up of the manufacturing process. Regulatory agencies around the world require cli- cal trials to establish the safety and efficacy of the drug product. All of this devel- ment work should

culminate into a regulatory filing in accordance with the regulatory guidelines. Pharmaceutical Suspensions, From Formulation Development to Manufacturing, in its organization, follows the development approach used widely in the pharmaceutical industry. The primary focus of this book is on the classical disperse system – poorly soluble active pharmaceutical ingredients s- pended in a suitable vehicle.

This volume provides an insight into the future strategies for commercial biocatalysis with a focus on sustainable technologies, together with chemoenzymatic and biotechnological approaches to synthesize various types of approved and new active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) via proven and latest synthetic routes using single-step biocatalytic or enzyme cascade reactions. Many of these drugs act as enzyme inhibitors, as discussed in a chapter with a variety of examples. The targeted enzymes are involved in diseases such as different cancers, metastatic and infectious diseases, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular disorders. The biocatalysts employed for API synthesis include hydrolytic enzymes, alcohol dehydrogenases, laccases, imine reductases, reductive aminases,

peroxygenases, cytochrome P450 enzymes, polyketide synthases, transaminases, and halogenases. Many of them have been improved with respect to their properties by engineering methods. The book discusses the syntheses of drugs, including alkaloids and antibiotics, non-ribosomal peptides, antimalarial and antidiabetic drugs, prenylated xanthenes, antioxidants, and many important (chiral) intermediates required for the synthesis of pharmaceuticals.

Salts, Cocrystals, and Polymorphism

Pharmaceutical Biocatalysis

The Chemist's Enzyme Toolbox

R&D to Manufacturing

Strategy and Tactics for Chemistry, Manufacturing, and Controls

Sustainable Flow Chemistry

The loss of candidate drugs (CD) due to poor physiological properties or incompatibilities with a patients (more commonly referred to as attrition) in the pharmaceutical research and development (R&D) process limits throughput, hinders productivity and results in large overhead costs. Much of the attrition in the pharmaceutical industry is due to poor physiological properties. As a result, these properties need to be identified as early as possible in the R&D process. The initial step in screening for these properties is identifying (1) all the stable forms of a CD and (2) the conditions resulting in nucleation of these solid forms.

Highly complex robotic systems have been developed to increase screening efficiency. These robotic systems enable researchers to work on a scale infeasible by hand; however, the number of conditions screened is still limited by the volumes required (~100 μ l per well), thus the amount of material required, and the limited number of wells per device. Using a microfluidic approach allows for earlier screening due to the reduced volumes required. The development of a microfluidic platform to screen for crystallization conditions of CDs is presented. The chip using as little as 50 nl per well on a 96 well chip. The reduced volume and improved control over fluid handling in our microfluidic platforms allow for more extensive screening before production has been scaled up. The microfluidic platform studied in this thesis utilizes Free Interface Diffusion, Temperature control and Evaporation to control the supersaturation of CDs and therefore induce nucleation. Operation and potential has been demonstrated with Acetaminophen screens on-chip. Successful chip operation is demonstrated in all three modes using a common Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API), acetaminophen. Additionally, the chips have been modified to accommodate

analysis by Raman spectroscopy for crystal and polymorph identification. Incompatibility of PDMS with a wide range of organic solvents has limited the analysis on-chip. To overcome this challenge, more resistant microfluidic platforms are needed for example using glass instead of PDMS as the main material for chip fabrication. We are in the process of developing a glass-based microfluidic platform to reduce the amount of absorbent material.

A guide to the development and manufacturing of pharmaceutical products written for professionals in the industry, revised second edition The revised and updated second edition of Chemical Engineering in the Pharmaceutical Industry is a practical book that highlights chemistry and chemical engineering. The book's regulatory quality strategies target the development and manufacturing of pharmaceutically active ingredients of pharmaceutical products. The expanded second edition contains revised content with many new case studies and additional example calculations that are of interest to chemical engineers. The 2nd Edition is divided into two separate books: 1) Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API's) and 2) Drug Product Design, Development and Modeling. The active pharmaceutical ingredients book puts the focus on the chemistry, chemical engineering, and unit operations specific to development and manufacturing of the active ingredients of the pharmaceutical product. The drug substance operations section includes information on chemical reactions, mixing, distillations, extractions, crystallizations, filtration, drying, and wet and dry milling. In addition, the book includes many applications of process modeling and modern

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