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Development of extemporaneous suspension for the treatment of stomatitis

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Stomatitis is one of most common ulcerative disease associated mainly with the oral mucosa characterized by the extremely painful, recurring solitary, multiple ulcers in the upper throat and oral cavity. According to the clinical manifestation, stomatitis are divided into: catarrhal, ulcerative and aphthous. The precise etiopathogenesis of aphthous stomatitis is not fully disclosed. The potential factors responsible for aphthous ulcers are genetic predisposition, mechanical injury, microelement

and vitamins deficiencies, increased oxidative stress, food allergies, microbial factors, anxiety, hormonal defects, systemic diseases. There is no specific treatment for stomatitis, and management strategies depend on the symptoms, duration, and severity. The goals of therapy are 3-fold: control the ulcer pain, stimulate healing of ulcer; prevent recurrence. The first choice for stomatitis treatment is the topical agents because they are cheap, effective and safe. In this case antiseptics and anti-inflammatory drugs are widely apply. The second line therapy options include systemic immunomodulator, antibiotic and corticosteroids.

Different topical medicinal forms as solutions, suspensions, gels, pastes can be employed to cover the ulcer surface to form a defensive obstacle against secondary infection and further mechanical irritation. A little amount of medicine should be applied by patient after rinsing and stay away from drinking or eating for 30 min. It should be followed by 3 to 4 times a day.

The main groups of medicinal substances that are advisable to include in the composition of topical dosage forms are an anesthetics (lidocaine, benzocaine), antimicrobials (chlorhexidine gluconate, triclosan), antibiotics (tetracycline, doxycycline), corticosteroids (hydrocortisone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, beclometasone dipropionate), anti-inflammatory agents, hyaluronic acid. Analysis of the extemporal formulation showed that for the treatment of stomatitis, doctors prescribe oil or glycerol solutions and suspensions, which is due to the peculiarities of applying drugs to the oral mucosa. Viscous solvents allow substances to stay on for a longer time on the surface of the mucous membrane and gradually release the active pharmaceutical ingredients.. Among the active substances are anesthesin, sulfanilamides, pain relievers, antibiotics and antifungal drugs.

The aim of our work was to develop an extemporaneous suspension for topical application with a combination of antimicrobial and anesthetic components.

Choice of the base of extemporaneous suppositories with xeroform

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Hemorrhoids are a very common proctological disease. It is defined as enlargement and distal displacement of the anal mucosa. Manifestations of hemorrhoids are discomfort, pain and itching in the anus, anal bleeding during bowel movements. Millions of people around the world suffer from hemorrhoid symptoms and this disease is an important socioeconomic problem. At the same time, the true prevalence of hemorrhoids remains not fully known, since most patients do not go to a doctor