

ensayaron diferentes técnicas de síntesis como la emulsión- evaporación de solvente, gelación iónica e inversión de fases. Los diferentes sistemas logrados presentaron variadas características en términos de encapsulación/atrapamiento del principio activo y los perfiles de liberación observados.

Los sistemas poliméricos desarrollados en la presente investigación representan nuevas y prometedoras herramientas para el diseño y aplicación de nuevas terapias basadas en florfenicol.

Abstract

BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERIC MATRIXES FOR THE CONTROLLED RELEASE OF FLORFENICOL

Controlled drug release represents a scientific and technological platform of great interest in the human and animal healthcare fields. Optimizing doses and reducing secondary effects are main advantages. The systems for controlled drug release allow to obtain new pharmacokinetic profiles solving problems related to the administration ways and the bioavailability of different active principles. Between these systems, the use of polymeric matrixes has become an important option. Polymers exhibit a great variety of chemical structures allowing the design of systems with different geometries and physicochemical properties. Furthermore, stimuli-responsive polymeric materials are able to release the active principle in specific media.

In the present work, different polymeric systems were investigated for the controlled release of florfenicol, a broad spectrum antibiotic widely used in the veterinary industry against different kind of infections. The principal problems of conventional florfenicol administration are the high number of required doses and concentrated formulations preparation. Controlled drug release polymeric systems allowed exploring different geometries, sizes and administration pathways. Biocompatible polymers of different sources were used.

Different polymeric structures were designed: nanoparticles, microparticles, macroparticles or beads and in situ formed implants. Both synthetic polymers such as PLGA and Eudragit poly(methacrilates) and natural polymers like alginate and pectin were used. Different synthesis techniques were assessed such as emulsion-solvent evaporation, ionic gelation and phase-inversion. The different polymeric systems presented a variety of characteristics in terms of size, drug entrapment and drug release profiles. The systems developed in the present work represent promising tools for new therapies design for florfenicol administration.