

Original Article

ASSESSING THE RATIONALE OF FDC CONTAINING OFLOXACIN AND AZOLES: DISSOLUTION, PERMEATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To study fixed-dose combinations (FDC) of antibacterial and antiprotozoal products (ofloxacin and azoles), prescribed for the treatment of diarrhea.

**Methods:** Rationality of these FDC products was verified by assessing parameters such as drug content and release by assay and dissolution tests, respectively mentioned in the Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP). Amount of drug solubilized and permeated as per the Biopharmaceutics Classification System (BCS) was determined. *Ex vivo* permeation study was performed on the gut of goat using the everted gut sac technique. Antimicrobial efficacy in terms of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was assessed using agar well diffusion method against *Shigella boydii*, the causative agent for diarrhea. Comparative studies were performed on an individual as well as combination doses of antibacterial and antiprotozoal products for the synergistic effects to assess the rationale of these FDC.

**Results:** The BCS solubility of ciprofloxacin (CPX), norfloxacin (NFX) and tinidazole (TNZ) was high in acidic medium (pH 1-5) and decreased at pH above 5. The assay studies showed that the individual drug contents of FDC were within the IP limits. *In vitro* dissolution results for both, individual drugs and their combination illustrated 99 % drug release within 30 min in 0.01N HCl. *Ex vivo* permeation of TNZ was higher than CPX and NFX in individual drugs. No significant change in the permeation rate was observed for individual drugs and their FDC. CPX and NFX exhibited more antimicrobial activity in terms of inhibitory zones than their FDC with antiprotozoal TNZ, above 2.5 µg/ml MIC. The pharmaceutical, biopharmaceutical and antimicrobial evaluation study showed the similarity of FDC with the individual drugs.

**Conclusion:** The study showed no significant data to justify the therapeutic advantage of FDC over individual drugs.

**Keywords:** Fixed-dose combination, Ciprofloxacin, Norfloxacin, Tinidazole, Dissolution, Permeation, Antimicrobial

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INTRODUCTION

Fixed-Dose Combinations (FDC) comprised of two or more different drugs as a single formulation are explored for a plethora of diseases for synergistic effects and patient compliance [1, 2]. The rationality of FDC is defined by similar pharmacokinetics, yet the diverse mechanism of action; without supra-additive toxicity of the individual actives and formulation components [3]. As per the modified approval process for FDC in India (2013); the manufacturer of various FDC like analgesics, antacids, antihypertensive, antipsychotics and anti-diabetics have to obtain permission from Central Drug Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) based on the essential data supporting the rationality for FDC [4, 5].

Ciprofloxacin (CPX) and norfloxacin (NFX) are broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotics known to inhibit bacterial DNA replication by impeding the functions of bacterial DNA gyrase enzyme. They are mainly explored in the treatment of urinary tract infection, cystitis, prostatitis, respiratory tract skin and joint infections [6, 7]. Tinidazole (TNZ) is a nitroimidazole derivative used in the treatment of intestinal amoebiasis, giardiasis, trichomoniasis, active against anaerobic bacteria and protozoa [8, 9].

In the proposed study, we assessed the rationality of antibacterial and antiprotozoal FDC used in the treatment of diarrhea. In India, physicians prescribe FDC of ciprofloxacin and tinidazole (CPX+TNZ) as well as norfloxacin and tinidazole (NFX+TNZ) for diarrheal treatment [10]. However, these FDC are neither a part of WHO essential medicine list 2017 nor recommended in European and US countries [11, 12]. So, the aim of our study was to study the rationality in combining the selected ofloxacin and azoles for

synergistic effects by comparing individual and combination products using parameters such as *in vitro* dissolution, *ex vivo* permeation, and antimicrobial study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride and tinidazole were received as generous gift samples from BDH Industry Ltd, Kandivali (East), Mumbai. Norfloxacin was purchased from Shree chemicals, Pune. HPLC grade methanol, acetonitrile, water were purchased from Merck. All other chemicals and reagents used were of analytical grade. Marketed tablets of ciprofloxacin (CPX) 500 mg/250 mg of 2 brands C1 and C2, respectively, norfloxacin (NFX) 400 mg of 2 brands N1 and N2, respectively, tinidazole (TNZ) 600 mg/300 mg of brands T1 and T2, respectively, combination tablets of ciprofloxacin (CPX) 500 mg and tinidazole (TNZ) 600 mg of brands CT1 and CT2 and combination tablets of norfloxacin (NFX) 400 mg and tinidazole (TNZ) 600 mg of brands NT1 and NT2, respectively were purchased from local retail pharmacy at Ratnagiri, India.

Methods

BCS solubility (as per WHO guidance)

The BCS solubility of drugs was determined in the aqueous medium with pH in the range of 1.2-6.8. Results for the solubility were calculated on the basis of drug soluble in the volume of 250 ml at 37 °C for 24 h. Highest unit dose of individual drugs, CPX (500 mg), NFX (400 mg), TNZ (600 mg) was weighed accurately and transferred in conical flask containing 250 ml of water and solutions of pH 1.2, 4.5 and 6.8, kept for 24 h under continuous agitation using Brunswick

Scientific Excella Incubator Shaker at  $37 \pm 1$  °C to determine the drug solubility [13]. After 24 h, the quantity of solubilized drug per 250 ml was determined using UV-Vis spectrophotometer by measuring the absorbance in triplicates.

### Drug content

#### Assay of CPX

Accurately 20 units of marketed CPX tablets were taken and average weight was calculated. Further the tablets were triturated and powder equivalent to 1.25 g CPX was weighed accurately, dissolved in small volume of 0.01N HCl and volume was made up with 0.01N HCl in 500 ml volumetric flask. Solution was filtered using Whatman filter paper no.41. From the above filtered solution, 10 ml of solution was diluted to 100 ml with 0.01N HCl. The solution was injected into HPLC system [JASCO model-AS-4050] with the pre-set parameters of C18 (250 x 4.6 mm, 5 $\mu$ ) column, mobile phase (0.025M phosphoric acid: acetonitrile 87:13 v/v) adjusted to pH 4.0, flow rate of 1.5 ml/min, injection volume of 10  $\mu$ g/ml. UV detector was used for absorbance measurement at  $\lambda_{max}$  of 278 nm [8, 14, 15].

#### Assay of NFX

Accurately 20 units of marketed tablets were taken and the average weight was calculated. Further, the tablets were triturated and powder equivalent to 50 mg NFX was weighed accurately and transferred to 100 ml volumetric flask. The sample was dissolved in 40 ml mobile phase and volume was made up to mark with 0.1% v/v orthophosphoric acid solution. 10 ml of this solution was withdrawn and diluted with 25 ml of mobile phase. The resulting solution was filtered using Whatman filter paper no. 41 and filtrate was injected into HPLC system [JASCO model-AS-4050] with pre-set parameters of C18 (250 x 4.6 mm, 5 $\mu$ ) column, mobile phase [0.1% v/v orthophosphoric acid: acetonitrile (85:15 v/v)] adjusted to pH 3.0, flow rate of 1.5 ml/min and 20  $\mu$ g/ml injection volume. UV detector was used for absorbance measurement at 278 nm  $\lambda_{max}$  [8, 14, 15].

#### Assay of TNZ

Accurately 20 marketed tablets were taken and average weight was calculated. Further, the tablets were triturated. Powder equivalent to 0.15 g TNZ was weighed accurately, dissolved in small volume of methanol and the volume was made up to mark with methanol in 100 ml volumetric flask. Aliquot of 10 ml solution was withdrawn and diluted to 100 ml with methanol. Further, 10 ml of solution was withdrawn and diluted to 100 ml with methanol. The analysis of the solution was done using UV-Vis spectrophotometer (JASCO UV/Visible spectrophotometer) method at  $\lambda_{max}$  of 310 nm [8, 14, 15].

#### Assay of combination (CPX+TNZ and NFX+TNZ)

Accurately 20 units of marketed FDC tablets were taken and average weight was calculated. Further, the tablets were triturated and powder equivalent to (10 mg CPX and 12 mg TNZ) for CT1 and CT2 tablets and (10 mg NFX and 15 mg TNZ) for NT1 and NT2 tablets was weighed accurately. The powder was transferred in 10 ml volumetric flask. The samples were dissolved in small volume of 0.01N HCl and volume was adjusted up to 10 ml with 0.01N HCl. The solution was mixed, sonicated for 15 min and filtered through Whatman filter paper no. 41. From the above filtered solution, 1 ml of solution was diluted to 10 ml with 0.01N HCl. Absorbance of sample solution was measured using UV-Vis Spectrophotometer (JASCO UV/Visible spectrophotometer) at respective  $\lambda_{max}$  of both the drugs. The concentration of CPX and TNZ in tablet formulation was determined using simultaneous equation method [8, 14, 15].

### Dissolution

As per Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP), dissolution test was performed using 6 units of the dosage form. The test was carried using Electrolab Dissolution test apparatus (TDT-06L); the dissolution profile of each dosage form was obtained using USP type II (paddle) apparatus with 900 ml 0.01N HCl and phosphate buffer 6.8 dissolution media at 50 rpm. Temperature was maintained at  $37 \pm 0.5$  °C for all samples. The samples were withdrawn at time intervals of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 min from 0.01 N HCl and 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45 and 60 min from phosphate

buffer 6.8, respectively followed by addition of an equivalent amount of media to maintain the sink conditions [15-17].

### Ex vivo permeation study

Bioavailability is defined as the rate and extent of drug reaching systemic circulation. Intestinal permeability is principal determinant of drug absorption, post oral administration of drug. Transport across the intestinal barrier is a prerequisite for clinical effect of most drugs. Intestinal permeability is used for classifying drugs in accordance with the Biopharmaceutical Classification System (BCS). This study was performed using everted gut sac technique [18]. The freshly cut gut of goat was collected from local slaughterhouse and kept in a mixture of Krebs-Ringer phosphate solution and isopropyl alcohol (70:30 v/v). The gut was washed with cold oxygenated saline solution (0.9 % w/v NaCl in water) and small portions of 10 cm were incised. With the help of glass rod, gut sac was everted by sliding it over through opposite side so that the surface of gut was inside out. Sticky matter was cleaned using cold Ringer's solution. One side of the gut sac was tied using thread. Phosphate buffer saline pH 7.4 was filled in the gut sac and tied on the other end. This sac was placed in the flask of dissolution apparatus, containing 900 ml phosphate buffer saline pH 7.4 ( $37 \pm 1$  °C), at 1-2 bubbles per second aeration rate. Tablets were placed in the dissolution apparatus at 50 rpm and sample was withdrawn at a single point of 3 h from the dissolution flask and gut sac. Drug release and amount permeated was calculated using UV-VIS spectrophotometer [19-21].

### Microbial assay

*Shigella boydii* NCIM 5709 (National Collection of Industrial Microorganisms (NCIM), CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune), one of the causative agents responsible for diarrhea was selected as test bacterial culture. The assay was evaluated following the agar well diffusion method using nutrient agar. 0.5 ml of test culture was spread with sterile swab on plates. Wells were prepared in the agar plate with 8.0 mm cork borer. Different concentrations (2.5, 5, 10 and 20  $\mu$ g/ml) of the drugs viz. CPX, NFX, TNZ, combination of CPX+TNZ (in ratio 2:3), a combination of NFX+TNZ (in ratio 5:6) were prepared using acetate buffer 4.0 and evaluated for the determination of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) [22].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### BCS solubility

The results for solubility in water showed that  $\geq 90\%$  of CPX was soluble, whereas the solubility of NFX and TNZ was  $\leq 50\%$ , respectively. The results for solubility in 0.1N HCl and acetate buffer 4.5 media showed that  $\geq 85\%$  of CPX, NFX and TNZ were soluble. The results for solubility in phosphate buffer 6.8 showed that  $\leq 50\%$  of CPX, NFX and  $\leq 60\%$  TNZ were soluble. The solubility for CPX in water was obtained  $\geq 90\%$  owing to the presence of salt [14]. CPX, NFX and TNZ demonstrated maximum solubility in 0.1N HCl and acetate buffer 4.5 whereas, minimum solubility was shown in phosphate buffer 6.8 as represented in table 1. As per the WHO and FDA guidance, the drug is considered highly soluble with the highest strength of drug soluble in 250 ml or less aqueous medium at 37 °C over a pH range of 1.2-6.8. According to BCS classification of drugs, CPX and NFX belongs to class IV and TNZ belongs to class II. CPX and NFX are zwitterionic compounds, which exhibit "U" shaped pH solubility profile; they have highest solubility at pH<5 and pH>10 with limited solubility in between pH 6-9. Considering this, CPX, NFX and TNZ solubility were high in acidic medium (pH 1-5) and decreased at pH above 5. From the solubility result of CPX, NFX and TNZ, it indicated that the absorption site can be in the upper part of the gastrointestinal tract and less amount of drug might be absorbed through the small intestine and colon [18].

### Assay of CPX and NFX

As per IP, the tablet should contain not less than 90% and not more than 110% of stated amount of drug. The drug content for CPX and NFX was determined using the RP-HPLC method. The retention time ( $R_t$ ) for CPX and NFX was obtained at 13.68 min and 8.72 min, respectively. The samples were run in triplicates and mean of peak areas was recorded. The % drug content was calculated using the peak area and content of CPX and NFX was found within the IP limits as depicted in table 2.

**Assay of TNZ**

As per IP, the tablet should contain not less than 95% and not more than 105% of stated amount of TNZ. The drug content for TNZ was

determined by UV spectrophotometer, in which the absorbance was measured at respective  $\lambda_{max}$ . Drug content was calculated using the triplicate readings of absorbance. Percent drug content was found within the IP limits as depicted in table 2.

**Table 1: BCS solubility of CPX, NFX and TNZ**

Medium	Solubility (mg/250 ml)±SD		
	CPX (500 mg)	NFX (400 mg)	TNZ (600 mg)
Water	480.19±0.22	165.39±0.34	211.93±0.16
0.1N HCl	489.94±0.53	389.22±0.40	487.92±0.38
Acetate buffer 4.5	487.79±0.58	380.05±0.68	487.62±0.47
Phosphate buffer 6.8	231.51±0.74	181.17±0.82	253.01±0.54

CPX-ciprofloxacin, NFX-norfloxacin and TNZ-tinidazole, All values are expressed as mean±SD, n=3

**Assay of FDC (CPX+TNZ and NFX+TNZ)**

The chromatogram peaks were observed at 278 nm for CPX and 318 nm for TNZ, respectively for CT1 and CT2 brands. For NT1 and NT2 brands, peaks were observed at 278 nm for NFX and 318 nm for

TNZ, respectively. The peaks were analyzed for the absorbance at their respective  $\lambda_{max}$  to determine the content of the respective formulations. The result for assay of brands CT1, CT2, NT1 and NT2 is compiled and compared in table 2. Thus, the individual drug contents of FDC were within the IP limits.

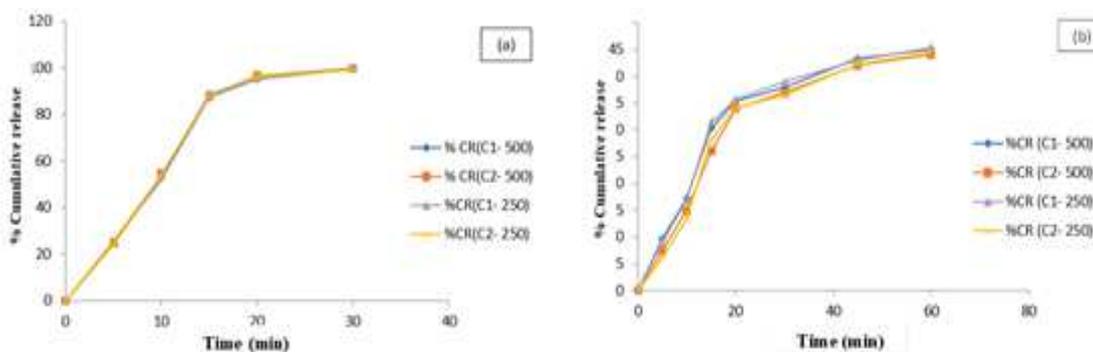
**Table 2: Assay outcomes for CPX, NFX and TNZ in individual and combination (FDC) dose**

Brand	Drug	Label claim (mg)	Amount found (mg)±SD	% Amount found
C 1	CPX	500	498.25±0.41	99.65
		250	248.75±0.57	99.50
C 2	CPX	500	493±0.39	98.6
		250	247.25±0.44	98.9
N 1	NFX	400	386.56±0.96	99.64
N 2	NFX	400	390.4±0.61	97.6
T 1	TNZ	600	499.1±0.47	99.82
		300	298.98±0.25	96.66
T2	TNZ	600	493.5±0.28	98.7
		300	298.96±0.37	99.42
CT 1	CPX	500	498.61±0.16	99.72
		TNZ	600	597.48±0.20
CT 2	CPX	500	495.38±0.38	99.07
		TNZ	600	596.81±0.82
NT 1	NFX	400	396.41±0.74	99.10
		TNZ	600	591.44±0.66
NT 2	NFX	400	398.28±0.18	99.57
		TNZ	600	595.68±0.13

FDC-fixed dose combinations; CPX-ciprofloxacin, NFX-norfloxacin, TNZ-tinidazole; C 1 and C 2-marketed tablets of ciprofloxacin 500 mg/250 mg of 2 brands, respectively, N 1 and N 2-marketed tablets of norfloxacin 400 mg of 2 brands, respectively, T 1 and T 2-marketed tablets of tinidazole 600 mg/300 mg of 2 brands, respectively, CT 1 and CT 2 -brands of combination tablets of ciprofloxacin 500 mg and tinidazole 600 mg, NT 1 and NT 2-brands of combination tablets of norfloxacin 400 mg and tinidazole 600 mg, respectively All values are expressed as mean±SD, n=3.

**Dissolution**

The dissolution test was carried as per the dissolution parameters specified for 0.01N HCl and phosphate buffer 6.8 [16-18]. Depending upon the solubility results and pKa values for CPX (6.09), NFX (6.34) and TNZ (4.7), the drug release was more in acidic media i.e. 0.01N HCl whereas in phosphate buffer 6.8, the drug release can be lower. The results of dissolution test for individual drugs and combination dose are presented in fig. 1-5.

**Fig. 1: Dissolution profile of C1-500/250 mg and C2-500/250 mg tablets in (a) 0.01N HCl and (b) Phosphate buffer 6.8**

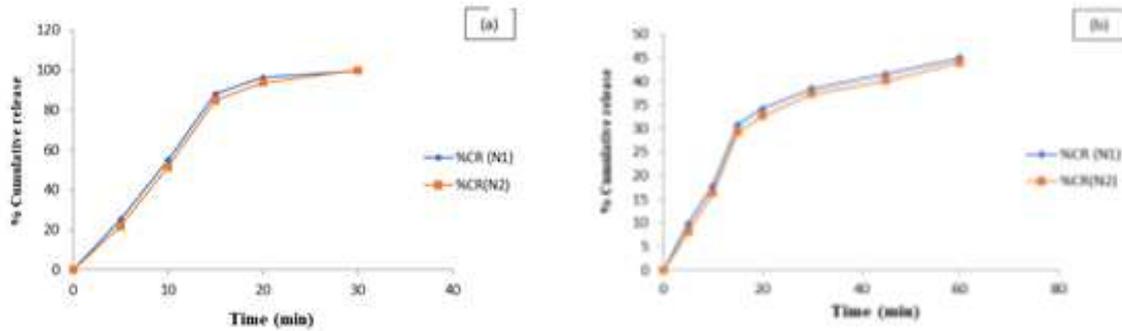


Fig. 2: Dissolution profile of N1 and N2 tablets in (a) 0.01N HCl and (b) Phosphate buffer 6.8

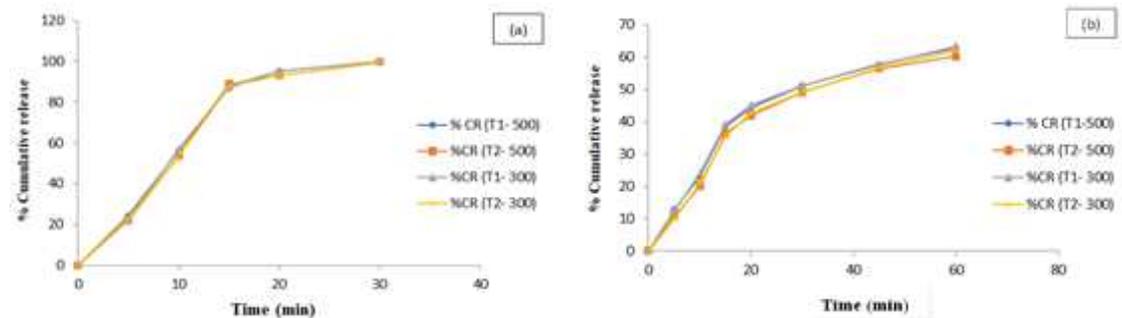


Fig. 3: Dissolution profile of T1-500/300 mg and T2-600/300 mg tablets in (a) 0.01N HCl and (b) Phosphate buffer 6.8

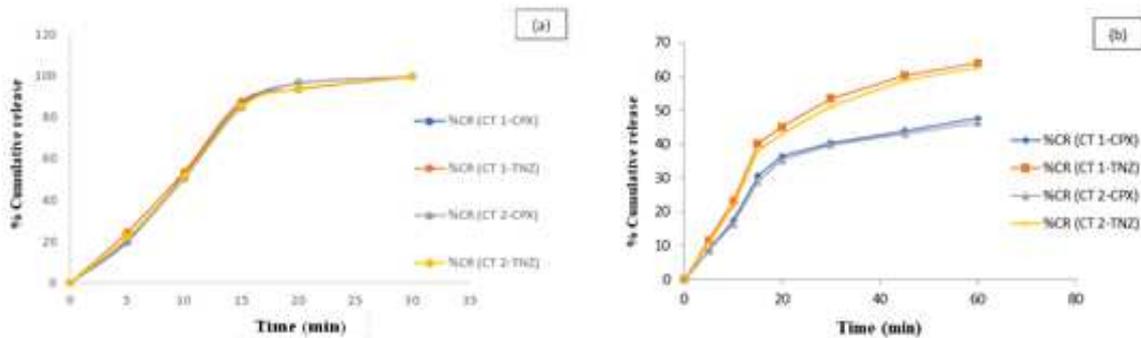


Fig. 4: Dissolution profile of CT 1 and CT 2 tablets in (a) 0.01N HCl and (b) Phosphate buffer 6.8

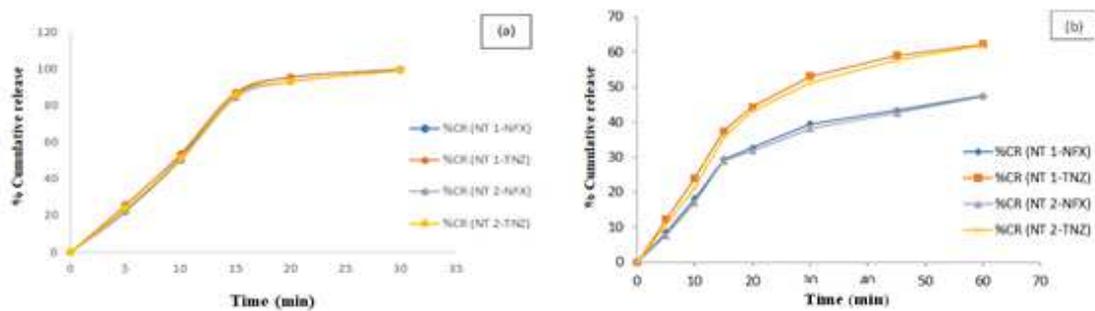


Fig. 5: Dissolution profile of NT 1 and NT 2 tablets in (a) 0.01N HCl and (b) Phosphate buffer 6.8

The results for dissolution in 0.01N HCl (fig. 1-3) showed that the 90% of drug release for CPX, NFX and TNZ was achieved in 20 min. At the end of 30 min, 99% drug release for individual drugs was achieved. For combination dose of CPX+TNZ and NFX+TNZ, the CPX, NFX and TNZ release was 90% (Cmax) in 20 min (Tmax) and 99% drug released occurred at 30 min (fig. 4-5).

The results for dissolution in phosphate buffer 6.8 (fig. 1-3) showed that,  $\leq 50\%$  of drug release for individual CPX and NFX was achieved at 60 min and  $\leq 60\%$  of drug release for individual TNZ was achieved at the end of 60 min. For combination dose of CPX+TNZ and NFX+TNZ,  $\leq 50\%$  of CPX, NFX were released along with  $\leq 60\%$  TNZ release at the end of 60 min, respectively. The results for

dissolution of combination dose in phosphate buffer 6.8 (fig. 4-5) also showed the similar % drug release at 60 min as that of individual drugs and no significant difference was observed.

The results obtained from dissolution test for both, individual drug and combination dose illustrated 99% drug release within 30 min in 0.01N HCl which indicated that stomach as the absorption site. FDC in 0.01N HCl and phosphate buffer 6.8 had similar dissolution kinetics as that of individual drugs.

#### Ex vivo permeation

The permeation study was performed simultaneously with dissolution study so as to build the relation between drug solubility and permeation which may give better idea for solubility dependent drug absorption. The sample was withdrawn at a single point of 3 h.

Based upon the pKa values of CPX (6.09) and NFX (6.34), their % ionization at pH 7.4 is 80% and 82%, respectively. Also, the log P for CPX (0.28) and NFX (0.4) is less than 1 in accordance to their hydrophilic nature. From the above consideration for pKa and log P for CPX and NFX, the drug permeation could be low in intestinal pH. Depending upon the pKa value of TNZ (4.7), % ionization at pH 7.4 is about 1% and the log P of the TNZ (1.4) is more than 1 owing to more lipophilic nature. From the above consideration for TNZ, the permeation of drug could be high in intestinal pH [22]. Based upon the log P values, permeability study results indicated that the TNZ permeation was higher as compared to that of CPX and NFX in individual drugs. The results for combination dose in comparison with the individual drugs showed no significant change in the permeation rate. The results for permeability study are presented in table 3.

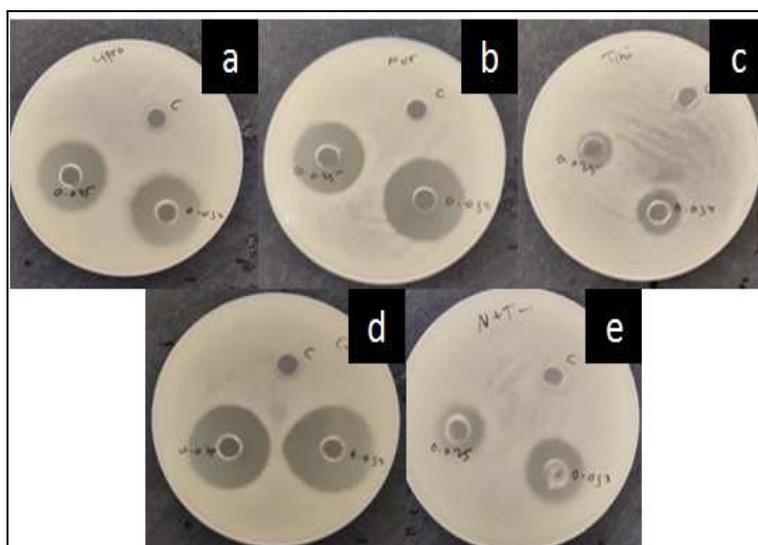
**Table 3: Outcomes of permeation study for individual drugs and combination products**

Brand	Drug	Tablet strength (mg)	% Drug release±SD	% Drug permeated±SD	Total % permeation
C 1	CPX	500	43.36±0.45	21.95±0.38	47.62
	CPX	250	44.80±0.65	22.51±0.29	48.24
	CPX	500	43.80±0.34	21.97±0.68	50.02
C 2	CPX	250	43.82±0.49	22.39±0.52	51.09
N 1	NFX	400	47.16±0.75	20.68±0.87	43.85
N 2	NFX	400	47.18±0.47	20.64±0.62	43.74
	TNZ	600	47.78±0.37	44.33±0.22	92.77
T 1	TNZ	300	46.52±0.61	42.81±0.41	92.02
	TNZ	600	47.22±0.68	43.06±0.84	91.19
T 2	TNZ	300	45.84±0.73	41.04±0.69	89.46
CT 1	CPX	500	44.35±0.17	19.31±0.36	45.34
	TNZ	600	46.35±0.26	41.50±0.11	88.56
CT 2	CPX	500	44.08±0.61	19.08±0.38	48.28
	TNZ	600	45.66±0.67	41.66±0.31	91.23
NT 1	NFX	400	44.32±0.51	19.27±0.73	43.47
	TNZ	600	47.30±0.26	42.65±0.61	90.16
NT 2	NFX	400	43.34±0.13	19.41±0.48	44.78
	TNZ	600	45.71±0.32	42.05±0.78	92.08

CPX-ciprofloxacin, NFX-norfloxacin, TNZ-tinidazole; C 1 and C 2-marketed tablets of ciprofloxacin 500 mg/250 mg of 2 brands, respectively, N 1 and N 2-marketed tablets of norfloxacin 400 mg of 2 brands, respectively, T 1 and T 2-marketed tablets of tinidazole 500 mg/300 mg of 2 brands, respectively, CT 1 and CT 2-brands of combination tablets of ciprofloxacin 500 mg and tinidazole 600 mg, NT 1 and NT 2-brands of combination tablets of norfloxacin 400 mg and tinidazole 600 mg, respectively All values are expressed as mean±SD, n=3.

#### Microbial assay

The concentration determined as the MIC for CPX, NFX and TNZ was found to be 2.5 µg/ml. So, for determining the antimicrobial activity of CPX, NFX, TNZ, combination of CPX+TNZ and combination of NFX+TNZ, 2.5 µg/ml and 5 µg/ml concentrations were selected and added in the respective labeled wells. Plates were incubated at 37 °C. After incubation of 24 h, the zone of inhibition was measured in millimeter (mm) [23].



**Fig. 6: Antimicrobial zones of inhibition of (a) CFX, (b) NFX, (c) TNZ, (d) CFX+TNZ and (e) NFX+TNZ**

The results for antimicrobial activity showed that zone of inhibition for CPX and NFX was more than the combination of CPX+TNZ and NFX+TNZ. The zone of inhibition of CPX was more than that of NFX. CPX demonstrated better antibacterial activity at lower concentration. As CPX and NFX belong to antibacterial category, they showed significant activity towards *Shigella boydii* bacteria compared to TNZ, an antiprotozoal. The results for

combination dose were found to be similar to that of individual drugs without any significant change in their antimicrobial activities. The zones of inhibition for respective drugs and their combinations therein, are represented in fig. 6 and values for the same are shown in table 4. Zones of inhibition for individual drugs were nearly same as that of their combination dose, CPX+TNZ and NFX+TNZ.

**Table 4: Antimicrobial zones of inhibition of CPX, NFX and TNZ in individual and combination products**

Brand	Drug	Tablet strength (mg)	Zone of inhibition (mm)±SD	
			Concentration (µg/ml)	
			2.5	5
C 1	API (CPX)	-	28±0.48	33±0.26
	CPX	500	26±0.36	31±0.45
	CPX	250	24±0.41	30±0.61
C 2	CPX	500	27±0.31	31±0.24
	CPX	250	25±0.26	29±0.34
	API (NFX)	-	24±0.74	29±0.29
N 1	NFX	400	22±0.62	26±0.49
N 2	NFX	400	21±0.15	26±0.36
T 1	API (TNZ)	-	6±0.36	11±0.18
	TNZ	600	4±0.25	8±0.37
	TNZ	300	4±0.49	8±0.26
T 2	TNZ	600	3±0.32	7±0.15
	TNZ	300	3±0.71	8±0.32
	API (CPX+TNZ)	-	28±0.62	31±0.47
CT 1	CPX+TNZ	500+600	27±0.23	30±0.76
CT 2	CPX+TNZ	500+600	26±0.65	28±0.15
	API (NFX+TNZ)	-	18±0.51	22±0.41
NT 1	NFX+TNZ	400+600	16±0.26	20±0.37
NT 2	NFX+TNZ	400+600	16±0.33	19±0.52

CPX-ciprofloxacin, NFX-norfloxacin, TNZ-tinidazole; C 1 and C 2-marketed tablets of ciprofloxacin 500 mg/250 mg of 2 brands, respectively, N 1 and N 2-marketed tablets of norfloxacin 400 mg of 2 brands, respectively, T 1 and T 2-marketed tablets of tinidazole 600 mg/300 mg of 2 brands, respectively, CT 1 and CT 2-brands of combination tablets of ciprofloxacin 500 mg and tinidazole 600 mg, NT 1 and NT 2-brands of combination tablets of norfloxacin 400 mg and tinidazole 600 mg, respectively All values are expressed as mean±SD, n=3.

## CONCLUSION

The rationality of antibacterial and antiprotozoal FDC products (ofloxacin and azoles) which are used in the treatment of diarrhea was assessed for synergistic effects over the respective individual products. Drug assays confirmed the individual drug contents of FDC as per Indian Pharmacopoeia. There was no significant difference observed in the dissolution kinetics, permeation and antimicrobial studies of the combination products in comparison to the individual products. Thus, the combination dose can be considered applicable in view of cost of manufacturing, packaging and convenience for administration. However, there is no direct evidence of therapeutic advantage rendered by combination dose of antibacterial and antiprotozoal FDC products.

## FUNDING

Nil

## AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors have contributed equally.

## CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

All authors have none to declare.

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