# A Study On The Fundamental Aspects Of Intelligent Drug Delivery System

**Abdolrab Malekraeisi**

Depart of Pharmacy, Indira College of Pharmacy, Old Mumbai Rd, Tathawade, Pune, Maharashtra 411033

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***Abstract-*** Drug delivery is an advanced approach in which patients are distributed narcotics in a targeted order, increasing the concentration of the medicament delivered only for the targeted body portion of their concern such as tissues and cells, which increases treatment effectiveness by minimizing administered medications' side effects. The intrinsic value of this procedure means that the necessary medication with its decreased dosage has been given and its side effect has been reduced. This fundamental benefit of the smart drug delivery system is also the foundation of the therapeutics and diagnostics research and advancement in the clinical and pharmaceutical sectors. In essence, targeted/smart drug delivery is to help the drug molecule enter the intended site ideally.

***Index Terms***- Drug delivery, Drug carrier system; Diagnostics, Therapeutics

## I. INTRODUCTION

Conventional drug delivery systems are also related to multiple side effects, approaches to designing novel medication transport formulations are important where possible. This form of drug supply on demand is also known as smart drug supply or smart drug supply. These new methods improve clinical values and also reduce diverse side effects. The smart regulated drug delivery systems can efficiently minimize the dose rate in contrast to traditional drug delivery systems, while retaining the concentration of the drug in targeted bodies/tissues for a longer time. The managed drug delivery systems provide broad insights and interesting properties for reduction in variations in drug concentration, reduction in drug toxicity and enhancement in therapeutic efficacy (Muller and Keck, 2004).In recent decades, traditional drug delivery systems (DDSs) have taken part in intelligent drug delivery systems with stimulant-responsive characteristics, with their surprising advancement in biomedical nanotechnology. Benefiting from reacting to particular internal or external stimuli, these well-defined nanoplatforms can boost the effectiveness of drug targeting while reducing the side effects / toxicity of payloads that are key factors in enhancing compliance with patients. Various smart drug delivery systems in diverse interesting structures such as stimuli-responsive polymeric nanoparticles, liposomes, metal / metal oxides and exosomes have been extensively demonstrated in academic fields. These nanoplatforms, however, lack a consistent development process, toxicity evaluation experiences as well as strong relevance between clinical and preclinical trials, which contribute to enormous difficulties in securing regulatory and ethical clearance. These relatively complex nano-drug delivery systems susceptible to stimuli are therefore not currently licensed for clinical use (Hrubý et al, 2015).

Targeted drug delivery is a form of intelligent drug delivery device that delivers the drug miraculously to a patient. This traditional system is achieved by the ingestion of the medicinal product through a biological membrane while the targeted release system is where the medicinal product is delivered in a dosage form. The targeted method of medicaments provides a certain quantity of a medicinal agent for a longer time duration to a targeted diseased region within the body. This helps to preserve the necessary amounts of plasma and tissue in the body, while protecting the healthy tissue from being damaged by the medication. To maximize the drug delivery system it is extremely integrated and involves diverse disciplines of science (Wang et al. 2013).

This latest class of smart, smart and sensitive delivery systems has been developed to carry out different tasks, such as diagnosis, separation and/or release of therapeutic agents to treat various diseases. Smart drugs are often focused on activating polymers that feel the shift in a particular variable and trigger distribution, which is reversible. To control the release of drugs, a vast number of materials such as polymers, lipids and inorganic materials were created to build a smart drug delivery system.

Products dependent on the distribution mechanism shall be prepared taking into account the particular properties of target cells, markers, or carriers or vehicles that bring medication to particular receptors and mechanically modulated components. Ideally, targeted drug delivery mechanisms should be biochemically inert (non-toxic), non-immunogenic, mechanically and chemical stable in vivo and in vitro, confined to target organism, tissue and organ drug dissemination, and universally capillarized distribution. The rate of drug release should be controllable and consistent, and the release of drugs should also have no effect on drug action. The drug should be issued in therapeutic doses and should be minimally hazardous during transit. For a longer period of time and large levels of controllability, active drug molecules can selectively aggregate in the disease region to improve their therapeutic effects and reduce associated side effects. Drug distribution refers to the methods, preparations, processes and structures required for delivering therapeutic drugs to produce their intended therapeutic results safely and efficiently (Liu et al., 2016). Conventional prescription products have also been accompanied by neurological side effects, mostly due to their non-specific biodiversity and uncontrollable

medication release characteristics. To overcome these restrictions, advanced drug delivery systems have been built to achieve spatially controlled release of payloads at the target sites. The smart regulated drug delivery systems can efficiently minimize the dose rate in contrast to traditional drug delivery systems, while retaining the concentration of the drug in targeted bodies/tissues for a longer time. The managed drug delivery systems provide broad insights and interesting properties for reduction in variations in drug concentration, reduction in drug toxicity and enhancement in clinical effects.

The final element is the most demanding function of a drug product that ensures the highest degree of intellect. When the drug is administered at the desired spot, it is important to adjust the surface area for an acceptable targeting mobility, which allows the carrier to bind to cells of interest. The distribution of the amount of medication needed involves a catalyst that determines the amount of medicine released at a certain moment. The cause may be an externally supplied stimuli (extrinsic triggers) or the internal surroundings of the environment in which the drug delivery system is implemented (internal triggers). Extrinsic trigglers, for example, include electric field, magnetic field, ultrasound, electromagnetic radiation or temperature that can be used to activate or suppress the carrier's medicine release while internal stimuli include pH, temperature, ionic setting, proteins, carbohydrates, etc (Vyas and Khar , 2008).

## II. Components and Benefits of intelligent drug delivery systems

1. A drug delivery mechanism is mostly a target and drug carriers or identifiers.
2. Target means a single organ or cell or community of cells that need care in the chronic or acute condition.
3. The path of administration requires the pharmaceutical carriers as essential targeting companies and after their leaking from their carriers/markers to the medication by biological metabolism via their clearance and not to enter the unspecified position in order to make this distribution mechanism more specific for medicines with decreased side effects and their size.
4. Carrier is one of the special molecules or structures important to the efficient delivery of loaded pharmaceutical goods to pre-selected locations.
5. These are engineered entities that hold the medication inside or onto it either through encapsulation and/or spacer movement and transport or transport it near the target cell.
6. Smart drug delivery systems are capable of distributing the drug according to physiological specifications.
7. This method aims to control the therapeutic concentration of plasma medications.
8. Localized supply of medications to a single compartment (target site) can be accomplished.
9. Preserve easily killing narcotics, increase stability.
10. Improve compliance for patients.

## III. Types of Drug Delivery Systems

Classification includes two separate groups

1. Open-loop system: these systems are also referred to as externally operated or pulsate systems. They used external stimuli to supply the medication such as magnet, temperature, ultrasound, electrical effects, etc.

2. Close-loop framework. This are also classified as self-regulated drug delivery systems.

The following applications are approached: urea-responsive, pH, glucose, thermo-sensitive, inflammatory sensitive, etc.

Responsive thermal device; Temperature is one of the most effective and effective variables when compared with other stimuli to regulate drug release. Poly (acrylamide) gel swells with increasing temperature, while poly(N-alkyl substituted acrylamide) gel disappears. Disease condition body temperature normally increases as Certain diseases, such as inflammation and cancers, have higher temperatures than normal tissues relative to normal conditions (Danhier et al., 2010). And using this difference in temperature. The smart drug distribution can be used to enhance the release of drugs into tumours from cancer and normal tissues. The tumour site is another temperature sensitive technique (Zhao et al. 2011).

External stimuli (ultra sound, magnetic field, etc.) may be heated to enhance the release of the drug inside the tumour microenvironment vasculature (Torchilin, 2014)

Device Redox-responsive; The oxidation-reduction reaction mechanism has been very interested in disease treatment. The redox potential in microenvironments in various tissues is multivariate and can be used to establish redox-sensitive distribution mechanisms. The design and manufacture of Glutathione sensitive nanoparticles can provide a promising approach to drug delivery (Mura et al., 2013).

Device Reacting to Enzymes; Enzymes that are used as a catalyst in the production of intelligent drug delivery systems are attacked because of their particular superiorities such as substrate specificities and high selectivity. Given its associated impact on virtually any biological and metabolic phase, enzymes (such as glycosidases, lipases, phospoholipases, or proteases) may be used to release the enzyme-mediated medicines (De La Rica et al, 2012).

PH-responsive system Use pH as a catalyst to release the drug in this sort of system. Changes in the pH of the atmosphere allow the polymer to swell or de-swell. PH-responsive carriers are used for sensing pH at various body sites, including the vesicle (pH cubicle 2) and intestinal tract (pH cubicle pH 7).

Additional sensitive structures; Glucose and other sensitive Saccharide systems, electrically liable systems, inflammative responsive systems, electrically controlled systems, Urea Responsive Delivery Systems, Morphine Activated Naltrexone Delivery Systems, System Using Anti-body Contacts, and System Using Chelation are also used to monitor smart system releases of pharmaceutical drugs. Dual stimulated DDSs are more widespread and have been studied, for example thermo- and pH-responsive systems, redox and pH-responsive systems, ultrasonic and magnetic reactive systems (Guo et al., 2015).

Light, magnetic and ultra-sonic; Photo-sensitive carriers are used to build light reactive drug delivery systems and to release drugs with external lighting at the desired spot. External magnetic

and ultra-sound drug delivery device are respectively used to activate drug molecules at a particular location

## IV. Stimuli-responsive drug-delivery systems

In clinical trials, stimulant-responsive drug delivery systems are:

AuroShell: Thermosensitive gold nanoshell is prepared for intracranial tumours by Nanospectra Biosciences

Opax: Cell Therapeutics, Inc. prepares enzyme-activated polymer NP for ovarian cancer.

ThermoDox: Celsion Company prepares thermosensitive liposomal doxorubicin that is useful for breast cancer and primary liver cancer.

NanoTherm: Magnetic sensitive iron oxide NPs are prepared for glioblastoma, prostate, eosphageal and pancreatic cancer by MagForce Nanotechnologies AG.

Intelligent drug delivery involves selectively administering medications to selected cells and tissues while staying unaffected for other stable body parts. While several areas of study have been carried out to optimise the distribution of drugs at a target site and thus the delivery of drugs, biomedical science has attracted substantial interest due to their ability to minimise dramatically the side effects of narcotics, and monitor over long periods the concentration and position of the active product released into the bloodstream. Clearly, emerging methods for drug delivery devices are able to selectively unleash drugs at a targeted site, helping to improve much of the latest drug therapy issues (Shaffer et al., 2007).

## V. Recent advancements

Diabetes mellitus' ultimate aim is to regulate blood glucose levels by insulin distribution to minimise long-term diabetic complications. Actually, insulin is the primary medication for diabetes patients by subcutaneous infusion. For regular blood glucose levels, two or three injections are needed every day. As this approach is burdensome and intrusive for living beings, the condition of the patient in terms of quality of life is not pleasant. Therefore an electric and mechanically operated insulin pump has been developed, which automatically injects insulin into the bloodstream. An insulin pump consisting of polymer materials has been tested. Many experts focus on mobile system insulin. A biographer of Gluco Watch is non-invasive, look like a system that tests glucose. A plastic portion of Gluco is snapped and stuck to the skin. It takes automatic reading every ten minutes up to thirteen hours. Gluco watch is currently leading the way in user-friendly glucose control strategies. This method is based on the reverse iontophoresis theory (Jain and Mohanty, 2018).

## VI. Conclusions

In the future, various controlled releases of nano-materials for intelligent DDS will be used with the advancement of materials research, medicinal science and biomedical science. Although intelligent nano-DDSs have proved to be substantially more effective for both diagnosis and care, future drugworthiness also needs to be tested before intelligent DDSs hit clinics. Researchers will face an immense challenge in developing advanced DDS preclinical research to reproducible and translatable production and to achieve clinical trial success. Nevertheless, it must be recalled that the ultimate aim of all our actions is patients' care. Future studies on smart DDSs for managed drug delivery should concentrate on the clinical translation research in order to achieve more clinically use of stimulus-sensitive nano-medicine. The provision of the drug molecule to its precise position is itself a dynamic task in an organism's complex cell network. Finally, the targeted delivery of medications constitutes one of the most innovative medical technologies in the detection and treatment of a few deadly diseases. It has gone through the early years and has now reached a height of success in clinical and pharmaceutical research and development. Overall, a large database of numerous studies may be inferred, and the study of site-specific or tailored distribution has become intellectual and knowledgeable with links and the development of scientific technology. The manifestation of both these techniques and innovative medicinal technology will contribute in the future to a new age in therapeutics and diagnostics. Several problems have been found, studied, and solved during the development of drug targeting strategies for clinical applications for various therapies, particularly in cancer therapy. Several other preparations have now joined the stages of clinical testing or testing. Such techniques should be continually assessed, however in view of the developments in the understanding of the multiple processes that exist as a result of carrier's administration or vehicles of site-specific drugs of concern.

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## AUTHORS

**First Author** – Abdolrab Malekraeisi, Depart of Pharmacy Indira College of Pharmacy, Old Mumbai Rd, Tathawade, Pune, Maharashtra 411033, Email: mr.abdolrab@gmail.com