(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number: **0 185 347**
B1

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: 27.06.90

(51) Int. Cl.[5]: **A 61 K 31/455**, A 61 K 9/20

(21) Application number: 85116032.5

(22) Date of filing: 16.12.85

(54) Method for production of stable nicorandil preparation.

(30) Priority: 17.12.84 JP 265888/84
08.07.85 JP 149688/85
26.09.85 JP 213277/85

(43) Date of publication of application:
25.06.86 Bulletin 86/26

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
27.06.90 Bulletin 90/26

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

(56) References cited:
EP-A-0 045 238
DE-A-2 714 713
US-A-3 577 491

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 99, 1983, page 316, abstract no. 58932r, Columbus, Ohio, US

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Courier Press, Leamington Spa, England.

EP 0 185 347 B1

Description

The present invention relates to a method for producing a stable preparation of nicorandil [N-(2-hydroxyethyl)nicotinamide nitrate (ester)] that will be very useful as a drug. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method for producing a stable nicorandil preparation containing a finely divided sugar and/or a powdery organic acid as an excipient.

The stability of drugs is dependent on various factors such as temperature, humidity, light and oxygen. Many proposals have heretofore been made with a view to producing stable drug preparations.

Nicoranil which is to be produced in a stable form by the present invention has coronary vasodilative and coronary vasoconstriction suppressing actions and is useful as a curative for various types of angina pectoris while causing minimum effects on the dynamics of cardiovascular circulation and on cardiac functions (see Japanese Patent Publication No. 17463/1983 and Unexamined Published Japanese Patent Application No. 9323/1978).

JP—A—5 885 819, reported in Chem. Abstr. 99, 316 (1983):58932r (D1) describes the pharmaceutical composition for treatment of bronchial asthma comprising nicorandil, the non-cominuted "sugars", lactose and mannitol, and magnesium stearate.

The object of the invention described in US—A—3 577 491 is the improvement of a process of compressing powdered tabletable compositions.

The solution of this object lies in mixing fumaric acid with said composition prior to compression. The fumaric acid acts as a surface lubricant and as an internal compression lubricant.

The object of the invention described in EP—A—0 045 238 is the stabilization (e.g. prevention of discoloration and degradation) of a pharmaceutical composition containing acid salts of thieno-pyridine derivatives. The solution of this object is achieved by using a pharmaceutically acceptable, non-volatile organic acid, particularly citric acid, together with the active ingredient.

However, nicorandil preparations are not stable against the compressive pressure exerted by punching operations in table making and will experience a time-dependent decrease in the amount of the active principle. Conventional practice employed to avoid this problem is to coat the nicorandil crystal with stearyl alcohol or other coating materials (Unexamined Published Japanese Patent Application No. 145659/1982).

Nicorandil preparations are fairly stable in the dry state but instable in humid conditions and must be produced and stored with special care being taken to avoid direct contact with moisture by, for example, wrapping in a completely moistureproof which, however, is quite expensive.

The present inventors, therefore, made various studies in order to develop a method for producing a nicorandil preparation that is stable against the pressure of compression and humidity. As a result, the inventors found that by using a finely divided sugar having an average particle size of no more than 10 mm as an excipient, a significant improvement is achieved in the stability of a nicorandil preparation against compressive pressure, with its stability against moisture being also improved to some extent. The inventors also found that by using a certain type or organic acid as an excipient, the nicorandil preparation is provided with an appreciably improved stability against moisture, this being also true even when it is compressed into a tablet. It was additionally found that significant improvements could be achieved in the stability to both compressive pressure and humidity by using an excipient made of a finely divided sugar and a certain type of organic acid. The present invention has been accomplished on the basis of these findings.

Fig. 1 is as graph showing a dissolution profile of each of the multi-layer tablet gradually releasing nicorandil in Example 10 (—●—), the ordinary tablet of the Comparative Example (—○—), and the tablet gradually releasing nicorandil prepared in Example 11 (—◑—).

Fig. 2 is a graph showing the change of nicorandil level in plasma of beagle dogs with respect to the multi-layer tablet gradually releasing nicorandil prepared in Example 10 (—●—), and the ordinary tablet of the Comparative Example (—○—).

Examples of the sugar that may be used as the excipient in the method of the present invention are mannitol, lactose, sucrose, glucose, fructose, galactose, maltose and any other sugars that are commonly used in foods and medicines. These sugars are used in a finely divided form having an average size of no more than 10 µm. A jet mill may be used as a grinding machine. The finely divided sugar is granulated by a suitable method, for example, a wet granulation process and then blended with the active ingredient. The proportion of the sugar to be blended may be properly adjusted depending upon the amount of the active ingredient in the finally prepared tablet and punching pressure. The intended stabilizing effect of the sugar will be obtained if its amount is within the range in which it is customarily used as an excipient for pharmaceutical preparations. The tablet produced in accordance with the present invention may contain suitable amounts of a disintegrator, binder and lubricant.

Organic acids that will exhibit particularly excellent stabilizing effects are dibasic acids such as fumaric acid, oxalic acid, salicylic acid, tartaric acid and glutaric acid. A composition consisting of nicorandil and a pharmaceutical vehicle such as an excipient, disintegrator, lubricant, colorant or binder is blended with at least one organic acid selected from the group consisting of fumaric acid, oxalic acid, salicyclic acid, tartaric acid and glutaric acid, and the resulting blend is processed into a desired dosage form, such as tablet, capsule, granule or suppository, or by a conventional method. The proportion of the organic acid may vary depending upon the amount of the active ingredient in the preparation and the method of its production,

but the intended stabilizing effect of the organic acid will be attained by adding no less than 0.1 wt% of the total weight of the preparation.

A nicorandil preparation that is very stable against compressive pressure and moisture can be produced by using an excipient made of the finely divided sugar in combination with one or more of the aforementioned organic acids as in the manner described above.

The following examples are provided for the purpose of further illustrating the present invention but are not to be construed as limiting.

Example 1

One part of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)nicotinamide nitrate ester (nicorandil) was intimately blended with 9 parts of a mannitol granulation prepared by a wet process from jet-milled particles (av. size, 3 µm). The blend was compressed statically into tablets (10 mm$^{\phi}$ and 300 mg in weight) having a hardness of ca. 10 kg as measured by an automatic hardness tester (Okada Seiko K.K.). Another group of tablets was produced by the same procedures using a non-comminuted mannitol powder. The two groups of tablets were stored under accelerated conditions (50°C in a desiccator with a desiccant, silica gel). The results are shown in Table 1 wherein the numerals indicate the residual amount of nicorandil in the tablet as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 1

Accelerated time (days)	4	7	10	14
sample of the invention	98.8	96.5	93.7	88.3
comparative sample	96.7	88.3	80.2	65.0

Example 2

Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Lactose	89.5
Calcium stearate	0.5
Total	100.0 (mg)

Lactose (268.5 g) that had been comminuted by a jet mill (Model FS—4 of Seishin Kigyo K.K.) into particles with an average size of 5 µm was put into a mortar and kneaded with water. The kneaded lactose was sieved through a 420 µm (35 mesh) screen and dried at 50°C for 3 hours. The dried particles were classified by passage through 420 µm (35 mesh) sieve to prepare a lactose granulation. Nicorandil (30 g), the lactose granulation (268.5 g) and calcium stearate (1.5 g) were mixed in a polyethylene bag.

Using a single-punch machine (Model N—20 of Okada Seiko K.K.) equipped with 7 mm$^{\phi}$ flat-faced punches, the mixed powder was compressed at 6 kN (0.6 ton), 9 kN (0.9 ton) and 12 kN (1.2 tons), to make tablets each weighing 100 mg.

Comparative tablets were made under the same conditions as described above except that the comminuted lactose particles (av. size, 5 µm) were replaced by non-comminuted lactose particles (av. size, 100 µm).

The two groups of tablets were put into glass bottles in the presence of a desiccant (silica gel) and screw-capped, then stored at 50°C for 10 days. The results are shown in Table 2 wherein the tablet stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 2

Tablet	Residual nicorandil (%)		
	6 kN (0.6 ton)	9 kN (0.9 ton)	12 kN (1.2 tons)
sample of the invention	92.8	92.5	91.8
comparative sample	88.4	83.2	77.2

Example 3

Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Mannitol	84.5
Carboxymethylcellulose calcium	5
Magnesium stearate	0.5
Total	100.0 (mg)

Mannitol (253.5 g) that had been comminuted by a jet mill (Model FS—4 of Seishin Kigyo K.K.) into particles with an average size of 3 µm was put into a mortar and kneaded with water. The kneaded mannitol was sieved through a 420 µm (35 mesh) screen and dried at 50°C for 3 hours. The dried mannitol particles were classified by passage through a 420 µm (35 mesh) sieve to prepare a mannitol granulation. Nicorandil (30 g), the mannitol granulation (253.5 g), carboxymethylcellulose calcium (15 g) and magnesium stearate (1.5 g) were mixed in a polyethylene bag.

Using a single-punch machine (Model N—20 of Okada Seiko K.K.) equipped with 7 mm• flat-faced punches, the mixed powder was compressed at 12kN (1.2 tons) to make tablets each weighing 100 mg.

Comparative tablets were made under the same conditions as described above except that the comminuted mannitol particles (av. size, 3 µm) were replaced by non-comminuted mannitol particles (av. size, 50 µm).

Each of the two groups of tablets was divided into two subgroups. They were put into glass bottles and stored under accelerated conditions at 50°C. One set of sub-groups were held for 10 days in the presence of a desiccant (silica gel), with the bottles screw-capped, whereas the other set of subgroups was held for 5 days at 50% R.H., with the bottles left open. The results are shown in Table 3 wherein the tablet stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 3

Tablet	Residual nicorandil (%)	
	10 days in closed bottles with a desiccant	5 days in open bottles at 50% R.H.
sample of the invention	90.2	71.5
comparative sample	76.6	64.3

Example 4

Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Lactose	76.5
Corn starch	10
Fumaric acid	3
Magnesium stearate	0.5
Total	100.0 (mg)

Nicorandil (200 g), lactose (1,530 g; average particle size, 100 µm), corn starch (200 g) and a fine powder of fumaric acid (60 g; average particle size, 3 µm) were mixed in a Shinagawa mixer for 20 minutes, and for another 1 minute after addition of magnesium stearate (10 g).

The mixed powder was compressed using single-punch machine equipped with 7 mm• flat-faced punches at 10 kN (1 ton) to produce tablets each weighing 100 mg.

Comparative tablets were made under the same conditions as above except that the fumaric acid was replaced by an equal amount of lactose particles (av. size, 100 µm).

Each of the two groups of tablets was divided into two subgroups. They were put into glass bottles and stored under accelerated conditions at 40°C. One set of subgroups was held for 3 months with the bottles screw-capped, whereas the other set of subgroups was held for 3 months at 61.5% R.H. with the bottles left open. The results are shown in Table 4 wherein the tablet stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 4

Tablet	Residual nicorandil (%)	
	in closed bottles	in open bottles at 61.5% R.H.
sample of the invention	98.2	95.1
comparative sample	57.8	11.9

Example 5

Capsule formulation (for one capsule)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Mannitol	44
Carboxymethylcellulose calcium	5
Salicylic acid	40
Calcium stearate	1
Total	100.0 (mg)

Nicorandil (200 g), mannitol (880 g; average particle size, 50 µm), carboxymethylcellulose calcium (100 g), salicylic acid (800 g) and calcium stearate (20 g) were uniformly mixed in a polyethylene bag. The mixture was treated in a roller compactor and the slugs were classified by passage through a 1.68 mm (10 mesh) screen to produce granules.

The granules were filled into hard gelatin capsules (No. 3) so that each of them contained 100 mg of the granules.

Comparative capsules were prepared under the same conditions as above except that the salicylic acid was replaced by an equal amount of mannitol particles (av. size, 50 µm).

Each of the two groups of capsules was divided into two subgroups. They were put into glass bottles and stored under accelerated conditions at 40°C. One set of subgroups was held for 3 months with the bottles screw-capped in the presence of a desiccant (silica gel), whereas the other set was held for 3 months with the bottles screw-capped but in the absence of silica gel. The results are shown in Table 5 wherein the tablet stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 5

Tablet	Residual nicorandil (%)	
	with a desiccant	without desiccant
sample of the invention	99.1	91.3
comparative sample	78.7	45.5

Example 6

Granule formulation (for 1,000 mg)

Nicorandil	50 (mg)
Mannitol	920
Oxalic acid	10
Corn starch	20
Total	1,000 (mg)

Nicorandil (100 g), mannitol (1,840 g; average particle size, 50 µm), and oxalic acid (20 g) were mixed in a blender of the vertical shift type, e.g. a Shinagawa mixer for 20 minutes, and kneaded for 10 minutes after addition of 10% corn starch paste (400 g).

The mixture was granulated in a cylinder type granulator equipped with a 1.0 mm• ocellated screen. The granules were dried in a tray drier at 50°C for 4 hours. The dried granules were classified by passage through a 1.68 mm (10 mesh) sieve.

Comparative granules were prepared under the same conditions as above except that the oxalic acid was replaced by an equal amount of mannitol particles (av. size, 50 µm).

Each of the two groups of granules was divided into two subgroups. They were put into glass bottles and stored under accelerated conditions at 40°C for 3 months. The first set of subgroups was held with the bottles screw-capped, whereas the other set was held at 61.5% R.H. with the bottles left open. The results are shown in Table 6 wherein the granules' stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 6

Granule	Residual nicorandil (%)	
	in closed bottles	in open bottles at 61.5% R.H.
sample of the invention	89.4	86.9
comparative sample	40.8	9.5

Example 7

Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Mannitole	74.5
Carboxymethylcellulose calcium	5
Fumaric acid	10
Magnesium stearate	0.5
Total	100.0 (mg)

Mannitol (223.5 g; average particle size, 50 µm) was put into mortar and kneaded with water. The wet mass was sieved through a 420 µm (35 mesh) screen and dried at 50°C for 3 hours. The dried mannitol particles were classified by passage through a 420 µm (35 mesh) sieve to prepare a mannitol granulation. Nicorandil (30 g), the mannitol granulation (223.5 g), carboxymethylcellulose calcium (15 g), fumaric acid (30 g) and magnesium stearate (1.5 g) were mixed in a polyethylene bag.

Using a single-punch machine (Model N—20 of Okada Seiko K.K) equipped with 7 mm• flat-faced punches, the mixed powder was compressed at 12 kN (1.2 tons) to make tablets each weighing 100 mg.

Comparative tablets were made under the same conditions as above except that the fumaric acid was replaced by an equal amount of mannitol granulation.

Each of the two groups of tablets was divided into two subgroups. They were put into glass bottles and stored under accelerated conditions at 50°C. The first set of subgroups was held for 10 days with the bottles screw-capped in the presence of a desiccant (silica gel), whereas the second set of subgroups was held for 5 days at 50% R.H. with the bottles left open. The results are shown in Table 7, wherein the tablet stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 7

Tablet	Residual nicorandil (%)	
	10 days in closed bottles with a desiccant	5 days in open bottles at 50% R.H.
sample of the invention	81.9	82.3
comparative sample	76.6	64.3

Example 8

Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Mannitole	74.5
Carboxymethylcellulose calcium	5
Fumaric acid	10
Magnesium stearate	0.5
Total	100.0 (mg)

Mannitol (223.5 g) which had been ground in a jet mill (Model FS—4 of Seishin Kigyo K.K.) into particles with an average size of 3 µm was put into a mortar and kneaded with water. The wet mass was sieved through a 420 µm (35 mesh) screen and dried at 50°C for 3 hours. The dried mannitol particles were classified by passage through a 420 µm (35 mesh) screen to prepare a mannitol granulation. Nicorandil (30 g), the mannitol granulation (223.5 g), carboxymethylcellulose calcium (15 g), fumaric acid (30 g) and magnesium stearate (1.5 g) were mixed in a polyethylene bag.

Using a single-punch machine (Model N—20 of Okada Seiko K.K) equipped with 7 mm$^{\phi}$ flat-faced punches, the mixed powder was compressed at 12 kN (1.2 tons) to make tablets each weighing 100 mg.

Comparative tablets were made under the same conditions as described above except that the comminuted mannitol particles and fumaric acid were replaced by non-comminuted mannitol particles (av. size, 50 µm) in an amount equal to the total of the two components.

Each of the two groups of tablets was divided into two subgroups. They were put into glass bottles and stored under accelerated conditions at 50°C. One set of subgroups was held for 10 days in the presence of a desiccant (silica gel), with the bottles screw-capped, whereas the other set of subgroups was held for 5 days at 50% R.H., with the bottles left open.

The results are shown in Table 8, wherein the tablet stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 8

Tablet	Residual nicorandil (%)	
	10 days in closed bottles with a desiccant	5 days in open bottles at 50% R.H.
sample of the invention	92.3	86.5
comparative sample	76.6	64.3

Example 9

Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Lactose	59
Corn starch	10
Salicylic acid	20
Calcium stearate	1
Total	100.0 (mg)

Lactose (177 g) which had been ground in a jet mill (Model FS—4 of Seishin Kigyo K.K.) into particles with an average size of 5 µm was put into a mortar and kneaded with water. The wet mass was sieved through a 420 µm (35 mesh) screen and dried at 50°C for 3 hours. The dried lactose particles were classified by passage through a 420 µm (35 mesh) screen to prepare a lactose granulation.

Nicorandil (30 g), the lactose granulation (177 g), corn starch (30 g), salicylic acid (60 g) and calcium stearate (3 g) were blended in a polyethylene bag.

Using a single-punch tablet machine (Model N—20 of Okada Seiko K.K) equipped with 7 mm$^{\phi}$ flat-faced punches, the mixed powder was compressed at 12 kN (1.2 tons) to make tablets each weighing 100 mg.

Comparative tablets were made under the same conditions as described except that the comminuted lactose particles and salicyclic acid were replaced by non-comminuted lactose particles (av. size, 100 µm) in an amount equal to the total of the two components.

Each of the two groups of tablets was divided into two subgroups. They were put into glass bottles and stored under accelerated conditions at 50°C. One set of subgroups was held for 10 days in the presence of a desiccant (silica gel), with the bottles screw-capped, whereas the other set of subgroups was held for 5 days at 50% R.H., with the bottles left open.

The results are shown in Table 9, wherein the tablet stability is indicated by the residual amount of nicorandil as a percentage of the initial weight.

Table 9

Tablet	Residual nicorandil (%)	
	10 days in closed bottles with a desiccant	5 days in open bottles at 50% R.H.
sample of the invention	90.7	87.0
comparative sample	71.3	59.6

Among the organic acids which exhibit the activity of stabilizing nicorandil, fumaric acid displays the additional properties of gradually releasing nicorandil from the tablets over a long period of time if it is used.

A prolonged release table may be prepared by weighing desired amounts of nicorandil and excipient and mixing them by a usual method.

A desired amount of fumaric acid within the range of more than about 10% of the total weight of the preparation provides a desirable effect of gradual release of nicorandil. To the thus prepared mixture containing nicorandil and fumaric acid, lubricants such as magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, talc, etc. were added and the mixture was compressed in a tablet machine to form tablets.

Further, nicorandil may be formulated into troches by using sucrose, flavoring and coloring agents, etc and compressed into a predetermined shape.

In order to obtain a desired dissolution profile, nicorandil may be formulated into multi-layer tablets by laminating a layer B free from nicorandil on a layer A containing nicorandil and compressing the layers into tablets.

Alternatively, an aqueous solution or an organic solvent solution of a binder such a hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, corn starch paste or the like may be added to a mixed powder containing nicorandil, and the mixture may be kneaded, dried and passed through screen of desired mesh size to make granules. The granules may be filled into hard gelatin capsules to make a capsule preparation, or coated with an enteric coating material such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate or carboxymethylethyl cellulose to make intestinal soluble granules.

Example 10

Multi-layer tablet formulation (for one tablet)

	Upper layer	Lower layer
Nicorandil	10 (mg)	
Fumaric acid	99.5	39.8 (mg)
Magnesium stearate	0.5	0.2
Total	110.0 (mg)	40.0 (mg)

Nicorandil (10 g), fumaric acid (99.5 g) and magnesium stearate (0.5 g) were mixed in a polyethylene bag to prepare a mixture (Mixed powder A).

Separately, fumaric acid (39.8 g) and magnesium stearate (0.2 g) were mixed in a polyethylene bag to prepare a mixture (Mixed powder B).

Using a single-punch tablet machine equipped with 8 mm$^{\phi}$ flat-faced punches, mixed powder (A) (110 mg) was fed and lightly compressed and then mixed with powder B (40 mg) was fed on compressed mixed powder A and compressed at 12 kN (1.2 tons) to make tablets.

Comparative Example
Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Lactose	94.3
Crystalline cellulose	45
Magnesium stearate	0.7
Total	150.0 (mg)

For comparison, tablets were prepared by mixing nicorandil (10 g), lactose (94.3 g), crystalline cellulose (45 g) and magnesium stearate (0.7 g) in a polyethylene bag. By using a single-punch tablet machine equipped with 8 mm$^{\phi}$ flat-faced punches, the mixed powder was at 12 kN (1.2 tons) to make ordinary tablets each weighing 150 mg.

The dissolution profiles of these tablets are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 1 shows the results of dissolution test carried out in 500 ml of distilled water by the method defined in Japanese Pharmacopoeia, 10th Edition, Dissolution Test-Method 1 (the rotary basket method) at a rotation of 100 rpm, with respect to the multi-layer and the ordinary tablets.

Fig. 2 shows the time course of the average level of nicorandil concentration in plasma when the mul layer or the ordinary tablet was orally administered in six beagle dogs.

Example 11

Tablet formulation (for one tablet)

Nicorandil	10 (mg)
Fumaric acid	139.3
Magnesium stearate	0.7
Total	150.0 (mg)

Nicorandil (10 g), fumaric acid (139.3 g) and magnesium stearate (0.7 g) were mixed in a polyethylen bag. The mixed powder was compressed by a single-punch tablet machine equipped with 8 mm$^{\phi}$ flat-face punches at 12 kN (1.2 tons) to make tablets each weighing 150 mg.

The dissolution test was carried out as in Example 10, and the results are shown in Fig. 1 as well as th results of Example 10.

Claims

1. A stable nicorandil-containing pharmaceutical preparation comprising nicorandil, and as pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s) a sugar having an average particle size of no more than 10 µm and/or a powdery organic acid.

2. Preparation according to Claim 1 wherein said sugar is mannitol, lactose, sucrose, glucose, galactose, maltose and/or fructose.

3. Preparation according to Claim 1 wherein said organic acid is fumaric acid, oxalic acid, salicyclic acid, tartaric acid and/or glutaric acid.

4. Preparation according to Claim 1 wherein said organic acid comprises an amount of no less than 0.1% by weight based on the total weight of the preparation.

5. Method for preparing a stable nicorandil-containing pharmaceutical preparation according to Claim 1 which comprises mixing nicorandil with a sugar having a particle size of no more than 10 µm and/or a powdery organic acid.

6. Method according to Claim 5 wherein said organic acid is added in an amount of no less than 0.1% by weight based on the total weight of the preparation.

Patentansprüche

1. Stabiles, Nicorandil enthaltendes pharmazeutisches Präparat, enthaltend Nicorandil und als pharmazeutisch verträgliche(n) Träger einen Zucker mit einer durchschnittlichen Teilchengröße von nicht mehr als 10 µm und/oder eine pulverförmige organische Säure.

2. Präparat nach Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei dem Zucker um Mannit, Lactose, Saccharose, Glucose, Galactose, Maltose und/oder Fructose handelt.

3. Präparat nach Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei der organischen Säure um Fumarsäure, Oxsalsäure, Salicylsäure, Weinsäure und/oder Glutarsäure handelt.

4. Präparat nach Anspruch 1, wobei die organische Säure einen Anteil von mindestens 0,1 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Präparats, ausmacht.

5. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines stabilen, Nicorandil enthaltenden pharmazeutischen Präparats nach Anspruch 1, bei dem man Nicorandil mit einem Zucker mit einer Teilchengröße von nicht mehr als 10 µm und/oder einer pulverförmigen organischen Säure vermischt.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, wobei die organische Säure in einer Menge von mindestens 0,1 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Präparats, zugesetzt wird.

Revendications

1. Composition pharmaceutique stable contenant du nicorandil qui comprend du nicorandil et, comme excipient(s) pharmaceutiquement acceptable(s), un sucre ayant une granulométrie moyenne n'excédant pas 10 µm et/ou un acide organique en poudre.

2. Composition pharmaceutique suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle le sucre est le mannitol, le lactose, le saccharose, le glucose, le galactose, le maltose et/ou le fructose.

3. Composition pharmaceutique suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'acide organique est l'acide fumarique, l'acide oxalique, l'acide salicylique, l'acide tartrique et/ou l'acide glutarique.

4. Composition pharmaceutique suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'acide organique forme une quantité non inférieure à 0,1% en poids, sur la base du poids de la composition.

5. Procédé pour préparer une composition pharmaceutique stable contenant du nicroandil suivant la revendication 1, qui comprend le mélange nicorandil avec un sucre ayant une granulométrie n'excédant pas 10 µm et/ou un acide organique en poudre.

6. Procédé suivant la revendication 5, dans lequel l'acide organique est ajouté en une quantité non inférieure à 0,1% en poids, sur la base du poids total de la composition.

Fig. 1

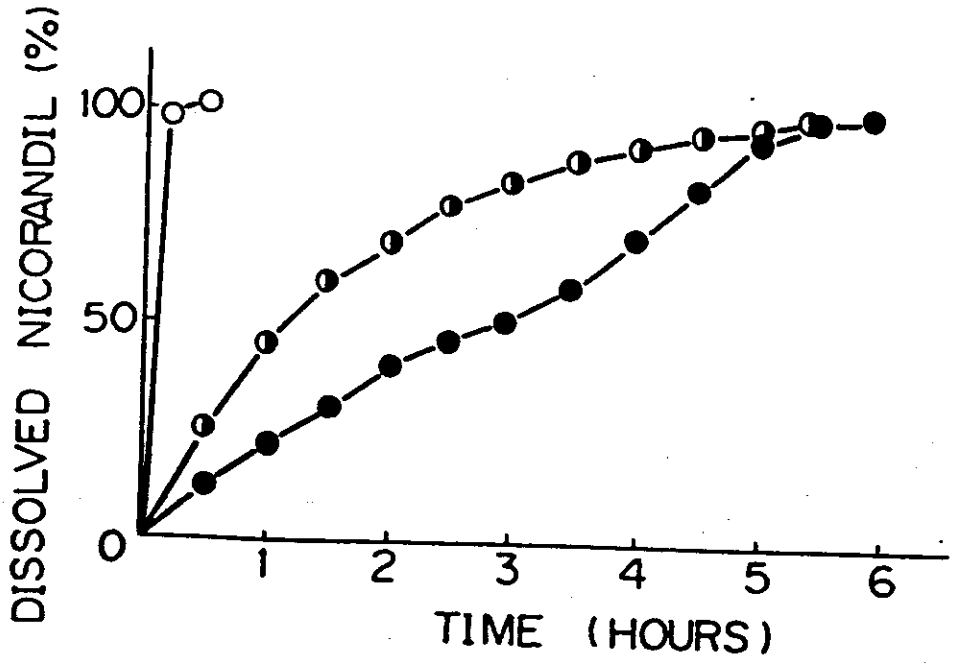
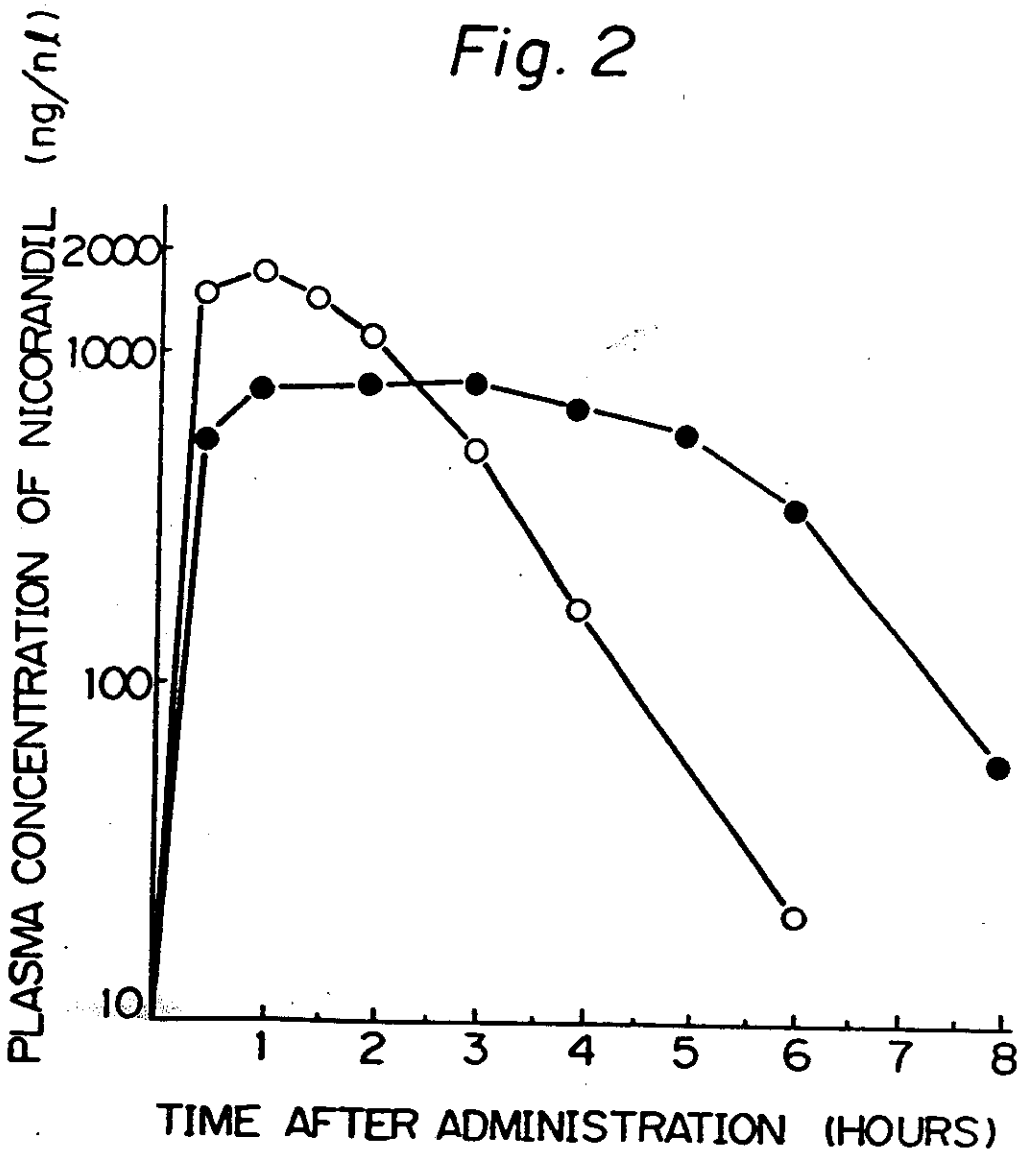


Fig. 2


PLASMA CONCENTRATION OF NICORANDIL (ng/ml)
2000
1000
100
10
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
TIME AFTER ADMINISTRATION (HOURS)

REGISTER ENTRY FOR EP0185347

European Application No EP85116032.5 filing date 16.12.1985

Priorities claimed:
17.12.1984 in Japan - doc: 152658888
08.07.1985 in Japan - doc: 251496888
26.09.1985 in Japan - doc: 252132778

Designated States BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE AT

Title METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF STABLE NICORANDIL PREPARATION

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Classified to
A5B U1S
A61K

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Publication No EP0185347 dated 25.06.1986
Publication in English

Examination requested 16.12.1985

Patent Granted with effect from 27.06.1990 (Section 25(1)) with title METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF STABLE NICORANDIL PREPARATION

23.04.1987 EPO: Search report published on 22.04.1987
Entry Type 25.11 Staff ID. Auth ID. EPT

05.06.1990 HASELTINE LAKE & CO, Hazlitt House, 28 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, LONDON, WC2A 1AT, United Kingdom
[ADP No. 00000034001]
registered as address for service
Entry Type 8.11 Staff ID. CT1 Auth ID. AA

**** END OF REGISTER ENTRY ****

RENEWAL DETAILS

PUBLICATION NUMBER	EP0185347

PROPRIETOR(S)

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DATE FILED	16.12.1985
DATE GRANTED	27.06.1990
DATE NEXT RENEWAL DUE	16.12.1993
DATE NOT IN FORCE	
DATE OF LAST RENEWAL	16.10.1992
YEAR OF LAST RENEWAL	08
STATUS	PATENT IN FORCE