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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION

William N. Doushkess, Easton, Pa., assignor to J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., a corporation of New Jersey

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1 Claim. (Cl. 167—65)

The present invention relates to pharmaceutical preparations, and especially to medicinal preparations for internal use.

An object of the invention is the increase in effectiveness of a given dose, or, alternatively, the accomplishment, by means of the invention, of the same therapeutic effect with a smaller dose, of a known medicinal agent, as described below.

The invention resides in the provision of new compositions of matter in the pharmaceutical field, with particular reference to medicines for internal use.

As a practical example of the invention, it may be used as follows in the compounding of acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin) tablets. Where such tablets have hitherto been made up to contain a five grain dose, they may, according to the present invention, be made up to contain 3.6 grains of acetyl salicylic acid and 2 grains of normal magnesium carbonate, which tablets have substantially the same therapeutic effect as the hitherto known tablets containing 5 grains of acetyl salicylic acid made up without the normal magnesium carbonate.

In general, satisfactory compositions may be made by mixing equal molecular weights of normal magnesium carbonate and acetyl salicylic acid, although it will be understood that so far as the present invention is concerned, one or the other may be predominant.

The ingredients, well pulverized, are thoroughly mixed mechanically, are in a dry state and thereafter, with or without a binder, may be sent to the tablet machine. If desired, a binder such as a sugar or gum may be used or starch may be used as a binder and tablet-disintegrating agent.

It will be understood, of course, that there is nothing critical in the proportions above given; they are stated by way of specific examples in the practice of the invention, which resides broadly in mixing normal magnesium carbonate with acetyl salicylic acid. It is also to be observed that the invention provides not only a means broadly of increasing the therapeutic effect of a given dose, but also a means of forming, with the primary therapeutic agent, a magnesium compound which in itself and specifically makes the composition more active therapeutically.

While the invention is not concerned with the particular method of preparing the normal magnesium carbonate (as distinguished from the light and from the heavy magnesium carbonate) it may be made by the following known method. Magnesium sulfate solution may be mixed with an equivalent amount of sodium bicarbonate solution, this mixture being allowed to stand several days in a cool place. Small crystals of normal magnesium carbonate will settle out of solution and these may then be filtered, washed and dried.

It will be noted that acetyl salicylic acid tablets made up as above described have to a marked extent the characteristic of solubility. Thus the increase in therapeutic effect is due not merely to the slight laxative action of the normal magnesium carbonate but is due in large part to the ready solubility of the tablet.

What is claimed is

A therapeutic mixture including normal magnesium carbonate and acetyl salicylic acid.

WILLIAM N. DOUSHKESS.