&ULVWLQD +HOHQD 'RV 5HLV 6HUUD &OLQ 3KDUPDFRO %LRSKDUP 9ROXPH 6VVXH 6XSSO
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6ROXELOLW\ FKDUDFWHUL]DWLRQ RI GLGDQRVLQH XVLQJ VK $SSOLFDWLRQ IRU ELRSKDUPDFHXWLFDO FODVVL¿FDWLRQ

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The solubilization of a drug orally administered is a mandatory step for its permeation. Two methods have been described in the literature for solubility characterization: shake ask and intrinsic dissolution. Although some values of solubility can be found in the literature, this characterization is not clear for didanosine (ddI). us, the solubility of ddI was evaluated using the shake ask and intrinsic dissolution methods. Bu er solutions were prepared at pH 1.2, pH 4.5, pH 6.8, pH 7.5 and puri ed water. In the shake ask method, ddI was added in each media (150 rpm at 37°C for 72h). For intrinsic dissolution method, the compound was compacted into the wood's apparatus matrix and subjected to dissolution in each media (50 rpm at 37°C up to 150 min). e results obtained in shake ask method showed that 139.37 mL (pH 1.2), 87.72 mL (pH 4.5), 12.54 mL (pH 6.8), 4.09 mL (pH 7.5) and 7.65 mL (puri ed water) were necessary for drug solubilization. In addition, a very fast intrinsic dissolution rate was obtained for each media: 0.1 mg/min/cm² (pH 1.2), 0.2 mg/min/cm² (pH 4.5), 0.2 mg/min/cm² (pH 6.8), 0.1 mg/min/cm² (pH 7.5) and 0.1 mg/min/cm² (puri ed water). Results from both methods are in accordance, but some di erences in dose strength can explain divergences in the solubility. For intrinsic dissolution, the dose strength

Notes: