

The importance of nanosystems in antipsychotic drugs brain targeting



Overview

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**PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS
AFFECT TREMENDOUSLY THE
WORLD POPULATION AND
HAVE A SIGNIFICANT
SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT,
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.**

Introduction

Schizophrenia



Hallucination

Avolition

Weakening of
operational
memory

Confusion

Apathy

Delusion

Flat affect

Bipolar Disorder

Mania

Depression



24 and 40 million
worldwide

with schizophrenia and
bipolar disorder, respectively.

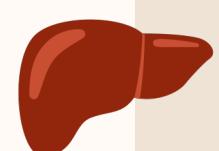
Problem

Orally administered antipsychotic drugs have low effectiveness due to their **impaired bioavailability, poor drug delivery to the brain** and **severe side effects** .

Problem

Impaired bioavailability

- Poor water-solubility
- High hepatic/
gastrointestinal first-pass
metabolism.
- Nonspecific
biodistribution.



Poor drug delivery to the brain

- Restrictive properties of
the blood-brain barrier
(P-glycoprotein efflux).



Severe side effects

- Neuroleptic malignant
syndrome.
- Extrapyramidal side
effects (drug-induced
Parkinsonism, acute
dystonia reactions,
akathisia...).
- dose dependent weight
gain, diabetes.



Intranasal delivery

Advantages

- Direct nose to brain transport, bypassing BBB, via neuronal olfactory and trigeminal pathways.
- Enhanced bioavailability due to avoidance of hepatic or GI metabolism.
- Possibility of lowering of doses administered due to targeting/ enhanced bioavailability leading to reduced side effects.

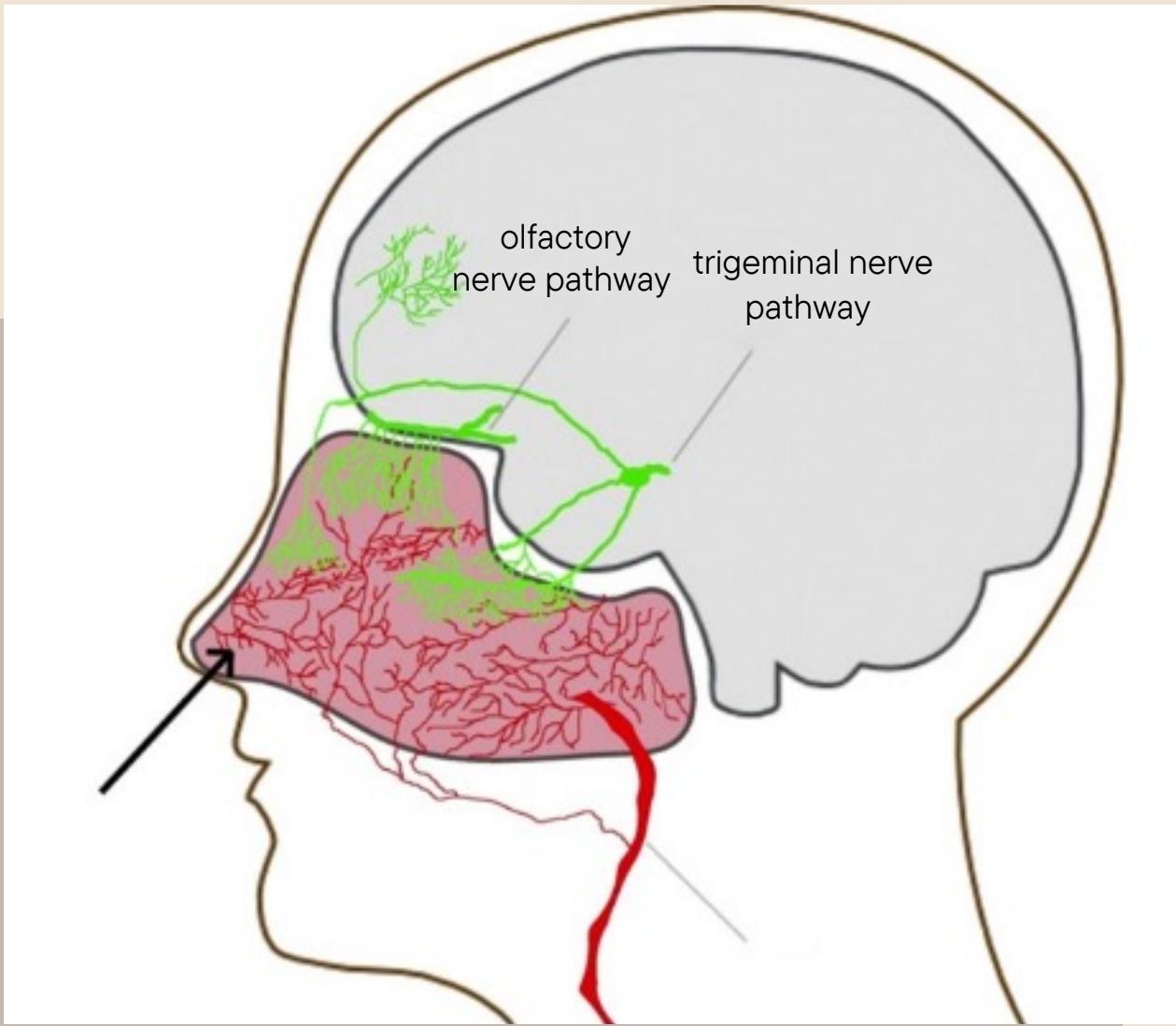
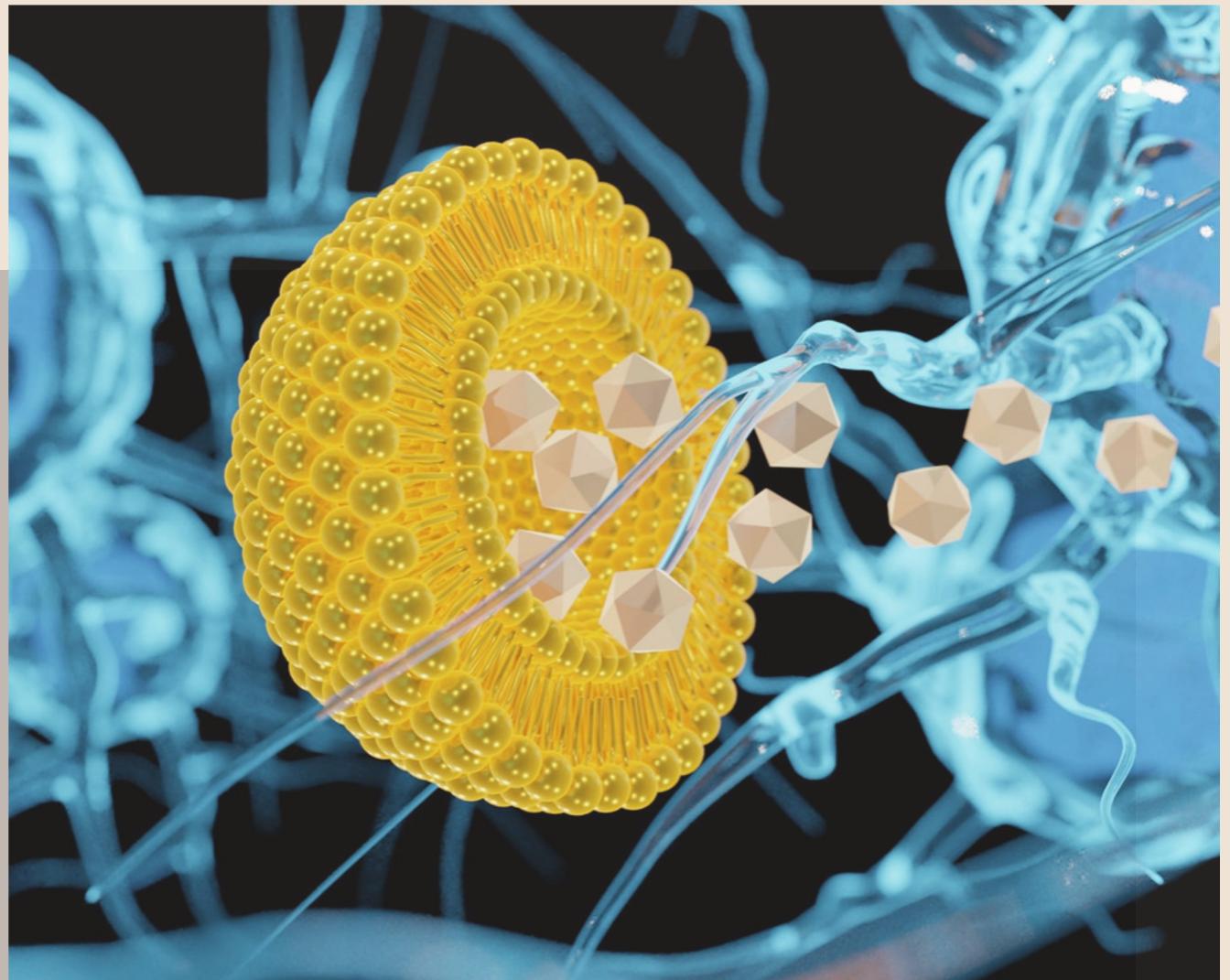


Fig.1 - Direct nose to brain transport. Adapted from Katare, *et al.*

Nanosystems

are described as particles that have one dimension below 1 μm .



Advantages

- Reduced particle size.
- Enhanced drug solubility.
- Targeted delivery of the drug (improved brain distribution).
- Drug protection from enzymatic degradation.
- Sustained delivery

Gelling agents

Major limitation of intranasal delivery is the faster elimination of the applied formulations due to nasal mucociliary clearance.



Incorporation of gelling agents (gellan gum, chitosan, poloxamer, Carbopol, etc) in nanosystems could enhance the residence time of formulation in the nasal cavity and permeation of the entrapped therapeutics to the brain.



Objective

Summarize and make a critical analysis of the latest scientific literature, with regard to the efficacy and safety of nanosystems in the brain targeting of antipsychotic drugs.

Methodology

PubMed data base searched , at 11th November 2021, with the terms: ("brain targeting" OR "brain delivery") AND antipsychotic AND ("in vivo" OR animal), restricting research to the last 5 years.

(n = 32)



Exclusion of review articles

(n= 27)



Titles and abstracts of the above mentioned articles examined, in terms of relevance, 8 articles excluded.
(n=19)

Reasons for exclusion: Major focus on other CNS diseases (epilepsy, Parkinson) and neuropathic pain; study for the purpose of diagnosis and development of na animal model.

Reason for exclusion:
H-Index = 0



Evaluation of the citation report in theWeb of Science, 2 articles excluded.
(n=17)



Studies included in the systematic review
(n=17)



8 out 9

Second generation antipsychotic

Quetiapine, Olanzapine, Clozapine,
Risperidone, Amisulpride, Lurasidone,
Asenapine and Perphenazine.

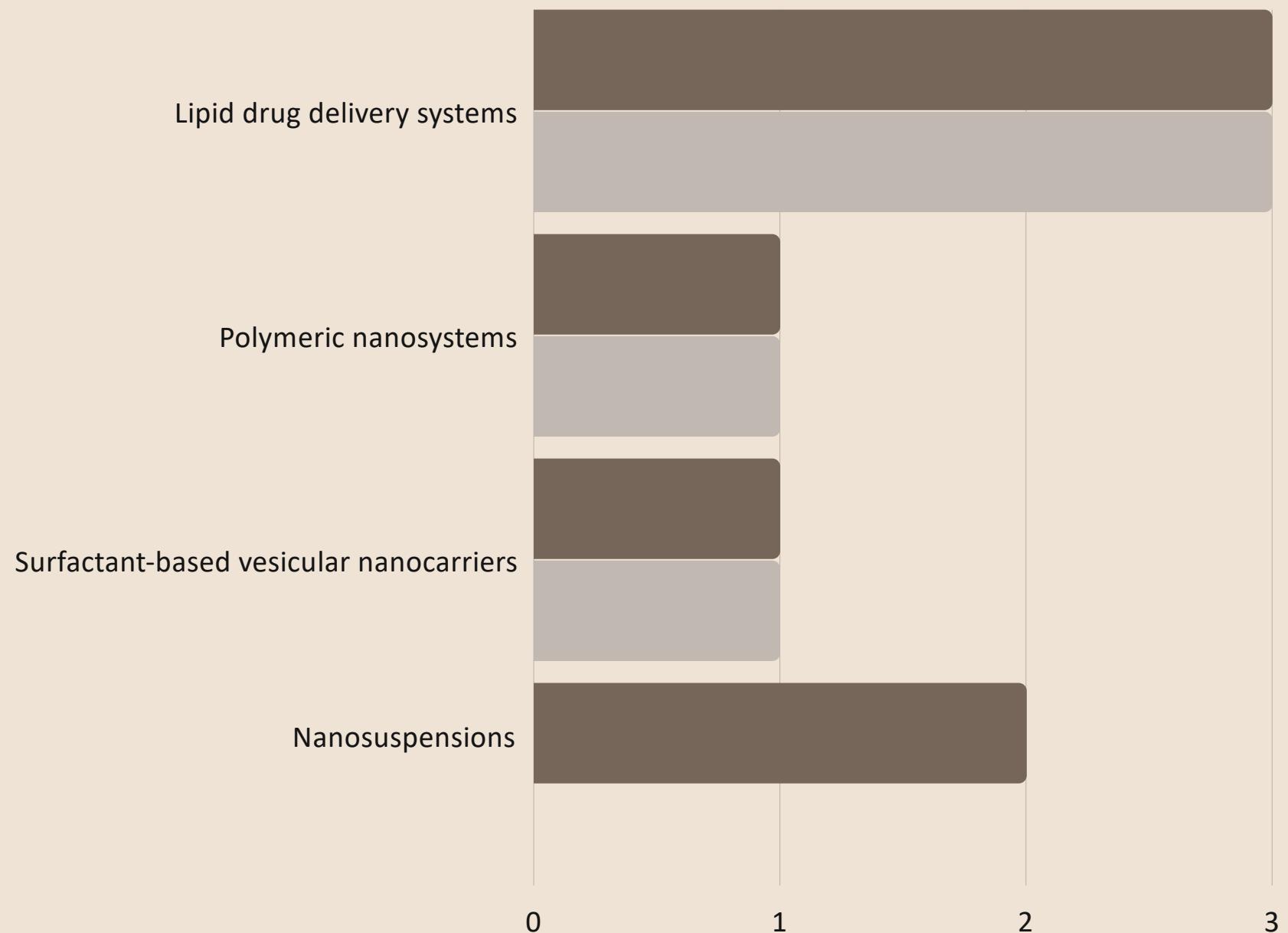
Results

1 out 9

Third generation antipsychotic

Aripiprazole

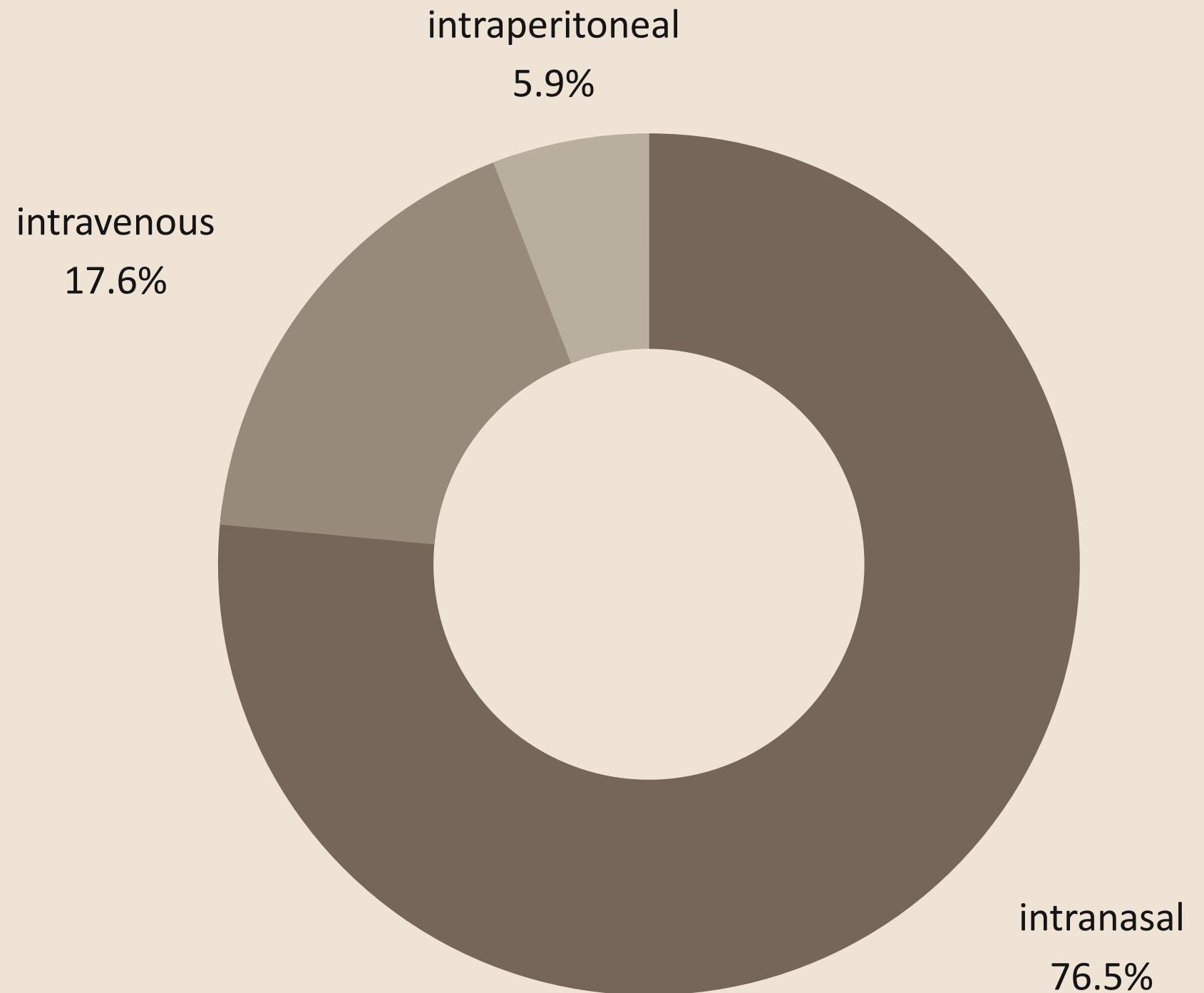
Results



Lipid DDS were the most studied delivery nanosystem group.

Results

Most authors explored the intranasal pathway for brain targeting of nanosystems.



Results

Pharmacokinetic study

I.N. administration of nanosystems were found to be **more effective** in enhancing the bioavailability of antipsychotics in the brain (Δ Cmax and AUC) when compared with **IV administration of nanosystems** or **I.N./ IV/ oral administration of solutions**.

Results

Pharmacokinetic study

| Formulations | Brain | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | C_{max} (ng/mL) | T_{max} (h) | $AUC_{0-\infty}$ (h.ng/mL) |
| AMS-NG (Intranasal) | 220.92 ± 22.41 | 2.00 | 2598.62 ± 218.41 |
| AMS-NE (Intranasal) | 148.63 ± 14.23 | 2.00 | 1414.84 ± 126.93 |
| AMS-NE (Intravenous) | 65.01 ± 6.50 | 2.00 | 769.34 ± 62.82 |

| Formulations | Brain | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | C_{max} (μ g/g) | T_{max} (h) | $T_{1/2}$ (h) | AUC_{0-t} ($h.\mu$ g/g) | $AUC_{0-\infty}$ ($h.\mu$ g/g) |
| ARP MNE | 15.19 ± 2.51 | 1 | 2.78 | 79.208 (AUC_{0-24}) | 79.45 |
| ARP NE (intranasal) | 10.57 ± 1.88 | 1 | 1.92 | 36.03 (AUC_{0-12}) | 36.45 |
| ARP NE (intravenous) | 2.52 ± 0.38 | 2 | 1.44 | 11.629 (AUC_{0-12}) | 11.73 |

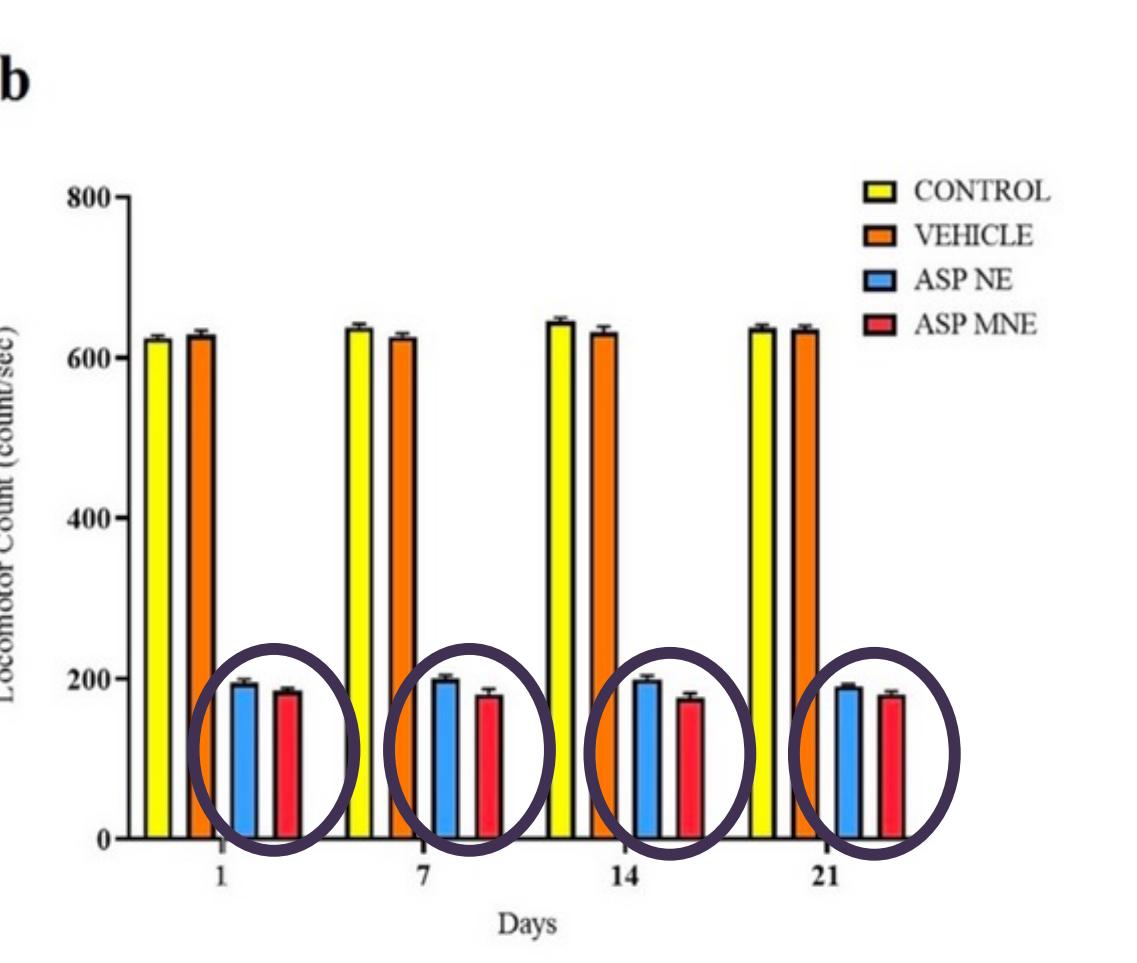
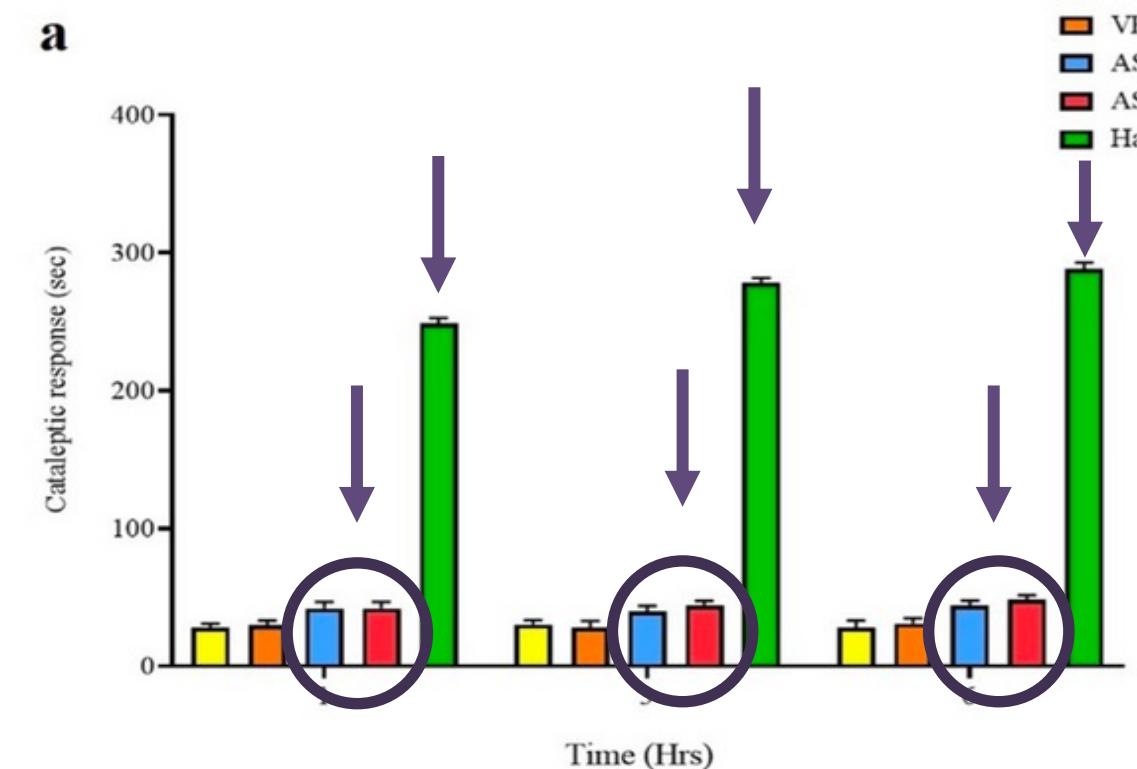
| Formulations | Brain | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | C_{max} (ng/g) | T_{max} (h) | AUC_{0-t} (h.ng/g) |
| ASP-MNE (intranasal) | 284.33 ± 19.5 | 1 | 2882.7 ± 298.98 |
| ASP-NE (intranasal) | 230.23 ± 26.7 | 1 | 2357.7 ± 270.40 |
| ASP-NE (intravenous) | 79.86 ± 8.20 | 3 | 1265.1 ± 181.11 |

Supported by data from Gadhave et al., 2021, Kumbhar et al., 2021 and Kumbhar et al., 2020

The superior brain pharmacokinetics profile of antipsychotics was recorded with intranasal nanosystems with gelling agents.

Results

Pharmacodynamic study



Supported by data from Kumbhar et al.,
2020

Safe and effective on the targeting of
the therapeutic to the brain

Fig. 9. *In vivo* animal behavioral assessments:(a) Cataleptic response on 21st day in control, vehicle, ASP-NE, ASP-MNE and haloperidol treated groups; (b) Induced locomotor activity, (c) Forelimb retraction response and (d) Hind-limb retraction response in the paw test on 1st, 7th, 14th and 21st day in control, vehicle, ASP-NE, ASP-MNE groups. All values are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation ($n = 6$).

Results

Hematotoxicity study

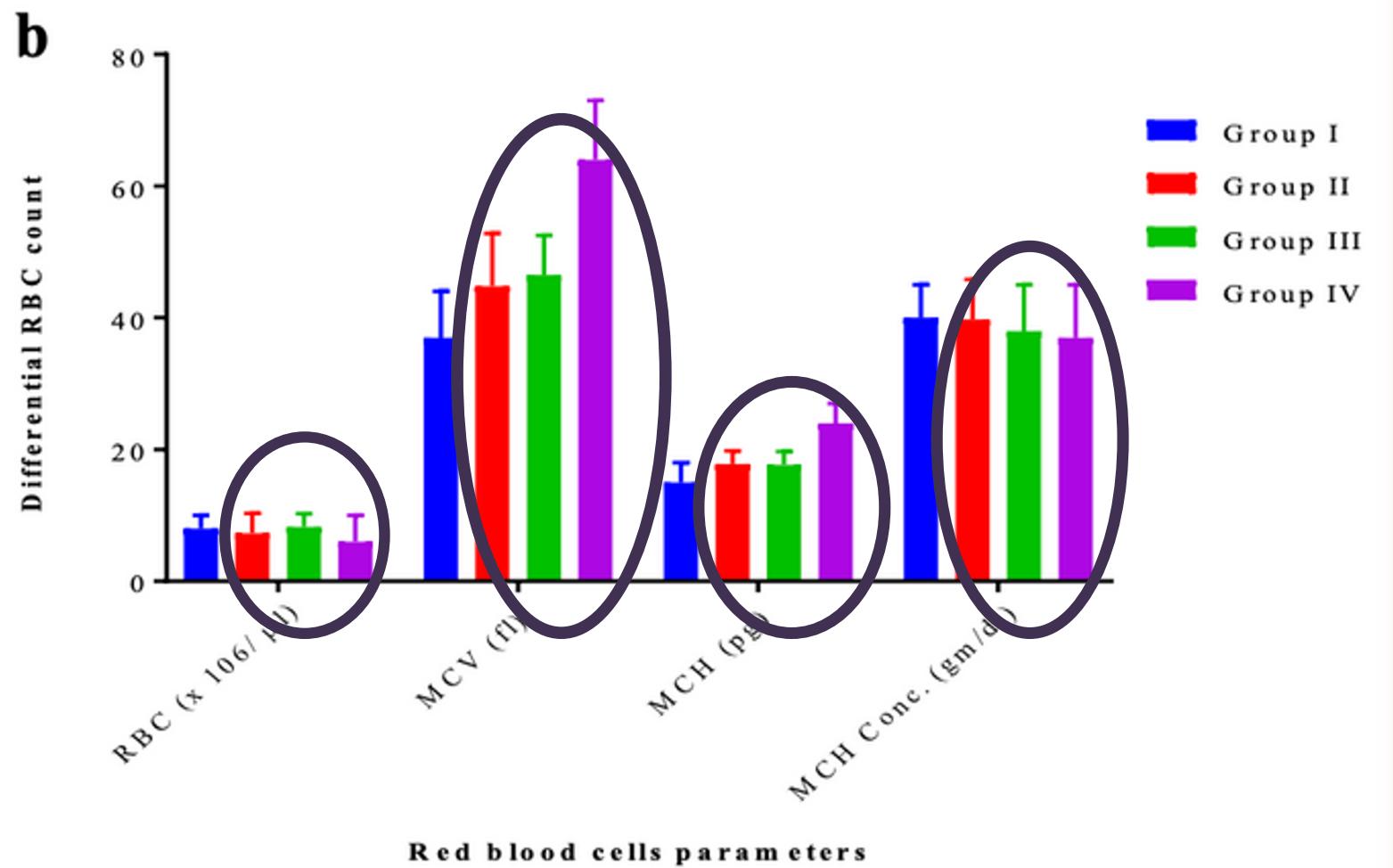


Fig. 7. Effect of OLZ-MNLC (P+H) i.n. formulation on hematological parameters for the different groups: group I (normal control), group II (treated with 1 mg/kg OLZ-MNLC), group III (treated with 2 mg/kg OLZ-MNLC), and group IV (treated with 4 mg/kg OLZ-MNLC) animals. **a** Differential WBC, **b** RBC parameter, and **c** hemoglobin and platelet counts (mean value \pm SD, $**p < 0.01$, compared with the control group)

Supported by data from Gadhav et al.,
2019

i.n. nanosystems limited the amount of drug that passes into the blood and decreases the risk of hematological toxicity.

Discussion

Nanoemulgels and Nanoemulsions

- Lower globule size
- Higher size homogeneity
- Higher stability
- Higher encapsulation efficiency

Nanosystems are apt carriers for effective nose-to-brain delivery of antipsychotics, bypassing the blood-brain barrier.

Conclusion

Nanosystems have a great prospect for a safe and effective delivery of antipsychotics agents in the treatment of CNS disorders.

It is essential to continue research in this field, so that the true potential of these formulations can be assessed and a transposition into the pharmaceutical industry is someday possible.

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Thank you