

# The Transdermal Drug Delivery System: An Evaluation

Dileep Kumar Awasthi<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Sangamesh B. Puranik<sup>2</sup>

Research Scholar, Department of Pharmacy<sup>1</sup>

Professor, Department of Pharmacy<sup>2</sup>

OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan, India

**Abstract:** A revolutionary medication distribution system must include a transdermal drug delivery system. Medications used topically come in patches that, when placed to the skin, release the medicament. The medication for operational TDDS may readily pass through skin and arrive at the intended location. With TDDS, gastrointestinal side effects are reduced, administration frequency is decreased, and first pass metabolism is avoided. Because of the constant and ideal blood concentration, side effects are reduced to minimum. Its medication effectiveness and bioavailability are higher. The human skin is a complex organ with several histological layers. The biggest organ in the body is the skin. Its main duties include controlling body temperature, controlling the flow of fluids, and protecting the main or critical internal organs from external threats. Polymers need to be non-toxic, chemically inert, non-reactive, and reasonably priced. They should also not break down during storage. For instance, gelatin, zein, and compounds of cellulose. Protecting the active layer of the transdermal patch is the primary function of backing films. Evaluation of transdermal patches may be done by *in vitro* investigations, interaction studies, thickness, weight uniformity, drug content, moisture content, and swelling index, which is a fundamental component of TDDS.

**Keywords:** Transdermal drug delivery, Drug absorption

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