

Overview: Article on Extended-Release Tablet

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Abstract: *The usage of pan coating was justified in large firms because of the size of their product batches. A comparatively small number of people might economically coat thousands of pills or tablets. today. Pharmaceutical coatings have entered a new age. Tablet coating developed into what it is now over the first half of this century. Over the past century, there hasn't been much change in glaze bread. Stainless steel has taken the place of copper pans, which were once used in confectionary. The process of applying an exterior dry layer on a chosen dosage form, like granules or tablets, in order to accomplish a particular goal, like taste masking or environmental protection, is known as the coating process. Dyes, flavours, gums, resins, waxes, and plasticisers are examples of coating materials. Nowadays, the most common coating materials are polymers and polysaccharides, combined with additives like colours and plasticisers. The FC technique should be used to coat tablets that are prone to oxidative deterioration and moisture. The durability and mask will be enhanced by this process. forms a smooth shell that is simple to swallow and conceals bitterness. The pills were coated with various mucoadhesiveness polymers, and chitosan stuck to them. creation of a coating technique to target long-term release of active substances and penetrate mucosal membranes. Coating was first conceptualised in antiquity. Psyllium was initially utilised by Rhazes to cover up the flavour of the tablets. Avicenna reportedly applied gold and silver coatings on the tablets.*

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