

PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS FARMACÊUTICAS



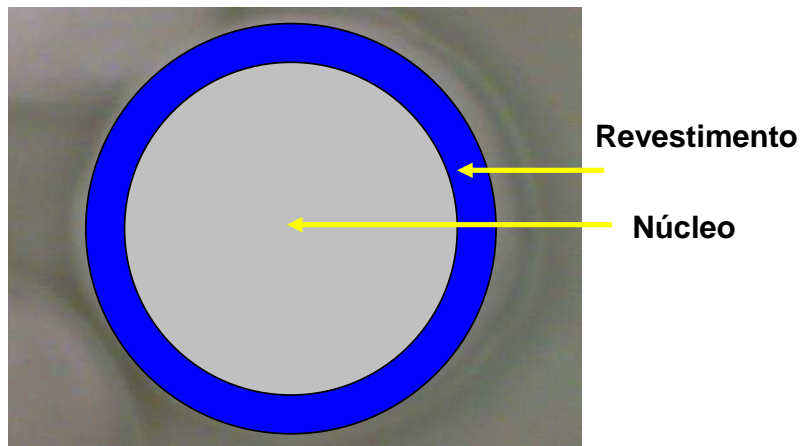
Encapsulação: Processos e Aplicações

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Laboratório de P&D em Processos Farmacêuticos

2020

ENCAPSULAÇÃO ?



MORFOLOGIA

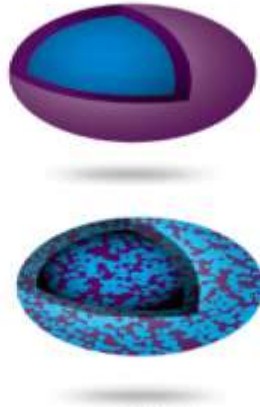
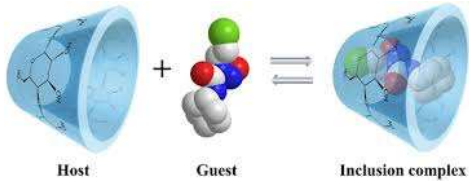


Fig. 3.3. Morphologies of different microcapsules (left), polynuclear (top right), matrix (bottom right) (Jurkowska and Szczygieł, 2016).

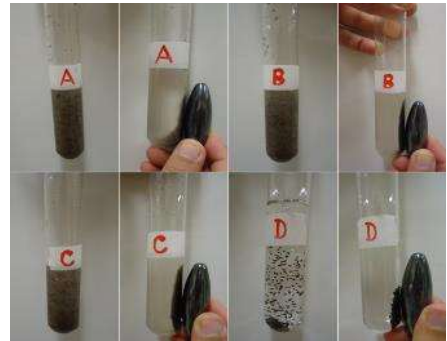
PROPÓSITOS DA ENCAPSULAÇÃO

- **Encapsular produtos bioativos para:**
 - Imobilização
 - Proteção
 - Controle da velocidade de liberação
 - Estruturação
 - Funcionalização

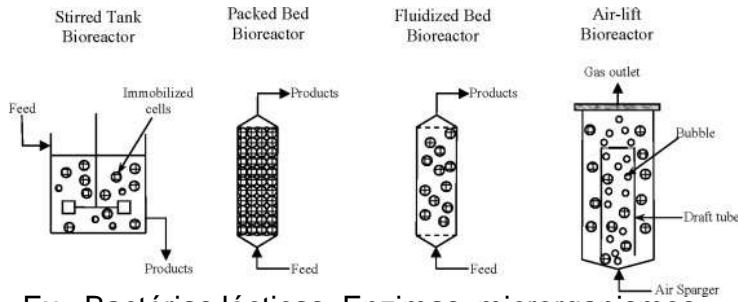
➤ Imobilização:



Aromas e óleos essenciais



Enzimas



Ex. Bactérias lácticas, Enzimas, microrganismos

➤ Transformar líquidos em sólidos:



Lippia sidoides



Preparation of Encapsulating Compositions (Addition of Carriers)



Spray drying



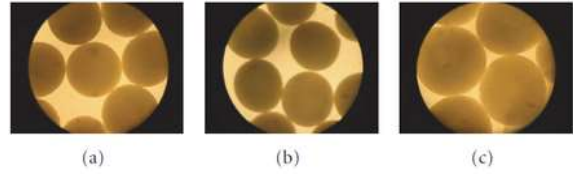
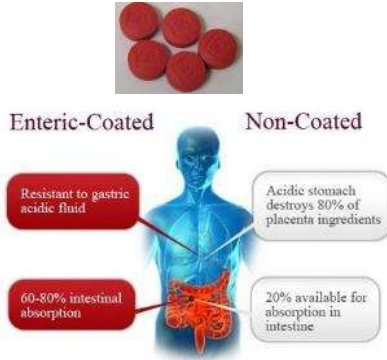
Encapsulated Extract



Essential Oil Loaded Microparticles

➤ **Proteção:**

Ex. Revestimento entérico



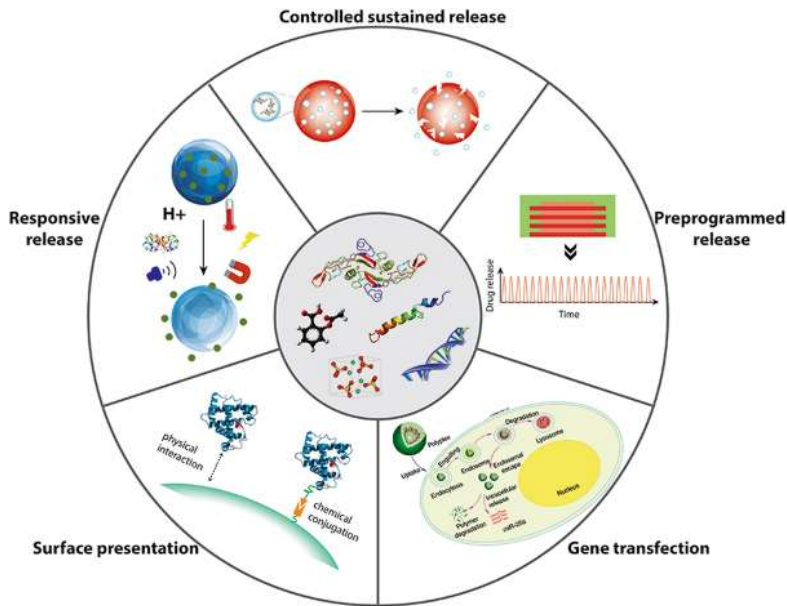
Ex. Encapsulação Ilhotas de Langerhans



- Vitaminas (T, umidade e calor)
- Sais minerais

- Mascaram Sabor e Odores

➤ **Controle velocidade e alvo de liberação:**



Various types, sizes, chemistries, states etc.

Protein assemblies

Emulsion-based systems

Carbohydrate complexes

Mixed particulate systems

How to characterize?

Human consumption

Impact after ingestion?

Efficacy?
Physicochemical fate?
Biological fate?
Safety?

Ex. Aspirina e AINEs

➤ **Controle velocidade de liberação:**

Dynamic biocide loading and release ↓ Hazards ↑ Protection

Biocide

Carrier

Controlled release kinetics

Biocide release (%)

Time (h)

* Technical grade biocide
 ■ Biocide in single component particle
 ▼ Biocide in mixed components particle

Agro-industrial Applications

Ex. Pesticidas, fertilizantes, suplementos animais, etc

➤ Proteção e Controle velocidade de liberação:

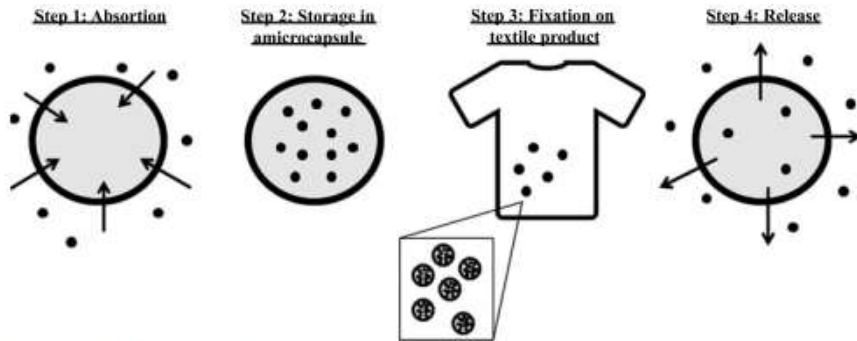


Fig. (1). Schematic diagram of microencapsulation process.

➤ Proteção e Controle velocidade de liberação:

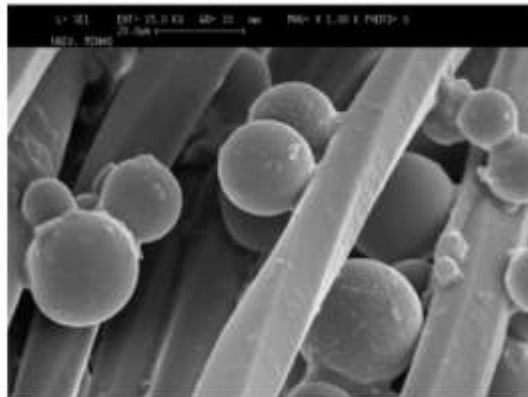


Figure 11.5. Insect repellent microcapsules on fibre surface(source: Devan Chemicals).

➤ ENCAPSULAÇÃO NO COTIDIANO

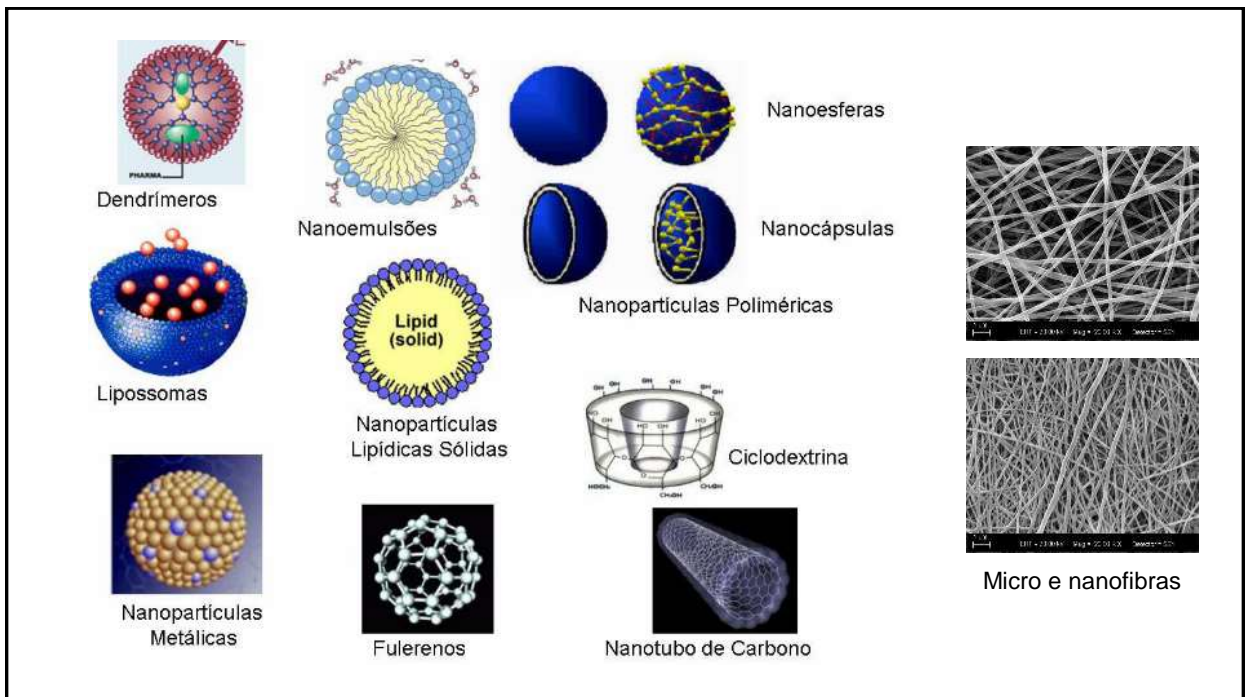


➤ Proteção e Controle velocidade de liberação:

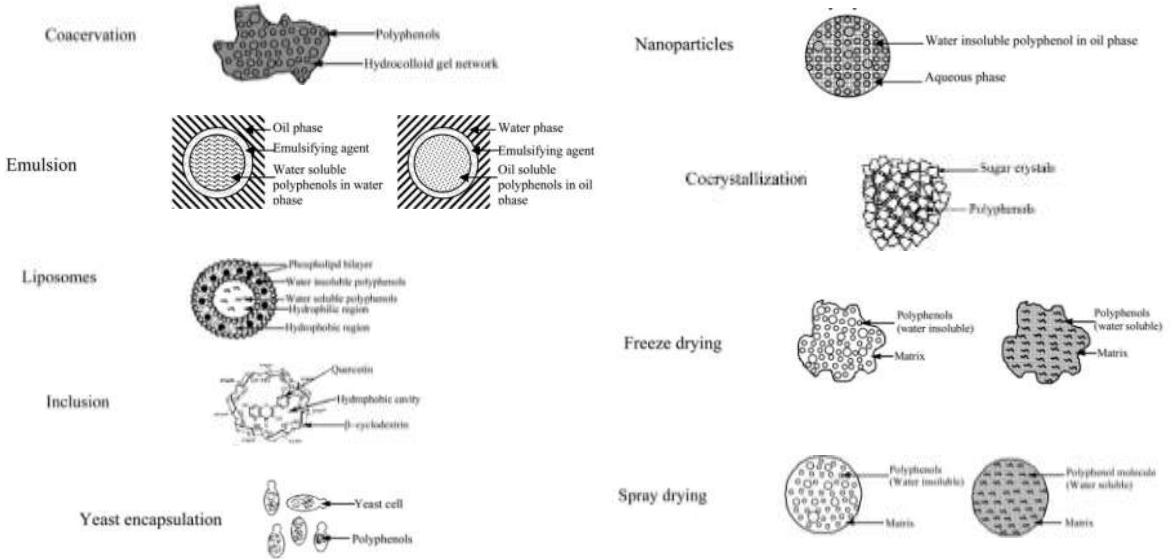


ENCAPSULATION TECHNOLOGIES

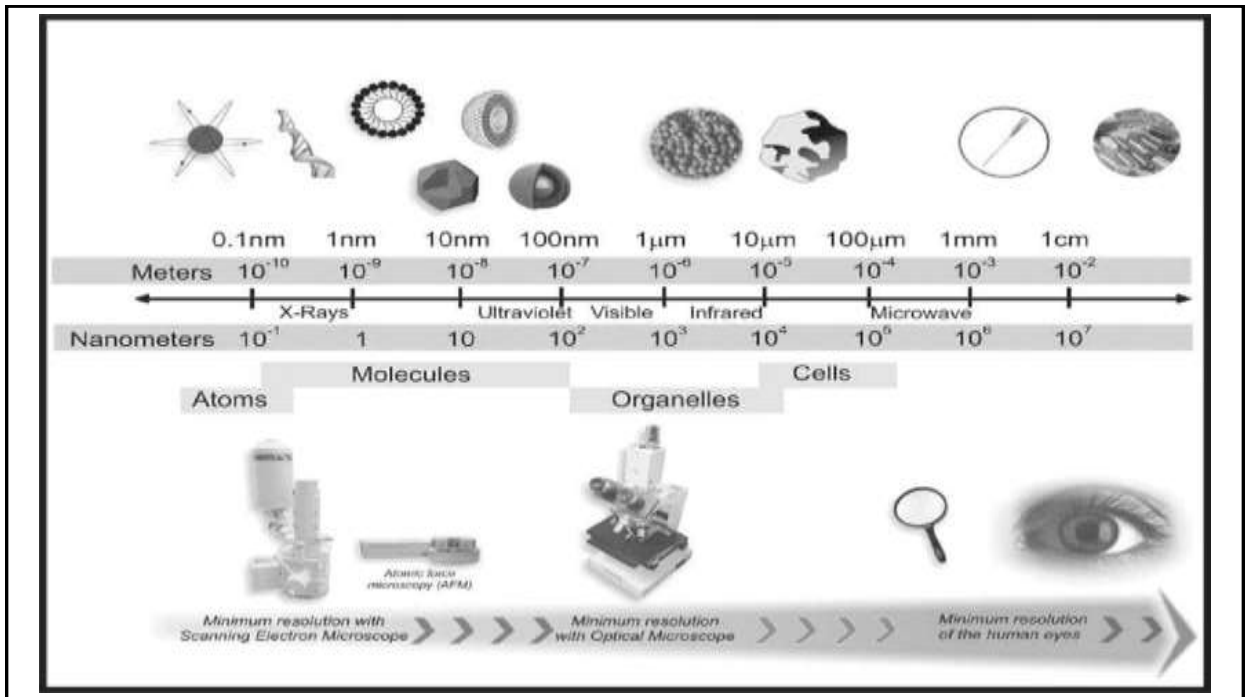
- *Polymeric nanoparticles and nanocapsules*
- *Solid lipid nanoparticles, Nanostructured lipid carriers*
- *Cyclodextrin complexation*
- *Liposomes “phytosomes”*
- *Emulsion, microemulsion, nanoemulsion*
- *Proliposomes*
- *Dried emulsions*
- *Co-crystallization*
- *Iontropic gelation (e.g. alginate based)*
- *Micro and nanofibers*

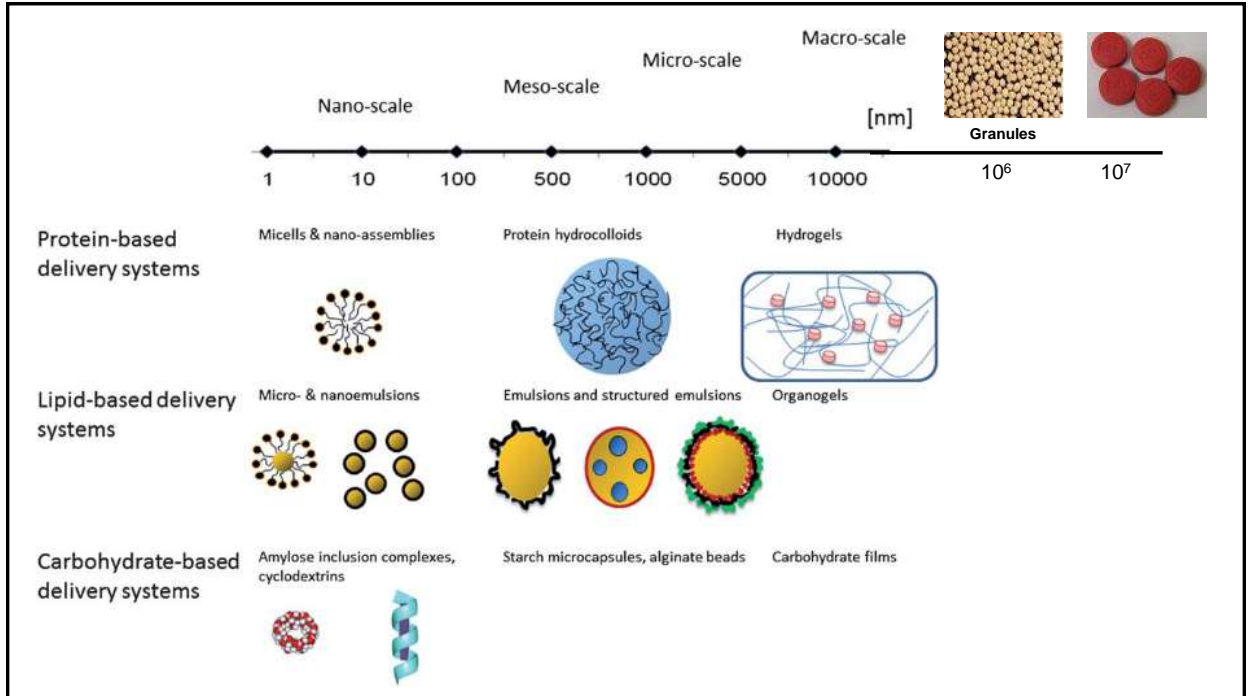


Encapsulation technologies to delivery polyphenol compounds



Fang, Z. and Bhandari, B. Trends in Food Science & Technology 21 (2010) 510-523





PRODUCTION PROCESSES

**** Physicochemical processes***

- *Ionotropic gelation*
- *Emulsification methods*
- *Simple and complex coacervation*
- *Solvent evaporation*
- *Interfacial polymerization*
- *Cyclodextrin complexation*
- *Sol-gel process*

PRODUCTION PROCESSES

**** Physical processes***

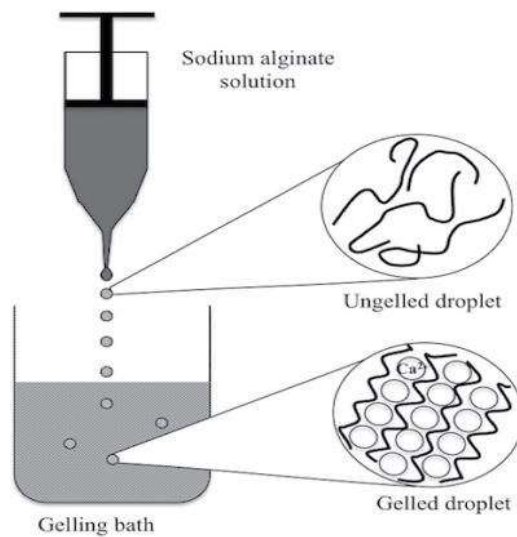
- - *spray drying,*
- - *spray chilling/cooling/congealing*
- - *spray freeze-drying*
- - *suspended state methods (spouted beds, fluidized beds, wurster system, rotary fluidized bed)*
- *milling and micronization*
- *supercritical fluid based process (RESS)*
- *microfluidization and high pressure homogeneization*
- *electrospinning e electro spraying*

Physico - Chemical Processes	Physico - mechanical Processes
Coacervation (2 – 1200 μm)	Spray-drying (5 – 5000 μm)
Polymer-polymer incompatibility (0.5 – 1000 μm)	Fluidized- bed technology (20 – 1500 μm)
Solvent evaporation (0.5 – 1000 μm)	Pan coating (600 – 5000 μm)
Encapsulation by supercritical fluid	Spinning disc (5 – 1500 μm)
Encapsulation by Polyelectrolyte multilayer (0.02 – 20 μm)	Co-extrusion (250 – 2500 μm)

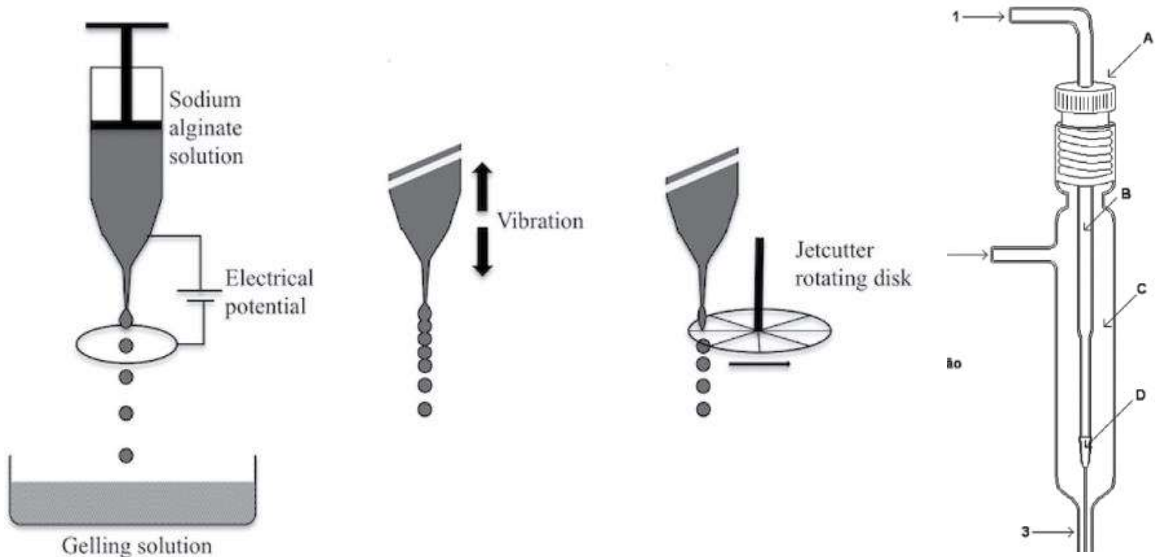
Physico-Chemical Processes (cont.)	Chemical Processes
Hydrogel microsphere	Interfacial polymerization (0.5 – 1000 μm)
Phase Inversion (0.5—5.0 μm)	In situ polymerization (0.5 – 1100 μm)
Hot Melt (1—1000 μm)	

PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

- **Gelificação covalente e ionotrópica**



• Gelificação covalente e ionotrópica

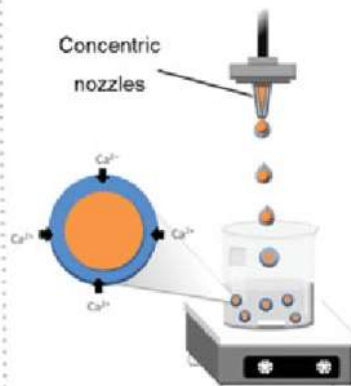


• Gelificação covalente e ionotrópica

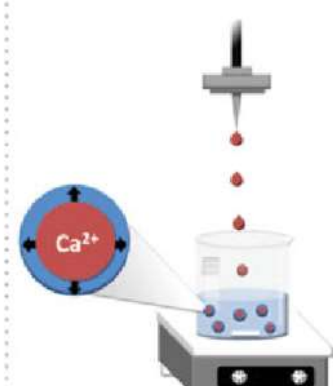
(A) Extrusion-dripping
External gelation



(B) Coextrusion-dripping
External gelation



(C) Extrusion-dripping
Inverse gelation



● Oil ● CaCl_2 solution ● Alginate gel ● Alginate solution ● Oil/calcium chloride emulsion

PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

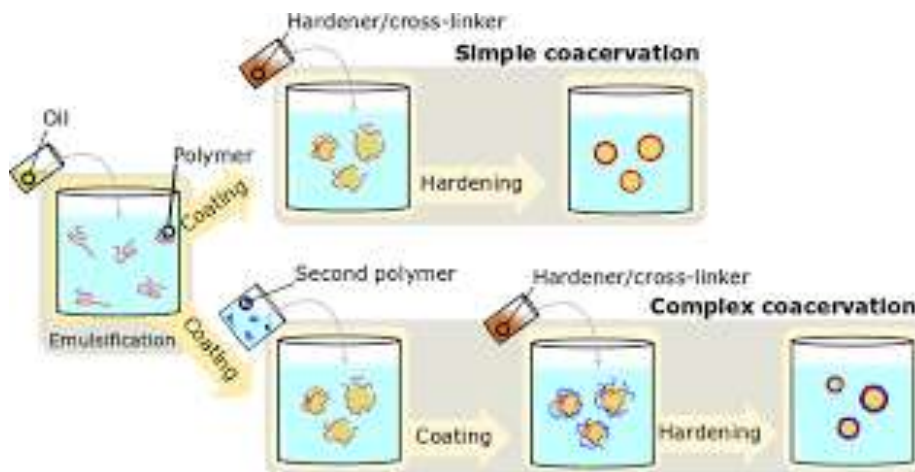
• Coacervação Simples



[Nanomaterials \(Basel\). 2017 Jul; 7\(7\): 179.](#) Published online 2017 Jul 10. doi: [10.3390/nano7070179](#)

PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

• Coacervação Complexa



• **Emulsões, microemulsões e nanoemulsões**

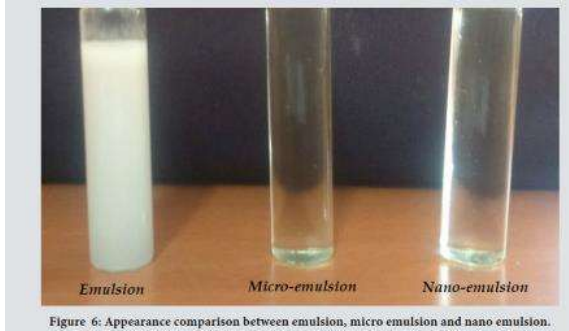
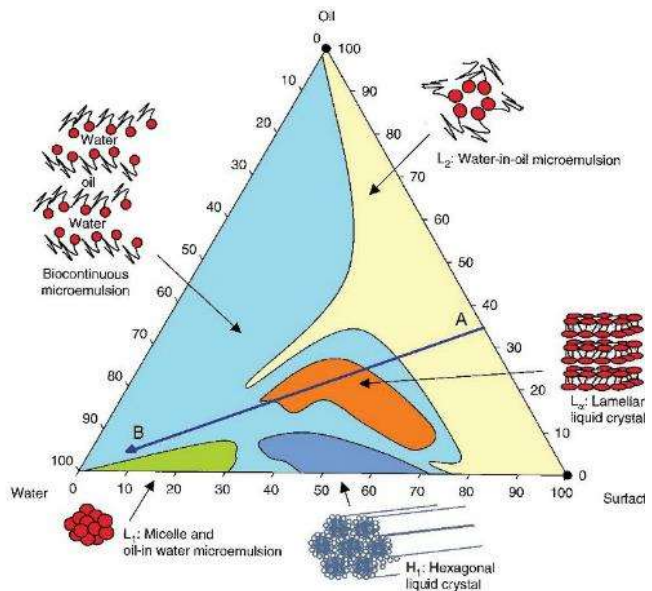
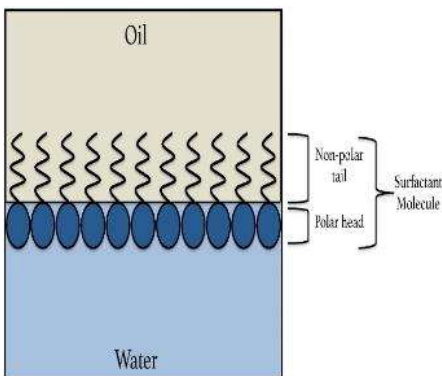


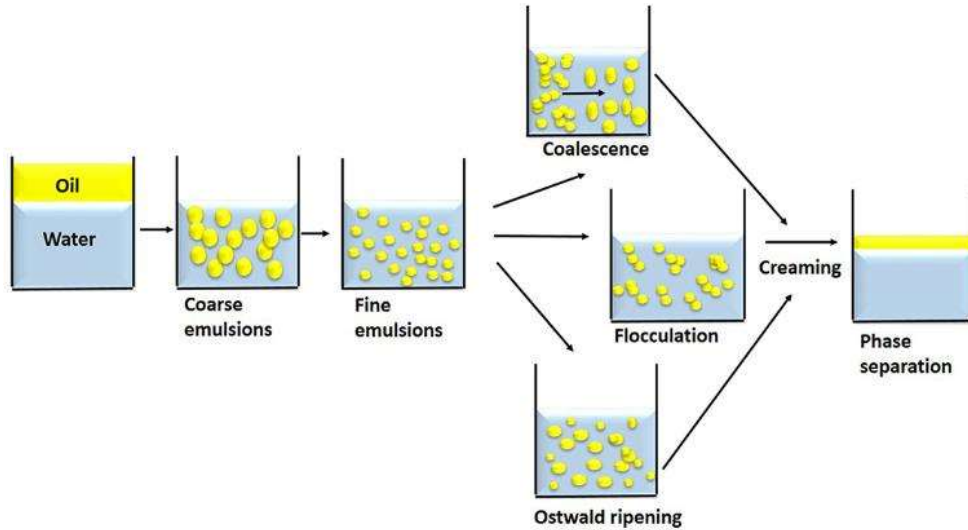
Figure 6: Appearance comparison between emulsion, micro emulsion and nano emulsion.

Particle size	1 to 20 μm	1 and 100 nm	1 and 100 nm
Formation	Mechanical shear	Self assembly	Mechanical shear
Stability	Thermodynamically unstable, Kinetically Stable	Thermodynamically Stable Long shelf life	Kinetically stable/ metastable, thermodynamically unstable
Phases	Biphasic	Monophasic	Monophasic
Viscosity	High	Low	Low (about 1 cP at room temperature)

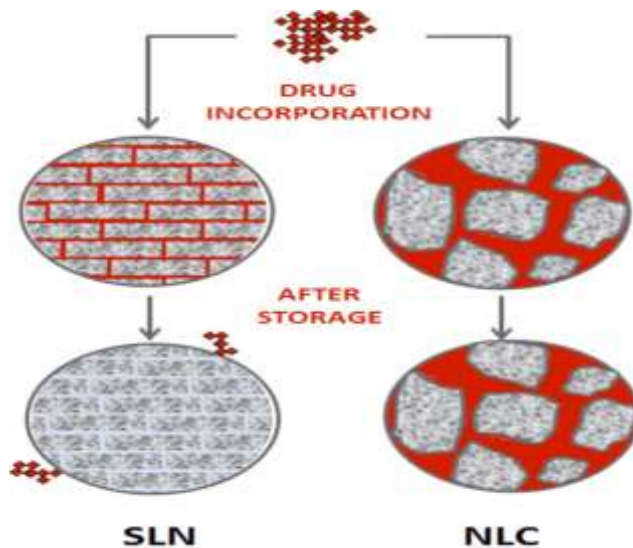
• **Emulsões, microemulsões e nanoemulsões**



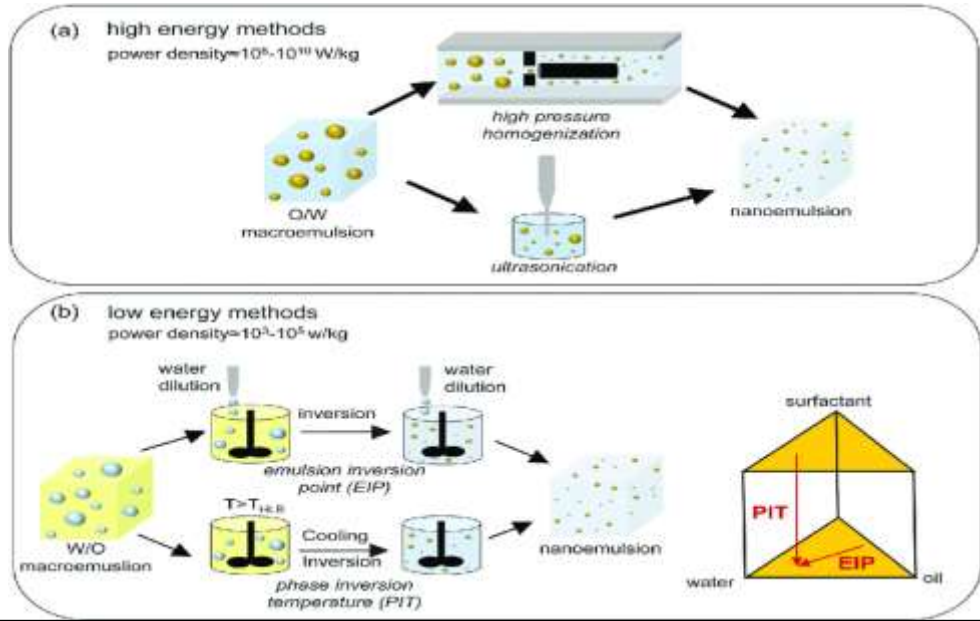
• Emulsões, microemulsões e nanoemulsões



• Partículas Lipídicas Sólidas (SLN) e Carreadores Lipídicos Nanoestruturados (NLC)



* Métodos de fabricação



* Métodos de Alta Energia

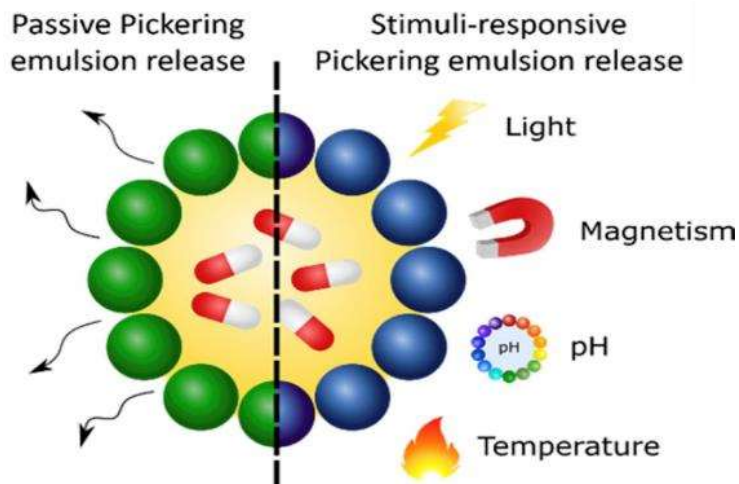


* Ultrasound processing



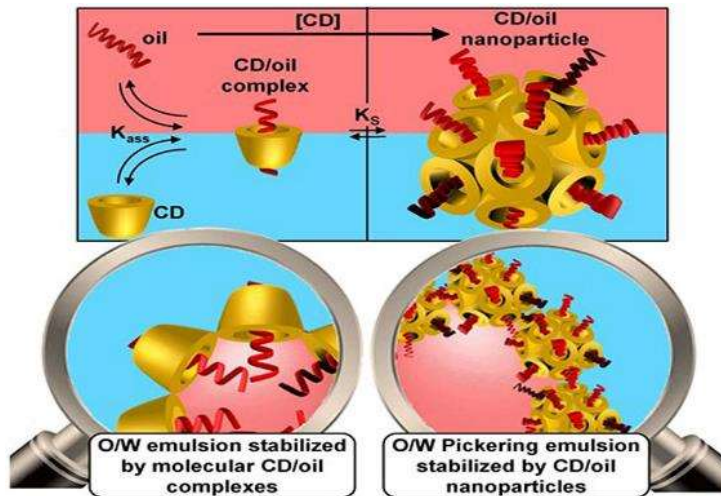
PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

• Emulsões Pickering



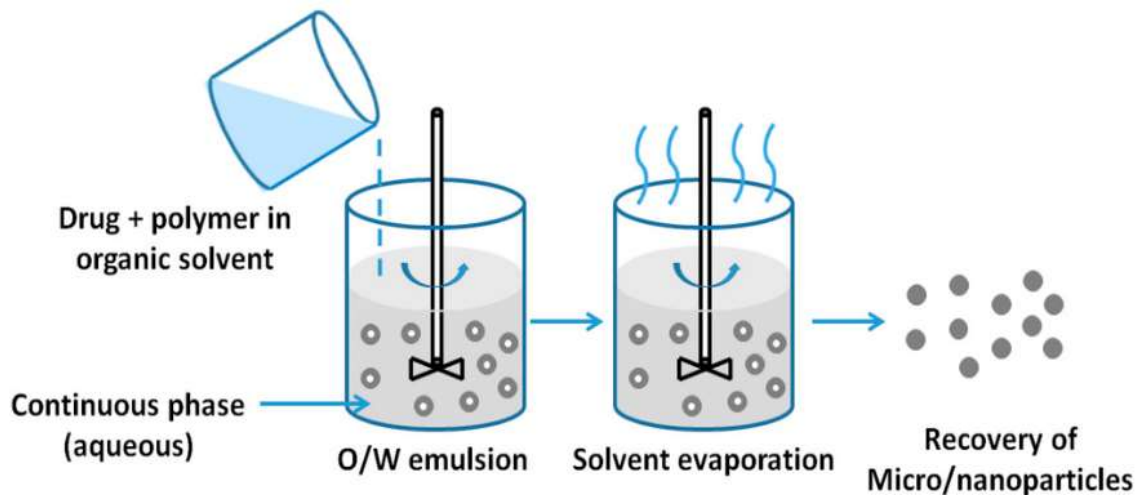
PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

- **Emulsões Pickering**



PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

- **Evaporação do solvente**



PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

• Polimerização interfacial

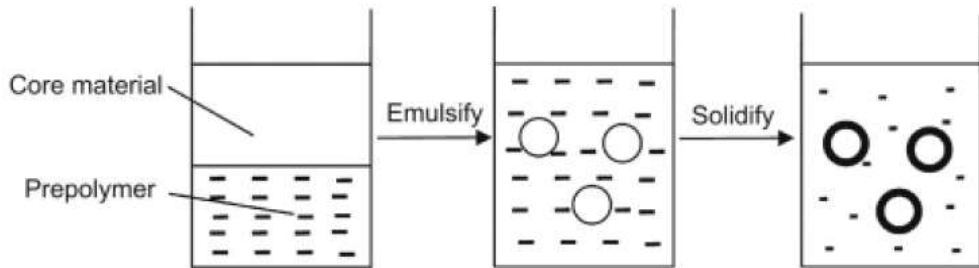


Figure 15.6. Diagram of the in situ polymerization for liquid core materials.

PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

• Polimerização interfacial

Ativo + monômero (isocianato) + Surfactante + catalizador (ou agente de cura – trietanolamina)

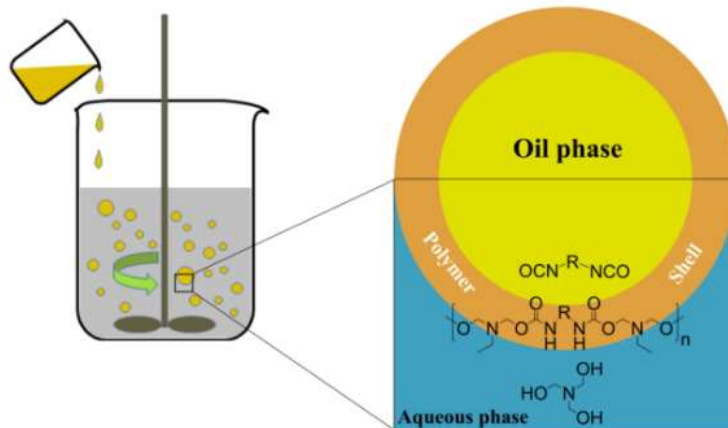
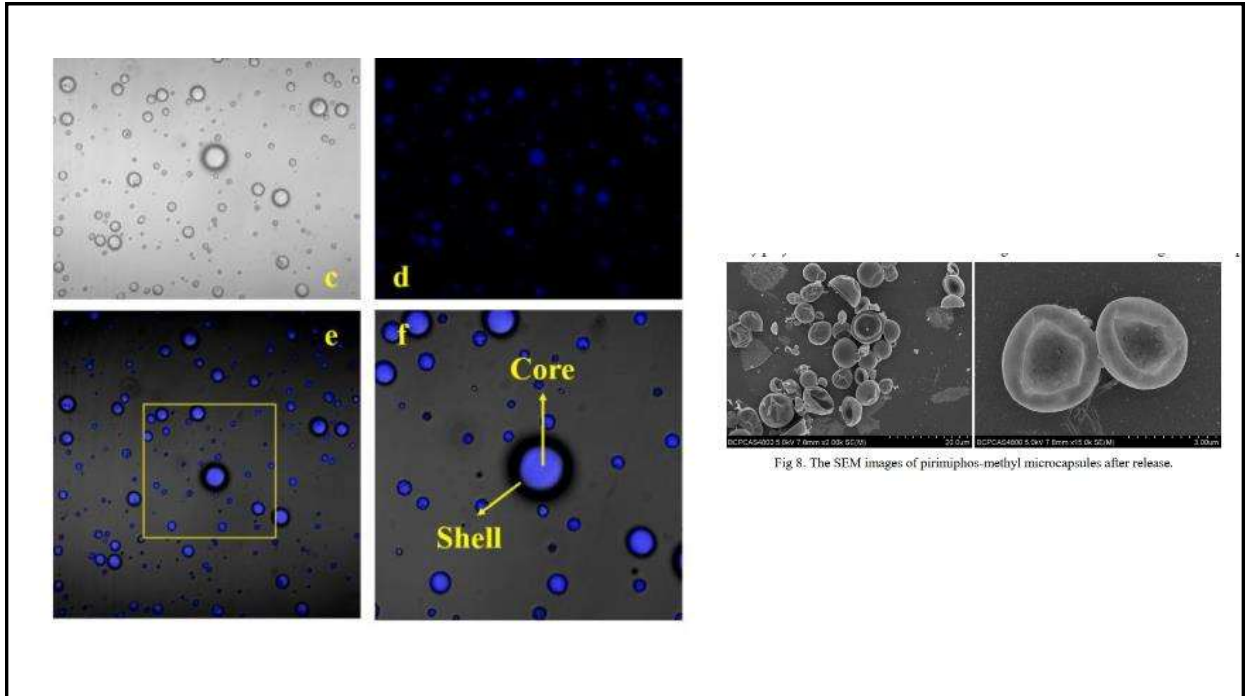
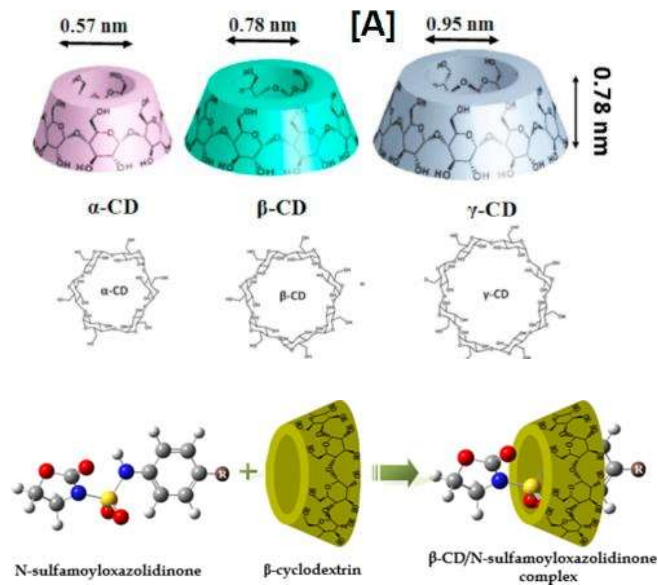
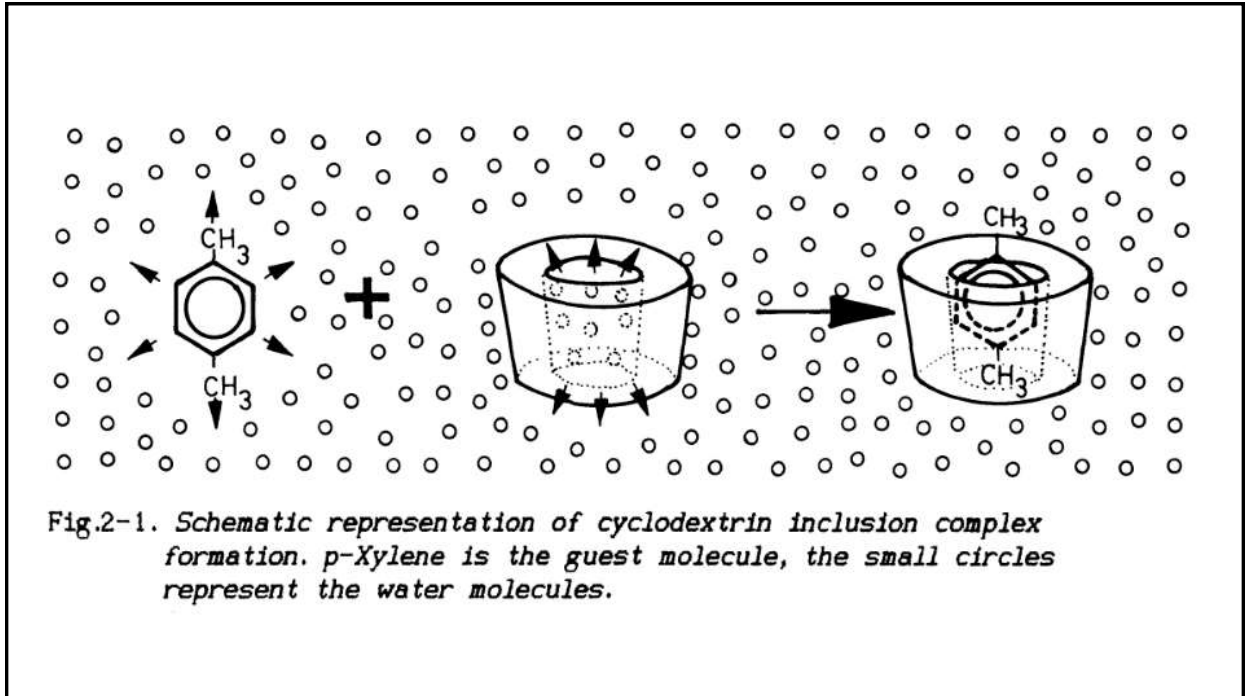


Fig 1. Schematic diagram of the possible formation mechanism of pirimiphos-methyl/polyurethane microcapsules.

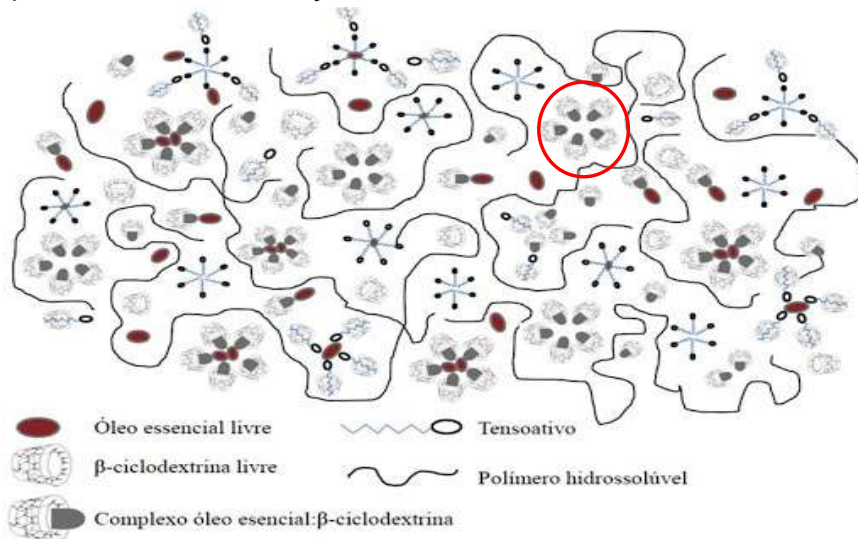


• Inclusão molecular





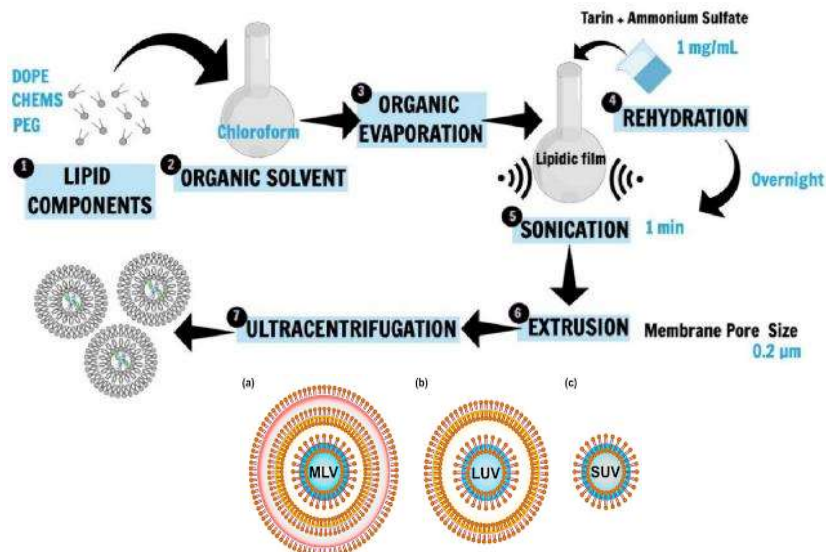
- Podem ser usados para aumentar a solubilidade de compostos insolúveis, estabilizar compostos sensíveis à oxidação, controlar volatilidade e modificar sabores e odores.



MÉTODOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

- *Método de Co-Precipitação*
- *Malaxagem*
- *“Slurry”*
- *Evaporação do solvente*
- *Secagem em spray-drying*
- *Liofilização*
- *Fluido supercrítico*

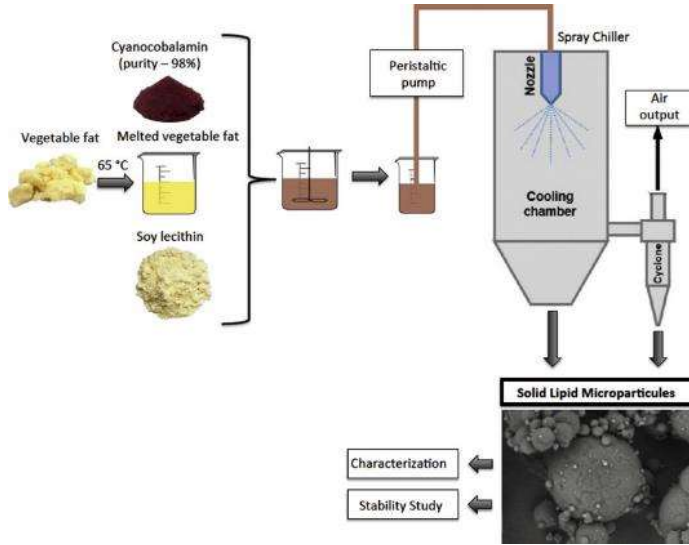
• Liposomas e proliposomas



(a) Multilamellar vesicles (MLV) (b) Large unilamellar vesicles (LUV) (c) Small unilamellar vesicles (SUV)

PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

• Solidificação de material fundido



Emulsificação por membranas

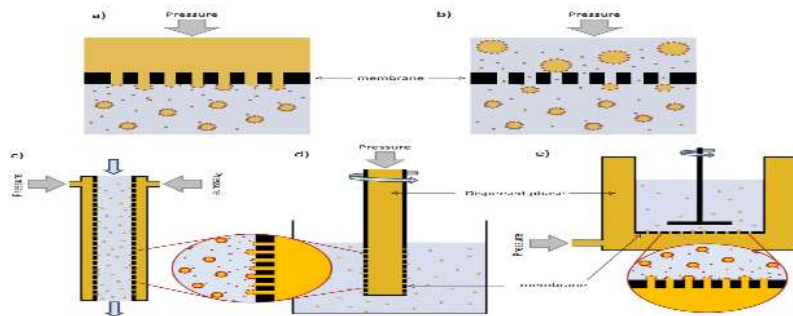


Fig. 3. Schematic representation of the four main types of membrane emulsification techniques: a) direct membrane emulsification (DME), b) porous membrane emulsification (PME), adapted from Phares et al. [133], c) emulsified membrane emulsification (EME), adapted from Yuan et al. [135], d) emulsified membrane emulsification (EME), adapted from Nianga et al. [131] and e) stirred-cell membrane emulsification (SCME).

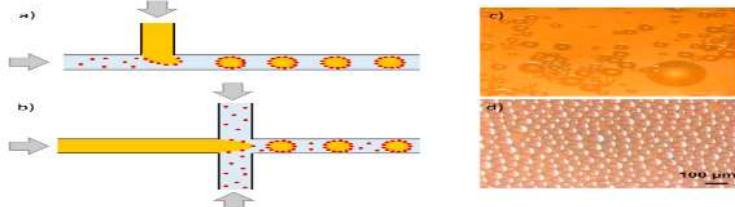


Fig. 4. a) and b) schematic of membrane emulsification devices for the large emulsions preparation, c) and d) lipid micrographs of ultra-stabilized emulsions prepared by flow focusing and stirred-cell membrane emulsification. Adapted from Nianga et al. [131] and e) and f) lipid micrographs of ultra-stabilized emulsions prepared by flow focusing and stirred-cell membrane emulsification. Adapted from Nianga et al. [131].

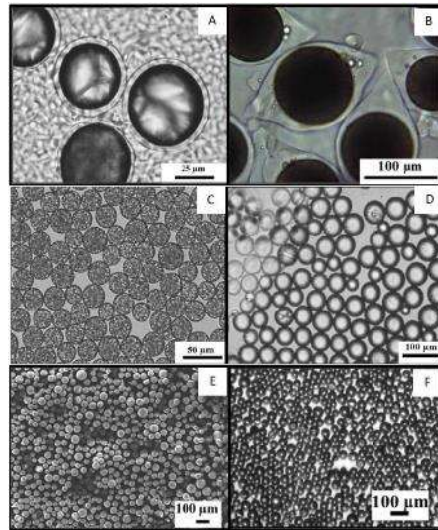
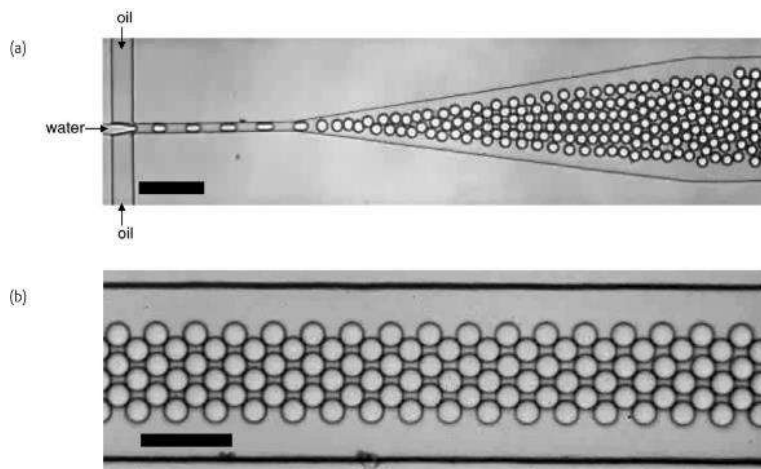


Fig. (7). Particles produced by membrane emulsification coupled with; **A-B**) complex coacervation (core-shell particles); **C-D**) solvent diffusion (biodegradable polymer particles) and **E-F**) drying (inorganic particles).

Fonte: Piacentini, E., Dragosavac, M., & Giorno, L. (2017). Pharmaceutical particles design by membrane emulsification: preparation methods and applications in drug delivery. *Current pharmaceutical design*, 23(2), 302-318.

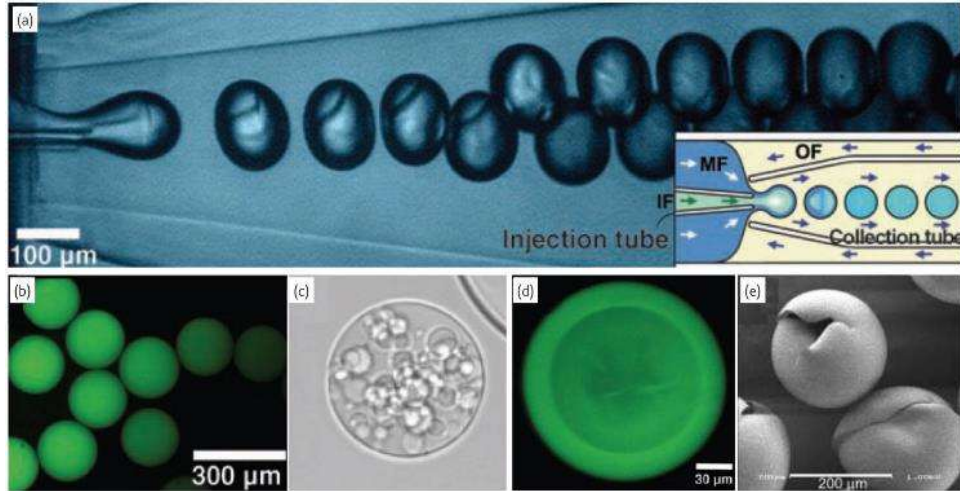
PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

Microcanais (microfluidics)



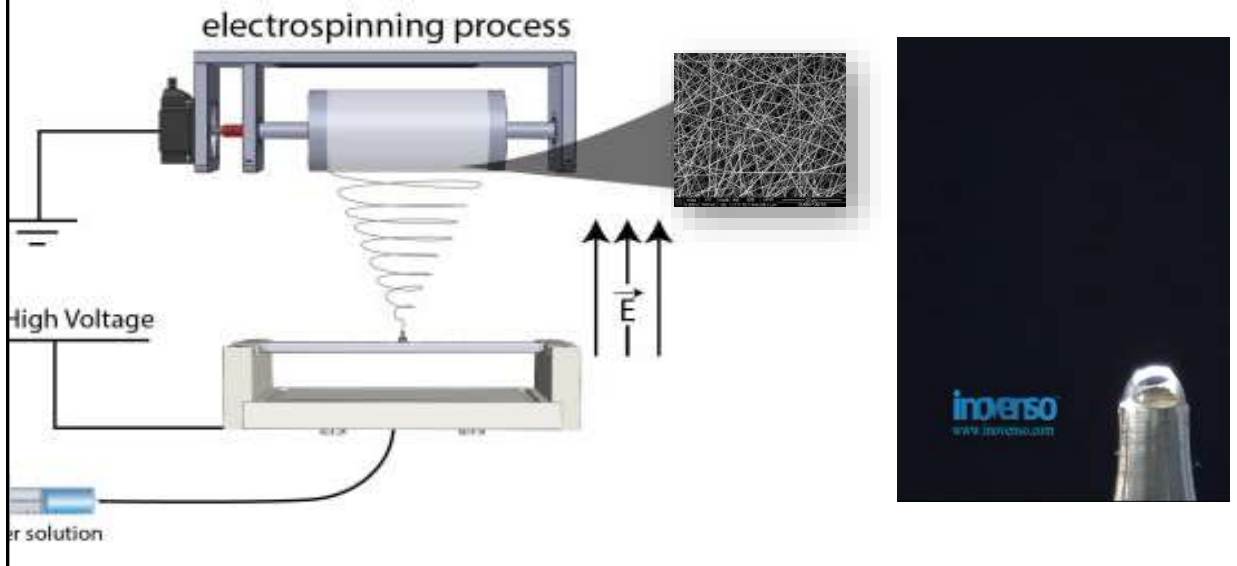
PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

Microcanais (microfluidics)

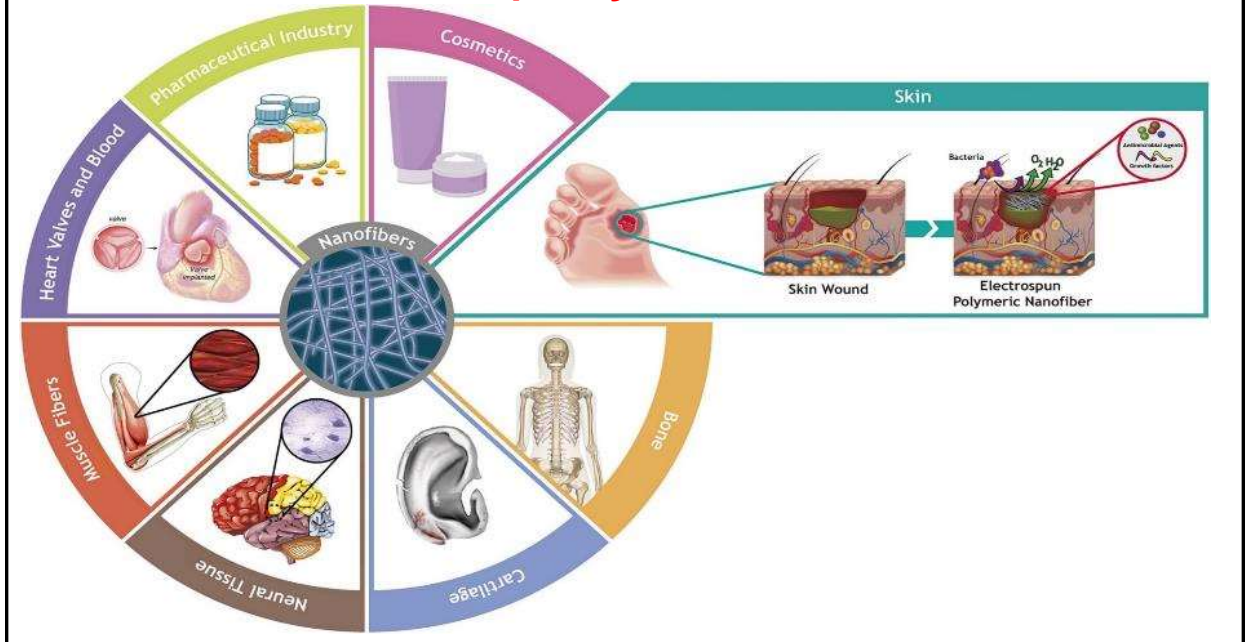


PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

• Eletrofiação (electrospinning) - Micro e nanofibras

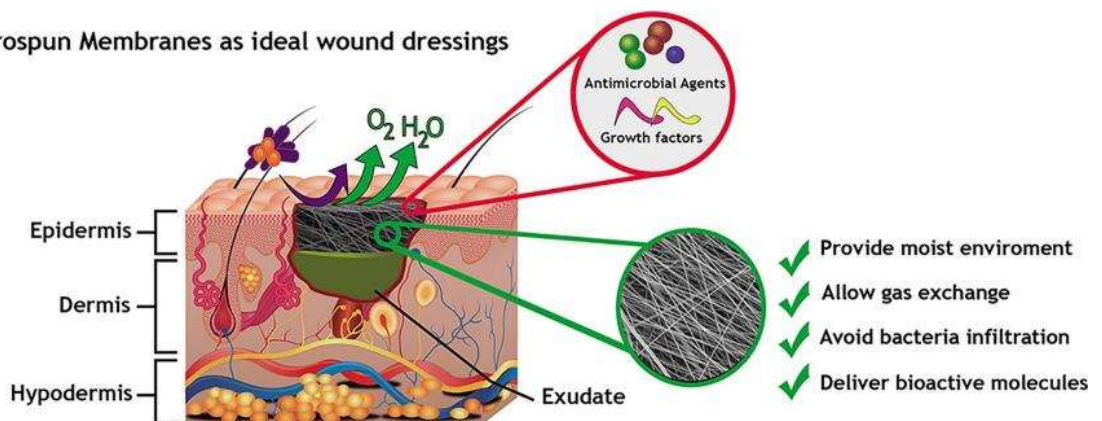


• Micro e nanofibras - Aplicações

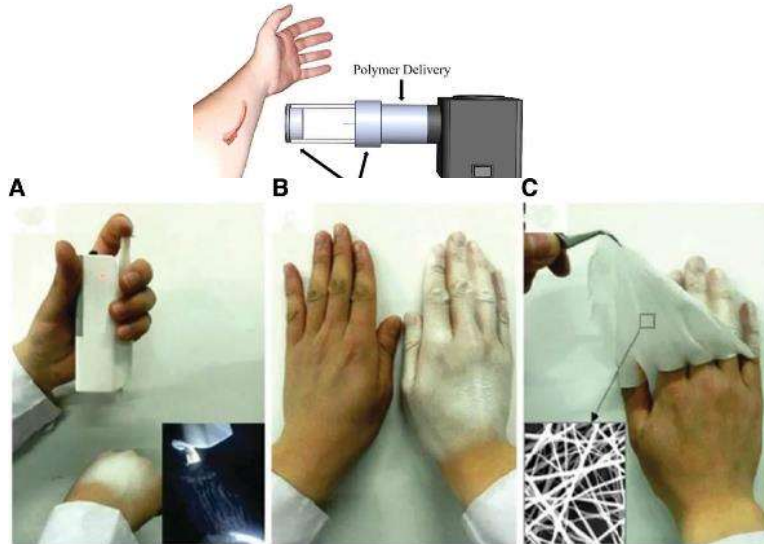


• Micro e nanofibras - Curativos de feridas crônicas

Electrospun Membranes as ideal wound dressings

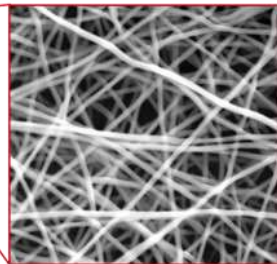


• Micro e nanofibras - Curativos de feridas crônicas



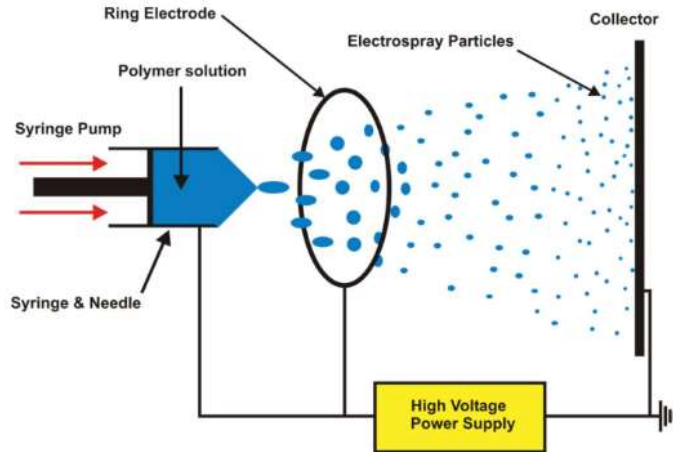
Liu, Y., Zhou, S., Gao, Y., & Zhai, Y. (2019). Electrospun nanofibers as a wound dressing for treating diabetic foot ulcer. *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 14(2), 130-143.

• Micro e nanofibras - Tecidos inteligentes - EPIs



- Anti-bacterial
- Toxin neutralization
- Self-cleaning
- Light weight

• Eletroatomização (electrospraying)



Alehosseini, Ali, et al. "Principles of electrospaying: A new approach in protection of bioactive compounds in foods." *Critical reviews in food science and nutrition* 58.14 (2018): 2346-2363.

• Eletroatomização (electrospraying)

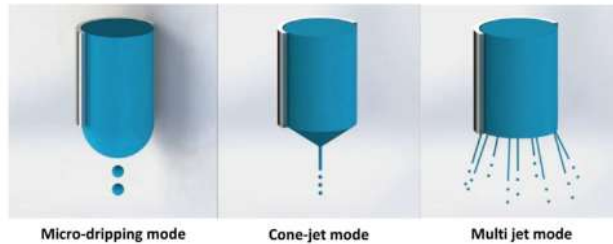
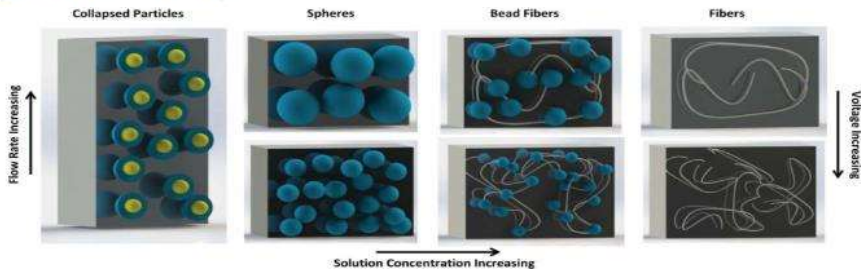


Figure 3. Common modes of electrospaying process.



Alehosseini, Ali, et al. "Principles of electrospaying: A new approach in protection of bioactive compounds in foods." *Critical reviews in food science and nutrition* 58.14 (2018): 2346-2363.

- **Micro e nanofibras - Tecidos repelentes de insetos**

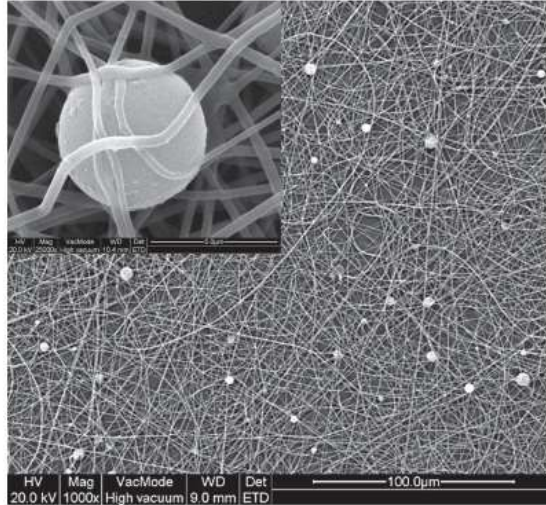
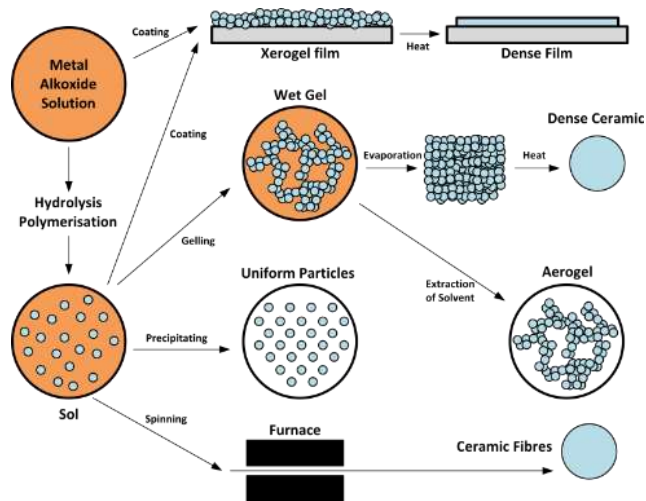


Figure 11.4 Nanofibres with insect repellent microcapsules (source: Ghent University).

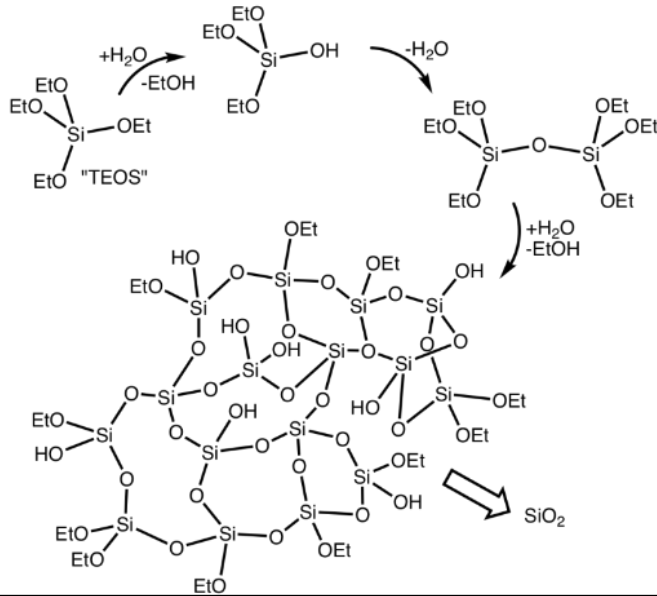
PROCESSOS DE FABRICAÇÃO

- **Processo Sol-Gel**

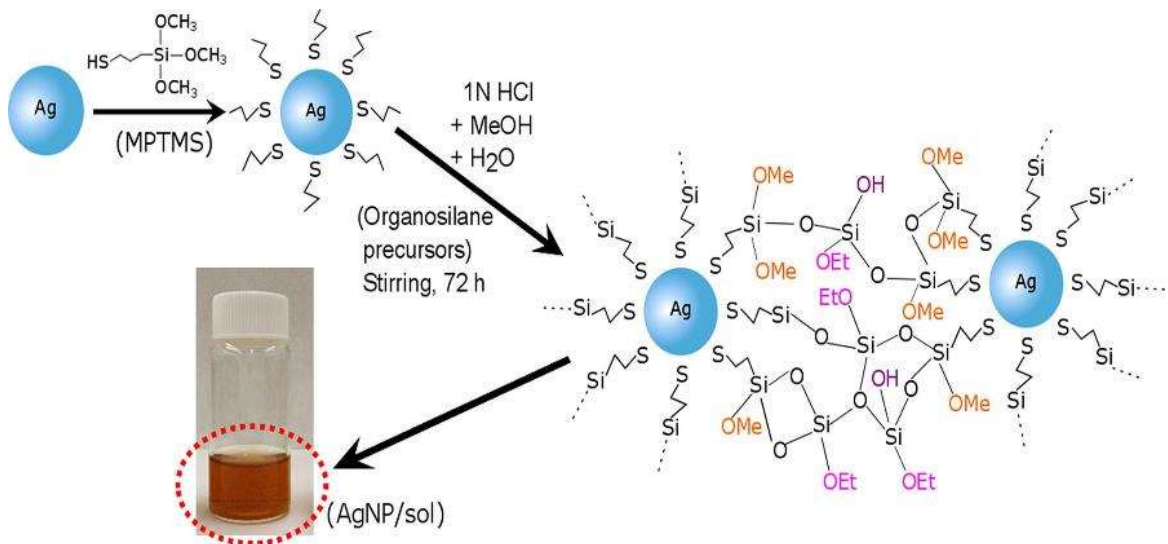


Processo Sol-Gel : Stöber process

Precursor: Tetraethyl orthosilicate, TEOS



• Processo Sol-Gel

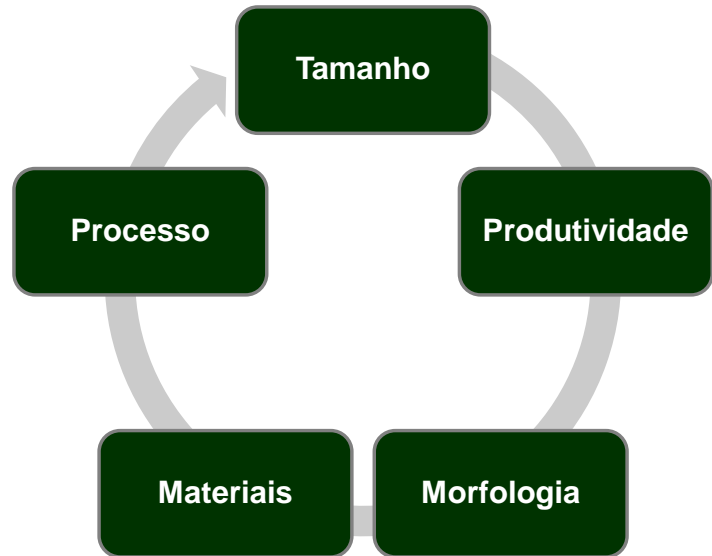




SELEÇÃO DO PROCESSO

PLANEJAMENTO RACIONAL

1. *Decida por um ponto de partida*
2. *Avalie a viabilidade*
3. *Analise as expectativas*



PROJETO DE UM PROCESSO DE ENCAPSULAÇÃO

Quantidade

P&D

Processo e Scale-up

Composição

Processo de encapsulação

Secagem

Armazenagem

Reidratação

Liberação

Absorção

Ativo?

Propriedades físicas?

Estado físico?

Dimensão do produto?

Estrutura ?

Condições de armazenagem?

Incorporação em produtos?

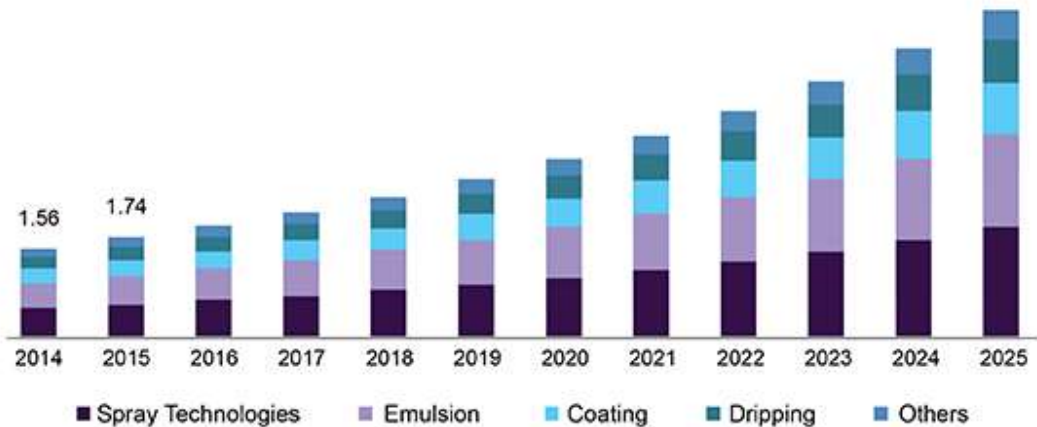
Processamento Final?

Forma física final?

Tipo de liberação?

➤ MERCADO

U.S. microencapsulation market size, by technology, 2014 - 2025 (USD Billion)



Source: www.grandviewresearch.com

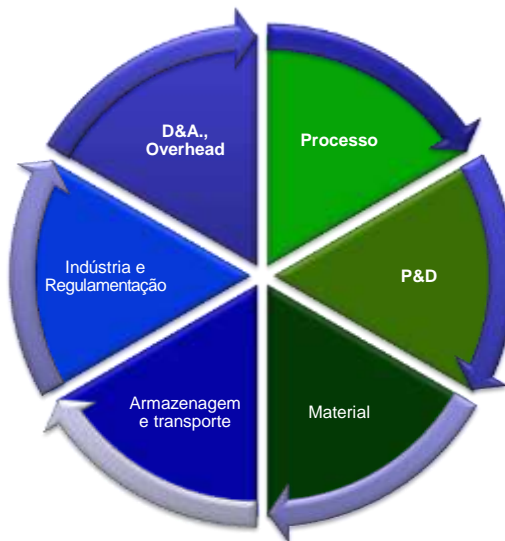
CUSTOS DA ENCAPSULAÇÃO

Regulamentações:

- BPF
- Controle Qualidade
- Normatização

Indústria:

- Materiais aprovados
- Qualificação Processo
- Questões Ambientais



- Disponibilidade
- Batelada x Contínuo
- Qtd produzida
- Equipamentos
- Recursos humanos
- Qualidade
- Controle Ambiental
- Utilidades

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Existem uma grande diversidade de tecnologias, materiais e processos de encapsulação, o que torna bastante complexa a definição do processo ideal para uma determinada aplicação.

A definição do processo deve envolver um estudo sistemático e racional, avaliando questões de disponibilidade de equipamentos, matérias primas possíveis de serem utilizadas, facilidade de escalonamento, propriedades do produto, custos e questões de aprovação nas Agências Reguladoras.

Não há uma receita pronta e o estudo deve ser realizado para cada tipo de produto e aplicação onde o processo é exigido.

Thank You !!!