

# A Comprehensive Theoretical Study of Drug Delivery at Nanoscale

## Abstract

Nanotechnology, a network of technologies, has achieved momentous precedence worldwide over last few decades. Progression in nanoparticle synthesis and nanoparticle based drug delivery systems is extensively anticipated to change the scenario of pharmaceutical industries because of the remarkable change in the properties of materials at nanoscale typically by virtue of their increased specific surface area to volume ratio and reactivity, which in principal may increase their biomedical applications. In the present study, a theoretical study has been carried out about nanostructures acting as nano capsules for drug delivery. A mathematical model has been formulated for the delivery and removal rate of nano capsules using a simple differential approach.

## Short Communication

Volume 5 Issue 1 - 2017

**RQ Sofi<sup>1</sup>, S Majeed<sup>2</sup> and AH Sofi<sup>3\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Ssm College of Engineering and Technology, India

<sup>2</sup>PG Department of Electronics and Instrumentational Technology, University of Kashmir, India

<sup>3</sup>National Institute of technology, India

\*Corresponding author: Ashaq Hussain Sofi, National Institute of technology- Srinagar, J&K, India, Email: shifs237@gmail.com

Received: December 27, 2016 | Published: February 15, 2017

## Introduction

Nanotechnology, an interdisciplinary science that incorporates physics, chemistry, biology, etc. involves creation and utilization of materials, devices or systems on the nanometer scale and is currently undergoing unexpected development on many fronts. It finds numerous applications in material strengthening and fabrication, healthcare, agriculture, processing and storage of foods, robotics for human welfare, energy conservation and utilization, transport, manufacturing of safe and quality products and security at global level [1-11]. Besides, these unparalleled applications it has incredible potential for revolutionizing all fields of technology and is expected to create innovations and play a vital role in various biomedical applications like, drug delivery systems, molecular imaging, biomarkers, therapeutics, diagnostics, cancer therapy, biosensors, etc. Synthesis via benign route and building of orderly drug delivery systems are very important for medical and health-care. In this field, nano-based drug delivery system specifically nanoparticles have developed a great modification that provides new opportunities to move over hindrances and flaws of conventional drug delivery methods like enhance solubility of drugs, diminish drug toxicity, shields drugs from deterioration, ineffective and benign delivery of drugs to specific target sites in the body, etc. [12-15].

In the present communication, a theoretical study has been carried out about nanostructures acting as nano capsules for targeting drugs to specific sites in the body in drug delivery systems without incorporating the effect of viscosity and friction of blood, gravity, and external guiding field. A mathematical model has been formulated for the delivery and removal rate of nano capsules using a simple differential approach.

## Mathematical Model

In this section, we will try to find and solve the model for nano-

particle injection (acting as nano capsules) into the blood stream of a patient. Let us assume that in the beginning i.e., at  $t = 0$  a constant amount of  $A$  grams/min is injected into the blood stream of a patient. Upon reaching the target the removal of nano capsules is equally important in order to avoid the complications caused by their presence in the target body. Let us further assume that the nano-particles are simultaneously removed at a rate proportional to the amount of nano-particles present at time  $t$  [16-18]. Let  $y(t)$  represents the amount of nano-particles present at time  $t$ , then

$$\text{Removal rate} \propto y(t)$$

$$\text{Removal rate} = ky(t)$$

Where  $k$  is the constant of proportionality. Hence the model is,

$$y'(t) = A - ky(t)$$

$$\text{Where } y'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

## Results and Discussion

In this section, we will try to analyze the results of mathematical model. Comparing it with  $\frac{dy}{dt} + Py = Q$ , whose solution is  $y e^{\int P dt} = \int Q e^{\int P dt} + C$ , where  $P$  and  $Q$  are constants or functions of  $t$ . Here,  $P = k$ ,  $Q = A$  and  $e^{\int P dt} = e^{\int k dt}$  we have

$$y e^{\int k dt} = \int Q e^{\int k dt} + C$$

$$y e^{kt} = A e^{kt} / k + C$$

$$y = A/k + C e^{-kt}$$

Imposing the boundary conditions,  $y(0) = 0$ , at  $t = 0$  we have,  $C = A/k$ . Therefore, the level of the nanoparticles present in the blood stream of the patient at time  $t$  is given as

$$y(t) = \frac{A(1 - e^{-kt})}{k}$$

Where  $A$  represents the amount of nanocapsules injected into the blood stream per minute. The removal rate is given as

$$\text{Removal rate } (R) = ky = \frac{KA(1 - e^{-kt})}{k} = A(1 - e^{-kt})$$

Now, the ratio of level present ( $L$ ) and the removal rate ( $R$ ) is  $L/R = 1/k$ , or  $R/L = k$ . The value of  $k$  will determine the behavior of level present and removal rate. Figure 1 shows the graphs between  $L/R = 1/k$  and  $R/L = k$ . It is clear that the value of  $k$  should be chosen in such a manner so that the removal rate of the nano capsules should be equivalent to the level present in the target body in order to avoid the complications created by its presence in the body.

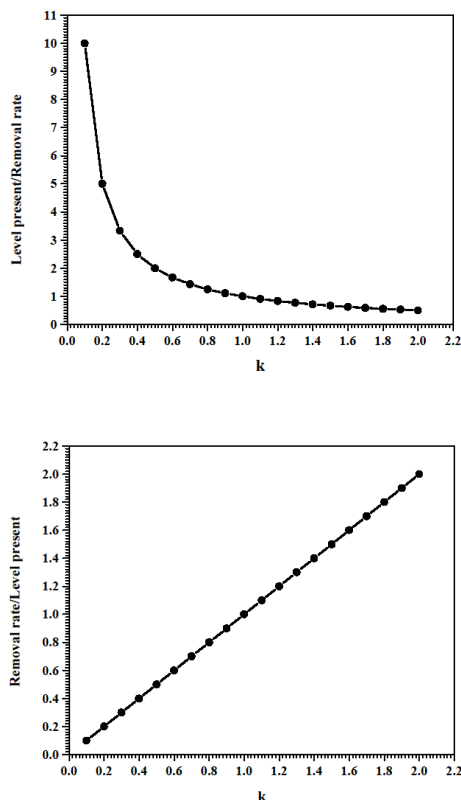


Figure 1: The graphs between  $L/R = 1/k$ , and  $R/L = k$ .

## Conclusion

In the present communication, a theoretical study has been carried out about nanostructures acting as nano capsules for targeting drugs to specific sites in the body in drug delivery systems without incorporating the effect of viscosity and friction of blood, gravity, and external guiding field. A mathematical model has been formulated for the delivery and removal rate of nanocapsules using a simple differential approach. It would be interesting to analyze the modeling results in terms of their connection with real parameters like viscosity and friction of blood, gravity and external guiding field.

## References

1. Stylios GK, Giannoudis PV, Wan T (2005) Applications of nanotechnologies in medical practice. *Injury* 36(Suppl 4): 6S-13S.
2. Nanoscience and Nanotechnologies (2004) The Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering Report.
3. Miyazaki K, Islam N (2007) Nanotechnology systems of innovation-An analysis of industry and academia research activities. *Technovation* 27(11): 661-671.
4. Shea CM (2005) Future management research directions in nanotechnology: A case study. *J Eng Technol Manage* 22(3): 185-200.
5. Tratnyek PG, Johnson RL (2006) Nanotechnologies for environment cleanup. *Nanotoday* 1(2): 44-48.
6. Roco MC (2001) From vision to the implementation of the U. S. national nanotechnology initiative. *Journal of Nanoparticle Research* 3(1): 5-11.
7. Salamanca Buentello F, Persad DL, Court EB, Martin DK, Daar AS, et al. (2005) Nanotechnology and the developing world. *PLoS Med* 2(5): e97.
8. Singh DN (2007) Nanotechnology-an Indian perspective. *IETE Technical Review* 24(1): 43-49.
9. Tegart G (2003) Nanotechnology: the technology for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Second International Conference on Technology Foresight-Tokyo, 1-12.
10. Malsch I (1999) Nanotechnology in Europe: scientific trends and organizational dynamics. *Nanotechnology* 10: 1-7.
11. Nelson A Ochekepe, Patrick O Olorunfemi, Ndidi C Ngwuluka (2009) Nanotechnology and Drug Delivery. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research* 8(3): 265-274.
12. Sahoo SK, Labhasetwar V (2003) Nanotech approaches to drug delivery and imaging. *Drug Discov Today* 8(24): 1112-1120.
13. Park K (2007) Nanotechnology: What it can do for drug delivery. *J Control Release* 120(1-2): 1-3.
14. Mottaghitalab F, Farokhi M, Shokrgozar MA, Atyabi F, Hosseinkhani H (2015) Silk fibroin nanoparticle as a novel drug delivery system. *J Control Release* 206: 161-176.
15. Nanoparticle Drug Delivery Formulation and Characterization. SRI Internationals, USA.
16. Kreyszig E (2010) *Advanced engineering mathematics*. (10<sup>th</sup> edn), John Wiley & Sons, USA.

17. Arfken GB, Weber HJ, Harris FE (2011) *Mathematical methods for physicists*. (7<sup>th</sup> edn), A comprehensive guide, Elsevier Inc. USA.
18. Dass HK (2008) *Advanced engineering mathematics*. S Chand publications, India.