Objective of the present work:

- Some orally administered drugs like ibuprofen and diclofenac may exhibit poor uptake in the upper regions of GIT. Conventional systems with a continuous release are not ideal and most of the conventional oral controlled release DDS release the drug with constant or variable release rates.

- The release profile is characterized by a time period of no release rates (lag time) followed by a rapid and complete release. So these controlled release dosage forms offer many advantages such as constant drug levels at the site of action, avoidance of undesirable side effects, reduced dose and improved patient compliance, the requirement of night-time dosing and site-specific absorption in GIT.

- Among modified-release oral dosage form increasing interest has currently turned to system designed to achieve time-specific delayed and site-specific delivery of drug. The possibility of exploiting delayed release to perform chronotherapy, is quite appealing for those diseases, the symptoms of which recur mainly at night time or in the early morning, such as bronchial asthma, angina pectoris and rheumatoid arthritis.

- They improve overall therapeutic outcome, while delivering distinct release rates of each according to disease requirements.

- In the present study we are preparing mini-tablets-filled-capsule system for chrono-therapeutic consisting flurbiprofen as model drug using various water soluble & insoluble polymers like Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, Copolyvidonium, Microcrystalline cellulose, Sodium croscarmellose, ethyl cellulose etc.