OBJECTIVES

Nimodipine is an effective calcium channel blocker used in the treatment of subarachnoid hemorrhage, migraine and angina. It is practically insoluble in water and its absorption is dissolution rate limited. It has short biological half life i.e.1-2hrs. It is extensively absorbed from the stomach and upper part of intestine. It has no absorption window in the intestinal tract

Larcanidipine is an effective calcium channel blocker used in the treatment of subarachnoid hemorrhage, migraine and angina. It is practically insoluble in water and its absorption is dissolution rate limited. It is extensively absorbed from the stomach and upper part of intestine. It has no absorption window in the intestinal tract

So to overcome this problem by improving solubility of selected poorly water soluble Nimodipine and Larcanidipine by using suitable method.

In the treatment of a wide variety of diseased conditions, specific delivery of drugs in pharmaceutical compositions to specific targets in the gastrointestinal tract is very much important.

Gastro-retentive drug delivery systems were aimed for targeting drugs to the stomach while avoiding gastric emptying. The floating drug delivery systems which have an advantage over conventional dosage form like Improved drug absorption, because of increased GRT and more time spent by the dosage form at its absorption site, Delivery of drugs for local action in the stomach, Treatment of gastrointestinal disorders such as gastro-esophageal reflux and Site-specific drug delivery etc.