

Modification of Outcome Study (Mos) Polymer Used System: A Novel Approach

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Abstract

Natural gums accepted natural polymers, which mainly consist of carbohydrates sometimes with proteins and minerals. They have made from seaweeds or bacteriological activity. The gums have which they are sometimes treated for change in molecular size for obtaining other final properties. As one step in the purification filtration, membrane filtration or centrifugation can be used. After have drying.

Keywords: Gallan gum; Isapgulla husk; Alginates

Introduction

Science polymers purpose.

Synthetic polymers must however have economical, reasonable cost which they have sometimes treated for change in molecular size for obtaining other final properties. Need has safe effects. Easy availability in many countries, they have produced industries. A key feature of this novel, oil soluble polysaccharide has it is brilliant stability and viscosity retention at temperature above 150°C. In addition, this hydrophilic colloid thickens, suspends, and stabilizes water-based systems while imparting rheological control. Welan gum has stable in the presence of calcium format, even under high resistance in solutions containing beyond. A solution of welan gum in water has thinning [1,2].

At rest and it exhibits viscosity. By contrast, it exhibits. The viscosity changes immediately when the shearing conditions change, for example, when the solution is pumped. Structure of Welan gum, Isapgulla husk (Psyllium) simply as Psyllium seed husk

has used as binder, disintegration and release retardant. In an attempt, psyllium and acrylic acid based pH sensitive novel hydrogels using N,N methylenebisacrylamide as cross linker and ammonium persulfate as inhibitors for model drugs, tetracycline hydrochloride insulin and tyrosine, for the use in colon specific drug delivery has studied. The hydrogel has evaluated for the swelling mechanism and drug release mechanism from the polymeric networks [3,4].

The effects of pH on the swelling kinetics and release pattern of drugs have been studied by varying the pH of the release medium. It has been observed that swelling and release of drugs from the hydrogels occurred through non-Fickian or anomalous diffusion mechanism in distilled water and pH 7.4 buffer. It has showed that the rate of polymer chain relaxation and the rate of drug diffusion from these hydrogels. Alginates have natural polysaccharide polymers isolated from the brown sea weed (Phaeophyceae) [5,6]. Alginic acid can be converted into its salts, of which sodium alginate has the major form currently used. Alginates offer various

applications in drug delivery, such as in matrix type alginate gel beads, in liposomes, in modulating gastrointestinal transit time, for local applications and to deliver the bio molecules in tissue engineering applications. Structure of alginates applications has proven to be effective for the symptoms of malignant wounds [7,8]. Bleeding in malignant wounds have caused by the absence of platelets and the abundance of friable capillaries. Because bleeding occurs easily, it is essential that dressings do not adhere or cause trauma. Alginates have ideal for bleeding wounds as they have haemostatic properties [9-11]. Alginates are thin, self-adhesive and conform well to contours. This increases the freedom to carry out normal daily activities.

Conclusion

Physiology must be related to the functioning of organs and organ systems, and how they work within the body to respond to challenges. Recent investigation initiated with an aim of spreading scientific knowledge in relation to potential natural gum as polymer, throughout the world using the concept access with the zero adverse effect ever available pharmaceutical synthetic polymer this article belongs to the Public Health. The extended data and analysis is very sufficient, and the conclusion is very reasonable. It is recommended to publish the article in your esteemed journal. I hope this helps.

Disclosures

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