PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION COMPRISING A PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR AND ANTACIDS.

Field of the invention.

The present invention is related to new oral pharmaceutical preparations especially for use in the prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal disorders. The present preparations comprise a combination of a proton pump inhibitor and an antacid agent in a tablet dosage form that disintegrates in the mouth.

Furthermore, the present invention refers to processes for the preparation of such a tablet and its use in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

Background of the invention and prior art.

Various methods and agents have been used to treat and/or eradicate gastrointestinal disorders. These include special diets, refraining from ingestion of certain foods, exercise, meditation, and administration of various pharmaceutical agents such as antacids, H_2 antagonists, and antimicrobials. One of the main treatments of today includes the class of pharmaceutical agents, referred to as proton pump inhibitors, that has been developed for treating gastrointestinal disorders. Proton pump inhibitors are agents which suppress gastric acid secretion by irreversible inhibition of the H^+/K^+-ATPase enzyme system in the parietal cell.

However, given the prevalence and incidence of gastrointestinal disorders, the difficulty in treating many patients suffering from such disorders, and the potential for resistance with antibiotic-containing regimens, a continuing need exists for safe and effective treatments, which are convenient, have good patient compliance and which provide individuals relief from their discomfort.

The administering of a proton pump inhibitor and an antacid rafting agent performed simultaneously but separately has been described in patent application WO 98/23272. The antacid rafting agent is a combination of an antacid agent with one alginate compound. The administering of 40 mg of omeprazole daily for about 28 days and the administering of one tablet of Gaviscon® four times a day for about 28 days, which delivers a total of 1280 mg of aluminium hydroxide and 320 milligrams of magnesium

silicate per day, has been more precisely described. This treatment provides a therapy that shows a bad patient compliance due to the high number of daily doses. Moreover, further compliance problems arrive when proton pump inhibitor and antacid rafting agent are administered for different time periods and consist of different galenic formulations. Administration of two or even more different tablets to the patient is not convenient or satisfactory to achieve the most optimal results.

WO 97/25066 discloses an oral, multiple unit tableted dosage form comprising an acid susceptible proton pump inhibitor and one or more antacid agents or an alginate in a fixed combination formulation, wherein the proton pump inhibitor is in the form of individually enteric coating layered units. The units may also comprise an optional separating layer in between the proton pump inhibitor and the enteric coating. The antacid agent is for instance a mixture of magnesium hydroxide and calcium carbonate or a mixture of aluminium hydroxide and calcium carbonate.

The enteric coating layer covering the individual units of the said susceptible proton pump inhibitor has properties such that the compression of the units into a tablet does not significantly affect the acid resistance of the individually enteric coating layered units.

A tableted multiple unit effervescent dosage form has also been described in WO 97/25030. Enteric coating layered units containing the active substance is mixed with effervescent tablet constituents. The compression does not significantly affect the acid resistance of the enteric coating layered pellets, that may further be covered with one or more overcoating layers. Said overcoating enhances compressibility during tableting.

Oral disintegrable multiparticulate tablets have been already described in EP548356, EP1003484, WO00/27357 and WO00/51568, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference. The active ingredient is in the form of coated microcrystals or coated microgranules.

Omeprazole and more generally proton pump inhibitors of the benzamidazole type must be protected with a gastro resistant polymer (enteric coating layer). Enteric films do not show high flexibility so that compression stress can yield rupturing of the film. It is therefore necessary to use a tableting technique that endorses the compression strain and maintains the acid resistance of the formulation after compression of the pellets. Such a formulation technology is described in WO 96/01623 hereby incorporated by reference. In the case of oral disintegradable multiparticulate tablets it has been found that it is also

necessary to prevent degradation of the enteric coating film from penetration of saliva into the film. This provokes high stability problems. It has also been found that after disintegration of the tablet in the mouth and swallowing, the antacid agents make pH of the gastric contents rise to a pH value sufficient to provoke solubilisation of the enteric film coating. In order to solve the above-mentioned problems, the present invention provides a barrier layer to cover the enteric coating film.

Outline of the invention

A first object of the invention is to provide a multiparticulate tablet, containing a proton pump inhibitor and an antacid agent, that disintegrates in the mouth and provides a good mouth feeling.

Another object of the present invention is to ensure the stability of the enteric coating film within the oral disintegradable tablet containing the antacid agent together with enteric coated proton pump inhibitor microgranules during storage.

It is also an object of the present invention to ensure integrity of the enteric film coating the proton pump inhibitor microgranules during use. The local pH in the antacid part of the tablet is around 9. A barrier coating is applied to protect the enteric coating from dissolution and/or disintegration in the mouth and/or stomach before the microgranules are transported into the small intestine. The tablet according to the present invention must also show satisfactory enteric properties of enteric microgranules, and provide a quick dissolution of the proton pump inhibitor in the small intestine.

The present invention particularly deals with a multiparticulate tablet, which disintegrates in the mouth containing:

i) a proton pump inhibiting agent, in particular of the benzimidazole type, in the form of enteric coating layered microgranules and which are overcoated with at least one barrier coating protecting the enteric coating from dissolution and/or disintegrating during the transport of the microgranules into the small intestine;

ii) at least one antacid in the form of granules, and;

iii) a mixture of excipients comprising at least one disintegrating agent, one diluent agent and, a lubricant,

Optionally, the multiparticulate tablet comprises a swelling agent, a permeabilising agent, sweeteners, flavourings, cooling agents and colours.

The term "proton pump inhibitor", as used herein refers to any agent within the class of antisecretory compounds, which suppress gastric acid secretion by irreversible inhibition of the H^+/K^+ ATPase enzyme system at the secretory surface of the parietal cell. These agents block the final step of acid production with regard to both basal and stimulated acid secretion irrespective of the stimulus. Proton pump inhibitors of the benzimidazole type are described in greater detail in Remington : The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Vol. II, Nineteenth Edition, 892-3 (1995), incorporated herein by reference. Proton pump inhibitors are susceptible to degradation and/or transformation in acid reacting and neutral media and must therefore be protected from contact with acid gastric juice by an enteric coating layer.

Omeprazole; lansoprazole; pantoprazole; rabeprazole; leminoprazole; and mixtures thereof, are proton pump inhibitors, which are preferred for use in the present invention. The proton pump inhibitor may be used in the form of its racemate or a single enatiomer, in the non-salt form or in the form of an alkaline salt of the racemate or one of its single enantiomers. Omeprazole, in particular the magnesium salt thereof or the (S)-isomer of omeprazole in the form of a magnesium salt, are most preferred.

According to a preferred embodiment, the proton pump inhibiting agent is prepared in the form of enteric coating layered microgranules consisting of a core comprising the said agent optionally in mixture with an alkaline reacting compound. The core is covered by a separating layer and an enteric coating layer, and the enteric coated microgranules being overcoated with the barrier coating, such as for instance a methacrylic copolymer-based film.

The particle size distribution of the enteric coating layered microgranules is between 100 to 800 µm, preferably between 200 and 500 µm, most preferably around 500 µm. Moreover, the barrier coating is preferably a methacrylic copolymer-based film. This barrier film is preferably obtained from a coating liquid of particles of the copolymers of which at least 90% of the particles have a particle size of less than 315 µm. The prepared coating liquid is either water-based or prepared with organic solvents, preferably a water–based dispersion due to environmental concerns. This coating liquid should also be able to be sprayed with conventional spray layering equipment.

The methacrylic copolymer-based barrier coating preferably comprises a butyl methacrylate/ (2-dimethylaminoethyl) methacrylate/methyl methacrylate(1:2:1) copolymer.

Eudragit® E-PO which is a pH-dependant polymer, is preferred for use as barrier coating. A barrier coating comprising Eudragit® E-PO can be made mechanically flexible and, when applied in increasing amounts to enteric coating layered proton pump inhibitor microgranules, provide a corresponding increase in the delayed release (dissolution) of the barrier coating. Different times for the delayed dissolution of the barrier coating in a medium of alkaline pH can thus be obtained while maintaining the properties of the enteric coating of the omeprazole microgranules, i.e. good acid resistance and rapid dissolution in the buffer stage testing at pH 6.8 of the USP monograph. Eudragit® E-PO is a methacrylate copolymer obtained from Eudragit® E 100 by milling, yielding a fine powder presentation. The barrier coating can also comprise a combination of methacrylic copolymers, as for example Eudragit® L 30 with Eudragit® FS 30 D.

Insoluble acrylic polymers, such as for example Eudragit® NE 30 D, Eudragit® RL30D, Eudragit® RS30D may also be used alone, in combination or in mixture with pH-dependant polymers to form an efficient barrier coating.

The amount of barrier coating is preferably between 5% and 60% of the weight of the enteric coating layered proton pump inhibitor microgranules.

The preferred qualitative formula based on Eudragit® E-PO contains enteric coated pellets equivalent to 20 mg omeprazole/tablet, Eudragit® E-PO as barrier coating polymer, dibutylsebacate as plasticiser of the barrier coating, sodium laurylsulfate as an additive for dispersion of E-PO in aqueous solvent and magnesium stearate as a lubricant and a mineral charge of coating film.

The unit amount of such compound is calculated in order to obtain the different relative amount of Eudragit®E-PO in the barrier- and enteric-coated omeprazole pellets:

- 10 % as the lowest quantity to provide a minimum delayed release time of approximately 10 minutes,
- 30 % to provide an intermediate delayed release time of approximately 30 minutes,
- 60 % as maximum value for a 60 minutes delayed release time.

Optionally, the barrier coating further comprises an opacifying agent, preferably titanium dioxide.

An optional final polymeric coating, soluble in acidic condition, such as a hypromellose based film, is applied over the methacrylic copolymer-based barrier coating.

According to a preferred embodiment, the methacrylic copolymer-based barrier coating is obtained from a composition containing the following constituents:

- Eudragit® E PO (methacrylic copolymer),
- Dibutyl sebacate,
- Sodium lauryl sulphate,
- Magnesium stearate,
- Titanium dioxide
- Purified water.

The present invention comprises at least one antacid in the form of granules.

The term "antacid agent", or "antacid(s)" as used herein, refers to any compound, which reacts with hydrochloric acid to form salt and water. Antacid agents are fully described in the following publications which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties: G.B. 925,001, to Fielding et al., published May 1, 1963; and Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Vol. II, Nineteenth Edition, 886-890 (1995).

Antacid agents useful herein include but are not limited to: aluminium carbonate, aluminium hydroxide, aluminium phosphate, aluminium hydroxy-carbonate, dihydroxy aluminium sodium carbonate, aluminium magnesium glycinate, dihydroxy aluminium amino acetate, dihydroxy aluminium aminoacetic acid, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, aluminium magnesium hydrated sulfates, magnesium aluminate, magnesium alumino silicates, magnesium carbonate, magnesium glycinate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, magnesium trisilicate, sucrafalte, sodium bicarbonate, and mixtures thereof.

The classical powder grades of antacid agents show bad tableting properties, and bad organoleptic properties especially regarding mouth feeling and taste. Therefore, the antacid agent is preferably used in the form of granules. Advantageously, the antacid is obtained by dry granulation of $CaCO_3$ and/or $Mg(OH)_2$ and/or $Al(OH)_3$ with mannitol,

followed by wet granulation using a solution of xylitol and/or sorbitol. Antacid granules may optionally include a disintegrating agent and/or a permeabilisation agent.

Advantageously, the antacid granules according to the invention present particle size distribution between 150 µm and 710 µm, preferably between 355 µm and 710 µm, such that at least 50%, preferably at least 70% of the granules have a particle size ranging between 150 and 710µm and less than 20% of the granules have a particle size less than 150 µm. The particle sizes are measured according to conventional methods, preferably by sieving.

The tablet of the invention also comprises a mixture of excipients.

The diluent agent may be selected from water-soluble and/or water-insoluble tabletting filler. The water-soluble diluent agent is constituted from a polyol of less than 13 carbon atoms, in the form of directly compressible material (the mean particle size being between 100 and 500 microns), in the form of a powder (the mean particle size being less than 100 microns) or a mixture thereof. The polyol is preferably chosen from the group comprising of mannitol, xylitol, sorbitol and maltitol. The water-insoluble diluent agent is a cellulosic derivative preferably microcrystalline cellulose.

The disintegrating agent is chosen from the group consisting of crosslinked sodium carboxymethylcellulose, crospovidone and their mixtures. A part of the disintegrating agent is advantagenously used for the preparation of antacid granules.

The lubricant agent is chosen from the group consisting of magnesium stearate, sodium stearylfumarate, stearic acid, Macrogol 6000 and their mixtures. A part of the lubricant is used as an internal solid lubricant, another part is advantageously sprayed over the outer surface of the tablet.

The swelling agent is chosen from the group consisting of starch, modified starch or microcrystalline cellulose.

The permeabilising agent is chosen from the group consisting of silica having a high affinity with aqueous solvents, such as Syloïd®, maltodextrines, beta-cyclodextrines and their mixtures. The permeabilising agent enables creation of a hydrophilic network that enhances the penetration of the saliva and the disintegration of the tablet. A part of permeabilising agent is advantageously used for the preparation of antacid granules.

The sweetener can be chosen in the group consisting of aspartame, potassium acesulfame, sodium saccharinate, dihydrochalcone neohesperidine and their mixtures.

.The flavouring is advantageously chosen to give a combination of fast onset and long-lasting sweet taste and get a "round feeling" in the mouth with different texturers or additives.

A combination of potassium acesulfame with aspartame is particularly preferred as a sweetener agent.

Cooling agents can also be added in order to improve the mouth feeling and provide a synergy with flavours and sweetness.

According to a preferred embodiment, the tablet has the following composition :

i) Barrier coated omeprazole microgranules

- Enteric coating layered omeprazole magnesium microgranules
- Eudragit® E PO (methacrylic copolymer)
- Dibutyl sebacate
- Sodium lauryl sulphate
- Magnesium stearate
- Purified water

and optionally

- Titanium dioxide
- Hypromellose
- Talcum

ii) Antacid granules

- $CaCO_3$
- $Mg(OH)_2$
- Mannitol
- Sorbitol
- Purified water

and optionally

- Crospovidone
- Silica

iii) Excipients for formulation of the tablet

- Mannitol or microcrystalline cellulose
- Crospovidone or croscarmellose
- Aspartame
- Flavourings
- Silica
- Magnesium stearate

Water is used as solvent and removed during the coating and the granulation processes.

In one aspect of the invention, the tablet of the invention is an orodispersible multiparticulate tablet that disintegrates in contact with the saliva, without chewing, in less than 60 seconds, preferably in less than 40 seconds.

According to one preferred embodiment, the orodispersible tablet has the following composition:

i) Barrier coated omeprazole microgranules

- Enteric coating layered omeprazole magnesium microgranules
- Eudragit® E PO (methacrylic copolymer)
- Dibutyl sebacate
- Sodium lauryl sulphate
- Magnesium stearate
- Purified water

and optionally

- Titanium dioxide
- Hypromellose
- Talcum

ii) Antacid granules

- $CaCO_3$
- $Mg(OH)_2$
- Mannitol
- Sorbitol

- Purified water

and optionally

- Crospovidone
- Silica

iii) Excipients for formulation of the tablet

- Mannitol
- Crospovidone
- Aspartame
- Flavourings
- Silica
- Magnesium stearate

and optionally

- Cooling agents

According to another preferred embodiment, the orodispersible tablet has the following composition:

i) Barrier coated omeprazole microgranules

- Enteric coating layered omeprazole magnesium microgranules
- Eudragit® E PO (methacrylic copolymer)
- Dibutyl sebacate
- Sodium lauryl sulphate
- Magnesium stearate
- Purified water

and optionally

- Titanium dioxide
- Hypromellose
- Talcum

ii) Antacid granules

- $CaCO_3$
- $Mg(OH)_2$
- Mannitol

- Sorbitol
- Purified water

and optionally

- Crospovidone
- Silica

iii) Excipients for formulation of the tablet

- Microcrystalline cellulose
- Crospovidone
- Aspartame
- Flavourings
- Silica
- Magnesium stearate

and optionally

- Cooling agents

In another aspect of the invention, the invention is a chewable multiparticulate tablet. According to a preferred embodiment, the chewable tablet has the following composition:

i) Barrier coated omeprazole microgranules

- Enteric coating layered omeprazole magnesium microgranules
- Eudragit® E PO (methacrylic copolymer)
- Dibutyl sebacate
- Sodium lauryl sulphate
- Magnesium stearate
- Purified water

and optionally

- Titanium dioxide
- Hypromellose
- Talcum

ii) Antacid granules

- $CaCO_3$
- $Mg(OH)_2$

- Mannitol
- Sorbitol
- Purified water

and optionally

- Crospovidone
- Silica

iii) Excipients for formulation of the tablet

- Microcrystalline cellulose
- Croscarmellose
- Aspartame
- Flavourings
- Silica
- Magnesium stearate

and optionally

- Cooling agents

According to a most preferred embodiment, the tablet of the invention, either orodispersible or chewable, has the following composition :

i) Barrier coated omeprazole microgranules

- Enteric coating layered omeprazole microgranules
  ca 100 mg/equivalent to 20 mg of omeprazole
- Eudragit® E PO 10-60 mg
- Dibutyl sebacate 1-10 mg
- Sodium lauryl sulphate 0.5-5 mg
- Magnesium stearate 2.5-15 mg
- Purified water -

ii) Antacid granules

- $CaCO_3$ 350-900 mg
- $Mg(OH)_2$ 100-250 mg
- Mannitol 70-330 mg

- Sorbitol 30-90 mg
- Crospovidone 0-50 mg
- Silica 0-10 mg
- Purified water -

iii) Excipients for formulation of the tablet

- Diluent agent 200-600 mg
- Disintegrating agent 50-300 mg
- Aspartame 10-40 mg
- Flavourings 10-30 mg
- Silica 5-15 mg
- Magnesium stearate 5-30 mg

Water is used as solvent and removed during the coating and the granulation processes.

The tablet according to the present invention preferably shows an acid binding capacity higher than 10 mEq/tablet and after administration to patients a rapid initial rise in gastric pH. Preferably the acid binding capacity is between 10 and 25 mEq/tablet. The enteric coating of the proton pump inhibitor microgranules complies with the requirements of the USP for enteric coated articles. The release of the proton pump inhibitor in the buffer stage testing (pH 6.8) shows not less than 80% released in 30 minutes. Furthermore, the tablet is preferable round with a diameter of less than 20 mm. Alternatively, the tablet may be oval-shaped.

The tablet according to the invention, has a hardness of not less than 15 N, preferably between 20 to 70 N, when measured with the test method of the European Pharmacopeia (2.9.8).

The present invention also refers to the use of a tablet as described above for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

The term "gastrointestinal disorder", as used herein, encompasses any infection, disease or other disorder(s) of the upper gastrointestinal tract. Such disorders include, for example, heartburn; sour stomach; acid ingestion; upset stomach and/or pain associated

with heartburn, sour stomach and acid ingestion; bloating; fullness; dyspepsia; hiatus hernia; esophagitis; nocturnal heartburn; erosive esophagitis; disorders not manifested by the presence of ulcerations in the gastric mucosa, including chronic active or atrophic gastritis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; non-ulcer dyspepsia, esophageal reflux disease and gastric motility disorders; peptic ulcer disease, i.e., pre-pyloric, marginal, and/or gastric, duodenal ulcers ; and combinations thereof. Preferred for treatment by the present invention includes heartburn with and without stomach pain, dyspepsia, esophagitis, chronic active or atrophic gastritis and esophageal reflux disease.

The tablet is administered one to several times a day, preferably once or twice daily. The typical daily dose of the active substances varies and will depend on various factors such as the individual requirements of the patients and disease. In general, each tablet will comprise 10-80 mg of the proton pump inhibitor and 200-1500 mg of the antacid agent. Preferably, each tablet will comprise 10-40 mg of the proton pump inhibitor and 300-1000 mg of the antacid agents.

The invention is illustrated more in detail in the following examples.

Example 1

Tests of formulations with and without a barrier coating layer

Stability tests have been performed on the following samples:

- Multiple unit tablets containing enteric coated pellets of omeprazole magnesium without any barrier coating,
- Multiple unit tablets containing enteric coated pellets of omeprazole magnesium protected with a barrier coating of Eudragit® E-PO (methacrylic copolymer),
- Multiple unit tablets containing enteric coated pellets of omeprazole magnesium barrier coated with Eudragit® L30 D and FS 30D.

These stability tests have been performed in aluminium / aluminium cold formed blisters in classical I.C.H. conditions (25°C / 60 % RH – 30 °C / 60 % RH – 40°C / 75 % RH).

Results

Enteric coated omeprazole pellets without any barrier coating show an unsatisfactory enteric resistance, justifying the necessity of a barrier coating.

The stability of omeprazole in these preliminary tablets is satisfactory.

Example 2

To promote an acid binding capacity ≥ 10 mEq/tablet and to allow for good physical properties of the tablet (tableting behaviour, organoleptic properties and short disintegrating time), different formulations of the antacid agent have been explored. Granulation of the antacid compounds is preferred. Simple granulation, or granulation followed by a light coating phase can be performed in order to obtain a better taste and physical behaviour of the granules.

Furthermore, introduction of a filler allows for good taste and physical behaviour in the dry mix of antacids. Wetting and granulating with different aqueous binder solutions may further strengthen these characteristics. The best results were obtained by combining 12 % mannitol in dry mix followed by granulation with xylitol or sorbitol solution.

- The most preferred antacid formulation or a multiple thereof is the following:

Components	Unit formula (mg)	Percent formula (%)
$CaCO_3$	350	63.6
$Mg(OH)_2$	100	18.2
Mannitol	66.7	12.1
Sorbitol	33.3	6.1
Total weight	550	100

Another preferred composition comprises omeprazole magnesium in an amount corresponding to 20 mg omeprazole, 770 mg $CaCO_3$ and 220 mg $Mg(OH)_2$.

Components	Unit formula (mg)	Percent formula (%)
$CaCO_3$	770	57.0
$Mg(OH)_2$	220	16.3
Mannitol	293	21.8
Sorbitol	64	4.9
Total weight	1347	100

Example 3

The following formulation was prepared

Components	Unit formula (mg)	Percent formula (%)
Barrier coated E.C.O.P.	Providing 20 mg omeprazole	depending on amount of coating
Antacids granulate	550 mg	39.3
Mannitol	q.s. for tablet depending on quantity of barrier coated E.C.O.P.	
Crospovidone	210	15
Aspartame	28	2
Flavour	11.5	0.82
Silica	7	0.5
Magnesium stearate	14	1
Total weight	1400	100

E.C.O.P. = enteric coated microgranules comprising omeprazole magnesium.

With a specific bi-convex shape, the 17 mm round tablets obtained are satisfactory regarding their fast dispersible characteristics in the mouth:

. disintegrating time in mouth between 25 to 35 seconds,

. no chalky taste nor granular mouth feeling,

. good flavouring profile with a pleasant light cooling effect in the mouth.

Example 4 :

The following batches were prepared according to the formulae

Components	10% EPO (mg)	30% EPO (mg)	60% EPO (mg)
Barrier coated E.C.O.P.			
E.C.O.P. (4)	100	100	100
Equivalent to omeprazole (1)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Eudragit E-PO	10	30	60
Dibutylsebacate	1.5	4.5	9.0
Na laurylsulfate	0.75	2.25	4.5
Magnesium stearate	2.5	7.5	15.0
Purified water (2)	-	-	-
Total barrier coated E.C.O.P.	114.75	144.25	188.5
Antacids granules			
$CaCO_3$	350	350	350
$Mg(OH)_2$	100	100	100
Mannitol	66.67	66.67	66.67
Sorbitol	33.33	33.33	33.33
Purified water (2)	-	-	-
Total antacids granules	550	550	550
Tableting formula			
Mannitol (3)	464.75	435.25	391
Crospovidone	210	210	210
Aspartame	28	28	28
Flavour	11.5	11.5	11.5
Silica	7	7	7
Magnesium stearate	14	14	14
Total unit weight of tablet	1400	1400	1400

(1) : for a theoretical content in Omeprazole of E.C.O.P. of 20%

(2) : water used as a solvent, eliminated during coating and granulation processes

(3) : amount of mannitol adjusted to keep the unit weight of tablet to 1400 mg

(4) : E.C.O.P. : Enteric Coated Pellets comprising omeprazole magnesium

Process for preparing the above formulae:

- Enteric Coated Omeprazole Pellets (E.C.O.P). Pellets comprising omeprazole magnesium were prepared according to WO 96/01623, hereby incorporated by reference. The pellets were prepared in accordance with example 2 of WO 96/01623.

- Barrier coating of the enteric coated omeprazole pellets.

2000 g Enteric coated omeprazole pellets were coated in a fluidised bed After coating the product was dried in the fluidised bed.

- Granulation of antacids

Batch size 1.650 kg equivalent to 3000 units 350 + 100 mg dosed.

Dry pre-mix of antacids + mannitol in a rotary mixer granulator.

Wetting of the dry mix with a sorbitol aqueous solution.

Granulation after the end of wetting.

Transfer of the wet mass in a fluidised bed and drying.

- Tableting

Mixing of barrier coated omeprazole pellets, antacid granules, and tablet excipients in a cubic mixer.

Tableting on a rotary laboratory machine equipped with 3 punches of specific shape and 17 mm diameter adapted to the 1400 mg unit weight.

Rotation speed 25 rpm.

- Packaging operations

Performed in aluminium / aluminium cold formed blisters with embossing of the batch number.

Results

BATCH	10% EPO	30% EPO	60% EPO
Average weight	1407 mg	1400 mg	1405 mg
Average thickness	5.7 mm	5.7 mm	5.7 mm
Resistance to crushing			

Average	31 N	26 N	26 N
Friability	2.9 %	5.4 % (2)	3.3 %
Disintegration time (in mouth)	31 s	29 s	27 s
Acid resistance (after 5 min in pH 6.8)	5.6% dissolved	2.3% dissolved	8.8% dissolved
Dissolution in pH 6.8 (after acid resistance stage)	92.3 % in 30 min	90.8 % in 30 min	89.8 % in 30 min
Barrier coating evaluation (in pH 6.8)	2.1% in 10 min	4.5% in 30 min	4.9% in 60 min
Acid-neutralizing capacity	10.0 mEq/ tab	10.3 mEq/ tab	10.8 mEq/ tab
Omeprazole assay	20.3 mg (101.5% theory)	19.8 mg (99.9% theory)	19.7 mg (98.5% theory)

Total acid binding capacity (acid neutralising capacity) determined according to the USP 24 method. All results comply with the expected specification, i.e. value ≥ 10 mEq / tablet.

Example 5

The following formulations with the unit formulas below were prepared

Components	Orodispersible tablet (mg)	Chewable tablet
Barrier coated E.C.O.P.	Providing 20 mg omeprazole (quantity depending on coating factor)	
Antacids granulate	1347 mg	
Microcrystalline cellulose	q.s. for tablet depending on quantity of barrier coated E.C.O.P.	
Crospovidone	160	0/
Croscarmellose	0/	60
Aspartame	16,8	
Acesulfame K	11,2	
Flavour	16,4	
Cooling agents	1,2	
Silica	10	

Magnesium stearate	20	
Total weight	2000	2000

The following formulation was prepared

E.C.O.P. = enteric coated microgranules comprising omeprazole magnesium.

With a flat shape, the 18 mm round tablets obtained are satisfactory regarding their fast dispersible characteristics in the mouth, with and without chewing, respectively :

. acceptable granular mouth feeling,

. tablet unit weight and size acceptable for disintegration in mouth.

Example 6 :

The following batches were prepared according to the following formulae

Components	10% EPO (mg)	30% EPO (mg)	60% EPO (mg)
Barrier coated E.C.O.P.			
E.C.O.P. (4)	100	100	100
Equivalent to omeprazole (1)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Eudragit E-PO	10	30	60
Dibutylsebacate	1.5	4.5	9.0
Na laurylsulfate	0.75	2.25	4.5
Magnesium stearate	2.5	7.5	15.0
Titanium oxide	4,0	4,0	4,0
Hypromellose	3,6	3,6	3,6
Talcum	0,89	0,89	0,89
Purified water (2)	-	-	-
Total barrier coated E.C.O.P.	123	154	200
Antacids granules			
$CaCO_3$	770	770	770

$Mg(OH)_2$	220	220293	220
Mannitol	293	64	293
Sorbitol	64	-	64
Purified water (2)	-	1347	-
Total antacids granules	1347		1347
Tableting formula			
Microcrystalline cellulose (3)	29460	435	391
Croscarmellose	16,8	60	60
Aspartame	11,5	16,8	16,8
Acesulfame K	16,4	11,5	11,5
Flavour	1,2	16,4	16,4
Cooling agent	10	1,2	1,2
Silica	20	10	10
Magnesium stearate		20	20
Total unit weight of tablet	2000	2000	2000

(1) : for a theoretical content in Omeprazole of E.C.O.P. of 20%

(2) : water used as a solvent, eliminated during coating and granulation processes

(3) : amount of microcrystalline cellulose adapted in function of the real content of omeprazole of E.C.O.P in order to adjust the unit weight of 2000 mg

(4) : : E.C.O.P. : Enteric Coated Pellets comprising omeprazole magnesium

Process for preparing the above formulae:

- step 1 : Enteric Coated Omeprazole Pellets (E.C.O.P) preparation.

Pellets comprising omeprazole magnesium were prepared according to WO 96/01623, hereby incorporated by reference. The pellets were prepared in accordance with example 2 of WO 96/01623.

- step 2 : barrier coating of the enteric coated omeprazole pellets.

1000 g Enteric coated omeprazole pellets were coated in a fluidised bed After coating the product was dried in the fluidised bed.

- step 3 : granulation of antacids

Batch size 2,450 kg equivalent to 1800 units 770 + 220 mg dosed.

Dry pre-mix of antacids + mannitol in a rotary mixer granulator.

Wetting of the dry mix with a sorbitol aqueous solution.

Granulation after the end of wetting.

Transfer of the wet mass in a fluidised bed and drying.

- step 4 : tabletting

Mixing of barrier coated omeprazole pellets, antacid granules, and tablet excipients in a cubic mixer.

Tableting on a rotary laboratory machine equipped with 3 punches of specific shape and 18 mm diameter adapted to the 2000 mg unit weight.

Rotation speed 25 rpm.

- Packaging operations

Performed in aluminium / aluminium cold formed blisters with embossing of the batch number.

Results

BATCH	10% EPO	30% EPO	60% EPO
Average weight	1999 mg	2016 mg	1984 mg
Average thickness	5.5 mm	5.6 mm	5.6 mm
Resistance to crushing Average	64 N	54 N	54 N
Friability	0.7%	1 %	0.8 %
Disintegration time (in mouth)	55 s	50 s	50 s
Acid resistance (after 5 min in pH 6.8)	11% dissolved	17% dissolved	8% dissolved
Dissolution in pH 6.8 (after acid resistance stage)	81% in 30 min	79% in 30 min	90% in 30 min
Barrier coating evaluation (in pH 6.8)	3% in 10 min	1% in 30 min	4% in 30 min
Acid-neutralizing capacity	22.0 mEq/ tab	23 mEq/ tab	22 mEq/ tab
Omeprazole assay	20.3 mg (101.3% theory)	19.9 mg (99.4% theory)	19.6 mg (97.8% theory)

Total acid binding capacity (acid neutralising capacity) determined according to the USP 24 method. All results comply with the expected specification, i.e. value ≥ 10 mEq / tablet.

Example 7:

Tablets containing barrier coated E.C.O.P equivalent to 10mg of omeprazole and antacid granules equivalent to 495mg of antacids and halves of the amounts of all other ingredients were prepared following steps 1 to 3 of the process described in example 6.

- step 4 : tableting

Mixing of barrier coated omeprazole pellets, antacid granules, and tablet excipients in a cubic mixer.

Tableting on a rotary laboratory machine equipped with 3 punches of specific shape and 14 mm diameter adapted to the 1000 mg unit weight.

Rotation speed 25 rpm.

ANALYTICAL METHODS USED in the present examples

1. Release of omeprazole

Several tests were performed to follow release of omeprazole from formulations: ECOP, protected ECOP and Flashtab®.

1.1. Acid resistance after 5 min dispersion in pH 6.8

Apparatus	2 (paddle)
Rotation	100 ± 4 rpm
Medium	10 mL of pH 6.8 buffer for 5 min and addition of 740 mL of 0.1N hydrochloric acid pH 6.8 buffer: 75 mL of 0.1N hydrochloric acid, 25 mL of tribasic sodium phosphate 0.2M, adjustment to pH 6.8 with 2N hydrochloric acid; 5 min: simulating the transit time in and just after mouth;
Temperature	37 ± 0.5°C
Sample	1 tablet or a quantity of in process material equivalent to 20 mg of omeprazole

Time	2 hours after hydrochloric acid addition salt (total: 2h 05 min)
Analysis	by the HPLC method described for Assay on the insoluble recovered by medium filtration

1.2. Dissolution in buffer pH 6.8 after acid resistance stage

Apparatus	2 (paddle)
Rotation	100 ± 4 rpm
Medium	10 mL of pH 6.8 buffer (as above) for 5 min addition of 740 mL of 0.1N hydrochloric acid, opereation for 2 hours and addition of 250 mL of tribasic sodium phosphate 0.2M
Temperature	37 ± 0.5°C
Sample	1 tablet or a quantity of in process material equivalent to 20 mg of omeprazole
Time	30 min after tribasic sodium phosphate addition (total:2 h 35 min)
Analysis	by the HPLC method described for Assay on an aliquot of the medium

1.3. Barrier-coating evaluation in pH 6.8

Apparatus	2 (paddle)
Rotation	100 ± 4 rpm
Medium	500 mL of pH 6.8 buffer(as above)
Temperature	37 ± 0.5°C
Sample	1 tablet or a quantity of in process material equivalent to 20 mg of omeprazole
Time	10, 30 and 60 min
Analysis	UV spectrophotometric on-line detection at 300 nm

2.1 Acid-neutralizing capacity (example 4)

The method is described in USP 24, page 1863 < 301 > for nonchewable tablets without addition of alcohol.

2.2 Acid-neutralizing capacity (example 6)

Determined at a constant pH using a Karl Fischer titrator.

Determination of acid consumed after 10 minutes and 30 minutes.
Equivalent of one tablet in a beaker with 5ml of acified water (pH 3.0), placed in a thermostated water bath at 37°C, 15 minutes.
Addition of 30 ml of acified water at 37°C.
Titration with HCl 1M, and titrator arranged as a pH-stat at 3.0.

3. Omeprazole assay

An HPLC method:	conditions described below.
Column	C18 – 250 x 4.6 mm – 5 µ with a 3 mm pre-column
Column temperature	40°C
Mobile phase	mixture of acetonitrile, 2 %v/v triethanolamine solution (50 : 50) adjusted to pH 8.50 ± 0.05 with phosphoric acid
Flow rate	0.7 mL:min
Injection	20 µL
Detection	300 nm
Extraction solvent	mixture of acetonitrile, 2 % v/v triethanolamine solution (50 : 50)
Concentration level	0.01 mg/mL

CLAIMS

1. Multiparticulate tablet, which disintegrates in the mouth containing:
   i) a proton pump inhibiting agent, in particular of the benzimidazole type, in the form of enteric coating layered microgranules and which are overcoated with at least one barrier coating protecting the enteric coating from dissolution and/or disintegration during the transport of the microgranules into the small intestine ;
   ii) at least one antacid in the form of granules and;
   iii) a mixture of excipients comprising at least one disintegrating agent, one diluent agent, and a lubricant.

2. Tablet according to claim 1, characterised in that the proton pump isinhibiting agent is omeprazole or an alkaline salt thereof.

3. Tablet according to claim 2, characterised in that the proton pump inhibiting agent is the (S)-isomer of omeprazole or alkaline salt thereof.

4. Tablet according to any one of claims 2 and 3, characterised in that the proton pump inhibiting agent is a magnesium salt of either omeprazole or the S-isomer of omeprazole.

5. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 2 characterised in that the proton pump inhibitor is lansoprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole or leminoprazole or an alkaline salt of any of these compounds or a single enantiomer thereof.

6. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that the proton pump inhibiting agent is present in the form of enteric coating layered microgranules consisting of a core comprising the said agent or an alkaline salt thereof optionally combined with an alkaline reacting compound, the core is covered by a separating layer and an enteric coating layer, and the enteric coated microgranules being overcoated with the barrier layer.

7. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that the particle size of the enteric coated microgranules is in the range between 100 and 800 microns, preferably between 200 and 500 microns.

8. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 7 characterised in that the barrier coating is a methacrylic copolymer-based film.

9. Tablet according to claim 8, characterised in that the barrier layer is prepared from a methacrylic copolymer with a.particle size of the copolymers in which at least 90% are io less than 315 μm.

10. Tablet according to any one of claims 8 or9, characterised in that the barrier layer is prepared from a methacrylic copolymer in a water based dispersion.

11. Tablet according to any one of claims 8 to 10, characterised in that the barrier coating layer based on the methacrylic copolymer-based protective film comprises a butyl methacrylate/ (2-dimethylaminoethyl) methacrylate/methyl methacrylate(1:2:1) copolymer.

12. Tablet according to one of claims 8 to 11, characterised in that the amount of barrier coating represents 5 to 60 % weight of the enteric coated microgranules.

13. Tablet according to any one of claims 8 to 12, characterised in that the barrier layer based on a methacrylic copolymer is obtained from a composition containing the following constituents:

- methacrylic copolymer,
- Dibutyl sebacate,
- Sodium lauryl sulphate,
- Magnesium stearate,
- Titanium dioxide
- Purified water.

14. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 13 characterised in that the antacid is based on $CaCO_3$ and/or $Mg(OH)_2$ and/or Al(OH)3.

15. Tablet according to any one of claim 1 to 14 characterised in that the antacid granules comprise a disintegrating agent and/or a permeabilising agent.

16. Tablet according to any one of claim 1 to 15 characterised in that at least 50%, preferably at least 70% of the antiacid granules have a particle size ranging between 150 and 710pm and less than 20% of the granules have a particle size less than 150µm.

17. Tablet according to any one of claim 1 to 16 characterised in that the diluent is a polyol of less than 13 carbon atoms or a cellulosic derivative.

18. Tablet according to claim 17 characterised in that the polyol of less than 13 carbon atoms is mannitol, xylitol, sorbitol and/or maltitol.

19. Tablet according to claim 17 characterised in that the cellulosic derivative is microcrystalline cellulose.

20. Tablet according to any one of claim 1 to 19 characterised in that disintegrating agent is chosen from the group consisting of crosslinked sodium carboxymethylcellulose, crospovidone and their mixtures.

21. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 20, characterised in that it contains magnesium stearate as a lubricant.

22. Tablet according to any one of claim 1 to 21 characterised in that it further comprises one or more excipient chosen from the group of a swelling agent, a permeabilising agent, sweeteners, flavourings, cooling agents and colours.

23. Tablet according to any one of claim 1 to 22 characterised in that it comprises from 10 to 80 mg of omeprazole or an alkaline salt thereof, and 200-1500 mg of antacid agents.

24. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 23, characterised in that it comprises omeprazole magnesium in an amount corresponding to 20 mg omeprazole, antacid agents in an amount of 450 mg, preferably 350 mg $CaC0_3$ and 100 mg $Mg(OH)_2$.

25. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 23, characterised in that it comprises omeprazole magnesium in an amount corresponding to 20 mg omeprazole, antacid agents in an amount of 990 mg, preferably 770 mg $CaC0_3$ and 220 mg $Mg(OH)_2$.

26. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 23, characterised in that it comprises omeprazole magnesium in an amount corresponding to 10 mg omeprazole, antacid agents in an amount of 495 mg, preferably 385 mg $CaC0_3$ and 110 mg Mg(OH)2.

27. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 26, characterised in that it has.a hardness of 15 not less than 15 N, preferably between 20 to 70 N.

28. Tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 27, characterised in that it is orodispersible and disintegrates in contact with the saliva in the mouth without chewing in less than 60 seconds.

29. Orodispersible tablet according to claim 28, characterised in that it has the following composition:

i) Barrier coated omeprazole microgranules

- Enteric coating layered omeprazole magnesium microgranules
- methacrylic copolymer
- Dibutyl sebacate
- Sodium lauryl sulphate
- Magnesium stearate
- Purified water

and optionally

- Titanium dioxide

- Hypromellose
- Talcum

ii) Antacid granules

- CaCO3
- Mg(OH)2
- Mannitol
- Sorbitol
- Purified water

and optionally

- Crospovidone
- Silica

iii) Excipients for formulation of the tablet

- Microcrystalline cellulose
- Crospovidone
- Aspartame
- Flavourings
- Silica
- Magnesium stearate

and optionally

- Cooling agents.

30. Orodispersible multiparticulate tablet according to any of claims 28 to 29 characterised in that it disintegrates in less than 40 seconds.

31. Tablet according to any one of claims I to 27, characterized in that it is chewable.

32. Chewable tablet according to claim 31 characterised in that it has the following composition:

i) Barrier coated omeprazole microgranules

- Enteric coating layered omeprazole magnesium microgranules
- methacrylic copolymer

- Dibutyl sebacate
- Sodium lauryl sulphate
- Magnesium stearate
- Purified water

and optionally

- Titanium dioxide
- Hypromellose
- Talcum

ii) Antacid granules

- $CaCO_3$
- $Mg(OH)_2$
- Mannitol

Sorbitol

- Purified water

and optionally

- Crospovidone
- Silica

iii) Excipients for formulation of the tablet

- Microcrystalline cellulose
- Croscarmellose
- Aspartame
- Flavourings
- Silica
- Magnesium stearate

and optionally

- Cooling agents

33. Process for the manufacture of a tablet according to any one of claims 1 to 32, characterised in that the proton pump inhibitor is prepared in the form of enteric coated microgranules that are spray coated with a barrier layer and mixed with the granules of the antacid and a mixture of the disintegrating agent, the diluent agent and a lubricant.

34. Process according to claim 33 characterised in that a lubricant is sprayed over the surface of the tablet.

35. Process according to claim 33 or34 characterised in that the antacid is obtained by dry granulation of CaCO3 and/or Mg(OH)2 or Al(OH)3 with mannitol, followed by wet granulation using a solution of xylitol and/or sorbitol.

36. Use of a tablet according to one of claims 1 to 32 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.