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# 鼠掌老鹳草微丸的制备

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摘要

目的 优选鼠掌老鹳草微丸的制备工艺。方法 以微晶纤维素为辅料，药材浓缩液为润湿剂，采用挤出-滚圆法制备鼠掌老鹳草微丸；在单因素考察的基础上，以(850 ± 29) μm粒径范围微丸的圆整度和收率为评价指标，用正交试验法对工艺条件进行优化。结果 影响挤出-滚圆工艺的主要因素有3个，即挤出转速、滚圆转速和滚圆时间。确定最佳工艺条件为：挤出转速为30 r?min-1、滚圆转速为50 r?min-1和滚圆时间为4 min。结论 采用本工艺制得的微丸圆整度较好、粒径分布窄、堆密度大、脆碎度小、收率较高。

关键词 药剂学 鼠掌老鹳草 鞣质 正交试验 微丸 挤出-滚圆法

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# Preparation process of Geranium sibirium L. pellets

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Abstract

Objective To optimize the preparation process of Geranium sibirium L. pellets. Method MCC was chosen as assistant material, water as bind pharmaceutical，and adopted extrusion-spheronization method to prepare Geranium sibirium L. pellets. On the basis of examination of single factor, we chose sphericity and yield of pellets whose diameter distribution was between 24 and 32 eye as the assessment index, and adopting orthogonal test to optimize the technics conditions. Results There were three key factors which affected the extrusion-spheronization technics: extrusion speed, pheronisation speed, spheronisation time. The optimum technics conditions were as follows: extrusion speed 30 r?min-1, spheronisation speed 50 r?min-1 and spheronisation time 4 minutes. Conclusion The pellets which were prepared by the optimum technics presented perfect sphericity, narrow diameter distribution, big piles density, small crisp garrulous and high receiving rate.

Key words pharmaceutics Geranium sibirium L tannin orthogonal test pellets extrusion-spheronization method

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