

Table 4.3 EXAMPLES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS (Continued)

INGREDIENT TYPE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
<i>Tablet binders</i>	Substances used to cause adhesion of powder particles in tablet granulations	Acacia Alginate acid Carboxymethylcellulose sodium Compressible sugar (e.g., Nu-Tab) Ethylcellulose Gelatin Liquid glucose Methylcellulose Povidone Pregelatinized starch
<i>Tablet and capsule diluent</i>	Inert filler to create desired bulk, flow properties, and compression characteristics of tablets and capsules	Dibasic calcium phosphate Kaolin Lactose Mannitol Microcrystalline cellulose Powdered cellulose Precipitated calcium carbonate Sorbitol Starch
<i>Tablet-coating agent</i>	Used to coat a tablet to protect against decomposition by atmospheric oxygen or humidity, to provide a desired release pattern, to mask taste or odor, or for aesthetic purposes. Coating may be sugar, film, or thick covering around a tablet. Sugar-coated tablets generally start to break up in the stomach. Film forms a thin cover around a formed tablet or bead. Unless it is enteric, film dissolves in the stomach. Enteric coating passes through the stomach to break up in the intestines. Some water-insoluble coatings (e.g., ethylcellulose) are used to slow the release of drug in the gastrointestinal tract	
<i>Sugar coating</i>		Liquid glucose Sucrose
<i>Film coating</i>		Hydroxyethyl cellulose Hydroxypropyl cellulose Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose Methylcellulose (e.g., Methocel) Ethylcellulose (e.g., Ethocel)
<i>Enteric coating</i>		Cellulose acetate phthalate Shellac (35% in alcohol, pharmaceutical glaze)
<i>Tablet direct compression excipient</i>	Used in direct compression tablet formulations	Dibasic calcium phosphate (e.g., Datab)
<i>Tablet disintegrant</i>	Used in solid forms to promote disruption of the mass into smaller particles more readily dispersed or dissolved	Alginate acid Polacrillin potassium (e.g., Amberlite) Sodium alginate Sodium starch glycolate Starch