Process Parameters and Morphology in Itraconazole Micro and Submicro Particles Generation by Supercritical Antisolvent Precipitation

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The supercritical antisolvent precipitation (SAS) process has been frequently applied to pharmaceutical compounds due to its potential capacity to control the particle size distribution, ease separation, and recovery of solvent and antisolvent. Therefore, this experiment was performed through the SAS method, which liquid solutions of itraconazole were sprayed using supercritical CO_2 as a antisolvent. Some different types of microparticles were obtained with various SAS precipitation conditions of itraconazole solution such as temperature, pressure, and solute concentration.