PhaxanCD™, a Captisol®-enabled water soluble preparation of alphaxalone for intravenous anesthesia and sedation: comparison of toxicity with propofol and Althesin®

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Althesin®</th>
<th>PhaxanCD™</th>
<th>propofol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dose causing all 10 rats to lose righting reflex (mg.kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD₅₀ for loss of righting reflex (mg.kg⁻¹)</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>&gt;84*</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic index (LD₅₀ ÷ AD₅₀)</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>&gt;30*</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phaxan is a water soluble formulation for intravenous anesthesia and sedation. The resultant solution was colourless and completely clear. It did not cause discoloration in plastic syringes. Scanning electron microscopy indicated that the size of the Captisol® microspheres in the solution was less than 200 nm. The solution was stable at room temperature.

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Rats were used as the model species for the study. The animals were divided into four groups. Each group consisted of 10 rats. The rats were randomly allocated to the different treatments. The treatments were administered intravenously in a randomized order. The dosage of each treatment was calculated based on the body weight of the rats. The dosage was calculated as mg.kg⁻¹.

RESULTS

Alphaxalone (10mg.ml⁻¹) dissolved readily in 13% Captisol® solution. The resultant solution was colourless and completely clear. It did not cause discoloration in plastic syringes. Scanning electron microscopy indicated that the size of the Captisol® microspheres in the solution was less than 200 nm. The solution was stable at room temperature.

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