

#### Tailoring nanosized polymeric materials for some drug delivery

*Thesis Submitted for Ph.D Degree in Chemistry* 

By

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#### **List of Abbreviations**

Meaning
Methyl methacrylate
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
Sodium dodecyl sulfate
Ammonium persulfate
Sodium alginate
Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
Polyethyleneglycol
Supercritical antisolvent method
Rapid expansion of supercritical solution
Rapid expansion of supercritical solution
into a liquid solvent method Critical micelle concentration
Rate of polymerization
Gel permeation chromatography
Differential scanning calorimetry
Glass transition temperature
Entrapment efficiency
Praziquantel
Poly(ɛ-caprolactone)
Transmission electronic microscopy
Emulsion solvent evaporation
non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
Food and Drug Administration

#### Aim of the work

The work in this thesis is aimed to study the feasibility of synthesis of polymeric nanoparticles in thermodynamically stable and transparent latex through differential microemulsion polymerization technique. This technique is characterized by spontaneous formation, ease of manufacture, tolerance towards additives, stability over a wide temperature range, low viscosity and improved solubilization of bioactive materials. In addition to, the ability of increasing the solid content while using least amount of emulsifier.

So, it is aiming to study the polymerization of methyl 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate methacrylate MMA and HEMA to produce their copolymer nanoparticles (less than biocompatible polymer 100nm) as using different emulsifiers such as sodium dodecyl sulfate SDS and sodium alginate SA biocompatible emulsifier as and polyvinyl pyrrolidone PVP alone or combined with polyethylene glycol PEG.

As well as, finding out the effect of HEMA content in the monomer feed composition on the prepared polymeric nanolatexes in terms of morphology, average particle size, surface tension, turbidity and zeta potential measurements,