

Editorial

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Microemulsions as Potent Drug Delivery Systems

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Editorial

The term "microemulsion" was first coined by Schulman et al. Microemulsions have attained significance in various sectors such as biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, analytical applications, food industries, cosmetics, agrochemicals, textiles, fuels, lubricants, enhanced oil recovery, environmental remediation and detoxification, and others. This could be explicated by their unique properties such as low interfacial tension, large surface area, thermodynamic stability and enhanced solubilization capacity [1].

Though microemulsions play a vital role in various fields, their importance in the field of pharmaceutics has significantly increased in recent years. This could be due to their ease of preparation at cost effective methods, high stability and optical transparency. Microemulsions act as potent drug delivery systems and they could be administered through various routes such as oral, parenteral, topical, ophthalmic and nasal routes. They also enable drug targeting, tumor targeting, brain targeting and cellular targeting [2]. Microemulsions act as an excellent antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral and antitumor agent as well. A self-microemulsifying drug delivery system of curcumin showed improved aqueous solubility, oral bioavailability and high loading efficiency. The droplets were produced spontaneously in the nano range with minimum polydispersity. They demonstrated good cytostatic action against HeLa cells and also exhibited antibacterial activity against E. coli and S. aureus respectively [3]. A clotrimazoleloaded H. suaveolens oil microemulsion gel demonstrated significant antifungal activity against against T. mentagrophyte, T. rubrum, M. gypseum and C. albicans as well. This carboxy methyl mungbean gel based formulation showed sustained release with improved penetration and antifungal property as compared to other available commercial forms [4]. A recent study demonstrated that etoposide loaded coix seed oil microemulsion system with a droplet size of 35 nm induced apoptosis in A549 human lung carcinoma cells [5]. Another study of olive oil-in-water emulsions preserved the viability of mycobacteria and showed positive response in bladder cancer treatment [6].

There are several other existing reports that demonstrate microemulsions as effective drug delivery agents. Microemulsions owing to their potent activity and high efficacy are effectively used in the field of modern medicine.

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