



## Review Article

### The Role of Microneedle in the Transdermal Delivery of Insulin in Future Aspects

Gopavaram Sumanth\*<sup>1</sup>, Pooja Prakash Atpadkar<sup>1</sup>, Dinesh Reddy DL<sup>2</sup>, Pani Sai Raghava D.R.<sup>3</sup>, Palagiri Nitish Kumar Reddy<sup>3</sup> and Bhanu Teja Ramayanapu<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicinal Chemistry, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) -Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, India.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Natural products, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) – Mohali, Punjab, India.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (RIPER) – Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India.

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#### ABSTRACT

Microneedle (MN) transdermal insulin delivery aims to deliver painless insulin over the skin in a similar way to how transdermal patches, such as pain reliever patches and nicotine patches work. Insulin medication is currently effective in the handling of type 1 diabetes. If MN transdermal insulin administration can be performed successfully, it would present the possibility for people being treated with insulin to administer insulin without the need to place needles or cannulas (the very thin tube that supplies insulin to the body from insulin pumps) in the body. The MN-based drug delivery system can be achieved non-invasively or minimally invasive, which can add an advantage to painless, easy-to-handle, continuous delivery, and providing a controlled delivery system.

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\*Corresponding author: Mr. Gopavaram Sumanth, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (RIPER) -Autonomous, Ananthapuramu – 515721, Andhra Pradesh, India. Contact:+91-6309193848, e-mail: [sumanth925@gmail.com](mailto:sumanth925@gmail.com).

## Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is the conventional term used to depict a bunch of metabolic sicknesses classified by ongoing hyperglycemia. The

pathophysiology of diabetes is because of faulty insulin discharge, hindered insulin activity, or both. Diabetes can be separated into a few kinds, contingent upon the pathogenesis and clinical

indications at the hour of conclusion. Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) is ascribed to the annihilation of the insulin-creating beta cells in the islets of Langerhans, bringing about total insulin lack. Type 1A diabetes mellitus, otherwise called insulin-subordinate diabetes mellitus, is a safe intervened diabetes where the insusceptible framework demolishes beta cells with fluctuating paces of annihilation in various gatherings of patients. Then again, when no immune system component of beta-cell destruction is recognized and no other known reason for insulin inadequacy, it is named type 1B diabetes mellitus or idiopathic diabetes. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2), previously known as non-insulin-subordinate diabetes mellitus, is the most widely recognized kind of diabetes mellitus, representing around 90% to 95% of diabetic patients. In this kind of diabetes, there is a general absence of insulin, and insulin opposition got from hereditary or ecological components. Weight is frequently connected with T2DM, and numerous patients go undiscovered for a long time (Cavan, D. *et al*, 2015). Right now, around 250 million individuals overall experience the ill effects of diabetes mellitus. Exogenous insulin substitution is the primary type of treatment for type 1 diabetes and is additionally utilized in cutting edge untreated sort 2 diabetes (Davidson MB, 2005 and Blonde L, 2007). Insulin treatment requires occasional checking of blood glucose levels joined with discontinuous infusions of insulin to streamline blood glucose levels and limit the danger of hypoglycemia. There are presently a few insulin arrangements accessible whose beginning and span of activity can change generally. The mixture of a short-acting with a more extended acting arrangement is regularly needed to treat patients with insulin obstruction or those whose glucose levels turn over huge ranges (Davis SP *et al*, 2004).

### **Microneedle Array**

As a medication conveyance gadget, the idea for the utilization of MN was proposed during the 1970s (Gerstel MS and Place VA, 1976). Notwithstanding, the main genuine conversations and verification of-idea investigations of MN

arose in the last part of the 1990s when Henry *et al*. exhibited the utilization of silicon MN to effectively encourage the conveyance of a fluorescent color, calcein, across human skin (Henry S *et al*, 1998). From that point forward, there has been a quickly expanding interest in the field, with most movement in the miniature creation network to create novel needle manufacture advances and the medication conveyance industry to create MNs for drug applications (Taun-Mahmood TM *et al*, 2013). MN exhibits comprise a majority of micron-sized projections with the length going from 25  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2000  $\mu\text{m}$ . The layer corneum makes up the top  $\sim 20 \mu\text{m}$  of the epidermal layer and gives a significant part of the boundary to sedate vehicle. The reasonable epidermis with a thickness of 130~180  $\mu\text{m}$  is situated underneath the layer corneum. The sensitive spots in the skin are a couple of microns underneath (Stevenson CL *et al*, 2012). In this way, MNs are utilized to penetrate the superior layer of the skin in a non-obtrusive and effortless approach to expand skin porousness (Qiu Y *et al*, 2013). At this point, various sorts of MNs made out of different materials have been used for the transdermal medication conveyance. The main created MNs for drug conveyance were produced using silicon wafers, which were a lot keener than different materials (Henry S *et al*, 1998). Notwithstanding, the creation of silicon MNs is costly and the delicate silicon MNs may break and remain behind in the skin. All the more as of late, other MN creation materials have been presented for the age of less expensive and biocompatible MNs, including metal (Li G *et al*, 2010), polymers (Oh JH *et al*, 2008), and glass (Martin CJ *et al*, 2012) MNs. Polymeric MNs could have significant advantages over MNs made of different materials since polymers are economical, can be biocompatible, and are agreeable to large scale manufacturing. Also, MN calculation is significant for proficient transdermal medication conveyance. Different distinctive MN shapes have been created, going from round and hollow, rectangular, pyramidal, conelike, octagonal, to quadrangular, with various needle lengths and widths (Maaden K *et al*, 2012). Numerous elements that influence the

medication porousness and the addition conduct. For instance, the intrinsic plans of the MN patches, for example, the MN math (length, shape) and the number of needles, are significant as they straightforwardly influence the medication porousness. In this manner, the medication discharge rate can be constrained by regulating the MN math or changing the medication definitions.

## Types of MNs

### Solid MNs

The MN-supported transdermal conveyance by solid MN is likewise named the "pokeand patch" approach (Prausnitz MR, 2004). Plenty of studies have been distributed which exhibit the adequacy of utilizing solid MNs to build the vehicle of insulin. Wu et al. Examined the supported arrival of insulin through the skin by strong MNs (Wu Y et al, 2010). The transdermal conveyance framework was contained a wafer having 150 µm long MNs and a utensil was utilized for controlled arrival of insulin. The outcomes demonstrated that the span of MN treatment and insulin focus were key impacting variables to streamline blood glucose control. The degree of blood glucose bringing was in extent down to the territory of MN treatment. Zhou et al. assessed the adequacy of transdermal conveyance of insulin to diabetic rodents by economically accessible MN rollers. Solid MNs give an insignificantly obtrusive and generally safe intends to expand the penetration paces of insulin, they are related to various issues. For models, the materials, for example, silicon and metal, are generally utilized for the strong MNs creation, which have questionable biocompatibility and broken silicon or metal MN could cause skin problems(Liu S et al, 2012). Solid MNs require a two-venture organization measure, which is badly designed for patients to utilize. The dosing isn't exactly as such, which prompts the wasteful conveyance of insulin. Moreover, it is significant that the micropores remain open during the medication application period (Zhou C et al, 2010). It has been demonstrated that micropore opening can be stretched out as long as seven days when diclofenac is added to the fix detailing (Blanks

SL et al, 2011). Be that as it may, it would build the danger of disease if the micropore keeps open for a longer time.

### Fabrication of Solid MNs

Varieties of strongMNs were created by cutting needle structures from treated steel sheets (SS 304, 75-m thick) utilizing an infrared laser. At first, the shape and direction of the clusters were drafted in a CAD record which was utilized by the laser-control programming. The laser pillar followed the ideal state of the needle, which removed the metal sheet and made the needles in the plane of the sheet. The laser was worked at 1000 Hz at an energy thickness of 20 J/cm<sup>2</sup> and required around 4 min to cut a cluster. The metal sheet with needles on it was cleaned in boiling water and washed with deionized water. Each needle was then physically bowed at 90° out of the plane of the sheet. The needles were electropolished in a shower containing a 6:3:1 combination by volume of glycerine, phosphoric corrosive, and water to eliminate flotsam and jetsam. This electropolishing cycle diminished the needle thickness to 50µms (Martanto W et al, 2004).

### Hydrogel-forming MNs

As of late, Donnelly et al. portrayed remarkable hydrogel-framing MN frameworks (Donnelly RF et al, 2013). Hydrogel MN clusters, which were set up from crosslinked polymers under encompassing conditions, contain no medications themselves. They quickly take up skin interstitial liquid upon skin insertion to shape consistent, unblocked, hydrogel channels from fixed type drug supplies to the dermal microcirculation. Significantly, such MN, which can be manufactured in a wide scope of fix sizes and MN calculations, can be effortlessly embedded, oppose openings conclusion, and are taken out unblemished from the skin. Studies completed in the Donnelly bunch had shown the appropriateness of such MN innovation as a way to improve transdermal conveyance of high atomic weight mixes, for example, insulin. The in vivo study indicated that the insulin-stacked coordinated hydrogel MNs fix brought about a controlled decrease of blood glucose levels in

diabetic rodents (for example insulin blood glucose level was decreased to 90% of its unique worth when the MN was applied for 2 h and it fell further to 37% after 24 h). Also, they considered the mix of MN and iontophoresis (ITP). Results indicated that the blend of incorporated hydrogel MN and anodal ITP prompted a fast decrease in blood glucose levels (BGL) before getting back to ordinary qualities by 12 h (i.e., insulin blood glucose level dropped to 47% inside 2 h and about 32% inside 6 h). Donnelly et al. portrayed the capacity steadiness of these details, from physical and microbiological perspectives, and analyzed clinical execution and safety in human volunteers (Donnelly RF et al, 2013). In contrast with dissolving MNs, hydrogel MNs can be removed unblemished from the tissue, giving up no polymeric deposits. Conveyance of macromolecules is not, at this point restricted to what exactly can be stacked into the MN themselves and transdermal medication conveyance is currently constrained by the crosslink thickness of the hydrogel framework as opposed to the stratum corneum. Also, in correlation with empty MNs, hydrogel MNs don't get hindered by packed dermal tissue upon application. Furthermore, hydrogel MNs would likewise conquer a portion of the impediments regularly connected with covered MNs, i.e., amazingly diminished MN stacking limit, trouble in accomplishing exact medication covering, and controlling degree and pace of medication discharge (Taun-Mahmood TM et al, 2013).

### **Hollow MNs**

Another methodology, "poke and flow", is to puncture hollow MNs into the skin first and afterward pass on medications to the dermis through the internal lumens of MNs, like the conventional SC infusion (Gardeniers H.J.GE et al, 2003). By and large, empty MNs included insulin microinjection can be driven either by detached dissemination or weight or power. The primary examination of insulin conveyance using empty MN exhibits was done by McAllister and partners (McAllisters D.V et al, 2003). The investigation recommended that when a solitary glass MN was embedded into the rodent's skin

for 30 min at 10 or 14 psi, a consistent decrease in blood glucose level over a 5-h period had been caused, which related to a drop of up to 70% from preinfusion level. The creators likewise saw that a bigger mixture weight can trigger a bigger decrement in the glucose level. The intradermal insulin mixture by empty MNs gave a quicker beginning and balance of insulin activity contrasted and conventional SC insulin infusion.

### **Biodegradable MNs**

The transdermal conveyance of insulin utilizing biodegradable MNs has as of late got incredible considerations. There are plenty of studies exhibiting the adequacy of utilizing biodegradable MNs to expand the vehicle of insulin. For models, Ling and Chen examined the transdermal conveyance of insulin utilizing a dissolving MN patch (Ling M et al, 2013).

### **Use of MNs in Insulin Delivery**

Microneedle-based conveyance of insulin is related to a few favorable circumstances over other insulin conveyance techniques. People with diabetes mellitus often use needles for blood glucose checking or insulin conveyance; agony and injury might be related to needle use (El-Laboudi A et al, 2013 and Prausnitz M.R and Langer R, 2008). Advantages related to microneedle-based conveyance of insulin incorporate negligible preparation for utilizing an effortless inclusion (Kaushik Set al, 2001). As supported by Gill and Prausnitz, less difficult needles and better insulin conveyance approaches may encourage improved consistency with insulin-based treatment for diabetes mellitus (Gill H.S and Prausnitz M.R, 2007). Likewise, Khanna et al. Depicted utilization of microneedles in a computerized "brilliant" framework that contains symptomatic (glucose detecting) and restorative (insulin conveyance) segments (Khanna P et al, 2008). At last, microneedles are seen by both the medical services network and the more extensive network to be a fitting methodology for insulin conveyance. Birchall et al. played out an attention bunch concentrate on assessments of microneedle innovation, which noticed that both the overall population and medical care experts



considered insulin conveyance for diabetes a suitable use for microneedles in clinical medication (Birchall A.J.C et al, 2011).

### Conclusion

MNs are an achievable alternative to improve glycemic control, could make way for improved and more agreeable diabetes the board, and diminish the danger of long-haul diabetes complexities. Subsequently, it is inferred that MN-based innovation by transdermal conveyance is far unrivaled and compelling than other injectables in better patient consistence and the executives. MN either as patches or clusters has been discovered to be a discerning methodology for the powerful conveyance of insulin through the transdermal strategy in better administration of diabetes.

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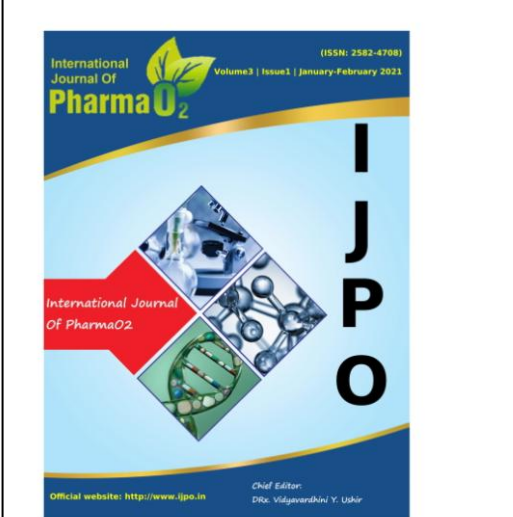
### Conflicts of Interests

Authors do not have any conflicts of interest with the publication of the manuscript.

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