**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

**PROCESS FOR PREPARING ORAL CALCIUM COMPOSITIONS**

**VERFAHREN ZUR HERSTELLUNG VON ORALEN CALCIUM ZUSAMMENSETZUNGEN**

**PROCEDE DE PREPARATION DE COMPOSITIONS ORALES A BASE DE CALCIUM**

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**References cited:**
- EP-A- 0 192 460
- EP-A- 0 931 549
- DE-A- 19 617 487
- FR-A- 2 724 844

**Remarks:**
The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification.

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This invention relates to a process for the manufacture of an orally administrable pharmaceutical composition containing a physiologically tolerable calcium compound in tablet form. Calcium carbonate tablets are used as a source of calcium, especially for patients suffering from or at risk of osteoporosis. Moreover calcium carbonate is used as an acid neutralizing agent in antacid tablets. Calcium carbonate is used in such tablets since the calcium content of calcium carbonate is high, the calcium is presented in a form which can be taken up from the gastrointestinal tract, calcium carbonate is effective at neutralizing gastric acids, and calcium carbonate is a physiologically acceptable calcium compound. In such tablets, various binders, sweeteners and flavors are used in order to produce a tablet which is readily acceptable to the patient. Indeed many producers have sought to achieve improved patient acceptability by formulating the tablets with such excipients in a "chewable" form. As a result, and since the daily recommended dosage is generally about 1000 mg calcium, the commercially available calcium tablets which commonly contain 500 mg calcium are relatively bulky.

Examples of chewable calcium carbonate tablets are described in WO 96/09036 (Laboratoire Innothera) and in US-A-4446135 (Sterling Drug). The tablets described in WO 96/09036 are produced by conventional mixing and compression. The chewable calcium carbonate tablets described in these two patent publications have a calcium carbonate content of about 50% or less by weight and for a 500 mg calcium dosage are therefore undesirably large. EP-A-192460 describes a process for producing tablets with a hard outer shell and softer interior using a fluid bed granulation technique. However, the tablets produced by this method retain a soft interior and thus cannot have been fully compressed. Moreover, the publication makes no suggestion that particular size and surface characteristics of the tablet components are desired or important.

The present invention is directed to a process by which this undesired bulk may be reduced, and in particular to a process by which a chewable calcium tablet may be produced with a calcium compound content in excess of 60% by weight.

Thus viewed from one aspect the present invention provides a process for the preparation of an orally administrable calcium composition in tablet form, said process comprising the steps of:

(i) obtaining a physiologically tolerable particulate calcium compound having a mean particle size in the range 3 to 40 μm, having a crystalline structure and having a specific surface area of 0.1 to 1.2 m²/g, preferably 0.2 to 0.9 m²/g;
(ii) mixing said calcium compound with a water-soluble diluent and an aqueous solution of a water soluble binder in a fluid bed granulation apparatus and drying the resulting mixture to produce a first granulate, wherein said calcium compound makes up 60.5 to 96% by weight of said first granulate;
(iii) optionally mixing said first granulate with one or more further components to produce a second granulate; and
(iv) compressing said first or second granulate to form tablets.

The physical characteristics of the calcium compound used in the process of the invention are important in order that the fluid bed granulation stage should produce a first granulate having the desired characteristics. The calcium compound should be crystalline and have a mean particle size of 3 to 40 μm, preferably 5 to 30 μm. Preferably it should have a bulk density in the range of 0.2 to 1.5 g/mL, more preferably 0.3 to 1.4 g/mL, especially 0.4 to 1.3 g/mL. The calcium compound is preferably an acid soluble compound, e.g. a compound poorly soluble or insoluble in water at pH 7 but soluble in water at gastric pH values.

The upper particle size limit of 40 μm is important in order to avoid a gritty mouthfeel in the final product. The lower particle size limit of 3 μm is also important in order to avoid a feeling of stickiness on the teeth during chewing.

Crystallinity, in particular the possession of relatively smooth crystal surfaces and low specific surface area, is important for the achievement of effective and rapid wetting and granulation in the fluid granulation step of the process of the invention.

Specific surface area may be determined using apparatus such as the Carlo Erba Sorptomatic 1900.

The calcium compound may, for example, be selected from calcium carbonate, calcium lactate, calcium gluconate, calcium citrate, calcium glycerophosphate, calcium phosphate, calcium hydrogen phosphate (e.g. in tribasic, dibasic or monobasic forms, i.e. Ca₃(PO₄)₂, CaHPO₄·2H₂O and Ca(HPO₄)₂·H₂O), calcium glucuronate, calcium aspartate, calcium glucoheptonate and mixtures of two or more thereof. However, calcium carbonate, in particular in calcite form, is preferred due to its high calcium content, its ready availability, its cost, its well-documented absorption characteristics in humans, and its performance in the fluid granulation step of the process of the invention.

Especially, preferably calcium carbonate having individual or primary and cubic or pseudo-cubic shaped calcite crystals with smooth or even surfaces are used. Desirably such crystals are also transparent. Where the end product is for use as a medicine, it is also preferred that the calcium carbonate be a material precipitated according to Ph. Eur.
The calcium compound or mixture of calcium compound preferably makes up 60 to 95% by weight of the second granulate, and preferably contains a calcium content of 15 to 40%, more especially 20 to 35%, and still more especially 25 to 30% by weight in the second granulate.

The calcium compound or mixture of compounds preferably makes 66 to 91%, more preferably 68 to 80%, and most preferably 72 to 76% by weight of the first granulate.

The water-soluble diluent used in step (ii) of the process of the invention is preferably a sweetener or a mixture of sweeteners, e.g. a polyol or a polysaccharide, more preferably a non-cariogenic sweetener. Examples of suitable diluents include sorbitol, xylitol, isomalt and mannitol, which are non-cariogenic. Neosorb P100T sorbitol, xylitol CM50 and isomalt PF are available commercially from Roquette Freres, Xyrofin and Palatinit respectively. Further examples of suitable saccharide-based diluents include sucrose, fructose and the maltodextrins (e.g. Lycatab DSH available from Roquette Freres). Especially preferred as diluents are the non-cariogenic oligosaccharides such as inulin and oligofructose. Inulin may be obtained by extraction from chicory root and is available under the trade name Raftiline from Orafti SA, Tienen, Belgium. Oligofructose is obtained by partial hydrolysis of inulin and is available from Orafti SA under the trade name Raftilose and from Beghin-Sa, Tieren, Belgium. Oligofructose is obtained by partial hydrolysis of inulin and is available from Orafti SA under the trade name Raftilose and from Beghin-Sa, Tieren, Belgium. Oligofructose is obtained by partial hydrolysis of inulin and is available from Orafti SA under the trade name Raftilose and from Beghin-Meijs Industries, Neulli-sur-Seine, France under the trade name Actilight.

The diluent preferably makes up the major proportion, e.g. by 70 to 96%, more preferably 80 to 95%, still more preferably 85 to 94%, most preferably 90 to 92% of the total weight of diluent and binder in the first granulate.

The calcium compound and diluent (which, especially in the case of inulin, may be the same material as is used as the binder) are preferably blended before addition of the aqueous binder. The blending may conveniently be performed as a dry blending, for example using a blender with a rotating mixer arm, e.g. a blade. This ensures that any lumps are removed and achieves an intimate mixing of the calcium compound and the diluent. By way of example, a high speed mixer (e.g. Fielder PMA 25/2G) may be used operating at maximum speed for both the impeller and knife for two minutes; however any mill may be used to break up lumps in the mixture and indeed the calcium compound and the diluent may be treated in this way separately to remove lumps before they are blended.

The water-soluble binder used in step (ii) of the process of the invention may be selected from known water-soluble pharmaceutical binders, e.g. it may be a soluble cellulose or polysaccharide or a polyvinylpyrrolidone or a mixture thereof. Preferably the binder is a polyvinylpyrrolidone, e.g. Kollidon K30, Kollidon 90F or Kollidon VA64 which are available commercially from BASF. Inulin and maltodextrin may also be used as binders.

The binder is preferably used in aqueous solution at a concentration of 10 to 35% by weight, more especially 15 to 35%, preferably 25 to 30%, and particularly 27 to 29% by weight.

The fluid granulation step, step (ii) of the process of the invention, may be effected in any fluid granulation apparatus, e.g. a Glatt GPCG 3 fluid bed available from Glatt GmbH. The procedure preferably involves spraying the aqueous binder mixture onto the fluidized diluent/calcium compound mixture. Fluidization may be achieved by gas flow through the mixture or alternatively mechanically, e.g. by the use of counter-rotating, interlocking paddles with horizontal rotational axes. The liquid sprayed is preferably at or near ambient temperature (e.g. 15 to 35°C, preferably 20 to 30°C, more preferably about 25°C) and the particulate onto which it is sprayed is again preferably at or near ambient temperature (e.g. 15 to 35°C, preferably 20 to 30°C, more preferably about 25°C). The gas pressure of the spray chamber is conveniently ambient (e.g. 1 atmosphere). The spray rate may be adjusted, according to batch size and component identities and concentrations, to optimize the mean particle size of the first granulate. However, for a 3kg solids batch, a spray rate of 30 to 50g/min may be appropriate and a spray rate of about 40g/min is particularly preferred.

The granulate may be dried in a separate drier but preferably is dried in place in the fluidized bed mixer, e.g. using a heated gas (e.g. air) flow through the granulate. This can be effected while spraying of the binder solution is taking place or after spraying of the binder solution has been completed. Clearly if drying is effected during spraying it should be completed after spraying has stopped. Preferably a drying gas temperature of 60 to 90°C, more especially
65 to 75°C, in particular about 70°C is used. Particularly preferably drying is effected such that the granulate temperature reaches 40 to 50°C, especially about 43 to 45°C.

[0025] In this way a first granulate having a low water content, e.g. 1 to 5% by weight, preferably about 3%, may be produced and subsequently dried to a moisture content of about 0.1 to 0.5%, preferably 0.2% by weight, within an overall granulation and drying period of 15 to 45 mins, preferably 20 to 30 mins.

[0026] The first granulate preferably has a particle size distribution (as determined by Malvern particle size analysis) as follows:

\[ D (v, 0.1) = 15-21 \, \mu m \]

\[ D (v, 0.5) = 70-120 \, \mu m \]

\[ D (v, 0.9) = 190-330 \, \mu m \]

[0027] Where the first granulate is to be mixed with further components before tableting, such further components will typically be one or more of the following: further active agents, e.g. vitamins, in particularly vitamin D, especially vitamin D₃; effervescing agents; diluents; sweeteners; flavors; acidulants; and lubricants, e.g. hydrogenated fatty acids, polyethylene glycol, sodium stearyl fumarate, stearic acid and salts thereof, for example magnesium stearate. When a further active agent is added, this should be at a therapeutically effective dosage. When vitamin D is added, e.g. to produce a product suitable for treatment or prophylaxis of osteoporosis, this preferably is at a calcium to vitamin D ratio of 100 mg Ca: 30 to 150 IU Vitamin D, especially 100:35 to 100 IU, more especially 100:40 to 90 IU. Preferably the second granulate should be such as to be tablettably to produce tablets containing 500mg Ca and 200 to 250 IU or 400 to 450 IU vitamin D₃.

[0028] Where vitamin D is used, this may conveniently be vitamin D₃ (ergocalciferol) or more preferably vitamin D₃ (cholecalciferol). Dose units of the second granulate, e.g. tablets formed therefrom, preferably contain 250 to 1500mg Ca and 5 to 30µg vitamin D₃.

[0029] Vitamin D₃ is commercially available from Roche in a granular form which consists of vitamin D₃ in edible fats finely dispersed in a starch coated matrix of gelatin and sucrose with DL-α-tocopherol added as an antioxidant. However, other dry powder or granulate forms of vitamin D may also be used.

[0030] A chewable tablet containing 500 mg calcium and 5 µg vitamin D₃ only contains 2.2 mg of the commercial quality of vitamin D₃ from Roche (100 CWS). This constitutes only 0.13% of the total weight of the tablet and one may thus anticipate problems with the homogeneity of vitamin D₃ in the tablet. A Malvern particle size analysis of the 100 CWS quality typically gives the following results for the particle size distribution: D(v, 0.1)=180-250 µm, D(v, 0.5)=240-300 µm and D(v, 0.9)=320-400 µm. It has been found desirable to sieve the vitamin D₃ on 60 mesh (250 µm) with a Russell Vibrating sieve. This procedure will increase the number of vitamin D₃ particles per tablet and thus facilitate a more even and uniform distribution. In addition to this the sieving procedure will also eliminate all the coarse particles in the vitamin D₃ which also contribute to an inhomogeneous distribution.

[0031] Twenty consecutive batches of a chewable tablet containing 500 mg calcium and 5 µg vitamin D₃ have been produced which have utilized a sieved (< 60 mesh) vitamin D₃ with a mean particle size in the region of 203-217 µm. All twenty batches comply with the requirements set in the European Pharmacopeia with respect to the uniformity of content of vitamin D₃ in the tablet.

[0032] Other active ingredients can be included in the compositions produced according to the invention. Examples include isoflavones, vitamin K, vitamin C, vitamin B₉ and oligosaccharides such as inulin and oligofructose. Isoflavones exhibit a weak oestrogenic effect and can thus increase bone density in postmenopausal women. Isoflavones are available under the trade name Novasoy 400 from ADM Nutraceutical, Illinois, USA. Novasoy 400 contains 40% isoflavones and will typically be used in an amount sufficient to provide 25 to 100 mg isoflavone/dosage. Isoflavones may be included in the second granulate; however as Novasoy 400 is a relatively cohesive powder it is preferred that it be included in the first granulate in order to ensure that it is uniformly distributed. Vitamin K (more especially vitamin K₁) may improve biochemical markers of bone formation and bone density and low concentrations of vitamin K₁ have been associated with low bone mineral density and bone fractures. Vitamin K₁ is available from Roche as Dry Vitamin K₁, 5% SD, a dry substance containing 5% vitamin K₁. Typically vitamin K₁ will be used in a quantity sufficient to provide 0.05 to 5 mg vitamin K₁/dosage. Vitamin C and vitamin B₉ (available from Roche, Takeda and BASF amongst others) function as co-factors in the formation of collagen, the main component of the organic matrix of bone. Vitamin C and vitamin B₉ will typically be used in quantities sufficient to provide 60 to 200 mg vitamin C/dosage and 1.6 to 4.8 mg vitamin B₉/
dosage respectively. Oligosaccharides have been shown to facilitate and increase calcium absorption and may typically be used in quantities sufficient to provide 0.3 to 5 g oligosaccharide/dosage. In general it is desirable that a total of at least 5g oligosaccharide is administered daily to facilitate calcium uptake and to obtain a pre-biotic effect.

Where an active component is used which forms a minor part of the overall granulate, e.g. vitamin D, it is general preferred to produce a premix of such a component and the first granulate before mixing the premix and the remaining required quantity of the first granulate. This ensures uniform distribution of the minor component in the second granulate.

The second granulate also preferably contains a flavor, e.g. a fruit flavor, in particular a lemon or orange flavor, in order to mask the chalky taste of calcium carbonate. The flavor may, for example, be a lemon or orange oil dispersed in a hydrogenated glucose syrup material or, alternatively, it may be any other stable flavor, e.g. one of the Durarome flavors available from Firmenich.

Extra sweeteners, e.g. artificial sweeteners such as aspartame, acesulfame K, saccharin, sodium saccharin, neohesperidine hydrochloride, taumatin and sodium cyclamate may be used to enhance the sweetness of the granulate.

Acidulants, e.g. anhydrous citric acid, malic acid, or any other organic acid with suitable organoleptic properties may be used in order to complement and enhance the flavour and sweetness of the dosage form.

Such extra components may be mixed in during the fluid granulation step of the process of the invention, but preferably they are mixed in with the first granulate in a separate dry mixing step, optionally after a sieving step to ensure homogeneous mixing.

When the granulate is to be tabletted, it preferably includes a lubricant, e.g. magnesium stearate, stearic acid, hydrogenated fatty acids, sodium stearyl fumarate, PEG 6000 or PEG 8000. Magnesium stearate is generally preferred. Such a lubricant will generally make up 0.3 to 1.5%, particularly 0.35 to 1.0% by weight of the composition to be tabletted. The lubricant is preferably added in a final mixing step and mixed in for a brief time to prevent overmixing and subsequent lack of cohesion in the tabletted product.

The granulate is tabletted, e.g. on conventional tablet presses. Preferably the tablet so produced will have a total weight of 500 to 3800mg, e.g. 500 to 3000 mg, more especially 1000 to 2500mg, most preferably 450 to 550 mg Ca.

The present invention makes it possible to reduce the amount of soluble diluent and binder in a chewable calcium tablet while sustaining the desirable chewability by the production of a highly porous granulate by fluid bed granulation using a calcium compound with a relatively high degree of crystallinity and with smooth faces to the crystals. This high degree of porosity, desirably 20 to 30%, results in the final chewable tablet having improved sensoric properties despite having a high calcium content. Such properties include improved dispersion in water and reduced stickiness during mastication.

The porosity of the granulate or tablet may be determined using mercury intrusion porosimetry (e.g. using a Carlo Erba Porosimeter 2000), and by helium adsorption, e.g. using an AccuPyc 1330 pycnometer to measure true density and a Geopyc 1360 envelope measuring apparatus. AccuPyc 1330 and Geopyc 1360 apparatus are available from Micrometrics. Mercury intrusion porosimetry is the more suitable of the two techniques for measuring the porosity of a granulate while both techniques can be used for measuring the porosity of a tablet.

The invention will now be described further with reference to the following non-limiting Examples and the accompanying drawings in which Figures 1 to 6 are scanning electron micrographs of six different grades of calcium carbonate and Figures 7A, 7B, 8A and 8B are scanning electron micrographs of granulates prepared according to the invention at lower (Figs. 7A and 8A) and higher (Figs. 7B and 8B) magnification:

**EXAMPLE 1**

**Preparation of First Granulate**

A binder solution is prepared containing 27.7% by weight of polyvinylpyrrolidone (Kollidon K30) in purified water. This is temperature-controlled at 20°C or more preferably 25°C before spraying.

A batch of 74.5 parts by weight calcium carbonate (Scoralite 1B) and 23.3 parts by weight sorbitol (Neosorb P100T) is blended for two minutes using a high speed mixer (Fielder PMA 25/2G) set at maximum mixing speed. 3.0kg of this blend are then placed at 23-26°C in the mixer chamber of a Glatt GPCG3 fluid bed mixer.

The polyvinylpyrrolidone solution is then sprayed onto the fluidized blend at a rate of 40g/min until a total of 280g of liquid has been added. Spraying is effected into air at an inlet temperature of 45°C and at ambient pressure.

Air at 70°C is then passed through the sprayed granulate until it is dry (about 0.2% by weight residual moisture content). At this stage, the granulate temperature is about 44°C. The total duration of the spraying and drying stage is about 25 minutes.

At the end of the drying stage the first granulate has the following properties: mean particle size and distribution
D(v, 0.1) = 16 μm, D(v, 0.5) = 100 μm, and D(v, 0.9) = 284μm

Bulk density: 0.73g/mL

Porosity: 20-30%

Flowability (Carrs index %) : 13

[0048] The mean particle size analysis is performed on a Malvern Mastersizer S long bench apparatus D(v,0.1), D(v, 0.5), and D(v,0.9) give the particle sizes for which 10%, 50% and 90% of the particles by volume have sizes below the given values.

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation and Tabletting of Second Granulate

[0049] 4.4 parts by weight of sieved (< 60 mesh) Vitamin D3 from Roche and 32 parts by weight of the first granulate are dry mixed in a twin cone convection blender to form a pre-mix.

[0050] The pre-mix, the first granulate, lemon flavour granulate and aspartame are then dry mixed in a conical screw mixer to produce a granulate which is then mixed for 9 minutes. Magnesium stearate is added and mixed for an additional 3 minutes to produce a second granulate comprising:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>1250 parts by weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbitol</td>
<td>390 parts by weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylpyrrolidone</td>
<td>36.4 parts by weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D3 100 000 IU/g (100CWS from Roche)</td>
<td>4.4 parts by weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon flavour (in dehydrated glucose syrup)</td>
<td>50.7 parts by weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspartame</td>
<td>1 part by weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium stearate</td>
<td>6 part by weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0051] This mixture is then tabletted to produce biconvex tablets of 16mm diameter containing 1250 mg calcium carbonate.

[0052] The characteristics of the tablets are as follows:

Breaking strength: The chewable tablet has a normal biconvex shape and a diameter of 16 mm. The tablet initially has a breaking strength of 6 to 7.5 kp (59 to 74 N) which can increase to approximately 8 to 9 kp (78 to 88 N) after 24 hour storage. This breaking strength gives a satisfactory chewability and at the same time resistance towards handling and packaging into tablet bottles.

Friability: A breaking strength of 6 to 7.5 kp (59 to 74 N) for a chewable tablet with a diameter of 16mm results in friability values of less than 1%. This low value for the friability ensures sufficient firmness with respect to handling and packaging.

Disintegration: A characteristic feature of this chewable tablet formulation is the very fast disintegrating time.

Disintegration time is typically between 3 and 6 min. It is also a characteristic feature of the tablet that it disintegrates into the primary crystals of calcium carbonate which ensures a rapid exposure of calcium carbonate for dissolution.

Porosity: This is important for the in vivo dissolution of calcium carbonate in the acidic gastric medium in the stomach and the subsequent absorption of calcium in the gastrointestinal tract.

Porosity: The tablet has a characteristic porosity of 25-30%. The porosity is determined by both mercury intrusion porosimetry and helium adsorption as described above. Both techniques gave porosity values in the range 25-30% for the tablet.

Dissolution: The dissolution rate is typically quick with 90% elemental calcium being dissolved within 10 min in 900 ml of 0.1 N HCl at 37°C (Ph. Eur., rotating paddle at 50 RPM).

EXAMPLE 3

Lozenge to be sucked

[0056] Using a process analogous to that of Examples 1 and 2 lozenges are prepared with the following composition:
EXAMPLE 4

**Effervescent tablet to be dispersed in a glass of water**

[0057] Using a process analogous to that of Examples 1 and 2, effervescent tablets are prepared with the following composition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate (Scoralite 1B)</td>
<td>1250 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylitol (CM50)</td>
<td>390 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylpyrrolidone (Kollidon K 30)</td>
<td>36.40 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D₃ 100 000 IU/g (100 CWS from Roche)</td>
<td>4.4 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon flavor</td>
<td>50.7 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhydrous citric acid</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspartame</td>
<td>1.0 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium stearate</td>
<td>6.0 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum tablet weight</strong></td>
<td><strong>1747 mg</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0058] In this Example, aspartame and acesulfam K may be partially or totally replaced by inulin or oligofructose with these providing 1 to 4 oligosaccharide per tablet.

EXAMPLE 5

**Calcium carbonate grades**

[0059] Samples of Scoralite 1B, Scoralite 1A, Super Purity CaCO₃, Medicinal Heavy CaCO₃, Pharmacarb LL and Merck 2064 were investigated using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). SEM pictures of these grades of calcium carbonate are presented in Figures 1 to 6 respectively of the accompanying drawings.

[0060] Granulates made analogously to Example 1 using Scoralite 1B and Super Purity CaCO₃ were also investigated by SEM and SEM pictures of these granulates at lower (A) and higher (B) magnifications are presented in Figures 7 and 8 of the accompanying drawings. The pictures of the two granulates clearly show their high degree of porosity, a property which is important for the fast disintegration/dissolution of tablets made therefrom. Moreover, this high degree of porosity is important for the sensory properties such as chewability and avoidance of sticking to the teeth during mastication.

EXAMPLES 6 TO 10

[0061] Analogously to Examples 1 and 2, chewable tablets and lozenges are prepared with the compositions set out in Table 1 below. The difference between a chewable tablet and a lozenge is simply in crushing strength or hardness, the lozenge being more forceably compressed so that it can be sucked and will last longer in the mouth.

[0062] The concentration of the binder in the aqueous granulation liquid and the granulation spray rate are adjusted in Examples 7 to 10 as follows:

Example 7: 20% maltodextrin solution, spray rate 31 g/min
Example 8: 15% inulin solution, spray rate 28 g/min.
Example 9: 15% inulin solution, spray rate 31 g/min.
Example 10: 28% PVP solution, spray rate 31 g/min.

### Example 11

**Calcium Carbonate Characteristics**

In Examples 8 and 9, additional oligosaccharide (e.g. inulin or oligofructose) may be added to bring the oligosaccharide content to 1 to 5 g per dosage.

#### Ingredients in calcium granulate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example Number</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CaCO₃</strong>¹</td>
<td>1250 mg</td>
<td>1250 mg</td>
<td>1250 mg</td>
<td>1250 mg</td>
<td>1250 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Isoflavone extract</strong>²</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62.5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Xylitol</strong>³</td>
<td>390 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>389 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sucrose</strong>⁴</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>391 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inulin</strong>⁵</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>390 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyvinyl-Pyrrolidone VA64</strong></td>
<td>36.40 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45.50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inulin</strong>⁵</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24.00 mg</td>
<td>24.00 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maltodextrin</strong>⁶</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31.00 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vitamin D₃</strong>⁸</td>
<td>4.4 mg</td>
<td>4.4 mg</td>
<td>4.4 mg</td>
<td>4.4 mg</td>
<td>4.4 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lemon Flavour</strong></td>
<td>53.2 mg</td>
<td>52.6 mg</td>
<td>52.6 mg</td>
<td>52.6 mg</td>
<td>52.6 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anhydrous Citric Acid</strong></td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malic Acid</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aspartame</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.0 mg</td>
<td>1.0 mg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magnesium Stearate</strong></td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
<td>8.0 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tablet Weight</strong></td>
<td>1750 mg</td>
<td>1745 mg</td>
<td>1738 mg</td>
<td>1738 mg</td>
<td>1820 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Scoralite 1A + 1B
² Novasoy 400
³ CM 50
⁴ Tate & Lyle
⁵ Raftiline ST
⁶ Isomalt PF
⁷ Lycatab DSH
⁸ 100 CWS

[0063] Different samples (lots) of Scoralite 1B and Scoralite 1A + 1B were investigated for particle size (using Malvern Particle size analysis performed on a Malvern Mastersizer S long bench apparatus and a Malvern Mastersizer 2000), specific surface area (BET analysis by nitrogen adsorption performed on a Sartorius micro balance) and apparent bulk density (using apparent bulk density before settling (poured density) according to Ph. Eur., 3rd Edition, 1977). The values determined were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoralite Sample</th>
<th>1B</th>
<th>1B</th>
<th>1B</th>
<th>1A+1B</th>
<th>1A+1B</th>
<th>1A+1B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apparent bulk density (g/mL)</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Claims

1. A process for the preparation of an orally administrable calcium composition in tablet form, said process comprising the steps of:

(i) obtaining a physiologically tolerable particulate calcium compound having a mean particle size in the range 3 to 40 \( \mu m \), having a crystalline structure and having a surface area of 0.1 to 1.2 \( m^2/g \);
(ii) mixing said calcium compound with a water-soluble diluent and an aqueous solution of a water soluble binder in a fluid bed granulation apparatus and drying the resulting mixture to produce a first granulate, wherein said calcium compound makes up 60.5 to 96% by weight of said first granulate;
(iii) optionally mixing said first granulate with one or more further components to produce a second granulate; and
(iv) compressing said first or second granulate to form tablets.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein said calcium compound is selected from calcium carbonate, calcium lactate, calcium gluconate, calcium citrate, calcium glycerophosphate, calcium phosphate, calcium hydrogen phosphate, calcium glucuronate, calcium aspartate, calcium glucoheptonate and mixtures of two or more thereof.

3. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein said calcium compound is calcium carbonate.

4. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein said calcium compound makes up 68 to 80% wt. of said first granulate.

5. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein said calcium compound makes up 60 to 95% wt. of said second granulate.

6. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein in said step (i) the same material is used as said diluent and as said binder.

7. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein said water-soluble diluent comprises at least one sweetener.

8. A process as claimed in claim 7 wherein said sweetener is selected from sorbitol, xylitol, isomalt, mannitol, sucrose, fructose, maltodextrin, inulin and oligofructose.

9. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein said water-soluble diluent makes up 70 to 96% wt. of the total weight of said water-soluble diluent and said water-soluble binder in said first granulate.

10. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein said water-soluble binder is selected from celluloses, polysaccharides, maltodextrin, inulin and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

11. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein said water-soluble binder is a polyvinylpyrrolidone.

12. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein said first granulate has a particle size distribution of \( D(V, 0-1) = 15-21 \mu m \), \( D(V, 0.5) = 70-120 \mu m \) and \( D(V, 0.9) = 190-330 \mu m \).

13. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12 wherein a said further component is mixed with said first granulate, said further component being selected from: vitamin B6, vitamin K, vitamin C, vitamin D, isoflavones, inulin, and oligofructose and mixtures of two or more thereof.
14. A process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13 wherein in step (ii) said calcium compound is also mixed with isoflavones.

**Patentansprüche**

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer oral verabreichbaren Calciumzusammensetzung in Tablettenform, wobei das Verfahren die folgenden Schritte umfasst:

(i) Beschaffen einer physiologisch tolerierbaren teilchenförmigen Calciumverbindung mit einer mittleren Teilchengröße im Bereich von 3 bis 40 μm, einer kristallinen Struktur und einer spezifischen Oberfläche von 0,1 bis 1,2 m²/g;
(ii) Mischen der Calciumverbindung mit einem wasserlöslichen Verdünnungsmittel und einer wässrigen Lösung eines wasserlöslichen Bindemittels in einem Wirbelbettgranulator und Trocknen des resultierenden Gemischs unter Bildung eines ersten Granulats, wobei die Calciumverbindung 60,5 bis 96 Gew.-% des ersten Granulats ausmacht;
(iii) gegebenenfalls Mischen des ersten Granulats mit einer oder mehreren weiteren Komponenten unter Bildung eines zweiten Granulats; und
(iv) Pressen des ersten oder zweiten Granulats unter Bildung von Tabletten.

2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Calciumverbindung aus Calciumcarbonat, Calciumlactat, Calciumgluconat, Calciumcitrat, Calciumglycerophosphat, Calciumphosphat, Calciumhydrogenphosphat, Calciumglucuronat, Calciumaspartat, Calciumglucoheptonat und Gemischen von zweiern oder mehreren davon ausgewählt ist.

3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei es sich bei der Calciumverbindung um Calciumcarbonat handelt.

4. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die Calciumverbindung 68 bis 80 Gew.-% des ersten Granulats ausmacht.

5. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die Calciumverbindung 60 bis 95 Gew.-% des zweiten Granulats ausmacht.

6. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei in Schritt (i) als Verdünnungsmittel und als Bindemittel dasselbe Material verwendet wird.

7. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei das wasserlösliche Verdünnungsmittel wenigstens ein Süßungsmittel umfasst.

8. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei das Süßungsmittel aus Sorbit, Xylit, Isomalt, Mannit, Saccharose, Fructose, Maltodextrin, Inulin und Oligofructose ausgewählt ist.

9. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei das wasserlösliche Verdünnungsmittel 70 bis 96 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichts des wasserlöslichen Verdünnungsmittels und des wasserlöslichen Bindemittels im ersten Granulat ausmacht.

10. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei das wasserlösliche Bindemittel aus Cellulosen, Polysacchariden, Maltodextrin, Inulin und Polyvinylpyrrolidon ausgewählt ist.

11. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, wobei das wasserlösliche Bindemittel ein Polyvinylpyrrolidon ist.

12. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, wobei das erste Granulat eine Teilchengrößeverteilung D(V, 0,1) = 15-21 μm, D(V, 0,5) = 70-120 μm und D(V, 0,9) = 190-330 μm hat.

13. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12, wobei die weitere Komponente mit dem ersten Granulat gemischt wird, wobei die weitere Komponente aus Vitamin B6, Vitamin K, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Isoflavonen, Inulin und Oligofructose sowie Gemischen von zweiern oder mehreren davon ausgewählt ist.

14. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 13, wobei die Calciumverbindung in Schritt (ii) auch mit Isoflavonen
Revendications

1. Procédé pour la préparation d'une composition de calcium pouvant être administrée par voie orale sous la forme d'un comprimé, ledit procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à :

(i) obtenir un composé du calcium particulaire physiologiquement tolérable ayant une granulométrie moyenne située dans la plage allant de 3 à 40 \( \mu \text{m} \), ayant une structure cristalline et ayant une aire spécifique de 0,1 à 1,2 \( \text{m}^2/\text{g} \);
(ii) mélanger ledit composé du calcium avec un diluant soluble dans l’eau et une solution aqueuse d’un liant soluble dans l’eau dans un dispositif de granulation à lit fluide, et sécher le mélange résultant pour produire un premier granulat, dans lequel ledit calcium représente de 60,5 à 96 % en poids dudit premier granulat ;
(iii) éventuellement mélanger ledit premier granulat avec un ou plusieurs autres composants pour produire un deuxième granulat ; et
(iv) compresser ledit premier ou deuxième granulat pour former des comprimés.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit composé du calcium est choisi parmi le carbonate de calcium, le lactate de calcium, le gluconate de calcium, le citrate de calcium, le glycérophosphate de calcium, le phosphate de calcium, l'hydrgénophosphate de calcium, le glucuronate de calcium, l'aspartate de calcium, le glucoheptonate de calcium et les mélanges de deux d'entre eux ou plus.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit composé du calcium est le carbonate de calcium.

4. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel ledit composé du calcium représente de 68 à 80 % en poids dudit premier granulat.

5. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel ledit composé du calcium représente de 60 à 95 % en poids dudit deuxième granulat.

6. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel, dans ladite étape (i), on utilise le même matériau pour ledit diluant et ledit liant.

7. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel ledit diluant soluble dans l’eau comprend au moins un édulcorant.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel ledit édulcorant est choisi parmi le sorbitol, le xylitol, l'isomalt, le mannitol, le saccharose, le fructose, la maltodextrine, l'inuline et un oligofructose.

9. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel ledit diluant soluble dans l’eau représente de 70 à 96 % en poids du poids total dudit diluant soluble dans l’eau et dudit liant soluble dans l’eau dans ledit premier granulat.

10. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans lequel ledit liant soluble dans l’eau est choisi parmi les cellulose, les polysaccharides, la maltodextrine, l'inuline et la polyvinylpyrrolidone.

11. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, dans lequel ledit liant soluble dans l’eau est une polyvinylpyrrolidone.

12. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans lequel ledit premier granulat a une distribution de granulométrie D(V, 0,1) de 15 à 21 \( \mu \text{m} \), D(V, 0,5) de 70 à 120 \( \mu \text{m} \) et D(V, 0,9) de 190 à 330 \( \mu \text{m} \).

13. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12, dans lequel un dit autre composant est mélangé avec ledit premier granulat, ledit autre composant étant choisi parmi : la vitamine B6, la vitamine K, la vitamine C, la vitamine D, les isoflavones, l’inuline, et un oligofructose et les mélanges de deux ou plus de ceux-ci.

14. Procédé selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, dans lequel, dans l’étape (ii), ledit composé du calcium
est aussi mélangé avec des isoflavones.
FIG. 1
SCORALITE 1B

FIG. 2
SCORALITE 1A
FIG. 3
SUPER-PURITY CaCO₃

FIG. 4
MEDICINAL HEAVY CaCO₃
FIG. 5
PHARMA CARB LL

FIG. 6
MERCK 2064
FIG. 7A
SCORALITE 1B

FIG. 7B
SCORALITE 1B
FIG. 8A
SUPER PURITY CaC0₃

FIG. 8B
SUPER PURITY CaC0₃