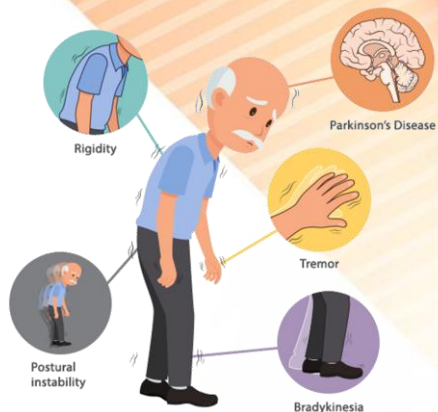


Is transdermal delivery achievable for levodopa? Microarray patch for Parkinson's disease treatment



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Background



Background



Parkinson's disease (PD)

- 2nd most prevalent neurodegenerative disease, affecting 10 million people globally (after Alzheimer's disease).
- Depletion or degeneration of dopaminergic neurons within the brain.
- Motor symptoms (e.g., movement difficulties) and non-motor symptoms (e.g., cognitive problems).
- Not curable, whereas treatment options are available for symptom management.



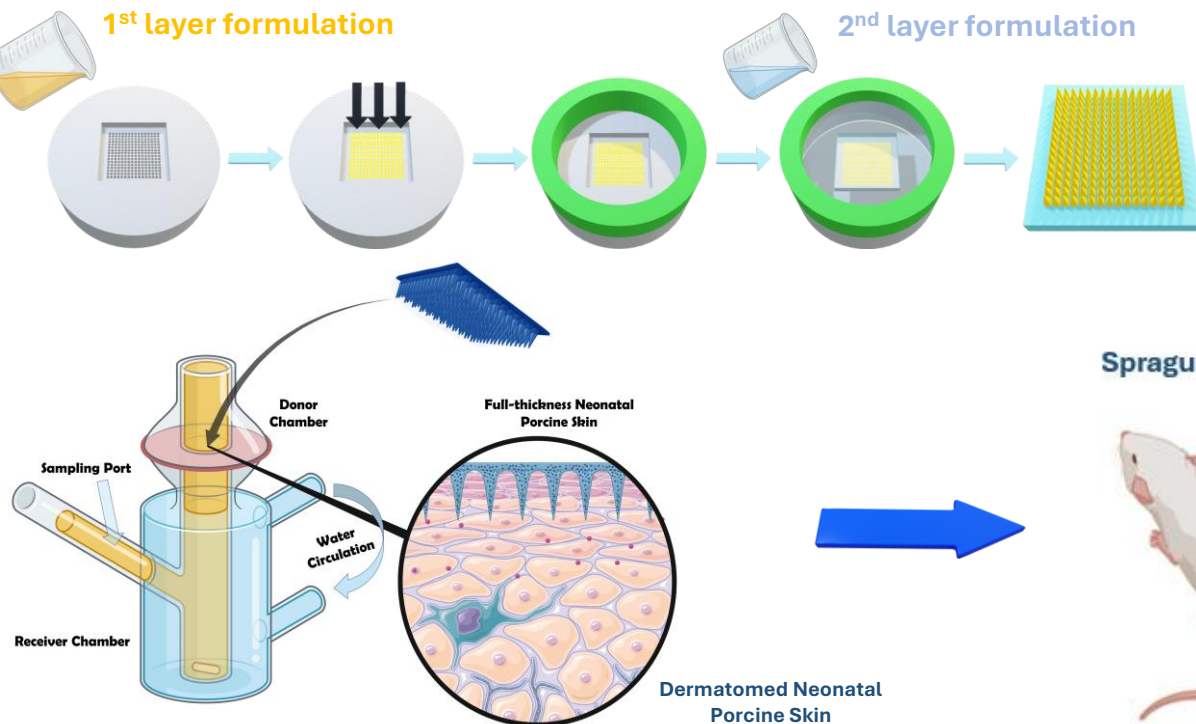
Levodopa

- A naturally-occurring amino acid dopamine precursor.
- The gold standard therapy for PD disease management (with carbidopa).
- Orally-administered LD – commonly associated with pulsatile delivery to the brain.
- Treatment 'off' period.

**Using dissolving
microarray patches
(MAPs) to continuously
deliver LD and CD, as the
alternative to
conventional oral LD
formulations.**

Methods and results

MAP fabrication and characterisations



- Formulation stability investigations.
- Mechanical characterisations.
- *In vitro* permeation studies.
- *In vivo* pharmacokinetic evaluations.

Sprague-Dawley rat



In vitro characterisations of dissolving MAPs

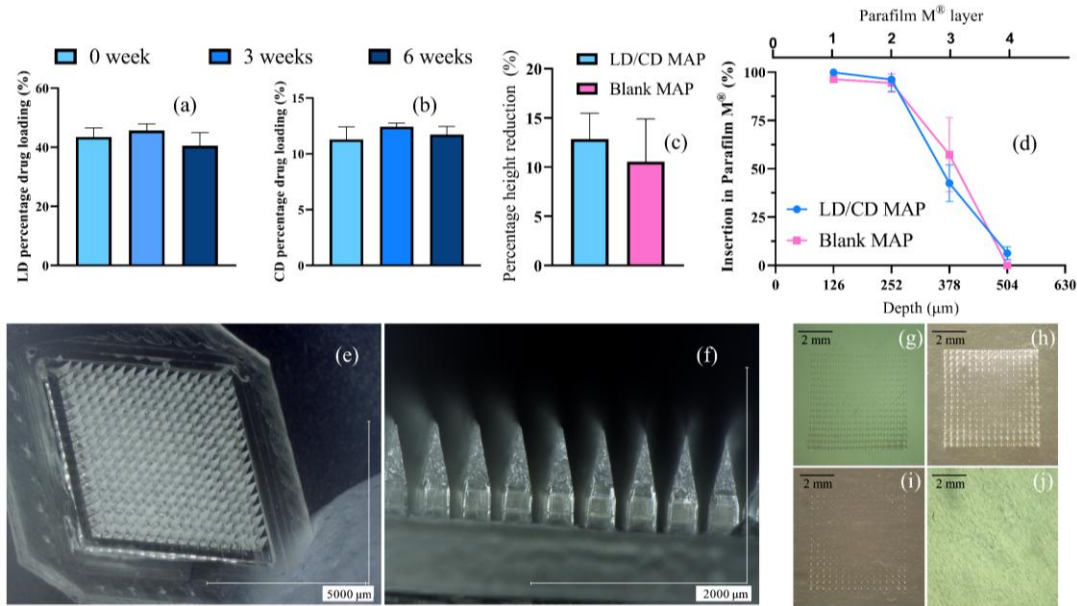


Figure 1. (a) LD content and (b) CD content in the LD/CD MAP 'drug-containing layer' formulation (means $\pm$ S.D., $n = 3$). (c) Representative digital microscopic images of the LD/CD dissolving MAPs. (d) Drug distribution of the LD/CD dissolving MAPs. (e) Percentage height reduction of MAP needles upon 32 N/cm² pressure for 30 seconds (means $\pm$ S.D., $n = 5$). (f) Insertion profiles of dissolving MAPs (means $\pm$ S.D., $n = 3$). Representative microscopic images of (g) 1st layer (h) 2nd layer (i) 3rd layer (j) 4th layer of Parafilm M[®] in the insertion studies.

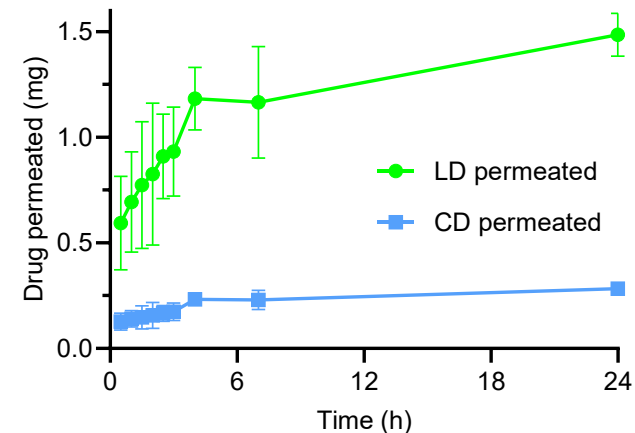


Figure 2. Ex vivo permeation profiles of LD and CD from the dissolving MAPs (Means $\pm$ S.D., $n = 3$).

API	Drug delivered (mg)	Drug content (mg/0.5 cm ²)	Drug delivery efficiency (%)
LD	1.49 $\pm$ 0.10	1.82 $\pm$ 0.24	81.82 $\pm$ 5.66
CD	0.28 $\pm$ 0.02	0.47 $\pm$ 0.04	60.15 $\pm$ 1.88

In vivo pharmacokinetic profiles

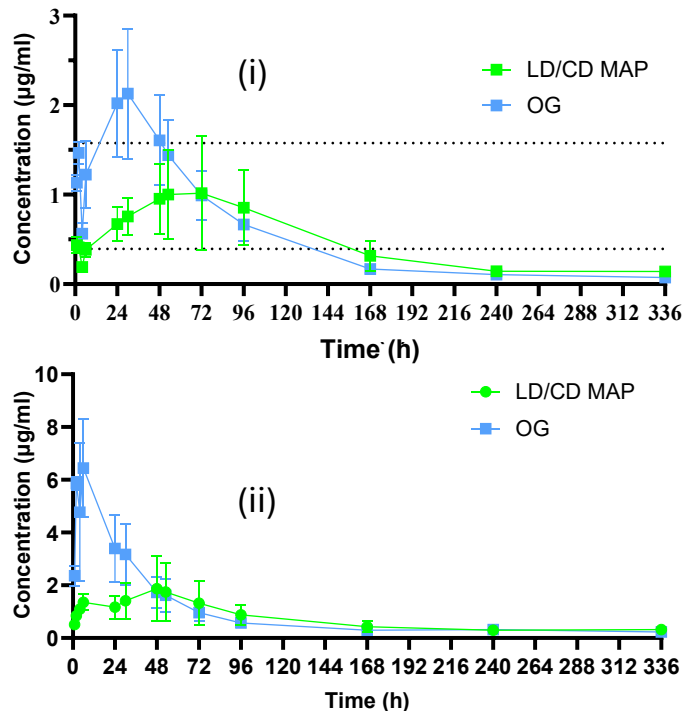


Figure 3. *In vivo* pharmacokinetic profiles of (i) LD and (ii) CD (means $\pm$ S.D., $n = 5$).

Table 2. *In vivo* pharmacokinetic profiles of LD and CD.

	Parameter	LD/CD MAPs (means $\pm$ S.D., $n = 5$)	Oral gavage (means $\pm$ S.D., $n = 5$)
LD	C_{max} (µg/ml)	1.016 $\pm$ 0.639	2.129 $\pm$ 0.727
	T_{max} (hour)	72	30
	AUC (ng.h/ml)	149.400 $\pm$ 21.970	179.500 $\pm$ 14.390
CD	C_{max} (µg/ml)	1.871 $\pm$ 1.232	6.443 $\pm$ 0.601
	T_{max} (hour)	48	6
	AUC (ng.h/ml)	232.900 $\pm$ 29.070	309.500 $\pm$ 28.250

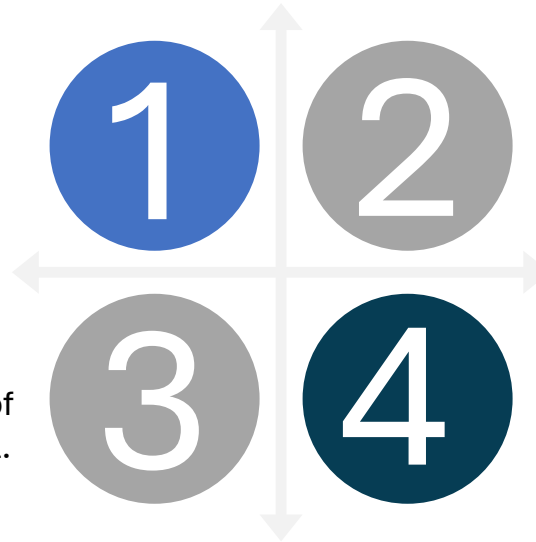
- The *in vivo* bioavailability of LD from the dissolving MAPs was calculated to be $\sim 37\%$.

Summary



MAP fabrication and characterisations

A transdermal approach using dissolving MAPs to deliver LD and CD simultaneously was introduced.



A single 24 h application can provide therapeutic LD level for at least 4 days.

The pharmacokinetic profile of the dissolving MAPs indicated the potential of avoiding unnecessarily high plasma level.

Such strategy offers an alternative LD long-acting formulation which can potentially avoid the influence of the varied gastric emptying time with PD patients.

- Continuous delivery from hydrogel-forming MAPs, by keeping the patch on site over a few days.

Thanks!

Q&A session



Yaocun Li

Research Fellow at Queen's University Belfast

