



tion of MCS2 was determined in both direct compression and wet granulation formulation. In the former case, MCS2 was evaluated at 0.5, 1, and 2% level. Regardless of the fillers tested, i.e., ECP and Tablettose<sup>R</sup>, the results indicated that 2% gave the most satisfactory disintegration and dissolution characteristics. In the latter case, MCS2 was evaluated at 1 and 2% level. Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate and lactose were employed in different formulations. Starch paste was used as tablet binder. It was found that 1 and 2% MCS2 gave comparable. The study of physical and chemical properties of MCS2 revealed that 92% by weight of MCS2 was carbohydrate. The amylose content was approximately 40%; the high amylose content was probably responsible for the disintegrability of MCS2. The swelling of MCS2 was markedly greater than the unmodified starches. It could be concluded that MCS2 was one of the most efficient disintegrants. MCS2 at 2% level would give satisfactory results in any formulation.