

The objective of this graduation thesis was a description of a liberation of acyclovir and terbinafine from plasticized oligoesters drug carriers. The terpolymers of D,L-lactic acid, glycolic acid and dipentaerythritol or mannitol [LA/GA/D(M)] were used as carriers of the drugs. Theoretic part is devoting to characteristics of the polyesters, mechanism of the hydrolytic degradation and importance of the citrate plasticizers. At the experimental section we used dissolution tests in order to obtain a concentration of released model drugs by spectrophotometer. Process of liberation was diagrammatized like a dependence of cumulative percentage of released drug at a time. The results indicate that fluconazol was released from carriers 3M and 8D fluconazol very fast, during 24 hours. On the other hand realising or the fluconazol from carriers 5M and 3D was very slow for the 8 days. Despite of the complete degradation the matrices during the dissolution test, there was no terbinafine determined in the dissolution liquid. It will be necessary to use different analytical method.