

# Revisiting the Dissolution of Praziquantel in Biorelevant Media and the Impact of Digestion of Milk on Drug Dissolution

Thomas Eason <sup>1</sup>, Gisela Ramirez <sup>1</sup>, Andrew J. Clulow <sup>1,2</sup>, Malinda Salim <sup>1</sup> and Ben J. Boyd <sup>1,3,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Drug Delivery Disposition and Dynamics, Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Monash University (Parkville Campus), 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, VIC 3052, Australia

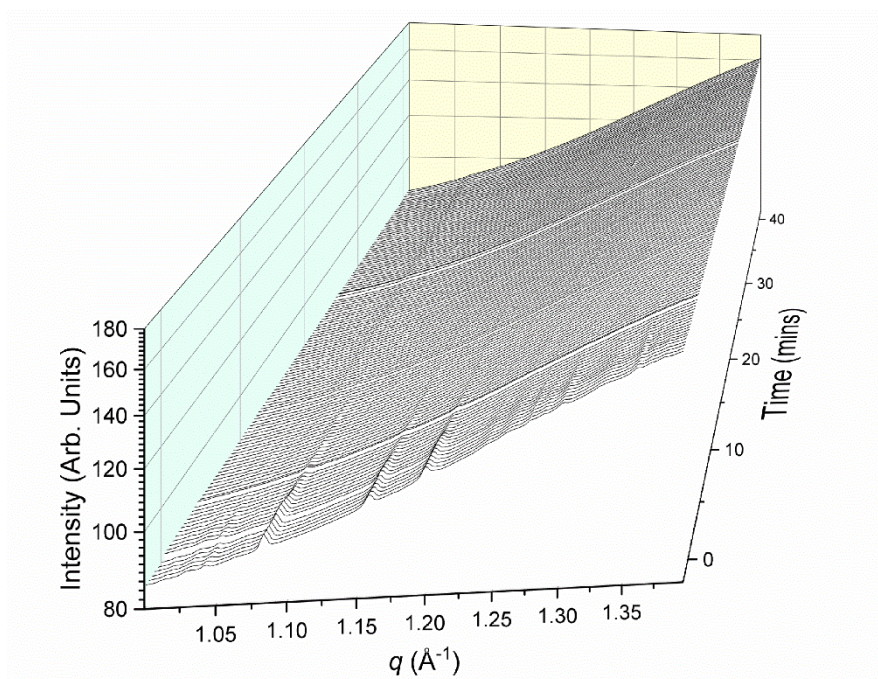
<sup>2</sup> BioSAXS Beamline, Australian Synchrotron, ANSTO, 800 Blackburn Road, Clayton, VIC 3168, Australia

<sup>3</sup> Department of Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 2, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark

\* Correspondence: ben.boyd@monash.edu; Tel.: +61-3-99039112; Fax: +61-3-99039583

**Table S1.** Nutritional information of milk and infant formula (IF; based on reconstitution of 14.0 g powder) per 100 mL.

Nutritional Information	Quantity per 100 mL	
	Milk	IF
Total fat	3.8 g	3.8 g
Saturated fat	2.5 g	2.1 g
Total protein	3.4 g	1.5 g
Carbohydrate	4.8 g	7.9 g
Sodium	40 mg	36 mg
Calcium	115 mg	60 mg
Vitamin A	41 µg	60 µg
Riboflavin (vitamin B2)	200 µg	112 µg



**Figure S1.** X-ray scattering pattern of praziquantel in 3.8% infant formula during dissolution (time < 0 min) and digestion (time > 0 min) showing the progressive decrease in peak intensity that is synchronous across peaks at different positions.