Figure 1 Nanotechnology based drug delivery systems. Reproduced with permission from Reference (16).

Figure 2 Features of nanocrystals: (i) increased dissolution rate due to increased surface area, (ii) increased apparent solubility due to increased dissolution pressure of strongly curved small nanocrystals, and (iii) increased mucoadhesiveness of nanocrystals due to increased contact area of small versus large particles.

Figure 3 Methods of generation of nanocrystals.

**Figure 4** Schematic representation of (a) perikinetic aggregation (b) differential sedimentation and (c) orthokinetic aggregation.

**Figure 5** Schematic illustration of electrostatic, steric and electrosteric stabilization.

**Figure 6** Various types of the stabilizers used for stabilization of nanoformulations. PVP (Povidone), PVA (Polyvinyl alcohol), PEG (Polyethylene glycol), HPMC (Hypromellose), HPC (Hydroxypropyl cellulose), HEC (Hydroxyethyl cellulose), NaCMC (Carboxymethylcellulose sodium), SD (Docusate sodium), SLS (Sodium lauryl sulfate), PEI (Polyehtylene imine), TPGS (D-α-tocopheryl polyethylene glycol succinate), PEO (Polyethylene oxide) and PPO (Polypropylene oxide).

**Figure 7** Practical considerations for the selection of stabilizers.