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Opinion Article

Exploration of Nanoparticle-Based Drug Delivery Systems in Medical Field

Oliver Thomson*

Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

DESCRIPTION

Utilizing engineered nano devices and nanostructures that operate massively in parallel at the single-cell level, performing "single-cell medicine," the goal of nanomedicine is the comprehensive monitoring, control, construction, repair, defense, and improvement of human biological systems at the molecular level to ultimately achieve medical benefit. Through its numerous novel innovative Nano delivery systems, nanotechnology has revolutionized cancer detection, screening, and imaging to a significant degree. The greatest achievement in the development of nanoparticle-based cancer therapy is the *in vivo* imaging of cancerous sites and cells using high-quality nano tools or modifying the nano tools in a different way. Anticancer medications utilized in chemotherapy make extreme unfavorable impact due its high-portion necessity; However, this has been somewhat mitigated by the development of nanotechnology and drug delivery at the Nano platform. Due to their specificity, selectivity, and sensitivity, the nanotechnology-based drug delivery systems target the site of interest in a programmed manner without causing harm to healthy tissues. Quantum dots, gold nanoparticles, carbon nanotubes, and other similar are progressed Nano gadgets that have arisen out as promising device in malignant growth imaging and determination. The significance of nano medicines and related nano pharmaceuticals in cancer treatment is rapidly growing.

The formulation method is used to create nano medicines, but the physicochemical properties of new delivery systems are used to characterize them. If we are able to comprehend the connection that exists between technology and biology, we will also be able to discover the connection that exists between pharmaceutical compounds in animals and humans and aspects of the accumulation efficiency distribution of nanomedicine within pathophysiological conditions. So that they can be the Nano medicine's successful clinical translation. It is important to comprehend the pharmaceutical correlation between the *in vivo* behaviour and the delivery system. Understanding the biological barriers to synthesizing nano medicines, as well as improving targeting and reducing the accumulation of nano medicines in non-target organs, require an understanding of the disease's heterogeneity and relationship to the pathophysiological condition. The pharmaceutical industry's investment in the production of nano medicines is heavily influenced by these biological difficulties. The safety of distribution pharmacokinetics in animal models, which are connected to the disease that affects humans, should be examined in order to reduce the risk of a bad investment. The Enhanced Permeability and Retention (EPR) effect is the foundation upon which nanomedicine targets cancer. Numerous types of cancer have also been reported to accumulate through EPR. Tumors can be very different from one patient to the next and exhibit variation in disease progression between patients. EPR impact has expanded double-dealing of Nano medication particularly when provocative part elaborate that causes the consumption of the aggravated veins like atherosclerosis cooler, incendiary entrail illness, and joint inflammation. Because of biological barriers and the EPR effect, which is present in all clinical diseases, Nano medicines can treat all diseases. The efficacy of Nano medicine is not only determined by EPR, but also by cellular uptake and the kinetics of drug release within the target site. It has factors like the target and expression's accessibility, physiological barriers, the formulation's stability, and disease-dependent anatomical barriers. The location, expression, immunogenicity, and internalization rate all play a role in determining the optimal targeting density on the surface of the nanoparticle. The advancement of Nano medicine has resulted in the creation of imaging, diagnostic, and combination Nano medicines. Nano medicine can now be improved even further thanks to technological advancements. The RNase found in physiological fluids degrades these RNAi because they are unstable. As a result, nano carriers encase these RNAi, shielding them from RNase degradation and increasing their stability and targeting specificity. The most recent developments in Nano therapy include exosomes, fusion proteins, and RNA interference nanoparticles.

Correspondence to: Dr. Oliver Thomson, Department of Clinical Pharmacology & Safety Sciences, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA, E-mail: thomsonolier@gmail.com

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