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ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FORMULATION AND PRE-FORMULATION STUDIES

[1]Safid H. Khan, *[1]Yadnen D. Sutar, [1]Sujal H. Thakare, [1]Girish A. Patil, [2]Tejaswini L. Asawe

[1]Dept. of Pharmacy, Siddhi's Institute of Pharmacy, Nandgaon, Murbad-421401.
[2]Associate Professor, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Siddhi's Institute of Pharmacy, Nandgaon, Murbad-421401.

***Corresponding Author: Yadnen D. Sutar**
Dept. of Pharmacy, Siddhi's Institute of Pharmacy, Nandgaon, Murbad-421401.

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ABSTRACT

AI in formulation & pre-formulation involves using artificial Intelligence and machine learning to optimize drug improvement, Particularly in Predicting and managing the physical & chemical Properties of drug substances. AI (Artificial Intelligence) and ML (Machine Learning) are rapidly transforming. The pharmaceutical industry particularly in the crucial Stages of formulation & pre-formulation. These technologies are replacing traditional, time-consuming, & resource -intensive trial-& error methods with divine-data, Predictive model's, leading. to fast development time, reduced cost's & a higher success rate for new drugs products. AI's facility to analyse enormous volumes of records and identify patterns and correlations that human researchers might overlook is one of its primary benefits in pharmaceutical development. The data is analysed using a variety of techniques and technologies, the most common and widely used of which are artificial neural networks (ANN), neuro-fuzzy logic, fuzzy logic and genetic algorithms. AI makes it possible to find new pharmacological targets and produce stronger drugs. By predicting the solubility, stability, and bioavailability of drug applicants, artificial intelligence (AI) can also be utilized to enhance pharmaceutical formulations and raise the chances of successful clinical trials. By determining which patient demographics are most likely to benefit from a treatment, artificial intelligence (AI) is also used to design clinical trials, cutting down on both time and expense. AI can also keep an eye on patients throughout clinical trials, identifying side effects in real time and modifying dosages to enhance patient results.

KEYWORDS: Formulation & Pre-formulation Studies; Artificial Intelligence (AI); Drug Formulation; Formulation Optimization; Deep Learning (DL); Machine learning (ML); Artificial Neural Network (ANN).

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are rapidly transforming the pharmaceutical industry, particularly the crucial stages of pre-formulation and formulation. These technologies are replacing traditional, time-consuming, and resource-intensive trial-and-error methods with data-driven, predictive models, leading to faster development times, reduced costs, and a higher success rate for new drugs. AI in formulation & pre-formulation involves using artificial Intelligence and machine knowledge to optimize drug development Particularly in Predicting and managing the Physical & chemical Properties of drug substances. Traditional methods for pre-formulation and stability assessment have undergone significant change because of the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) hooked on pharmaceutical sciences. Pharmaceutical development, which has historically relied on empirical and time-consuming approaches, is increasingly benefiting from data-driven models that speed up formulation design, increase precision, and shorten development time.

Pre-formulation and stability studies are crucial to pharmaceutical formulation because they establish a base for assuring a drug's effectiveness, safety, and manufacturing viability. The conventional trial-and-error approach is becoming ineffective due to the complexity of modern treatments. Intricate variable modelling and faster and more accurate formulation outcome prediction are now possible with AI, a potent tool. The development, assessment, and optimization of formulations are being completely transformed by AI, which makes use of massive information and algorithmic precision.[1]

Initial formulation design and characterisation, In-vitro and In-vivo testing, GMP scale-up and manufacturing, safety and toxicity investigations, clinical approval, and marketplace launch are the first steps in a typical 10-15-year drug formulation progress cycle. A substantial time and resource commitment is required for the traditional trial and error approach, which depends on regular evaluations of a formulation does not meet performance standards at any stage of development.[2] The creation of computers that can carry out tasks that would typically need intelligence and human operators is the sole focus of the computer science discipline known as artificial intelligence (AI).[3] AI has simplified and impacted the pharmaceutical sector in a variety of ways, from creating novel and enhanced therapies to combating rapidly spreading infections.[4] For the purpose to create the AI architecture, the algorithms a usual of instructions to monitor while using computing equipment to carry out calculations or solve glitches are essential.[5] The design of various types of intelligent drug-releasing systems must consider the on-demand dose adjustment or the rates of drug release, targeted discharge, and drug stability.[6] There is a regular suggestion to employ AI approaches to solve different nanotechnology problems.[7]

AI, particularly machine learning (ML) algorithms, have ability to uncover complex, non-linear correlations between a variety of formulation factors and desired product qualities, enabling informed executive at an early stage of formulation design. Unlike traditional design of experiments (DoE), which studies preset combinations, AI systems can predict the optimum formulations under a variety of situations, simulate new situations, and learn from historical data. The use of artificial neural networks (ANNs), random forests (RF), and deep learning (DL) models, for example, has produced outstanding predictions for dissolution profiles, drug release kinetics, and excipient interactions.[8-9] Excipients, often considered inert, have a major impact on the stability, bioavailability, manufacturing feasibility, and patient acceptability of pharmaceutical formulations. Selecting suitable excipients and their concentrations from an ever-expanding database is challenging. Artificial intelligence (AI) models can assist by rapidly screening potential excipients and predicting their appropriateness, efficacy, and impact on the final product's quality qualities. Active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) as part with various excipients, for instance, to can have their solid-state stability and polymorphic transitions predicted using machine learning (ML) technologies.[10-11]

1.1. Fundamentals of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence

The term artificial intelligence (AI) brings up the ability of computer systems to simulator human intelligence to perform activities such as learning, thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making. AI provides pharmaceutical scientists with computational methods to handle complex information and identify important patterns that would be challenging to identify using the traditional methods. By using statistical methods, machine learning (ML), a sub-field of artificial intelligence, enables systems to learn from data and develop without the need for explicit programming.[12]

AI enables the use of data-driven, predictive modelling in pharmaceutical formulation in place of empirical "trial-and-error" methods. For instance, ML algorithms can predict the effects of different excipients on the compressibility or disintegration time of a tablet, enabling faster and more cost-effective development cycles. AI models also exhibit flexibility, improving with fresh data and producing robust optimization frameworks for complex formulations.

Table 1: Formulation Optimization Using Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence Techniques.

The work's goal	Focus on formulation	Method/AI	citations
Using deep learning to forecast pharmaceutical formulations in vitro.	Various modes of dosing.	Deep Neural Networks, (DNN)	[13]
Using generative AI structure synthesis for pharmaceutical product particle engineering and in-silico formulation optimization.	Design of tablets.	AI generation from pictures.	[14]
Formulation AI: an online artificial intelligence platform for predicting formulations.	Liposomes, solid dispersions, and nanocrystals.	Machine learning models. (ML).	[15]
Emerging AI developments in the creation of solid dosage forms.	Solid dosage form.	Systems Expert + ML	[16]

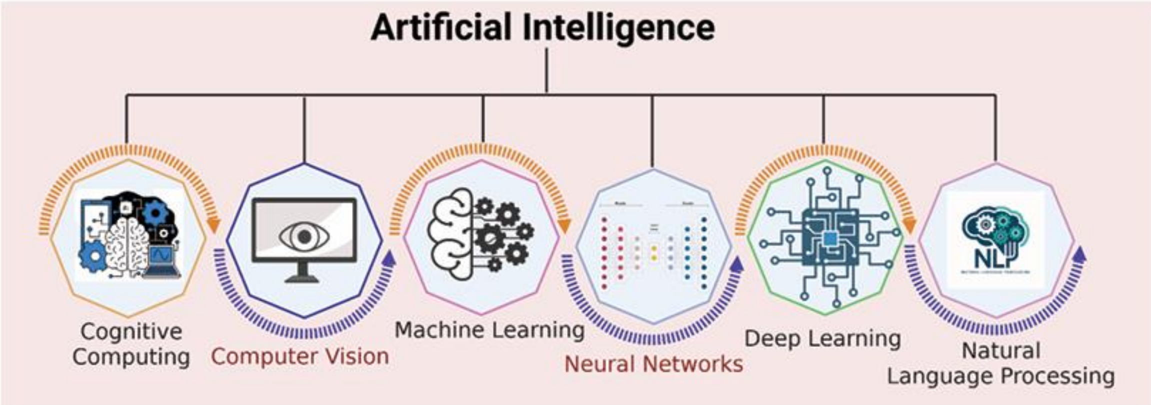

Fig. 01: An outline of the main elements of artificial intelligence, including deep learning, neural networks, computer vision, machine learning, cognitive computing, and natural language processing.

With the use of AI and ML, formulation scientists may now significantly reduce development timeframes, improve product performance, and stimulate creativity in innovative medication delivery system.

2. FORMULATION

2.1. Formulations

A pharmaceutical formulation is the method of combining a drug's active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) by other inactive substances, known as excipients, to create a final, safe, and effective medicinal product. It's the "art and science" of designing a drug to be delivered to a patient in a specific way, ensuring it is stable, has the correct dosage, and can be easily administered.

The goal of formulation is to optimize a drug's therapeutic effect by:

→ Ensuring the correct dose is delivered to the right part of the body.

→ Making the drug palatable or easy to take for the patient.

→ Protecting the drug from degradation by environmental factors like light, oxygen, or moisture.

→ Controlling the ratio and duration of drug release in the body.

2.2. Types Of Formulations

Formulations are categorized built on their physical state and the route of administration. Some of the most common types include.

→ **Solid Formulations:** These are the most common and include:

→ **Tablets:** Compressed powders containing the API and excipients. They can be coated for protection, ease of swallowing, or to control drug release (e.g., enteric-coated, sustained-release).

→ **Capsules:** A shell, usually made of gelatine, that encloses the drug, which can be in powder, liquid, or gel form.

→ **Liquid Formulations:** These are often used for teenagers, the elderly, or patients who have trouble swallowing solids.

→ **Suspensions:** The drug particles are not dissolved but are evenly dispersed in a liquid, requiring a "shake well" label.

→ **Syrups, Elixirs, and Emulsions:** Liquids with added flavours, sweeteners, or oils.

→ **Parenteral Formulations (Injections):** These bypass the gastrointestinal tract and are administered directly into the body (e.g., intravenously, intramuscularly). They are crucial for drugs that are not absorbed orally or need an immediate effect. They must be sterile.

→ **Topical Formulations:** Applied directly to the skin / mucous membranes for localized effects. Examples include creams, ointments, gels, and patches.[20]

2.3. Other Formulations

→ **Inhalers:** Deliver medication straight to the lungs for respiratory situations.

→ **Suppositories:** Solid forms injected into the rectum or vagina.

3. PRE-FORMULATION

3.1. Preformulation

Pre-formulation is a crucial, early stage of drug development that precedes the actual formulation work. It is the phase where scientists thoroughly investigate the physical and chemical properties of a new drug substance. Think of it as creating a "blueprint" of the drug molecule before you decide how to formulate it The core objective of pre-formulation is to gather critical material that will guide the entire formulation process, ensuring the final product is stable, bioavailable, and therapeutically effective. By identifying potential problems early on, pre-formulation can save significant time and money and prevent costly failures in later development stages.

3.2. Key Studies in Preformulation

Pre-formulation studies are designed to characterize a drug in its raw, isolated state. Key parameters and studies include.

→ **Solubility Analysis:** Determines how well the drug dissolves in various solvents (e.g., water, lipids, different pH levels). This is a critical factor for bioavailability, as a drug must be in a solution to be absorbed by the body.

→ **Polymorphism and Crystallinity:** Many drugs can exist in different crystalline forms (polymorphs) or as an amorphous solid. Each form can have different properties, such as solubility, stability, and melting point. Identifying the most stable and soluble polymorph is essential for a consistent and effective drug product.

→ **Stability Studies:** Evaluates how the drug substance reacts to different environmental conditions like temperature, humidity, and light. These studies help guess the drug's shelf life and identify potential degradation pathways (e.g., hydrolysis, oxidation).

→ **Excipient Compatibility Studies:** Investigates how the drug substance interacts with various inactive ingredients (excipients) that might be used in the final formulation. Incompatibilities can lead to a loss of drug potency or create new, toxic compounds.

→ **Particle Size, Shape, and Flow Properties:** The physical appearance of the drug powder (e.g., size, shape, and how it flows) are important for manufacturing processes like tableting and filling capsules, as poor flow can lead to inconsistent dosing.

→ **Partition Coefficient:** Measures the drug's lipid solubility, which is a key predictor of how well it will be absorbed through biological membranes.

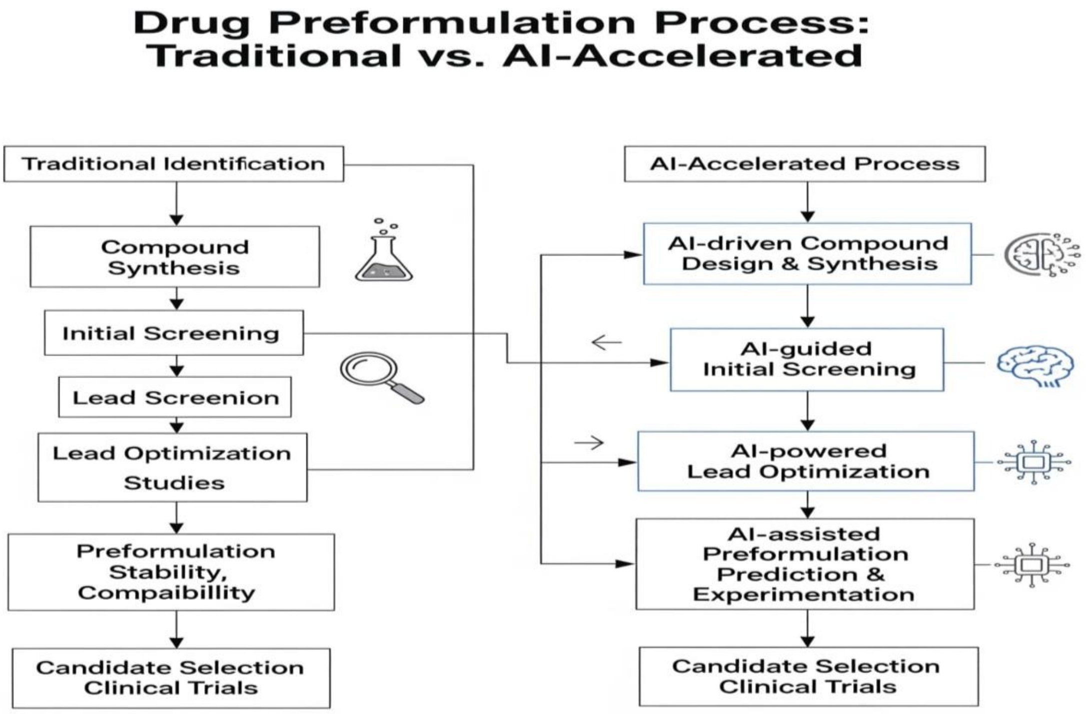

Fig. 02: Drug Pre-formulation Process: Traditional & AI Accelerated.

4. AI IN FORMULATION

"AI" helps to optimize this complex process by navigating a vast number of variables to find the best formulation. Formulation is the process of merging the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) with excipients to create the final dosage form (e.g., tablet, capsule, injection). AI helps to optimize this complex process by navigating a vast number of variables to find the best possible formulation.

4.1. Optimizing The Final Product

Once the pre-formulation data is in hand, the next step is to combine the drug with excipients into a final, stable, and effective dosage form. This is where AI's ability to handle vast, multi-dimensional data sets truly shines.[17]

Pre-formulation & Historical Data (All available information is collected)
API Properties (solubility, stability, etc.)
Excipient Database (properties of binders, fillers, etc.)
Manufacturing Process Parameters
Past Formulation Data (successes & failures)

Step 1: Data Integration & Processing.
↓
Step 2: AI Model Training.
↓
Step 3: *In Silico* Simulation & Prediction

Predicts Stability: How long will the drug last?
Predicts Bioavailability: How well will the drug be absorbed?
Predicts Manufacturability: Can it be produced reliably?
↓
Step 4: Analysis & Optimization (Target Product Profile.)
↓
OUTPUT: Optimized Formulation Candidate.
↓
Step 5: Laboratory Validation.

↓
Final Product.

5. AI IN PRE-FORMULATION

Pre-formulation is the step of drug development where a drug substance's, physicochemical properties are characterized to guide the design of a stable and effective dosage form. AI is proving to be an invaluable tool in this phase by predicting and analysing these properties in silico, or through computational modelling, before extensive lab work is performed.

5.1. Predicting The Blueprint

Pre-formulation is about understanding a drug substance's inherent characteristics. Think of it as creating a detailed blueprint of the drug molecule before you start building the final product. Traditionally, this involved extensive and costly experimental work. AI accelerates this process by predicting these characteristics *in silico* (using computer simulation), allowing scientists to make informed decisions earlier and with greater accuracy.

The Process Flow: How AI Builds the Blueprint
(INPUT)
[New Drug Molecule]
↓
(PROCESS)
[AI & Machine Learning Model]
↓
(OUTPUT)
[The Digital Blueprint]

A scientist inputs a proposed molecular structure. → The AI, trained on vast datasets, analyses the structure. → The model outputs a full profile predicting the molecule's key properties.

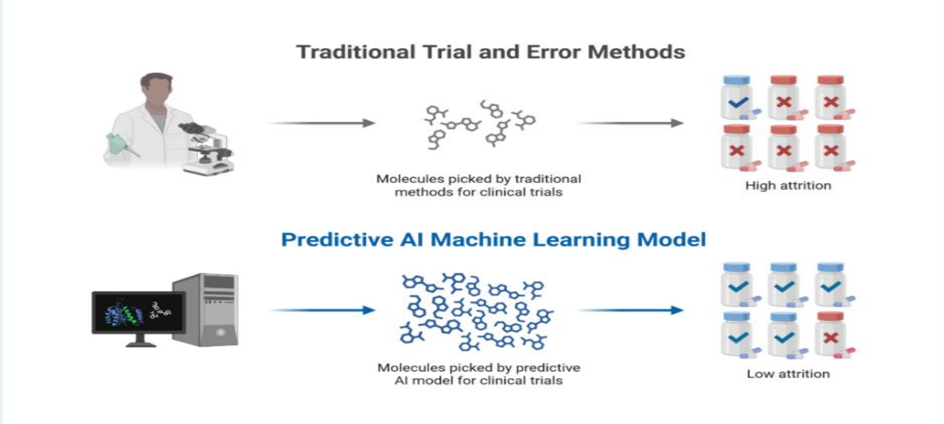

Fig.03: The Benefits of AI And Machine Learning Over Conventional Techniques for Developing Formulations.

6. APPLICATIONS

6.1. Key Applications of AI in Formulation

- **Formulation Optimization:** AI-driven models can analyse numerous formulation parameters simultaneously, such as excipient ratios, compression forces for tablets, or solvent concentrations. This allows for the rapid identification of the optimal combination that yields the desired properties, such as a specific dissolution rate, drug release profile, and stability.
- **Design of Experiments (DoE):** AI and ML can be used to enhance the DoE process itself. Instead of traditional, often sequential, experiments, AI can suggest the most informative and critical experiments to run, maximizing the data gained while minimizing the number of trials.
- **Developing Controlled-Release and Targeted Delivery Systems:** AI is particularly powerful in designing advanced drug delivery systems. For example:
    - **Controlled Release:** AI algorithms can guess the release profile of a drug from a polymer matrix, enabling the design of formulations that provide a fixed therapeutic effect over an extended period.
    - **Nanoparticle-based Systems:** AI can be used to improve the design of nanoparticles for drug delivery, predicting the ideal particle size, surface charge, and encapsulation efficiency to improve stability, bioavailability, and targeting accuracy.
- **Personalized Medicine:** AI can analyse patient-specific data, including genomics and metabolism information, to suggest tailored formulations. This is a significant step towards creating personalized therapies that are optimized for individual patient needs.
- **Manufacturing and Quality Control:** AI is also being integrated into the manufacturing process itself. Fig.04
    - **Predictive Maintenance:** AI models can predict equipment failure based on sensor data, allowing for pro-active maintenance and avoiding costly production downtime.
    - **Quality Control:** AI-powered computer visualization and other technologies can be used to detect defects in tablets or other products in real-time, ensuring a high level of quality assurance.[20-21]

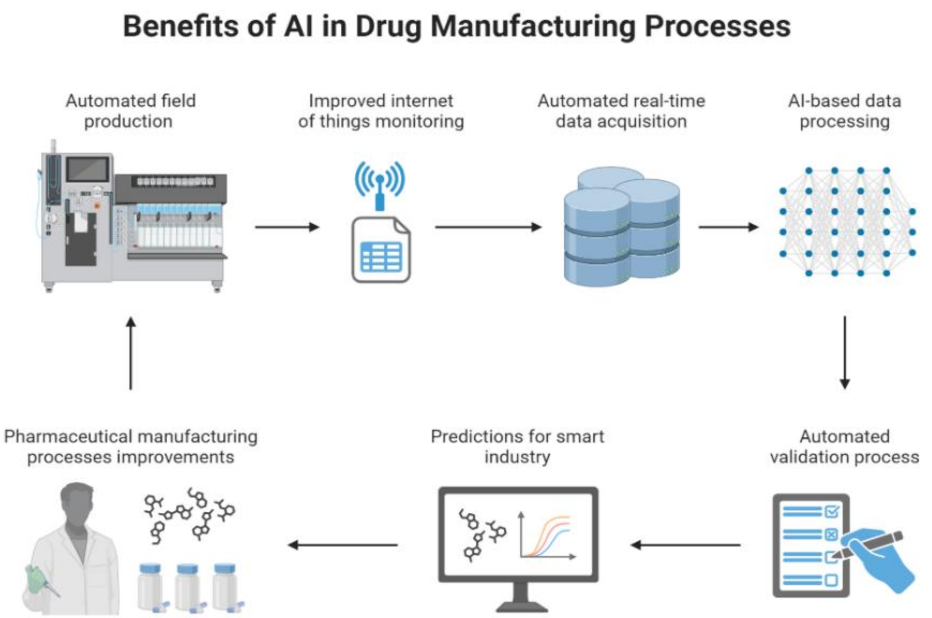

Fig.04: Benefits of AI in Drug Mfg. Processes.

6.2. Detailed applications include

- **Advanced Formulation Optimization**
  - **Predictive Modelling of Formulation Parameters:** Traditional formulation optimization often uses statistical methods like Design of Experiments (DoE), which can be limited. AI, particularly using **Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)** and **deep learning**, can analyse non-linear relationships between a multitude of preparation variables (e.g. polymer ratios, tablet compression force, coating thickness) and critical quality attributes (e.g., dissolution rate, hardness, friability). This allows for the rapid identification of an optimal "design space" where the formulation will consistently meet quality standards.
  - **Controlled-Release and Targeted Delivery:** For complex delivery systems, such as those involving nanoparticles or micro-encapsulation, AI can predict how the drug will be released over time. By modelling the degradation kinetics of polymers and the diffusion of the drug, AI enables the design of formulations that provide a sustained therapeutic effect, avoiding the need for multiple daily doses. Similarly, for targeted delivery, AI can help enhance nano-particle properties (size, surface chemistry) to ensure they reach their intended target in the body.[20]
- **Personalized Medicine and Dosing**
  - **Pharmacogenomics and Individualized Dosing:** AI can analyse a patient's genetic data (pharmacogenomics) to expect how they will metabolize a particular drug. This information can then be used to create a personalized formulation or dosing regimen, ensuring maximum efficacy and minimizing adverse side effects. This is a significant leap from the "one-size-fits-all" method to medicine.
  - **3D Printing of Pharmaceuticals:** AI is being used in conjunction with 3D printing to create patient-specific dosage forms. For example, a doctor could input a patient's weight, metabolism, and other health data, and an AI-driven system could design and print a tablet with a precise dose and a customized release profile for that individual.[21]
- **Manufacturing and Quality Control**
  - **Process Analytical Technology (PAT) and Predictive Maintenance:** AI is integral to **PAT**, a agenda for designing, analysing, and controlling pharmaceutical built-up processes. AI algorithms can analyse real-time data from sensors on manufacturing equipment to predict potential failures, optimize process parameters for consistent quality, and even perform real-time quality checks on a product. This reduces waste, improves efficiency, and ensures that every manufactured batch meets stringent quality standards.Fig.05
  - **Automated Visual Inspection:** In quality control, AI-powered computer vision systems can review tablets or other dosage forms for defects (e.g., cracks, discoloration, incorrect shape) with a speed and correctness that surpasses human inspection, ensuring product safety and consistency.

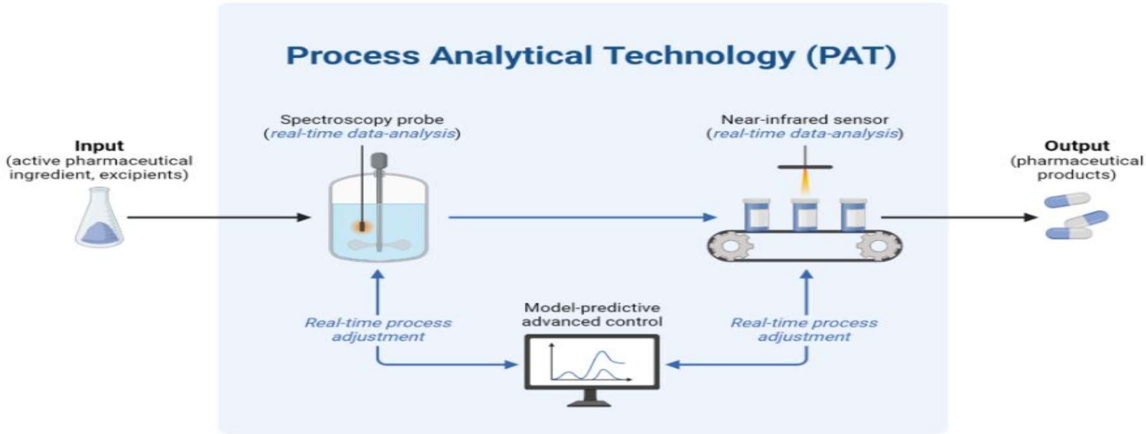

Fig. 05: Structure For Planning, Evaluating, And Managing Pharmaceutical Production Procedures.

6.3. Key Applications of AI in Pre-formulation

- **Predicting Physicochemical Properties:** AI algorithms, trained on vast databases of known compounds, can accurately predict a drug candidate's key properties. This includes.
  - **Solubility:** Predicting a drug's solubility in various solvents is critical for formulation. AI can forecast this property, especially for poorly soluble drugs, and suggest excipients (inactive ingredients) that could improve it.
  - **Polymorphism:** A drug substance can exist in different crystalline forms (polymorphs), which can affect its solubility, stability, and bioavailability. AI can analyse chemical structures and predict the likelihood of different polymorphs, saving significant time in experimental screening.
  - **Stability:** AI models can forecast a drug's chemical and physical stability under different environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, etc.), which is vital for determining shelf life and storing conditions.[18]
- **Drug-Excipient Compatibility:** Pre-formulation studies often involve testing a new drug with various excipients to ensure they are compatible and don't interact negatively. AI can predict these interactions, identify the most promising excipient combinations and reduce the number of experiments needed.[19] Fig.06
- **Bioavailability and Absorption Prediction:** By using Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR) and other instrument learning models, AI can predict how well a drug will be absorbed and its bioavailability in the body based on its molecular structure. This helps in selecting the most promising drug candidates for further development.[24]

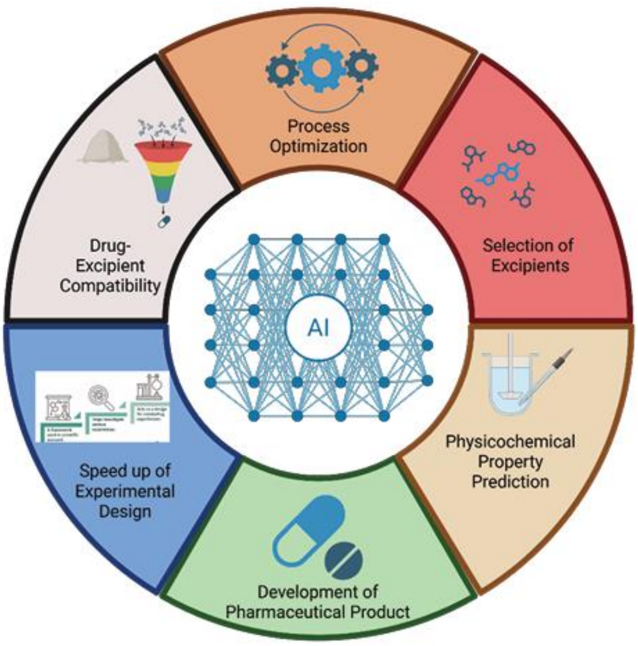

Fig. 06. Artificial Intelligence Predictive Showing in Drug Formulation, Drug-Excipient Compatibility, Drug Solubility, Bioavailability, And Speeding Up Scientific Design.

6.4. Detailed applications include

- **Predicting Physicochemical Properties**
  - **Solubility Prediction:** A drug's solubility is a major factor in its bioavailability (how much of the drug is absorbed by the body). Poorly soluble drugs are a significant challenge. AI models, like those using **Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR)**, analyse a drug's molecular structure and compare it to a vast database of known drugs to predict its solubility in various solvents. This helps formulators choose the right solvent systems or identify the need for solubility-enhancing techniques, such as creating amorphous solid dispersions, much earlier.
  - **Polymorphism and Crystallinity:** A single drug compound can exist in different solid forms (polymorphs), which can have different melting points, stability, and dissolution rates. An unstable polymorph could lead to a drug product failing during its shelf life. AI and ML models can analyse the drug's molecular structure and predict the likelihood of different polymorphs, guiding experimentalists to focus on the most stable and therapeutically effective form.
  - **Stability Forecasting:** AI models can predict how a drug will degrade under various stress conditions (heat, light, humidity, etc.). By analysing the drug's chemical bonds and potential degradation pathways, these models can forecast its shelf life and suggest optimal storage conditions and packaging. This reduces the need for long-term stability studies, saving years of development time.[18-23]
- **Drug-Excipient Compatibility**
  - **Virtual Screening for Compatibility:** A single drug formulation can contain multiple excipients. The interactions between the drug and these inactive ingredients are complex and can lead to instability, altered release profiles, or a loss of efficacy. AI models, trained on data from thousands of drug-excipient combinations, can predict these interactions before any physical mixing is done. This allows formulators to create a shortlist of the most compatible excipients, drastically reducing the number of experiments required.
  - **"DE-INTERACT" Tools:** Research has led to the development of specific AI-based tools, such as "DE-INTERACT," which use molecular descriptors (like chemical fingerprints) of drugs and excipients to predict incompatibility with high accuracy. This can be used as a quick reference during early-stage formulation design.[19-22]

7. NETWORKS AND TOOLS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The main paradigm of AI is machine learning (ML), and it also includes thinking, knowledge representation, and solution search. An AI pipeline typically consists of four steps: simulation testing, deployment, AI modelling, and data collecting and preparation. As a branch of artificial intelligence, machine learning is frequently separated into three branches: supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning. Deep learning (DL) is a subfield of machine learning (ML) that learns from a variety of trial data using state-of-the-art ANNs. Non-linear data flow through multi-layered neural network neurons is commonly employed in DL models. Modelled after the organic neuron structure found in human brains, Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) are more computationally and predictively powerful than traditional machine learning methods. Multilayer perceptron (MLP) networks, recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are ANN variants that can be trained either supervised or unsupervised. CNNs and RNNs are two DL algorithms that have been effectively applied in the pharmaceutical sciences recently for a variety of tasks when creating solid dosage formulations, including predicting drug dissolving profiles and detecting tablet flaws, particle flow ability, and storage stability.[25] In Fig.07, several artificial intelligence techniques are depicted.

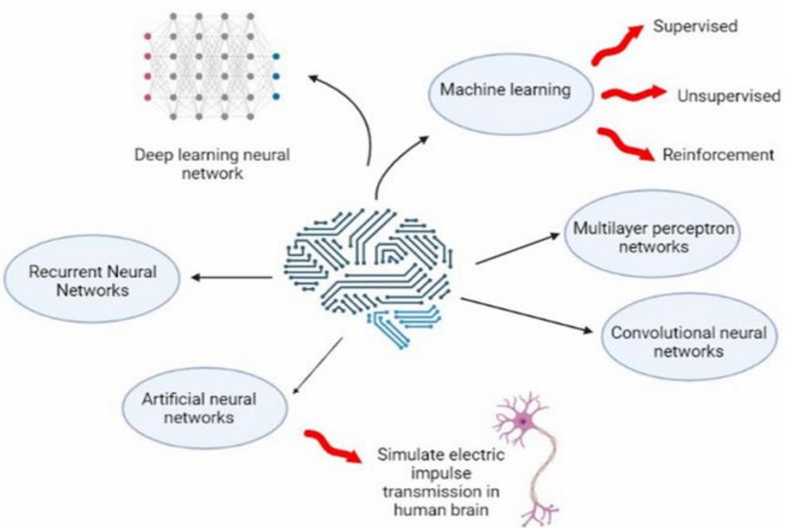

Fig.07: Several Artificial Intelligence Tools.

8. TECHNOLOGIES USE

8.1. Machine Learning (ML)

In order perform tasks like learning, thinking, problem solving, and decision-making, computer systems can simulator human intelligence. This is recognized as artificial intelligence (AI). AI provides pharmaceutical scientists with computational methods to handle complex information and identify important patterns that would be challenging to identify using traditional methods. By using statistical methods, machine learning (ML), a subfield of artificial intelligence, allows systems to learn from data and improve without the need for explicit programming.[34] The fundamental equipment—such as deep learning and reasoning computing—that go into simulating human intelligence. These technologies enable AI systems to observe, evaluate, and react to a variety of data sources.

The three primary types of machine knowledge methods are supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and rein-forcement learning. Using labelled datasets, supervised learning trains the model to predict outcomes such as medication solubility, stability, or bioavailability. Decision trees, SVMs, ANNs, and linear regression are examples of frequently used algorithms. ANNs have proven to be very predictive when modelling complicated non-linear connections between excipient combinations and medication release characteristics.[35,36] Primary module analysis (PCA) and k-means clustering are examples of unsupervised learning techniques that are useful for exploratory data analysis when labelling is not available. These methods can reveal latent formulation patterns, decrease dimensionality in high-throughput screening datasets, or categorize excipients based on their functional characteristics. Reinforcement learning has not been extensively investigated in the pharmaceutical industry, although it is gaining popularity for real-time optimization challenges. With this method, the system gains response in the form of incentives or consequences while learning the most effective tactics via trial and error. One important advancement in ML is DL, which uses many layers of ANNs to simulate complicated data structures. DL has been very helpful in time-series pharmacokinetic data modelling, drug-target interaction prediction, and image analysis.[37] Data-driven, predictive modelling may now be used in pharmaceutical formulation in place of empirical "trial-and-error" procedures thanks to artificial intelligence. For instance, ML algorithms can predict the effects of different excipients on the compressibility or disintegration time of a tablet, enabling faster and more cost-effective development cycles. AI models also exhibit flexibility, improving with fresh data and producing robust optimization frameworks for complex formulations.

8.2. Deep Learning (DL)

Deep learning, a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI), is being applied in pharmaceutical formulation and pre-formulation to significantly accelerate and optimize drug development. Traditionally, these processes relied on a time-consuming and expensive "trial-and-error" approach. Deep learning models, which are a type of artificial neural network with several layers, can analyse vast datasets to predict and understand complex relationships between drug ingredients, processing parameters, and the final product's performance. This data-driven approach allows scientists to design formulations more efficiently, reducing the number of experiments needed.[39,40]

8.3. Artificial Neural Networks (ANN).

Machine learning (ML) is an important field in artificial intelligence. Deep learning, which uses ANNs, is a significant component of machine learning. Because it is composed of multilayer functional units, the artificial neural network (ANN) simulates the way electrical instincts are relocated in the mortal brain. They are systems driven mostly by biological factors. Neurons generally work on the accumulation of all information and rapid an output. With input, it learns directly from incoming data.[31] Neurons are the fundamental components of biological neural systems. As electrochemical cells, neurons exchange messages with one another and with other neurons. Parallel to people, the ANN system's main constituent is referred to as a "perceptron" or node. Artificial neurons analyse input and produce an output that is transmitted to the subsequent perceptron, while nodes are grouped into layers. It can be divided into binary categories: unsupervised learning and supervised learning (SL). With unsupervised knowledge, incoming data is fed into the network, which then finds patterns or structures in the data to condense it into a smaller size.[32] In SL, the system is "educated" by getting instructions while it learns. This SL provides the network with the relevant input and output data. The network is what creates the link among the input and output data. For formulation purposes, SL is thought to be the most useful and well-liked network.[31,32] Network architecture refers to the configuration of interconnected neurons in a neural network. There are many kinds of network architecture, and one of the most appropriate examples is a multilayer perceptron (MLP) network.

Y remains the output, whereas X1, X2, and X3 are the input variables. The situation and the researcher's strategy, as shown in Fig. 1, determine how many input, output, and hidden layers are used.[33]

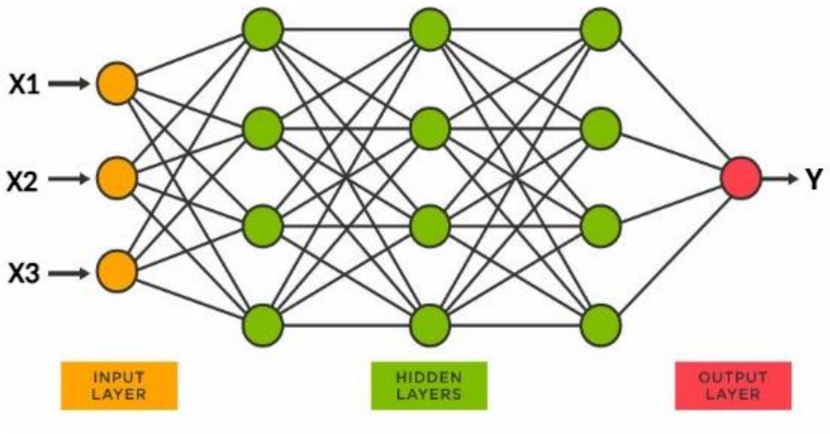

Fig. 08. Diagrammatic representation of artificial neural network.

8.4. Fuzzy Logic

A further AI technology is fuzzy logic. People solve problems by using fuzzy logic a lot. It works in tandem with ANN to comprehend the formulation and optimization process. Both "true" and "false" are used in conventional sense. Thus, this theory is split between being true and being false. The membership function is 1 in the true set since the evidence is correct, and 0 in the incorrect set.[31]

8.5. Neuro- Fussy Logic

"Give in simple forms" is fuzzy logic's motto. It is formed by analysing neural networks. Despite its name, neuro-fuzzy logic is known to be made up of fuzzy logic and neural networks. It blends fuzzy logic's potential to investigate intricate ideas with ANN's capacity for generality and learning. Data mining processes are ideally suited for neuro-fuzzy logic. It can articulate the linguistic If then principles and create correct models from statistics.[31,32]

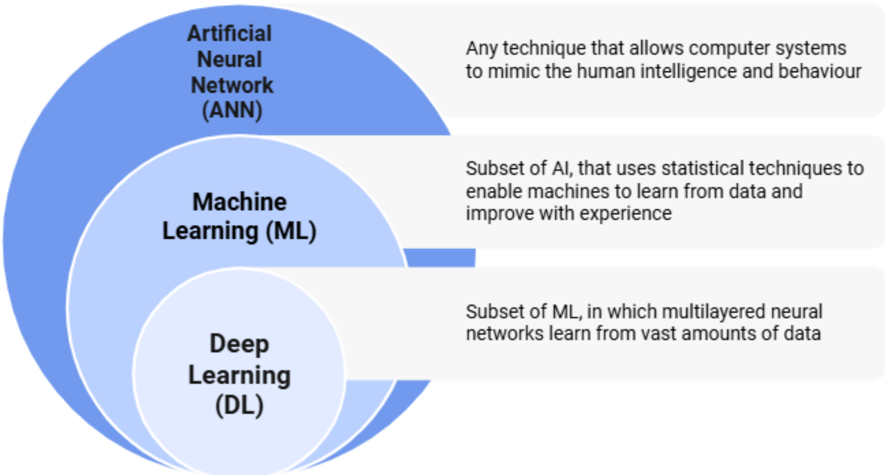

Fig. 09: Link Between Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), And Deep Learning (DL).

9. LIMITATION/CHALLENGES

→The transitions from AI as a powerful modelling tool to a real-time operational asset is active with significant challenges. These hurdles span data integrity, model reliability, seamless implementation, and stringent regulatory oversight.[27]

→**The data dilemma:** operating AI with high-quality, real-time information

The adage **"garbage in and garbage out"** is especially pertinent to AI in pharmaceuticals. The performance of any AI model is fundamentally dependant on the quality, quantity, and relevance of the data is expert on.[28]

A primary challenge is the real-time acquisition and integration of data from a multiple source. This includes Process Analytical Technology (PAT) instruments, various sensors, and heterogenous data is a complex engineering task.[29]

→**The black box conundrum:** trusting and adapting AI models

Achieving and maintaining model accuracy, robustness, and generalisability is a continuous effort. An AI model skilled on the data from a detailed manufacturing line or a particular set of raw materials may not perform reliable when condition change. This lack of generalisability can lead to error prediction and compromise product quality.

→**From Lab to production: operationalizing AI.**

Seamless integration with existing manufacturing execution systems (MES) and control system is a crucial for enabling real time decision making and process optimization.

→High price Because artificial intelligence is a very complicated machine, its creation is extremely expensive.
→They are quite expensive to maintain and repair.
→When there are less data available, very inaccurate findings are produced.
→Al struggles to apply practical common sense in some situations because he lacks visual common sense thinking and common-sense knowledge.[38]

10. FUTURE PROSPECTIVE

10.1. The Upcoming of AI in Formulation and Pre-formulation

→The integration of AI and ML is not just a trend, but a paradigm shifts in pharmaceutical development. While challenges like data availability, model validation, and regulatory adaptation still must be addressed, the benefits are clear.
→AI promises to create a more efficient, cost-effective, and patient-centric drug development process, ultimately most important to faster access to life-saving therapies.
→The convergence of AI with other advanced technologies like robotics and automation is leading to the concept of **"Pharma 4.0,"** where intelligent systems manage and optimize the entire pharmaceutical production lifecycle.
→Every step of the drug development process, from finding a new chemical to managing its clinical trials, to manufacturing, quality control, and product management, has been examined in relation to the potential uses of artificial intelligence tools and techniques.
→AI has also greatly aided in the development of various drug delivery systems and played an important part in optimizing the current formulations. Even though AI has the potential to completely revolution the drug development process, it has been showing promise and visibility in formulation creation and optimization.
→The old-fashioned trial-and-error methodology to drug delivery system development, which spends a lot of time, money, and effort, an AI-based approach tends to speed up the process in a way that is highly optimized, timely, cost-effective, and relatively efficient.[26]
→Drug delivery and design will likely become more patient-cantered, precise, and quick in the future because of the predicted considerable advancements in the AI application to pharmaceutical formulation research.
→One of the most fascinating innovations is the production of digital clones or practical representation of real formulation systems.
→These models stimulate the stability and performance of formulation under various situations in real time, removing the necessary for drawn-out experimental trials.
→The use of digital twins is growing in continuous manufacturing environments where Ai enabled real time feedback loops may dynamically optimize formulation variables.

11. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the article outlines the future predictions of AI in drug formulation and improvement, highlighting the potential for personalized medicine, precision drug targeting, and rapid formulation optimization. Furthermore, it addresses the ethical implications of AI in this context, including concerns regarding privacy, favouritism, and accountability. Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing the paradigm of pharmaceutical formulation by providing previously unheard-of skills to forecast solubility, stability, and therapeutic efficacy. The process of developing new drugs is made more precise, patient-centred, and efficient by its integration with pharmacokinetics and regulatory science. Adopting these technologies sensibly will open the door to safer, quicker, and more affordable treatments. Guidelines are beginning to be applied differently thanks to AI and QbD frameworks. Regulators are starting to see how AI may enhance patient safety and product quality if it is used openly and is proven. The use of AI in pre-formulation and formulation enables the creation of customized dosage forms based on pharmacogenomics profiles, patient-specific data, and therapeutic needs.

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