CONCLUSION

This study was designed to assess dissolution of atenolol tablets and to compare pharmacokinetic properties and bioavailability of a single oral dose of 50 and 100 mg atenolol between the generic and the innovative preparations.

The dissolution testing revealed that the dissolution for both dosage forms of the generic and the innovative preparations complied with the standard requirement of the USP. The bioequivalence testing also demonstrated that at the same dosage forms, the generics (Prenolol® and Tenolol®) and the innovator (Tenormin®) were bioequivalent concerning the extent of absorption ($AUC_{0-\infty}$) and the rate (C_{max}, T_{max}) of absorption.