Nanotechnology has become mainstream in recent years (Roco and Bainbridge, 2005). The word "nano" means very small structure (1−100 nm) (Nikalje, 2015), and nanotechnology can be defined as the employment of science to make extremely small structures using different tools and systems. Pharmaceutical nanodosage forms have special physiochemical and biological properties as compared with their bulk forms (Mu and Sprando, 2010, Morigi *et al.*, 2012). This technology has many advantages in the pharmaceutical industry; it is used to deliver drugs to a specific site, making the drug more effective and cheaper, with less adverse effects (Nikalje, 2015, Wilczewska *et al.*, 2012),which leads to an improvement in patient compliance. Furthermore, due to their large surface area, nanodosage forms improve drug absorption, increase passage of poorly soluble drugs into the cell, and improve drug stability. The use of nanodosage forms has ensured great progress in the development of drug delivery systems, some of which are nanoemulsions, self-nanoemulsification, liposomes, nanoemulgels, and polymer micelles (Mou *et al.*, 2008, Sharma and Sharma, 1997, Lovelyn and Attama, 2011, Wang *et al.*, 2009).

Nanoemulsion is a drug delivery system consisting of emulsified oil and water, with an average droplet size of 5−200 nm (Ahmed *et al.*, 2012). Nanoemulsion is a stable system, and therefore creaming, flocculation, and aggregation do not occur (Thakur *et al.*, 2012, Gutiérrez *et al.*, 2008). It can deliver both hydrophilic and lipophilic drugs (Chen *et al.*, 2011)and can be administrated by various routes such as orally, topically, and parenterally. An emulsion is a system consisting of at least two immiscible liquid phases, one of which is dispersed as globules in the other. It is an important dosage form for poorly water-soluble drugs (Constantinides *et al.*, 2004, Singh *et al.*, 2012); however, emulsions have some limitations, since their stability may be affected by parameters such as pH and temperature (Patel and Joshi, 2012). Furthermore, emulsions can be exposed to creaming, coalescence, and flocculation.