Spectroscopic studies on the stability of selected active pharmaceutical ingrediants

A thesis

Submitted

By

Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Elewa

(B.Sc in chemistry 2005)

For the master degree in Analytical and Inorganic chemistry

To

Chemistry Department

Faculty of science

Al-Azhar University

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APPROVAL SHEET

As members of the dissertation committee, we certify that we have read the dissertation prepared by **Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Elewa**, entitleed "Spectroscopic studies on the stability of selected active pharmaceutical ingrediants" and recommend that it be accepted as fulfilling the dissertation requirement for the degree of **Master** in Inorganic and Analytical chemistry.

Date of defense: 30, December 2013

Professore of Inorganic chemistry, faculty of Science (Tanta University)

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Ahmed M. Elewa

DEDICATION

I WANT TO DEDICATE THIS
WORK TO MY FATHER,
MOTHER AND MY FIANCÉE

PUBLICATIONS

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VALIDATED STABILITY INDICATED RP-HPLC METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF METHYL SALICYLATE, CAMPHOR AND MENTHOL IN CREAM PREPARATIONS

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Abstract

A method for the determination of three active products in pharmaceutical preparation Rheumatizen topical cream was described. The method was based on isocratic clution of Methyl Salicylate, Camphor and Menthol on reversed phase column C₈ Thermo hyperseal 250mm x 4.6mm 5µm - using a mobile phase consisting of mixture of 45% Acetonitrile: 55% (Water+0.2% Triethyl amine adjusted to pH 5 with acetic acid) at a flow rate of 1 ml/min. Quantization was achieved with Refractive index (RI) detector. Linearity of Methyl Salicylate, Camphor and Menthol was found to be from (2.4 mg/ml to 9.6 mg/ml), (0.32 mg/ml to 1.28 mg/ml) and (0.8 mg/ml to 3.2 mg/ml), with variation coefficient 0.9998, 0.997 and 0.998 respectively. The stress testing was carried out by using the solutions that had been treated with [2M NaOH, 2M HCl and 30%H₂O₂] and all of these solutions were leaved for 22 hours at room temperature in tightly closed containers without further heating to avoid the loss via evaporation of the analyets due to their volatility character.

Keywords: Methyl salicylate, Camphor, Menthol., analgesic, anti inflammatory., Reversed phase, refractive index., HPLC, drug analysis

Introduction

Both menthol (MN) and methyl salicylate (MS) are active substances in many medicines commonly used in treatment of rheumatic diseases due its analgesic and anti-inflammatory characteristics¹. It is difficult to determine these substances in the same preparation due to their similar physical and chemical properties such as volatility and solubility. Another difficulty is a large disproportion (the ratio MS: MN is 8:1 in the medicine under examination). Thus, separation methods are recommended in analysis of these constituents. Among these methods gas chromatography (GC) was used. The gas chromatography methods were used for determining menthol and methyl salicylate in solid and liquid medicines ⁽²⁻⁵⁾, natural products ^(6,7) and biological material ^(8,9). Methyl salicylate (MS) is a salicylic acid derivative that is irritant to the skin and is used topically in rubefacient preparations for the relief of pain in musculoskeletal, joint, and soft-tissue disorders. It is also used for minor peripheral vascular disorders such as chilblains and as an ingredient in inhalations for the symptomatic relief of upper respiratory-tract disorders¹⁰. Camphor