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A Validated UV-Spectrophotometric Method for the Simultaneous Estimation of Clopidogrel and Metoprolol in Bulk Form



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ABSTRACT

The USP has suggested that the reduction in amount of reagents and materials which are routinely used in HPLC assays that have the potential to cause harm to human health and environment. Therefore, spectrophotometry as a simple, robust, quick and low-cost method may be a good alternative if it is combined with calibration methods for determination of a complex mixture in pharmaceutical quality control laboratories. This study is useful because these two drugs are commonly administered simultaneously. The UV spectrophotometric analysis is often preferred in quality control testing and ordinary laboratories due to its broader availability, suitability and ease of use. With the aim of the present investigation is to develop a simple, sensitive and reproducible UV Spectrophotometric method for analysis of *Clopidogrel* (CLOP) and Metoprolol (METO) in a combined tablet dosage form and hence an economical method was developed and validated according to the ICH guidelines.

I INTRODUCTION:

Analytical chemistry is the science that seeks ever improved means of measuring the chemical composition of natural and artificial materials. Chemical composition is the entire picture (composition) of the material at the chemical scale and includes geometric features such as molecular morphologies and distributions of chemicals within a sample as well as single dimensional features such as percent composition and compound identity. The pharmaceutical analysis comprises the procedures necessary to determine the "identity, strength, quality and purity" of such compounds. It also includes the analysis of raw material and intermediates during manufacturing process of drugs.

Types of analytical chemistry

Qualitative analysis: Qualitative inorganic analysis seeks to establish the presence of a given functional group, element or inorganic compound in a sample.

Quantitative analysis: Quantitative analysis seeks to establish the amount of a given element (or) compound in a sample. [1, 2]

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE:



Mital *et al.*, (2012) Development and Validation of First Order Derivative Spectrophotometric Method for Simultaneous Estimation of Metoprolol Succinate and Clopidogrel Bisulphate in Tablet Dosage Form [13]. The zero crossing point for metoprolol succinate and clopidogrel bisulphate was 245.7 nm and 276.13 nm respectively. The LOD and LOQ values were found to be 0.15 and 0.18 μ g/ml for metoprolol succinate 2 and 4.5 μ g/ml for clopidogrel bisulphate respectively.

Kalyan *et al.*, (2013) Development and Validation of UV Spectrophotometric Method For Determination of S (-) Metoprolol Succinate and Clopidogrel Bisulphate In Bulk And Tablet Dosage Form [20]. This method was based on generation of simultaneous equations at 224 nm and 219 nm. Linearity for both drugs was found in the concentration range of 5-30 µg/ml. Assay results of marketed formulation were found to be 101.90 % and 101.11 % for S (-) MET and CLOP, respectively. Results suggest that the proposed method can be applied in routine quality control studies for assay of S (-) MET and CLOP in bulk and tablet dosage forms.

Kashyap Thumar *et al.*, (2012) RP-HPLC Method for Simultaneous Estimation of Metoprolol Succinate and Clopidogrel Bisulphate from Tablet Dosage [18]. The determination was carried out on Hibar 250-4.6 RP18 (5um) column using a mobile phase of Methanol: Water: Acetonitrile (70:20:10) pH-3.4 with orthophosphoric acid. The results of analysis have been validated statistically and by recovery studies. The percentage recoveries obtained for Metoprolol succinate and Clopidogrel bisulphate ranges from 99.05-101.28%.

Viral *et al.*, (2015) New Analytical Methods And Their Validation For The Estimation of Metoprolol succinate In Bulk And Marketed Formulation [17]. The methods were validated as per ICH guidelines. The LOD and LOQ for estimation of Metoprolol succinate were found as 0.0773, 0.2343 for method A and 0.0667, 0.2021 for method B respectively

Jadhav *et al.*, (2012) Quantitative Determination of Metoprolol Succinate in bulk and tablet Dosage form through comparative study of UV and derivative Spectroscopy [16]. UV spectrophotometric methods for estimation of Metoprolol Succinate from bulk and tablet formulation in phosphate buffer 6.8. The linearity was observed between $5-25 \mu g/mL$. The results of analysis were validated by recovery studies, accuracy, precision, LOD, LOQ and ruggedness. The method was found to be simple, accurate, precise, economical and robust.

Pravin *et al.*, (2012) Development and Validation of Spectrophotometric Method for Clopidogrel bisulfate in pure and in film coated tablet dosage form [15]. The developed estimation method proved to be accurate (accuracy varies between 10.2-5.5%) and precise (Intra day precisions were less than 4.5%). The method is linear over this concentration range as indicated by the *F*-test lack of fit. Analyte recovery was better than 90% at all points on the standard curve, Intraday precision was better than 5% CV, while accuracy was between 98-100% of nominal over this range of the estimation.

III MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Multi component analysis:

a) Simultaneous Equation Method:

If a sample contains two absorbing drugs (X and Y) each of which absorbs at the λ - max of the other (λ 1 and λ 2), it may be possible to determine both the drugs by the simultaneous

equation method. Criteria for obtaining maximum precision, below mentioned ratio should lie outside the range 0.1 - 2.0.

The information required is

The absorptivities of X at $\lambda 1$ and $\lambda 2$, aX1 and aX2

The absorptivities of Y at $\lambda 1$ and $\lambda 2$, aY1and aY2

The absorbance of the diluted sample at $\lambda 1$ and $\lambda 2$, and A1 and A2

Let Cx and Cy be the concentration of X and Y respectively in the sample. The absorbance of the mixture is the sum of the individual absorbances of X and Y.

 $C_y = (A1 aX1 - A1 aX2) / (aY1 aX2 - aY2 aX1) (1)$

 $C_{X} = (A2 aY1 - A1 aY2) / (aY1 aX2 - aY2 aX1) (2)$

Equations 1 and 2 are known as simultaneous equations and by solving these simultaneous equations we can determine the concentration of X and Y in sample.

Working steps: Prepare the solutions of ciprofloxacin, metronidazole and sample. Scanned under the 2 wavelengths i.e Cipro 271 nm, and metro 320 nm. Take the absorbancies of above at 2 wavelengths. Prepare binary mixtures and measure the absorbances at 2 wavelengths. Substitute the values in simultaneous equation to get the results.

b) Area under curve method:

This method utilizes two wavelength ranges. From the overlain spectra of both the drugs the area under curve is determined at both selected wavelength range, 250-285 nm for ciprofloxacin & 306-336 nm for metronidazole with in the above selected wavelength ranges, the area under curve was determined for both drugs (Cipro & metro – 10 μ g/ml & 16 μ g/ml) and sample solutions were analyzed and concentration of Cipro & metro in sample solution were calculated using "Cramer's Rule" and "Matrix method".

Working steps: Prepare standard solutions of Clopidogrel and Metoprolol with concentration of 100µg/ml, from this prepare solution with concentration of 10 µg/ml. Prepare sample

solution as like in simultaneous method. From the above stock solution, 5ml was pipetted out and overlay spectra was taken for CLOP and METO. λ max of clopidogrel was found to be 271 nm and metoprolol was found to be 220 nm. Iso absorptive point was found to be 272 nm. Substitute the values in Q absorbance ratio equation to get the results.

Reagents and standards: Pharmaceutical grade clopidogrel and metoprolol provided as gift samples by Symed Lab India Pvt Ltd., Hyderabad, India, were used as working standards. All other reagents and solvents used were analytical grade. Distilled water was used as solvent.

Equipment: UV – Visible spectrophotometer, Make: SHIMADZU, Model: 1800 and Software: UV.

Preparation of solutions:

Preparation of standard solution

Accurately weighed quantity of Clopidogrel (100mg) and Metoprolol (100mg) were transferred to two separate 100.0ml volumetric flasks. Dissolve in sufficient water. Then diluted to the mark with the distilled water (Stock solution 100µg/ml).

A set of standard mixture solutions containing 5-90µg/ml Clopidogrel and 4-32µg/ml Metoprolol was made from stock solutions.

Preparation of sample solution

Twenty tablets each containing 70mg of Clopidogrel and 50mg of Metoprolol were taken, granules were crushed to fine powder. An accurately weighed powder sample equivalent to 10 mg of powder was weighed and transferred to 100ml volumetric flask, dissolved in sufficient water and filtered through whatman filter paper. The filtrate was made up to volume of 100 ml with distilled water.

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The original laboratory (experimental) observations are taken as a raw data and well tabulated systematically for the mathematical, statistical data for analysis purpose.

METHOD VALIDATION: Validation of UV-visible spectrophotometer method was in compliance with recommendations of the ICH guidelines.

Linearity: For this method, the calibration curve was prepared and the results obtained were used to calculate.

PROCEDURE FOR CALIBRATION CURVE: A series of solutions were prepared using known concentration levels from 5-90 μ g/ml for clopidogrel and 4-32 μ g/ml for metoprolol and scanned into UV spectrophotometer by keeping water as blank. The absorbance of the drug was recorded. The calibration curve for the UV spectrophotometric analysis was constructed by plotting the absorbance (for simultaneous and Q-absorbance method) and peak area (for AUC) on y-axis and concentration on x-axis the equation of the line by using linear regression by the least square.



PRECISION: Precision of the method is studied as intra-day and inter-day precision. Intraday and Inter-day precision were determined by analyzing the same concentration of the solutions daily for three days. In intermediate precision study, % R.S.D. values were not more than 1.0% in all the cases.

ACCURACY: To assess the accuracy of the proposed method, recovery studies were carried out three different levels i.e. 80%, 100% and 120%. To the pre-analyzed sample solution, a

known amount standard drug solution was added at three different levels, absorbance was recorded. The % recovery was then calculated and results are given in **Table 6.5**.

LOD AND LOQ: Limit of detection (LOD) and Limit of quantization (LOQ) were determined by using the formula based on the standard deviation of the response and the slope. The LOD and LOQ were calculated by mathematical equation and results are given in **Table:** 6.6.

LOD= $3.3 \sigma/s$



Where, S-slope

 σ =standard deviation



Concentration (µg/ml)	Percent of drug recovered	SEM	AUC	Q- RATIO
40(80%)	98.15	98.89	97.99	98.77
50(100%)	99.08	100.15	99.51	99.6
60(120%)	97.05	115.25	105.3	107.4
ACCURACY O	F METOPROLO Percent of	SEM	AUC	Q- RATIO
(μg/ml) 16(80%)	drug recovered 98.10	98.10	98.12	98.72
20(100%)	99.7	99.81	99.45	99.45
	00.15	08.0	00.12	09.75



Table 6.5: Accuracy data for Metoprolol & Clopidogrel



CONCLUSION:

From statistical data, it is clear that the developed method is simple, precise, accurate and economical for simultaneous estimation, area under curve and Q-absorbance of MET and CLOP in combined dosage form. Results suggest that the proposed method can be used for routine quality control studies for assay of MET and CLOP in bulk and combined tablet dosage form.



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