

Development Validation of RP-HPLC Method for Simultaneously Estimation of Levosalbut Amolsulphate and IpratropiumbromIde in bulk and numuliser Dosage Form.

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ABSTRACT:-

Rapid and sensitive reverse phase high performance chromatography (RP-HPLC) method for simultaneous estimation of levosalbutamol and ipratropium bromide using the mobile phase consisting of methanol and potassium hydroxide pH maintain 3. With phosphoric acid. Chromatography is a physical method or separation of complex mixture as discovered adsorption based separation of mixture called chromatography. Determination of levosalbutamol sulphate and Ipratropium bromide combination Form. Reverse phase-HPLC method was developed for determination estimation of drug. Ipratropium Bromide pressurised numuliser dose inhaler. Salbutamol is bronchodilator and Ipratropium Bromide is COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease). The excipients present in the formulations were not interfere with assay. The method is suitable for application in quality maintenance in laboratories. For accuracy safety and bioavailability that drug. Levosalbutamol sulphate relaxes the smooth muscle of all airways from the trachea to the terminal bronchioles. Salbutamol sulphate is also used in the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

INTRODUCTION:-

Relaxes the smooth muscle of all airways from trachea to the terminal bronchioles. Increases the cyclic AMP contraction is also associated with cells in airways. Levosalbutamol acts as a functional agonist that relaxes the airway thereby protecting against bronchiocinstrictor challenges while it is

the predominant recognised that beta adrenergic adrenergic receptors are on bronchioles smooth muscle. The beta receptor in the heart is 10-50% of which are beta adrenergic receptors. It is chemically 4-(1R-2-(tert-butylamino)-1-hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxymethylphenol. Salbutamol sulphate is also used in the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) refer to chronic bronchitis and emphysema, which is a pair of two commonly co-existing diseases of the lungs. In which the airways become narrowed. COPD also known as chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD), chronic obstructive airway disease (COAD). Chronic airway limitations (CAL) and chronic obstructive respiratory disease (CORD). Important management strategies are smoking cessation, vaccinations, rehabilitation and therapy obtained the intake the combination ipratropium bromide and levosalbutamol sulphate will help in targeting different aspects of COPD bronchodilation through different mechanisms and inflammation withinhaled steroids. Sulphuric acid is a short acting beta 2 adrenergic receptor agonist used for relief of bronchospasm in conditions such as asthma COPD. It is also indicate the management of acute attack of bronchospasm. salbutamol sulphate acts by stimulating the adenylyl cyclase enzyme which catalyses the formation of cyclic 3'-5' adenosine monophosphate cyclic AMP these forms mediate the cellular responses. Relaxation of bronchioles and smooth muscle.

Salbutamol sulphate is effective by oral and inhalational routes of administration. Salbutamol sulphate has used in tablet, syrup, metered dose inhaler and nebulized inhalation solution. Ipratropium Bromide (Figure 2) antagonizes the action of acetylcholine by blocking muscarinic cholinergic receptors resulting in bronchodilation and drying of respiratory tract secretions. Ipratropium blocks muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, without specificity for subtypes. Therefore, it promotes the degradation of cyclic Guanosine monophosphate (cGMP), resulting in decreased intracellular concentration of cGMP. Most likely due to activation of cGMP on intracellular calcium, this results in decreased contractility of smooth muscle in the lung, inhibiting bronchoconstriction and mucous secretion. It is a nonselective muscarinic antagonist, and does not diffuse into the blood, which prevents systemic side effects. Ipratropium is a derivative of atropine but is a quaternary amine and therefore does not cross the blood-brain barrier. Which prevents central side effects and anticholinergic syndrome.

- Chemically it is 8-(methyl-8-(1-methylethyl)-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)-3-hydroxy-2-phenylpropanate
- Bronchioles disorders, in rhinitis, and as an antiarrhythmic. It blocks muscarinic cholinergic receptors, without specificity for subtypes, resulting in a decrease in the formation of cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP). It is freely soluble in water and methanol, sparingly soluble in ethanol, and insoluble in lipophilic solvents such as ether, chloroform and fluorocarbons. The combination preparation ipratropium bromide/salbutamol is a formulation containing ipratropium bromide and salbutamol sulphate used in the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma.

Pressurized metered dose inhaler containing Levosalbutamol sulphate and Ipratropium bromide is chemically 4-[(1R)-2-(tertbutylamino)-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenol, and [8-methyl-8-(1-methylethyl)-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]3-hydroxy-2-phenyl-

propanoate. And has empirical formula of $C_{13}H_{21}NO_3$ and $C_{20}H_{30}BrNO_3$

Levosalbutamol-

It is indicated for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) on regular aerosol bronchospasms and who require a second bronchodilator. 6-9 Levosalbutamol Sulphate is white to almost white crystalline powder, freely soluble in water and Ipratropium

bromide is also white or almost white crystalline powder, soluble in water, freely soluble in methanol, slightly soluble in ethanol (95 %)

Indicated for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) on regular aerosol bronchospasms and who require a second bronchodilator drug which is used in the COPD and anti-hypertensive drugs. Levosalbutamol sulphate acts as an expectorant and ipratropium bromide acts as an anticholinergic activity.

- The methods of estimation and validation of levosalbutamol sulphate and ipratropium bromide are as follows:-

- 1). Linearity (analytical method for validation). Of drug

- 2). Accuracy (to find mean value or true value)

Other techniques are also used to develop and estimation of drug.

RP-HPLC Method (Reverse phase-High-performance liquid chromatography).

A combination of ipratropium bromide (IB) and salbutamol is commonly used

to treat asthma in children and adolescents.

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of IB+salbutamol in the treatment of asthma in children and adolescents.

IB+salbutamol may be more effective than salbutamol alone for the

treatment of asthma in children and adolescents, especially in those with

severe and moderate to severe asthma exacerbation. The very low to high

quality of evidence indicated that future well-designed double-blind RCTs with

large samples are needed for research on evaluating the effectiveness of IB+

salbutamol treatment for asthma in children and adolescents.

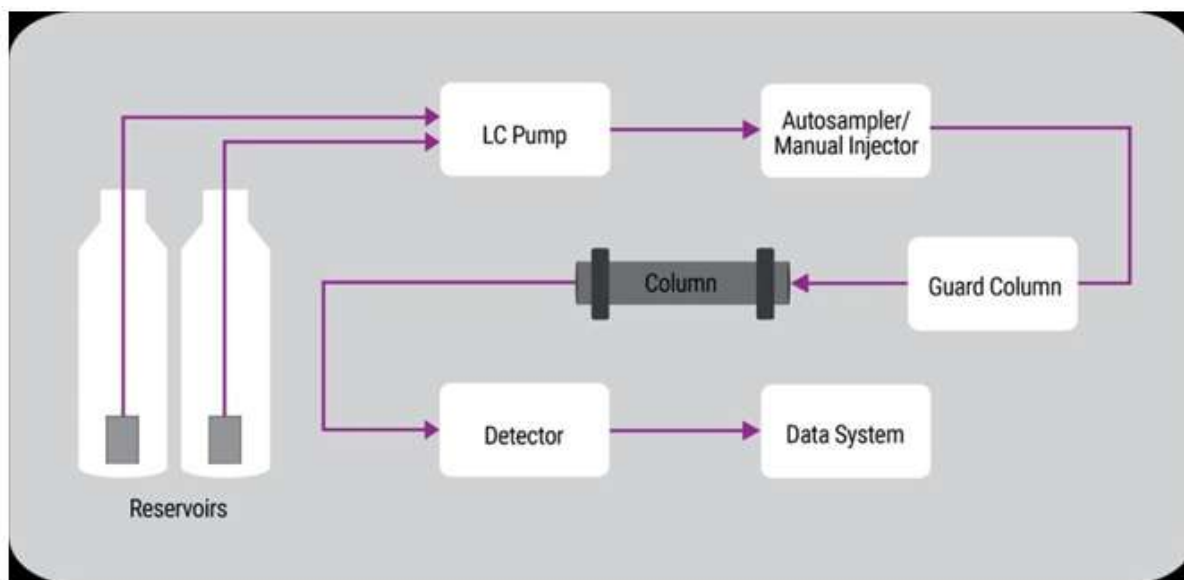
Asthma is the most common chronic disease among children and is

estimated to affect 300 million individuals worldwide. In China, asthma

affects 3% of children ≤ 14 years of age and the prevalence of childhood

asthma has increased by 50% over the past 10 years. Asthma-related hospitalization can negatively affect the quality of life of children and their caregivers. Additionally, healthcare expenditures for asthma-related conditions impose considerable economic burden on society. Almost all available guidelines recommend that the repeated administration of inhaled short-acting β_2 -agonists (SABAs, up to 4–10 puffs every 20 minutes for the first hour) is an effective and efficient way to achieve rapid reversal of airflow limitation in patients with mild-to-moderate asthma exacerbation. In the latest guideline, SABA-only treatment is no longer recommended for asthma in adults or adolescents due to its risk of asthma-

related death and urgent asthma-related healthcare. Currently, several available guidelines have recommended the addition of ipratropium bromide (IB), a short-acting muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist, to SABAs as an optional treatment for children and adolescents with acute asthma exacerbation. Although IB does not seem to be very efficient in controlling asthma, several studies have demonstrated that a combination of IB and albutamol sulphate is associated with fewer hospitalizations and greater improvement in peak expiratory flow (PEF) and forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1).



compared with SABA alone in children and adolescents with moderate-to-severe asthma exacerbation [10–15]. The addition of IB to SABA has been recommended in the first hour of treatment for children with moderate-severe exacerbations. However, these recommendations lack uniformity with respect to the optimal age, severity of asthma, and co-intervention with other asthma controllers for such therapy.

**Instrumentation:-
of RP-HPCL method**

- **Method used in RP-HPLC areas follows:-**
1). The sample is first dissolved in a liquid or the mobile phase. This solution is then injected by means of a manual injector or an autosampler into a continuous flow of mobile phase, being delivered by a pump, and carried onto the LC column which contains a stationary phase.

2). The various components of the sample travel through the column at different speeds due to their interactions between the mobile and stationary phases, resulting in the components separating from one another. The different travel times are referred to as the components' retention times.

3). When components emerge from the column, they are carried to a detector where a physical property of the compound is measured, such as absorption of light for UV detection.

It's important to note that there are many different detectors available. Some of the most

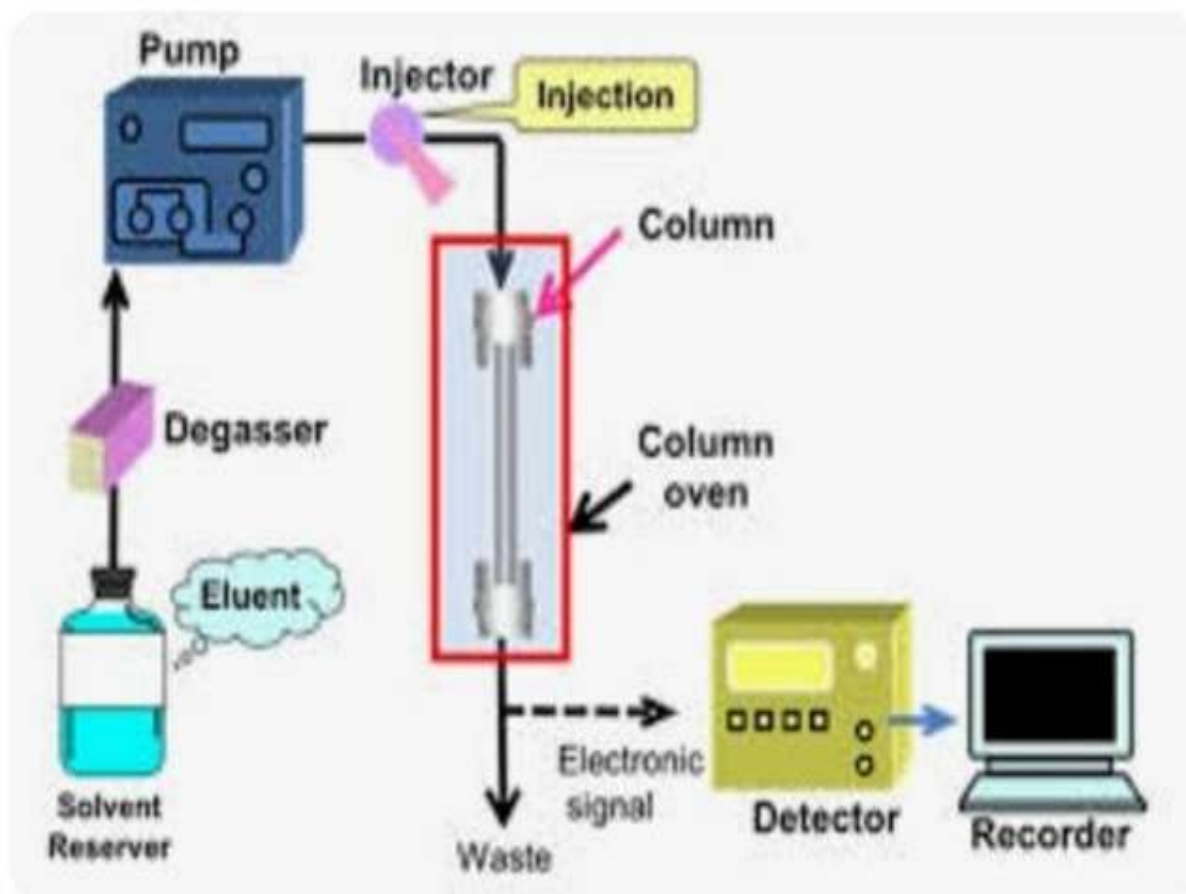
common detectors are ultraviolet/visible (UV/Vis), photodiode array (PDA), fluorescence (FL), and refractive index (RI). Each response plotted against time, resulting in a chromatogram.

Principle of RP-HPLC

On the basis of the absorption of solvent

Components of RP-HPLC chromatography techniques.

- 1) Sample cell (stationary phase + mobile phase).
- 2) Automiser
- 3) Monochromator
- 4) Detector
- 5) Recorder or amplifier.



Chemical structure of drug used in COPD areas follows:-

- 1) Levosabutamol sulphate
- 2) Ipratropium bromide

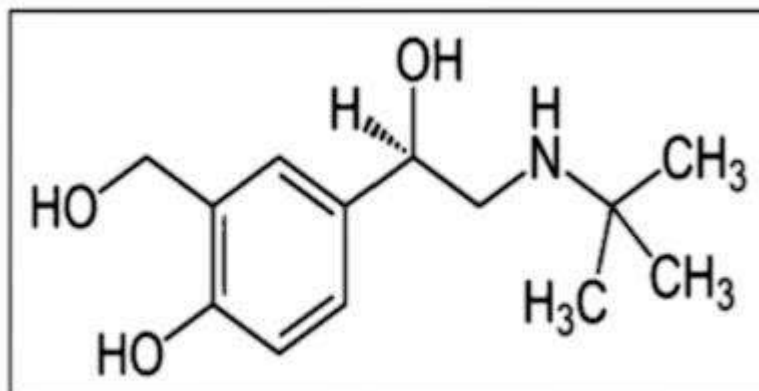


Fig. 1: Chemical structure of Levosalbutamol

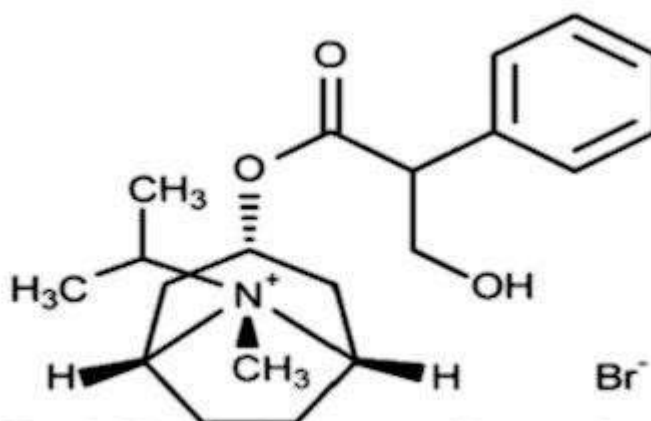


Fig. 2: Chemical structure of Ipratropium bromide

Detection of different groups of drug by using different techniques of chromatography method are as follows:-

Rgroup chromatography method

- 1). Alkyl Reverse phase
- 2) cyano. Normal Reverse phase
- 3) Amide. Reverse phase
- 4) Amino. Normal Reverse phase
- 5) Dimethylamine. Weak ion exchanger
- 6) Quaternary amine. Strong anion exchanger
- 7) carboxylic acid. Weak cation exchanger
- 8) phenyl. Reverse phase
- 9) Sulfonic acid. Strong cation exchanger

MOBILE PHASE:-

The mobile phase used in HPLC depends on the component to be separated

and the technique used whether normal phase, reverse phase or ion exchange chromatography etc.

(i) For aspirin, ibuprofen, the solvent system used is water-acetonitrile-methanol in definite proportion and pH adjusted in the acid range with phosphoric acid.

(ii) For paracetamol, indomethacin, the solvent system used is methanol-water-dioxane in definite proportion.

Aim:- To develop and validate of RP-HPLC method for simultaneous estimation of levosalbutamol sulphate and ipratropium bromide bulk and numuliser dosage form.

To validate the method according to ICH guidelines.

Objective:-

- 1) New, easy, delicate, precise and economical analytic techniques for RP-HPLC testing of the title ingredients.
- 2) Validate the proposed method for the intended analytic application in accordance with USP and ICH guidelines.
- 3) Apply the proposed method for the analysis of dosage form.

A). Steps in developing the method and optimization of chromatographic condition.

- Literature survey
- Selection of drugs.
- Selection of detection wavelength
- Selection of chromatographic conditions
- Selection of Mobile Phase (Selection of Organic solvent and aqueous solvent).
- Selection of suitable pH.
- Selection of Column and Column temperature.
- Optimization of Mobile phase, Column and Solvent system.

B). Stability indicating analytical method validation using RP-HPLC as per ICH guidelines.

- Specificity
- Linearity
- Precision

Plan of work:-

The experimental work has been planned as follows:

Review of the literature for levosalbutamol sulphate regarding physical and

chemical properties, various analytical methods that were conducted for

levosalbutamol sulphate form as the basis for development of new

Analytical RP-

HPLC method for levosalbutamol sulphate.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE METHOD BY RP-HPLC

1). Selection of the solvent to be used as diluents and mobile phase.

Choosing the suitable solvent in which the drug is soluble and stable.

They must be easily available, economical and of the HPLC grade

2). Selection of Mobile phase:

For the mobile phase, the first variable to be decided is whether the organic or aqueous eluents

should be used. With the RP-

HPLC analysis, either an aqueous eluent or a very polar organic

solvent such as water and methanol should be fixed. If the K' values are too large with an

aqueous solvent, organic solvents should be tried. If the K' values are too low with organic solvent

these separations should be attempted using a mixture of two solvents with various properties.

- K' - capacity factor is a measure of the degree where the peak of the interest is located with respect to void volume, i.e. Elution time of non-retained components.

Generally the value of K' is >2 .

If a buffer is used, the pH as well as ionic strength of the buffer can be tried

1). In order to select the wavelength to carry out the analysis, a critical examination of the

ultraviolet absorbance spectra of the drug should be done.

2). A perfect study of the structure of drug and its physicochemical properties;

to select the chromatographic parameters.

3). Method selection for quantitative chromatographic assessment. Working in range determination.

4). Validation of the method established by following the rules of the ICH.

VALIDATION OF METHOD

Validation is a process of establishing documented evidence, which

provides a high degree of assurance that a specific activity will

consistently produce a desired result or product meeting its

predetermined specifications and quality characteristics.

Method validation is the process of demonstrating the procedures are

suitable for their intended use and that they support the identity, quality,

purity, and potency and bioavailability of the drug substance and drug.

Simply, method validation is for the improvement of the quality of that product.

This method and determine limits of allowed variability for the conditions needed to during the process.

Different validation methods:- 1). Identification test.

2). Quantitative test for impurities content.

3). Limit test for the control of impurities.

4). Quantitative test of the active moiety in samples of drug substance on

drug product on other selected components in the drug product. Assay procedures are intended to measure the analyst presence

of the drug in the sample, assay represents a quantitative measurement of the major

Chemical or drugs:-

SR No.	Ingredients	Company	Brand /Batch no.
1	Levosalbutamol Sulphate eq. to Levosalbutamol 2.5 mg+ Water for Injections	CIPLA	Salbair A3003AP
2	Levosalbutamol Sulphate eq. to Levosalbutamol 1.25 mg +Ipratropium bromide 0.50mg + Water for Injections	CIPLA	Salbair-I A2607JAP

Experimental Chemicals and Reagents:-
Ipratropium bromide of 99% (Molecular Weight: 412.37 g/mol) and
Levosalbutamol of 99% (Molecular Weight: 239.31 g/mol) purity are
acquired from Cipla Pharmaceuticals Mumbai, India. Acetonitrile HPLC
Grade from Rankem Fine Chemicals of HPLC Grade
Potassium Phosphate (Dibasic KH₂PO₄) (0.03M from Rankem Fine
Chemicals AR grade
Ortho-Phosphoric Acid, 85%, Quligens Fine Chemicals and HPLC
Grade water.

- Preparation of the Primary Standard Drug Solution
A standard stock solution of the drug was prepared by dissolving 20 mg of
Ipratropium bromide and 50 mg of Levosalbutamol in 10.

ml volumetric flask containing 5 ml of diluent (50:50 v/v Acetonitrile: Water), sonicated
for about 15 min and then made up to 10 ml with diluent to get the primary
standard stock solution containing 2 mg/ml of Ipratropium bromide and 5 mg/ml of
Levosalbutamol. For analysis of Ipratropium bromide in rotacaps, a simple
easily available and reliable RP-HPLC method with UV-detection has been developed
and validated for the simultaneous determination of Ipratropium bromide and
Levosalbutamol concentrations in metered dose inhalers.

- Preparation of Working Standard Drug Solution
ml of the above stock solution was taken in 100 ml volumetric flask and
thereafter made up to 100 ml with diluent (50-

50viva Acetonitrile Water) to get the working standard solution containing 20 µg/ml of Ipratropium Bromide 0.1 and 50 µg/ml of Levosalbutamol. From the above working standard 1.0 ml 1.5 ml 2.0 ml 2.5 ml 3.0 ml dilutions were made and transferred in 10 ml volumetric flask and thereafter made up to 10 ml with diluent. Ipratropium bromide and 5-15 µg/ml of Levosalbutamol respectively. Analysis of Pharmaceutical Metered Inhalers Remove the pressurized container (Duolin Inhaler MDI, Cipla, Each puff contains Ipratropium bromide 20 µg/ml and Levosalbutamol 50 µg/ml aerosuspended in propellant HFA 227-q3 in net weight of content equivalent to 21 µg of Ipratropium Bromide and 60 µg of Levosalbutamol) from the actuator and remove all the labels and markings with suitable solvent. Dry the container, replace the actuator, shake for about 30 seconds and prime the metered valve as follows. Discharge once for waste: wait for not less than 5 seconds and discharge again to waste. Remove the pressurized container from its actuator, clean the valve stem (internally and externally) and the valve ferrule by washing with suitable solvent. Dry the complete valve assembly, using an airline fitted with an appropriate narrow jet to ensure that all solvent is removed from the inside of the valve stem. Place a tripod stainless steel base plate with a central circular indentation of 1.5 mm diameter in a small vessel suitable for shaking and add 15 ml of diluent. The size of the vessel is such that when the pressurized Inhalation is discharged into 15 ml of diluent discharge takes place not less than 25 mm below the surface of the solvent. Shake the pressurized container for about 30 seconds and place in inverted position in the vessel. Discharge 120 deliveries below the surface of the solvent actuating the valve at intervals of not less than 5 seconds, maintaining the

RESULT AND CONCLUSION:-

Consider the efficiency of the drug of RP-HPLC method development

simple, accurate, rapid for simultaneous estimation of levosalbutamol sulphate and ipratropium bromide in bulk and in dosage form. The proposed method was simple, specific and sensitive and can be used for simultaneous estimation of Levosalbutamol and Ipratropium Bromide in bulk and in dosage forms. The result of the study follows the protocol of ICH guidelines and it can be successfully applied for the simultaneous estimation of the marketed products of Levosalbutamol and Ipratropium bromide in bulk and in dosage form.

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