تحليل ودراسة الثبات الكيميائي لبعض المستحضرات الصيدلانية في مستحضراتها باستخدام الكروماتوجرافيا السائلة في الكروماتوجرافيا السائلة في وسطمائي عند درجات حرارة عالية

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المستخلص

في هذه الدراسه, تم دراسة تاثير درجات الحرارة العالية على الكروماتوجرافيا السائلة بين درجة حرارة (٤٠ درجة مئوية-١٥٠ درجة مئوية). درجات الحرارة العالية ساهمت في زيادة سرعة وتحسين إنتاجية الفصل، وايضا ساعدت على استخدام الماء كطور متحرك " الكيمياء الخضراء". في هذه الدراسة ايضا، تم فصل المركبات الاستروجينه، والأدوية المضادة للالتهابات غير الستيرويدية، والكافيين باستخدام عمود فصل Zir-ChromPBD المرتبط بكاشف متعدد الطول الموجي عند ٢٢٠ نانومتر مع أسيتونيتريل/ماء اوماء كطور متحرك بمعدل تدفق ١ مل/دقيقة.

علاوة على ذلك، يزداد استهلاك الإستروجين, مضادات الالتهاب غير الستيرويدية, والكافيين ويزداد معه خطر التلوث البيئي من المخلفات الصيدلانية. لذلك تبرز الحاجة إلى طرق تحليلية قوية لرصد مستوى هذه الملوثات في المصفوفات البيئية واستخلاصها منها. ولذلك، تم دراسة استخدام انابيب الكربون النانوية متعددة الجدران (MWCNTs) لاستخلاص هذه الأدوية من المياه العادمة والنفايات، و كانت النسبة المئوية للاستخلاص ١٠٠٪ للمركبات الاستروجينه و لمضادات الالتهاب غير الستيرويدية والكافيين.

Analysis and Chemical Stability Studies of some Pharmaceutical

Compounds in their Formulations Using High Temperature Liquid

and Superheated Water Chromatography

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Abstract

A simple and precise RP-HPLC method has been developed and validated for the separation and trace determination of selected some pharmaceutical compounds; in their formulation and water samples. The developed method was based on the varying column temperature, flow rates, and mobile phase compositions. The stability of Zir-ChromPBD column (150 × 5 µm, 4,6 mm i.d) was examined at elevated temperatures, using a number of estrogens (E1, E2, EE2), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs: KET, NAP, DIC, IBU) and caffeine (CAFF) compounds with different low compositions of acetonitrile in water and superheated water as the mobile phases or with different flow rates. Effectively, the linearity was obeyed by van't Hoff plots for all the tested estrogenic compounds at different mobile phases, and without any significant changes in their retention factors or the transition stage of the stationary phase. Linear van't Hoff was observed for NSAIDs at different percentage of acetonitrile while superheated water was obeyed nonlinearity in van't Hoff relationship. However, CAFF exhibited non-linear van't Hoff relationship at 20 percentage of acetonitrile and linear van't Hoff relationship with superheated water as mobile phase. The enthalpy values increased with decreasing percentage of acetonitrile indicated the strong retention mechanism at water rich mobile phase.

As the percentage of organic decreased, the analysis time increased. The analysis time at 140 °C for estrogenic compounds was in less than 4 minutes for 20 % and for 10 % ACN, while separation time with 1% organic modifier and superheated water in less than 10 minutes. In NSAIDs and CAFF compounds, analysis time was less than 3 minutes in 20 % ACN and 5 minutes with superheated water.

Method validation parameters, which are linearity, sensitivity (LOD and LOQ), repeatability and recovery, were assessed for the detection of estrogens, NSAIDs, and CAFF. Linear dynamic range was 0.01-500 mg/L for estrogens and 0.005-500 mg/L for NSAIDs and CAFF with correlation coefficient (R²) of more than 0.99 for

all compounds. The LOQ and LOD were found to be 0.159 and 0.052 mg/L for E2, 0.146 and 0.048 mg/L for E1, 0.053 and 0.017 mg/L for EE2, 0.044 and 0.014 mg/L for KET, 0.008 and 0.002 mg/L for NAP, 0.012 and 0.004 mg/L for DIC, 0.098 and 0.032 mg/L for IBU, and 0.026 and 0.008 mg/L for CAFF. Relative standard deviation for retention time for intraday repeatability was 0.154- 0.662 for estrogens and 0.088-0.217 % for NSAIDS and CAFF and for inter-day 0.631-1.187 % for estrogens and 1.006-2.674 % for NSAIDs and CAFF. Recovery was measured by spiking estrogens in water and milk samples and the results of recovery were 93.1-111.7 %. Moreover, the % recovery of determination of NSAIDs and CAFF in their formulation was 99.74-100 %. The validated method was finally adapted to determinate CAFF content in energy drink samples. The % recovery of spiking CAFF was found in the range of 89.42-103.3%.

Moreover, consumption of estrogens, NSAIDs, and CAFF are increasing as well as their contribution in the environmental pollution due to such pharmaceutical residues. Thus, the use of multi-walled carbons nanotubes (MWCNTs) to extract these drugs from waste and ground waters have investigated. The % of extractions of different spiked concentration in water samples were 100 % for estrogens, NSAIDs and CAFF.