

A straightforward and receptive UV Spectrophotometric Method for the Determination of Ibandronate Sodium in Pharmaceutical Formulations and Bulk Drugs

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ABSTRACT:

Aims: A uncomplicated and outlay efficient spectrophotometric method is developed for the determination of Ibandronate sodium in unadulterated form and in pharmaceutical formulations

Place and Duration of Study: Department of Pharmacognosy and Ethnopharmacology Division (Pilot plant), CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow ,India and Integral University up to 6 month,

Methodology: The drug was highly soluble in sodium hydroxide (NaOH) so it was selected as the solvent system for the drug. This method determines sufficient solubility of drug and assay sensitivity. The linearity range for Ibandronate sodium at its wavelength of detection of 215nm was obtained as 25–200µg/ml. The linear regression equation determined by least square regression method, were $Y = 0.0011X + 0.034$, where Y is the absorbance and X is the concentration (in µg/ml) of pure drug solution.

Results: The absorbance be set up to rise linearly with increasing concentration of Ibandronate sodium, which is obtained by the calculated correlation coefficient value of 0.9999. The limit of

detection and limit of quantification was set up to 8.6900 µg/ ml & 26.333µg /ml respectively.

Conclusion: The validity of the determined procedure was assessed. Statistical analysis of the result shows elevated accuracy and good precision. The proposed method was effectively applied to the fortitude of Ibandronate sodium in pharmaceutical formulations without any interference from ordinary excipients.

Keywords: Ibandronate sodium, Absorbance, Validation, Detection Limit

Abbreviation:

; UV: Ultraviolet spectroscopy; HPLC: High pressure liquid chromatography LOD: limit of detection; LOQ: limit of quantitation; SD: Standard deviation; and RSD: Relative standard deviation; MW: Molecular weight ; CV: Coefficient of variation;

1. Introduction:

Ibandronate sodium is one of the nitrogen-carrying bisphosphonate. According to IUPAC nomenclature it is 3-(N-methyl-N-pentyl) amino-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, sodium salt, monohydrate with the molecular formula $C_{9}H_{22}NO_7P_2Na.H_2O$ and MW of 359.23. It prevents osteoclast-mediated bone resorption [1]. It is precious for the cure of hypercalcemia of malignancy [2], Paget's disease, postmenopausal osteoporosis, and corticosteroid-induced osteoporosis metastatic bone disease [3]. The activity of ibandronate on bone tissue is depending on its resemblance for hydroxyapatite, which is a fraction of the mineral matrix of bone [2]. In postmenopausal women, it decreases the high rate of bone mass loss, leading to a net gain in bone mass [4-5]. For quantification of impurity and assay of ibandronate sodium, there are so many analytical methods have been determined [6-9]. Literature assessment exposed only one HPLC method for the estimation of Ibandronate and its related substances. The aim of our study is to develop a easy responsive accurate and

precise method for determination of ibandronate sodium in pharmaceutical formulations and bulk drugs using UV spectrophotometer [10] (Fig .1).

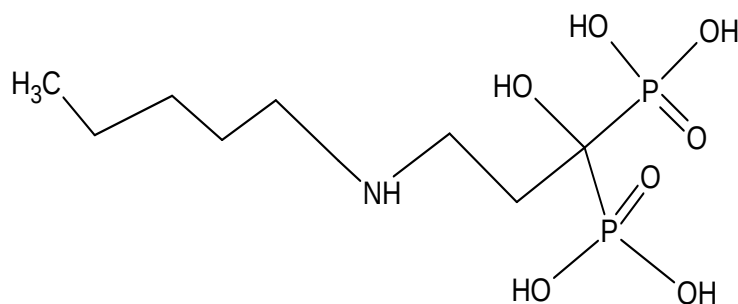


Fig.1. Ibandronate sodium

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS:

2.1 Instruments & Reagents

Ibandronate sodium drug (Batch No. E/999/11002) was obtained from MacLeod's pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd, Baddi. Shimadzu UV Visible Spectrophotometer (UV-1700) with a synchronized pair of 10 mm quartz cells were used for experimental reason.

2.2 Preparation of 0.1N NaOH

0.4 gm of NaOH was accurately weighed in 100ml volumetric flask and it was dissolved in 10 ml of double distilled water & final volume was made to 100ml.

2.3 Determination of maximum wavelength (λ_{max})

In order to ascertain the wavelength of utmost absorption (λ_{max}) of the drug, solution of the drug was prepared in NaOH and solution was scanned within the wavelength region of 200-400 nm against NaOH as blank using UV spectrophotometer. At 215 nm ibandronate sodium maximum absorption in absorption curve (Fig. 2).

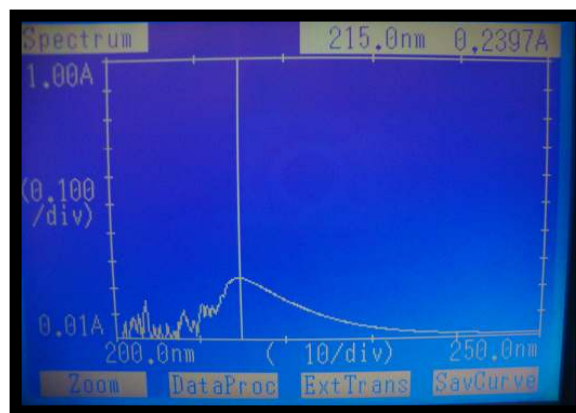


Fig.2. UV curve of Ibandronate sodium in 0.1 N NaOH solution

2.4 Preparation of primary Stock Solutions

Normal stock solution (primary) was geared up by dissolving 10 mg of Ibandronate sodium in 10 ml of NaOH, to get end point concentration of 1mg/ml (1000 μ g/ml) and stock solution was stored at 25⁰C during the study.

2.5 Preparation of calibration standard solutions

Standard solution was prepared daily by diluting primary stock solution with NaOH. To get calibration standard solutions of 25, 50,100,150,200 μ g/ml of ibandronate sodium to construct Beer's law plot for pure drug, the absorbance was calculated at λ max 215 nm, against NaOH which was considered as blank.

2.6 Process for formulations

20 tablets of Ibandronate sodium were precisely weighed powdered and finally assorted A part of the powder equivalent to 10 mg of ibandronate sodium was transferred into a 10 ml volumetric flask and small volume of NaOH was added. The content of the flask was sonicated for 15 min and diluted up to final volume of 10ml by means of NaOH (1000 μ g/ml). Sample was centrifuged for 15 min at 5000 rpm to break up out the insoluble excipients. Solutions were prepared by taking suitable aliquots of the clear supernatant and diluting them with NaOH to give final concentration (150 μ g/ml). The absorbance of these solutions was measured at 215 nm. The amount of ibandonate sodium per tablet was calculated using the calibration curve.

83 **RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

84 **3.1 Validation**

85 Validation is one of the noteworthy step for analytical determination of any drug. There are a number of most
86 significant validation parameters such as linearity and range, accuracy and precision, LOD, LOQ, recovery and
87 ruggedness were assessed in developed method.

88 **3.2 Linearity and Range:**

89 Under the appropriate experimental conditions, the calibration graphs of the absorbance against concentration
90 were found to be linear over the range of 25-200µg/ ml for projected method. The arithmetical analysis of data
91 obtained for the determination of ibandronate sodium in pure solution summit to high echelon of accuracy for
92 the optional methods as corroboration via the minute principles of deviation coefficient of variation and
93 standard. Linear regression equation was: $Y = 0.0011X + 0.034$, Y is the absorbance and X is the concentration
94 (in µg/ml) of unadulterated drug solution. Linearity of the regression equation and trifling were determined
95 from the exceptionally significant ($p > 0.05$) correlation coefficient value. Without intercept determined slope
96 values at 95% confidence limits, optional that the calibration lines of Ibandonate sodium solutions in NaOH did
97 not diverge from the source as the above-obtained values fall inside the confidence limits (Table.1 &2, Fig.3).

Table. 1 Linearity table of Ibandronate sodium in Working Standard

Conc. (µg/ml)	Mean Absorbance*	Std. Error	%CV
25	0.0606±0.0012	0.0007	1.9278
50	0.0886±0.0017	0.0010	1.8972
100	0.1493±0.0015	0.0009	1.0145
150	0.1985±0.0019	0.0011	0.9617
200	0.2555±0.0013	0.0007	0.4893

*Average of three determinations with standard deviations

CV – Coefficient of variation

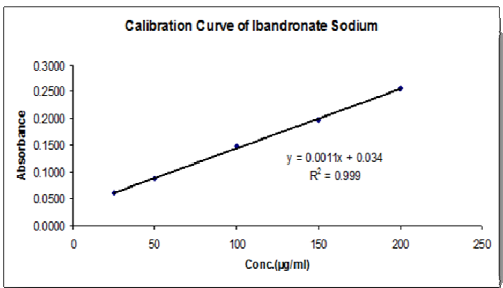


Fig.3. Linearity curve of ibandronate sodium

Table.2. Regression Analysis of Data for the inference of Ibandronate Sodium from Standard Solution

Statistical Parameters	Ibandronate Sodium
Regression equation	$Y=0.0011X+0.034$
Correlation coefficient	0.999
Molar absorptivity, $L\ mol^{-1}cm^{-1}$	5.9542×10^2
Standard error of slope	2.0405×10^{-5}
Standard error of intercept ordinate	2.5095×10^{-3}
Standard error of estimate	2.9216×10^{-3}
95% confidence interval of slope	$1.0445\times 10^{-3}, 1.1744\times 10^{-3}$
95% confidence interval of Intercept	$2.6001\times 10^{-2}, 4.1974\times 10^{-2}$

3.3 Accuracy

To make a decision the accuracy of the proposed method, recovery studies was approved out by adding different amounts (80%, 100%, and 120%) of samples of Ibandronate sodium within the linearity range were in use and supplementary to the pre-analyzed formulation of concentration 50µg/ml and percentage recovery values were calculated (Table. 3)

146 **Table.3.** Accuracy Readings

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Sample	Concentration		%	Statistical
ID	(µg/ml)		Recovery	analysis
	Pure drug	Formulation		
S1:80%	40	50	101.3	Mean=100.63
S2:80%	40	50	102.6	
S3:80%	40	50	98.5	SD=1.53
S4:80%	40	50	99.2	
S5:80%	40	50	100.7	%RSD=1.52
S6:80%	40	50	101.5	
S7:100%	50	50	98.6	Mean=99.62
S8:100%	50	50	99.7	
S9:100%	50	50	99.2	SD=0.84
S10:100%	50	50	101.1	
S11:100%	50	50	99.3	%RSD=0.85
S12:100%	50	50	99.8	
S13:120%	60	50	98.2	Mean=99.23
S14:120%	60	50	98.9	
S15:120%	60	50	98.4	SD=1.01
S16:120%	60	50	99.1	
S17:120%	60	50	99.9	%RSD=1.02
S18:120%	60	50	100.9	

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = (\text{amount recovered}/\text{amount introduced}) \times 100$$

3.4 Precision:

The precision of the projected method was determined by actual fortitude of six replicates of fixed attentiveness of the drug within the Beer’s range and verdict out the absorbance by the anticipated method. From this absorbance, mean, standard deviation and % RSD was calculated (Table 4).

Table. 4. Precision readings

Concentration	Absorbance	Statistical Analysis
100	0.1496	Mean= 0.1511
100	0.1527	
100	0.1536	SD=0.0019
100	0.521	
100	0.1488	% RSD=1.2828

3.5 Recognition & Quantitation limit:

The detection limit of an individual analytical procedure is the buck amount of analyte in a sample which can be detected but not unavoidably quantitated as an accurate value. The quantitation limit of an particular analytical course of action is the buck quantity of analyte in a sample which can be quantitatively determined with apposite precision and accuracy. The LOD and LOQ were intended by using the relation $3.3\sigma/S$ and $10 \sigma /S$ correspondingly, where σ is the standard error of estimate and S is the slope. Intended values of limit of detection (LOD) and quantitation (LOQ) for Ibandronate sodium were found to be 8.6900 and 26.333 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ respectively.

3.6 Analysis of pharmaceuticals formulations:

The optimized spectrophotometric method was functional to the through determination of Ibandronate sodium in tablet using calibration curve method without some sample extraction or filtration. The drug content per tablet (on an average weight basis) was calculated from the absorbance value (Table 5).

Table. 5. Analysis of pharmaceuticals formulation

UV Spectrophotometric Method				
	Labelled	Amount	% Drug	%RSD
Formulation	Amount (mg)	Recovered*	Recovered	
Tablet	150mg	149.861±0.07954	99.901	0.5308

4. Discussion & Conclusion:

Bisphosphonates significantly decrease the risk of fractures in men and women with osteoporosis. The confirmation is based on high-quality phase III randomized embarrassed trials (RCTs) with fracture as an endpoint [11, 12]. The most widespread adverse effect is gastrointestinal upset with the oral formulations, the frequency of which decreases with flashing treatment such as once weekly or monthly regimens. Intravenous (IV) supervision of nitrogen-containing bisphosphonates may induce an acute phase reaction which manifests as fever, myalgia and arthralgia, although these side effects usually determine within a few days of onset [13-14]. In this study a simple, quick and dependable UV spectrophotometric method was developed and validated for the strength of mind of Ibandronate sodium in bulk drug & pharmaceutical formulations. This method was applied straight to the analysis of pharmaceutical dosage forms without the required for separation such as extraction steps prior to the drug analysis. As this projected method has the lowest LOD value and wider linear range is more sensitive method. From the results obtained, we accomplished that the suggested method showed

high sensitivity, accuracy and precision. Moreover, this method is simple and economic and it can be employed for the regular quality control of Ibandronate sodium in pharmaceutical formulations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lubna azmi and Shyam sundar gupta are gratefully acknowledges the receipt of JRF and SRF from Department of science and technology and Director of NBRI for providing necessary facilities for the work. The Authors also thankful to M/S MacLeod's pharmaceutical privet Limited, Baddi for providing the gift sample of Ibandronate sodium.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Authors may use the following wordings for this section: "Lubna Azmi " designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. 'Author Ila Shukla ' and 'Shyam Sundar Gupta ' managed the analyses of the study. ' Paramdeep Bagga and Ch.V. Rao ' provide guidance for work .All authors read and approved the final manuscript."

CONSENT

It is not applicable

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