



SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD DEVELOPMENT OF RAMIPRIL AND HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE IN BULK AND MARKETED FORMULATION BY VIERORDT'S METHOD

Ananda Thangadurai*, Munusamy Jambulingam, Dhanapal Kamalakannan, Ramachandran Sundaraganapathy and Chennakesavalu Jothimanivannan

Department of pharmaceutical Analysis, Swamy Vivekanandha College of Pharmacy, Elayampalayam, Tiruchengode, India

Article Received on: 08/04/12 Revised on: 30/05/12 Approved for publication: 09/06/12

*Dr. S. Ananda Thangadurai, Head, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Analysis, Swamy Vivekanandha College of Pharmacy, Elayampalayam, Namakkal (Dt)-637 205 Tamil Nadu, India E-mail-anands17@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper describes a simple, accurate, specific and validated method for quantitative determination of Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide in bulk and marketed dosage formulation by Vierordt's method. This method involves simultaneous equation at 219.52 nm (λ max of Ramipril) and 270.54 nm (λ max of Hydrochlorothiazide). A study was carried out all the parameters established as per ICH, i.e. accuracy, precision, linearity, LOD, LOQ. Method was found to be linear in the range of 10-80 μ g/ml and 1.7-6.7 μ g/ml for Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide respectively with a correlation co-efficient 0.9945 for Ramipril, and 0.9976 for Hydrochlorothiazide. The percentage recovery is 94% for Ramipril, 102% Hydrochlorothiazide which reflect that the method is free from the interference of impurities and other additives during estimation of drug in formulation. The results of analysis have been validated by the recovery studies and were found satisfactory.

Key words: Ramipril, Hydrochlorothiazide, Validation, Vierordt's Method

INTRODUCTION

Cardace-H tablet (Sanofi Aventis) which contain Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide, used commonly for the treatment of high blood pressure when monotherapy is not sufficiently effective. Ramipril-(2s,3as,6as)-1-[(s)-N-[(s)-1-carboxy-3-(phenylpropyl)-alanyl]-octahydro cyclopenta-6-pyrazole-2-carboxylic acid-1-ethylester is an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor. It belongs to the class of cardiovascular drug. Hydrochlorothiazide 6-chloro-3,4 di hydro-2H-1,2,4 benzothiadiazine-7-sulfonamide-1,1 dioxide is an thiazide diuretic. The literature survey reveal RP-HPLC method for Ramipril with other drugs also reported.^{1,2} Spectrophotometric method for simultaneous estimation of hydrochlorothiazide with other drugs also reported.³⁻⁸ The RP-HPLC method for Hydrochlorothiazide with other drugs has been reported.⁹⁻¹² The simultaneous estimation of present work describes a simple, accurate, rapid and economical method for simultaneous estimation of Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide in bulk and in marketed formulation. The method has been successfully used for quality control analysis of the drugs and for other analytical purposes.

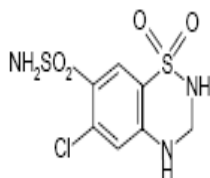


Fig. 1 : Chemical structure of Hydrochlorothiazide

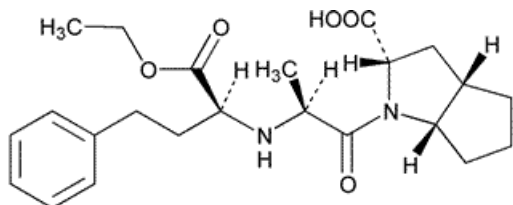


Fig. 2 : Chemical structure of Ramipril

MATERIALS AND METHODS

MATERIAL

Reference standards of Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide were obtained from Tristar formulation, pudhucherry as a gift sample. All the reagents and chemical used were AR grade. The commercially available tablet with brand name of Cardace-H tablet (Sanofi Aventis). It contains 12.5 mg of Hydrochlorothiazide; 5 mg of Ramipril. Analytical grade methanol was used in the preparation of samples.

Apparatus and Instruments

A Perkin Elmer – lamda-25UV-vis Double beam spectrophotometer and Elico UV-vis Double beam spectrophotometer –SL-164 with wavelength accuracy \pm 0.1nm. And pair of quartz cells (1 cm) were used for measuring the absorbance.

Preparation of Standard Solutions

Standard stock solutions of Ramipril (10 μ g/ml) and Hydrochlorothiazide (10 μ g/ml). Were prepared by using Analytical grade methanol.

METHOD¹³

Simultaneous Equation method (or) Vierordt's method The simultaneous equation method of analysis is based on the absorption of the drugs Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide at their wave length maximum. Two wave lengths are elected for this method 219.52 nm and 270.54 nm.

A set of two simultaneous equations obtained by using mean absorptivity values are given below

$$\text{At } \lambda_1 \quad A_1 = a_{x1} b_{cx} + a_{y1} b_{cy} \text{ ----- (1)}$$

$$\text{At } \lambda_2 \quad A_2 = a_{x2} b_{cx} + a_{y2} b_{cy} \text{ ----- (2)}$$

Rearranging equations (1) and (2),

$$C_x = \frac{A_1 a_{y1} - A_1 a_{y2}}{a_{x2} a_{y1} - a_{x1} a_{y2}}$$

$$C_y = \frac{A_1 \times x_2 - A_2 \times x_1}{a_{x_2} \times a_{y_1} - a_{x_1} \times a_{y_2}}$$

Where

C_x – concentration of Ramipril

C_y – concentration of Hydrochlorothiazide

A₁ – absorbance of diluted mixture at λ₁

A₂ – absorbance of diluted mixture at λ₂

a_{x1} - absorptivity of the x (Ramipril) at λ₁

a_{x2} - absorptivity of the y (Hydrochlorothiazide) at λ₂

a_{y1} - absorptivity of the y (Hydrochlorothiazide) at λ₁

a_{y2} - absorptivity of the y (Hydrochlorothiazide) at λ₂

VALIDATION OF DEVELOPED METHODS

The following parameters are considered under the ICH guidelines for the validation of the method .

Linearity

Linearity of the method was analyzed by using eight different concentrations in the range of 10 - 80 µg/ml for Ramipril and for Hydrochlorothiazide six different concentrations were used from 1.7 – 6.7 µg/ml. The correlation coefficient for Ramipril 0.9945, for Hydrochlorothiazide 0.9976. The linearity data presented in **Table 1**.

Precision

The interday and intra day precision was performed by the assay of the sample solution on the same date and on different time intervals respectively. Percentage RSD is reported for Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide. The results are indicated in **Table 2**.

Accuracy

The accuracy of the method was determined by recovery studies at 75% level. The % recovery for Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide was calculated and reported. The accuracy data displayed in **Table 3**.

Limit of detection and limit of quantitation

The limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantitation (LOQ) of Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide was determined by linearity curve. LOD and LOQ were calculated by using the formula $3.3 \times SD / S$ and $10 \times SD / S$ respectively, where S is the slope of the linearity curve and SD is the standard deviation. The results are shown in **Table 4**.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The linearity range for Ramipril 10-80 µg/ml and for a Hydrochlorothiazide 1.7 – 6.7 µg/ml. The correlation coefficient for Ramipril at 219.52 nm and for Hydrochlorothiazide 270.54 nm is 0.9945 and 0.9976 respectively (Fig 3 & 4). It shows the good regression values and the results of precision studies shows good repeatability of the method. In the intra day precision three repeated standard dilution for three consecutive days were made and % of RSD were 0.3 % for Ramipril and 0.3% for Hydrochlorothiazide. In inter day precision three repeated standard dilution for three consecutive days were made and % of RSD were 0.2% for Ramipril and 0.3 % for Hydrochlorothiazide. It shows good repeatability and precision.

The accuracy of this method calculated by percentage of recovery. The percentage recovery for Ramipril 94 % and Hydrochlorothiazide 102 % were obtained by this method. It describes any small change in drug concentration in the solution could be accurately determined by reported method.

The LOD and LOQ values for Ramipril 105.10 µg/ml and 0.000617 µg/ml respectively and for Hydrochlorothiazide 318.49 µg/ml and 0.018724 µg/ml it indicates good sensitivity of reported method.

CONCLUSION

The reported method very simple, accurate, rapid, economical and validated i.e accuracy, precision linearity, LOD, LOQ, can be used successfully for routine analysis of Ramipril and Hydrochlorothiazide in bulk and marketed dosage forms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors are very thankful to the management of Swamy Vivekanandha College of Pharmacy for providing facility to carry out the work.

REFERENCES

1. Sunil Jawla, Jayalakshmi K, Krishnamurthy T, and Kumar Y. Development and validation of simultaneous HPLC method for estimation of Telmisartan and Ramipril in pharmaceutical formulation. International Journal of Pharma Tech Research. 2010; 2(2):1625-1633.
2. Kurade VP, Pai MG and Gude R. RP-HPLC estimation of Ramipril and telmisartan in tablets. Indian Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2009; 71(2):148-151.
3. Bankey S, Tapadiya GG, Saboo SS, Bindaiya S, Deepti Jain and Khadbadi SS. Simultaneous determination of Ramipril, Hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan by spectroscopy in tablet formulation. International Journal Of ChemTech Research, 2009; 1(2):183-188.
4. Rekha G, Sunil K and Paras Sharma. Spectrophotometric simultaneous determination of hydrochlorothiazide and Telmisartan in combined dosage form. Journal of applied Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 1(1):46-49.
5. Lakshmi KS and Lakshmi S. Design and optimization of a chemometric-assisted spectrophotometric determination of Telmisartan and Hydrochlorothiazide. Journal of young pharmacist 2010; 2(1):85-89.
6. Tarte P.S, Wate S.P, Banode V.S and Khedekar P.B. Simultaneous equation method of Nebivolol and Hydrochlorothiazide in tablet dosage form. Indian drugs, 2010 ; 47(2):34-38.
7. Bhusari KP, Khedekar PB, Seema D and Banode VS. Derivative and Q-analysis spectrophotometric methods for estimation of hydrochlorothiazide and olmesartan medoxomil in tablets. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2009; 71(5):505-08.
8. Rote A.R and Bari P.D. Spectrophotometric estimation of Olmesartan medoxomil and Hydrochlorothiazide in tablet. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 72(1):111-113.
9. Shah NJ, Suhagia BN, Shah RR and Patel NM. HPTLC method for the simultaneous estimation of Valsartan and Hydrochlorothiazide in tablet dosage form. Indian Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2009; 71(1):72-74.
10. Safer, Anbarasi B, Senthil Kumar N. Amlodipine and analytical method development and validation of hydrochlorothiazide in combined dosage form by RP-HPLC method. Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 2(1): 21-25.
11. Rane VP, Sangshetti JN, Shinde DB. Simultaneous high performance liquid chromatographic determination of Telmisartan and Hydrochlorothiazide in pharmaceutical preparation. J Chromatog Science 2008; 46(10):887-891.
12. Puranik MP, Sheik RJ, Bavadkar DN, Mali Prabha R and Yeole PG. RP-HPLC Method for simultaneous estimation of Valsartan and Hydrochlorothiazide in solid dosage form. International Research journal of pharmacy 2011; 2(3):162-164.
13. Beckett H, Stenlake JB. Text book of pharmaceutical chemistry, 4th ed. Part- II, CBS Publishers; 2004.

Table 1: Linearity

Parameters	Ramipril	Hydrochlorothiazide
Beers law limit	10-80 µg/ml	1.7-6.7 µg/ml
Concentration	10-80 µg/ml	1.7-6.7 µg/ml
Regression coefficient	0.9945	0.9976
Regression equation	Y=0.0126x-0.027	Y=0.2013x+0.0107

Table 2: Precision

Drug	Concentration (µg)	Intra-day precision % RSD
Ramipril	10	0.45
	20	0.17
Hydrochlorthiazide	2	0.35
	5	0.21

Table 3: Accuracy

Drug	Amount present	Amount recovered	% Recovery
Ramipril	5mg	4.7 mg	94
Hydrochlorothiazide	12.5 mg	12.6 mg	102

Table 4: Optical characteristics

Parameters	Ramipril	Hydrochlorothiazide
Beers law limit	10-80µg/ml	1.7-6.7µg/ml
Concentration	10-80µg/ml	1.7-6.7µg/ml
Regression coefficient	0.9945	0.9976
Regression equation	Y=0.0126x-0.027	Y=0.2013x+0.0107
Precision Intra day	0.3%	0.3%
Inter day	0.2%	0.3%
Limit of quantification	318.49µg/ml	0.018724µg/ml
Limit of detection	105.10µg/ml	0.000617µg/ml
Slope	0.0126	0.2013
Recovery studies	94%	102%

Table 5. Result of analysis of tablet

Sample	Label claim	Amount of drug in formulation	Absorbance*		Absorptivity*		% purity
			219.52nm	270.54nm	219.52nm	270.54nm	
Ramipril & Hydrochlorothiazide	10 mg	11.23 mg	0.05027	0.00235	0.5027	0.0235	112.3
	12.5mg	3.45mg	0.00028	0.00727	0.0028	0.0727	107.6

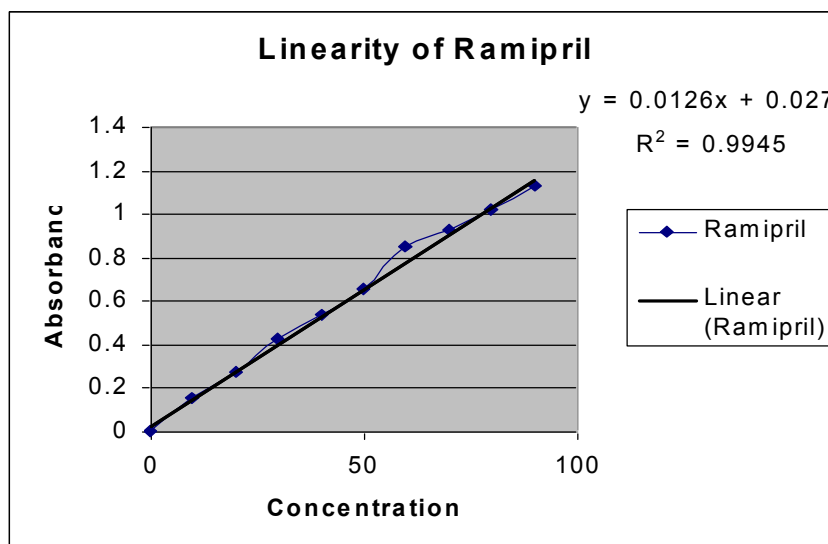


Fig 3. Linearity curve for the Ramipril

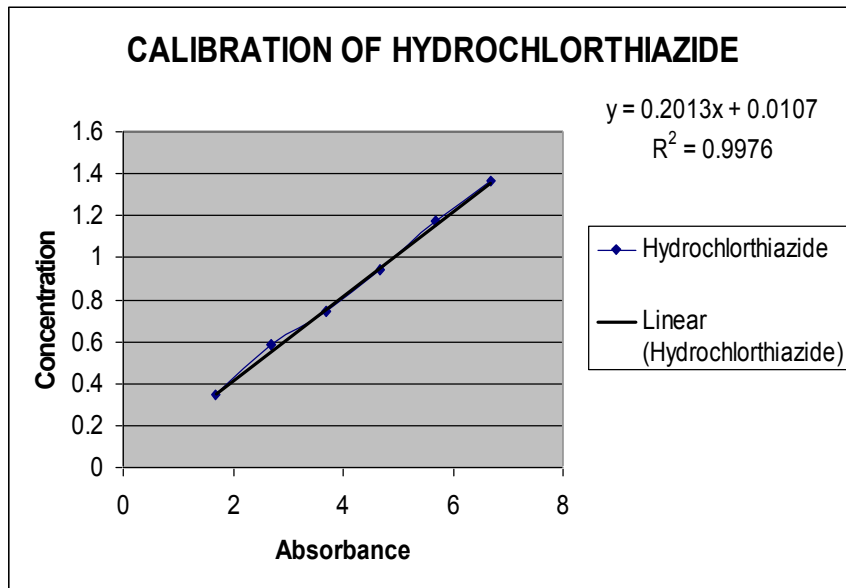


Fig 4. Linearity curve for the Hydrochlorothiazide

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared