

Original Article

UV spectrophotometric assay of Ceterizine formulations and their comparative study

Safila Naveed^{1*}, Fatima Qamar¹, Ghulam Sarwar¹, Khan Usmanghani^{1,2} and
Muhammad Tanweer Alam^{1,3}

¹Faculty of Pharmacy of Pharmacy, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan

²Herbion Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd., Karachi, Pakistan

³Drug Regularity Authority of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan, Karachi

*Corresponding Author: Safila Naveed

Abstract

A rapid, simple, accurate, and economical least time consuming spectrophotometric method has been developed for the assay of ceterizine and then compare assay of brand available in Pakistan. The assay is based on the ultraviolet UV absorbance maxima at about 229 nm wavelength of ceterizine using methanol as solvent. A sample of drug was dissolved in methanol to produce a solution containing ceterizine. Similarly, a sample of ground tablets of different brand were extracted with methanol and diluted with the same methanol. The absorbance of sample preparation was measured at 229 nm against the solvent blank and the assay was determined by comparing with the absorbance of available brand. The method can be applied for the routine QC quantitation of ceterizine in tablet formulation and active.

Keywords— ceterizine, assay, UV pectrophotometry

Introduction:

Cetirizine is the fourth addition to a new generation of allergy medication called “non sedating” antihistamine. These new antihistamines are classified as non-sedating agents because they cause less sedation than their predecessors. Cetirizine displays a series of advantages over its predecessors as it is free of both sedative and cholinergic effects and has potent antiallergic activity. However, it is more sedating than the other non-sedating antihistamine. Cetirizine was among those drugs which were widely prescribed in Europe for allergy before it was introduced in America.

Cetirizine dihydrochloride (fig 1) (RS)-2-[2-[4-[(4-chlorophenyl)phenyl methyl]piperazin-1-yl]ethoxy]acetic acid dihydrochloride, dried substance is primarily acid metabolite of hydroxyzine resulting from complete oxidation of primary alcohol moiety. It is available as a crystalline powder that is soluble in water and insoluble in acetone and in methylene chloride¹.

There are different methods have been reported for determination of cetirizine in drug, blood and serum by using colorimeter and fluorimetric ^{2,3}. Some UV methods also reported for determination of cetirizine these methods were based on chloroform complexed formation between cetirizine with bromocresol purple (BCP) or bromophenol blue (BPB). The system obeyed Beers Law for BCP & BPB ⁴⁻⁵ In another method roxatidine was employed as the internal standard for quantification of cetirizine and the internal standard (IS) ⁶.

But there is no simple method reported like this using single methanol. Our research group has done this type of assay for different drugs. ⁷⁻¹⁴

EXPERIMENTAL

Ultra Violet visible 1601 Shimadzu double beam spectrophotometer was used for the analysis of spectra. The solvent used for the assay was simple analytical grade methanol.

Wavelength Selection

About 100 ppm of cetirizine solution was accurately prepared in methanol. This active standard solutions was scanned in the UV region 200-400 nm. The wavelength maxima (λ_{max}) was observed at 229 nm and this wavelength was used for absorbance measurement.

Standard Stock solution

Accurately weighed 10 mg of cetirizine standard was transferred to a volumetric flask and add sufficient water to produce 100 ml this is 100 ppm in 100 ml.

Sample Preparation

The four different brands of cetirizine Zyrtec, zanlan, ronex and sedil belong to pharma AGP, Novartis, Hilton and Sami pharmaceuticals were purchased from different medical store of Karachi, Pakistan. Each brands of cetirizine tablets have same batch number and were labeled to contain cetirizine 10mg per tablet. All the four brands have 5 year shelf life.

20 tablets of four different brands (Zyrtec, zanlan, ronex and sedil) from the marketed sample were weighed and crushed uniformly with the help of a mortar and pestle. By calculating the average weighed sample powder equivalent to 10 mg of cetirizine was transferred into a volumetric flask containing 10mL water. The solutions were sonicated for about 5 min and then make up volume upto 100 ml with water.

PROCEDURE

After preparation of standard and tablet solutions, strength of solution 100 ppm in 100 ml absorbance of the sample preparation and standard preparation in 1cm cell at the wavelength of maximum

absorbance at about 229nm, using a spectrophotometer, using the blank solution. Calculate the quantity in mg, of ceterizine per tablet.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Pharmaceutical assay of ceterizine was carried out by using UV spectrophotometer. Table-1 shows regression equations of different brands of ceterizine. Four different brands of ceterizine Zyrtec, zanlan, ronex and sedil is taken and their solutions of 100ppm, 50ppm, 25,12.5ppm and 6.25 ppm prepared for linearity study. Their percent assay is calculated and regression equation is obtained to predict further availability of drug. For linearity study I have prepared solutions of 100ppm, 50ppm, 25,12.5ppm and 6.25 ppm and three absorbances were taken. Figure 2 shows percent assay of different brands and figure 3-6 shows linearity of different brands at level 100ppm, 50ppm, 25,12.5ppm and 6.25 ppm. Correlation coefficient was found 1.00 for zyrtec and zanlan and 0.99 for ronex and sedil. According to guideline it should not be less than 0.99 and results of all brands squared correlation coefficient found within the limit.

CONCLUSION

Linear relationship was observed for different brands of ceterizine zyrtec, zanlan, ronex and sedil in the concentration ranges of 100, 50, 25,12.5 and 6.25 ppm with correlation coefficient < 2. The correlation coefficient 1.00 for zyrtec and zanlan and 0.99 for ronex and sedil was found.

Table 1:% Regression equations of different brands of ceterizine

Brand Name	Regression equations	R2
Zyrtec	$y = 0.0261x - 0.005$	1
Zanlan	$y = 0.0261x - 0.005$	1
Ronex	$y = 0.0262x - 0.0125$	0.99
Sedil	$y = 0.0263x - 0.0154$	0.99

Table 2:% assay of different brands of ceterizine brands

Brand Name	Average wt of tablet mg	Wt for 100 ppm	Absorbance at 229 nm	% assay
Zyrtec	11.5	11.5	2.62	100.383
Zanlan	18	18	2.62	100.383
Ronex	16.8	16.8	2.61	100
Sedil	10.1	10.1	2.61	100

Table 3: Descriptives of different brands

ASSAY

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Zyrtec	3	100.2967	.00577	.00333	100.2823	100.3110	100.29	100.30
Zanlan	3	100.2967	.00577	.00333	100.2823	100.3110	100.29	100.30
Ronex	3	99.9333	.05774	.03333	99.7899	100.0768	99.90	100.00
Sedil	3	99.9667	.05774	.03333	99.8232	100.1101	99.90	100.00
Total	12	100.1233	.18480	.05335	100.0059	100.2408	99.90	100.30

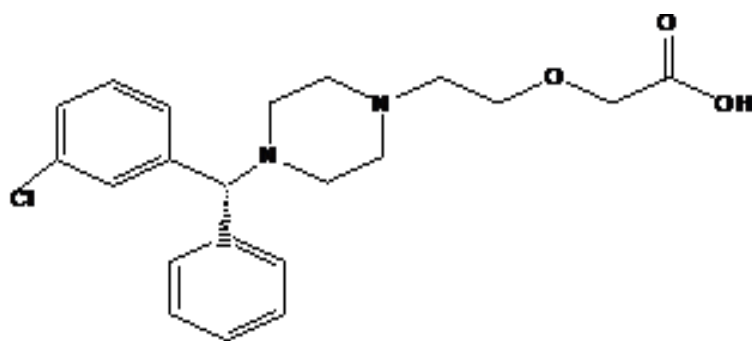


Figure 1: Structure of ceterizine

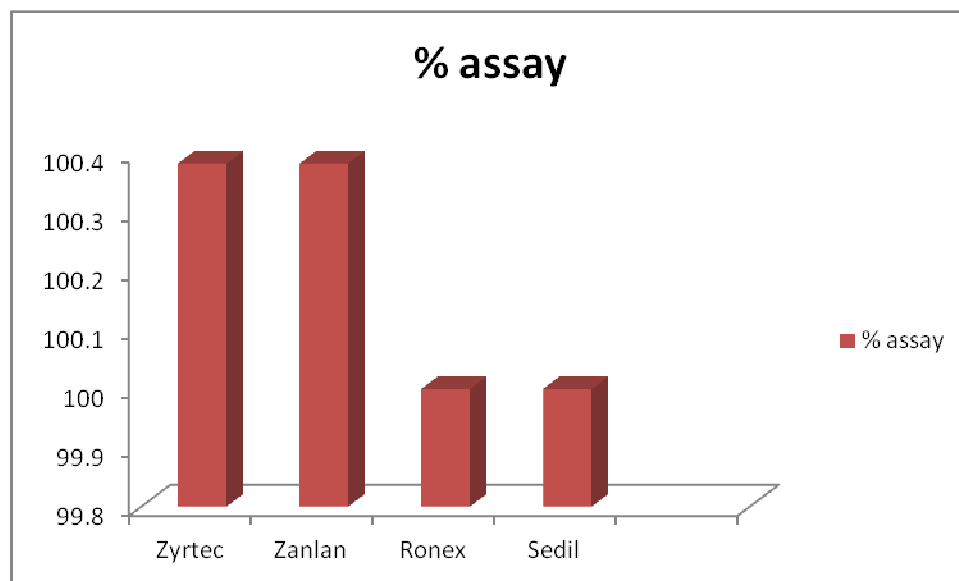


Figure 2:% assay of different brands

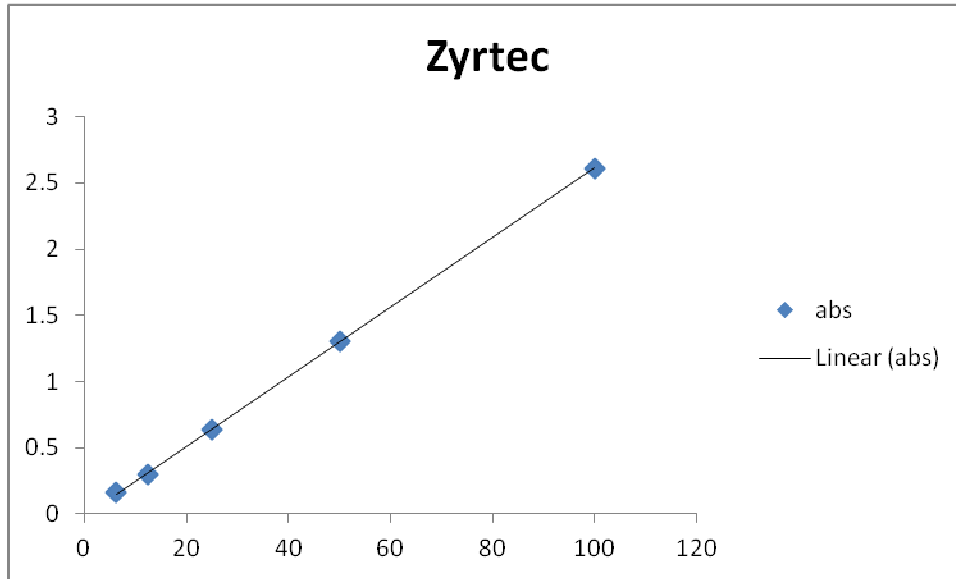


Figure 3:Linearity of Zyrtec

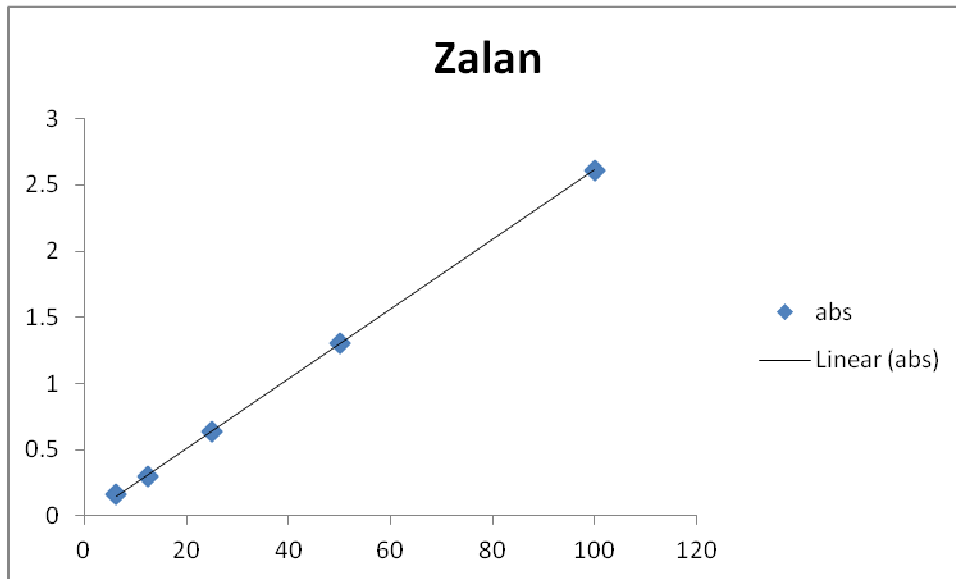


Figure 4:Linearity of Zalan

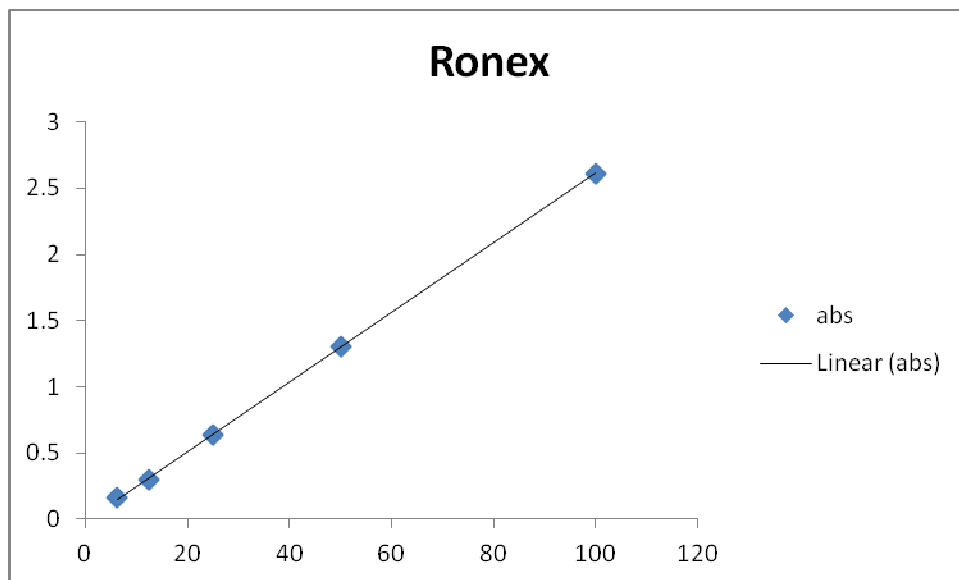


Figure 5: Linearity of Ronex

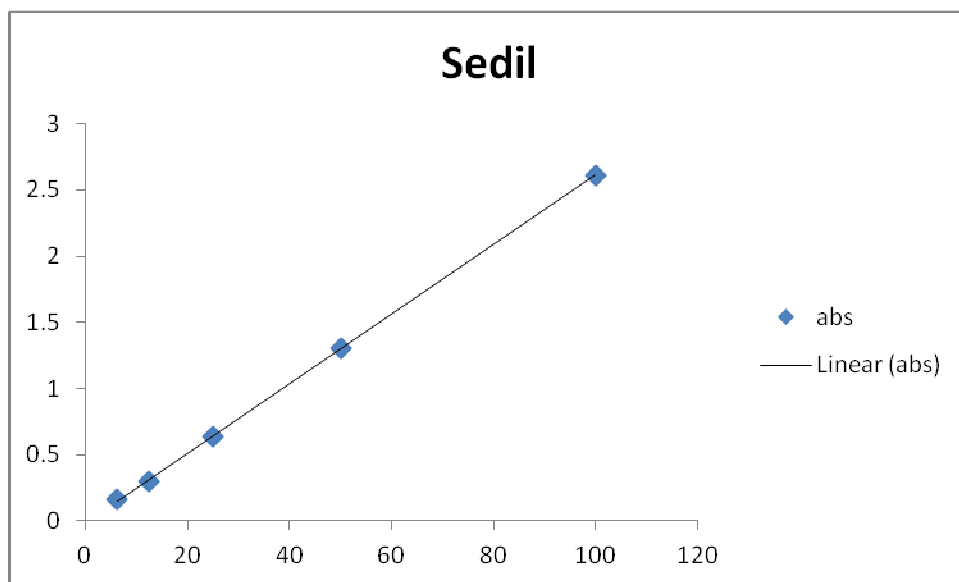


Figure 6: Linearity of Sedil

References:

- 1 Melwwanki MB, Seetharamappa J, Gowda BG and Sajjan AG (2001) Spectrofluorimetric Determination of Cetirizine Hydrochloride in Pharmaceutical Preparations. *Chemia Analytyczna*, **46**(6), 883-887.
- 2 Walily El AFM, Korany MA, Gindy El A and Bedair MF (1998) Spectrophotometric and high performance liquid chromatographic determination of cetirizine dihydrochloride in pharmaceutical tablets, *J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal.*, **17**(3), 435-442.

- 3 Uysal UD and Tunnel M (2006) Validated capillary electrophoresis study for the determination of cetirizine in pharmaceutical forms, *Journal of liquid chromatography & related technologies*, **29**(9-12), 1781-1792.
- 4 Gowda BG and Seetharamappa J (2001) Extractive spectrophotometric determination of ceterizine HCl in pharmaceutical preparations, *J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal*, **25**(5-6), 1021-1026.
- 5 Najma Sultana, M. Saeed Arayne and Hina Shamshad (2009) In vitro studies of the interaction between cetirizine and H2 receptor antagonists using spectrophotometry and reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography, *Medicinal Chemistry Research*, 1-13.
- 6 Choi SO, Lee SH, Hak S, Kim EJ and Choo HYP (2000) Enantioselective determination of cetirizine in human urine by HPLC, *Arch Pharmacol research*, **23**(2), 178-181.
7. Huma Dilshad, Safila Naveed and Baqir Naqvi (2013) Assay of new formulations of isosorbide mononitrate by using uv spectrophotometer : BPJ0000115 - World Research Journal of Medicine Volume : 1 Issue : 1, pg9-10
8. Huma Dilshad, Safila Naveed and Ghulam Sarwar (2014) Simple spectrophotometric assay of available brands of Acetaminophen tablets and their comparative study *Journal of pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences* Volume 2, Issue 1,1-4
9. Safila Naveed, Fatima Qamar, Ghulam Sarwer., (2014) Percentage assay of metformin in different medium using UV- spectrophotometer BPJ0000130 - World Research Journal of Organic Chemistry Volume : 2 Issue : 1, 12-14 ISSN: 2320-3374 & E-ISSN: 2320-5679, <http://www.bioinfopublication.org/jouarchive.php?opt=&jouid=BPJ0000130>
10. Safila Naveed (2014) Simple UV spectrophotometric assay of Atorvastatin API formulation and their comparative study, *Global Journal of Medical Research* .14(2):35-38. https://globaljournals.org/GJMR_Volume14/4-Simple-UV-Spectrophotometric-Assay.pdf
11. Safila Naveed and Fatima Qamar (2014) A simple assay of Esomeprazole Using UV spectrophotometer *The Global Journal of Pharmaceutical Research (TGJPR)* 3(2); 1921-25,<http://www.tgjpr.com/view-article.php?id=3433>

12. Safila Naveed and Fatima Qamar (2014) Simple UV spectrophotometric assay of Mefenamic acid International Journal of Pharma Sciences and Research (IJPSR) ,5(7):364-366 .<http://www.ijpsr.info/ijpsr-v5n7.php>
13. Safila Naveed and Fatima Qamar (2014) Simple UV spectrophotometric assay of Metronidazole Open Access Library Journal, 1
14. Safila Naveed and Amber Nawab (2014) Assay of LVFX (levofloxacin) in different formulation by UV spectroscopy IJPRDD, 1 (2), 13-16.