

Monitoring of Clotrimazole degradation pathway in presence of its co-formulated drug

Hayam Lotfy, Shereen Mostafa Tawakkol, Yasmin Mohammed Fayez, Nesma Mahmoud Fahmy, Mostafa Abdel-Atty Shehata

Abstract

Two stability-indicating chromatographic methods for the determination of clotrimazole and its two acid induced degradation products, with dexamethasone acetate without prior separation. First method depends on RP-HPLC utilizing ODS-3 Inertsil C18 column. Mobile phase consists of acetonitrile:phosphate buffer (pH 6.0) in ratio (65:35, v/v) with flow rate 1.5 mL/min and UV-detection at 220 nm. Linearity range 30269702" g/mL for clotrimazole and 40269702" g/mL for fgzco gvjcuqpg" ykvj" o gcp" rgtgepvcig" tgeqxgt{"qh"; ;06; "Ö"3032"hqt"ENV"cpf"; ;082"Ö' 1.06 for DA. Second method depends on HP-TLC. Developing system is composed of chloroform:ethyl acetate in the ratio of (5:3.5, v/v), scanned at 220 nm. Linearity range 30263402" g/band for clotrimazole and 30264202" g/band for dexamethasone ykvj" o gcp" T ' "qh"; ;055"Ö"2098"hqt"enqvtk o c | qng"cpf"; ;099"Ö"20; ; "hqt" dexamethasone. Conditions and parameters affecting the separation of the cited components without interference of the degradation products are tested and optimized. Suitability of the methods for quantization of the drugs concentrations is proven by validation as instructed from the ICH. Validation results and statistical treatment of the data demonstrate reliability of these methods. Kinetics of acid degradation process of clotrimazole are investigated by the proposed HPLC method and the order rate constant, half life and shelf life are computed.

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