

## STABILITY - INDICATING LC METHOD FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF TELMISARTAN AND HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE IN DOSAGE FORM

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### ABSTRACT

A simple, rapid, and precise method is developed for the quantitative simultaneous estimation of telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide in combined pharmaceutical dosage form. A chromatographic separation of the two drugs was achieved with an ACE 5 C<sub>18</sub> (250 x 4.6 mm) analytical column using buffer-acetonitrile (55:45 v/v). The buffer used in mobile phase contains 0.1M sodium perchlorate monohydrate in double distilled water pH adjusted 3.0 with trifluoroacetic acid. The instrumental settings are flow rate of 1.5 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, column temperature at 30°C, and detector wavelength of 215 nm using a photodiode array detector. The resolution between hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan founds to be more than 5. Theoretical plates for hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan were 13022 and 6629 respectively. Tailing factor for hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan was 0.94 and 0.98 respectively. Telmisartan, hydrochlorothiazide and their combination drug products stressed samples were analysed by the proposed method. The described method shows excellent linearity over a range of 70 to 130% of target analyte concentration. The correlation coefficient for telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide are 0.9999. The relative standard deviation for six measurements in two sets of each drug in tablets is always less than 2%. The proposed method was found to be suitable and accurate for quantitative determination and stability study of telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide in pharmaceutical preparations.

**Keywords:** Hydrochlorothiazide, Liquid chromatography, Method validation, Pharmaceutical preparation, Telmisartan.

### INTRODUCTION

Telmisartan, a nonpeptide molecule, is chemically 4'-[(1,4-dimethyl-2'-propyl [2,6'-1H-benzimidazol]-1'-yl) methyl]-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-carboxylic acid and Hydrochlorothiazide is chemically [2S,3aS,6aS]-1-[(2S)-2-[[[(1S)-1-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl]amino]-1-oxopropyl] octahydrocyclopenta[b]pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid<sup>1</sup>. Telmisartan is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist that is highly selective for type I angiotensin II receptor. Angiotensin II is the principle pressor agent of the rennin-angiotensin system, with effects that include vasoconstriction, stimulation of synthesis and release of aldosterone, cardiac stimulation, and renal reabsorption of sodium. Hydrochlorothiazide is a highly lipophilic, long acting ACE inhibitor. The drug is used for treating blood pressure and congestive heart failure. It effectively reduces both supine and standing blood pressure without significant alteration in the pulse rate. A combination of 40 mg of telmisartan and 5 mg of hydrochlorothiazide is available commercially as tablets. Telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide combination is used to lower blood pressure<sup>2</sup>.

Stability testing forms an important part of the process of drug product development. The purpose of stability testing is to provide evidence on how quality of a drug substance or drug product varies with time under the influence of a variety of environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, light and enables recommendation of storage conditions, retest periods and shelf life to be established. The two main aspects of drug product that play an important role in shelf life determinations are assay of active drug and degradants generated during stability study. The objective of this work was to develop an analytical LC procedure, which would serve as stability indicating assay method for combination drug product of telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide.

The literature survey reveals that several methods were reported for the individual estimation of telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide. The methods<sup>3-11</sup> for telmisartan in combination with other drugs in plasma, serum and in tablets by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and<sup>12-17</sup> for the estimation of hydrochlorothiazide in combination with other drugs in serum and in tablets by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). A stability indicating LC method has been reported for telmisartan as well as hydrochlorothiazide. None of the reported analytical procedures describe a method for simultaneous determination of the telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide in combined pharmaceutical dosage form in presence of their degradation products.

If the reported individual methods are applied for the analysis of the tablets containing telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide, it would require double time for analysis, as compared with the method would not be rapid, less expensive, or economical, whereas the simultaneous determination of the ingredients of the tablets would save analysis time and also economy.

In the present study attempts were made to develop a rapid, economical, precise and accurate method for the simultaneous estimation of the ingredients of this combination in presence of their degradants.

### EXPERIMENTAL

#### Chemicals and Reagents

Telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide standards were obtained from Lupin pharmaceutical Ltd. (Mumbai, India), trifluoroacetic acid and acetonitrile (HPLC grade) were obtained from Merck Fine Chemicals (Mumbai, India). Sodium perchlorate monohydrate obtained from Lancaster. Sodium hydroxide (NaOH), hydrochloric acid (HCl) and hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) were from Qualigens fine chemicals (Glaxo Ltd.) The 0.45 µm Pump nylon filter was obtained from Advanced Micro devices Pvt. Ltd., (Ambala Cantt, India). The combination product (Telipril 5) of telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide label claims (telmisartan 40 mg and hydrochlorothiazide 5 mg, Sun pharmaceutical, Mumbai, India) were purchased from the market. Double distilled water was used throughout the experiment.

#### Chromatographic Conditions

A chromatographic system used was Agilent – 1100 series comprised of degasser, quaternary pump, auto injector, column compartment, photodiode array detector and the system was controlled through Chemstation software. ACE 5 C<sub>18</sub> (250 x 4.6 mm, 5 µm, Advance chromatography Ltd., US) i.d. column, maintained at 30°C using column oven, eluted with mobile phase at the flow rate of 1.5 ml min<sup>-1</sup>. The mobile phase consisted of buffer-acetonitrile (55:45 v/v). The buffer used in mobile phase contains 0.1M sodium perchlorate monohydrate in double distilled water pH adjusted 3.0 with trifluoroacetic acid filtered through 0.45µm nylon filter and degassed in ultrasonic bath prior to use. Measurements were made with injection volume 10 µl and ultraviolet (UV) detection at 215 nm. For analysis of forced degradation samples, the photodiode array detector was used in scan mode with a scan range of 200 – 400 nm. The peak homogeneity was expressed in terms of peak purity and was obtained directly from the spectral analysis report obtained using above-mentioned software.

#### Standard Stock Solutions

Standard solutions were prepared by dissolving the drugs in the diluents and diluting them to the desired concentration. Diluents used for the standards and sample preparation was prepared as follow: diluent A was composed of methanol and Acetonitrile in the ratio of 50:50 (v/v) and diluents B was composed of water and acetonitrile in the ratios of 45:55 (v/v).

#### Telmisartan

A 50 mg sample of telmisartan (99.97%) was accurately weighed, transferred in a 50 ml volumetric flask, and dissolved with the diluent A.

#### Hydrochlorothiazide

A 25 mg sample of hydrochlorothiazide (99.98%) was accurately weighed, transferred in a 50 ml volumetric flask, and dissolved with diluent A.

#### Mixed standard Solution

A mixed standard solution was prepared from these stock solutions by transferring 10 ml of telmisartan standard solutions, 2.5 ml of

hydrochlorothiazide standard solution in a 50 ml volumetric flask and diluted with diluent B. This solution contained 200  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of telmisartan and 25  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of hydrochlorothiazide.

#### Preparation of sample

Ten tablets were weighed and finely powdered. A quantity of powder equivalent to one tablet containing 40 mg of telmisartan and 5 mg of hydrochlorothiazide was transferred in a 100 ml volumetric flask. To this flask, 50 ml of diluent A was added, and the solution was sonicated for 25 min. with intermittent shaking. The solution was cooled to ambient temperature. Then make up the volume with diluent B and centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min. The centrifuged solution filtered through 0.45- $\mu$  filter. From the filtered solution, 5 ml of solution was transferred into a 10 ml volumetric flask and diluted to volume with diluent B.

#### Procedure for forced degradation study of drug substances

Forced degradation of each drug substances and the drug product was carried out under thermolytic, photolytic, acid/base hydrolytic and oxidative stress conditions. The ICH guideline<sup>18</sup> state the minimum desired exposure as 200 Wh/m<sup>2</sup>, which corresponds to a change in absorbance of 0.5 AU of quinine actinometer at 400 nm. This change was observed in 24 hrs. of irradiation. A second photolytic stress test experiment with greater irradiation time 48 hrs.

**Acidic degradation:** Weigh accurately about 20 mg of telmisartan and dissolve in 10 ml of diluent A, then add 10 ml 1N HCl keep the mixture at 60°C for two hours (hrs.) in water bath. Allow the solution to attend ambient temperature, then neutralized the solution with 1N NaOH to pH 7 and make up the volume to 50 ml with diluent B.

Weigh accurately about 10 mg of hydrochlorothiazide and dissolve in 5 ml of diluent A, then add 10 ml 1N HCl keep the mixture at 60°C for two hrs. in water bath. Allow the solution to attend ambient temperature, then neutralized the solution with 1N NaOH to pH 7 and make up the volume to 200 ml with diluent B.

**Alkali degradation:** Weigh accurately about 20 mg of telmisartan and dissolve in 10 ml of diluent A, then add 10 ml 0.1N NaOH keep the mixture at 60°C for two hrs. in water bath. Allow the solution to attend ambient temperature, then neutralized the solution with 1N HCl to pH 7 and the volume made up to 50 ml with diluent B.

Weigh accurately about 10 mg of hydrochlorothiazide and dissolve in 5 ml of diluent A, then add 10 ml 0.1N NaOH keep the mixture at ambient temperature for twenty minutes. Then neutralized the solution with 1N HCl to pH 7 and the volume made up to 200 ml with diluent B.

**Oxidative degradation:** Weigh accurately about 20 mg of telmisartan and dissolve in 10 ml of diluent A, then add 10 ml 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> keep the mixture at 60°C for two hrs. in water bath. Allow the solution to attend ambient temperature and the volume made up to 50 ml with diluent B.

Weigh accurately about 10 mg of hydrochlorothiazide and dissolve in 5 ml of diluent A, then add 10 ml 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> keep the mixture at 60°C for two hrs. in water bath. Allow the solution to attend ambient temperature and the volume made up to 200 ml with diluent B.

**Thermal degradation:** About 50 mg of drug substances were kept at 80°C for 28 hrs. Then the solution was prepared to achieve 400  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of telmisartan and 50  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of hydrochlorothiazide.

**UV-Short (254 nm) degradation:** About 50 mg of drug substances were exposed to UV short light for 24 hrs. Then the solution was prepared to achieve 400  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of telmisartan and 50  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of hydrochlorothiazide.

**UV-Long (366 nm) degradation:** About 50 mg of drug substances were exposed to UV long light for 48 hrs. Then the solution was prepared to achieve 400  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of telmisartan and 50  $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$  of hydrochlorothiazide.

The 20 watt short wave (254 nm) and long wave (366 nm) UV lamp were used for the photo degradation study. The samples were placed at 15 cm from lamp. The temperature was ambient. The ICH guideline Photostability testing of new drug substances and products Q1(B) has given the specification of Light source. In option one ID65 is the equivalent indoor indirect daylight standard. For a light source emitting significant radiation below 320 nm. In option two a near UV fluorescent lamp having a spectral distribution from 320 nm to 400 nm.

#### Procedure for forced degradation study of drug products

A forced degradation study of drug products in Acidic, Basic and Oxidative condition was carried out using centrifuged and filtered solution (as described in preparation of sample).

For thermolytic and photolytic degradation, A quantity of powder equivalent to one tablet containing 40 mg of telmisartan and 5 mg of hydrochlorothiazide was exposed. Then the solutions were prepared as described in preparation of sample.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Optimization of the chromatographic conditions

To develop stability indicating method different stationary phases like C18, CN, different mobile phases containing buffers like phosphate, ammonium acetate and trifluoroacetic acid with different pH (3-5) and organic modifier (acetonitrile) were used.

Our objective of chromatographic method development was to achieve peak tailing factor <2, retention time in between 3 to 10 minutes, Along with resolution between telmisartan and hydrochlorothiazide >2.

The chromatographic separation was achieved using ACE 5 C18 (250 x 4.6 mm i.d.) column. Changing the composition of mobile phase optimized the chromatographic method. Resolution between hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan was observed on any C18 or CN column but it was difficult to separate both drugs degradants on these columns. ACE 5 column shows better performance as compared to other columns.

From the development studies, it was determined that 0.1M sodium perchlorate monohydrate in water pH adjusted to 3 with trifluoroacetic acid and acetonitrile in the ratio of 55:45 (v/v), the flow rate of mobile phase was 1.5 ml min<sup>-1</sup> and column temperature at 30°C. The analytes of this combination had adequate retentions, peak shape, less tailing, more resolution and the chromatographic analysis time was less than 12 min. In optimized conditions telmisartan, hydrochlorothiazide and their degradants were well separated. Typical retention times of hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan were about 3.17 and 11.26 min respectively. Resolution between hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan founds to be more than 5.

Singh and Bakshi, in their article on stress testing<sup>19</sup> suggested a target degradation of 20-80% for the establishing stability indicating nature of the assay method, as even intermediate degradation products should not interfere with any stage of drug analysis. Though conditions used for forced degradation were attenuated to achieve degradation in the range of 20-80%, this could not be achieved in case of acidic, thermal and photolytic degradation even after exposure for prolonged duration. During the initial forced degradation experiments, it was observed that basic hydrolysis was a fast reaction for hydrochlorothiazide and almost complete degradation occurred when 0.5N NaOH solution is used. Both the drugs showed extensive degradation in alkali hydrolytic and oxidative condition. Table 1 indicates the extent of degradation of hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan under various stress conditions. Chromatographic peak purity data was obtained from the spectral analysis report and a peak purity value greater than 990 indicates a homogeneous peak. The peak purity values for analyte peaks, hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan, were in the range of 999-1000 for drug substance and in the range of 997-1000 for tablets, indicating homogeneous peaks and thus establishing the specificity of assay method. Fig. 1. Show the chromatograms of hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan tablet solution. Figs. 2(a-i) show the chromatograms of blanks, drug substance and drug products forced degradation.

**Table 1.** Results of analysis of forced degradation study samples using proposed method, indicating percentage degradation and peak purity of hydrochlorothiazide and telmisartan in chromatograms.

Stress condition	Hydrochlorothiazide (%) degradation	Peak purity <sup>a</sup>	Telmisartan (%) degradation	Peak purity <sup>a</sup>
Acidic	0.5	999.924	0.21	999.844
Alkali	44.03	999.508	12	999.677
Oxidative	35.61	997.517	24.26	999.972
Thermal	No degradation	999.816	0.05	999.827
UV-short	No degradation	999.697	0.06	999.908
UV-long	No degradation	999.857	0.05	999.864

<sup>a</sup> peak purity values in the range of 990-1000 indicate a homogeneous peak.

### METHOD VALIDATION

#### Specificity

Photodiode array detection was used as an evidence of the specificity of the method and to evaluate the homogeneity of the drug peak. The peak purity values are more than 997 for drug substances as well as drug products at 215 nm, which shows that the peaks of analyte were pure and also that formulation excipients and degradants were not interfering with the analyte peaks.

#### Calibration and linearity:

Linearity of the method was tested from 70 to 130% of the targeted level

of the assay concentration (telmisartan, 200 µg/mL and hydrochlorothiazide 25 µg/mL) for both analytes. Mixed standard solutions containing 140 - 260 µg/mL of telmisartan and 17.5 - 32.5 µg/mL of hydrochlorothiazide were used for Linearity.

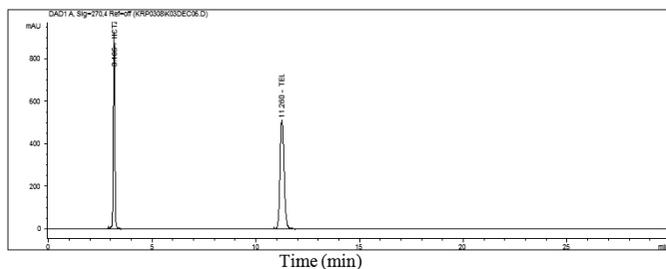


Fig. 1. A chromatogram of the tablet: Hydrochlorothiazide (3.17 min.) and Telmisartan (11.26 min.).

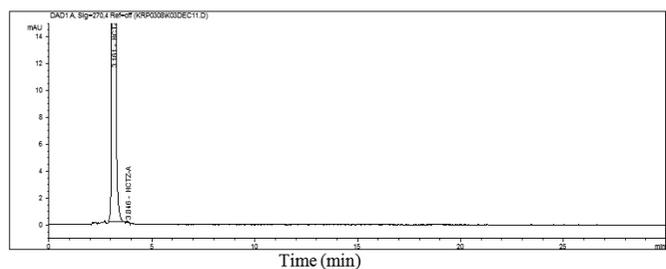


Fig. 2. (a), (b) and (c): Chromatograms of acid hydrolysis degraded hydrochlorothiazide, telmisartan and tablet solution respectively.

Fig. 2. (a)

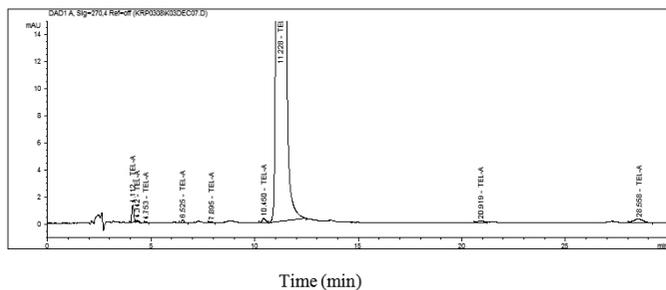


Fig. 2. (b)

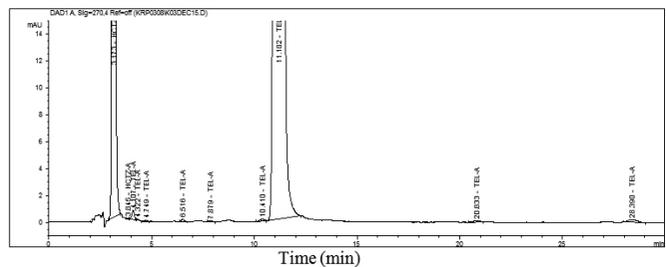


Fig. 2. (c)

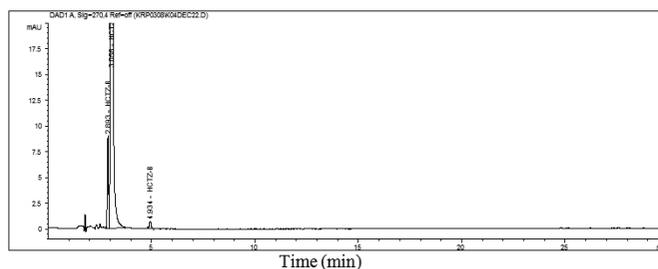


Fig. 2. (d), (e) and (f): Chromatograms of alkali hydrolysis degraded hydrochlorothiazide, telmisartan and tablet solution respectively.

Fig. 2. (d)

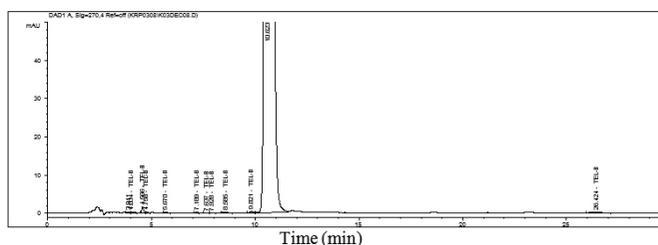


Fig. 2. (e)

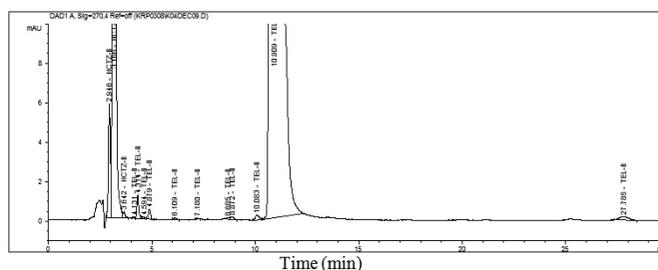


Fig. 2. (f)

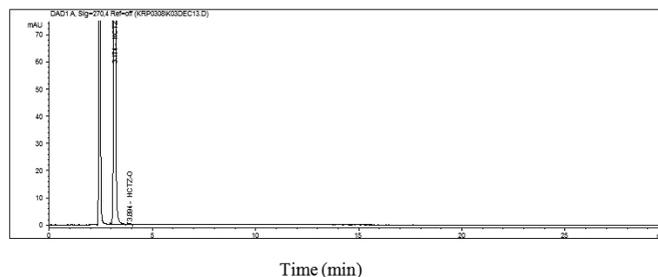


Fig. 2. (g), (h) and (i): Chromatograms of oxidative degraded hydrochlorothiazide, telmisartan and tablet solution respectively.

Fig. 2. (g)

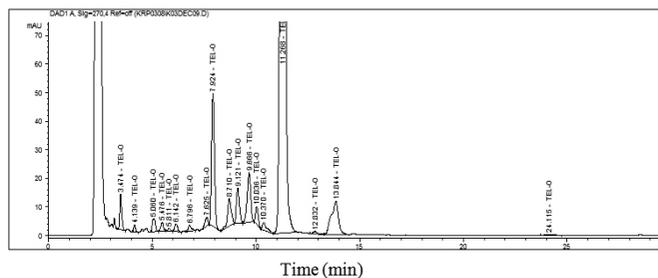


Fig. 2. (h)





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