Development and statistical validation of spectrophotometric methods for the estimation of Valsartan in tablet dosage form

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Received: 24th April, 2012 ; Accepted: 24th May, 2012

ABSTRACT

Three new simple, economic spectrophotometric methods were developed and validated for the estimation of Valsartan in bulk and tablet dosage form. First method includes determination of Valsartan at absorption maxima 250 nm, second method applied was area under curve for analysis of Valsartan in the wavelength range of 245-255 nm and third method was second order derivative. Beer law obeyed in the concentration range of 5-50 µg/mL for all three methods. The correlation coefficients were found to be 0.999, 0.999 and 0.979 by absorption maxima, area under curve and second order derivative spectra. Results of analysis were validated statistically and by performing recovery studies. The mean percent recoveries were found satisfactory for all three methods. The developed methods were also compared statistically using one way ANOVA. The proposed methods have been successfully applied for the estimation of Valsartan in bulk and pharmaceutical tablet dosage form.

KEYWORDS

UV spectrophotometric; Valsartan; Area under curve method; Derivative spectroscopy.

INTRODUCTION

Valsartan chemically is N-[p-(o-1H-Tetrazol-5-ylphenyl)benzyl]-N-valeryl-L-valine[¹] Figure 1. It is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist, effective in the treatment of hypertension[²]. It is also effective when used alone or in combination with other drugs for the treatment of high blood pressure. It is not official in any of the pharmacopoeia.

Literature survey revealed that several analytical techniques like spectrophotometric methods[³,⁴] and HPLC5-9 Methods have been reported for the determination of Valsartan and its combination with other drugs. The proposed research work describes three new UV-spectrophotometric methods for the estimation of Valsartan in bulk and tablet dosage form.

EXPERIMENTAL

Shimadzu UV-1800 double beam spectrophotometer with 1 cm path length supported by Shimadzu UV-Probe software, version 2.35 was used for all spectrophotometric estimations.
Shimadzu balance (BL-220H) was used for all weighing. Valsartan was obtained from ISP Hongkong Ltd., Hyderabad, India. Formulation of Valsartan in tablet dosage form was purchased from local market.

**Standard stock solution**

Solution containing 200 μg/mL of pure drug was prepared by dissolving 20 mg of Valsartan in sufficient methanol to produce 100 mL solution in volumetric flask. From this aliquot solution was pipetted out and diluted with methanol to obtained working standard stock solution of 100 μg/mL.

**Analysis of the tablet formulation**

Twenty tablets were accurately weighed and powdered. A portion of tablet powder equivalent to 20 mg of Valsartan was accurately weighed and transferred into a 100 mL volumetric flask and then added 25 mL of methanol to dissolve contents of tablet formulation. Then, solution was sonicated for 20 minutes and filtered through Whatman filter paper 41. The final volume was made up to 100 mL with methanol to obtain concentration of 200 μg/mL Valsartan. From this aliquot solution was pipetted out and suitably diluted with methanol to obtained working standard stock solution of 100 μg/mL. Various dilutions of the tablet solution were prepared and analyzed for five times and the concentration was calculated by using the calibration curve for three methods.

**Recovery**

A recovery study was carried out by addition of known amount of standard drug in the preanalysed tablet formulation, in 80%, 100% and 120% of label claim. At each level of amount three determinations were performed.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Absorption maxima method**

For selection of analytical wavelength 20 μg/mL solution of Valsartan was prepared by appropriate dilution of standard stock solution and scanned in the spectrum mode from 400-200 nm. From the spectra λmax of Valsartan 250nm was selected for the analysis Figure 1 and Figure 2.

**Area under curve method**

For selection of analytical wavelength, 20 μg/mL solution of Valsartan was prepared by appropriate dilution of standard stock solution and scanned in the spectrum mode from 400-200 nm. From the spectra of drug, area under the curve in the range of 245-255 nm was selected for the analysis Figure 3. The calibration curve was prepared in the concentration range of 5-50 μg/mL at 250 nm. By using calibration curve, the concentration of the sample solution was determined.

**Second order derivative spectroscopic method**

In this method, 20 μg/mL solution of Valsartan
was prepared by appropriate dilution of standard stock solution and scanned in the spectrum mode from 400-200 nm. The absorption spectra obtained was derivatized to second order derivative spectra. The second order derivative spectra show maxima and minima at 241 nm and 255 nm respectively Figure 4, 5. The absorption difference is calculated which was directly proportional to the concentration of the standard solution. The calibration curve for Valsartan was plotted in the concentration range of 5-50 μg/mL and scanned in the Second order derivative spectra. The calibration curve of d2A/dλ2 against concentration of drug showed linearity.

Method validation

Linearity

From standard stock solution of 200 μg/mL of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Absorption Maxima</th>
<th>Area Under Curve</th>
<th>Second Order Derivative Spectroscopy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer’s law range</td>
<td>5-50 μg/mL</td>
<td>5-50 μg/mL</td>
<td>5-50 μg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coefficient of Correlation (r²)</td>
<td>0.999</td>
<td>0.999</td>
<td>0.979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope(m)</td>
<td>0.031423</td>
<td>0.005603</td>
<td>0.000171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercept(c)</td>
<td>0.007792</td>
<td>0.00107</td>
<td>-0.00025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOD, μg/mL</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOQ, μg/mL</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accuracy and precision

Precision of the method was evaluated by using tablet powder equivalent to 100% of the label claim of Valsartan. Method repeatability was obtained from R.S.D. value by repeating assay of four replicates of single concentration three times in a same day. Intermediate precision was assessed by assay of four replicates of single concentration of Valsartan on three consecutive days. The accuracy of the methods was assessed by recovery studies at three different levels, 80%, 100% and 120%. The values of standard deviation and recovery studies were found satisfactory (TABLE 2).
Limit of detection and limit of quantisation

The detection limit and quantisation limit was computed for lower limit of detection and minimum quantity of analyte measured and was found to be satisfactory by proposed spectrophotometric methods.

Statistical evaluation

The developed methods statistically compared using one way ANOVA and indicate no significant difference between three methods. Hence these methods can be useful in routine analysis of Valsartan in bulk drug and tablet formulation (TABLE 3).

TABLE 3 : Results of one way ANOVA tukey-kramer multiple comparison test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>q Value</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absorption Maxima vs. AUC</td>
<td>0.5232</td>
<td>6.241</td>
<td>P&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorption maxima vs. Second order Derivative spectroscopic</td>
<td>0.6328</td>
<td>7.548</td>
<td>P&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC vs. Second order Derivative Spectroscopic</td>
<td>0.1096</td>
<td>1.307</td>
<td>P&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

The developed new three methods proved to be simple in procedure and it produced more accurate results. Hence all three methods effective for the routine analysis of Valsartan in bulk and tablet dosage form.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge to ISP Hongkong Ltd., Hyderabad, India for providing gift sample of Valsartan. The authors are also thankful to Prof. T. J. Sawant of JSPM’s Charak College of Pharmacy and Research, Wagholi, Pune for providing necessary facilities and constant support for research work.

REFERENCES