

()

(OXC-Au(III)) (OXC)

$\times \dots = \epsilon$)

$\dots = \%RSD$ ($\dots = D.L$) ($\dots = r$) (\dots)

($\dots = r$) ($\times \dots = \epsilon$) ($\dots = D.L$) ($\dots = \%RSD$)

A NOVEL METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF TRACE AMOUNTS OF OXYCLOZANID IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL (LEVOZAIN) BY MOLECULAR AND FLAME ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY USING GOLD AS COMPLEXING METAL

Fattima Ali , Shaima Mohammad Ali

Department of Chemistry, College of Science, University of Baghdad. Baghdad- Iraq.

Abstract

A simple, rapid and sensitive spectrophotometric methods for determination of trace amounts of (OXC) as (OXC-Au(III)) complex in octane as solvent for extraction the complex. The green-blue soluble product give maximum absorption at 705 nm, Beer's law is obeyed over the concentration range of (5-35) $\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$ with (molar absorptivity = $1.606 \times 10^4 \text{ L.mol}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-1}$), ($r = 0.9981$), ($D.L = 0.0864 \mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$), ($\%RSD = 2.020$), with UV-Vis method.

When using indirect FAAS a linear range of (2-16) $\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$, ($r = 0.9992$), ($\%RSD = 2.667$), ($D.L = 0.0526 \mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$) with ($\epsilon = 6.02 \times 10^5 \text{ L.mol}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-1}$).

The optimum conditions for colour development are described. The proposed methods have been successfully applied for determination of (OXC) in bulk drug

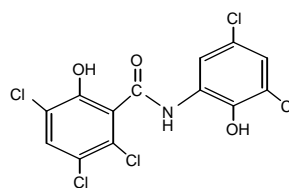
and pharmaceutical formulations. The common excipients and additives did not interfere in this method.

:(Levozan)



(OXC)

Au(III)



(OXC)

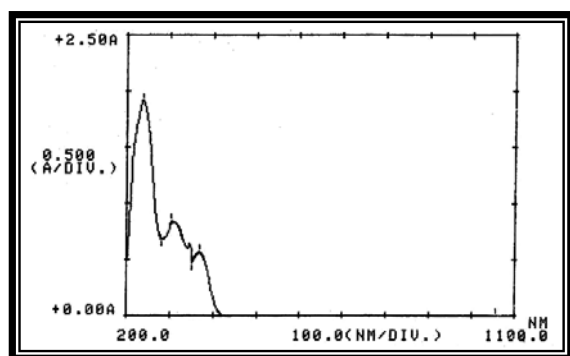
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. []

(OXC)

(- .) (OXC) ()



OXC

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Shimadzu

UV-Vis spectrophotometer UV-160A.

Shimadzu Flame

Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer AA-670.

NaAuCl₄.2H₂O

(BDH)

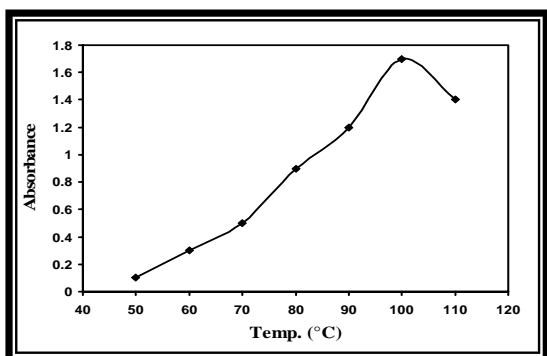
(OXC)

(OXC)

(SDI)

(OXC)

(OXC) Au(III) Au(III) () ()

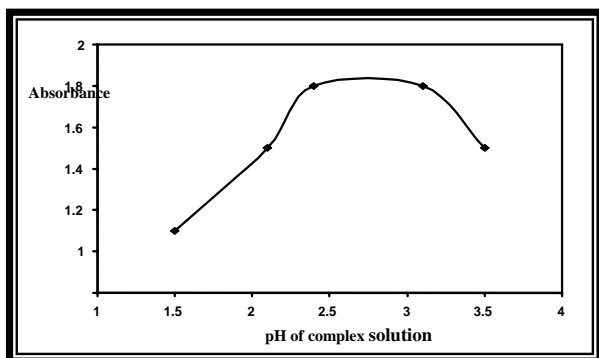


OXC-

Au(III)

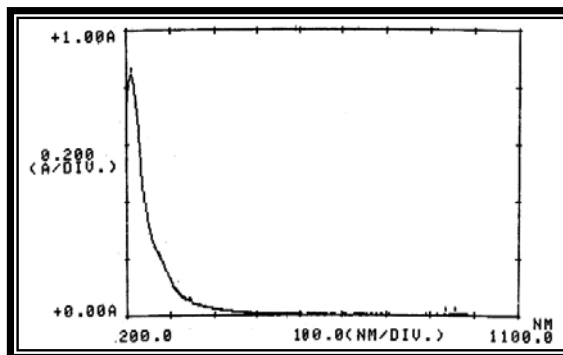
pH

() (OXC-Au(III)) (. - .)



OXC-Au(III)

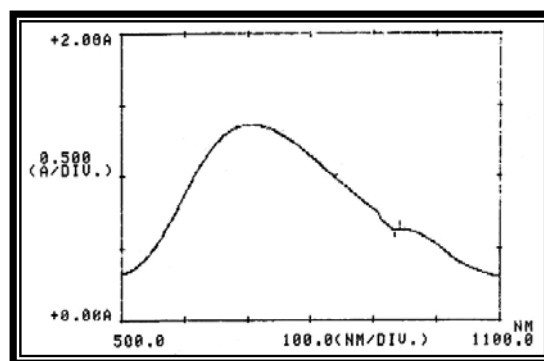
(III)



Au(III)

(OXC) ()

Au(III)

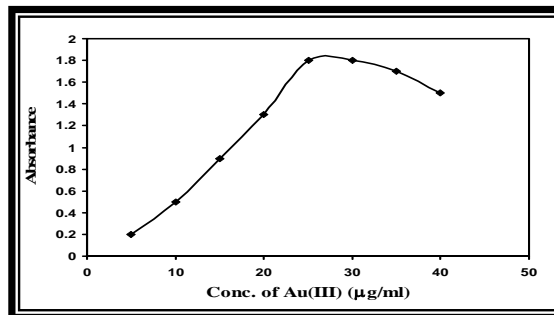


OXC-Au(III)

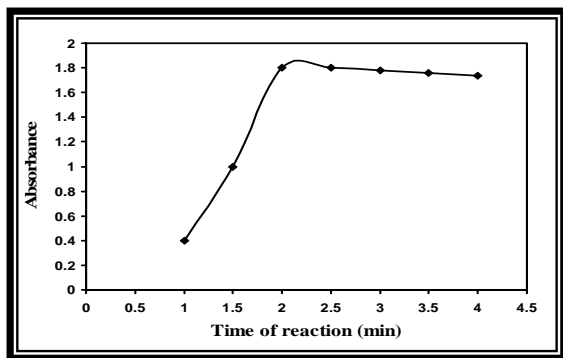
[OXC] ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	[Au(III)] ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	pH	A ₁ (Ex. No.1)	A ₂ (Ex. No.2)	A ₀ Blank
30	25	2.3-3.1	1.60	0.044	0.009

Au(III)
OXC

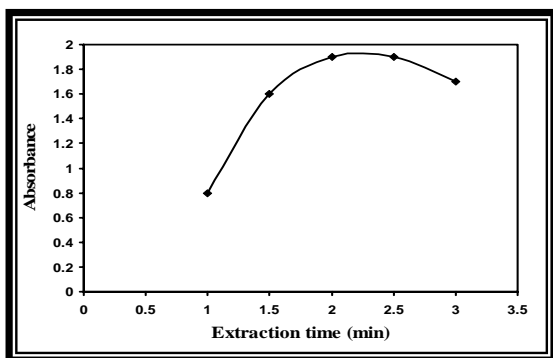
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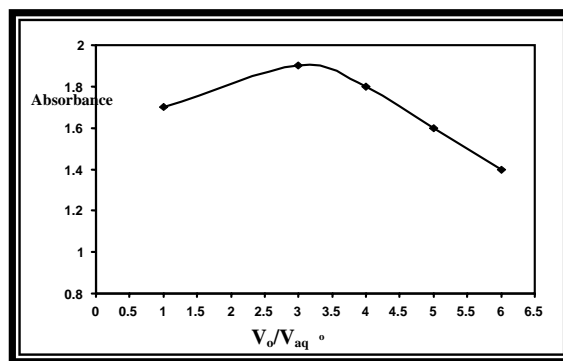
(III)
OXC-Au(III)



OXC-
Au(III)



OXC-
Au(III)



OXC-Au(III)

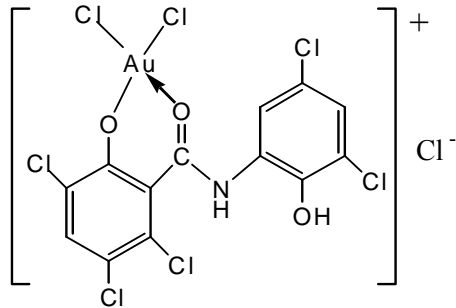
-8

(%E = 97.06)

.D=80.51

OXC-Au(III)

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OXC-Au(III)

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OXC-Au(III)

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$$k_f = \frac{(A_1 - A_3)(A_2 - A_3)}{(A_2 - A_1)^2 C}$$

$$= k_f$$

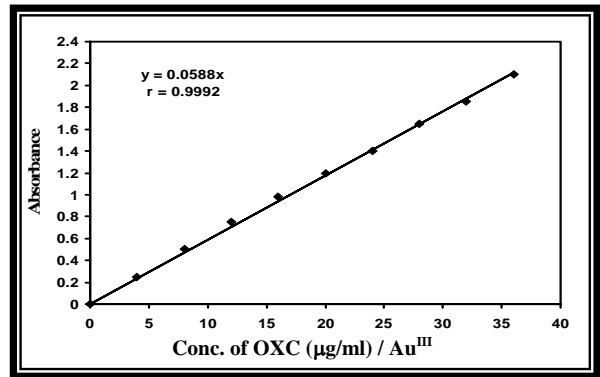
$$= A_1$$

$$= A_2$$

$$= A_3$$

$$= C$$

(OXC-Au(III))



OXC

(III)

(M)

(L)

OXC-Au(III)

OXC

()

(:)

.OXC

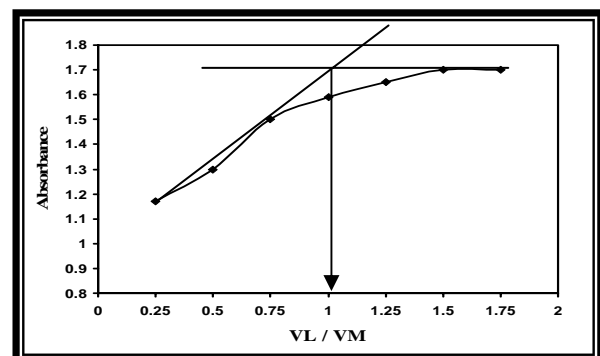
λ (nm)	Linearity (µg.ml ⁻¹)	D.L.** (µg.ml ⁻¹) n=10	D.L.T* (µg.ml ⁻¹)	S (µg.cm ⁻²)	Au(III)		ε (L.mol ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹)
					Conf. Limit Conc. (µg.ml ⁻¹) 95%	Conf. Limit Abs ₁ 95%	
705	5-35	0.0864	0.665	0.025	17.28±0.467	0.914±0.025	1.606×10 ⁴

* Theory

** Experimental

t- (r)

OXC-Au(III) %



Regre. Eq. $y=bx+a$	Corr. Coef. (r)	t- test statistic	Tabulated t-test two tailed n-2 95%	Conf. Limit. for x-value $X_E \pm tS_{XE}$	%Rec.	%Erel.
$y=0.0475x+0.37$	0.996	84.48	2.447	9.85 ± 0.454	98.5	-1.5

Regre. Eq. $y=bx+a$	Corr. Coef. (r)	t- test statistic	Tabulated t-test two tailed n-2 95%	Conf. Limit. for the slope $b \pm S_{bt}$	Conf. Limit. for the intercept $a \pm S_{at}$
$y=0.0529x+0.0908$	0.9981	87.88	2.447	0.0557 ± 0.406	0.072 ± 0.0908

:4

OXC ()
Au(III)

OXC-Au(III)

Amount of OXC taken ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	Amount of OXC found ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	%Rec.	%Erel.	%RSD n=	Mean %Rec. + S.D	Mean %Erel.
10	9.45	94.5	-5.5	5.327	96.77 ± 0.033	3.23
20	19.03	95.15	-4.85	4.071	—	—
32	30.2	100.66	0.66	2.02	—	—

%RSD

:7

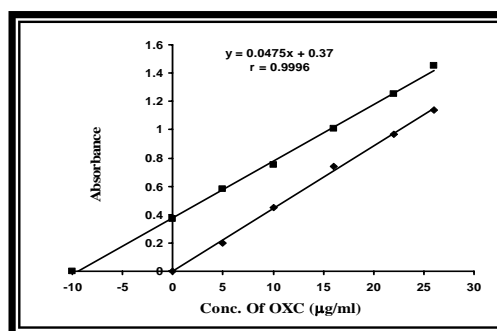
OXC-Au(III)

Amount of OXC taken ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	Amount of OXC found ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	%Rec.	%Erel.	%RSD n=	Mean %Rec. + S.D	Mean %Erel.
10	10.10	101	-1.05	3.58	$99.95 + 0.0302$	0.0266
20	19.57	97.85	2.15	2.25	—	—
30	30.36	101.02	-1.02	1.40	—	—

OXC

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.(12)

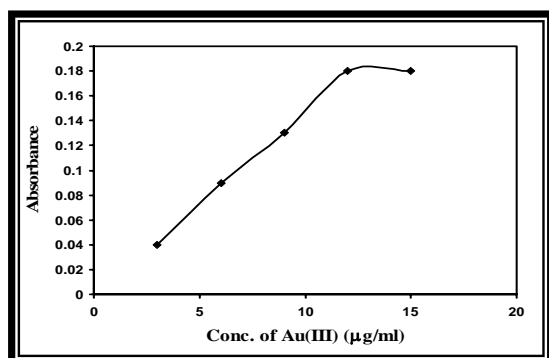


Levozan

OXC

(III)

()
()



(III)

FAAS

OXC-Au(III)

Name of pharmaceutical	Type of Preparation	Stated concentration (mg per unit)	Found (direct cal.) (mg per unit)	%Erel.	Found (st. add. cal.) (mg per unit)	%Erel.
Levozan	Oral suspension	10	10.26	2.6	9.85	1.5

OXC-Au(III)

(r)

(t-)

Drug	Linearity (µg.ml ⁻¹)	D.L (µg.ml ⁻¹)	D.L.T (µg.ml ⁻¹)	Conf. Limit. Conc. (µg.ml ⁻¹) 95%	Conf. Limit. Abs _t 95%	S (µg. cm ⁻²)	σ (L.mol ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹)
OXC	2-16	0.0526	0.0908	7.689 ± 0.1371	0.1215 ± 0.0021	0.0066	6.02 × 10 ⁵

D=54.80

%E=97.66

(.)

OXC-Au(III)

FAAS

[OXC] (µg.ml ⁻¹)	[Au(II)] (µg.ml ⁻¹)	pH	A ₁ (Ex. No.1)	A ₂ (Ex. No.2)	A ₀ Blank
16	12	2.4-3.1	0.26	0.012	0.0045

(r)

:10

t

%

Regre. Eq. y=bx+a	Corr. Coef. (r)	t- test statistic	Tabulated t-test two tailed n-2 95%	Conf. Limit. for the slope b ± S _b t	Conf. Limit. for the intercept a ± S _a t
y=0.0158x+0.0067	0.99 2	63.194	2.365	0.0165 ± 0.0667	0.0055 ± 0.00674

OXC

FAAS

OXC-Au(III)

t

t

. y x

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OXC

OXC

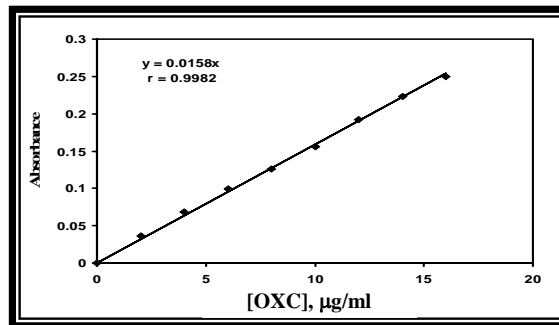
OXC-Au(III)

Amount of OXC taken (µg.ml ⁻¹)	Amount of OXC found (µg.ml ⁻¹)	%Rec.	%Erel.	%RSD n=	Mean %Rec. + S.D	Mean %Erel.
4	4.30	107.57	-7.57	4.76	101.599 + 0.00302	-1.298
10	9.87	98.73	1.27	1.99	—	—
14	13.75	98.49	2.41	1.23	—	—

(OXC)

FAAS

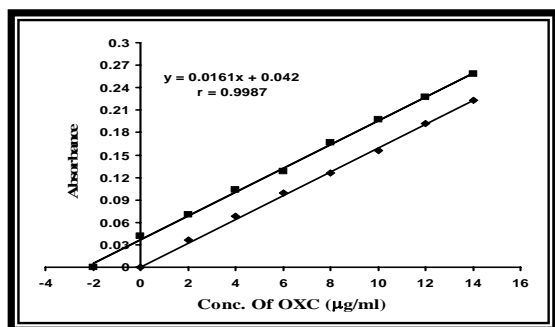
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OXC

FAAS

OXC-Au(III)



Levozan

OXC

:

%

(III)

FAAS

F (n-1) F %

OXC :

OXC-Au(III)

Name of pharmaceutical	Type of Preparation	Stated concentration (mg per unit)	Found (direct calb.) (mg per unit)	%Erel.	Found (st. add. calb.) (mg per unit)	%Erel.
Levozan	Oral suspension	2	.	-13.6	2.298	-14.9

(III)

OXC-Au(III)

Regre. Eq. y=bx+a	Corr. Coef. (r)	t- test statistic	Tabulated t-test two tailed n-2 95%	Conf. Limit. for x-value $X_F \pm tS_{XE}$	%Rec.	%Erel.
y=0.0161x+0.042	0.9987	53.93	2.306	2.298+0.134	104.812	4.812

FAAS

UV-Vis

FAAS

Levozan

Levozan

%RSD

References

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OXC-Au(III)

FAAS

Amount of OXC taken ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	Amount of OXC found ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	%Rec.	%Erel.	%RSD n=	Mean %Rec. + S.D	Mean %Erel.
4	4.285	107.12	-7.12	2.59	100.742+0.00302	-0.742
10	9.689	96.89	3.11	1.48	—	—
14	13.714	98.21	1.78	1.48	—	—

OXC

FAAS

FAAS

Method	Linearity ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	D.L. ($\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$)	%RSD	Corr. Coef. (r)	Calculated F-test	Tabulated F-test
UV-Vis	5-35	0.0864	3.80	0.9981	2.037	9.99
FAAS	2-16	0.0526	2.66	0.9992		

7. Miller, J.N. and Miller, J.C., **1988**, *Statistics for Analytical Chemistry*, 2nd ed. New York.

Chemistry, College of Science, University of Baghdad.