

NRC Publications Archive (NPArC) Archives des publications du CNRC (NPArC)

Monitoring of Manufacturing Changes and Formulation Excipients on Solid Oral Dosage Forms of Furosemide Using Chemometrics and Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)

Doucet, François R.; St-Onge, Louis; Tourigny, M.; Sabsabi, M.; Lyon, Robbe C.; Faustino, Patrick J.

Web page / page Web

http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/npsi/ctrl?action=rtdoc&an=15884097&lang=en http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.qc.ca/npsi/ctrl?action=rtdoc&an=15884097&lang=fr

Access and use of this website and the material on it are subject to the Terms and Conditions set forth at http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/npsi/jsp/nparc_cp.jsp?lang=en

READ THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS WEBSITE.

L'accès à ce site Web et l'utilisation de son contenu sont assujettis aux conditions présentées dans le site http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/npsi/jsp/nparc_cp.jsp?lang=fr

LISEZ CES CONDITIONS ATTENTIVEMENT AVANT D'UTILISER CE SITE WEB.

Contact us / Contactez nous: nparc.cisti@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca.





Monitoring of manufacturing changes and formulation excipients on solid oral dosage forms of furosemide using chemometrics and laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS)

François R. Doucet¹, Louis St-Onge¹, M. Tourigny³, M. Sabsabi¹, Robbe C. Lyon² and Patrick J. Faustino²

Background: LIBS, an atomic spectroscopy technique, analyses the elemental content of gaseous plasma discharged from the sample as a result of laser ablation. The study purpose is to evaluate the potential of LIBS to monitor the influence of manufacturing changes and formulation excipients on solid dosage forms of furosemide and assess the utility of chemometrics to determine API and excipient concentrations.

Methods: A LIBS spectrometer equipped with a pulsed Nd:YAG laser was utilized to produce the gaseous plasma at the tablet surface, without sample preparation. Calibration sets prepared under cGMP conditions differing in their avicel/lactose (0-100%) and magnesium stearate excipient compositions were used to monitor the LIBS furosemide signal intensity (e.g. Cl or S). Test sets (50/50 avicel/lactose) were prepared to monitor excipient changes during manufacturing. A chemometrics training set from broadband spectrum (e.g. CN, CH, C2) was developed. Chemometrics was used to evaluate multivariate spectra of the formulation excipients.

Results: The avicel/lactose excipient ratio significantly affected the furosemide LIBS signal. The calibration set containing lactose, had 70% of the furosemide signal intensity of a calibration set containing only avicel. Test formulation sets of 50/50 avicel/lactose were accurately predicted. In addition, chemometrics accurately determined furosemide or magnesium stearate content.

Conclusions: The impact of excipient changes on the LIBS signal can provide a novel approach to monitoring major or minor compositional or manufacturing changes. Chemometrics may assist with the accurate prediction of API and excipient content in drug product formulations demonstrating the potential of LIBS for PAT monitoring of drug products.

¹National Research Council of Canada (IMI), Boucherville (QC), Canada

²Division of Product Quality Research, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, United States Food & Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD, USA 20993

³Pharma Laser, Boucherville (QC), Canada