

OBJECTIF

The main goal of this study was to develop and to validate a stability indicating quantification method for fluconazole using High-Performance Liquid Chromatography and Ultra-Violet detection (HPLC-UV). This method is meant for stability assessment and post-production controls of fluconazole 50 mg capsules.

CONTEXT

The Hospital Group pharmacy of Hospices Civils de Lyon is sought for a clinical trial. Pharmacy in charge of investigational medical product production, quality control and distribution.

- Need 50 mg fluconazole capsules including *verum* and *placebo*.
- *Verum* prepared with the reconditioning of a FLUCONAZOLE ARROW® 50 mg capsules.
- *Placebo* prepared with lactose monohydrate and empty capsules that are the same as the verum.
- Need an analytical tool that allows the stability study of the investigational medical product.

A fluconazole stability indicating quantification method is needed.

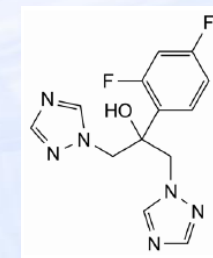


Figure 1: Chemical structure of fluconazole

MATERIALS AND METHODS

HPLC – Instrumentation and conditions

Chromatography was performed using a 1290 Infinity Agilent Technologies HPLC with a UV/visible Detector. Processing and data acquisition were performed using Open Lab Control Panel system software.

Table 1: Analytical conditions of the RP-HPLC method

Chromatographic condition	Parameters
Isocratic mobile phase	Methanol:Acetate buffer pH 5.0 (40:60, v/v)
Stationary phase	Kinetex® 2.6 µm C18 100A 150 x 4.6 mm Liquid Chromatography
Flow rate	1 mL/min
Injection volume	10 µL
Detection wavelength	261 nm
Column temperature	40°C

Calibration standards

- Prepared with pure CRS (Chemical Reference Substance) fluconazole and mobile phase.
- 3 concentration levels (low, medium, high): 100, 250 and 500 µg/mL. Repeated 2 times, 6 calibration points per day.

Validation standards

- Prepared with FLUCONAZOLE ARROW® 50 mg capsules and mobile phase.
- 3 concentration levels (low, medium, high): 150, 300 and 450 µg/mL. Repeated 3 times, 9 validation points per day.

Method validation

Assay validation procedures were performed according to Société Française des Sciences et Technologies Pharmaceutiques (SFSTP) recommendations and ICH Q2 (R1) guidelines.

➤ Specificity and selectivity

- Chromatograms comparison of (i) pure fluconazole CRS, (ii) FLUCONAZOLE ARROW® 50 mg capsule and (iii) mobile phase.
- Mean variables: retention time, peak area and baseline signal.

➤ Linearity

- 2 sets of calibration standards were prepared and analyzed per day, each time by a different manipulator, on 3 different days.
- The coefficient of determination (R^2) must be at least 0.95 for each calibration standard curve.

➤ Precision and accuracy

- 3 sets of calibration standards were prepared and analyzed per day, on 3 different days.
- The relative bias must be less than $\pm 10\%$.
- The intra-day and inter-day Coefficient of Variation (CV) must be less than 5% and 8% respectively.

➤ Accuracy profile

Forced degradation study

Designed according to the "Groupe d'Evaluation et de Recherche sur la Protection en Atmosphère Contrôlée" (GERPAC) guidelines.

- The pharmaceutical substance is tested against 5 different degradation conditions: acidic and alkaline hydrolyze, heat, photo oxidation and oxidation (H_2O_2).
- The degradation condition was gradually increased until either (i) 20% of the compound was degraded or (ii) degradation conditions were judged strong enough to consider the compound resistant.

RESULTS

Method validation

Using this method, the retention time (R_t) of fluconazole is 3.1 ± 0.2 min.

➤ Specificity and selectivity

- No differences between (i) the pure fluconazole CRS chromatogram and (ii) the FLUCONAZOLE ARROW® 50 mg capsule chromatogram.
- Same retention time, same peak area and same baseline signal.
- No co-elution of fluconazole and impurities at their retention times.

➤ Linearity

- Every calibration standard curve had a R^2 higher than 0.95.

- The R^2 of the calibration standard curve obtained from the integration of every calibration standard sample was 0.992.

➤ Precision and accuracy

- The intra-day CV for the low, medium and high validation standards: 3.22%, 3.26% et 3.15% respectively. Acceptability limit $\pm 5\%$.
- The inter-day CV for the low, medium and high validation standards: 3.35%, 2.99% et 3.04% respectively. Acceptability limit $\pm 8\%$.
- The relative bias of validation standard determined concentration: 0.22% for day one, 1.15% for day two and 1.57% for day three of validation. Acceptability limit $\pm 10\%$.

➤ Accuracy profile

Figure 3: Accuracy profile of the RP-HPLC-UV fluconazole quantification method.

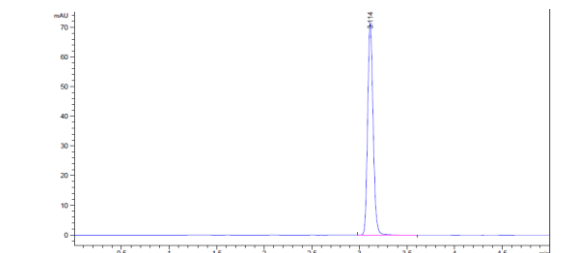
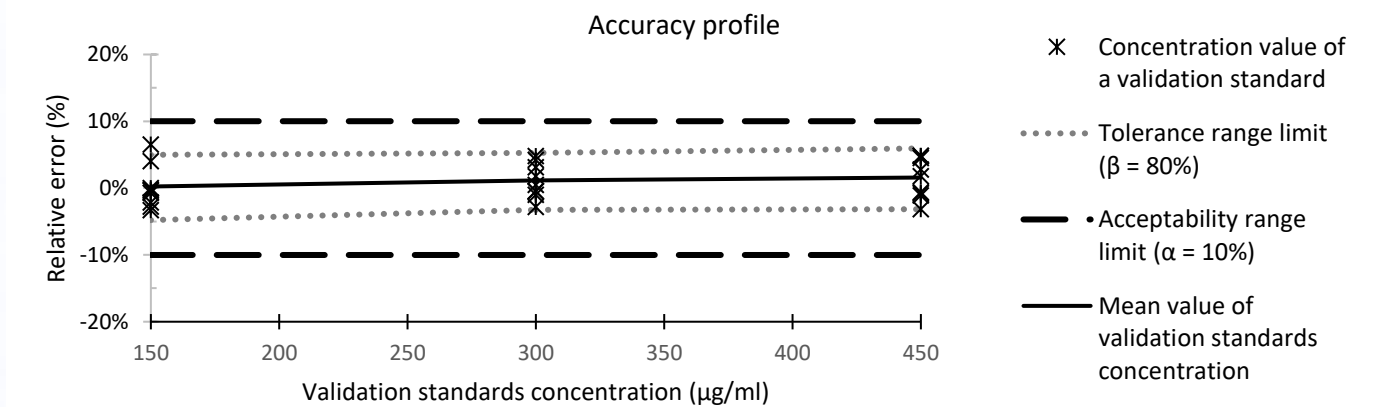


Figure 2: Medium validation standard chromatogram.

Forced degradation study

➤ Acidic hydrolyze (HCl 1 M for 4h at 80°C)

- No compound degradation is observed.

➤ Alkaline hydrolyze (NaOH 1 M for 4h at 80°C)

- No compound degradation is observed.

- The chromatogram showed 3 elution pics of impurities :

Pic n°1: $R_t = 1.275$ min with an AUC = 132.25 mAU

Pic n°2: $R_t = 1.435$ min with an AUC = 39.35 mAU

Pic n°3: $R_t = 1.614$ min with an AUC = 23.49 mAU

Pic n°4: $R_t = 1.892$ min with an AUC = 51.26 mAU

➤ Heat (60°C for 72h)

- No compound degradation is observed.

➤ Photo-oxidation (265 nm for 3h)

- No compound degradation is observed.

➤ Oxidation (H_2O_2 3% 9:1 (v/v) for 24h)

- The compound is degraded up to 2.88%.

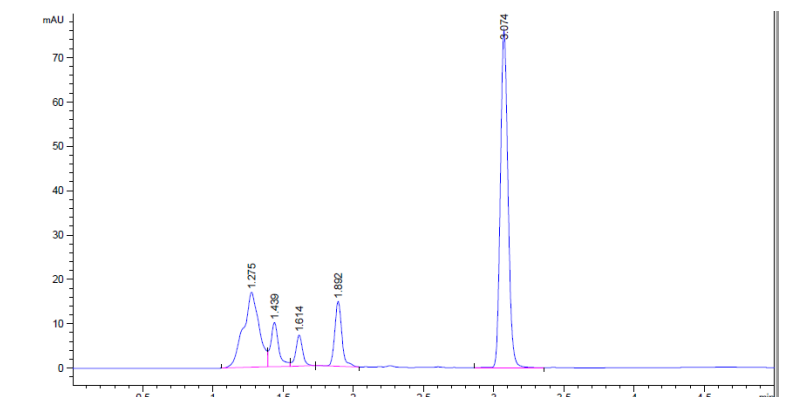


Figure 4: Heat degradation chromatogram.

CONCLUSION

This fluconazole stability indicating quantification method based on the use of HPLC-UV is validated, allowing (i) to perform the stability study of the fluconazole capsules and (ii) to control the capsules' pharmaceutical compound quantity in the context of a clinical trial.