

Background

Letemovir (LTR) is an antiviral agent used for the prophylaxis of CMV infections in HSC transplants, for several days to weeks. The physico-chemical stability of the injectable form indicated by the manufacturer is 48h at 25°C in 0.9% NaCl or 5% Glucose, at a concentration of 0.9 and 1.8 mg/mL. In order to optimize the production of LTR bags, the physico-chemical stability of LTR was studied.

Materials & methods

Chromatographic conditions :

- C18 reverse phase column (15 cm x 2.1 mm ; 5 µm)
- Mobile phase : ammonium carbonate / ACN (60/40)
- Flow rate 0.300 mL/min ; thermostat 30°C ; injection 10µL
- DAD detector

Dosage :

- at $\lambda = 260$ nm : calibration standards 25 - 50 - 75 µg/mL
- at $\lambda = 260$ nm : validation standards 38 - 49 - 58 µg/mL
- 190 to 400 nm scan : detection of LTR degradation products after exposure to UV, HCl, NaOH et H₂O₂

Storage conditions :

- 3 LTR concentrations, each in triplicates : 1 – 1.5 - 2 mg/mL
- LTR diluted in 0.9% NaCl polypropylene bags
- UV-protected bags stored at room temperature

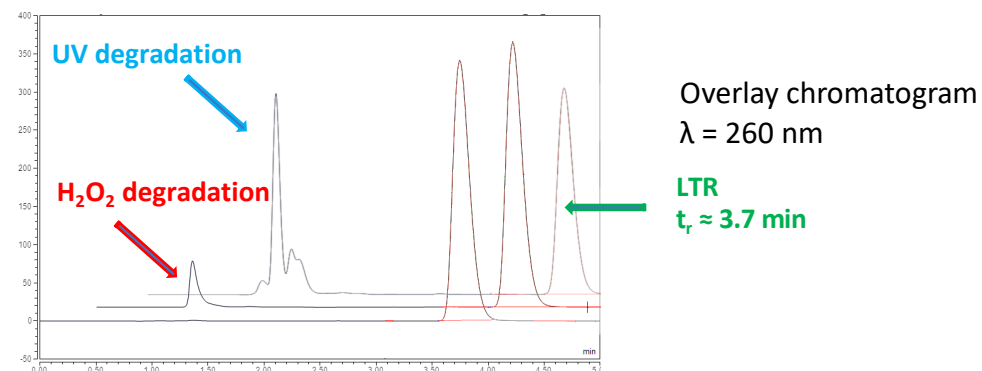
Conclusion

The physico-chemical stability of LTR solutions of 1 to 2 mg/mL in 0.9% NaCl polypropylene bags, protected from UV light and at room temperature, is confirmed for up to 30 days after dilution of the injectable speciality.

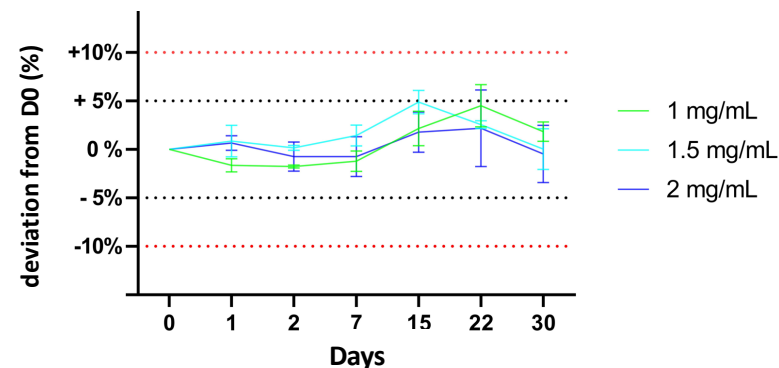
Results

1) The analytical method is stability-indicating and complies with GERPAC recommendations :
=> specific, linear ($R^2 > 0,99$), repeatable (CV < 5%) and accurate (recovery $\approx 100\%$)

2) Detection of degradation products after UV and H₂O₂ exposure



3) LTR stability over time :



Chromatogram :

- No degradation product

Physically :

- no visible particles (mirage test)
- transparency remains unchanged