

Development and validation of an analytical method for the assessment of methyl and propylparaben by HPLC-UV

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Introduction

- Parabens are the most common preservative agents.
- Although they are endocrine disruptors, these compounds are found in many commercialized medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, leading to safety concern when these medications are administered.
- Maximum Acceptable Daily Intake (MADI): 10mg/Kg/day

Objective: Develop an analytical method to perform content assay of methylparaben (MP) and propylparaben (PB) in pharmaceutical to ensure the lowest possible content.

Materials and Methods

- Chemical analysis by HPLC-UV:

| Mobile phase | Flow rate | Column | Wavelength |
|---|-----------|--|------------|
| acetonitrile/ultrapure water (50/50; v/v) | 1 mL/min | Purospher® STAR RP-18 endcapped (5µm) 150x4.6 mm | 254nm |

Table 1 : Chromatographic conditions

- Validation of method: ICH Q2 R(1) international guideline:
 - linearity, accuracy (precision and trueness) and specificity
- Range: 0.03 to 1µg/mL
- 3 levels quality controls (Low: 0.03µg/mL; Medium: 0.125µg/mL and High: 1µg/mL)

Results & discussion

- Equation of regressions lines :**

- MP : $y = 311.47(\pm 8.22)x + 0,474 (\pm 0.485)$
- PP : $y = 3254.71(\pm 4.95)x + 0,546 (\pm 0.223)$

| | QC Low | | QC Medium | | QC High | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|------|---------|------|
| | MP | PP | MP | PP | MP | PP |
| Repeatability (CV%) | 3.59 | 3.56 | 5.33 | 2.44 | 2.52 | 2.61 |
| Intermediate Precision (CV%) | 6.43 | 6.13 | 5.74 | 3.91 | 3.96 | 3.94 |
| Trueness intraday (CV%) | 6.18 | 2.11 | 1.52 | 0.38 | 1.08 | 3.51 |
| Trueness interday (CV%) | 2.56 | -0.41 | 0.64 | 0.31 | -1.05 | 2.50 |

Table 2 : Validation parameters of the methods

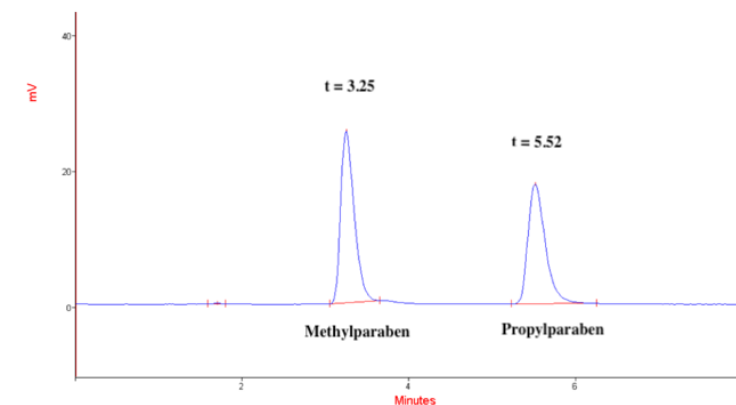


figure 1 : Chromatogram of a solution of MP and PP at 1 µg/mL

- Interest in developing our assay method in order to control the paraben content of preparations that are released.
- MP and PP were chosen because they are the most commonly found.

Conclusion

- The analytical method showed adequate linearity, accuracy and specificity.
- The method was successfully applied to the routine estimation of MP and PP due to its **simplicity, rapidness** (analysis time less than 7min), and **high precision**.
- This will allow to perform control on our compounded and improve the safety of our preparations.