

Physicochemical validation of the sterile filtration process for hospital-compounded gentamicin eye drops

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INTRODUCTION / OBJECTIVE

During routine analytical quality control of hospital-compounded gentamicin eye drops (15 mg/mL), out-of-specification results were detected in the first sample unit.

Given the recurrent nature of this discrepancy, a physicochemical validation of the sterile filtration process was deemed necessary.

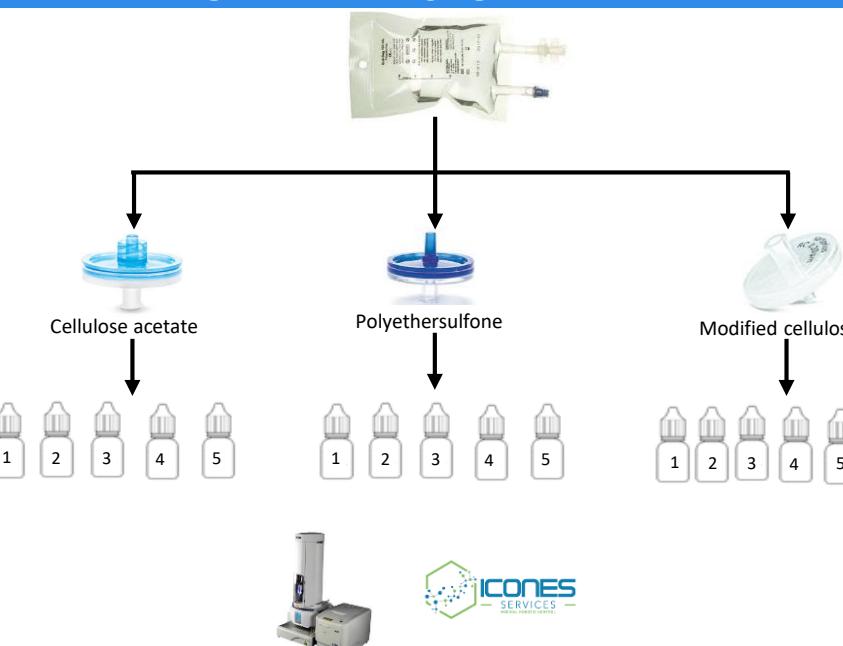
Objective : To understand the origin of these repeated analytical discrepancies and to assess the potential impact of the sterile filtration process on gentamicin content.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1-Preparation of gentamicin 15 mg/mL solution



2-Sterile filtration of 50 mL gentamicin 15 mg/mL



3-Collection of filtrate every 10 mL



4-Quantification of collected samples by UV-Raman spectrometry

RESULTS

1-Calibration model

Theoretical concentration (mg/mL)	Measured Concentration (mg/mL)	Observed relative error (%)	Predicted Concentration (mg/mL)	Predicted relative error (%)
30	30,01	0,05%	30,04	-0,14%
21	21,01	0,09%	21,02	-0,12%
12	11,91	-0,74%	11,89	0,86%
9	9,02	0,27%	9,02	-0,32%
6	5,99	-0,13%	5,99	0,16%
3	2,99	-0,01%	2,99	0,02%
1.5	1,53	2,64%	1,55	-3,81%
R²				
0,9999				
Residual standard deviation				
0,04216				
Predicted standard deviation				
0,05391				

Quality control at 15 mg/mL gentamicin: CV repeatability = 0,12% ; CV accuracy : 0,52%

2-Assay of filtered solutions

Mean content Vial 1 (mg/mL)	9,94 ($\pm 0,004$)	14,30 ($\pm 0,02$)
Mean content Vial 2 (mg/mL)	14,14 ($\pm 0,002$)	14,62 ($\pm 0,01$)
Mean content Vial 3 (mg/mL)	14,58 ($\pm 0,02$)	14,65 ($\pm 0,01$)
Mean content Vial 4 (mg/mL)	14,84 ($\pm 0,04$)	14,66 ($\pm 0,04$)
Mean content Vial 5 (mg/mL)	14,86 ($\pm 0,06$)	14,81 ($\pm 0,13$)
		14,88 ($\pm 0,02$)

CONCLUSION

The physicochemical validation showed that polyethersulfone and modified cellulose filters ensured consistent and reproducible gentamicin concentrations. In contrast, cellulose acetate led to a marked decrease in the first fraction, probably due to initial adsorption. Sterivex polyethersulfone filters are currently used routinely.

