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Simultaneous Spectrophotometric Estimation of Atorvastatin Calcium and Ezetimibe in Tablets

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A simple, accurate, economical and reproducible procedure for simultaneous estimation of atorvastatin calcium and ezetimibe in their tablet dosage form has been developed using, Q-absorbance equation. The method involves, the absorbance measurement at 235.5 nm (iso-absorptive point) and 246.0 nm (λ max of atorvastatin calcium), in methanol. Both the drugs, obey Beer-Lambert's law in the concentration range of 5–25 µg/ml. The results of analysis have been validated statistically and by recovery studies.

Atorvastatin calcium (ATV) chemically [R-(R,R*)]-2-(4flurophenyl)-β,δ-dihydroxy-5(1-methylethyl)-3-phenyl-4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]-1H-pyrrole-1-heptanoic acid, calcium salt (2:1) trihydrate, is a synthetic HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor¹. Various analytical methods, such as, HPLC² and HPTLC³ have been reported for the estimation of ATV from its formulations. Ezetimibe (EZM) chemically 1-(-4-flurophenyl)-(3S)hydroxypropyl]-(4S)-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-azetidione, is a selective cholesterol absorption inhibitor⁴. Several analytical methods have been developed for the quantification of EZM. The methods include, HPLC⁵ and spectrophotometry⁶. Literature survey revealed that no UV spectrophotometric method has been reported for the estimation of ATV and EZM in combined dosage form. In present communication, we propose simple and accurate spectrophotometric method for simultaneous estimation of both the drugs in tablet dosage form. ATV and EZM working standards were procured as a gift sample from Blue Cross Labs. Ltd. (Nashik). Two combined film-coated tablet formulations containing ATV (10 mg) and EZM (10 mg) were procured from local market. (Liponorm EZ, Blue Cross Labs, Nashik and TG-tor EZ, Atoz Life Sciences). All chemicals and reagents used were of analytical grade. UV/Vis spectrophotometer 1601 (Shimadzu, Japan) and 10 mm matched quartz cells were used, during the study. Standard stock solutions of 100 µg/ml were prepared by dissolving 10 mg of each in 100 ml of methanol (E. Merck). From these stock solutions, working standard solutions having concentration of 15 µg/ml each were prepared by appropriate dilutions. They were scanned in the

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wavelength range of 400-200 nm and the overlain spectrum was obtained (fig. 1). Two wavelengths 235.5 nm (iso-absorptive point) and 246.0 nm (\lambda max of ATV) were selected for the formation of Qabsorbance equation. The calibration curves were found to be linear in the concentration range of 5-25 μ g/ml, for each drug. The absorptivity coefficients of each drug at both wavelengths were determined. The concentration of two drugs in the mixture can be calculated, by using equations, $C_{ATV} = Q_M - Q_Y$ $Q_x - Q_y \times A_1/ax_1$, $C_{EZM} = A_1/ax_1 - C_{ATV}$, where, A_1 and A_2 are the absorbances of mixture at 235.5 nm and 246.0 nm, ax, (425.11) and ax, (452.08) absorptivities of ATV at 235.5 nm and 246.0 nm, respectively, ay_1 (425.09) and ay_2 (388.96) absorptivities of EZM at 235.5 nm and 246.0 nm, respectively and Q_{M} = A_2/A_1 , $Q_y = ay_{2/a_{y1}}Q_x = ax_{2/ax_1}$ and C_{ATV} and C_{EZM} are concentrations of ATV and EZM, respectively in



Fig. 1: Overlain spectrum of ATV and EZM in methanol. ATV is atorvastatin calcium, EZM is ezetimibe, Absorbance spectrum obtained in the range of 400-200 nm in methanol overlain over each other, 235.5 nm is the iso-absorptive point

Brand	Parameters	% label claim*	
		ATV	EZM
Liponorm EZ	Mean	99.56	100.25
	SD	0.06	0.04
	RSD	0.37	0.23
TG-tor EZ	Mean	99.50	100.38
	SD	0.04	0.04
		0.28	0.22

TABLE 1: ANALYSIS DATA OF TABLET FORMULATIONS

*Values for % label claim are mean of five estimations; SD is standard deviation and RSD is relative standard deviation.

g/100 ml in the sample solution.

Twenty tablets were weighed; average weight determined and crushed to fine powder. An accurately weighed sample equivalent to 10 mg of ATV and 10 mg of EZM was transferred to 100 ml volumetric flask; 50 ml of methanol was added and sonicated for 10 min. The solution was filtered through whatman filter paper No. 41 and the volume was made up to 100 ml, using the same solvent. After, appropriate dilutions, absorbances of the sample solutions were recorded, at 235.5 nm and 246.0 nm i.e. A₁ and A₂ respectively and the concentration of the two drugs in sample solutions (C_{ATV} and C_{FZM}) were determined by, using Eqns. 1 and 2. The analysis procedure was repeated, five times, with tablet formulations of two brands; the results of analysis are presented in the Table 1

The proposed method was found to be simple, accurate, economic and rapid for the routine

simultaneous estimation of atorvastatin calcium and ezetimibe in tablet dosage forms. The values of standard deviation and % RSD were found to be <2% indicates the high precision of the method. The results of recovery studies lie between 99-101% indicative of accuracy of the method.

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