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OVERVIEW OF ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES OF ROSUVASTATIN CALCIUM AND BEMPEDOIC ACID WITH THEIR COMBINATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This review gives an overview of the different developed analytical methods and spectroscopic methods of Rosuvastatin calcium and Bempedoic acid in their combination with other drugs. The review implies different analytical methods like RP-HPLC, HPLC-UV, RP-UPLC, UV-VIS, and other methods reported to date. Rosuvastatin calcium belongs to the statin class of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitors. This medicine is used for the treatment of dyslipidemia and can help to reduce the level of "bad cholesterol" as well as the growth of atherosclerosis and the risk of heart disease. Bempedoic acid is a new lipid-lowering drug with a unique mechanism of action. Bempedoic acid is used to cure heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia and heart diseases and to lower cholesterol levels. Rosuvastatin calcium and Bempedoic acid are fixed-dose combinations and are significantly used to treat high cholesterol levels. This review provides a Summary of Work done on Rosuvastatin calcium and bempedoic acid alone or combined with other pharmaceutical drugs.

Keywords: HPLC, HPTLC, UV, Rosuvastatin calcium, Bempedoic acid

INTRODUCTION

Modern society, under Westernization, has transformed our way of life, which has influenced our dietary and health care. This is a rise in the prevalence of different illnesses such as diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia. Hyperlipidemia is a broad term for a range of illnesses defined by abnormally high levels of lipids and/or lipoproteins in the blood. It is also called hyperlipoproteinemia and is a major risk factor for heart attack.

The main factors affecting of hyperlipidemia are lifestyle changes (bad nutrition, smoking, and alcohol consumption). Obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and unhealthy lifestyle behaviors including smoking and drinking are all risk factors [1].

Rosuvastatin calcium

Rosuvastatin calcium belongs to the lipid-lowering chemical class. It is a class of anticholesterenic. It is chemically bis[(E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino] pyrimidin-5-yl](3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid] calcium salt . It is sparingly soluble in water and methanol, slightly soluble in ethanol, and soluble in N, N-dimethyl formamide, acetone, and acetonitrile. It is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase, an enzyme that transforms 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme-A to mevalonate, an initial form of cholesterol [2]. Used for the treatment of hyperlipidemia and dyslipidemia, it is also used to prevent coronary artery disease [3]. It has the appearance of an off-white and creamish crystalline powder. It is classified as an antihyperlipidemic medication [4].

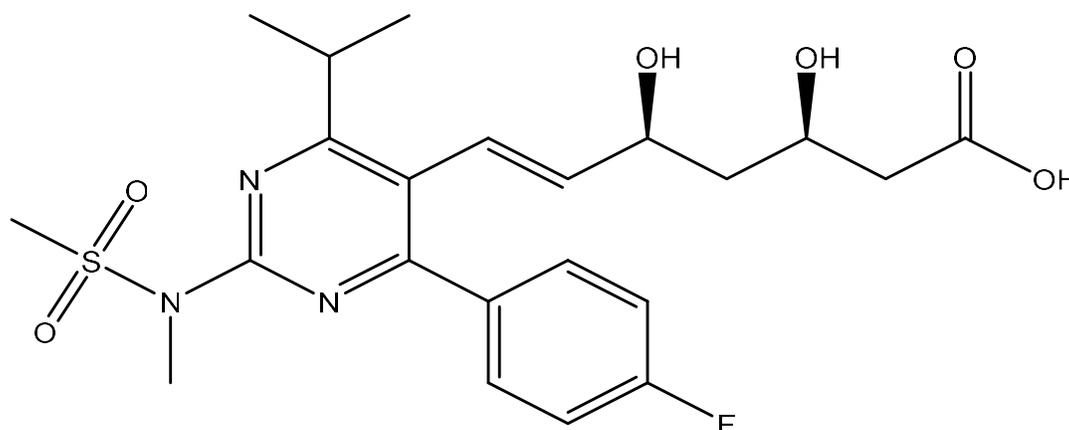


Figure 1: Chemical structure of Rosuvastatin calcium

Bempedoic acid

Bempedoic acid is a drug used to treat high cholesterol (high blood cholesterol levels). Bempedoic acid has approval for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and hence the most well-tolerated statin medication in individuals with heterozygous hypercholesterolemia or existing atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease who require extra LDL cholesterol lowering. Muscle spasms, discomfort in the back or

within the limb, gout, and gastrointestinal disorders such as diarrhea are the most common side effects in clinical trials [5]. Bempedoic Acid is a class of (ACL) adenosine triphosphate citrate lyase) inhibitors used once daily in statin-resistant patients to decrease LDL cholesterol levels. Bempedoic acid also called -hydroxy-2,2,14,14-tetramethylpentadecanedioic acid, is a prodrug released in the liver [6].

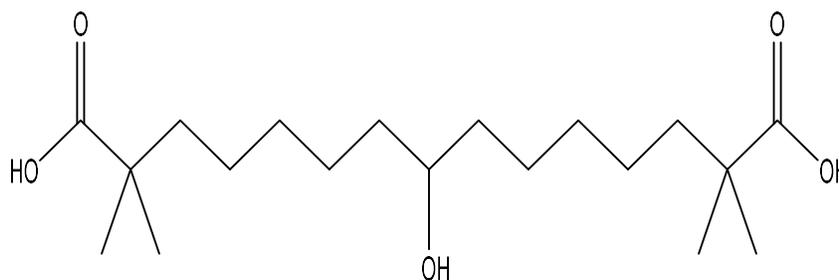


Figure 2: Chemical Structure of bempedoic acid

Analytical Methods for Determination of Rosuvastatin calcium and bempedoic acid in single and combined with other drugs.

This review describes different analytical methods such as HPLC, HPTLC, UV-VIS Spectrophotometric, UPLC, and other methods performed for the mentioned drugs.

S. No.	Title	Description	Ref.no
1	Development and validation of new RP-HPLC method for estimation of Rosuvastatin calcium in pharmaceutical dosage forms	Stationary phase: Thermo scientific C8 (250×4.6mm,5µm) columns Mobile phase: Methanol: Acetonitrile: Water (40:40:20v/v/v) Flow rate:1.0ml/min Detection: 248nm Retention time: 3.427 min	[7]
2	Stability indicating new RP-HPLC method for determination of Rosuvastatin calcium in pure and tablet dosage forms	Stationary phase: Agilent Eclipse XDC(4.6mm× 50mm,5µm) column Mobile phase: Sodium dihydrogen phosphate: Acetonitrile (50:50v/v) Flow rate:1.2 mL/min Detection: 245 nm Retention time:3.684min	[8]
3	Development of RP HPLC method for estimation of Rosuvastatin calcium by Quality by design	Stationary phase: Shimadzu C18(250×4.6mm, 5µm)column Mobile phase: Methanol: Water (90:10 v/v) Flow rate: 0.9 ml/min Detection: 243nm Retention time: 2.6 min	[9]
4	Development and Validation for Simultaneous Estimation of Rosuvastatin Calcium and	Stationary phase: Princeton C18 (250×4.6mm, 5µ) column Mobile phase:Water: Methanol (20:80v/v) Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min	[10]

	Clpidogrel Bisulfate in Pharmaceutical Dosage Form by Reverse Phase-High Performance Liquid Chromatography	Detection: 240nm Retention time: Rosuvastatin calcium-2.844 min Clpidogrel bisulfate -4.388 min	
5	Validated RP-HPLC method for simultaneous determination of Rosuvastatin calcium and Ezetimibe in pharmaceutical dosage form	Stationary phase: Enable C18 (250mm ×4.6mm,5µm) column Mobile phase: Acetonitrile: water (75:25v/v) Flow rate: 0.6ml /min Detection: 252nm Retention time: Rosuvastatin calcium -2.931min Ezetimibe-6.631 min	[11]
6	Development validation of HPTLC method for simultaneous estimation of Rosuvastatin calcium and Aspirin in capsule dosage form	Stationary phase: silica gel 60 F254 Mobile phase:n-hexane : Acetone: Ethylacetate: Formic acid (6:3:1:0.2v/v/v/v) Detection: 245 nm Flow rate: 0.1ml/min RF: Rosuvastatin calcium -0.31±0.02min Aspirin - 0.60±0.02min	[12]
7	Simultaneous Estimation of Rosuvastatin calcium and Fenofibrate in bulk in tablet dosage form by UV spectroscopy and RP –HPLC	Stationary phase: LUNA C18 (25 mm ×46 mm,5µm) column Mobile phase: Acetonitrile: Methanol: Water (50:40:10 v/v/v) Flow rate: 0.5ml/min Detection: 252 nm Retention time: Rosuvastatin calcium- 2.60±0.03min Fenofibrate - 7.34±0.03 min	[13]
8	RP-HPLC method development and validation for simultaneous estimation of telmisartan, Rosuvastatin calcium, Amlodipine Besylate in combination	Stationary phase: LUNA C18 (250mm×4.6mm,5 µm)column Mobile phase: Methanol : Acetonitrile(60: 40 v/v) Flow rate:1.0ml/min Detection: 242nm Retention time: Rosuvastatin calcium -2.67 min Amlodipine besylate -4.70min Telmisartan-7.44min	[14]
9	Spectrophotometric Estimation of Rosuvastatin Calcium and Glimepiride in Tablet Dosage Form	Detection: Rosuvastatin calcium:241 nm Glimepiride:231 nm Concentration range: 10-22µg/ml Linearity: Rosuvastatin calcium-99.04% Glimepiride :100.94%	[15]
10	Method Development and Validation for Multicomponent Analysis of Rosuvastatin Calcium and Losartan Potassium in Bulk Drug by RP-HPLC	Stationary phase: C18 (250mm ×4.6mm,5µm)column Mobile phase: Acetonitrile: Methanol: water(20:25:55 v/v/v) Flow rate: 0.1 ml/min Detection: 233 nm Retention time: Rosuvastatin calcium-3.55 min Losartan potassium- 4.64 min	[16]
11	Development and validation of HPTLC method for simultaneous estimation of Fenofibrate and Rosuvastatin in tablet dosage form	Stationary phase: silica gel 60F254 Mobile phase : Toluene:Chloroform:n-butanol:Formic acid (6:2:1.5:0.5 v/v/v/v) Flow rate:1.5ml/min Detection:261 nm Rf: Fenofibrate- 0.73 ± 0.02 min Rosuvastatin- 0.43 ± 0.02 min	[17]
12	Development and validation of UV spectrophotometric method for simultaneous estimation of propranolol hydrochloride and Rosuvastatin calcium in bulk drug and pharmaceutical dosage form	Detection: Propranolol hydrochloride - 289 nm Rosuvastatin calcium-243 nm Solvent: Methanol Concentration range: Propranolol hydrochloride -2-40 µg/ml Rosuvastatin calcium-2-42 µg/ml	[18]
13	Development and validation of RP-HPLC method for estimation of Rosuvastatin calcium solid dispersion tablets	Stationary phase: Aquasil C18 (100×4.6mm,5µm)coulmn Mobile phase: phosphate buffer: acetonitrile (55: 45 v/v) Flow rate:1ml/min Detection: 240nm Retention time: 3.47 ± 0.001 min	[19]

14	Novel and stability indicating HPLC method for Ezetimibe, Rosuvastatin, and Atorvastatin in tablets form	Stationary phase: Agilent ZorbaxSBC18(150mm×4.6 mm,5µm) column Mobile phase :KH ₂ PO ₄ : Acetonitrile (50:50v/v) Flow rate: 1.0ml/min Detection: 230nm Retention time: Ezetimibe -15.3 min, Rosuvastatin - 9.0 min Atorvastatin -17.1 min	[20]
15	Stability indicating RP UPLC for simultaneous quantification of bempedoic acid and ezetimibe in bulk pharmaceutical formulations	Stationary phase: Acquity C18 (50mm ×21mm,1.7µm)column Mobile phase: Methanol: Acetonitrile: Water (50:30:20v/v/v) Flow rate: 0.5 ml/min Detection: 260nm Retention time: Bempedoic acid -1.827 min Ezetimibe-3.577 min	[21]
16	A novel HPLC method developed for the estimation of bempedoic acid and ezetimibe in bempedoic acid and ezetimibe pharmaceutical dosage forms of tablets	Stationary phase: Ascentis C18 (150mmx 4.6mm,5µm)column Mobile phase: Potassium dihydrogen phosphate; Acetonitrile (50:50v/v) Flow rate:1.0ml/min Detection: 230nm Retention time: Bempedoic acid -2.240 min Ezetimibe -2.956 min	[22]
17	Simultaneous Determination of Bempedoic Acid and Ezetimibe in Rat Plasma Using HPLC-PDA and its application to a pharmacokinetic study	Stationary phase: X-bridge C18(150mm×4.6mm,3.5µm)column Mobile phase: Formic acid: acetonitrile (40:60v/v) Flow rate: 1ml/min Detection: 236nm	[23]
18	Development and validation of a novel cleaning validation and assay method for simultaneous estimation of rosuvastatin and fenofibrate by RP-HPLC	Stationary phase: agilentzorbax RP-Cyano (250mm×4.6mm,5µm)column Mobile phase: Potassium dihydrogen phosphate buffer (OPA):Methanol: Acetonitrile (45:33:22v/v/v) Flow rate: 1.5ml/min Detection: 252nm Retention time: Rosuvastatin-3.6min Fenofibrate- 10.01 min	[24]
19	Method Development and validation for the Simultaneous Estimation of Rosuvastatin calcium and Amlodipine in Bulk and its Formulation using Reverse-Phase High reverse-performance Liquid Chromatography	Stationary phase: Aquil C18 (4.6mm×250mm,5µm)column Mobile phase: Acetonitrile: Phosphate buffer: Methanol (30:60:10 v/v/v) Flow rate: 1ml/min Detection: 251nm	[25]

CONCLUSION

As per the review, it was concluded that for Rosuvastatin calcium and Bempedoic acid, different analytical methods and spectroscopy methods are available for single-single drugs. From the review, it was observed that still, there are no developed analytical methods available in combination with Rosuvastatin calcium and Bempedoic acid. Thus, it is concluded that to develop analytical methods on RP-HPLC in this

combination of Rosuvastatin Calcium and Bempedoic acid. The developed methods were simple, accurate precise, and reproducible in nearly all methods of RP-HPLC and UV absorbance which provide with best available reliability, repeatability, and sensitivity.

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