Thermoanalytical Study and Purity Determination of Trospium Chloride and Tiemonium Methylsulphate

Abstract

The thermal behavior of quaternary ammonium compounds; Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate was investigated using different thermal techniques. The thermogravimetry method was used to study the thermal degradation and kinetic parameters; activation energy (Ea), frequency factor (A), and reaction order (n) of both drugs. The data revealed that the cited drugs followed first order kinetic behavior. The fragmentation pathway of both drugs with mass spectrometry was taken as example; to correlate the thermal decomposition with the resulted MS-EI. The melting point and purity were determined using DSC and Van’t Hoff equation for the studied drugs. The results were in agreement with the recommended pharmacopoeias.

Keywords: Trospium chloride; Tiemonium methylsulphate; Thermal analysis; Van’t Hoff; Ammonium; Thermogravimetry; Fragmentation


Introduction

Trospium chloride (spiro [8-azoniabicyclo [3,2,1] octane-8,1-pyrrolidinum]-3 [(hydroxyphenyl- acetyl)-oxy]chloride (1α, 3β, 5α)) is an antimuscarinic agent indicated for the treatment of overactive bladder with symptoms of urge urinary incontinence, urgency, and urinary frequency [1]. Tiemonium methylsulphate[4-[3-Hydroxy-3-phenyl-3-(2-thienyl) propyl]-4- methyl-morpholinium methyl sulphate] is used as antimuscarinic with peripheral effects similar to those of atropine and is used in the relief of visceral spasms. It has been used as an antispasmodic [1].

Determination of Trospium chloride is described in European pharmacopoeia by titrimetric method [2]; using 0.1 M silver nitrate as titrant, then the end point was determined potentiometrically. The other methods are a fluorimetric method after derivatization with benoxaprofen chloride [3], LC-MS method [4], RP-UFLC [5] and Stability chromatographic methods [6]. Few methods were reported for analysis of Tiemonium methylsulphate; Swift Quantification of Fenofibrate and Tiemonium methylsulfate by using Particle Induced X-Ray Emission [7], UV-spectroscopic method [8], Stability Indicating Chromatographic methods [9] and Stability indicating spectrophotometric methods [10].

Thermal analysis techniques cover all methods in which a physical property is monitored as a function of temperature or time, whilst the sample is being heated or cooled under controlled conditions. Thermogravimetry (TG) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) are useful techniques that have been successfully applied in the pharmaceutical industry to reveal important information regarding, the physicochemical properties of drug and excipient molecules such as polymorphism, stability, purity, formulation compatibility among others, and assessing the drug degradation kinetics. There are definitive advantages to employing multiple thermal analysis methods to attain varying views of the physicochemical properties of pharmaceuticals. The determination of the key physical and chemical properties of a new material is essential [11-15]. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the thermal characterization of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate using a variety of techniques including TGA/DTG, DTA and DSC. The search of thermal degradation and kinetics, were carried out to help understanding the solid-state characterization, evaluate the quality control and stability for these important active pharmaceutical ingredients.

The determination of purity by DSC of the used compounds in thermal analysis is very important as the chromatographic methods are used to determine purity of the used compounds in comparison with a standard samples. On the other hand, DSC technique can be used for the determination of purity based on the assumption that the impurities will lower the melting point of a pure substance. The melting transition of pure (100% crystalline substance) should be infinitely sharp, but impurities or defects in the crystal structure will broaden the melting range and lower the melting point.

As well DSC technique provides unique information in relation to thermodynamic data of the system studies including characterization, polymorphism identification, and purity evaluation of drugs, compatibility studies for the pharmaceutical formulation that the chromatographic systems don’t provide.
Experimental

Instruments

TG/DTG and DTA curves of drug substances: were recorded using Simultaneous Shimadzu thermogravimetric analyzer TGA-60 H (Tokyo – Japan), with TA 60 software in dry nitrogen atmosphere at a flow rate of 30ml/ min in platinum crucible containing aluminum oxide as a reference. The experiments were performed from ambient temperature up to 600 ºC with a heating rate of 10ºC/min. The sample mass was about 5 mg of the drug without any further treatment. The kinetic parameters of decomposition such as, activation energy (Ea) and frequency factor (A), and reaction order (n) were calculated from TGA/ DTG curves. The mathematical models of Arrhenius [16], Horowitz Metzger [17] and Coats, Redfern [18] were used for kinetic parameters determination.

The DSC curves: were recorded using Shimadzu-DSC 50 (Tokyo – Japan), in dynamic nitrogen atmosphere with a constant flow of 30 ml/min, and heating rate of 10ºC/ min, up to temperature 300ºC. The sample with a mass of about 1.80 mg was packed in platinum pan. DSC equipment was preliminarily calibrated with standard reference of indium. The purity determination was performed using heating rate of 10ºC/ min in the temperature range from 25 to 400ºC in nitrogen atmosphere.

Mass spectrometry electron impact (MS-EI): Mass spectra of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate were recorded using Shimadzu-GC-MS-QP 1000 EX quadruple mass spectrometer with Electron Impact detector equipped with GC-MS data system.

Melting point: Opti Melt Automated Melting Point System, SRS Stanford Research System.

Materials

Trospium chloride-Pure sample was kindly supplied by Hekma Pharma, Egypt, B.N. 21787. Its purity was found to be 99.95±0.644% according to the official method. Trospikan tablet was supplied by Hikma Pharma, (Cairo, Egypt), B.N.003. Each tablet is claimed to contain 20mg of Trospium chloride. Tiemonium methylsulphate-Pure sample was kindly supplied by Centaur Pharmaceuticals PVT. LTD. India, B.N. 20094607. Its purity was found to be 99.73±0.504 according to the manufacturer’s method. Spasmofree tablet was supplied by Adwia Pharma, (Cairo, Egypt), B.N. 031013. Each tablet is claimed to contain 50.0mg of Tiemonium methylsulphate.

Results and Discussion

Thermal characterization

For Trospium chloride: The TGA/DTG curves of Trospium chloride presented in (Figure 1) show that the drug is thermally decomposed in two steps. The first step occurs in the temperature range of 221.26-349.84ºC with the loss of 60.2645% which may be due to the loss of $\text{C}_12\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_3\text{Cl}$ molecule. The second step occurs at 373.22-428.13ºC with about 39.305% weight loss which may be attributed to the loss of $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}$ molecule. The suggested thermal decomposition pathway of Trospium chloride is summarized in (Scheme 1).

The DTA curve (Figure 2) exhibits endothermic peaks. The first sharp endothermic peak at 267.51ºC is due to the melting of the compound. The second sharp endothermic peak at 303.53ºC is attributed to the first decomposition corresponding to the first mass loss while the third broad endothermic peak at 420.12ºC is attributed to the second mass loss as observed in TGA/DTG thermogram curves shown in (Figure 1). The broad exothermic peaks at 553.24ºC are due to the pyrolysis of the compound.
For Tiemonium methylsulphate: The TGA/DTG curves of Tiemonium methylsulphate presented in (Figure 3) show that the drug is thermally decomposed in three steps. The first step occurs in the temperature range of 71.95-157.12°C with the loss of 10.78% which may be due to the loss of \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O} \) molecule. The second step occurs at 242.30-347.98°C with about 37.534% weight loss which may be attributed to the loss of \( \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \) molecule. The third step occurs in the temperature range 523.76-605.43°C which may be due to the loss of \( \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2 \). The suggested thermal decomposition pathway of Tiemonium methylsulphate is summarized in (Scheme 2).

The DTA curve (Figure 4) exhibits endothermic peaks. The first endothermic peak at 143.08 °C is due to the melting of the compound and the first step of decomposition. The second endothermic peak at 285.03°C is attributed to the second decomposition corresponding to the second mass loss while the third broad exothermic peak at 577.52°C is attributed to the third mass loss as observed in TGA/DTG thermogram curves shown in (Figure 3).

Kinetic analysis

The kinetic studies of the main thermal decomposition (degradation) steps of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate were investigated by mathematical models (1, 2 and 3) of Arrhenius Equation Method (Figure 5 & 6), Horowitz and Metzger (HM) (Figure 7 & 8) and Coats-Redfern (CR) (Figure 9 & 10) respectively. The kinetic parameters obtained for both drugs are summarized in (Table 1).

\[
\ln K = \ln A - \frac{E}{RT} \quad (1)
\]

Where, \( A \) is the pre- exponential term, \( E \) is the activation energy, \( R \) = gas constant, \( T \) = temperature in degrees Kelvin.

\[
\log \left[ \log \left( \frac{W_f}{W_f - W} \right) \right] = \frac{\theta E^*}{2.303RT_s} - \log 2.303 \quad (2)
\]

Where, \( W_f \) was the mass loss at the completion of the decomposition reaction, \( W \) was the mass loss up to temperature \( T \), \( R \) was the gas constant, \( T_s \) was the DTG peak temperature and \( \theta = T/T_s \). A plot of \( \log \left[ \log \left( \frac{W_f}{W_f - W} \right) \right] \) against \( \theta \) would give a straight line and \( E^* \) could be calculated from the slope.
\[
\log \left( \frac{W_f - W}{W_f - W_0} \right) = \log \left[ \frac{AR}{\phi E^*} \left( \frac{1 - 2RT}{E^*} \right) \right] - \frac{E^*}{2.303RT} \quad (3)
\]

Where, \( \Phi \) was the heating rate. Since \( 1 - \frac{2RT}{E^*} \approx 1 \), the plot of the left-hand side of equation against \( \frac{1}{T} \) would give a straight line. \( E^* \) was then calculated from the slope and the Arrhenius constant (A) was obtained from the intercept.
Table 1: Thermo analytical data for Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate using Arrhenius equation, Horowitz-Metzger (HM) and Coats-Redfern (CR).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinetic Equation</th>
<th>Kinetic parameter</th>
<th>Kinetic parameter</th>
<th>Arrhenius</th>
<th>Horowitz-Metzger (HM)</th>
<th>Coats-Redfern (CR)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Ea (kJ/mol)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trospium</td>
<td>Tiemonium</td>
<td>Trospium</td>
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<td>0.9563</td>
<td>0.9614</td>
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Correlation between the mass spectra and thermal behaviour

For Trospium chloride: The mass spectra of Trospium chloride are presented graphically in (Figure 11). Trospium chloride decompose give fragments, with m/z = 224 and the second m/z = 170. The other molecular ions peaks appeared in the mass spectra are attributed to the fragmentation of the drug. The m/z = 224 represent C_{12}H_{16}NO_{3}, while m/z = 170 represent C_{13}H_{14}O_{2} The results were presented in (Scheme 1).

For Tiemonium methylsulphate: The mass spectra of Tiemonium methylsulphate are presented graphically in (Figure 12). Tiemonium methylsulphate decompose give fragments, with m/z = 383 and the second m/z = 224. The other molecular ions peaks appeared in the mass spectra are attributed to the fragmentation of the drug. The m/z = 383 represent C_{17}H_{21}NO_{5}S_{2}, while m/z = 224 represent C_{13}H_{17}NO_{2}. The results were presented in (Scheme 2).

Application of differential scanning calorimetry for purity determination

The melting transitions of a pure 100% crystalline material should be infinitely sharp, but impurities or defects in the crystal structure will broaden the melting range and lower the final melting point to a temperature lower than to [19]. The effect of impurities on To of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate was determined by DSC method based on Van’t Hoff equation.

\[ T_s = T_o - \frac{RT_o X 2.1}{\Delta H_f . F} \]

Where, T_s is the sample peak at temperature (K), T_o is the melting point of pure component (Kalvin), R is the gas constant, X is the concentration of impurity (grams fraction), \( \Delta H_f \) = Heat of fusion of pure component (J mg$^{-1}$), and F is the fraction of sample melted at T_s.

The melting points obtained from DSC curves of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate (Figure 13 & 14) were
in accordance with those of officially reported (Table 2), justifying the use of DSC as a routine technique for identification of drugs through the melting point [20-22].

Table 2: Comparison between the degree of purity of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate in pure form obtained by DSC and official method and between melting point obtained by DTA, DSC and those obtained by melting point apparatus and reported method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Drug</th>
<th>Degree of Purity%</th>
<th>Melting Point ºC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>Official method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trospium Chloride</td>
<td>99.99</td>
<td>99.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiemonium methylsulphate</td>
<td>99.99</td>
<td>Manufacturer’s method [21]*</td>
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*Official method; Titrimetric method using 0.1 M silver nitrate as titrant, the end point was determined potentiometrically.
**UV spectrophotometry method; an aqueous solution of Tiemonium methylsulphate was scanned between (200–400 nm), measured at 235 nm.

Conclusion

The thermal stability of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate using different thermal techniques (TGA/DTG, DTA, and DSC), was studied. The kinetic studies of Trospium chloride and Tiemonium methylsulphate showed a thermal behavior characteristic to first order according to Ea. The correlation between mass spectra and thermal behavior of both drugs was studied. The data revealed correlation between the three techniques. DSC provides a rapid method for purity determination attending a value between 98.5-101.5 %, which is in agreement with the official pharmacopoeia.

References

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21. Manufacture’s procedure, Adwia Pharma, Cairo, Egypt.

22. Manufacture’s procedure, Centaur Pharmaceuticals PVT. LTD, India.