Nº 76

FACULTAD DE QUIMICA

DEPARTAMENTO DE DOCUMENTACION Y BIBLIOTECA

CENTRO NACIONAL DE INFORMACION QUIMICA

BIBLIOGRAFIA

Tema: Estabilidad de Bromazepam y moclobemida

Fecha: **03/02/99**

Registro 1 de 3 - Analytical Abstracts

TI: Stability-indicating method for the determination of bromazepam via its mercury(II), silver(I) and zirconium(IV) chelates.
AU: El-Khateeb,-SZ; Amer,-MM; Abdel-Razek,-SA
AD: Cairo Univ., Anal. Chem. Dept., Fac. Pharm., Cairo 11562, Egypt
CP: Egypt
SO: **Anal-Lett. Feb 1998; 31(4): 631-649**
JN: Analytical-Letters
IS: 0003-2719
CO: ANALBP
PY: 1998
LA: English
PT: Journal
AB: A method for the determination of bromazepam (I) in the presence of its acid-induced degradation products, 2-amino-5-bromobenzoylpyridine and glycine was developed. The method was based on the chelation of I with Hg(II), Ag(I) and Zr(IV) with the subsequent spectrophotometric detection of their chelates at 363, 287 and 289 nm, respectively. Beer's law was obeyed from 16-80, 8-48 and 6.4-38 micro g/ml of I for the Hg(II), Ag(I) and Zr(IV) chelates, respectively. The corresponding recoveries were 100.1+/-0.8%, 99.7+/-0.7% and 100.3+/-0.7%. The results agreed well with those obtained by the BP (1993) method but are more selective as the BP method cannot distinguish between the intact molecule and its degradation products.
IA: bromazepam-A: [1812-30-2]. detmn. of, by spectrophotometry
SC: G-Pharmaceutical-Analysis
SS: 11400
COP: Copyright: The Royal Society of Chemistry
AN: 6007G00080
UD: 6007

Registro 2 de 3 - Analytical Abstracts

TI: Stability-indicating method for the determination of bromazepam and delorazepam via proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy.
AU: El-Khateeb,-SZ; Amer,-SM; Abdel-Razek,-SA; Amer,-MM
AD: Cairo Univ., Anal. Chem. Dept., Fac. Pharm., Cairo, Egypt
CP: Egypt
SO: **Spectrosc-Lett. Jul 1997; 30(5): 915-932**
JN: Spectroscopy-Letters
IS: 0038-7010
CO: SPLEBX
PY: 1997
LA: English
PT: Journal
AB: Powdered tablets equivalent to 5-25 mg bromazepam and 7.5-25 mg delorazepam were extracted with 3 x 20 ml CHCl3 and filtered. The pooled extract was evaporated to dryness at 50-60degreeC and the residue dried over H2SO4 in a desiccator for 1 h. Then 1 ml DMSO-d6 containing 8 mg/ml maleic acid (internal standard) was added. A portion (0.5 ml) of the resulting solution was analysed by 1H NMR. The singlets at 4.2 and 6.25 ppm were used to quantitate the drug and internal standard, respectively. The method was suitable for determination of the drugs in the presence of their acid-induced degradation products. Accuracies were 99.7+/-0.92% and 100.5+/-0.79% for bromazepam and delorazepam, respectively. No calibration data or detection limits are given.
IA: bromazepam-A: [1812-30-2]. detmn. of, in pharmaceuticals, by NMR;
delorazepam-A: [2894-67-9]. detmn. of, in pharmaceuticals, by NMR
IM: pharmaceutical-preparations-M: detmn. of bromazepam and delorazepam in, by NMR
SC: G-Pharmaceutical-Analysis
SS: 11400
COP: Copyright: The Royal Society of Chemistry
AN: 6003G00074
UD: 6003

Registro 3 de 3 - Analytical Abstracts

TI: New bromide-selective membrane electrodes based on a methyl methacrylate matrix and their use in drug analysis.
AU: Pastor,-TJ; Pastor,-MM; Kalajdzievski,-K
AD: Univ. Belgrade, Dept. Chem., 11001 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
CP: Yugoslavia
SO: **Electroanalysis (NY). May 1990; 2(4): 313-317**
IS: 1040-0397
CO: ELANEU
PY: 1990
LA: English
PT: Journal
AB: Membrane electrodes were prepared from methyl methacrylate resin, AgBr as active component, and with an internal Ag wire solid contact. The stability, response range and slope, selectivity and interference-free pH range were satisfactory; e.g., response was Nernstian for 10 to 80micro M-Br-, with a detection limit of 1.5 to 5micro M, and the response time for 1mM-Br- was 20 s. The electrodes could be used to determine low concn. of Br- from biologically active substances by direct potentiometry or potentiometric titration after their combustion in an O atmosphere. Recoveries of Br- from bromazepam, propantheline bromide (pro-banthine) and bronopol were 98.5 +/- 0.4%.
IA: bromide-A: [24959-67-9]. detmn. of, methyl methacrylate membrane ion-selective electrode for
M: pharmaceutical-preparations-M: detmn. of bromide in, with ion-selective electrode after combustion;
propantheline-bromide-M: [50-34-0]. detmn. of bromide in, with ion-selective electrode after combustion;
bromazepam-M: [1812-30-2]. detmn. of bromide in, with ion-selective electrode after combustion;
bronopol-M: [52-51-7]. detmn. of bromide in, with ion-selective electrode after combustion
IC: electrodes-C: ion-selective, methyl methacrylate membrane, for bromide
SC: A-General-Analytical-Chemistry
SS: 60000
CR: D2; G0

AN: 5312A00047
UD: 5312

J Pharm Biomed Anal 1993 Aug;11(8):771-5

The determination of bromazepam in plasma by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography.

e Solleu H, Demotes-Mainard F, Vincon G, Bannwarth B

Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, CHU, Bordeaux, France.

A reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatographic method has been developed for the determination of bromazepam, an anxiolytic benzodiazepine, in plasma. After a single-step extraction from alkalinized plasma with diethyl-ether in the presence of an internal standard (alpha-hydroxy-triazolam), the residues were chromatographed on a reversed-phase Nova Pak 5 microns C18 column, with a mobile phase of acetonitrile-water-triethylamine (700:300:4, v/v/v) adjusted to pH 7.4 with orthophosphoric acid. The limit of detection was 50 ng ml-1, using a 20 microliters injection with UV detection at 240 nm. Between-day and within-day relative standard deviations were lower than 6%. Studies of drug stability during sample storage at -20 degrees C and at +4 degrees C showed no degradation of bromazepam. However, bromazepam seemed to be degraded at ambient temperature, without any influence of light. This method is applied to the determination of bromazepam plasma levels in analytical toxicology.

-Analytical Profiles of drug substances / Klaus Florey.-- v.16 p.1-51,1987

Registro 1 de 2 - Analytical Abstracts

TI: Lauryl sulfate as counter ion for construction of ion-selective membrane electrodes for moclobemide and disopyramide.
AU: Stefan,-RI
AD: Univ. Bucharest, Dept. Anal. Chem., Fac. Chem., 70346 Bucharest-3, Romania
CP: Romania
SO: **Anal-Chim-Acta. 10 Sep 1997; 350(1-2): 105-108**
JN: Analytica-Chimica-Acta
IS: 0003-2670
CO: ACACAM
PY: 1997
LA: English
PT: Journal
AB: Membrane ISE for moclobemide (MB) and disopyramide (Dip) were prepared by impregnating C rods with the ion pairs MB+LS- and Dip+LS-, respectively, where LS = lauryl sulfate. The electrodes exhibited near-Nernstian potentiometric responses to MB and Dip for 10micro M-10mM and detection limits of 0.11nM-MB and 71nM-Dip. The response times were 1-2 min. The electrodes showed good stability and reproducibility. The responses were independent of pH over the ranges pH 2-6.5 for MB and pH 2-8 for Dip. The electrodes were used to monitor the titration of MB and Dip with tetraphenylborate. RSD (n = 12) for the assay of MB and Dip in pharmaceutical formulations by potentiometric titrimetry were 0.03-0.17%.
IA: disopyramide-A: [3737-09-5]. detmn. of, in pharmaceuticals, ISE for, lauryl sulfate as counter-ion in;
moclobemide-A: [71320-77-9]. detmn. of, in pharmaceuticals, ISE for, lauryl sulfate as counter-ion in
IM: pharmaceutical-preparations-M: detmn. of disopyramide and moclobemide in, ISE for, lauryl sulfate as counter-ion in
IC: electrodes,-ion-selective-C: for disopyramide and moclobemide, lauryl sulfate as counter-ion in
SC: G-Pharmaceutical-Analysis
SS: 11500
CR: G104; A6

AN: 6002G00119
UD: 6002

Registro 2 de 2 - Analytical Abstracts

TI: Photodecomposition of moclobemide on silica gel thin-layer-chromatographic plate.
AU: Nakai,-S; Kobayashi,-T; Ezawa,-T
AD: Nippon Roche Research Centre, Dept. Drug Metab. and Prod. Dev., Kamakura, Kanagawa 247, Japan
CP: Japan
SO: **J-Chromatogr. 6 Oct 1989; 479(2): 459-463**
IS: 0021-9673
CO: JOCRAM
PY: 1989
LA: English
PT: Journal
AB: In TLC studies of moclobemide (I), an unknown spot was occasionally detected on silica gel plates by UV irradiation or by spraying with 4,4'-methylenebis-(NN-dimethylaniline) reagent after chlorination. The stability of the sample, possible contamination, the quality of the TLC plate and the effect of light or air on I were investigated. There was no decomposition when TLC in the dark. Photoxidation occured when I was adsorbed on the silica gel of the TLC plate and exposed to radiation of lambda 275 nm. Samples should therefore be protected from light.
IA: moclobemide-A: [71320-77-9]. detmn. of, by TLC, photodecomposition in
SC: E-Pharmaceutical-chemistry