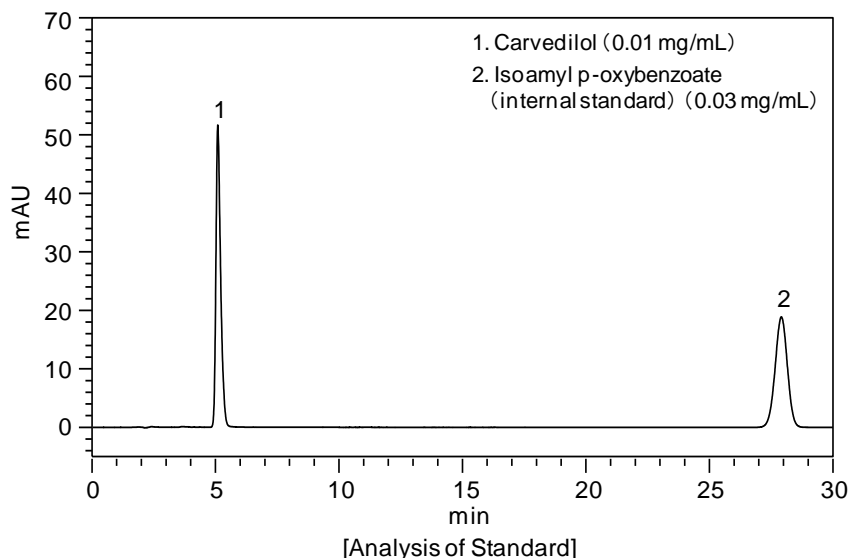


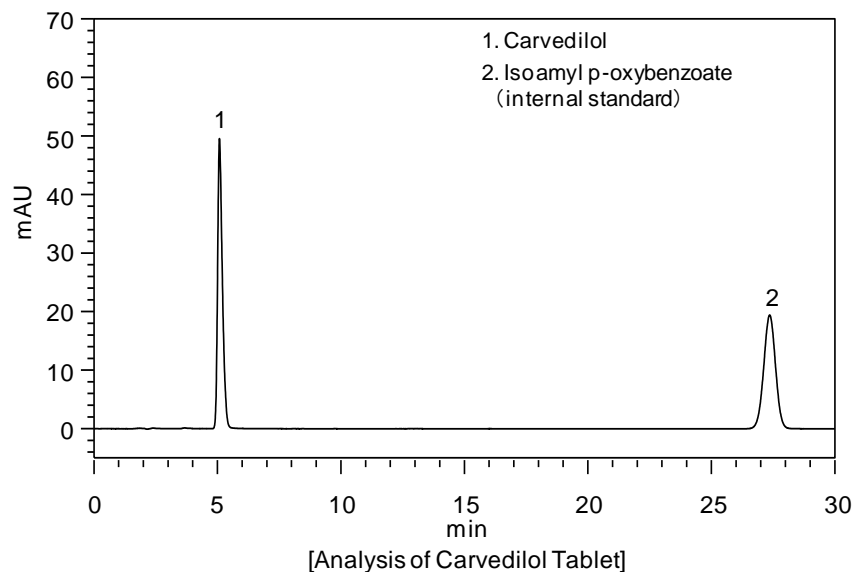
More than 100 drugs and their analytical test methods were added to the Japanese Pharmacopoeia Sixteenth Edition, which went into effect in April 2011. Presented here is the system performance and repeatability for the methods used to analyze tablet forms of two of the added drugs, carvedilol and glimepiride.

Carvedilol is used to treat high blood pressure and angina pectoris. It suppresses the heart rate and acts as a vasodilator by blocking α and β -receptors in the sympathetic nervous system. Glimepiride, a drug used to treat diabetes, reduces blood glucose levels by acting on the pancreas and promoting insulin secretion.

Analysis of Carvedilol Standard and Carvedilol Tablet



<Analysis Conditions>
 Column : HITACHI LaChrom C18 (5 μ m)
 4.6 mm I.D. \times 150 mm
 Eluent : Phosphate buffer (pH 5.0)/methanol
 = 450 / 550 (v/v)
 Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
 Column temperature : 40°C
 Detection wavelength : UV 240 nm
 Injection volume : 10 μ L



[Sample Preparation Method for Carvedilol Tablet]

Sample weighing (equivalent to 2.5 mg of carvedilol)
 ← Add 0.5 mL of internal standard (14.3 mg/mL)
 ← Add 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid/methanol = 1 / 1 (v/v) and make up the volume to 25 mL
 Stir for 30 min
 Collect 2 mL
 ← Add eluent and make up the volume to 20 mL
 Filter through a 0.45 μ m filter
 After discarding the first 10 mL, collect as the sample solution

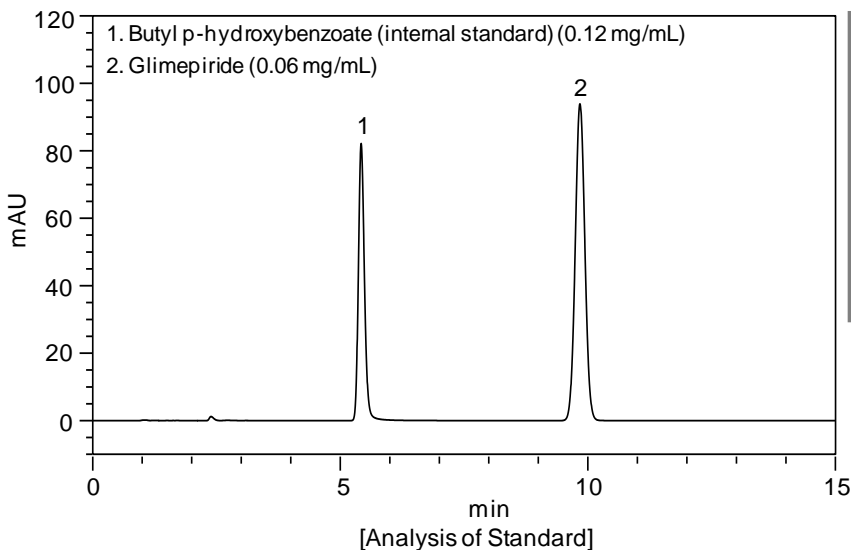
[System Suitability for Carvedilol]

According to the system performance described in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia Sixteenth Edition, the resolution between carvedilol and the internal standard in the standard solution must be 20 or greater. The system repeatability, measured as the standard deviation of the area ratio for the carvedilol peak relative to the internal standard peak in the standard solution, should not be more than 1.0% (n = 6). The analytical results indicate that these requirements are met.

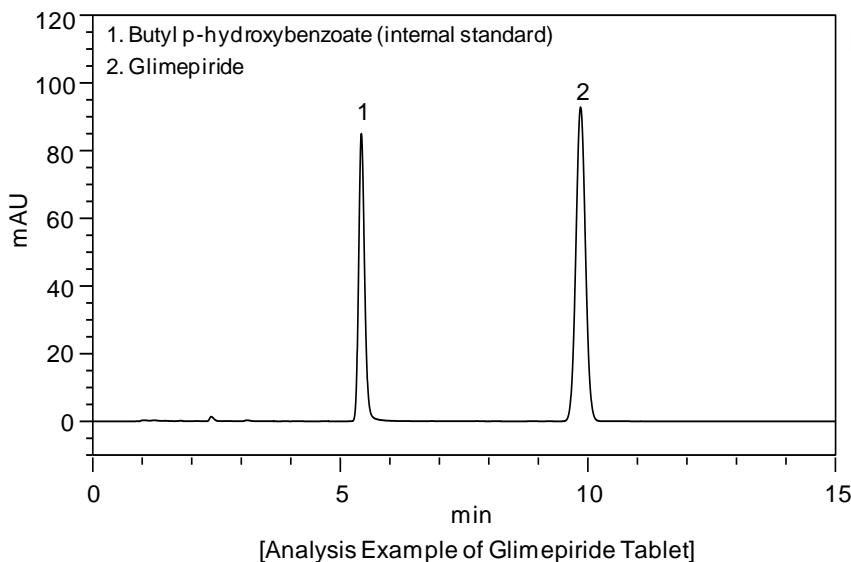
	Requirement for system suitability	Measurement result
Resolution	≥ 20	36.7
Relative standard deviation of peak area ratio (n = 6)	$\leq 1.0\%$	0.075%

*This analysis sample was provided by Division of Physical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Keio University.

Analysis of Glimepiride Standard and Glimepiride Tablet



<Analysis Conditions>
 Column : HITACHI LaChrom C18 (5 μm)
 4.6 mm I.D. × 150 mm
 Eluent : Phosphate buffer/acetonitrile
 = 500 / 500 (pH 3.5) (v/v)
 Flow rate : 1.4 mL/min
 Column temperature : 25°C
 Detection wavelength : UV 228 nm
 Injection volume : 10 μL



[Sample Preparation Method for Glimepiride Tablet]

Sample weighing (equivalent to glimepiride 0.6 mg)
 ← Add 0.6 mL of water
 ← Add 6 mL of acetonitrile/water = 4 / 1 (v/v)
 Dissolution
 ← Add 1.2 mL of internal standard solution (1 mg/mL)
 ← Add acetonitrile/water = 4/1 (v/v) to make up
 the volume to 10 mL
 Centrifuge 3,000 rpm, 10 min
 Filter the supernatant through a 0.45 μm filter

[System Suitability for Glimepiride]

According to the system performance described in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia Sixteenth Edition, the resolution between the glimepiride and internal standard in the standard solution must be 6 or greater. The system repeatability, measured as the standard deviation of the area ratio for the glimepiride peak relative to the internal standard peak in the standard solution, should not be more than 1.0% (n = 6).

The analytical results indicate that these requirements are met.

	Requirement for system suitability	Measurement result
Resolution	NLT 6	15.2
Relative standard deviation of peak area ratio (n = 6)	NMT 1.0 %	0.077 %

* The pharmacopoeia, the column size of 4 mm I.D. × 125 mm is specified.

* This analysis sample was provided by Division of Physical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Keio University.

Main instrument configuration : Chromaster
 5110 pump, 5210 autosampler, 5310 column oven, and 5410 UV detector

Note: The data here is shown as an example of the analysis and does not warrant the performance of the instrument.