

RP-HPLC

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Prediction of Retention of some anti-epileptic drugs in binary solvent mobile phases in RP-HPLC.

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Abstract: Capacity factors of phenobarbital, phenytoin and carbamazepine in mobile phases containing water and the organic modifiers: methanol, acetonitrile, acetone and tetrahydrofuran were determined and the obtained results fitted to the proposed model:

$$\ln k' = J_1 \phi_1 + J_2 \phi_2 + \phi_1 \phi_2 \sum_{i=0}^p B_i (\phi_1 - \phi_2)^i$$

where k' is the capacity factor of the analyte, ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are the volume fractions of solvents 1 and 2, J_1 , J_2 and B_i are the model constants. Average percentage deviation (APD) was computed as an accuracy criterion for the proposed model, the linear model of Schoenmarklers and the cubic equation of Jandera and the obtained mean and standard deviation of APDs were 14.6 ± 10.7 , 42.3 ± 11.2 and 32.7 ± 17.8 %, respectively. The accuracy of the models was also checked using collected data from the literature and the calculated values were 1.64 ± 0.85 , 22.11 ± 2.48 and 4.87 ± 1.98 %, respectively. The results showed that the proposed model provided more accurate computations in comparison with the previously published models and the mean differences were statistically significant.

Keywords: Capacity factor, binary solvent mobile phases, mathematical representation.

$$\ln k' = J_1 \phi_1 + J_2 \phi_2 + \phi_1 \phi_2 \sum_{i=0}^p B_i (\phi_1 - \phi_2)^i$$

 $B_1 \quad J_2 \quad J_1$ $\phi_2 \quad \phi_1$ k'

,	±	,	,	±	,	,	±	,	,	±	,	,	±
,	±	,	,	±	,	,	±	,	,	±	,	,	±

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(K) (HPLC)
(k')
.

: (k') K
:(Schoenmakers) k'

$$\ln k' = \ln k_w - S \phi_1$$

: (Jandera)  (Solvent strength)

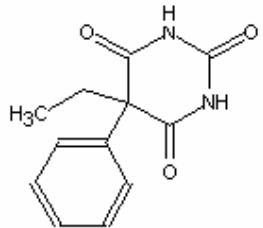
$$\ln k' = a - m \phi_1 + d \phi_1^2 \quad II$$

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$$m\kappa = \alpha m\psi_1 + \alpha\psi_1 \quad \text{H}$$

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$$\ln k' = J_1 \phi_1 + J_2 \phi_2 + \phi_1 \phi_2 \sum_{i=0}^p B_i (\phi_1 - \phi_2)^i \quad III$$

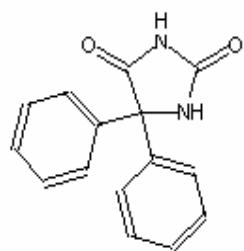


ϕ
 $B_i \quad J_2 \quad J_1$

p

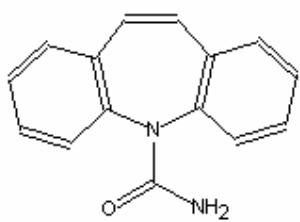
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(APD)

RP-HPLC

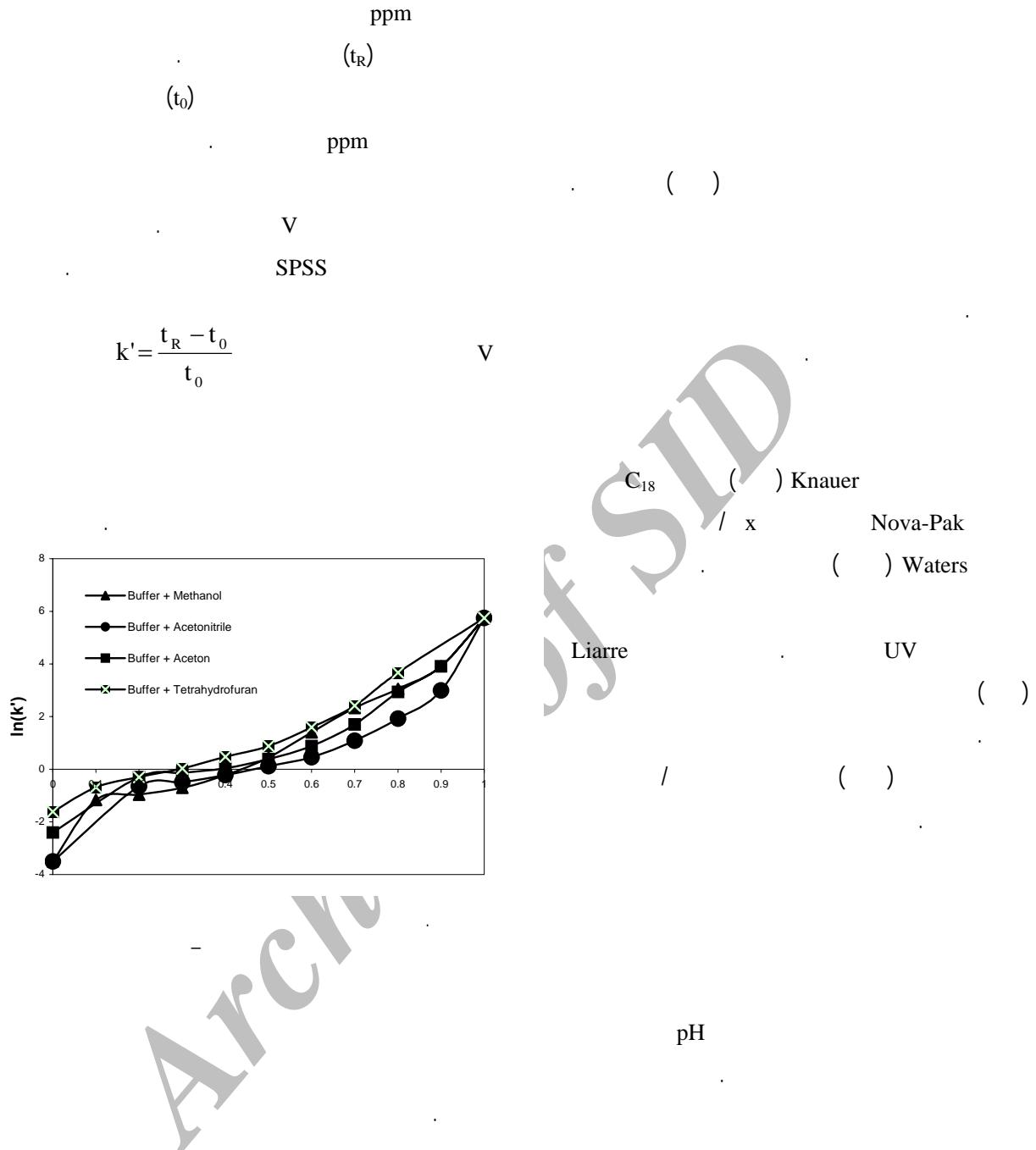
$$APD = \frac{100}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|k_{Calculated} - k_{Observed}|}{k_{Observed}} \quad IV$$

N

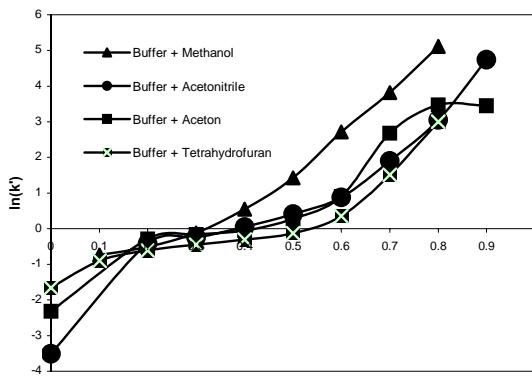
APD

(RSD: Relative standard deviation) RSD

RSD APD



II I
 II I APD .(p<0.003)
 .(p<0.02)
 (p=1)
 /
 B₁ B₀



)

(

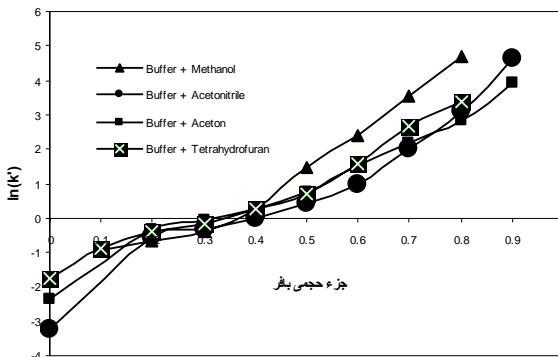
.()

(APD') APD

$$APD' = \frac{100}{(N-Z)} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|k_{Calculated} - k_{Observed}|}{k_{Observed}} \quad VI$$

II I (Z)

APD'



I-III

IV

APD

APD

/ APD

II I

/ / /

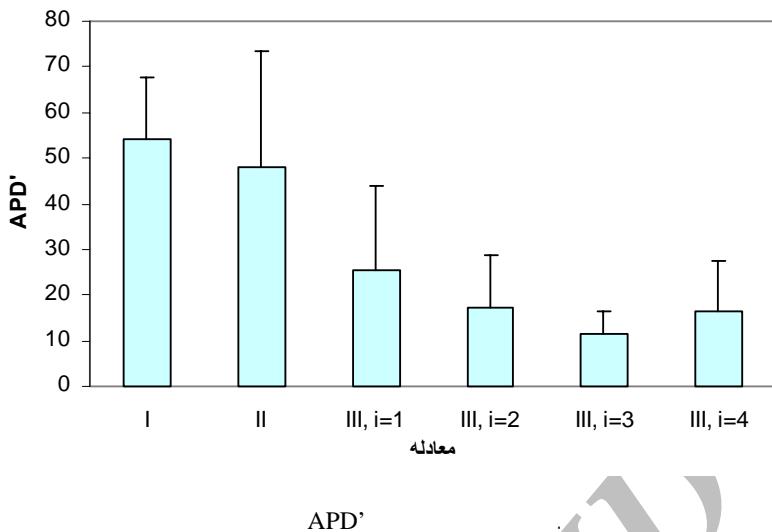
APD ()

No.	Analyte	Organic solvent	(N)	(APD)		
			N	Eq. I	Eq. II	Eq. III i=1
1		Methanol	11	40.7	36.9	27.7
2	Phenobarbital	Acetonitrile	10	65.0	67.6	14.5
3		Acetone	10	53.7	40.2	13.8
4		Tetrahydrofuran	10	42.6	20.2	12.5
5		Methanol	8	39.9	7.3	4.3
6	Carbamazepine	Acetonitrile	9	51.3	52.2	13.9
7		Acetone	9	44.6	44.5	42.1
8		Tetrahydrofuran	9	42.8	33.4	3.7
9		Methanol	8	36.8	11.3	5.4
10	Phenytoin	Acetonitrile	9	40.6	39.9	12.6
11		Acetone	9	22.1	21.4	11.9
12		Tetrahydrofuran	9	28.2	17.8	13.1
			42.3 ± 11.2	32.7 ± 17.8	14.6 ± 10.7	

No. ¹	J ₁	S.E. of J ₁	(p=1)		B ₀	S.E. of B ₀	B ₁	S.E. of B ₁
			J ₂	S.E. of J ₂				
1	5.735	0.381	-3.046	0.381	-2.718	1.463	-6.437	2.725
2	5.613	0.195	-3.465	0.213	-3.778	0.770	-14.204	1.402
3	5.839	0.202	-2.297	0.221	-4.867	0.798	-8.578	1.453
4	5.859	0.194	-1.438	0.178	-4.614	0.700	-3.084	1.274
5	7.736	0.402	-0.482	0.190	-8.452	0.763	4.016	1.586
6	7.654	0.429	-3.417	0.214	-6.409	1.157	-15.359	1.993
7	5.130	1.184	-2.121	0.591	²	²	²	²
8	8.830	0.269	-1.646	0.058	-14.805	0.616	-13.877	0.834
9	6.688	0.522	-0.591	0.247	-6.893	0.990	5.768	2.059
10	7.137	0.379	-3.141	0.189	-5.818	1.023	-11.970	1.763
11	5.404	0.374	-2.283	0.187	-2.636	1.010	-5.935	1.740
12	6.956	0.842	-1.651	0.182	-7.108	1.924	-5.726	2.606

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