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COMPREHENSIVE STUDIES OF ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DROSPIRENONE AND ETHINYL ESTRADIOL

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ABSTRACT

Oral contraceptive (OC) pills contain Estrogen and progestin that are synthetic analogs of natural hormones. These synthetic hormones affect the hypothalamus-pituitary-gonadal axis of the female reproductive system. There are many types of contraceptives; most of the OC pills prevent pregnancy by inhibiting ovulation. Drospirenone is a novel progestin with anti-mineralocorticoid and anti-androgenic properties, while ethinylestradiol is a synthetic estragon. The synergistic effects of these two hormones make this combination an effective and versatile option for various women's health applications. This article aims to provide comprehensive details regarding drospirenone and ethinylestradiol, including information on many contraceptive pills along with its concentration, mechanism of action, side effects and various analytical techniques such as RP HPLC, HPLC, UV, LC and HPTLC. The article will also elucidate different analytical methods used in recent studies.

KEYWORDS: Drospirenone, Ethinyl estradiol, HPLC, UV, RP-HPLC and HPTLC.

INTRODUCTION

Oral contraceptive is best optional method to prevent pregnancy due to modernized lifestyle. Oral contraceptives are used not only to prevent pregnancy but they also reduce the risk of endometrial and ovarian cancer and protect against acute pelvic inflammatory disease and ectopic pregnancies.^[1] called fertilization. The hormones in the pill safely stop ovulation. No ovulation means there's no egg for sperm to fertilize, so pregnancy can't happen. The pill's hormones also thicken the mucus on the cervix. This thicker cervical mucus blocks sperm so it can't swim to an egg — kind of like a sticky security guard.^[2]

The birth control pill works by stopping sperm from joining with an egg. When sperm joins with an egg it's

Table 1: List of Synthetic Hormonal Contraceptive Pills Available, Their Mode of Action and Their Side Effect.

| Name | Active component | Mode of action | Side effects | Ref. |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|------|
| Estradiol valerate | Estradiol valerate 2 mg | Estrogen diffuses into their target cells (i.e., cells in the female reproductive tract, mammary glands, hypothalamus, and pituitary) and bind to receptor proteins | Abnormal hair growth, Breast tenderness, changes in sex drive, cramps, dizziness, hair loss, headache, light headedness | [3] |
| Femilon | DSG BP 0.15 mg Ethinyl estradiol IP 0.02 mg | Once bound to the receptor, progestins like DSG will slow the frequency of GnRH from the hypothalamus and blunt the pre-ovulatory LH surge. Femilon contraceptive pill unleashes ethinyl estradiol and DSG into the blood stream | Vaginal infections, urinary tract infections, Breast pains and engorgement, auditory disturbances | [4] |
| CPA and ethinyl estradiol | CPA 2 mg ethinylestradiol 0.035 | Binds to the progesterone and Estrogen receptors slowers the release of GnRH | Blood clots, cancers such as breast or cervical cancer | [5] |

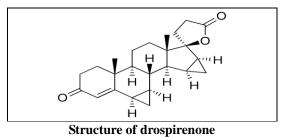
| | mg | from the hypothalamus and blunt the pre-ovulatory LH surge | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|------|
| Estrogen and progestin | GSD BP 60 mcg ethinyl estradiol 15 mcg | Estrogen increase the hepatic synthesis of SHBG and other serum proteins and suppress FSH from the anterior pituitary. The combination of an Estrogen with a progestin suppresses the hypothalamic-pituitary system, decreasing the secretion of GnRH | Severe chest pain and cough of acute onset, severe headache, vision problems, dizziness | [6] |
| DSG and ethinylestradiol tablets | DSG 0.15 mg ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg | Binds to the Estrogen and progesterone receptor, inhibits ovulation | Severe allergic reactions, bloody diarrhoea, breast lumps pain or discharge fainting, frequent or painful urination migraines, missed menstrual period | [7] |
| Ovipauz levonorgestrel | Levonorgestrel IP 0.15 mg ethinylestradiol 0.03 mg | It inhibits ovulation, prevents transport of sperm or eggs and thus prevents fertilization and alters the lining of the uterus to prevent pregency | Ovipauz-levonorgestrel may cause thrombotic and thromboembolic disorders, vascular problems, hepatic neoplasia, carcinoma of breasts and reproductive organs, gallbladder disease, ocular lesions | [8] |
| Crisanta LS | Ethinyl estradiol 0.02 mg DRSP 3 mg | Progestins such as DRSP diffuse freely into target cells in the female reproductive tract and bind to the progesterone receptor. And block the GnRH release and LH surge | Darkening of facial skin, allergy, mood swings | [9] |
| Duoluton levonorgestrel | Levonorgestrel IP 0.25 mg ethinylestradiol 0.05 mg | Levonorgestrel tricks the body processes into thinking that ovulation has already occurred, by maintaining high levels of the synthetic progesterone. This prevents the release of eggs from the ovaries | Local skin reaction, depression, liver impairment, reduce menstrual loss | [10] |

DRSP: Drospirenone, CPA: Cyproterone acetate, DSG: Desogestrel, GSD: Gestodene, SHBG: Sex hormone binding globulin, GnRH: Gonadotropin-releasing hormone

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF DRUGS

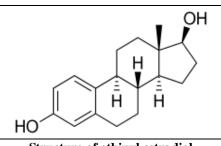
Drospirenone is a progestin and antiandrogen medication which is used in birth control pills to prevent pregnancy and in menopausal hormone therapy, among other uses.^[11] The compound is a norpregnane derivative, with the IUPAC name Norpregn-4-en-20-yn-3,17-diol. It is an estragon, exhibiting a molar mass of 296.410 g·mol-1 and a melting point range of 182 to 184 °C. Its

bioavailability ranges from 38% to 48%, and it is soluble in various organic solvents and vegetable oils. In aqueous solutions, it has a solubility of 4.83 mg/L. The drug acts by suppressing ovulation, inhibiting gonadotrophic hormone, thickening cervical mucus to impede sperm travel, and preventing changes in the endometrium necessary for fertilized egg implantation.



Ethinyl estradiol Ethinyl estradiol is a synthetic derivative of the naturally occurring female sex hormone, estradiol. Ethinyl estradiol can be used in

hormone replacement therapy to alleviate symptoms associated with menopause, such as hot flashes, vaginal dryness, and mood swings. The compound, with the IUPAC name 19-Nor-17 α -pregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, has a chemical formula of C20H24O2, a molar mass of 296.410 g·mol⁻¹, and a melting point ranging from 182 to 184 °C. It falls under the drug category of Estrogen and exhibits a bioavailability of 38–48%. This substance demonstrates solubility in various solvents such as Ethanol, Ether, Acetone, Dioxane, Chloroform, vegetable oils, and solutions of fixed alkali hydroxide (NaOH, KOH). In double-distilled water, its solubility is measured at 4.83 mg/L. The mechanism of action involves suppressing ovulation by inhibiting gonadotrophic hormone, thickening cervical mucus to impede sperm travel, and preventing the necessary endometrial changes for the implantation of a fertilized egg.^[12]



Structure of ethinyl estradiol

| Table 2: Analytic | al Method | For Ethiny | l Estradiol | And | Drospirenone | In 1 | Bulk | And | Pharmaceutical | Dosage |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----|--------------|------|------|-----|----------------|--------|
| Forms. | | | | | | | | | | |

| S. NO | Forms. TITLE | METHOD DESCRIPTION | REF. NO | YEAR OF PUBLISHED |
|-------|--|--|---------|----------------------|
| 1 | RP-HPLC method to assay ethinylestradiol and drospirenone with 3D chromatograph model in fixed dose in rat plasma for pharmacokinetic study analysis | Fluorescence detection: (EE) λ = 200-310 nm Ultraviolet-visible (UV/Vis) detection: (DP) 270 nm. Retention Times: EE 4.19 and DP 5.30 minutes. (LOD) and (LOQ): EE 0.121 and 0.282µg/mL LOD and LOQ: DP 2.23 and 7.697µg/mL (r ²) value: EE 0.9937 and DP 0.9913 RSD: less than 5%. | 13 | July 2023 |
| 2 | Simultaneous determination of ethinyl estradiol and drospirenone in oral contraceptive by high performance liquid chromatography | Colum: LiChroCART® 100RP column (125x4 mm i.d., 5 μ m) Mobile phase: acetonitrile: water 50:50 (v/v) Flow rate: 1.0 mL.min-1 Fluorescence detection: EE λ max= 280 nm and λ max= 310 nm UV detection: DP 200 nm Elution time: EE 4.0 and DP 5.7 min. | 14 | September 2013 |
| 3 | RP-HPLC Method Development and Validation for Estimation of Drospirenone and Ethinyl Estradiol in Bulk and Combined Dosage Form | Colum: Phenomenex Luna C18 (250mm x 4.6mm, 5 μm particle size) Colum temperature: ambient temperature Mobile phase: acetonitrile: water (60:40, v/v) Flow rate: 1.5 ml/min UV detection: 280 nm Retention time: DP 2.7 and EE 5.3 minutes. Linearity: 80-400 μg/ml and 1.4-7.0 μg/ml Correlation coefficients: 0.997 DP and EE 0.996 | 15 | 2013 |
| 4 | Quantification of Drospirenone- and Ethinyl Estradiol-Related Impurities in a Combined Pharmaceutical Dosage Form by a Chromatography Method with a QbD Robustness Study | Colum: Agilent Zorbax SB C18 column (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) Wavelength: 215 nm Mobile phases: (A) (100% acetonitrile) and (B) (acetonitrile-water, 1 + 3, v/v) Flow rate: 1.3 mL/min Colum temperature: 40°C. Linearity: 1.5 to 90 μg/mL for DP and 0.125 to 0.75 μg/mL for EE. | 16 | January 2024 |
| 5 | Development and validation of a simple and sensitive rp-hplc method for simultaneous estimation of | Colum: a column of WATERS C18 (250 x 4.6 mm, 5μm,) Pump: 1525 Binary HPLC pump | 17 | OCTOBER 2012 |

| | drospirenone and ethinylestradiol in | UV Spectrophotometer: SHIMADZU UV180, | | |
|----|--|--|----|--------------|
| | combined tablet dosage form | Flow rate: 1.0ml/min | | |
| | | Wavelength: 275 nm | | |
| | | Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and 10mM Formic Acid | | |
| | | (70:30) Retention times: DP 4.15 min and EE 2.25 min. | | |
| | | Linearity range: 50µg/ml to 150µg/ml | | |
| | | colum: LiChroCART® 100RP column (125x4 mm | | |
| | | i.d., 5 μm) | | |
| | Simultaneous determination of ethinyl | Mobile phase: acetonitrile: water 50:50 (v/v) | | |
| 6 | estradiol and drospirenone in oral | Flow rate: 1.0 mL.min-1 | 18 | SEPTEMBER |
| | contraceptive by high performance liquid chromatography | Fluorescence detection: EE λ max= 280 nm and λ max= 310 nm | | 2013 |
| | iquid chiomatography | UV detection: DP 200 nm. | | |
| | | Elution time: EE 4.0 and DP 5.7 min, | | |
| | | Colum : Thermo Hypersil BDS C18 Column (4.6×250 | | |
| | Method Development and Validation | mm and 5 µm) | | |
| 7 | for Simultaneous Estimation of Ethinyl | Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min | 10 | APRIL |
| 7 | Estradiol and Drospirenone and Forced Degradation Behavior by HPLC in | Buffer : Acetonitrile and ammonium acetate buffer | 19 | 2013 |
| | Combined Dosage Form | Wavelength: 258 nm Linearity : EE 0.06- 0.18 μg/ml, and DP 6-18 μg/ml | | |
| | Combined Dosage Form | Retention Time: EE 1.4 min and DP 5.3 min | | |
| | | Stationary phase: silica gel 60 F 254 | | |
| | Validated HPTLC method for | Solvent: toluene/methanol/ammonia (8:2:0.1) (v/v/v). | | |
| 0 | simultaneous estimation of ethinyl | Wavelength: 280 nm. | 20 | FEBRUARY |
| 8 | estradiol and drospirenone in bulk drug | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ values: ethinyl estradiol 0.29 \pm 0.02 and drospirenone 0.42 \pm 0.02. | 20 | 2012 |
| | and formulation | Linearity: $(150 - 400 \text{ ng/spot for ethinyl estradiol and}$ | | |
| | | 30 - 80 ng/spot for drospirenone) | | |
| | | Method: GC-MS | | |
| | | Extraction: extracted from the solid by ultrasound- | | |
| | | assisted extraction (15 min) in methanol. Calibration range : EE (3–12 μ g mL ⁻¹) and DP (300– | | |
| | Ultrasound-Assisted Extraction, | 1200 μ g mL ⁻¹) | | |
| | Followed by Gas Chromatography– | \mathbf{R}^2 values: exceeding 0.99. | | |
| 9 | Mass Spectrometry for the Simultaneous Quantification of Ethinyl | Recovery rates : $106 \pm 8\%$ for EE and $93 \pm 9\%$ for DP | 21 | JUNE 2023 |
| | Estradiol and Drospirenone in | Standard deviation values: below 6% for both | | 2023 |
| | Contraceptive Formulations | analytes. Limits of detection : 0.25 μ g mL ⁻¹ for EE and 6.6 μ g | | |
| | | mL^{-1} for DP. | | |
| | | Limits of quantification : 0.82 μ g mL ⁻¹ for EE and 22 | | |
| | | $\mu g m L^{-1}$ for DP | | |
| | | Solvent: methyl alcohol | | |
| | Development and Validation of New Analytical Method for Simultaneous | Absorbance: Drospirenone has absorbance maxima 242nm and ethinyl estradiol has absorbance maxima | | |
| 10 | Estimation of Drospirenone and | 242mm and emmyl estradior has absorbance maxima 218nm | 22 | 2019 |
| | Ethinyl Estradiol | Concentration range: 10-50µg/ml drospirenone and | | 2019 |
| | | 32-38µg/ml for ethinyl estradiol. | | |
| | A Rapid Derivative | | | |
| 11 | Spectrophotometric Method for Simultaneous Determination of | Wavelength : EE 211 nm and DP 298 and 302 nm Concentration range : EE 0.25-2.5 µg/mL and DP 20- | 23 | JUNE |
| 11 | Ethinylestradiol and Drospirenone in | 200 μ g/ml. | 23 | 2018 |
| | Dosage Forms | | | |
| | | Colum : C-18 (250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5.0 μ) | | |
| | Analytical method development & | Mobile phase: Acetonitrile:Water (60:40 v/v) | | |
| 12 | validation for simultaneous estimation | Flow rate: 1 ml/min Wavelength: 225 nm | 24 | JUNE |
| 12 | of drospirenone & ethinyl estradiol in | Retention time: Ethinylestradiol 5.69 and | 24 | 2013 |
| | its dosage form | Drospirenone 6.79 min | | |
| | | Concentration range : 5-15 µg/ml for Ethinylestradiol | | |
| | | Concentration range: 5-15 µg/mi for Ethinylestradiol | | |

| 13 | Efficient, Cost-Effective Analytical Method Validation for Simultaneous Estimation of Related Substances in Ethinyl Estradiol & Drospirenone by HPLC in Combined Dosage Form | and 50-150 μg/ml for Drospirenone. LOD and LOQ: 0.585 μg/ml and 1.772μg/ml for Drospirenone and 0.057 μg/ml and 0.174 μg/ml for Ethinylestradiol. % RSD: below 2.0 Colum: Oyster BDS premium (150mmX4.6mm, 3μm) Injection volume: 10Ml Colum temperature: 30°C Detection: 245 nm for drospirenone &210 nm for Ethinyl estradiol Retention Time: Ethinyl estradiol 39 minutes and drospirenone 46 minutes | 25 | July 2020 |
|----|--|---|----|-----------------|
| 14 | Determination of ethinylestradiol and drospirenone in oral contraceptives with HPLC method with UV and fluorescence detection | Colum: Purospher STAR RP-18e reversed-phase column (150 x 4.0 mm I.D.; 5 μ m) Mobile phase: 47% acetonitrile: 53% water (V/V). Flow rate: 1.50 ml /min Temperature: room temperature (24 ± 2°C). UV absorbance: DP at 265 nm and EE at 310 nm (excitation at 285 nm) Concentration range: EE 0.6 to 3.0 μ g/ml and DP 60.0 to 300.0 μ g/ml | 26 | 2009 |
| 15 | A Validated LC Method for the Simultaneous Determination of Drospirenone and Ethinylestradiol in Tablet Dosage form by Using Combine Fluorescence and UV Detectors | Colum: XTerra Phenyl 150 x 4.6 mm 5μ Mobile phase: water and acetonitrile in the ratio of 35:65 v/v Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min Wavelength: 260 nm DP and 285 nm Excitation, 310 nm Emission EE. LOD and LOQ: DP 0.02 and 0.05ug/mL and EE 0.21 and 0.45 ng/mL | 27 | JANUARY 2013 |
| 16 | Analytical Method Development and Validation for Simultaneous Estimation of Ethinyl Estradiol and Drospirenone by HPLC in Combined Dosage Form | Colum: Prontosil C18 ace-EPS,30cmX3.0 mm, followed in series by chromalith RP-18E C18, 10cm x 4.6 mm, 3μm Colum Temperature: 40°C Sample Temperature: 25°C Injection Volume: 20μL Run time: 70 minutes Retention time of a) Drospirenone: 34 min b) Ethinyl Estradiol: 47 min | 28 | JULY 2014 |

CONCLUSION

This article has provided a comprehensive exploration and elucidation of the advancements in the combined analysis of Drospirenone and ethinyl estradiol up to the present day. The review encompasses an in-depth examination of various analytical methods employed for the simultaneous determination of Drospirenone and ethinyl estradiol, shedding light on the diverse approaches and techniques applied in both bulk and pharmaceutical dosage forms. This comprehensive study delves into a detailed review and analysis of various analytical methods encompassing UV, HPLC, RP-HPLC, LC, HPTLC, specifically focusing on their application in the analysis of Drospirenone and ethinyl estradiol. The research incorporates exhaustive details on their concentrations, mechanisms of action, and potential side effects, offering a holistic understanding for those considering or currently using these contraceptives and providing a comprehensive understanding of the

analytical methodologies employed in pharmaceutical analysis.

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