A new method was established for simultaneous estimation of Tolperisone and Diclofenac sodium by RP-HPLC method. The chromatographic conditions were successfully developed for the separation of Tolperisone and Diclofenac sodium by using Agilent C18 column (4.6x150mm)5μ, flow rate was 1mL/min, mobile phase ratio was (70:30 v/v) ACN: phosphate buffer(KH₂PO₄ and KH₂PO₃) phosphate pH 3 (pH was adjusted with orthophosphoricacid), detection wavelength was 240nm. The instrument used was WATERS HPLC Auto Sampler, Separation module 2695, photo diode array detector 996, Empower-software version-2. The retention times were found to be 4.645 mins and 2.242 mins. The % purity of Tolperisone and Diclofenac sodium was found to be 100.3% and 99.27% respectively. The analytical method was validated according to ICH guidelines (ICH, Q2 (R1)). The linearity study of Tolperisone and Diclofenac sodium was found in concentration range of 50µg-250µg and 5µg-25µg and correlation coefficient (r²) was found to be 0.999 and 0.999, % recovery was found to be 99.56% and 99.48%, %RSD for repeatability was 1.2 and 0.1, % RSD for intermediate precision was 0.4 and 0.1 respectively. The precision study was precision, robustness and repeatability.LOD value was 2.17 and 0.0372 and LOQ value was 6.60 and 0.1125 respectively.

**Key word:** Tolperisone; Diclofenac sodium; RP-HPLC; PDA Detection; Tablet dosage forms.

**INTRODUCTION**

Diclofenac sodium (DIC) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) taken to reduce inflammation and as an analgesic reducing pain in certain conditions. Chemically it is 2-(2,6- dichlorophenylamino)phenyl) acetic acid. Tolperisone hydrochloride (TOL) is a piperidine derivative, is a centrally-acting muscle relaxant used in the treatment of acute muscle spasms in back pain and spasticity in neurological diseases. Chemically it is 2-methyl-1-(4- methylphenyl)-3-(1-piperidyl) propan-1- one. Diclofenac sodium (DIC) and Tolperisone hydrochloride (TOL) are available in tablet dosage form in the ratio 1:3. Diclofenac sodium is official in Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeial, The Merck Index, B. P. and U. S. P whereas Tolperisone hydrochloride is official in Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeial and The Merck Index.

![Fig.1Chemical structure of Tolpersone and Diclofenac sodium (a& b)](image)

Literature survey reveals that many analytical methods such as spectrophotometric and RP-HPLC methods are reported for determination of Diclofenac sodium individually from pharmaceutical dosage form and UV spectrophotometric; HPLC11-14 methods are reported for determination of DIC with other drugs in combined dosage form. Some UV spectrophotometric15-18, HPLC methods19-22 and HPTLC23,24 methods are reported for determination of Tolperisone hydrochloride individually from pharmaceutical dosage form and UV spectrophotometric25, HPLC26 methods are reported for determination of TOL with other drugs in combined dosage form. This paper represents two simple, rapid, accurate, precise, reproducible and economic RP-HPLC method for simultaneous estimation of Diclofenac sodium and Tolperisone hydrochloride in bulk and tablet dosage form.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**Instrument**

HPLC WATERS-2695 series containing degasser, binary gradient pump and UV detector is used.

**Chemicals and reagents**

Standard gift samples of Diclofenac sodium and Tolperisone hydrochloride were procured from Dr. reddy’s Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad. Combined Diclofenac sodium and Tolperisone hydrochloride tablets were purchased from local market. Acetonitrile and methanol (HPLC grade) was obtained from Merk Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai.

**Chromatographic conditions**

The chromatographic separation was performed on an Agilent 1120 series, which comprised a degasser, binary gradient pump and UV detector. The system was controlled through Ezchrome software using Chromasol C18 (4.6 x 250 mm, 5 μm; Advanced Chromatography Systems, Johns Island, SC) column maintained at 30°C temperature and a mobile phase flow rate of 1.0 ml/min. The mobile phase was composed of Acetonitrile: water pH adjusted to 3.0 with O- Phosphoric acid (65:35v/v). The mobile phase was kept in ultra sonicator for 30 min, and filtered through a 0.45-μm nylon membrane filter. Measurements were made with injection volume 20 μL and UV detection at 260.2 nm.

**Standard stock solutions**

The stock solution (100 μg/ml) of DIC and TOL were prepared separately by dissolving accurately about 10 mg of each drug in 100 ml methanol HPLC grade in 100 ml volumetric flask.

**Calibration curve**
Appropriate aliquots of standard stock solutions of DIC and TOL were diluted with mobile phase to obtain concentrations in the range of 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 μg/ml of DIC and 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80 μg/ml of TOL respectively. Calibration curves of DIC and TOL were constructed by plotting peak area versus concentration separately. The linearity of DIC and TOL was found to be in the concentration ranges of 5-60 μg/ml and 5-80 μg/ml, respectively (Table 1), at their respective maximas. The coefficients of correlation were found to be 0.9993 for DIC and 0.9990 for TOL (Table 1). The mixed standard solution containing 20 μg/ml of DIC and 60 μg/ml of TOL was prepared from standard stock solution and injected into HPLC system Fig.1.

**Preparation of phosphat e buffer**

2.95 grams of KH₂PO₄ and 5.45 grams of KH₂PO₄ was weighed and taken into a 1000ml beaker, dissolved and diluted to 1000ml with HPLC water and pH was adjusted to 3 with ortho phosphoric acid. The resulting solution was sonicated and filtered.

**Preparation of mobile phase**

Mix a mixture of above buffer 300 ml (30%) and 700 ml of ACN (HPLC grade-70%) and degassed in ultrasonic water bath for 5 minutes. Filter through 0.22 μ filter under vacuum filtration.

**Diluents preparation**

Mobile phase was used as the diluent.

**Preparation of the individual Tolperisone standard preparation**

10 mg of Tolperisone working standard was accurately weighed and transferred into a 10 ml clean dry volumetric flask and add about 2 ml of diluent and sonicate to dissolve it completely and make volume up to the mark with the same solvent (Stock solution). Further pipette out 1.5 ml from the above stock solution into a 10 ml volumetric flask and was diluted up to the mark with diluent. (150 ppm)

**Preparation of the individual Diclofenac sodium standard preparation**

10 mg of Diclofenac sodium working standard was accurately weighed and transferred into a 10 ml clean dry volumetric flask and add about 2 ml of diluent and sonicate to dissolve it completely and make volume up to the mark with the same solvent (Stock solution).

Further pipette out 0.5 ml from the above stock solution into a 10 ml volumetric flask and was diluted up to the mark with diluent. (50 ppm)

**Analysis of tablet formulation**

Twenty tablets each containing 50 mg of Diclofenac sodium and 150 mg of Tolperisone hydrochloride were weighed and crushed in glass mortar to obtain fine powder. The powder sample equivalent to 10 mg of Diclofenac and 30 mg of Tolpersone was transferred into a 100 ml volumetric flask and dissolved in 50 ml methanol HPLC grade. The flask was kept in an ultrasonic bath for 20 min. The volume was adjusted to 100 ml with methanol HPLC grade. The solution was filtered through 0.2 μ nylon membrane filter. From this stock solution, 2 ml solution was pipetted out and transferred to 10 ml volumetric flask and made volume up to the mark with mobile phase to get the concentration 20 μg/ml of DIC and 60 μg/ml of Tolpersone. The solution was injected into HPLC system (Fig.2). The results of the assay of tablet formulation and its statistical validation data is given in Table 2.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

DIC and TOL were well- Advanced resolved using mobile phase composition of Acetonitrile: water pH adjusted to 3.0 with O-Phosphoric acid (65:35 v/v) at flow rate of 1 ml/min, UV detection wavelength 240 nm and injection volume 20μl. The HPLC system was found to best for analysis. The retention time for Drotaverine hydrochloride and Paracetamol were found to be 2.3 min and 4.6 min respectively. The resolution between two peaks was found to be 8.0.

**Method Validation**

Specificity: The specificity of the method is used to evaluate the homogeneity of drug peak.

**Linearity**

Linearity for DIC and TOL was selected at 5-60 μg/ml and 5-80 μg/ml. The correlation coefficients were selected at 0.9993 and 0.9990 for DIC and TOL respectively. The results are shown Table 1.

**Table 1: System suitability parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>DIC</th>
<th>TOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linearity*</td>
<td>37.5-225</td>
<td>12.5-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlation coeff*</td>
<td>0.9995</td>
<td>0.9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope *</td>
<td>9951</td>
<td>454.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOD</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOQ</td>
<td>0.623</td>
<td>0.970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention time*(mins)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailing factor</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theoretical factor*</td>
<td>7563</td>
<td>1567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Average of six readings</td>
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</table>

**Table 2. Analysis of Tablet formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablet sample</th>
<th>Label claim Mg/Tab</th>
<th>Amount found Mg/Tab</th>
<th>% Label claim found</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOL</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>149.50</td>
<td>99.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIC</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49.79</td>
<td>99.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HPLC method for pharmaceutical solution was found to be 5.67. The analytical method performed at three levels, 80 %, 100 %, and 120 % of the label claim of the tablet (50 mg of DIC and 150 mg of TOL). The results are shown in Table 3.

**REFERENCES**

2. Yuri Kazakevich and Rosario Lobotto, “HPLC for Pharmaceutical Scientists”;
3. Chromatography, (online).
15. Venkata Raveendra Babu Vemula , Pankaj Kumar Sharma, Rp-Hplc Method Development And Validation For Simultaneous Estimation Of

**Fig .4.Calibration graph of Tolpersone**

**Fig .5.Calibration graph of Diclofenac sodium**

**Table 3. Result of Dichlofenac**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%Concentration (at specification level)</th>
<th>Amount added (mg)</th>
<th>Amount found(mg)</th>
<th>% Recovery</th>
<th>Mean recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOL</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>TOL</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>74.96</td>
<td>24.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>149.98</td>
<td>49.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150%</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>224.02</td>
<td>74.495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REFERENCES**

2. Yuri Kazakevich and Rosario Lobotto, “HPLC for Pharmaceutical Scientists”;
3. Chromatography, (online).
15. Venkata Raveendra Babu Vemula , Pankaj Kumar Sharma, Rp-Hplc Method Development And Validation For Simultaneous Estimation Of


