





3PC-022: DESIGN AND STABILITY STUDY OF AN ISONIAZID AND PYRIDOXINE ORAL LIQUID FORMULATION

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Background and importance

Infant tuberculosis treatment is a combined therapy, which entails two main issues:



Isoniazid indicated as a front-line İS treatment. In order to prevent isoniazid's

- Commercialized pediatric presentations scarcity.
- Inadequate adherence.

induced peripheral neuropathy, pyridoxine should be supplemented.

Aim and objectives

To develop and study the physicochemical and microbiological stability of a combined isoniazid+pyridoxine oral liquid formulation



Materials and Methods

Pharmacopeia, Literature search: The National Formulary, scientific literature and Methodological Guidelines for non-sterile products.

Results

Physical study

- Organoleptic characters
- Clarity and degree of opalescence
- pH: pH-goal ≈ 5

Microbiological

- studyAerobic microbial <10³UFC/ml
- Yeasts/moulds <10² UFC/ml
- Absence *E.coli*/ml

Chemical study

- HPLC analysis and method validation
- Acceptable purity limit: 90-110%



- Room temperature samples got darker, bitter and slightly acidified.
- All samples maintained microbiological stability.
- The validated method was: selective, linear, precise (CV<2%) and accurate (recovery 98-102%).

Conclusion and relevance

and pyridoxine oral liquid formulation was Isoniazid physicochemical and microbiological stable stored at refrigerated conditions for 28 days. analytical method • The proposed was viable to <u>simultaneously determine two different active ingredients.</u>

• It provides a <u>reliable solution to enhance therapeutic</u> adherence of children.

Chemical stability study of isoniazid+pyridoxine

