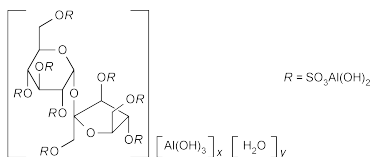


## Sucralfate



$\text{Al}_8(\text{OH})_{16}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{35}\text{S}_8)[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3]_x[\text{H}_2\text{O}]_y$  in which  $x = 8$  to  $10$ , and  $y = 22$  to  $31$ .

$\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranoside,  $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosyl-, octakis(hydrogen sulfate), aluminum complex.

Sucrose octakis(hydrogen sulfate) aluminum complex [54182-58-0].

» Sucralfate is the hydrous basic aluminum salt of sucrose octasulfate. It contains the equivalent of not less than 30.0 percent and not more than 38.0 percent of sucrose octasulfate ( $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{35}\text{S}_8$ ).

**Packaging and storage**—Preserve in tight containers.

### USP Reference standards (11)—

USP Potassium Sucrose Octasulfate RS

[NOTE—Sucrosate Potassium is USAN].

$\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranoside, 1,3,4,6-tetra-O-sulfo- $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosyl, tetrakis (hydrogen sulfate), octapotassium salt, heptahydrate.

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{K}_8\text{O}_{35}\text{S}_8 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  1413.64 [CAS-76578-81-9].

Anhydrous.

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{K}_8\text{O}_{35}\text{S}_8$  1287.53 [CAS-73264-44-5].

**Clarity and color of solution**—Dissolve 1.0 g in 10 mL of 2 N sulfuric acid: the solution is clear and practically colorless.

### Identification—

**A:** The retention time of the sucrose octasulfate peak in the chromatogram of the *Assay preparation* corresponds to that in the chromatogram of the *Standard preparation*, as obtained in the *Assay*.

**B:** Add 100 mL of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid to about 500 mg of Sucralfate, and boil the mixture gently, with stirring, for 20 minutes until the sample is completely dissolved. Neutralize with 0.1 N sodium hydroxide, and allow to cool. Add 4 mL of alkaline cupric tartrate TS. Boil a small amount of this solution: a red precipitate of cuprous oxide is produced.

**C:** A solution in 3 N hydrochloric acid meets the requirements of the tests for *Aluminum* (191).

**Acid-neutralizing capacity**—Transfer about 250 mg, accurately weighed, to a 250-mL screw-capped bottle, add 100.0 mL of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid, previously heated to 37°, cap the bottle, place it in a 37° water bath, and stir the contents continuously for 1 hour. Cool to room temperature, and transfer 20.0 mL to a 100-mL beaker. Add 30 mL of water, and titrate with 0.1 N sodium hydroxide VS to a pH of 3.5. Perform a blank titration on a mixture of water and 0.1 N hydrochloric acid (30:20.0). Calculate the mEq of acid consumed per g of Sucralfate taken by the formula:

$$5N(V_B - V_T)/W$$

where  $N$  is the exact normality of the sodium hydroxide VS;  $V_B$  and  $V_T$  are the volumes, in mL, of sodium hydroxide VS consumed by the blank and the test solution, respectively; and  $W$  is the weight, in g, of Sucralfate taken: not less than 12 mEq of acid is consumed.

**Chloride** (221)—Transfer 500 mg to a 100-mL volumetric flask, add 30 mL of 2 N nitric acid, dilute with water to volume, and mix. Transfer 10.0 mL of this solution to a 50-mL color comparison tube, add 3 mL of 2 N nitric acid and 2 mL of silver nitrate TS, dilute with water to 50 mL, and mix. Allow to stand, protected from direct sunlight, for 5 minutes. The sample shows

no more turbidity than that produced in a solution containing 0.35 mL of 0.020 N hydrochloric acid: not more than 0.50% of chloride is found.

**Arsenic**, *Method II* (211): 4 ppm.

**Heavy metals**, *Method II* (231): 0.002%.

### Limit of pyridine and 2-methylpyridine—

**Internal standard solution**—Transfer 1.0 mL of 3-methylpyridine to a 50-mL volumetric flask, dilute with chloroform to volume, and mix. Transfer 1.0 mL of this solution to a 50-mL volumetric flask, dilute with chloroform to volume, and mix.

**Standard stock solution**—Transfer about 0.5 g each of 2-methylpyridine and pyridine to a 50-mL volumetric flask, dissolve in chloroform, dilute with chloroform to volume, and mix. Quantitatively dilute 5.0 mL of this solution with chloroform to 50.0 mL. Transfer 5.0 mL of this solution to a 50.0 mL volumetric flask, dilute with chloroform to volume, and mix.

**Standard solution**—Transfer 5.0 mL of *Standard stock solution* to a 20-mL volumetric flask, add 1.0 mL of the *Internal standard solution*, dilute with chloroform to volume, and mix.

**Test solution**—Sonicate about 1 g of Sucralfate, accurately weighed, in 10.0 mL of 1 M sodium hydroxide until a uniformly cloudy mixture is obtained. Extract this solution with three 5-mL portions of chloroform, and collect the chloroform extracts in a 20-mL volumetric flask. Add 1.0 mL of the *Internal standard solution*, dilute with chloroform to volume, and mix.

**Chromatographic system** (see *Chromatography* (621))—The gas chromatograph is equipped with a flame-ionization detector, a split injection system, and a 0.53-mm  $\times$  10-m capillary column coated with a 2.65- $\mu$ m layer of phase G27. Helium is used as the carrier gas, at a pressure of 36-mm of mercury. The column temperature is maintained at 50°. The injection port temperature and the detector temperature are maintained at 150° and 200°, respectively. Chromatograph the *Standard solution*, and record the peak responses as directed for *Procedure*: the relative retention times of pyridine, 2-methylpyridine, and 3-methylpyridine are about 0.42, 0.72, and 1.0, respectively; the resolution,  $R$ , between pyridine and 2-methylpyridine is not less than 3.5; the resolution,  $R$ , between 2-methylpyridine and 3-methylpyridine is not less than 2.5; and the relative standard deviation for replicate injections is not more than 2.0%.

**Procedure**—Separately inject equal volumes (about 1  $\mu$ L) of the *Standard solution* and the *Test solution* into the chromatograph, record the chromatograms, and measure the peak responses. Separately calculate the quantities, in  $\mu$ g, of pyridine and 2-methylpyridine, if present, in the portion of Sucralfate taken by the formula:

$$20C(R_U / R_S)$$

in which  $C$  is the concentration, in  $\mu$ g per mL, of pyridine or 2-methylpyridine in the *Standard solution*; and  $R_U$  and  $R_S$  are the peak response ratios of the analyte to the internal standard obtained from the *Test solution* and the *Standard solution*, respectively: not more than 0.05% each of pyridine and 2-methylpyridine is found.

### Limit of sucrose heptasulfate—

**Mobile phase**—Dissolve 99.1 g of ammonium sulfate in 900 mL of water, dilute with water to 1000 mL, and mix. Adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of  $3.5 \pm 0.1$ , filter, and degas. Make adjustments if necessary (see *System Suitability* under *Chromatography* (621)).

**Standard solution**—Prepare as directed for the *Standard preparation* in the *Assay*.

**Chromatographic system**—Prepare as directed in the *Assay*.

**Test solution**—Prepare as directed for *Assay preparation* in the *Assay*.

**Procedure**—Inject about 50  $\mu$ L of the *Test solution* into the chromatograph, record the chromatograms, and measure the responses for the major peaks. The relative retention times are about 0.6 for sucrose heptasulfate and 1.0 for sucrose octasulfate. The ratio of the peak response of the sucrose

heptasulfate peak to that of the sucrose octasulfate peak is not more than 0.1.

**Aluminum content**—Transfer about 1.0 g, accurately weighed, to a 250-mL volumetric flask, add 10 mL of 6.0 N hydrochloric acid, mix, and heat with continuous stirring in a water bath at 70° for 5 minutes. Cool to room temperature, dilute with water to volume, and mix. Filter the solution, discarding the first portion of the filtrate. Transfer 25.0 mL of the filtrate to a 250-mL beaker, add 25.0 mL of 0.05 M edetate disodium VS, add 20 mL of acetic acid-ammonium acetate buffer TS, and mix. Heat in a water bath at 70° for 5 minutes. Cool to room temperature, add 50 mL of alcohol and 2 mL of dithizone TS, and mix. Titrate with 0.05 M zinc sulfate VS to a bright rose-pink color. Perform a blank determination and make any necessary correction. Each mL of 0.05 M edetate disodium consumed is equivalent to 1.349 mg of aluminum: between 15.5% and 18.5% of aluminum is found, calculated on an “as is” basis.

#### Assay—

**Mobile phase**—Dissolve 132 g of ammonium sulfate in 900 mL of water, dilute with water to 1000 mL, and mix. Adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of  $3.5 \pm 0.1$ , filter, and degas. Make adjustments if necessary (see *System Suitability* under *Chromatography* <621>).

**Standard preparation**—Dissolve an accurately weighed quantity of USP Potassium Sucrose Octasulfate RS in *Mobile phase*, and dilute quantitatively, and stepwise if necessary, with *Mobile phase* to obtain a solution having a known concentration of about 10 mg of anhydrous potassium sucrose octasulfate (as determined from the concentration of USP Potassium Sucrose Octasulfate RS corrected for water content by a titrimetric water determination) per mL.

**Assay preparation**—Transfer about 450 mg of Sucralfate, accurately weighed, to a 35-mL centrifuge tube, and shake at a moderate rate on a vortex mixer. While shaking add 10.0 mL of a mixture of 4.0 N sulfuric acid and 2.2 N sodium hydroxide (1:1). Sonicate with swirling for 5 minutes, keeping the temperature of the mixture below 30°. Without delay transfer the tube to a vortex mixer and while shaking at moderate rate, add an accurately measured volume, *V*, in mL, of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide to bring the pH of the solution to approximately 2, and dilute the solution with  $(15.0 - V)$  mL of water. Shake for 1 minute, and centrifuge for 5 minutes. Separate the clear supernatant layer, and allow it to stand at room temperature until the pH stabilizes. If the pH is not between 2.3 and 3.5, repeat the test using a different volume of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide. Use the clear supernatant layer.

**Chromatographic system** (see *Chromatography* <621>)—The liquid chromatograph is equipped with a refractive index detector and a 3.9-mm  $\times$  30-cm column that contains packing L8. The detector and column temperatures are maintained at 30°. The flow rate is about 1 mL per minute. Chromatograph the *Standard preparation*, and record the peak responses as directed for *Procedure*: the column efficiency determined from the sucrose octasulfate peak is not less than 400 theoretical plates; the tailing factor for the sucrose octasulfate peak is not more than 4.0; and the relative standard deviation for replicate injections is not more than 2.0%.

**Procedure**—Separately inject equal volumes (about 50  $\mu$ L) of the *Standard preparation* and the *Assay preparation* into the chromatograph, record the chromatograms, and measure the responses for the major peaks. Calculate the quantity, in mg, of sucrose octasulfate ( $C_{12}H_{14}O_{35}S_8$ ) in the portion of Sucralfate taken by the formula:

$$(974.75/1287.53)(25C)(r_U / r_S)$$

in which 974.75 and 1287.53 are the molecular weights of sucrose octasulfate and anhydrous potassium sucrose octasulfate, respectively; *C* is the concentration, in mg per mL, of anhydrous potassium sucrose octasulfate in the *Standard preparation*; and *r<sub>U</sub>* and *r<sub>S</sub>* are the peak responses of sucrose octasulfate ob-

tained from the *Assay preparation* and the *Standard preparation*, respectively.

## Sucralfate Tablets

» Sucralfate Tablets contain not less than 90.0 percent and not more than 110.0 percent of the labeled amount of sucralfate ( $Al_8(OH)_{16}(C_{12}H_{14}O_{35}S_8)[Al(OH)_3]_x[H_2O]_y$ ) corresponding to not less than 30.6 percent and not more than 37.4 percent of sucrose octasulfate ( $C_{12}H_{14}O_{35}S_8$ ).

**Packaging and storage**—Preserve in tight containers.

#### USP Reference standards <11>—

USP Potassium Sucrose Octasulfate RS

[NOTE—Sucrosolate Potassium is USAN].

$\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranoside, 1,3,4,6-tetra-O-sulfo- $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosyl, tetrakis (hydrogen sulfate), octapotassium salt, heptahydrate.

$C_{12}H_{14}K_8O_{35}S_8 \cdot 7H_2O$  1413.64 [CAS-76578-81-9].

Anhydrous.

$C_{12}H_{14}K_8O_{35}S_8$  1287.53 [CAS-73264-44-5].

#### Identification—

**A:** The retention time of the sucrose octasulfate peak in the chromatogram of the *Assay preparation* corresponds to that in the chromatogram of the *Standard preparation*, as obtained in the *Assay*.

**B:** Shake a portion of finely powdered Tablets, equivalent to about 1 g of sucralfate, with 3 N hydrochloric acid, and filter: the solution so obtained meets the requirements of *Identification* test C under *Sucralfate*.

**Disintegration** <701>: 15 minutes.

**Uniformity of dosage units** <905>: meet the requirements.

**Acid-neutralizing capacity**—Weigh and finely powder not fewer than 20 Tablets. Transfer an accurately weighed portion of the powder, equivalent to about 250 mg of sucralfate, to a 250-mL screw-capped bottle, and proceed as directed in the test for *Acid-neutralizing capacity* under *Sucralfate*, beginning with “add 100.0 mL of 0.1 N hydrochloric acid”: not less than 12 mEq of acid is consumed.

#### Assay—

**Mobile phase, Standard preparation, and Chromatographic system**—Prepare as directed in the *Assay* under *Sucralfate*.

**Assay preparation**—Weigh and finely powder not fewer than 20 Tablets. Transfer an accurately weighed portion of the powder, equivalent to about 450 mg of sucralfate, to a 35-mL centrifuge tube, and shake at a moderate rate on a vortex mixer. Proceed as directed for *Assay preparation* in the *Assay* under *Sucralfate* beginning with “While shaking, add 10.0 mL.”

**Procedure**—Proceed as directed for *Procedure* in the *Assay* under *Sucralfate*. Calculate the quantity, in mg, of sucrose octasulfate ( $C_{12}H_{14}O_{35}S_8$ ) in the portion of Tablets taken by the formula:

$$(974.75/1287.53)(25C)(r_U / r_S)$$

in which the terms are as defined therein.

## Sufentanil Citrate

» Sufentanil Citrate contains not less than 98.0 percent and not more than 101.0 percent of  $C_{22}H_{30}N_2 O_2 S \cdot C_6H_8O_7$ , calculated on the dried