

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC-MASS SPECTROMETRIC DETERMINATION OF ESTERS OF O-PHTHALIC ACID IN PHARMACEUTICAL ETHANOL COUPLED WITH EMULSION LIQUID-PHASE MICROEXTRACTION PRECONCENTRATION

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Dialkyl-o-phthalates are very dangerous compounds. In this study the high sensitive gas chromatographic-mass spectrometric determination of phthalates in ethanol coupled ultrasound-assisted emulsification-microextraction was developed. In the case of preconcentration of impurities from ethanol dilution was carried out with purified water. n-Octane, n-hexane and m-xylene were used as extractants. De-emulsification of extracts was carried out by centrifugation and flotation. The sources of possible systematic errors were investigated: leaking of o-phthalates from chromatographic septum; contamination of phthalates in solvents; influence of ethanol; the hydrolysis of o-phthalates and others. For the first time it is shown that the impact of these factors can lead to an overestimation or underestimation of the actual concentration of impurities by 1-2 orders of magnitude. The methods of accounting or elimination of systematic errors are proposed. Purification of solvents by Rayleigh distillation method allows to obtain samples with impurity content lower than $(1-4) \cdot 10^{-3}$ mgL⁻¹. Containers for sampling and storage of samples to be analyzed should be made of borosilicate glass or quartz. The limits of detection of esters of o-phthalic acid are at the level of 10-6-10-5 mgL⁻¹ and are highly competitive with the best world results. The content of o-phthalates in ethanol was 0.01-30 mgL⁻¹. The relative expanded uncertainty of the determination of toxicants is at the level of 13- 30%.



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