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## Overview on Analytical Methods for Simultaneous Estimation of Bisoprolol Fumarate and Telmisartan

### Anjali Patel<sup>1</sup>, Khushbu S. Patel<sup>2</sup>, Khushbu K. Patel<sup>3</sup> and Dr. C. N. Patel<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance, Shri Sharvajanik Pharmacy College, Gujarat Technological University, Arvind Bag Mehsana-384001, Gujarat, India.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Shri Sharvajanik Pharmacy College, Gujarat Technological University, Arvind Bag Mehsana-384001, Gujarat, India.

<sup>3</sup>Associated Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Shri Sharvajanik Pharmacy College, Gujarat Technological University, Arvind Bag Mehsana-384001, Gujarat, India.

<sup>4</sup>Principal and Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Shri Sharvajanik Pharmacy College, Gujarat Technological University, Arvind Bag Mehsana-384001, Gujarat, India.

### Abstract

This article reviews the development and validation of High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) methods, particularly Reverse Phase HPLC (RP-HPLC), for the simultaneous estimation of bisoprolol fumarate and telmisartan in pharmaceutical formulations. Both drugs are essential in managing hypertension and cardiovascular diseases, and reliable analytical methods are crucial for quality control in their production. The review highlights various RP-HPLC methods with different chromatographic conditions, including stationary phases, mobile phase compositions, flow rates, and wavelengths. These methods have been validated for precision, accuracy, and regulatory compliance, ensuring efficient and cost-effective analysis. The development of such validated RP-HPLC methods supports the effective quality control of combination therapies, enhancing patient care and treatment outcomes.

Keywords: Bisoprolol fumarate, Telmisartan, RP-HPLC.

### Introduction

The prevalence of hypertension and related cardiovascular diseases has risen significantly in recent years, making effective management of these conditions a top priority in healthcare. Among the pharmacological agents available, bisoprolol fumarate and telmisartan have emerged as key players in the treatment landscape. Bisoprolol is a selective beta-1 adrenergic receptor blocker, widely used to lower heart rate and reduce myocardial oxygen demand, making it particularly effective for patients with heart failure and hypertension. Telmisartan, on the other hand, is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist that works by inhibiting the effects of angiotensin II, a potent vasoconstrictor. This mechanism results in vasodilation and a subsequent decrease in blood pressure.<sup>[1,2]</sup>



The combination of bisoprolol and telmisartan offers a synergistic therapeutic effect, addressing multiple pathways involved in hypertension and improving overall cardiovascular health. The concurrent use of these medications not only enhances patient compliance by reducing pill burden but also optimizes blood pressure control and minimizes the risk of cardiovascular events.<sup>[3]</sup>

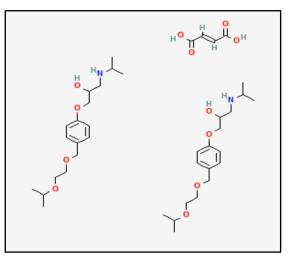


Figure:1 Bisoprolol fumarate

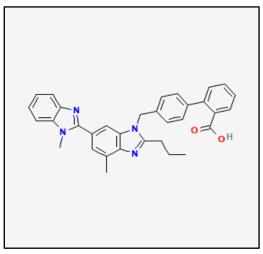


Figure:2 Telmisartan

Given the importance of these drugs, accurate and reliable analytical methods for their estimation in pharmaceutical formulations are essential. High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), particularly Reverse Phase HPLC (RP-HPLC), has become a standard technique in pharmaceutical analysis due to its high sensitivity, precision, and ability to separate complex mixtures. RP-HPLC allows for the effective separation and quantification of compounds based on their hydrophobicity, making it well-suited for the simultaneous analysis of bisoprolol and telmisartan. <sup>[4]</sup>

Despite the availability of various analytical methods, there is a need for validated RP-HPLC methods that can efficiently analyze both compounds in a single run. Such methods not only streamline the analytical process but also enhance the reliability of quality control in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Furthermore, validation of these methods is crucial to ensure their suitability for routine analysis in compliance with regulatory standards.<sup>[5,6]</sup>



This study aims to develop and validate an RP-HPLC method for the simultaneous estimation of bisoprolol fumarate and telmisartan. The objectives include establishing optimal chromatographic conditions, validating the method according to established guidelines, and demonstrating its applicability for quality control purposes. By addressing these objectives, the study contributes to the growing body of knowledge that supports effective therapeutic regimens for hypertension, ultimately aiming to improve patient outcomes and enhance the quality of healthcare.

Detan	retain interature survey of Disoprotor fulliarate and Tennisartan				
	Table:1 Official methods for assessment of Bisoprolol fumarate:				
Sr.	Sr. Official Method Description				
No.					
1.	Indian	Liquid	Stationary phase: A stainless-steel column 125		
	Pharmacopoeia	Chromatography	$\times$ 4.6 mm, packed with octylsilane bonded to		
	(2022)	(API)	porous silica (5 µm)		
			Mobile phase: To 1000ml of solvent mixture, add		
			5ml of diethylamine and 2.5ml of formic acid.		

# Detail literature survey of Risoprolol fumarate and Telmisartan

#### Table:2 Official methods for assessment of Telmisartan:

Flow rate: 1 mL/min Wavelength: 273nm

Mix and filter, make necessary adjustment if

necessary to obtain desired resolution.

Sr	Official	Method	Description	Ref
No.				No.
1	Indian	Liquid	Stationary phase: A stainless-steel Column	8
	Pharmacopoeia	Chromatography	$125 \times 4$ mm, packed with octadecyl silane	
	(2022)	(API)	bonded to porous silica (5 µm)	
			Mobile phase: Intensil C <sub>18</sub> column	
			Mobile phase: Phosphate buffer (pH 2.4):	
			Acetonitrile (60:40 % v/v)	
			Flow rate: 1 mL/min.	
			Wavelength: 230nm	

#### Table:3 Reported methods for assessment of Bisoprolol fumarate

Sr.	Title	Description	Ref
No.			No.
	UV-VISIBLE SPECTRO	OSCOPY	•
1	Development and Validation of UV Spectroscopic	Solvent: Water	9
	Method for the Determination of Bisoprolol	Wavelength: 223nm	
	fumarate Tablets.	<b>Linearity:</b> 2-12 µg/mL	
2	New Validated UV Spectrophotometric Method	Solvent: 0.1N HCL	10
	for the Quantification of Bisoprolol fumarate in its	Wavelength: 268nm	
	Pharmaceutical Dosage Form.	Linearity: 10-60 µg/mL	

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			11
3	Development and Validation of UV	Solvent: Water	11
	Spectrophotometric Method for Determination of	Wavelength: 271nm	
	Bisoprolol fumarate in Bulk and Pharmaceutical	<b>Linearity:</b> 5-25 µg/mL	
4	Dosage Forms.		10
4	Development and Validation of UV	Solvent: Methanol	12
	Spectrophotometric Method for the Determination	Wavelength: 273nm	
_	of Bisoprolol in Bulk Material and in Tablets.	Linearity: 10-60 µg/mL	10
5	Spectrophotometric Method for Simultaneous	Solvent: 10% Methanol	13
	Estimation of Amlodipine besylate and Bisoprolol	Wavelength:	
	fumarate in Pharmaceutical Preparations.	Bisoprolol fumarate: 222nm	
		Amlodipine besylate: 365nm	
		Linearity:	
		Bisoprolol fumarate: 5-100 µg/mL	
		Amlodipine besylate: 5-100	
		µg/mL	
6	Development and Validation of UV	Solvent: Methanol	14
	Spectrophotometric Method for the Simultaneous	Wavelength:	
	Estimation of Cilnidipine and Bisoprolol fumarate in	Bisoprolol fumarate: 224nm	
	Tablet Dosage Form.	Cilnidipine: 241nm	
		Linearity:	
		Bisoprolol fumarate: 2-6 µg/mL	
		Cilnidipine: 4-12 µg/mL	
	HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CH		
7	Quantitative Determination of Bisoprolol fumarate	Stationary phase: Eclipse	15
	by <b>HPLC Method</b> validation.	XDB $C_{18}$ column (150 × 4.6 mm, 5	
		μm)	
		Mobile phase: Water: Methanol:	
		Acetonitrile (50:30:20 % v/v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 225nm	
8	Development and Validation of <b>Stability Indicating</b>	<b>Stationary phase:</b> Sunsil C <sub>18</sub>	16
	<b>RP-HPLC Method</b> for the Estimation of Bisoprolol	column (150 × 4.6 mm, 5 $\mu$ m)	
	fumarate in Bulk and Pharmaceutical Dosage Form.	Mobile phase: Acetonitrile: Water	
		(60:40 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 0.8 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 223nm	
9	Development and Validation of Analytical Method	<b>Stationary phase:</b> RP C <sub>18</sub>	17
	for Estimation of Bisoprolol fumarate in Bulk and	analytical column ( $250 \times 4.6$ mm,	
	Solid Dosage Form by <b>RP-HPLC</b> .	5 μm)	
		Mobile phase: Acetonitrile: Water	
		(pH 3.0) (70:30 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 0.8 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 224nm	
L		1	



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10			10
10	Development and Validation of <b>HPLC-dad method</b>	Stationary phase: Waters	18
	for the Determination of Bisoprolol in Tablet Dosage	Symmetry $C_{18}$ column (150 × 3.9	
	Forms.	mm, 5 μm)	
		Mobile phase: Acetonitrile:	
		Phosphate buffer (25:75 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1.4 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 226nm	
11	<b>RP-HPLC Method</b> for Simultaneous Estimation of	Stationary phase: Inertsil 3V C <sub>18</sub>	19
	Bisoprolol fumarate and Hydrochlorothiazide in	column (250 × 4.6 mm, 5 $\mu$ m)	
	Tablet Formulation.	Mobile phase: 0.1 M Potassium	
		dihydrogen phosphate buffer:	
		Acetonitrile (70:30 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 228nm	
12	Development and Validation of <b>RP-HPLC Method</b>	Stationary phase: C18 column	20
	for Simultaneous Estimation of Rosuvastatin and	Mobile phase: Methanol:	
	Bisoprolol fumarate in Bulk and Formulations.	Phosphate buffer (pH 3.5) (45:55	
		% v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 245nm	
	HIGH PERFORMANCE THIN LAYER	CHROMATOGRAPHY	
13	Estimation of Bisoprolol fumarate in Pharmaceutical	Stationary phase: Merck HPTLC	21
	Preparation by <b>HPTLC.</b>	plate precoated 60 $F_{254}$ silica gel on	
		aluminum sheet.	
		Mobile phase: Methanol:	
		Toluene: Ammonia (2:4:0.1 %	
		v/v/v)	
		Wavelength: 229nm	
14	Analysis of Bisoprolol fumarate and Amlodipine	Stationary phase: Precoated	22
	besylate in Tablet Dosage Form by Using <b>HPTLC</b> .	silica gel HPTLC aluminium plate	
		60 F <sub>254</sub>	
		Mobile phase: Chloroform:	
		Ethanol: Glacial acetic acid	
		(2:8:0.1 % v/v/v)	
		Wavelength: 231nm	
	1	0	

### Table:4 Reported methods for assessment of Telmisartan:

Sr.	Title	Description	Ref
No.			No.
	UV-VISIBLE SPECTRSCOPY		
1	Development of UV Spectrophotometric	Solvent: Ethanol (95%), 0.1N Sodium	23
	Method for Estimation and Validation of	bicarbonate	
	Telmisartan as a pure API.	Wavelength: 240nm	



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		Linearity: 2-14 µg/mL	
2	UV Spectrophotometric Method	<b>Solvent:</b> 0.1N NaOH: Distilled water	24
2	Development and Validation for Telmisartan	(20:80)	24
	in Bulk and Tablet Dosage Form.	Wavelength: 234nm	
	In Durk and Tablet Dosage Form.	Linearity: 2-10 µg/mL	
3	UV-Spectrophotometric Method for	Solvent: 0.1N NaOH	25
5	Estimation of Telmisartan in Bulk and Tablet	Wavelength: 234nm	23
	Dosage Form.	<b>Linearity:</b> 4-24 µg/mL	
4	Validation of Telmisartan by UV-	Solvent: 0.1N NaOH	26
-	Spectrophotometry Method.	Wavelength: 295nm	20
	spectrophotometry without	<b>Linearity:</b> 4-24 µg/mL	
5	Absorbance Correction Method for	Solvent: Methanol	27
5	Estimation of Telmisartan and Metoprolol	Wavelength:	21
	succinate in Combined Tablet Dosage Forms.	Telmisartan: 296nm	
		Metoprolol: 223nm	
		Linearity:	
		Telmisartan: 2-16 µg/mL	
		Metoprolol: 3-24 µg/mL	
6	First Order Derivative and UV	Solvent: Methanol	28
-	<b>Spectrophotometric Methods</b> for	Method A: Simultaneous equation method	
	Simultaneous Determination of Telmisartan	Wavelength:	
	and Azelnidipine in Bulk and Tablet Dosage	Azelnidipine: 220nm	
	Form.	Telmisartan: 324nm	
		Method B: First order derivative	
		spectroscopy method	
		Wavelength:	
		Azelnidipine: 244nm	
		Telmisartan: 220nm	
		Linearity:	
		Azelnidipine: 3.2-16 μg/mL	
		Telmisartan: 16-80 μg/mL	
	HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQ	UID CHROMATOGRAPHY	
7	<b>RP-HPLC Method</b> for Estimation of	Stationary phase: Hibar C <sub>18</sub> column (250	29
	Telmisartan in Human Plasma.	× 4.6 mm, 5 μm)	
		Mobile phase: Ammonium Formate	
		solution: Methanol (pH 4.0) (70:30 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 275nm	
8	<b>RP-HPLC Method</b> Development and	Stationary phase: RP C <sub>18</sub> column (250 ×	30
	Validation for Estimation of Telmisartan in	4.6 mm, 5 μm)	
	Bulk and Tablet Dosage Form.	Mobile phase: 0.025M potassium	
		dihydrogen phosphate: Acetonitrile:	
		Methanol (45:50:5 % v/v/v)	



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		Flow rate: 1 mL/min.	
		Wavelength: 216nm	
9	Development and Validation of <b>RP - HPLC</b>	Stationary phase: Zorbax-SB-18 ;(ODS)	31
	Method for the Estimation of Telmisartan in	column (150 × 4.6 mm, 3.5 $\mu$ m)	
	Bulk and Tablet Dosage Form.	Mobile phase: Pentane sulphonic acid	
		sodium salt mono hydrate, add 1ml of	
		Perchloric acid and adjust the pH-2.7±0.05	
		with Triethyl amine: Methanol (40:60 %	
		v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1.2 mL/min.	
		Wavelength: 230nm	
10	Development and Validation of <b>RP - HPLC</b>	Stationary phase: Phenomenex $C_{18}$	32
	Method for the Estimation of Telmisartan in	column (250 × 4.6 mm, 5 μm)	
	Bulk Drug Using Internal Standard.	Mobile phase: 10mM potassium di	
		hydrogen phosphate buffer: methanol	
		(20:80 % v/v) pH adjusted to 5.8 with 10 %	
		v/v ortho phosphoric acid	
		Flow rate: 0.8 mL/min.	
		Wavelength: 296nm	
11	A Stability Indicating RP-HPLC Method	Stationary phase: Inertsile C <sub>18</sub> column	33
	Development and Validation for the	$(150 \times 4.6 \text{ mm}, 5 \mu \text{m})$	
	Simultaneous Estimation of Azelnidipine and	Mobile phase: Acetonitrile: Buffer (25:75	
	Telmisartan in a Fixed Dose Combination.	% v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 254nm	
12	Validated <b>RP-HPLC</b> Method for	Stationary phase: Inertsil 3V C <sub>18</sub> column	34
	Simultaneous Estimation of Rosuvastatin	$(250 \times 4.6 \text{ mm}, 5 \mu \text{m})$	
	calcium and Telmisartan in Pharmaceutical	Mobile phase: Ammonium Dihydrogen	
	Dosage Form.	Phosphate Buffer solution: Methanol (pH	
		3.0) (65:35 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 298nm	
12	HIGH PERFORMANCE THIN I		25
13	<b>Stability Indicating HPTLC</b> Determination	<b>Stationary phase:</b> TLC aluminium plates	35
	of Telmisartan in Bulk and Tablets.	precoated with silica gel 60F <sub>254</sub>	
		<b>Mobile phase:</b> Ethyl acetate:	
		dichloroethane: Methanol (6:2:1 % v/v)	
14	Development and Validation of HPTLC	Wavelength: 295nm Stationary phase: Pre-coated with silica	36
14	Method for Simultaneous Estimation of	gel plate $60F_{254}$	50
	Amlodipine besylate, Hydrochlorothiazide	<b>Mobile phase:</b> Chloroform: Butanol:	
		Ammonia (6:4:0.1 % v/v/v)	
L			



and Telmisartan in Their Combined Tablet	Wavelength:	
Dosage Form.	Amlodipine besylate: 237.5nm,	
	Hydrochlorothiazide: 270nm,	
	Telmisartan: 297nm	

#### Table:5 Reported method for combination of Bisoprolol fumarate and Telmisartan:

Sr.	Title	Description	Ref
No.			No.
1	Development and Validation of Analytical Method for	Stationary phase: Waters X	37
	Simultaneous Estimation of Bisoprolol fumarate and	Bridge RP $C_{18}$ column (250 $\times$	
	Telmisartan by Using <b>RP-HPLC Method.</b>	4.6 mm, 5 μm)	
		Mobile phase: Methanol:	
		Water (75:25 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 231nm	
2	Development and Validation of <b>RP -HPLC Method</b> for	Stationary phase: C <sub>8</sub> Column	38
	Simultaneous Estimation of Bisoprolol fumarate and	$(150 \times 4.6 \text{ mm}, 5 \mu \text{m})$	
	Telmisartan in Bulk and Pharmaceutical Formulation.	Mobile phase: Ammonium	
		formate, Acetonitrile: Methanol	
		(50:50 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 231nm	
3	Development and Validation of <b>RP-HPLC Method</b> for	Stationary phase: C <sub>18</sub> Column	39
	the Simultaneous Estimation of Bisoprolol fumarate and	(150 × 4.6 mm, 5 μm)	
	Telmisartan from Pharmaceutical Formulations.	Mobile phase: 0.1% of Tri	
		fluroacetic acid in Water:	
		Acetonitrile (80:20 % v/v)	
		Flow rate: 1 mL/min	
		Wavelength: 227nm	

#### **Conclusion:**

This article emphasizes the significance of Reverse Phase High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (RP-HPLC) in the simultaneous estimation of bisoprolol fumarate and telmisartan in pharmaceutical formulations. RP-HPLC is a precise, sensitive, and reliable technique, ideal for separating complex mixtures and accurately quantifying both drugs. Various validated RP-HPLC methods, optimized with different chromatographic conditions, demonstrate its flexibility and robustness in quality control of both bulk and tablet formulations. These methods streamline the analysis process, improve efficiency, and reduce costs for manufacturers, while ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. The development and validation of these methods are vital for supporting the production of combination therapies, ultimately benefiting patient care and treatment outcomes.



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