Pharmacology & Biomolecular Research (PBR)



Short Communication

Role of Mass Spectrometry in Packaging Innovation & Solution

Anupam Chanda1*

¹ B.Sc(Math), Packaging and Polymer Science Technologist(PG), India.

*Corresponding Author: Anupam Chanda, B.Sc (Math), Packaging and Polymer Science Technologist(PG), India, Tel: 0361-2139292; Fax: 0361-2139292; E-mail: mr.anupamchanda@rediffmail.com

Citation: Anupam Chanda (2020) Role of Mass Spectrometry in Packaging Innovation & Solution. *Pharmacol biomol res* 3: 115.

Received: September 30, 2020; Accepted: October 26, 2020; Published: October 31, 2020.

Copyright: © 2020 Anupam Chanda, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Mass Spectrometry is playing a significant role to carryout testing of wide range of packaging materials, product compatibility, extractable and leachable etc. Impact of glass vial and syringe manufacturing impact a lot. Inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry, scanning electron microscopy, atomic force microscopy, and dynamic secondary ion mass spectroscopy showed significant differences in glass performance. Pre-filled syringes has better performance than vials for most tests and conditions. During manufacturing of vial flaming application is more in bottom surface and neck is more and these two areas become weaker. While come contact with high Ph product silica flex comes out from the glass surface as delamination of glass.

Following analysis are possible to carry out by Mass spectrometry:

- a) Glass vial, syringe, cartridge:
- -Delamination
- -Extractable and Leachable
- -Analysis of polyglycol coating, silicon oil,
- b) Rubber stopper, plunger
- Teflon and Flurocoated coating
- Extractable and leachable

c) Metal needles

-Extractable and Leachable.

In order to avoid glass delamination and adsorption of protein siliconization application inside the glass vial and syringe is the best solution, excess silicone can form suspended oil-like droplets. Proteins can form around those droplets and change their natural state. Lubricant coatings, fluoropolymers are few excellent options to avoid contamination and protein adsorption Extractable and leachable are most critical for, injector pens, patches, and transdermal and wearable devices for self-infusion. Extractable and leachable are most important for inhalers and catheters as well.

For an extractables from a device component the AET ($\mu g/g$) can be determined as follows:

 $AET = \underline{SCT.D_t}$

 $D_d m$

 D_d - Doses per day

 D_t - Total Labelled doses

m - mass of component

The AET (μg /device) for a drug delivery device (e.g. an MDI) can be determined from Equation 2:

 $AET = SCT.D_t$

 D_d

 D_d - Doses per day

 D_t - Total Labelled doses

Image



Pharmacol biomol res, 2020 Volume 3(1): 100-101