

A Sustainable and Technically Smart Spectrophotometric Manipulation of PAXLOVID; A Comprehensive Ecological and Analytical Performance Rating



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Introduction

COVID-19 still is a serious global health issue causing digestive, respiratory illnesses, neurological and mental issues.

Paxlovid (Nirmatrelvir **NMV** co-packaged with Ritonavir **RIT**) has been identified as a promising solution as an oral antiviral drug with 89% reduction in hospitalization or death within five days. [1] However, no spectrophotometric assay has been identified for Paxlovid component determination. So, simple, green, and reproducible **spectrophotometric methods** have been developed for the quantitation of NMV and RIT in bulk and pharmaceutical dosage form. **Analytical and ecological reviews** have been performed to compare the results achieved by suggested methods and reported ones. Green analytical chemistry (GAC) and white analytical chemistry (WAC) principles also influence the selection of environmentally friendly solvents, waste reduction, and general sustainability of analytical procedures.

Analyte	NMV			RIT			
Method	¹ D	² D	DWZ	¹ D	² D	DWZ	
Wavelength (nm)	222	222	Δλ (231-248)	253	253	Δλ (251-272)	
Linearity range (µg/mL)		10-250			10-250		
LOD (µg/mL) ^a	1.37	2.65	2.69	3.22	2.43	2.75	
LOQ (µg/mL) ^b	4.14	8.04	8.14	9.75	7.35	8.35	
Regression coefficient	0.9999	0.9998	0.9998	0.9996	0.9998	0.9997	
Slope	0.0009	0.0004	0.0010	0.0010	0.0008	0.0028	
S _b of slope ^c	1.03E-05	9.74E-06	2.32E-05	2.74E-05	1.58E-05	6.39E-05	
Intercept	-4.44E-04	3.47E-18	-2.93E-03	2.70E-03	2.11E-03	4.56E-03	
S _a of intercept ^d	3.73E-04	3.53E-04	8.41E-04	9.75E-04	5.75E-04	2.32E-03	

Results

Analytical and Ecological performance rating of Analytical methods analyzing PAXLOVID

Materials and Methods



Method name	RGB12 MODEL	AGREE	LOQ (µg/mL)
Proposed Spectrophotometric Ethanol Number of analytes:2	Method: Proposed spectroR1: Scope of application80.0G1: Toxicity of reagents90.0B1: Cost- efficiency90.0R2: LOD and LOQ80.0G2: Amount of reagents90.0B2: Time efficiency100.0R3: Precision 100.0100.0G3: Energy and other90.0B3: B3: 	10 0.83 9 8 7 6 5 4	NMV RIT (mentioned above)
Reported MEKC-DAD[2] BGE: 50mM borate buffer containing 25 mM SDS Number of analytes:2 Run time: 7 min.	Wethod: Proposed WEKCR1: Scope of application100.0G1: Toxicity of reagents100.0B1: Cost efficiency100.0R2: LOD and LOQ95.0G2: Amount of reagents100.0B2: Time efficiency100.0R3: Precision100.0G3: Energy and other100.0B3: Requirements100.0R4: Accuracy100.0G4: Direct impacts100.0B4: Operational simplicity100.098.8100.0.0B3: Requirements100.0100.0995.6100.0995.6100.0	10 10 0.95 4 8 7 6 5 4	NMV 0.21 RIT 0.13
Reported HPLC-DAD[2] Mobile phase: ACN: ammonium acetate buffer (50:50 v/v). Number of analytes:2 Flow rate: 1 mL/ min. Run time: 7 min.	Method: Proposed HPLCR1: Scope of application100.0G1: Toxicity of reagents90.0B1: Cost- efficiency90.0R2: LOD and LOQ85.0G2: Amount of reagents70.0B2: Time- efficiency100.0R3: Precision100.0G3: Energy and other media90.0B3: B3: B4: operational100.0R4: Accuracy100.0G4: Direct impacts96.7B4: Operational Simplicity100.096.386.796.393.1	9 9 8 7 6 5 4	NMV 0.6 RIT 0.96
Reported HPLC-DAD [3] Mobile phase: ethanol: water (80:20 v/v). Number of analytes:2 Flow rate: 1 mL/ min. Run time: 7 min.	Method: Reported HPLCR1: Scope of application80.0G1: Toxicity of reagents90.0B1: Cost efficiency90.0R2: LOD and LOQ100.0G2: Amount of reagents70.0B2: Time-efficiency100.0R3: Precision100.0G3: Energy and other media90.0B3: 95.0B3: 95.0R4: Accuracy100.0G4: Direct impacts96.7B4: Operational to0.095.0866.796.396.3922.66		NMV 2.78 RIT 1.95



Ś		Water score	EtOH Score	MeOH Score	ACN Score
Spider greennes index table	Health impact	4.38	3.56	3.25	3.13
	General properties	1.44	1.31	1.31	1.13
	Odor	5	-3	-3	-3
	Fire Safety	5.00	-0.17	0.17	-0.17
	Stability	5.00	2.86	2.71	1.14
	Mean average	4.16	0.91	0.89	0.45

Conclusions

This study investigates and validates simple, sustainable, and earth-friendly spectrophotometric manipulations for RIT and NMV quantification in bulk powder, synthetic admixtures, and copacked tablets. It is the first spectrophotometric analysis for the mixture under study, offering ease of use, time, and cost efficiency. The greenness assessment protocol uses solvent evaluation, penalization strategies, and color-coded strategies, making these methods highly recommended for quality control purposes.

References

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