

SUBSTANTIATION FOR THE TECHNOLOGY OF OBTAINING ANTIMICROBIAL SPRAY ON THE BASIS OF SILVER AND COPPER CITRATES

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Abstract

Formation and development of the veterinary pharmacy and veterinary drugs market in Ukraine is an urgent issue. In order to prevent infection of the mammary gland in cows after milking, the nipples are treated with a suitable disinfectant for complete immersion or spraying. However, the agents for the prevention of mastitis, presented in the Ukrainian market, are expensive and there is a need to develop domestic veterinary preparations of different forms of release.

This work is a continuation of research on the development of the composition and technology of a means for antiseptic treatment of nipples and udders of cattle, in the form of a spray, in order to prevent microbial contamination and prevent mastitis.

To obtain a stable veterinary drug based on citrate of silver and copper, the dissolution regimes of the substances were investigated, the order of introduction of the active ingredients and auxiliary substances into the solution, the duration and the rate of stirring during dissolution. It is established that the most optimal are the following technological modes of spray preparation: dissolution temperature 20–22 °C, mixing time from 10 to 15 minutes, with stirring intensity from 150–200 sec⁻¹. The selected technological regime ensures the stability of the veterinary drug “Argocide-copper” during storage for 12 months. The technology of obtaining a spray in the conditions of industrial production of veterinary preparations of LLC “Brovafarm” (Brovary, Ukraine) is developed. Critical stages and critical control points in the production process of a veterinary preparation of antiseptic action are determined.

Keywords: silver citrate, copper citrate, spray, antiseptic action, prevention of mastitis.

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1. Introduction

An important task of modern pharmaceutical technology is the creation of effective and safe medicines, including veterinary pharmacy. Formation and development of the veterinary pharmacy and veterinary drugs market in Ukraine is an urgent issue, which is connected with modern processes in society [1]. The problem of mastitis in productive animals is urgent. The content of cattle on a limited area of farms leads to an increase in microbial contamination and an increase in the virulent properties of the opportunistic bacterial flora. High milk production causes the intense functioning of the mammary gland, accompanied by a decrease in organ resistance, resulting in inflammation [2]. Therefore, growth the importance of veterinary and sanitary measures, especially the prevention and treatment of breast diseases of cattle [3]. At the current stage of livestock development, there is no one agro-industrial economy of Ukraine that would have bypassed the problem of mastitis cattle. Mastitis causes considerable economic damage for all countries of the world. The main costs include a decrease in the dairy productivity of animals [4].

In the treatment of mastitis in cows, antibiotic solutions for parenteral administration and suspension in syringe tubes for intracisternal use are most often used [5]. Modern anti-mastics are also produced by pharmaceutical factories in the form of gels, ointments, emulsions, suspensions and solutions for external use, etc. [6]. According to the State Veterinary

and Phytosanitary Service of Ukraine, as of 2017, 46 trade names for cattle mastitis products were registered on the veterinary drugs market of the country [7]. But, experience shows that the problem of improving dairy herds from mastitis is not always solved by medical measures, they must be supported by a set of organizational, economic, zootechnical, veterinary and sanitary measures aimed at increasing the nonspecific resistance of the organism, timely elimination of causes and factors contributing to the emergence of new cases disease [8].

In order to prevent infection of the mammary gland in cows after milking, the nipples are treated with a suitable disinfectant for complete immersion or spraying. For antiseptic treatment of the udder are used agents containing various antiseptic or disinfecting compounds, such as chlorhexidine, hydrogen peroxide, bleach, quinazole, phenol and its derivatives [9, 10]. Iodine compounds have become very popular in the prophylactic preparations for the treatment of cattle's udder [11, 12]. Disadvantages of such drugs may be low effectiveness of treatment, and the possibility of causing side effects.

It is established that the drugs for the prevention of mastitis, presented in the Ukrainian market, are costly and there is a need to develop domestic veterinary preparations of different forms of release [13].

This work is a continuation of the research on the development of the composition and technology of a means for antiseptic treatment of the nipples and udder of cattle in the form of a spray under the conventional name "Argocide-copper", with the aim of preventing microbial contamination and preventing mastitis [14, 15].

2. Aim of the research

Substantiation of the technology of obtaining an antimicrobial spray based on silver and copper citrate in industrial conditions, determination of critical stages and critical control points in the production process.

3. Materials and methods

As a research object were chosen a series of preparations with the following proportions of the components of mass %: silver citrate 15.0–30.0; copper citrate 15.0–30.0; dexpanthenol 0.5–5; polyquaternium 10 0.1–1.0; polysorbate 20 0.2–3.0; essential oil of lemon 0.01–2.0; essential oil of juniper 0.01–2.0; water purified to 100.0. The active substances – silver and copper citrate, manufactured by Nanomaterials and Nanotechnologies Ltd., Kyiv, Ukraine, D – panthenol USP (BASF SE, Germany) were used.

The quantitative content of silver ions in the spray was determined by thiocyanometry [16]. The quantitative content of copper ions was determined according to the method of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine 2.0 (SPhU) "2.2.25 Absorption spectrophotometry in the ultraviolet and visible regions". Quantitative determination of dexpanthenol was carried out by liquid chromatography according to the procedure of SPhU "2.2.29. Liquid chromatography. Potentiometric determination of the pH of the experimental samples was carried out according to the procedure of SPhU 2.0, item 2.2.3. The measurements were carried out using a pH meter "Seven Easy pH" complete with electrodes manufactured by Mettler Toledo (China). The dissolution criterion was the absence of "visible particles" in the solution. Statistical processing of experimental data was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the article SPhU 2.0 "5.3.N.1. Statistical analysis of the results of a chemical experiment" [17].

4. Results

To obtain a stable veterinary drug in the form of a silver citrate and copper spray for veterinary medicine, the dissolution regimes of the substances, the order of administration of the active ingredients and auxiliary substances into the solution, the duration and rate of stirring during dissolution were investigated [18]. The order of administration of ingredients is one of the most important factors for obtaining a stable dosage form for veterinary medicine.

The calculated volume of the silver citrate and copper citrate solution was loaded into the reactor and purified water was added from the collection tank at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C, then

the reactor was loaded sequentially with stirring: dexpanthenol, stirred for 10–15 minutes; polyquaternium – 10, mixed for 15–20 minutes. Lemon and juniper oil were mixed in a separate container with a calculated amount of polysorbate 20, and then added to the stock solution, mixing until completely dissolved.

At the same time, technological parameters were processed, including the temperature and time regimes, the duration and speed of mixing during the preparation of the solution. Since the stability of the solution of citrate of silver and copper depends on the temperature, and the solution of silver citrate is not recommended to be heated to a temperature above 500 °C, so the preparation of the solution should be carried out at a temperature of 20–22 °C.

We studied the dissolution rate of the components at the chosen temperature regime. Intensity – the speed of achieving the required technological result - the time spent on the distribution of the disperse phase in the volume of the continuous phase with the required degree of uniformity. The results of the studies are presented in Table. 1.

Table 1

The dissolution rate of the components at the chosen temperature regime

Serial number	Temperature, °C	Number of revolutions of stirrer, sec ⁻¹	Duration of stirring to the absence of insoluble particles in solution, min.
1	20–22	50	20–30
2	20–22	100	15–20
3	20–22	150	10–15
4	20–22	200	10–15

When developing the technology of spray preparation, several preparation regimes were studied to obtain a solution that is free from undissolved particles-with different durations and mixing speeds. It was found that with a shorter mixing speed, a longer mixing time is required, and on the basis of the results obtained, an optimum dissolution time of 10–15 min was chosen which was fixed at a stirring speed of 150–200 sec⁻¹.

We also studied the quality indicators of the veterinary drug “Argocide-copper” after 12 months of storage. The results are shown in Table. 2.

As follows from **Table 1, 2**, the following technological modes of preparation of an anti-septic spray are considered to be the most optimal: dissolution temperature 20–22 °C, mixing time from 10–15 minutes, with stirring intensity from 150–200 sec⁻¹.

Table 2 shows the quality of the spray after 12 months. storage, which indicates that the spray produced by observing the selected optimal values of the dissolution process (temperature 20–220 °C, duration 10–15 min, stirring speed 150–200, sec⁻¹), retains the values of these indicators within the limits specified in the draft analytical documentation.

It can be argued that the selected technological mode of preparation of the spray based on citrate of silver and copper ensures the stability of the veterinary drug “Argocide-copper” during storage for 12 months.

The next stage of the research was the development of a technological process for obtaining a veterinary drug for external use. Preparation of a solution of an antimicrobial medicine based on active silver and copper ions was carried out in a reactor equipped with an anchor stirrer. Equipment in which the solution can be exposed to light must be covered. 50 litres of silver citrate and copper citrate solution were charged to the reactor and 20 litres of

purified water at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C were added from the collector, then, sequentially: dexpanthenol was added to the reactor with stirring, and stirred for 10–15 minutes; polyquaternium – 10, mixed for 15–20 minutes.

Table 2

Quality indicators of the spray “Argocide-copper” after 12 months of storage.

Quality indicators according to regulatory documentation						
Serial number	Description (unclear liquid of a greenish-blue color)	Relative density, g/cm ³ (from 1.016 to 1.018)	pH (2.0–5.0)	Quantitative content, %		
				Ions of silver (not less than 0.0113)	Copper ions (not less than 0.0113)	Dexpanthenol (4.75–5.25)
1	+	1.016	2.15±0.01	0.0126±0.0002	0.0126±0.0002	5.10±0.01
2	+	1.017	2.13±0.03	0.0125±0.0001	0.0127±0.0001	5.09±0.02
3	+	1.016	2.14±0.03	0.0125±0.0002	0.0125±0.0002	5.09±0.01
4	+	1.016	2.15±0.03	0.0125± 0.0001	0.0125±0.0001	5.08±0.03

Note: + – matches; $P \pm 95\%$, $n=5$

Polysorbate 20 was placed in a separate vessel with a stirrer and a stirrer was turned on. With the stirrer on, lemon oil and juniper oil were added. Mixing was conducted until a homogeneous solution was obtained, at least 15 minutes. Then the contents of the collector, quantitatively transferred to a reactor with a solution of silver citrate, copper citrate, dexpanthenol and polyquaternium 10, were mixed until a homogeneous solution was obtained for at least 15 minutes. Then the solution volume in the reactor was adjusted to 100.0 L with water and stirred for 10–15 minutes. At the end of the preparation process, an average sample was taken to control the intermediate product according to the developed analytical normative document for the following parameters: pH of the solution; the quantitative content of silver and copper ions, dexpanthenol; appearance. The results are shown in **Table 3**.

After monitoring the intermediate product and obtaining positive results, the solution under pressure of inert gas (nitrogen) is transferred to the filters for filtration of the solution with charging by the “FILTRAK” filter paper of medium microporosity. It is necessary to control the brand of the filter, its integrity, the filtration regime (pressure 0.08–0.10 MPa). The solution after the filter enters the collection of the filtered solution. The filtered solution is monitored in terms of: description (hazy liquid of a greenish-blue color), coarse mechanical inclusions (absence), relative density (1.016–1.018 g/cm³). The results are shown in **Table 4**.

When the positive results of the intermediate control were received, the filtered solution entered the filling of the vials and their capping. The preparation of the primary packaging was carried out in accordance with the company’s document regulating the preparation of primary packaging materials.

Filling the vials with a solution and capping the caps of the spray was carried out on an automatic line for filling and capping the vials. After filling, the vials with the solution of the drug are moved to the capping zone, where the cap of the spray is screwed onto the neck. The intermediate product (bottles with solution) was monitored in terms of: the volume of the contents of the package (200 ml), the quality of the closure (no leakage of the solution, no deformation

of the vial and the spray cap). The sealed bottles are monitored on tables for viewing with the naked eye in a darkened room on a black and white background illuminated by a 100W electric lamp. Indicators for control: the presence of visible mechanical inclusions, the volume of filling (visually), the quality of capping. Vials with mechanical inclusions, incomplete dosage, as well as with vial defects and capping are discarded. The vials, which passed control, are given for labeling and packaging.

Table 3

The study of the quality indicators of the intermediate product in the preparation of the spray “Argocide-copper”

Serial number	Quality indicators according to regulatory documentation				
	Appearance (unclear liquid of a greenish-blue color)	pH of the solution (2.0–5.0)	The quantitative content, % silver ions (not less than 0.0113)	The quantitative content, % copper ions (not less than 0.0113)	The quantitative content, % dexpanthenol (4.75–5.25)
1	matches	2.17±0.01	0.0127±0.0002	0.0126±0.0002	5.03±0.03
2	matches	2.15±0.02	0.0126±0.0003	0.0127±0.0001	5.01±0.03
3	matches	2.14±0.03	0.0126±0.0003	0.0125±0.0003	5.01±0.03

Note: $P \pm 95\%$, $n=5$

Table 4

The study of the quality of the intermediate product (filtered solution) in the preparation of the spray “Argocide-copper”

Serial number	Quality indicators according to regulatory documentation					
	Description (unclear liquid of a greenish-blue color)	Relative density, g/cm ³ (from 1.016 to 1.018)	pH (2.0–5.0)	Quantitative content, %		
				Ions of silver (not less than 0.0113)	Copper ions (not less than 0.0113)	Dexpanthenol (4.75–5.25)
1	+	1.017	2.15±0.03	0.0127±0.0002	0.0126±0.0002	5.03±0.03
2	+	1.017	2.14±0.03	0.0126±0.0003	0.0127±0.0001	5.02±0.02
3	+	1.016	2.14±0.03	0.0127±0.0002	0.0125±0.0003	5.01±0.03

Note: + – matches; $P \pm 95\%$, $n=5$

Before being sent to the quarantine storage room, the TCD controller selects an average sample from the finished product series for a full analysis in accordance with normative analytical documentation. Before receiving the results of the analysis, the drug series is located in the quarantine storage room. The scheme of the technological process for the production of a veterinary drug is shown in Fig. 1.

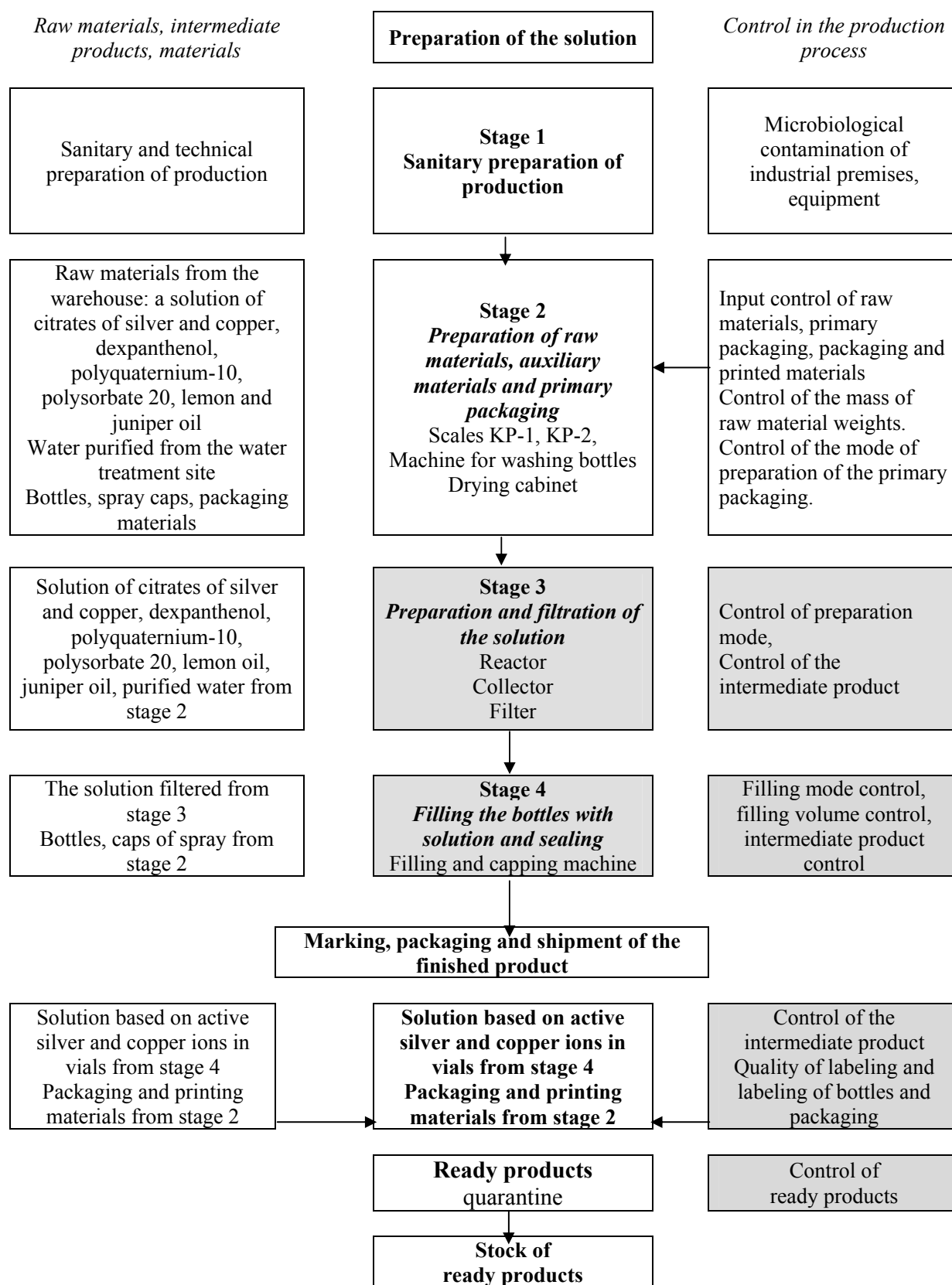


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the technological process of production of the drug “Argocide-copper” in the form of a spray: in gray are critical stages and critical control points in the production process

5. Discussion

It should be noted that the production of veterinary drugs in Ukraine in accordance with the requirements of good practices is at the implementation stage. The EU Commission adopted directives establishing the principles and rules of GMP for medicines and veterinary drugs. Directive 2003/94/EC refers to medicines for humans, and Directive 91/412/EC – medicines for veterinary use [19, 20]. The detailed requirements are in accordance with the principles of Directive 91/412/EEC set out in the “Guidelines for Basic Rules of Good Practice in the Production and Quality Control of Veterinary Preparations”, based on which the manufacturers of veterinary drugs in Ukraine will be inspected [21].

Medicines for veterinary use are made using materials and methods that ensure microbiological purity, prevent contamination of medicines and the growth of microorganisms. We tested the technology of the drug “Argocide-copper” under the conditions of the industrial production of veterinary preparations of LLC Brovafarm (Brovary, Ukraine), which allowed to develop and standardize it in normative and technological documentation (NTD). NTD consists of the technological regulations (it includes product data and technological instructions), packing instructions and corresponding protocols.

Production of the drug in the form of a spray based on active ions of silver and copper was carried out taking into account sanitary and hygienic requirements aimed at preventing microbial contamination of raw materials and finished products. For this purpose, the sanitary preparation of the production was carried out, which includes the operations of preparation of disinfectant solutions, preparation of ventilation air, production facilities, equipment and inventory, special clothing and personnel for work.

The process of production of the drug “Argocide-copper” was carried out in premises with a class of purity C, D, which is determined by the content of the maximum permissible mechanical particles and microorganisms in the air of the working zone. In the premises of cleanliness class C, the preparation, filtration, filling and sealing of the primary packaging, preparation of special clothes and personnel were carried out; in the purity class D, primary packaging (bottles, lids) was prepared, labeling and packaging of the vials into packs.

6. Conclusions

1. The effects of the preparation regimes and the order of administration of the components in the spray under the provisional name “Argocide-copper” on the stability of the preparation based on silver citrate and copper for veterinary medicine were studied.

2. It is found that the most optimal are the following technological modes of spray preparation: dissolution temperature 20–22 °C, mixing time from 10–15 minutes, with stirring intensity from 150–200 sec⁻¹. The chosen technological model of preparation of a spray based on citrate of silver and copper ensures the stability of the veterinary drug “Argocide-copper” during storage for 12 months.

3. The technology of obtaining a spray in the conditions of industrial production of veterinary preparations of LLC “Brovafarm” (Brovary, Ukraine) has also been developed. Critical stages and critical control points were determined during the production of a veterinary preparation of antiseptic action.

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