



Photostability Studies of Ketoconazole: Isolation and Structural Elucidation of the Main Photodegradation Products

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SUMMARY. The purpose of this study was to obtain information on the photochemical properties of ketoconazole, an antifungal agent. Photodegradation of ketoconazole in solution and shampoo under exposure to UV-C (254 nm) and UV-A (352 nm) radiations as well as daylight was monitored by HPLC. Separation of ketoconazole from its degradation products was obtained with monoisopropylamine - methanol (2:500 v/v) and ammonium acetate- water (1:200 w/v) (7:3 v/v) as mobile phase on a LiChrospher® 100 column RP-8, 5 µm (150 mm x 4.6 mm) and a flow rate of 1 ml/min. The main photodegradation products: (*cis*-1-acetyl-4-{4-[[2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]methoxy]phenyl}piperazine and (*cis*-1-acetyl-4-{4-[[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]methoxy]phenyl} piperazine, were isolated and characterized by HPLC-MS and NMR spectrometry. The results indicated photodechlorination of ketoconazole when exposed to light and a significant decrease in antifungal activity.

KEY WORDS: Antifungal activity, Ketoconazole, Liquid chromatography, Photoproduct characterization, Photostability.

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