

Dutasteride

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Expert Committee	Chemical Medicines Monographs 5
Reason for Revision	Compliance

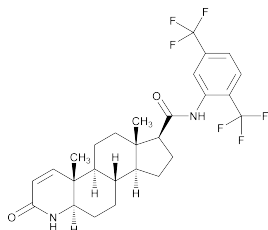
In accordance with the Rules and Procedures of the 2015-2020 Council of Experts, the Chemical Medicines Monographs 5 Expert Committee has revised the Dutasteride monograph. The purpose of this revision is to accommodate a different hydrate form of dutasteride. The Expert Committee has revised the Dutasteride monograph to include the following:

- Addition of acceptance criteria for the hydrate form in the test for *Water Determination*
- The *Labeling* section was revised to include the hydrate form.

The Dutasteride Revision Bulletin supersedes the currently official monograph. The Revision Bulletin will be incorporated into the *Second Supplement to USP 40-NF 35*.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mary Koleck, Ph.D., Scientific Liaison (301-230-7420 or mpk@usp.org).

Dutasteride



$C_{27}H_{30}F_6N_2O_2$ 528.53
(5 α ,17 β)-N-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-oxo-4-azaandro-1-ene-17-carboxamide;
 $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\alpha',\alpha',\alpha'$ -Hexafluoro-3-oxo-4-aza-5 α -andro-1-ene-17 β -carboxy-2',5'-xylylide [164656-23-9].

DEFINITION

Dutasteride contains NLT 97.0% and NMT 102.0% of dutasteride ($C_{27}H_{30}F_6N_2O_2$), calculated on the anhydrous and solvent-free basis.

IDENTIFICATION

- **A. INFRARED ABSORPTION** (197K) or (197M): (197A) may be used.
- **B.** The retention time of the major peak of the *Sample solution* corresponds to that of the *Standard solution*, as obtained in the *Assay*.

ASSAY

PROCEDURE

Diluent: Acetonitrile and water (60:40)

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile, water, and trifluoroacetic acid (52: 48: 0.025)

System suitability solution: 0.5 mg/mL of USP Dutasteride Resolution Mixture RS in *Diluent*. Sonicate to dissolve.

Standard solution: 0.5 mg/mL of USP Dutasteride RS in *Diluent*. Sonicate to dissolve.

Sample solution: 0.5 mg/mL of Dutasteride in *Diluent*. Sonicate to dissolve.

Chromatographic system

(See *Chromatography* (621), *System Suitability*.)

Mode: LC

Detector: UV 220 nm

Column: 4.6-mm \times 25-cm; 5- μ m packing L1

Column temperature: 35 $^{\circ}$

Flow rate: 1 mL/min

Injection volume: 10 μ L

Run time: 1.5 times the retention time of dutasteride

System suitability

Samples: *System suitability solution* and *Standard solution*

[NOTE—See *Table 3* for the relative retention times.]

Suitability requirements

Resolution: NLT 1.5 between dutasteride 17 α -epimer and dutasteride, *System suitability solution*

Relative standard deviation: NMT 1.5%, *Standard solution*

Analysis

Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*
Calculate the percentage of dutasteride ($C_{27}H_{30}F_6N_2O_2$) in the portion of Dutasteride taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_S) \times (C_S/C_U) \times 100$$

r_U = peak response from the *Sample solution*
 r_S = peak response from the *Standard solution*

C_S = concentration of USP Dutasteride RS in the *Standard solution* (mg/mL)

C_U = concentration of Dutasteride in the *Sample solution* (mg/mL)

Acceptance criteria: 97.0%–102.0% on the anhydrous and solvent-free basis

IMPURITIES

- **RESIDUE ON IGNITION** (281): NMT 0.1%

- **LIMIT OF PLATINUM**

[NOTE—Perform this test only if platinum is a known inorganic impurity of the manufacturing process.]

Diluent: Hydrochloric acid and dimethyl sulfoxide (2:98). Prepare in a plastic volumetric flask.

Standard stock solution: 10 μ g/mL of platinum in *Diluent*. Prepare by diluting (1:100) a 1000- μ g/mL commercially available platinum standard.

Standard solution 1: 1.0 μ g/mL of platinum in *Diluent* from the *Standard stock solution*

Standard solution 2: 0.1 μ g/mL of platinum in *Diluent* from *Standard solution 1*

Sample solution: 0.01 g/mL of Dutasteride in *Diluent*. Sonicate to dissolve.

Instrumental conditions

(See *Plasma Spectrochemistry* (730).)

Mode: ICP–OES

Analytical wavelength: 306.471 nm

Spectrophotometric system: Use an inductively coupled plasma–optical emission spectrophotometric system, and construct a calibration curve using the response from the *Diluent*, *Standard solution 1*, and *Standard solution 2*.

System suitability

Samples: *Diluent*, *Standard solution 1*, and *Standard solution 2*

Suitability requirements

Limit of quantitation: 3 μ g/g for platinum

Calculate the limit of quantitation from the *Diluent*:

$$\text{Result} = 10 \times (SD/C_S)$$

SD = standard deviation of platinum from *Diluent* (μ g/mL)

C_S = nominal concentration of dutasteride in the *Sample solution* (g/mL)

Correlation coefficient: NLT 0.99 from the *Diluent*, *Standard solution 1*, and *Standard solution 2*

Analysis

Samples: *Diluent*, *Standard solution 1*, *Standard solution 2*, and *Sample solution*

Plot the responses of the *Diluent*, *Standard solution 1*, and *Standard solution 2* versus their content (0, 0.1, and 1.0 μ g/mL) of platinum. Determine the concentration, in μ g/mL, of platinum in the *Sample solution* from the calibration curve.

Calculate the concentration, in μ g/g, of platinum in the portion of Dutasteride taken:

$$\text{Result} = C_S/C_U$$

C_S = concentration of platinum in the *Sample solution* (μ g/mL)

C_U = concentration of Dutasteride in the *Sample solution* (g/mL)

Acceptance criteria: NMT 5 μ g/g

- **LIMIT OF RESIDUAL SOLVENTS**

Standard stock solution: 5 mg/mL each of acetonitrile, ethyl acetate, pyridine, toluene, dioxane, and *n*-heptane in dimethyl sulfoxide

Standard solution: 10 μ g/mL each of acetonitrile, ethyl acetate, pyridine, toluene, dioxane, and *n*-hep-

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tane in dimethyl sulfoxide from the *Standard stock solution*

Sample solution: 10 mg/mL of Dutasteride in dimethyl sulfoxide

Chromatographic system

(See *Chromatography* (621), *System Suitability*.)

Mode: GC

Detector: Flame ionization

Column: 0.32-mm × 30-m; capillary coated with 5-μm film of G1

Temperatures

Injection port: 180°

Detector: 260°

Column: See *Table 1*.

Table 1

Initial Temperature (°)	Temperature Ramp (°/min)	Final Temperature (°)	Hold Time at Final Temperature (min)
50	—	50	3
50	10	200	2

Carrier gas: Helium

Flow rate: Head pressure at 12 psi

Split flow: 10 mL/min

Septum purge: 2 mL/min

Injector type: Headspace

Sample volume: 2 mL

Temperatures

Sample: 85°

Needle: 100°

Transfer line: 110°

Times

Equilibration: 1 min

Thermostating: 15 min

System suitability

Sample: *Standard solution*

Suitability requirements

Resolution: NLT 1.2 between *n*-heptane and dioxane peaks

Relative standard deviation: NMT 5% for each solvent

Analysis

Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

Calculate the percentage of each solvent in the portion of Dutasteride taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_S) \times (C_S/C_U) \times 100$$

r_U = peak response of each solvent from the *Sample solution*

r_S = peak response of each solvent from the *Standard solution*

C_S = concentration of each solvent in the *Standard solution* (mg/mL)

C_U = concentration of Dutasteride in the *Sample solution* (mg/mL)

Acceptance criteria: See *Table 2*.

Table 2

Name	Relative Retention Time	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
Acetonitrile	0.30	0.3
Ethyl acetate	0.60	0.2
Dioxane	0.83	0.1
<i>n</i> -Heptane	0.85	0.5

Table 2 (Continued)

Name	Relative Retention Time	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
Pyridine	0.92	0.2
Toluene	1.0	0.2

• ORGANIC IMPURITIES, PROCEDURE 1

Diluent, Mobile phase, System suitability solution, Sample solution, and Chromatographic system: Proceed as directed in the *Assay*.

System suitability

Sample: *System suitability solution*

[NOTE—See *Table 3* for the relative retention times.]

Suitability requirements

Resolution: NLT 1.5 between dutasteride 17 α -epimer and dutasteride

Analysis

Sample: *Sample solution*

Calculate the percentage of each impurity in the portion of Dutasteride taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_T) \times (1/F) \times 100$$

r_U = peak area for each impurity from the *Sample solution*

r_T = sum of all the peak areas from the *Sample solution*

F = relative response factor (see *Table 3*)

Acceptance criteria: See *Table 3*.

Table 3

Name	Relative Retention Time	Relative Response Factor	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
Dutasteride acid ^a	0.10	1.0	0.2
Dutasteride dimethylamide ^b	0.11	1.4	0.2
Dutasteride methyl ester ^c	0.28	1.0	0.15
Dutasteride ethyl ester ^d	0.39	1.0	0.2
Dutasteride 17 α -5-ene ^e	0.90	1.0	0.2
Dutasteride 17 α -epimer	0.93	1.0	0.3
Dutasteride	1.00	—	—
Chlorodutasteride ^f	1.15	0.33	0.4
Dutasteride 5-ene ^g	1.20	1.0	0.3
Any other individual impurity	—	—	0.1

^a (5 α ,17 β)-3-Oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxylic acid.

^b (5 α ,17 β)-*N,N*-Dimethyl-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxamide.

^c Methyl (5 α ,17 β)-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxylate.

^d Ethyl (5 α ,17 β)-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxylate.

^e (17 α)-*N*-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1,5(6)-diene-17-carboxamide.

^f (1 α ,5 α ,17 β)-*N*-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-chloro-3-oxo-4-azaandrostane-17-carboxamide.

^g (17 β)-*N*-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1,5(6)-diene-17-carboxamide.

Change to read:

• ORGANIC IMPURITIES, PROCEDURE 2

Diluent, System suitability solution, and Sample solution: Prepare as directed in the *Assay*.

Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and water (80:20)
Chromatographic system
 (See *Chromatography* <621>, *System Suitability*.)
Mode: LC
Detector: UV 220 nm
Column: 4.6-mm × 15-cm; 5-μm packing L11
Flow rate: 1 mL/min
Injection volume: 10 μL
Run time: 5 times the retention time of dutasteride
System suitability
Sample: *System suitability solution*
Suitability requirements
Resolution: NLT 1.5 between dutasteride α-dimer and dutasteride β-dimer peaks

Analysis
Sample: *Sample solution*
 Integrate the dutasteride peak and all drug-related peaks eluting after the dutasteride peak.
 Calculate the percentage of each impurity in the portion of Dutasteride taken:

$$\text{Result} = (r_U/r_T) \times (1/F) \times 100$$

r_U = peak area of each impurity from the *Sample solution*

r_T = sum of all the peak areas from the *Sample solution*

F = relative response factor (see *Table 4*)

Acceptance criteria: See *Table 4*.

Table 4

Name	Relative Retention Time	Relative Response Factor	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
Dutasteride	1.0	—	—
Dihydrodutasteride ^a	1.19	1.0 [●] (RB 1-Jun-2016)	0.15
Dutasteride α-dimer	3.7	1.0	0.3
Dutasteride β-dimer	4.3	1.0	0.5
Any other individual impurity	—	1.0	0.1
Total impurities ^b	—	—	2.0

^a ● (5α,17β)-N-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-oxo-4-azaandrostane-17-carboxamide. ● (ERR 1-Dec-2016)

^b Sum of impurities from *Table 3* and *Table 4*.

SPECIFIC TESTS

Change to read:

- **WATER DETERMINATION** <921>, *Method I*, *Method Ic*
Sample: 100 mg
Analysis: The *Sample* is heated in a tube at 180° for 4 min in a stream of dry inert gas.

Acceptance criteria

For the anhydrous form: NMT 0.50%

For the hydrate form: NMT 1.5% ● (RB 1-Feb-2017)

- **OPTICAL ROTATION** <781S>, *Procedures*, *Specific Rotation*
Sample solution: 10 mg/mL in chloroform and alcohol (98:2)
Acceptance criteria: +15.0° to +25.0°

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight containers, and store below 30°.

Add the following:

- **LABELING:** Where it is the hydrate form, the label so indicates. ● (RB 1-Feb-2017)
- **USP REFERENCE STANDARDS** <11>
 USP Dutasteride RS
 USP Dutasteride Resolution Mixture RS
 The mixture contains Dutasteride and the following impurities (other impurities may also be present):
 Dutasteride 17α-epimer: (5α,17α)-N-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxamide.
 $C_{27}H_{30}F_6N_2O_2$ 528.53
 Dutasteride α-dimer: {[(5α,17β)-N-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxamide-]4-yl} {[(5α,17α)-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene]-17-yl}methanone.
 $C_{46}H_{55}F_6N_3O_4$ 827.94
 Dutasteride β-dimer: {[(5α,17β)-N-[2,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene-17-carboxamide-]4-yl} {[(5α,17β)-3-oxo-4-azaandrost-1-ene]-17-yl}methanone.
 $C_{46}H_{55}F_6N_3O_4$ 827.94