Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Extended Release Tablets

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Expert Committee	Chemical Medicines Monographs 4
Reason for Revision	Compliance

In accordance with the Rules and Procedures of the 2015-2020 Council of Experts, the Chemical Medicines Monographs 4 Expert Committee has revised the Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Extended Release Tablets monograph. The purpose for the revision is to add a dissolution test for a generic product approved by the FDA. The liquid chromatographic procedure in *Dissolution Test 6* is based on analyses performed with a Higgins Analytical Haisil HL C18 brand of L1 column. The typical retention time for methylphenidate is about 2.1 min. The Chromegabond C18 brand of L1 column from ES Industries is a suitable alternative column for the analysis.

The Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Extended Release Tablets Revision Bulletin supersedes the October 1, 2016 Revision Bulletin version. The Revision Bulletin will be incorporated into *USP 41–NF 36*.

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

Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Extended-Release Tablets

DEFINITION

Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Extended-Release Tablets contain NLT 90.0% and NMT 110.0% of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$).

IDENTIFICATION

- **A. Infrared Absorption**

  Sample: Place a portion of powdered Tablets, equivalent to 100 mg of methylphenidate hydrochloride, in a 100-mL beaker. Add 20 mL of chloroform, stir for 5 min, and filter, collecting the filtrate. Evaporate the filtrate to about 5 mL. Add ethyl ether slowly, with stirring, until crystals form. Filter the crystals, wash with ethyl ether, and dry at 80° for 30 min.

  Acceptance criteria: The IR absorption spectrum of a mineral oil dispersion of the crystals so obtained exhibits maxima only at the same wavelengths as those of a similar preparation of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS.

- **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

Change to read:

- **Procedure**

  Mobile phase: Dissolve 2 g of octanesulfonic acid sodium salt in 730 mL of water. Adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of 2.7. Mix with 270 mL of acetonitrile.

  Solution A: Acidified water; adjusted with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3

  Diluent A: Acetonitrile and *Solution A* (25:75)

  Diluent B: Acetonitrile and methanol (50:50)

  System suitability solution: 80 µg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS, 1 µg/mL of methylphenidate hydrochloride erythro isomer from USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Erythro Isomer Solution RS, and 2 µg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Related Compound A RS in *Diluent A*

  Standard solution: 0.1 mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in *Diluent A*

  Sample stock solution: Nominally 1 mg/mL of methylphenidate hydrochloride prepared as follows. Dissolve NLT 10 Tablets in a suitable volumetric flask with 20% of the total flask volume of *Diluent B*. [Note—Alternatively, a portion of powder from NLT 10 Tablets may be transferred to a suitable volumetric flask and suspended in 20% of the total flask volume of *Diluent B*.] Stir for 4 h. Dilute with *Solution A* to volume.

  Sample solution: Nominally 0.1 mg/mL of methylphenidate hydrochloride in *Solution A* from the *Sample stock solution*. [Note—Centrifuge before chromatographic analysis.]

  Chromatographic system

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

  Mode: LC

  Detector: UV 210 nm

  Column: 3.9-mm × 15-cm; 5-µm packing L1

  Column temperature: 30°

  Flow rate: 1 mL/min

  Injection volume: 25 µL

  Run time: 2 times the retention time of methylphenidate

  System suitability

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

  [Note—See *Table* ●8● (RB 1-Apr-2017) for relative retention times.]

  Suitability requirements

  Resolution: NLT 4.0 between methylphenidate related compound A and methylphenidate hydrochloride erythro isomer; NLT 6.0 between the methylphenidate and erythro isomer peaks, *System suitability solution*

  Tailing factor: NMT 2.0 for the methylphenidate peak, *Standard solution*

  Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0% for the methylphenidate peak, *Standard solution*

  Analysis

  Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

  Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) in the portion of Tablets 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 Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in the *Standard solution* (mg/mL)
  C_U = nominal concentration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in the *Sample solution* (mg/mL)

  Acceptance criteria: 90.0%–110.0%

PERFORMANCE TESTS

Change to read:

- **Dissolution** ⟨711⟩

  Test 1

  Medium: Water; 500 mL

  Apparatus 2: 50 rpm

  Times: 1, 2, 3.5, 5, and 7 h

  Buffer: Dissolve 1.6 g of anhydrous sodium acetate in 900 mL of water. Adjust with acetic acid to a pH of 4.0 and dilute with water to 1000 mL.

  Mobile phase: Methanol, acetonitrile, and *Buffer* (40:30:30)

  Internal standard solution: 0.4 mg/mL of phenylephrine hydrochloride in *Mobile phase*

  Standard stock solution: (1.5 × [*L*/500]) mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in *Mobile phase* where *L* is the label claim of methylphenidate hydrochloride in mg/Tablet

  Standard solution: Transfer 10.0 mL of the *Standard stock solution* to a glass-stoppered, 25-mL conical flask, add 5.0 mL of the *Internal standard solution*, and mix.

  Sample stock solution: Use portions of the solution under test passed through a suitable filter of 0.45-µm pore size. Do not use glass fiber filters.

  Sample solution: Transfer 10.0 mL of the *Sample stock solution* to a glass-stoppered, 25-mL conical

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flask, add 5.0 mL of the *Internal standard solution*, and mix.

Chromatographic system
(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩*, System Suitability*.)
Mode: LC
Detector: UV 210 nm
Column: 4.6-mm × 25-cm; packing L10
Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min
Injection volume: 50 µL

System suitability
Sample: *Standard solution*
[NOTE—The relative retention times for phenylephrine hydrochloride and methylphenidate hydrochloride are 0.8 and 1.0, respectively.]
Suitability requirements
Resolution: NLT 2.0 between the analyte and internal standard peaks
Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0% for the peak response ratios of the analyte to the internal standard

Analysis
Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*
Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved by using the procedure in the *Assay*, making any necessary volumetric adjustments.

Tolerances: See *Table 1*.

Table 1

Time (h)	Amount Dissolved (%)
1	25–45
2	40–65
3.5	55–80
5	70–90
7	NLT 80

The percentages of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution* ⟨711⟩, *Acceptance Table 2*.

For products labeled for dosing every 24 h
Test 2: If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that it meets USP *Dissolution Test 2*.
Medium: Acidified water; adjusted with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3; 50 mL at 37 ± 0.5°
Apparatus 7: 30 cycles/min; 2–3 cm amplitude. Follow *Drug Release* ⟨724⟩*, General Drug Release Standards, Apparatus 7, Sample preparation A* using a metal spring sample holder (*Drug Release* ⟨724⟩, *Figure 5d*). Place one Tablet in the holder with the Tablet orifice facing down, and cover the top of the holder with Parafilm™. At the end of each specified test interval, the systems are transferred to the next row of new test tubes containing 50 mL of fresh *Medium*.
Times: 1-h intervals for a duration of 10 h
Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved by using the following method.
Solution A: Dissolve 2.0 g of sodium 1-octanesulfonate in 700 mL of water, mix well, and adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0.
Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and *Solution A* (30:70)
Diluent: Acetonitrile and *Medium* (25:75)
Standard stock solution: 0.3 mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in *Diluent*
Standard solutions: Prepare at least six solutions by making serial dilutions of the *Standard stock solution* in *Diluent* to bracket the expected drug concentration range.

Chromatographic system
(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩*, System Suitability*.)
Mode: LC
Detector: UV 220 nm
Column: 3.2-mm × 5-cm; 5-µm packing L1
Column temperature: 30°
Flow rate: 1 mL/min
Injection volume: 25 µL

System suitability
Sample: Middle range concentration of the *Standard solutions*
Suitability requirements
Tailing factor: NMT 2
Relative standard deviation: NMT 2% for the peak response of the analyte; NMT 2% for the retention time of the analyte

Analysis
Samples: *Standard solutions* and the solution under test
Construct a calibration curve by plotting the peak response versus the concentration of the *Standard solutions*. Determine the amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) in each interval by linear regression analysis of the standard curve.

Tolerances: See *Table 2*.

Table 2

Time (h)	Amount Dissolved (%)
1	12–32
4	40–60
10	NLT 85
3–6 (avg)	9–15 (/h)

The percentages of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution* ⟨711⟩, *Acceptance Table 2*.
Calculate the average percentage released from 3–6 h:

$$\text{Result} = (Y - X)/3$$

Y = cumulative drug released from 0–6 h
X = cumulative drug released from 0–3 h

For products labeled for dosing every 24 h
Test 3: If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that it meets USP *Dissolution Test 3*.
Medium: pH 6.8 phosphate buffer (6.8 g/L of monobasic potassium phosphate in water; adjusted with 2 N sodium hydroxide or 10% phosphoric acid to a pH of 6.80); 900 mL
Apparatus 1: 100 rpm
Times: 0.75, 4, and 10 h
Buffer: pH 4.0 phosphate buffer (2.72 g/L of monobasic potassium phosphate in water; adjusted with 2 N sodium hydroxide or 10% phosphoric acid to a pH of 4.00)
Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and *Buffer* (17.5: 82.5)
Standard solution: 0.06 mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid
Sample solution: Pass a portion of the solution under test through a suitable polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) filter of 0.45-µm pore size.
Chromatographic system
(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩*, System Suitability*.)

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Mode: LC
Detector: UV 210 nm
Column: 3.0-mm × 5-cm; 2.5-µm packing L1
Column temperature: 50°
Flow rate: See *Table 3*.

Table 3

Time (min)	Flow Rate (mL/min)
0.0	0.75
2.5	0.75
3.0	2.00
6.0	2.00
6.5	0.75
7.0	0.75

Injection volume: 10 µL
System suitability
Sample: *Standard solution*
[NOTE—The relative retention times for methylphenidate related compound A, the erythro isomer, and methylphenidate are 0.47, 0.65, and 1.0, respectively.]
Suitability requirements
Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0%
Analysis
Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*
Calculate the concentration (C_i) of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) in the sample withdrawn from the vessel at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 4*:

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

r_U = sum of the peak responses of methylphenidate and methylphenidate related compound A from the *Sample solution*
r_S = peak response of methylphenidate from the *Standard solution*
C_S = concentration of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in the *Standard solution*

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 4*:

$$\text{Result}_1 = C_1 \times V \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_2 = \{[C_2 \times (V - V_S)] + [C_1 \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_3 = (\{C_3 \times [V - (2 \times V_S)]\} + [(C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]) \times (1/L) \times 100$$

C_i = concentration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point (*i*) (mg/mL)
V = volume of *Medium*, 900 mL
L = label claim (mg/Tablet)
V_S = volume of the *Sample solution* withdrawn from the *Medium* (mL)

Tolerances: See *Table 4*.

Table 4

Time Point (*i*)	Time (h)	Amount Dissolved (%)
1	0.75	12–30
2	4	55–80
3	10	NLT 80

The percentages of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution* ⟨711⟩, *Acceptance Table 2*.

Test 4: If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that it meets USP *Dissolution Test 4*.
Medium: 0.001 N hydrochloric acid; 500 mL
Apparatus 2: 50 rpm
Times: 1, 2, 6, and 10 h
Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and water (20:80). For every L of *Mobile phase* add 1.0 mL of formic acid and 0.2 mL of trifluoroacetic acid.
Standard solution: 0.02 mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in *Mobile phase*
Sample solution: Pass a portion of the solution under test through a suitable PTFE filter of 0.45-µm pore size. Do not use glass fiber filters.
Chromatographic system
(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩, *System Suitability*.)
Mode: LC
Detector: UV 220 nm
Column: 3.0-mm × 15-cm; 3-µm packing L1
Column temperature: 40°
Flow rate: 0.75 mL/min
Injection volume: 10 µL
System suitability
Sample: *Standard solution*
Suitability requirements
Relative standard deviation: NMT 5.0%
Analysis
Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*
Calculate the concentration (C_i) of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) in the sample withdrawn from the vessel at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 5*:

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

r_U = peak response of methylphenidate from the *Sample solution*
r_S = peak response of methylphenidate from the *Standard solution*
C_S = concentration of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in the *Standard solution*

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 5*:

$$\text{Result}_1 = C_1 \times V \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_2 = \{[C_2 \times (V - V_S)] + [C_1 \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_3 = (\{C_3 \times [V - (2 \times V_S)]\} + [(C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]) \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_4 = (\{C_4 \times [V - (3 \times V_S)]\} + [(C_3 + C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]) \times (1/L) \times 100$$

C_i = concentration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point (*i*) (mg/mL)

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V = volume of *Medium*, 500 mL
L = label claim (mg/Tablet)
V_S = volume of the *Sample solution* withdrawn from the *Medium* (mL)

Tolerances: See *Table 5*.

Table 5

Time Point (*i*)	Time (h)	Amount Dissolved (%)
1	1	20–40
2	2	35–55
3	6	65–85
4	10	NLT 80

The percentages of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution* ⟨711⟩, *Acceptance Table 2*.

•**Test 5:** If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that it meets USP *Dissolution Test 5*.

Medium: Water; 500 mL
Apparatus 2: 50 rpm
Times: 1, 2, 3.5, and 5 h
Buffer: 1.6 g/L of anhydrous sodium acetate in water. Adjust with acetic acid to a pH of 4.0.
Mobile phase: Methanol, acetonitrile, and *Buffer* (40:30:30)
Standard stock solution: 0.2 mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid VS
Standard solution: [*L*/500] mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid VS from *Standard stock solution*, where *L* is the label claim of methylphenidate hydrochloride in mg/Tablet
Sample solution: Pass a portion of the solution under test through a suitable filter of 0.45-µm pore size, then transfer the filtrate to a suitable container which already contains 10 µL of 2 N hydrochloric acid TS for every 1 mL of solution transferred.
Chromatographic system
(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩, *System Suitability*.)
Mode: LC
Detector: UV 210 nm
Column: 4.6-mm × 25-cm; 5-µm packing L10
Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min
Injection volume: 50 µL
Run time: NLT 1.6 times the retention time of methylphenidate
System suitability
Sample: *Standard solution*
Suitability requirements
Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0%
Analysis
Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*
Calculate the concentration (C_i) of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) in the sample withdrawn from the vessel at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 6*:

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

r_U = peak response of methylphenidate from the *Sample solution*
r_S = peak response of methylphenidate from the *Standard solution*
C_S = concentration of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in the *Standard solution*

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 6*:

$$\text{Result}_1 = C_1 \times V \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_2 = \{[C_2 \times (V - V_S)] + [C_1 \times V_S]\} \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_3 = (\{C_3 \times [V - (2 \times V_S)]\} + [(C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]) \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_4 = (\{C_4 \times [V - (3 \times V_S)]\} + [(C_3 + C_2 + C_1) \times V_S]) \times (1/L) \times 100$$

C_i = concentration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point (*i*) (mg/mL)
V = volume of *Medium*, 500 mL
L = label claim (mg/Tablet)
V_S = volume of the *Sample solution* withdrawn from the *Medium* (mL)

Tolerances: See *Table 6*.

Table 6

Time Point (*i*)	Time (h)	Amount Dissolved (%)
1	1	40–60
2	2	55–80
3	3.5	75–95
4	5	NLT 80

The percentages of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution* ⟨711⟩, *Acceptance Table 2*.● (RB 1-Oct-2016)

•**For products labeled for dosing every 24 h**

Test 6: If the product complies with this test, the labeling indicates that it meets USP *Dissolution Test 6*.

Medium: Acidified water adjusted with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3; 50 mL
Apparatus 7: 30 cycles/min; 2–3 cm amplitude. Follow *Drug Release* ⟨724⟩, *General Drug Release Standards, Apparatus 7, Sample preparation A* using a metal spring sample holder (*Drug Release* ⟨724⟩, *Figure 5d*). Place 1 Tablet in the holder with the Tablet orifice facing down, and cover the top of the holder with Parafilm™. At the end of each specified test interval, the systems are transferred to the next row of new vessels containing 50 mL of fresh *Medium*.
Times: 1-h intervals for a duration of 10 h
Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved by using the following method.
Buffer: Dissolve 2.0 g of sodium 1-octanesulfonate in 700 mL of water, mix well, and adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.0.
Mobile phase: Acetonitrile and *Buffer* (30:70)
Diluent A: Acetonitrile and *Medium* (25:75)
Diluent B: Acetonitrile and *Medium* (50:50)
Standard stock solution: 0.3 mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in *Diluent A*
Standard solution: (*L*/1000) mg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in *Diluent A* from the *Standard stock solution*, where *L* is the label claim of methylphenidate hydrochloride in mg/Tablet
Sample solutions: Following the dissolution, transfer the contents of each vessel to a separate 100-mL vol-

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umetric flask. Rinse each vessel three times, using about 15 mL of *Diluent B* each time, and transfer the rinsates to the volumetric flask. Allow to cool and dilute with *Diluent B* to volume. Centrifuge and use the supernatant.

Chromatographic system
(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩, *System Suitability*.)
Mode: LC
Detector: UV 220 nm
Column: 3.2-mm × 5-cm; 5-µm packing L1
Column temperature: 30°
Flow rate: 1 mL/min
Injection volume: 25 µL
Run time: NLT 2 times the retention time of methylphenidate

System suitability
Sample: *Standard solution*
Suitability requirements
Tailing factor: NMT 2
Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0% for the peak response of methylphenidate; NMT 2% for the retention time of methylphenidate

Analysis
Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solutions*
Calculate the concentration (C_i) of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) in the sample withdrawn from the vessel at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 7*:

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

r_U = peak response of methylphenidate from the *Sample solution*
r_S = peak response of methylphenidate from the *Standard solution*
C_S = concentration of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS in the *Standard solution*

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at each time point (*i*) shown in *Table 7*:

$$\text{Result}_1 = C_1 \times V \times D \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_2 = (C_2 + C_1) \times V \times D \times (1/L) \times 100$$

$$\text{Result}_i = (C_i + C_{i-1} + C_{i-2} + C_{i-3} + C_{i-x}) \times V \times D \times (1/L) \times 100$$

C_i = concentration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in the portion of sample withdrawn at time point *i* (mg/mL)
V = volume of *Medium*, 50 mL
D = dilution factor, 2
L = label claim (mg/Tablet)

Calculate the average percentage released from 3–6 h:

$$\text{Result} = (Y - X)/3$$

Y = cumulative drug released from 0–6 h
X = cumulative drug released from 0–3 h

Tolerances: See *Table 7*.

Table 7

Time (h)	Amount Dissolved (%)
1	12–32
4	50–75
10	NLT 80
3–6 (avg)	8–13 (%/h)

The percentages of the labeled amount of methylphenidate hydrochloride ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_2 \cdot HCl$) dissolved at the times specified conform to *Dissolution* ⟨711⟩, *Acceptance Table 2*.● (RB 1-Apr-2017)

• **Uniformity of Dosage Units** ⟨905⟩**:** Meet the requirements

IMPURITIES

Change to read:

• **Organic Impurities**
Mobile phase: Dissolve 2 g of sodium 1-octanesulfonate in 730 mL of water. Adjust with phosphoric acid to a pH of 2.7. Mix with 270 mL of acetonitrile.
Solution A: Acidified water; adjusted with phosphoric acid to a pH of 3
Diluent A: Acetonitrile and *Solution A* (25:75)
Diluent B: Acetonitrile and methanol (50:50)
System suitability solution: 80 µg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS, 1 µg/mL of methylphenidate hydrochloride erythro isomer from USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Erythro Isomer Solution RS, and 2 µg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Related Compound A RS in *Diluent A*
Standard solution: 0.2 µg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS, 0.5 µg/mL of methylphenidate hydrochloride erythro isomer from USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Erythro Isomer Solution RS, and 1.5 µg/mL of USP Methylphenidate Related Compound A RS in *Diluent A*
Sample stock solution: Nominally 1 mg/mL of methylphenidate hydrochloride prepared as follows. Dissolve NLT 10 Tablets in a suitable volumetric flask with 20% of the total flask volume of *Diluent B*. [NOTE—Alternatively, a portion of powder from NLT 10 Tablets may be transferred to a suitable volumetric flask and suspended in 20% of the total flask volume of *Diluent B*.] Stir for 4 h. Dilute with *Solution A* to volume.
Sample solution: 0.1 mg/mL of methylphenidate hydrochloride in *Solution A* from the *Sample stock solution*. [NOTE—Centrifuge before chromatographic analysis.]
Chromatographic system
(See *Chromatography* ⟨621⟩, *System Suitability*.)
Mode: LC
Detector: UV 210 nm
Column: 3.9-mm × 15-cm; 5-µm packing L1
Column temperature: 30°
Flow rate: 1 mL/min
Injection volume: 25 µL
Run time: 2 times the retention time of methylphenidate
System suitability
Sample: *System suitability solution*
Suitability requirements
Resolution: NLT 6.0 between the methylphenidate and erythro isomer peaks
Tailing factor: NMT 2.0 for the methylphenidate peak
Relative standard deviation: NMT 2.0% for the methylphenidate peak; NMT 4.0% each for the

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methylphenidate related compound A and erythro isomer peaks

Analysis

Samples: *Standard solution* and *Sample solution*

Calculate the percentage of methylphenidate related compound A or erythro isomer in the portion of Tablets taken:

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

r_U = peak response of methylphenidate related compound A or erythro isomer from the *Sample solution*

r_S = peak response of methylphenidate related compound A or erythro isomer from the *Standard solution*

C_S = concentration of USP Methylphenidate Related Compound A RS or methylphenidate hydrochloride erythro isomer in the *Standard solution* (mg/mL)

C_U = nominal concentration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in the *Sample solution* (mg/mL)

Calculate the percentage of any unspecified degradation product in the portion of Tablets taken:

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

r_U = peak response of each unspecified degradation product from the *Sample solution*

r_S = peak response of USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS from the *Standard solution*

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

C_U = nominal concentration of methylphenidate hydrochloride in the *Sample solution* (mg/mL)

Acceptance criteria: See *Table* •*8.*• (RB 1-Apr-2017)

Table •**8**• (RB 1-Apr-2017)

Name	Relative Retention Time	Acceptance Criteria, NMT (%)
Methylphenidate related compound A	0.47	1.5
Erythro isomer[a]	0.65	0.5
Methylphenidate	1.0	—
Any unspecified degradation product	—	0.2
Total degradation products	—	2.5

[a] Methyl (*RS,SR*)-2-phenyl-2-(piperidin-2-yl)acetate.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- **PACKAGING AND STORAGE:** Preserve in tight containers. Store at controlled room temperature.
- **LABELING:** The labeling states the *Dissolution* test with which the product complies if other than *Test 1*.

Change to read:

- **USP REFERENCE STANDARDS** ⟨**11**⟩

USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride RS

USP Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Erythro Isomer Solution RS

•• (RB 1-Oct-2016)

USP Methylphenidate Related Compound A RS

α-Phenyl-2-piperidineacetic acid hydrochloride.

$C_{13}H_{17}NO_2 \cdot HCl$ 255.74

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