

The utilization of radionuclide X-ray spectrometry in the determination of elements in medicinal plants and medicinal products used as antianemics

OL'GA LUKAČOVIČOVÁ, EMIL HAVRÁNEK

Comenius University in Bratislava. Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis and Nuclear Pharmacy, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Abstract

The work was based on the identification and determination of selected elements in teas, plants and medicinal products for the treatment of anemia. To evaluate the quality of medicinal plants *Urtica dioica* L., *Papaver somniferum*, L., leguminous plant *Lens culinaris*, M. and also in medicaments Aktiferrin® gtt., Ferronat® retard pot.tbl and Sorbifer® Durulues® por. Tbl. Flm. was used nuclear analytical method Radionuclide X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry. This method is suitable for the analysis of samples in the solid state and a liquid state. Solid samples were homogenized and compressed into tablets of defined shape and weight. Liquid samples were filtered through a chelating membrane 3M Empore™, which are used to selectively capture the polyvalent metal cations and are preconcentrating the elements from sample. Samples were analysed using radiation radionuclide ^{238}Pu and evaluated by means of a semiconductor detector and a multichannel analyser.

Introduction

Anemia is a disease in which decreases in haemoglobin and red blood cells below the normal level take place. Sideropenic anemia (due to iron deficiency) is the most common type of anemia. Manifestation of iron deficiency includes fatigue, sleepiness, headache, distractibility, poor blood circulation, heart palpitations, brittle nails and hair, nausea, irritability. Oral treatment with iron compounds cause stomach and intestinal disorders¹⁾. Therefore, researchers are looking for alternative sources, such as food and medicinal plants, characterized by high levels of iron. An effort to streamline the treatment of disease, tea or preparations are utilized in large volumes. Some toxic elements may be present, which in large volumes cause serious health problems. It is necessary to check the quality of the products used. There it is possible to use different analytical methods. X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry is a technique used in a wide range of

interdisciplinary applications^{2,3)}. This method is based on the interaction low-energy radiation gamma ray and X with the sample. Analytically significant is the fact that the energy of the resulting fluorescence radiation is characteristic of the emitting element. The intensity of this radiation is proportional to the amount of the analyte in the sample. It is suitable for a simultaneous and rapid determination of elements ($Z = 14$ to 92). It is used for the determination of trace elements in environmental samples (soil, aerosols are deposited on the filter), the composition of metal alloys and thin films with technological applications as well as non-destructive analysis of archaeological objects and art work.

Experimental methods

To assess the content of selected elements in samples of biological origin (plants) and organic nature (medicaments) by the nuclear analytical method, Radionuclide X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry, it was necessary to choose a suitable radionuclide radiation source. The condition was that this source of energy was higher than the energy of the final determined element in the matrix. The analysis employed the excitation source ^{238}Pu ; detection, a semiconductor detector Si/Li for detection (operating voltage 500V); signal processing used a multichannel analyser ORTEC® with the software MAESTRO® – 32. To eliminate penetration of primary radiation and to ensure shielding the source and the percentage of registering fluorescence, reflective side geometrical arrangement of the sample-source-detector was used. Solid samples included the medicinal plants *Urtica dioica* L., *Papaver somniferum*, L., the leguminous plant *Lens culinaris*, M. and the solid medicaments Ferronat® retard pot. tbl and Sorbifer® Durulues® por. Tbl. Flm. After homogenization they were compressed into tablets of a defined shape (20 mm) and weight (app. 0.3g) and subjected to analysis. In the measured spectra energy maxima (peaks) were presented, corresponding to specific elements (after energetic calibration). For the determination of the selected elements in solid samples standards were prepared which differed in the content of added elements one to each other. Peak areas (with a precise addition of a particular element) in the standard were compared with the peaks areas in the sample. Analytical lines were also prepared, the parameters of which were used in the calculation of the various elements. All standards to evaluate plants were prepared on one matrix of *Urtica dioica* L. The same standards were prepared for the evaluation of medicinal products,

Ing. Oľga Lukačovičová, PhD. (✉)

Katedra farmaceutickej analýzy a nukleárnej farmácie, Farmaceutická fakulta UK

Odbojárov 10, 832 32 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

e-mail: lukacovicova@fpharm.uniba.sk

but because of the fundamentally different nature (organic character), the selected matrix was benzoic acid. Samples of medicinal products contain a high content of iron, and therefore require the development of standards from the compounds of iron which were mixed in different proportions to benzoic acid. From these samples a calibration line was prepared that was used for the evaluation of iron.

Liquid samples of the medicaments Aktiferrin® gtt., Ferronat® retard pot. tbl and Sorbifer® Durulues® por. Tbl. Flm. were dissolved, and were filtered through a chelating membrane 3 M Empore™, which is used to selectively capture the polyvalent metal cations and preconcentrates the elements from the sample⁴⁾. The uptake of iron on the disk depends on the pH of the filtered solution. To evaluate the effective pH to determine the samples, a calibration line was constructed, depending on the measured signal from the element content. The best response was observed at pH 1, so the sample preparation used water adjusted to pH 1.

Results and discussion

Standards for the evaluation of the elements in the plants were prepared on *Urtica dioica* L., which contains

all the elements evaluated in a proportional rate. As the sample of the poppy plant had a problem with a high oil content, which depreciated the objectivity of assessment and sample the lentils culinary, M. were difficult to achieve the uniformity and thickness of the grain. The standard on *Urtica dioica* L. contained 25 µg Cr, 50 µg Mn, 100 µg Fe, 25 µg Ni, 25 µg Cu, 50 µg Zn, 25 µg Pb on 1 g of plant. The obtained signals (the area of the peak round the energy maximum of each element) were adjusted from non-analytical signals from the original matrix. This area was compared with the area measured under the peak of the corresponding element. On the same matrix analytical lines were prepared – dependence measured signal on the content of each element. The linearity was confirmed by calculated correlation factors in the content range of 0–100 µg. Parameters of lines were used to calculate the content of a certain element.

The contents of the element in medicaments were calculated from standards (the same composition standards as the biological one) and analytical line prepared on own sample or benzoic acid.

Iron was at high concentrations, and therefore the sample was diluted 1 : 10, the measurement time was shortened to 100 s, and especially for the preparation of the standard the measurement of solid Fe₂O₃ was used,

Table 1. Content of elements in plant samples (µg/g) calculated from the standards or from analytical lines on own samples

Content of Selected Element in <i>Urtica dioica</i> , L. (µg/g)							
elements	Cr	Mn	Fe	Ni	Cu	Zn	Pb
standard	7.965	17.195	101.101	< L _D	3.702	31.122	< L _D
analytical line	8.834	16.684	114.945	< L _D	4.806	31.238	< L _D
Content of Selected Element in <i>Papaver somniferum</i> , L. (µg/g)							
standard	< L _D	28.174	96.694	< L _D	21.797	70.526	< L _D
analytical line	< L _D	27.337	107.563	< L _D	28.299	69.554	< L _D
Content of Selected Element in <i>Lentils culinaris</i> , M. (µg/g)							
standard	< L _D	3.174	56.804	< L _D	5.074	39.463	< L _D
analytical line	< L _D	3.079	63.189	< L _D	6.588	39.610	< L _D

Table 2. Content of elements in Sorbifer Durules® (µg/g) calculated by matrix of the own sample / benzoic acid

Content of Selected Element in Sorbifer durules (µg/g)						
µg/g	Cr	Mn	Ni	Cu	Zn	Pb
standard on the sample	< L _D	52.777	< L _D	6.301	4.924	< L _D
analytical line on the sample	< L _D	51.209	< L _D	6.181	4.942	< L _D
standard on benzoic acid	< L _D	52.676	< L _D	6.213	4.395	< L _D
analytical line on benzoic acid	< L _D	54.249	< L _D	6.110	4.348	< L _D

Table 3. Results of iron content in liquid samples

The medicaments	Determined content Fe (mg)	Declared content (mg)
Aktiferrin /ml	9.71	9.48
Ferronat retard	100.05	105
Sorbifer Durules	100.14	100

Table 4. Detection limits (µg/g)

L _D	Cr	Mn	Fe	Ni	Cu	Zn	Pb
from calibration line on benzoic acid	1.270	0.991	2.406	1.411	1.205	1.083	2.269

which was prepared by weighing the calculated amount of a compound of the content corresponding to the exact amount of iron. After calculation (with parameters of calibration line constructed from solid Fe_2O_3 in benzoic acid), 106.54 mg of Fe was found.

The liquid samples were analysed by a thin membrane 3 M EmporeTM, that selective uptake of polyvalent metals from solutions. The optimum pH of the solution to be shed through the membrane was found. Dissolved samples flowed through the conditioned membranes and the results were compared with the measured signals from the calibration line. The determined content of iron was compared with that declared by the factory.

Conclusions

Radionuclide X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry has proven very useful to evaluate the polycomponent biological and organic samples of solid and liquid state. Solid samples were analyzed chemically unmodified, homogenized, and compressed into tablets of the same parameters. It is time-consuming to evaluate the elements in liquid samples because here it was necessary to find the right conditions for the use of a chelating membrane (pH of liquid medium). To determine the high content of the element showed that the preferred dilution of the sample,

the reduction of the measurement time and the preparation of solid mixtures of standards. This process was quite demanding, but appears most appropriate. This method is non-destructive and fast.

Financial support this study was provided by the Slovak Grant Agency for Science under the project VEGA No.1/0873/15 and UK/195/2015.

Conflicts of interest: none.

References

1. **Alleyne M., Horne K. D., Miller J. L.** Individualized treatment for iron deficiency anemia in adults. *Am. J. Med.* 2008; 121, 943–948
2. **Guerra M. B. B., Almeida E., Carvalho G. G. A., Souza P. F., Nunez L. C., Júnior D. S., Krug F. J.** Comparison of analytical performance of benchtop and handheld energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence systems for the direct analysis of plant materials. *J. Anal. At. Spectrom.*, 2014; 29, 1667–1674.
3. **Dezideri D., Meli M. A., Roselli C.** Determination of essential and non-essential elements in some medicinal plants by polarized X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (EDPXRf). *Microchem. J.* 2010; 95, 174–180.
4. **Kocot K., Sitko R.** Trace and ultratrace determination of heavy metal ions by energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry using grapheme as solid sorbent in dispersive micro solid-phase extraction. *Spectrochim. Acta, Part B.* 2014; 94/95, 7–13.