

Original Research Article

SCREENING OF ADULTERANTS IN SLIMMING HERBAL FORMULATION BY FTIR ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

Herbal formulations are used worldwide during these days specifically as the remedy of some commonly occurring health problems such as diabetes, obesity and digestive disorder. As the use and demand of these herbal formulations has increased, cases of adulteration of herbal formulations with synthetic pharmaceuticals has also increased. The main reason behind the adulteration in herbal formulation with synthetic drug is to get commercial gain by increasing effectiveness of herbal formulation. As the use of Herbal slimming formulation is on rise in India due to increasing problem of obesity, therefore, the main aim of present study is to analyse the herbal slimming formulations present in Indian market for the presence of synthetic pharmaceuticals by FTIR method. Out of 20 herbal slimming formulation analysed, 7 herbal slimming samples were detected with the presence of synthetic drug such as Modafinil, Salbutamol, Phenolphthalein and Caffeine. In our study, FTIR has proven an effective method for screening of synthetic pharmaceutical in Herbal formulations.

Keywords: Herbal drugs, Adulteration, FTIR, synthetic drugs

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays people are moving towards the herbal medicines for their general health problems such as obesity due to fewer side effects in comparison with synthetic medicine and natural origin of herbal drugs [1]. A survey was conducted based on questionnaire prepared to investigate the preferences of public to various weight loss practices and extent of awareness about the hazardous effect of unhealthful ways to reduce weight. After interviewing 30,000 individuals (from different regions of Jordan), it was found that 74 % of participants preferred dietary restriction and exercise for weight loss practice, 25% preferred pharmaceutical herbal preparations and 15% used herbal remedies given by herbalists and 12% rely on conventional drug therapy. It was reported that the most frequent herbal formulation for this purpose was diuretics and weight loss pills consist of ephedrine [1].

The phytotherapeutic formulations are globally in use for the treatment of obesity and illegal synthetic pharmaceutical were found to be present in some of these phytotherapeutic formulations, that pose serious threat to health of user and continuous use of such adulterated herbal medicine may develop into adverse health problem [2,3]. According to a study conducted in Hong Kong, non-prescription slimming products were found to be adulterated with analogue of sibutramine and fenfluramine. Due to the harmful effects of these drugs three persons were hospitalized, one of them had liver failure and one has developed acute psychosis [3]. The problem of adulteration of herbal and dietary

supplements is worldwide problem, according to a literature out of 10 herbal slimming samples collected from Romania market three of them were found to be adulterated with illegal synthetic medicines [4]. A review literature on Chinese herbal medicine reported that adulterant present in herbal drugs includes corticosteroids which has serious adverse effect on consumer health. It was also reported in study that 24% herbal medicines are adulterated with one synthetic drug in Taiwan so strict quality control and regulatory measures is the need of the time to control this adulteration [5]. However, the sources of these adulterated herbal medicine is not only limited to local market as it is available through internet websites also [6]. Therefore the quality and safety measures of herbal product are matter of concern. In India, herbal medicines are regulated by the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) [7] and guidelines by AYUSH should be followed strictly by manufacturers. From different literatures data, it was found that various techniques have been used till now to detect the presence of pharmaceutical drug in herbal medicines such as such as X-ray powder diffractometry, liquid chromatography [8], NMR[9] and HPTLC [10]. Study was conducted in India to assess the prevalence of abdominal obesity and generalized obesity among 309 people in rural area and it was found that combined obesity was 51.3% [11]. Increased demand of herbal medicine in India and increased adulteration rate in herbal medicine in different countries as discussed above, generated the purpose of the study to detect any possible presence of synthetic pharmaceutical as undeclared ingredient in herbal slimming formulations present in Indian Market by using a non-destructive technique FTIR.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Sample Collection:

Twenty samples of Herbal slimming formulations were purchased from local stores, online shopping and some open herbal samples were also obtained which did not have ingredient list. Reference Standard of Modafinil, Caffeine, Phenolphthalein and Salbutamol was purchased from Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad, India and Pharma affiliates Pvt, Ltd, Chandigarh, India

2.2 Procedure for FTIR analysis

- i. FTIR Spectra were recorded in the wave number range of 4000-400 cm^{-1} using Potassium bromide on Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectrophotometer and compared with standard FTIR spectra. The KBr pellet was prepared and used for this study.
- ii. Herbal slimming formulations were in the forms of dry powder, tablets or capsules. Sample was prepared by grinding them until obtaining a homogeneous powder for FTIR analysis. Total twenty samples were taken from herbal slimming formulation category.
- iii. First weight the 1mg of dried powder of herbal medicines and 500mg of KBr. Dried powder extract was encapsulated in KBr pellet in order to prepare translucent sample discs. Then KBr pellet was scanned between the range of 4000 cm^{-1} -400 cm^{-1} .
- iv. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer (FTIR), as non-destructive technique, provide powerful tool to identify the functional group present in compound by interpreting annotated absorption spectrum.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 FTIR study of Herbal slimming formulation for presence of Caffeine:

The standard sample of Caffeine is showing the bands for N-H stretch at frequency 3419 cm^{-1} and C=O stretch at 1661 cm^{-1} . The medium intensity band for C-N stretch occurred at wave number 1026 cm^{-1} in caffeine standard. The N-H bending appeared in standard sample of caffeine with a weak intensity band at wave number 1431 cm^{-1} . A weak and sharp band for C=C bend at wave number 1600 cm^{-1} was found in Caffeine. The region between 3000 and 2850 cm^{-1} suggests the presence of aliphatic C-H stretch. In Caffeine spectrum, a weak sharp band at frequency 2957 cm^{-1} indicates the presence of aliphatic C-H. IR spectra of herbal slimming samples S10 and S9 are almost matched with the spectra of standard Caffeine and comparison of characteristics absorption peaks of herbal samples with standard drug is given below in table no.1.

Table 1: Comparison of absorption peaks showing different functional groups in Standard sample with test (herbal) sample

Functional Group (Range in cm^{-1})	Standard Caffeine (in cm^{-1})	S10 (in cm^{-1})	S9 (in cm^{-1})
C=O (amide) (1630-1680)	1661	1684,	1651
N-H bend (amide) (1550-1640)	1431	1403	1430
C-N stretch (amine)(1000-1350)	1026	1031	1027
C=C stretch (1400-1600)	1600	1619	1552
N-H stretch(secondary amine)(3300-3500)	3419	3422	3399
C-H stretch (2800-300)	2957	2926	2930

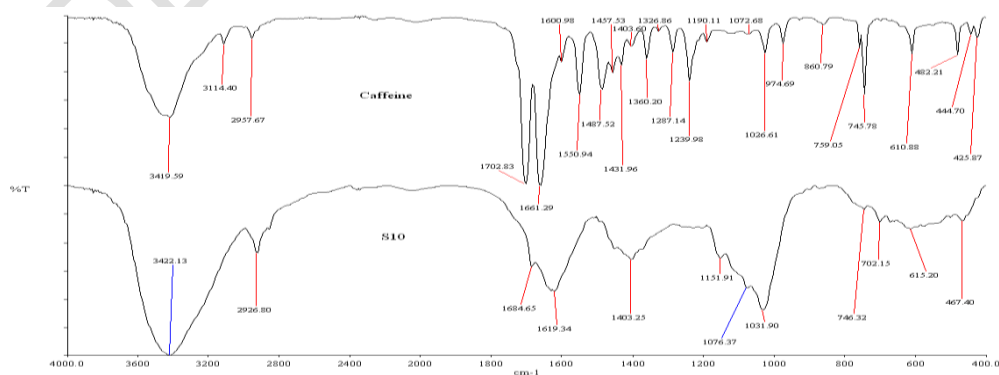


Fig. 1. FTIR overlapping spectra of standard caffeine and slimming herbal sample S10

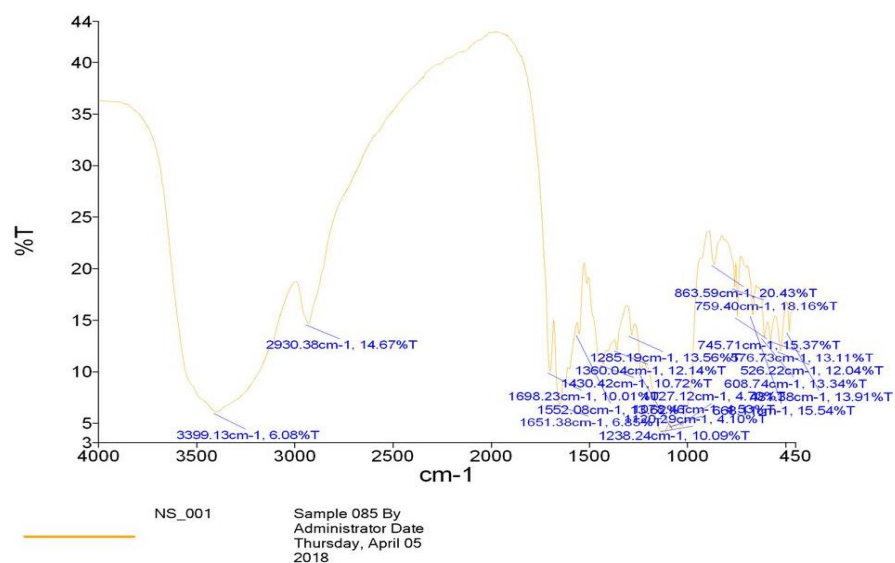


Fig. 2. FTIR spectra of slimming herbal sample S9

3.2 FTIR study of Herbal slimming formulation for presence of Modafinil:

In FTIR spectra of Modafinil aliphatic (N-H) stretching appeared at wavenumber 3416 cm^{-1} . Aliphatic C-H stretch band with very weak intensity was appeared at wave number 2926 cm^{-1} . Modafinil spectra showed C=O band for amide at 1686 cm^{-1} . A strong sharp band was occurred at wavenumber 701 cm^{-1} for C=C bending in standard sample and similarly IR spectra of herbal slimming samples S2 and S10 are almost matched with the spectra of standard Modafinil and comparison of characteristics absorption peaks of herbal samples with standard drug is given below in table no.2.

Table 2: Comparison of absorption peaks showing different functional groups in Standard sample with test (herbal) sample

Functional Group (Range in cm^{-1})	Standard Modafinil (in cm^{-1})	S2 (in cm^{-1})	S10 (in cm^{-1})
Aliphatic -NH stretching(3100-3500)	3416,	3422	3426.22
Aliphatic -CH stretching(2850-3000)	2926	2928	2926
-S=O(950-1150,)	1034	1035	1031
-C=O amide(1630-1680)	1686	1685	1684
C=C(bending))(665-730)	701	702	702
NH bend (amide)(1550-1640)	1637	1623	1619.34

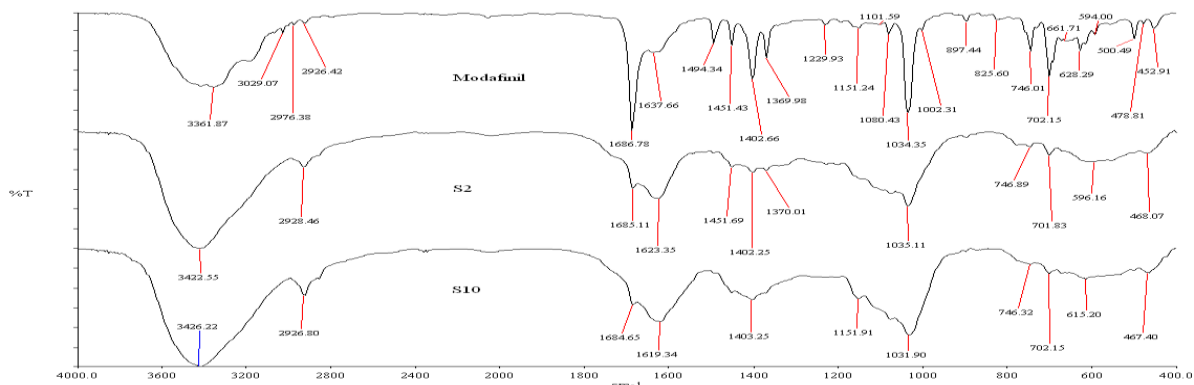


Fig.3 FTIR overlapping spectra of standard Modafinil and slimming herbal samples S2 and S10

3.3 FTIR study of Herbal slimming formulation for presence of Phenolphthalein:

In FTIR spectra, characteristic absorption peaks of Phenolphthalein was observed at wave number 3386 cm^{-1} for O-H stretching, at 2929 cm^{-1} for C-H stretching, at 1737 cm^{-1} for C=O, at 1093 cm^{-1} showing C-O-C stretch, at 1174 cm^{-1} C-O stretch (Phenol). IR spectra of herbal slimming samples S8 and S 12 are matched with the spectra of standard Phenolphthalein and comparison of characteristics absorption peaks of herbal samples with standard drug is given below in table no.3.

Table 3: Comparison of absorption peaks showing different functional groups in Standard sample with test (herbal) sample

Functional Group (Range in cm^{-1})	Standard Phenolphthalein (in cm^{-1})	S8 (in cm^{-1})	S12 (in cm^{-1})
O-H stretching (3200-3500)	3386	3436	3419
C-H stretching (2850-3000)	2929	2927	2928.06
C=O (1735-1750) ester \ stretching	1737	1711	1721
C-O-(1000-1150) stretch	1093	1036	1036
C-O (1260-1050) Phenol	1174	1156	1164

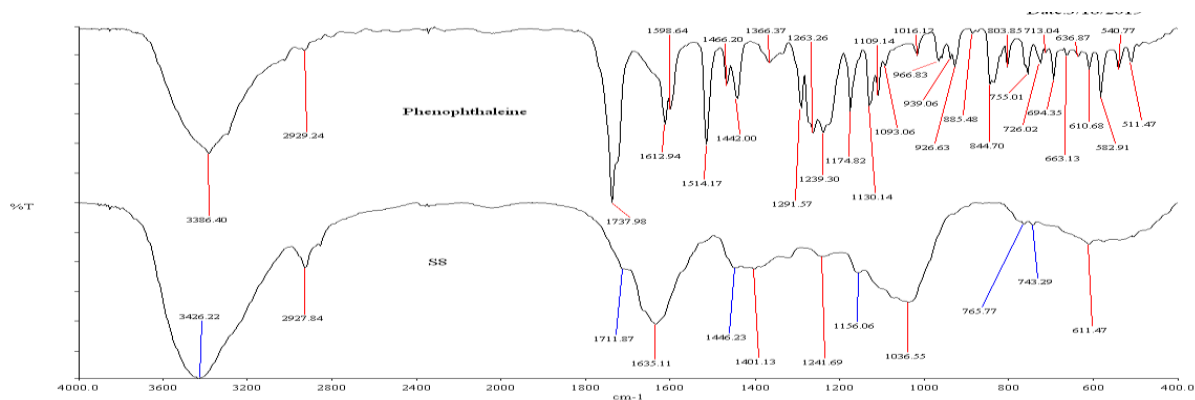


Fig. 4. FTIR overlapping spectra of standard Phenolphthaleine and slimming herbal samples S8 and S12

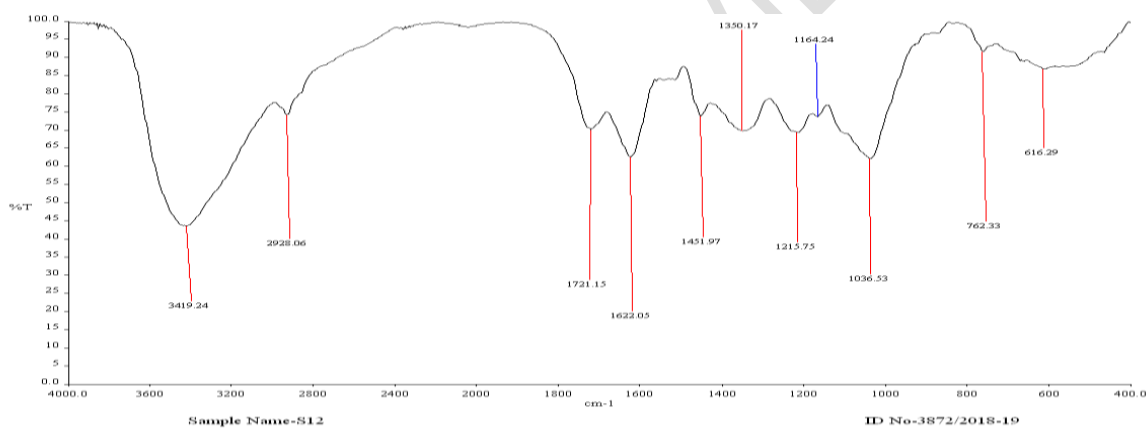


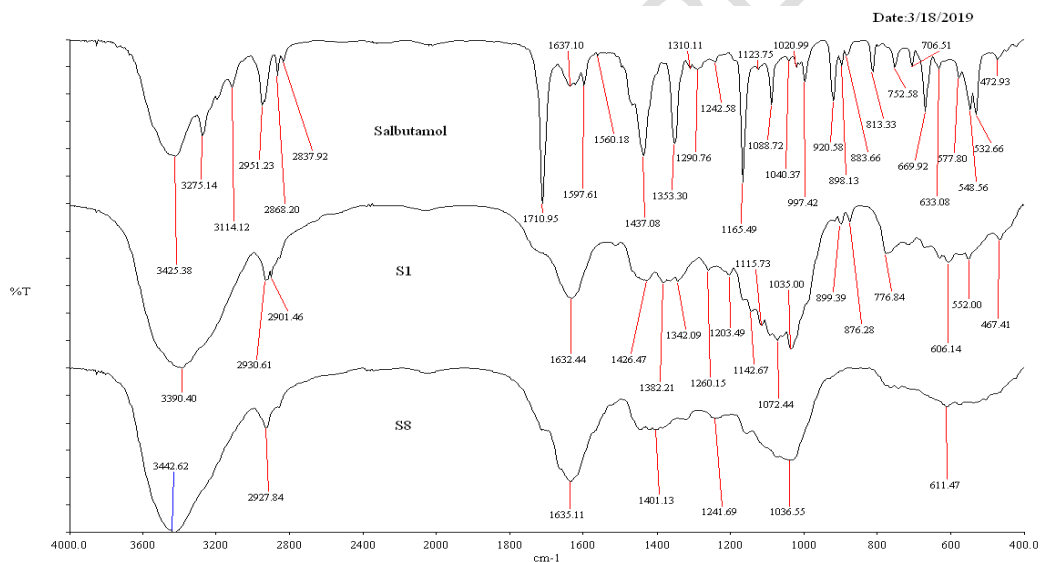
Fig. 5. FTIR spectra of slimming herbal sample S12

3.4 FTIR study of Herbal slimming formulation for presence of Salbutamol:

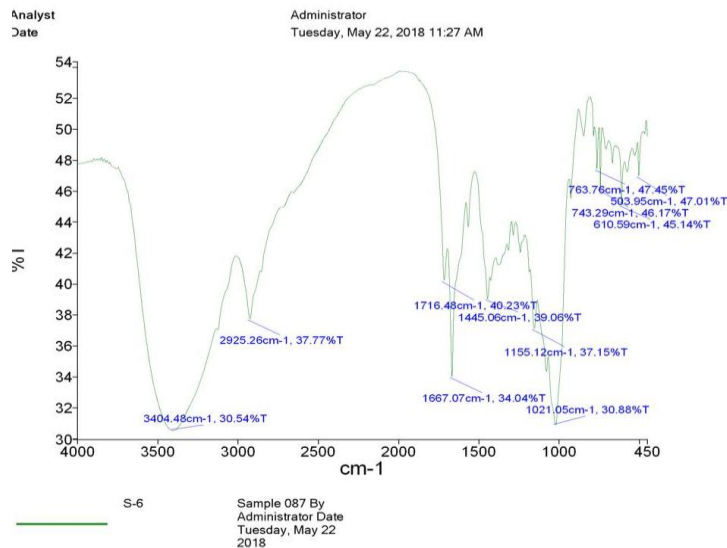
In FTIR spectra, characteristic absorption peaks of Salbutamol were observed at 3416 cm⁻¹ showing (O-H) stretching, at 2968 cm⁻¹ showing (C-H) stretching, at 1611 cm⁻¹ showing C=C stretching, at 1081 cm⁻¹ for (C-OH) stretch and at 616 cm⁻¹ showing C=C bending. IR spectra of herbal slimming samples S1, S6 and S8 are matched with the spectra of standard Salbutamol and comparison of characteristic absorption peaks of herbal samples with standard drug is given below in table no.4.

Table 4: Comparison of absorption peaks showing different functional groups in Standard sample with test (herbal) sample

Functional Group (Range in cm^{-1})	Standard Salbutamol (in cm^{-1})	S1 (in cm^{-1})	S6 (in cm^{-1})	S8 (in cm^{-1})
O-H stretching(3200-3400)	3416	3390.4	3404	3442
C-H stretching(2800-3000)	2968,	2930	2925	2927
C=C stretching(1600-1680)	1611,	1632,	1667	1635
C-OH stretching(1000-1260)	1081	1035	1021	1036
C=C bending (600-420)	616	606	610	611



Fig;6. FTIR overlapping spectra of standard Salbutamol and slimming herbal samples S8 and S1



Fig;7. FTIR spectra of slimming herbal samples S6

4. CONCLUSION

This study concluded that the herbal products, which are containing the list of only plant extract or their parts on label /ingredient list, may contain synthetic pharmaceutical substances .This study shows that out of 20 samples of herbal slimming formulation, seven herbal samples were detected with the presence of synthetic pharmaceuticals in which two samples were detected with Caffeine, two samples with Modafinil, three samples with Salbutamol and two samples with Phenolphthalein. Nowadays, demand of herbal formulations has increased vastly due to high availability in India, misleading advertisements which shows that such products are 100 percent herbal and do not have any side effects, cultural acceptability and low cost. The quality and safety of herbal drugs should be tested and strict government control and regulation of their marketing and sale are recommended.

CONSENT (WHERE EVER APPLICABLE)

Not Applicable

ETHICAL APPROVAL (WHERE EVER APPLICABLE)

Not Applicable

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist. The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research

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