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RESEARCH ARTICLE - CHEMISTRY

Several developed and modern methods for estimating some anti-inflammatory drugs

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Abstract

With the increasing use of antibiotics around the world, the study and appreciation of antibiotics has become essential. An antibiotic formulation may include one or added active ingredients depending on the type and method of manufacturing the antibiotic. Antibiotics can only combat diseases of bacterial origin. As for viral diseases such as the common cold and influenza, antibiotics will not be able to combat them. The objective of this review is to digest the literature related to estimation of antibiotics and to show the methods that have been used in the estimation of the antibiotics (amoxicillin, ampicillin, cephalothin, carbenicillin, and cefotaxime) in medicinal preparations and a biological fluid for example blood and urine of humans as well as animals. It is important to check the quality of drugs to confirm the composition of drugs used in pharmaceutical preparations. Many analytical procedures have been used to estimation of antibiotics, counting gas chromatography, high pressure liquid chromatography, spectroscopic and electrochemical methods, as well as flow injection, to assaying of antibiotics in several insets like tablets, capsules, and others. Here we conduct a quick narrative review that discusses and compares the different analytical methods for the estimation of antibiotic drugs.

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Keywords: Antibiotics; amoxicillin; ampicillin; cephalothin; estimation.

Introduction

Antibiotics in literal terms. Antibiotics were formerly thought to be chemical substances formed by a single microbe that were harmful to other microbes The terminology antibiotic was Originating from the term „antibiosis‟ It indicate "against life" [1]. This notion led to the initial broad definition of the antibiotic being a material formed using a single microbe [2]. which, at low quantities, may either kill

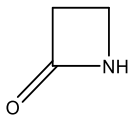
off other germs or prevent them from growing**.** Sure, antibiotics can right stop the increase of other germs, whereas others can eradicate them completely. Bacteriostatic materials are those that inhibit bacterial accretions, whereas bactericidal materials destroy bacteria[3]. Antibiotic compounds are categorized as "antivirals," "fungals," and "bacterians" based on the specific type of microorganisms they target [4]. Antibiotics are necessary drugs that are frequently used to treat and prevent infectious infections in both people and animals. The antibiotic Penicillin was initially discovered in1928, although it wasn't officially announced until September 1929. The antibiotic was unintentionally derivative from the soil-dwelling fungi Penicillium notatum by the latish English bacteriologist Sir Alexander Fleming[5,6]. The 1920s saw the detection and evolved of the first notable antibiotic, "penicillin," [7].

Classification of antibiotics

Antibiotics can be classified in a number of modes, but the most often used classification systems are identify by the substances' chemical structure, modes of action, and range of activity [8]. Common classes of antibiotics can be classified based on their chemical or molecular structures. These groups include beta-lactams, oxazolidinones, quinolones, tetracyclines, aminoglycosides, macrolides, sulphonamides, and glycopeptides [9,10].

Beta-lactams

This class of antibiotics is characterized by a highly reactive ring consisting of one nitrogen and three carbons [11]. (Fig1).



azetidin-2-one

Fig.1. structure of beta lactam Ring.

Amoxicillin: a semi-synthetic penicillin antibiotic, is an antibiotic that relates to the penicillin class. Amoxicillin was introduced in 1972 [12]. is utilized for the tackling of bacterial adenitis. It demonstrates effectiveness anti A broad spectrum both of gram -negative and gram-positive strep [13,14]. Common applications of amoxicillin include the tackled of adenitis in the ear, nose, throat, respiratory tract, skin, urinary district, as well as specific sexually transmitted and dental infections [15,16]. According to IUPAC, Amoxicillin is known (2S,5R,6R)-6-[(2R)-2-amino-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl) acetamido]-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo [3.2.0] heptane-2-carboxylic acid with a chemical formula $C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_5S$, that matched to a molar mass of 365.41 (Fig 2). It dissolves in alcohol such as ethanol, and methanol and water [17]. Fig. 2 describes the chemical composition for Amoxicillin.

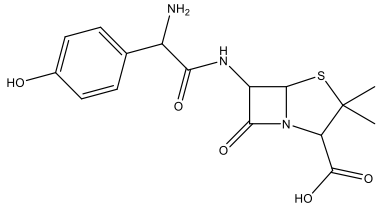


Fig. 2. Chemical composition of Amoxicillin.

Ampicillin: a broad-spectrum antibiotic (β-lactam). It's a penicillin derivative is classied under amino penicillins [18]. that works as an orally active broad-spectrum antibiotic (broad spectrum penicillins) [19,20]. utilized with the purpose of treating a different of diseases triggered using gram positive and gram-negative strep, certain anaerobes Ampicillin prevents a formation of bacterial cell

walls [21]. They are utilized for a disparateness of chest diseases such as pneumonia and bronchitis urinary district infections, otitis media, infections of the skin and unstable tissue, lower respiratory zone infections that result from typhoid fever, biliary infections. Ampicillin is a potent treatment for meningitis caused by Listeria monocytogenes [22]. According to IUPAC, Ampicillin Well-Known as (2S,5R,6R)-6-[(2R)-2-amimo-2-phenylacetamido]-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo [3.2.0] heptane-2-carboxylic acid to gather an empirical formula, $C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_4S$ that corresponding to a molar mass of 349.4 g/mol [23]. Fig. 3 shows the chemical composition of Ampicillin.

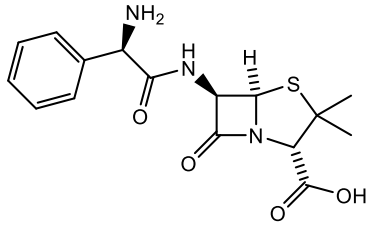


Fig. 3. Ampicillin chemical composition.

Cephalothin: is a first-generation semisynthetic cephalosporin. It's the best cephalosporin for treating drug-resistant bacteria [24]. Cephalothin's mode of action involves preventing germs from synthesizing their cell walls. rendering it delicate and ultimately leading to its dead of cell [25,26]. In addition to having potent action anti Gram-positive cocci, it also has some action anti Gram-negative cocci. It's used to treat a number of illnesses in both humans and animals, including urinal tract infections, soft tissue rankling and respiratory tract rankling [27]**.** It is recommended for treating infections ranging from respiratory to gastrointestinal tract diseases. These days, prophylaxis in surgical treatments is done using it [28]. According to IUPAC, Cephalothin known as(6R,7R)-3-[(acetyloxy)methyl]-8-oxo-7-[2-(thiophen-2-yl) acetamido]-5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4.2.0] oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid. Its chemical formula is $C_{16}H_{15}N_2NaO_6S_2$ (sodium salt) that corresponds to molar mass of 418.414 g/mol, whereas its anhydrous form is $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_6S_2$ and weighs 396.432 g/mol [29]. The chemical composition of cephalothin is explicates in fig. 4.

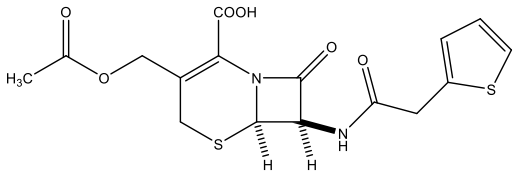


Fig. 4. chemical composition of Cephalothin

Carbenicillin: the 4th group antibiotic, it's a semi synthetic analogue of benzyl-penicillin with carboxyl and benzyl [30]. It is operant against the range is wide of gram-Negative Bacteria [31]. but has the least activity anti Gram-positive bacterium. The action of mechanism is like that of benzylpenicillin, which involves inhibiting the synthesis of cell wall of bacterial [32]. Carbenicillin is more resistant to degradation than ampicillin. Additionally, carbenicillin is further stable at lower pH levels compared to ampicillin [33]. According to IUPAC, Carbenicillin known as (2S,5R,6R)-6-(2-carboxy-2-phenylacetamido)-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo [3.2.0] heptane-2-carboxilic acid the molar mass and formula of carbenicillin are 378.401g /mol and $C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_6S$ respectively [34]. Fig. 5 shows the construction of carbenicillin.

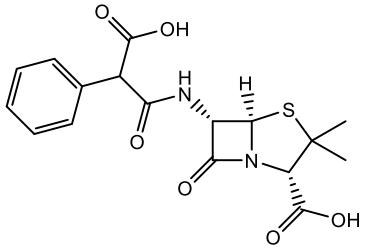


Fig. 5. chemical construction of carbenicillin

Cefotaxime: is a third generation of cephalosporin antibiotic that is utilized to treat infections, particularly graver and potentially fatal rankling like brain abscesses, gonorrhea, meningitis, pneumonia, surgical infections, and typhoid fever [35,36]. It has Abroad spectrum of action and spurt ability anti gram-Negative bacteria, involving Enterobacteriaceae, and flu Moraxella [37,38]. According to IUPAC Cefotaxime known as (6R,7R)-3-[(acetyloxy) methyl]-7-[(2Z)-2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino) acetamido]-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4.2.0] oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid together the chemical formula was $C_{16}H_{16}N_5NaO_7S_2$, that corresponding to the molecular mass of 477.4 g/mol [39]. Cefotaxime structural formula is provided in Fig 6.

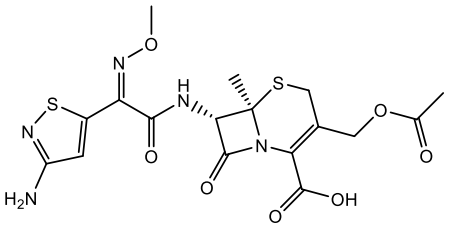


Fig. 6. Chemical composition of Cefotaxime

The methods used in determination of Antibiotics.

Several methods were used for the determination of Antibiotics by utilizing natural stage and adverse stage HPLC. Natural-stage high pressure liquid chromatography, LC, Flow injection Technique, voltammetry, and UV-Vis.

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

this technique It deemed one of a most important and most common chemical separation techniques in different manufactures and disagreed fields of research [40,41]. [Its kind is characterized by the diversity of its two phases, the carrier phase, and the fixed phase. There are many types of chromatography [42]. There are many types of fixed phases and carrier phases. High-pressure liquid chromatography depends on its work on a liquid carrier phase. This is why it is called by this name; this technique is used to characterize compounds and liquids with rise boiling points, that is, those that have a comparatively high molecular weight [43,44]. The separation mechanism relied on the degree of distribution of the solution includes the studied compound between the liquid carrier phase and the fixed phase present within the column. High-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) requires a soaringly pressure of (5000- 6000) psi and may reach in UHPLC up to 1800 psi [45,46].

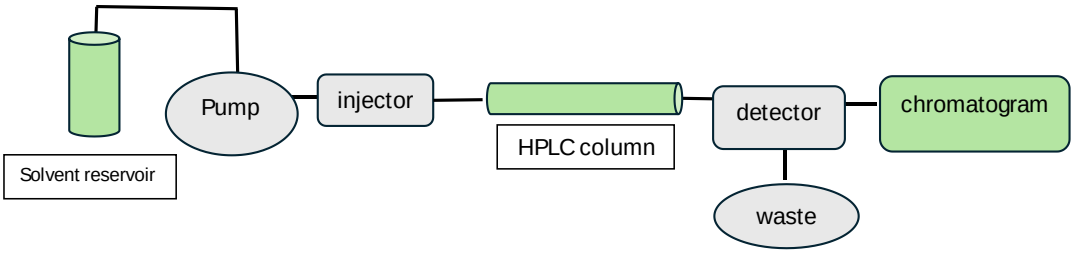


Fig. 7. Block diagram showing components of apparatus for HPLC.

Gas chromatography (GC)

is an analysis technique used to separate and analyze volatile and semi-volatile substances in the gas phase into their detailed components [47]. It is based on the principle of dissolving a sample of the substance to be analyzed with a solvent and then evaporating it to separate the components from each other to determine the nature of these components or measure the percentage of their presence in a mixture and distribute the sample [48]. It has two phases, a fixed phase, and a mobile phase. The mobile phase is usually of a gaseous nature. Chemically inert gases are usually used to transport the molecules of the analyte through the heating column, while the immobile phase is formed either from a solid absorbent material, and then chromatography is said to be gas and solid chromatography (GSC), or a liquid substance, which is then chromatography. Gas-liquid chromatography (GLC) is the most common method for separating organic compounds [49].

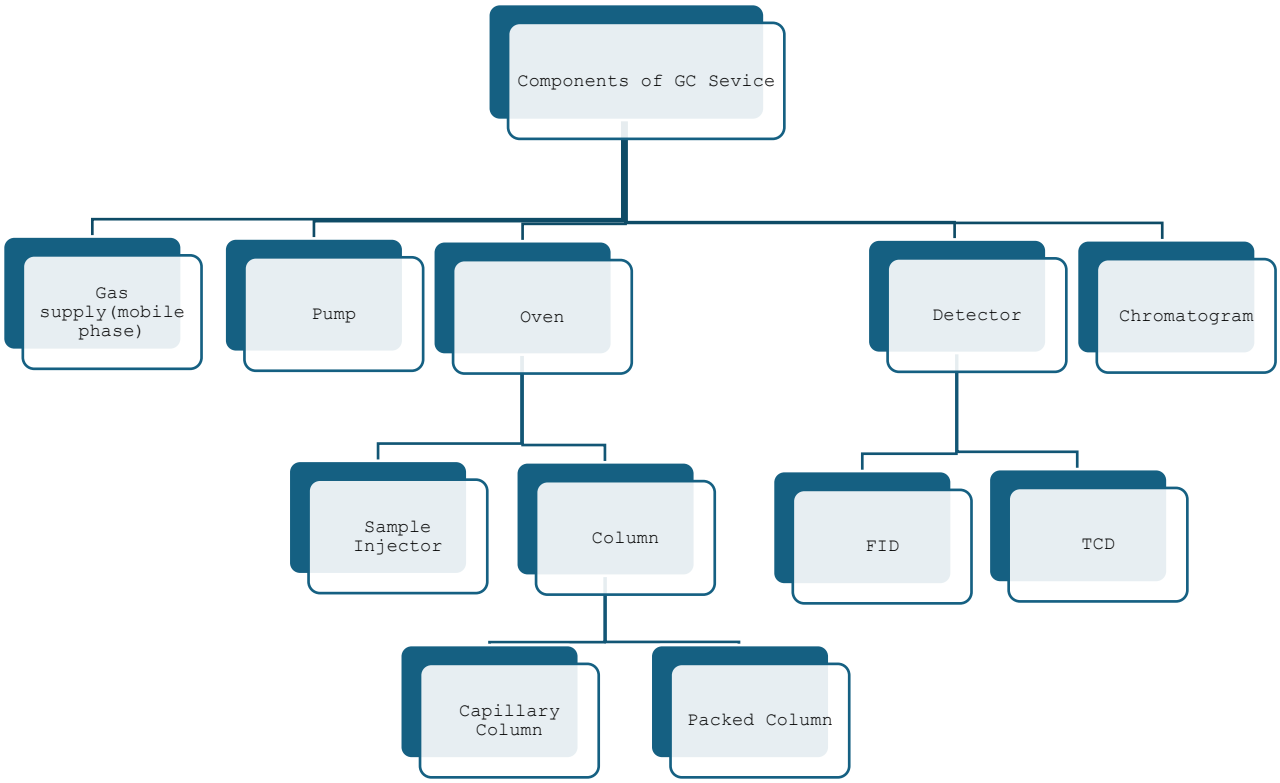


Fig. 8. diagram showing components of apparatus for GC device.

Flow Injection Analysis (FIA)

It's the first age group of FI techniques, which is still at this moment one of the more commonly used continuous flow techniques [50,51]. This technology was finder by Ruzicka and Hansen in1975 in Denmark[52,53]. Flow injection can be defined as the injection of a successive pattern into a continuous current stream with the possibility of analyzing Model [54,55]. This technology is characterized by being an automated method with high efficiency, speed, high reproducibility, and sensitivity in chemical analysis, as well as consuming small amounts of reagents and the model and the cheap price of its equipment [56].

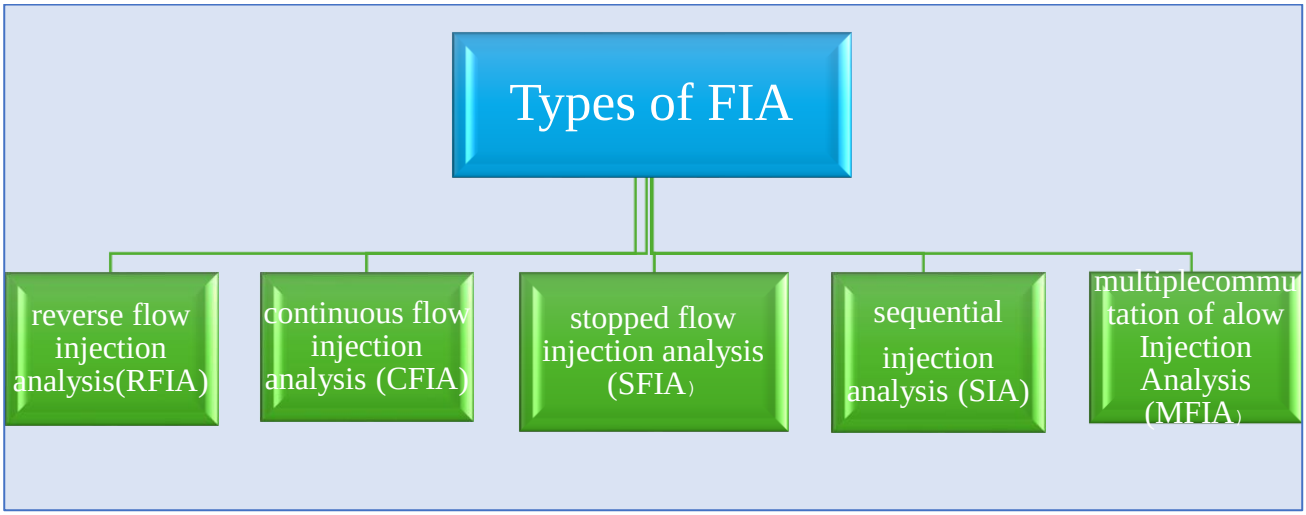


Fig. 9. Diagram showing Types of Flow Injection Analysis

Voltammetry

Voltammetry A highly sensitive electrochemical method for identifying heavy metal ions in a strain of media, counting water, soil, and other mediums [57]. Voltammetry can qualitative and quantitative analysis electroactive Genres in solutions, enabling robust described of analytes in multicomponent solutions transer multiple techniques [58].

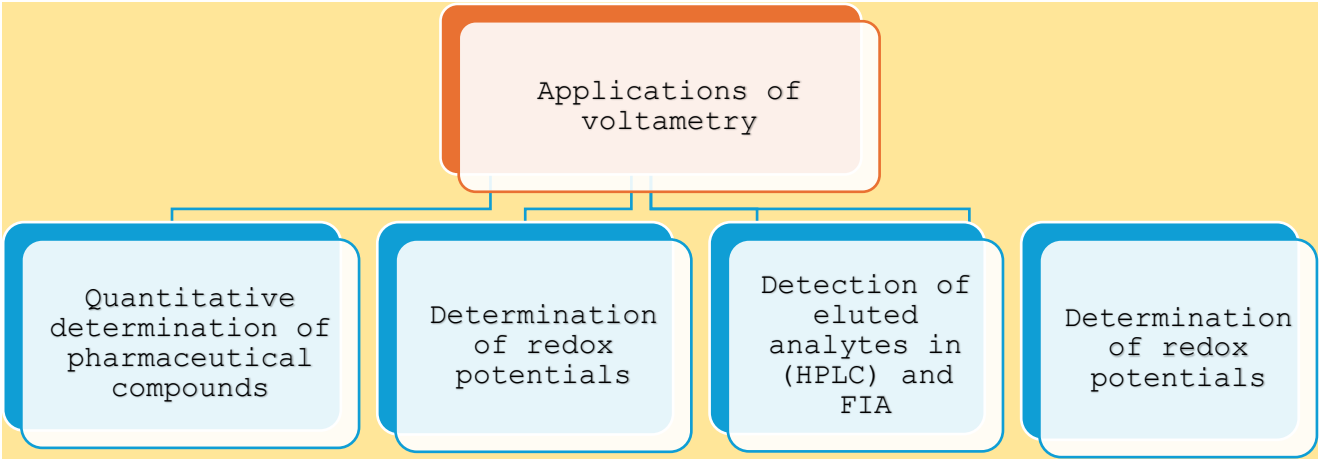


Fig. 10. Diagram showing applications of voltammetry.

UV-visible spectroscopy

UV-visible spectroscopy, also known as ultraviolet–visible (UV–VIS) spectrophotometry [59]. is a powerful analytical method [60] [61][62] . used to study the interaction of light with matter in UV-Visible Zones of the electromagnetic spectrum [63,64].

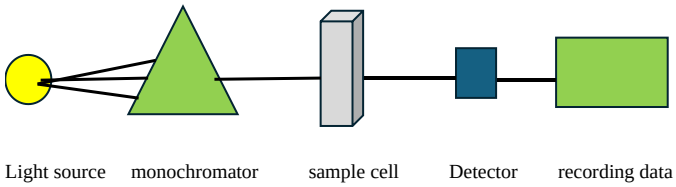


Fig. 11. block diagram showing components of Absorption instruments.

Principle and Technique: [64, 65].

1- UV-vis spectroscopy calculates how much light is absorbed or transmitted through a substance.

2- The sample needs to have a chromophore—a molecule or ion that absorbs energy in this range for it to absorb in the UV-Vis region.

3- Electrons in the chromophore are stimulated to higher energy states when specific wavelengths of light interact with the sample, resulting in an excited state.

4- the concentration of the absorbing the specimen determines how much light is absorbed.

5- UV-vis spectrophotometers measure the amount of light absorbed at each wavelength by sending a light beam through the sample.

1. Amoxicillin

Amoxicillin, cefoperazone sodium cefadroxil, cefradine, cefazolin sodium, and ceftriaxone sodium are among the six β-lactam antibiotics for which limit of quantification a novel flow injection chemiluminescence technique has stayed evolved A significant CL signal was created once the antibiotic was introduced interested in a current of $KMnO_4$ by alkaline luminol. 0.1 to 50 mg/L Amoxicillin, 3 to 50 mg/L cefradine, 0.1 to 80 mg/L cefadroxil, 1 to 30 mg/L cefazolin sodium, 1 to 30 mg/L cefoperazone sodium, and 3 to 50 mg/L ceftriaxone sodium can all be measured using this method. The LOD for cefazolin sodium, cefradine cefoperazonum sodium, and ceftriaxone sodium are 0.05 mg/L, 0.4 mg/L 0.05 mg/L, and 0.8 mg/L, successively. Intended for 3 mg/L amoxicillin, 1.0 mg /L cefadroxil, 10 mg/L cefazolin sodium 10 mg/L cefoperazone sodium, 10 mg/L cefradine, and 10 mg /L ceftriaxone sodium, the RSD in eleven frequent extents is 0.6 %, 0.8 %, 1.5 %, 1.2 %, 0.4 %, and 0.3 %, respectively. The technique worked well for figuring out how much amoxicillin was in medicinal preparations [67].

The results of the pharmacokinetic analysis of the 500mg amoxicillin capsule orally administered treatment are as follows: - The amoxicillin stayed eliminated for 10 minutes at a movement remixed of 1.5 ml /min and 298 K of a temperature. The amoxicillin detention time happened Seen at 7 minutes. - The average Divorcee of amoxicillin recovery in blood plasma of both sanitary advises was 94.1% at 1.0 ppm, 102% at 5.0 ppm, 103% at 10.0 ppm, 102% at 20 ppm, 99.3% at 40 ppm, and 104% at 50 ppm, separately. The examine illustrated exceptional Relatedness among region under the curve relations and amounts of medication concentration ($P > 0.002$). Oral amoxicillin acompassing in ten beneficial advises resulted in Optimizes the peak concentration of blood plasma at two times and declined thru ten times [68].

method described a chemiluminescent system that operates on the basis of luminol's reaction with an Ag (III) complex in basal medium. A new sensitivity chemiluminescent analytic method for penicillin Antibiotics in medications and urine experiments is presented in conjunction with flow injection analysis (FIA). The optimum environments for the estimation of benzyl penicillin sodium, ampicillin, cloxacillin sodium and amoxicillin. The LOD of ampicillin, cloxacillin sodium, amoxicillin, and benzylpenicillin sodium are 64 ng/mL, 67 ng/mL, and 169 ng/mL, successively. A benzylpenicillin sodium recovery ranged from 106-212 percent, amoxicillin from 104-0110%, ampicillin from 104-106%, and cloxacillin sodium from 103-105% for the urine samples that had been tampered with [69].

The research consequences demonstrated that the developed HPLC technique is Apropos for the determination of enrofloxacin and amoxicillin in an injectable suspension, exhibiting accuracy, precision, specificity, and stability-indicating properties. range, specificity, accuracy, precision, linearity, (LOD)/ (LOQ), ruggedness, and robustness. Recovery and RSD for together effective components foregather acceptable criteria. Th medium e method indicated LOQ of 6.9 and 0.24 mg

/L for amoxicillin and enrofloxacin, and LOD of 2 and 0.074 mg /L for amoxicillin and enrofloxacin, respectively. Consequently, this developed technique is appropriate for the practice QC examination of amoxicillin and enrofloxacin in injectable suspension preparations within a veterinary industry [70].

A quick and accurate method was used to determine amoxicillin trihydrate based on a diazo coupling reaction in an acidic medium. The maximum absorption wavelength was 455 nm, the LOD was 0.15 µg /mL, the molar absorbance exists 2.3×10^4 L/mol.cm. and the concentration was 0.3 – 30 µg/mL of AMXT. An approach was accurate and acceptable and was utilized to determine amoxicillin in a pure form and in various medication formulations [71].

A spectrophotometric method that is straightforward, precise, and sensitive has been advanced to determine the purity of amoxicillin trihydrate in medicinal products, this process produces a vivid red, water-soluble dye that is constant and a λ max of Absorption been 555 nm. Over the range of concentration was 3–16 µg /ml, that followed Beer's law, with a molar absorptivity of 1.1×10^4 $L\times mol^{-1}\times cm^{-1}$. The LOQ is 0.4825 µg/ml, and LOD is 0.1448 µg/ml. The technique exhibits good precision (RSD) was fewest 1.4% and high accuracy recovery of 100.43%. After calculation, the resulting azo dye's stoichiometry was determined to be 1:1 amoxicillin Diazotized 2,4-Dinitroaniline.The developed technique was effectively used to determine the drug under study in capsules that were comparable to the certified content value [72].

A new intelligent technique has been created to measure amoxicillin and ethopabat at the same time. The simultaneous first derivative capacitances are measured in water at 80 nm as a basis for the method at the crossover points for ethopabat are 280 nm and amoxicillin are 240 nm. This technique shows a linear concentration range from 2 –20 ng/mL for ethopabate and 100 -1000 ng/mL for amoxicillin. The LOQ institute 1.92 ng /mL and 60 ng/mL, successively. in addition, the LOD were 20 ng/mL and 0.58 ng /mL. The approach was used to analyze each of the medicines in veterinary powders, chicken tissues, liver, kidneys, and egg specimens [73].

A modern technique has evolved for the estimation of amoxicillin. The proposition procedure depends on the formation of a yellow-colored azo compound through the azo coupling reaction between amoxicillin and sulfur amide in a medium of hydrochloric acid with a concentration of 0.6 M at a pH of 9. There are two linear ranges of concentration in the developed voltammetric method and high sensitivity. Concentrations are available from two 0.05 to 2×10^5 mol/L and 0.2 to 1×10^4 mol/L LOD is 1.1×10^6 mol/Lin the absence of unreacted sodium Nitrite removal and 7.2×10^7 mol/L in the presence of urea-mediated removal of $NaNO_2$ excess has approved a method developed for use in tablets and oral devices [74].

The high-pressure liquid chromatography technique was utilized to develop a fast, easy, and effective analytical method for detecting antibiotics in environmental samples and pharmaceutical formulations. The approach was carefully verified in conditions of linearity, specificity, LOD and LOQ, robustness and accuracy. For amoxicillin, the LOQ and LOD were 0.7 µg/mL and 0.2, respectively. There exist 0.3 and 1 µg/mL for doxycycline, in that order. amoxicillin and doxycycline levels in commercial and grain sewage water proved to be positively correlated with the utilization of this approach. The consequences showed that the approach is correct and suitable for everyday quality control and screening of antibiotics under study [75].

The method was used to evaluate the drug amoxicillin trihydrate in aqueous media in a sensitive, rapid, and new way. This process is based on the oxidative coupling reaction that occurs when potassium persulfate is present with promethazine hydrochloride as a drug and reagent, at 517 nm. The product had a molar absorbance of 7255 L/mole.cm, a range of concentrations 20–50 pg /ml, a Sandel

index of 0.057808 pg/cm, and an RSD% 1.03. Less than RE 2.5 was the rational error. The LOD were L.O.D.= 2.334x10-7pg/ml and L.O.Q.= 7.746x10-6pg/ml. R=0.9993 and R2=0.9987 were the correlation and evaluation factors, respectively. This approach has been effectively used to evaluate the amoxicillin trihydrate present in a prescription medication [76].

A new, direct spectroscopic method was used to estimate amoxicillin levels. The wavelength was 490 nm, the LOD was 0.189 µg/mL, R^2=0.9995, and the molar absorbance was 0.63 ×10^4 L/mol×cm. the technique obeyed Beer's law, where the ranges of concentration from 1 to 150 µg/ml. This proposed method was used to effectively estimate amoxicillin in pharmaceutical preparations. Amoxicillin was successfully estimated using the recommended method for both pharmaceutical formulations and its pure form [77].

A new spectrophotometric technique has been created by FIA that is direct, sensitive, and principle for evaluating pharmaceutical formulations. Pure amoxicillin reacts with dapsone with hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite in the FIA approach. Amoxicillin is then combined in an alkaline method to produce a stable orange color by a λ max of 440 nm. The validity of the evolved method was verified, and it was found that it has a LOD of 0.074 µg/mL, Molar extinction coefficient of 0.273×10^4 L/mol×cm, a correlation coefficient of 0.9994, and a range of concentration 1–150 µg /mL. Proposing a method as an environmentally friendly technique for determining pharmaceutical formulations [78].

Table 1. some Analytical methods for determining Amoxicillin.

Method	Sample form	Concentration range	λ max (nm)	RSD%	LOD	Ref.
flow-injection Analysis	medicinal preparations	0.1–50		0.6	0.05 mg/L	67
HPLC	blood plasma	1-50 ppm				68
Flow injection	Drug, human urine	169 ng/mL				69
HPLC	injectable suspension				2.0 mg/L	70
Spectrophotometer	pure form and pharmaceutical formulations	0.3 – 30.0 µg/ml	455		0.15 µg/m	71
Spectrophotometer	pharmaceutical products	3–16 µg/ml	555	<1.4	0.1448 µg/ml	72
Spectrofluorimetric	Drugs in veterinary powder, chicken tissues, liver, kidneys, and egg samples	100-1000 ng/mL			20 ng/mL	73
Voltammetric		0.05–2×10^{-5} mol/L 0.2–1.0×10^{-4} mol/L			1.1×10^{-6} mol/L 7.2×10^{-7} mol/L	74
HPLC	environmental samples and pharmaceutical formulations				0.2 µg/mL	75
Spectrophotometric	Drugs	20–50 pg/ml	517		2.334x10^{-7} pg/ml	76
Spectrophotometric	pharmaceutical preparations	1–150 µg/ml	490		0.189 µg/mL	77
FIA-Spectrophotometric	pharmaceutical formulations	1-150 µg/mL	440		0.074 µg/mL	78

2. ampicillin

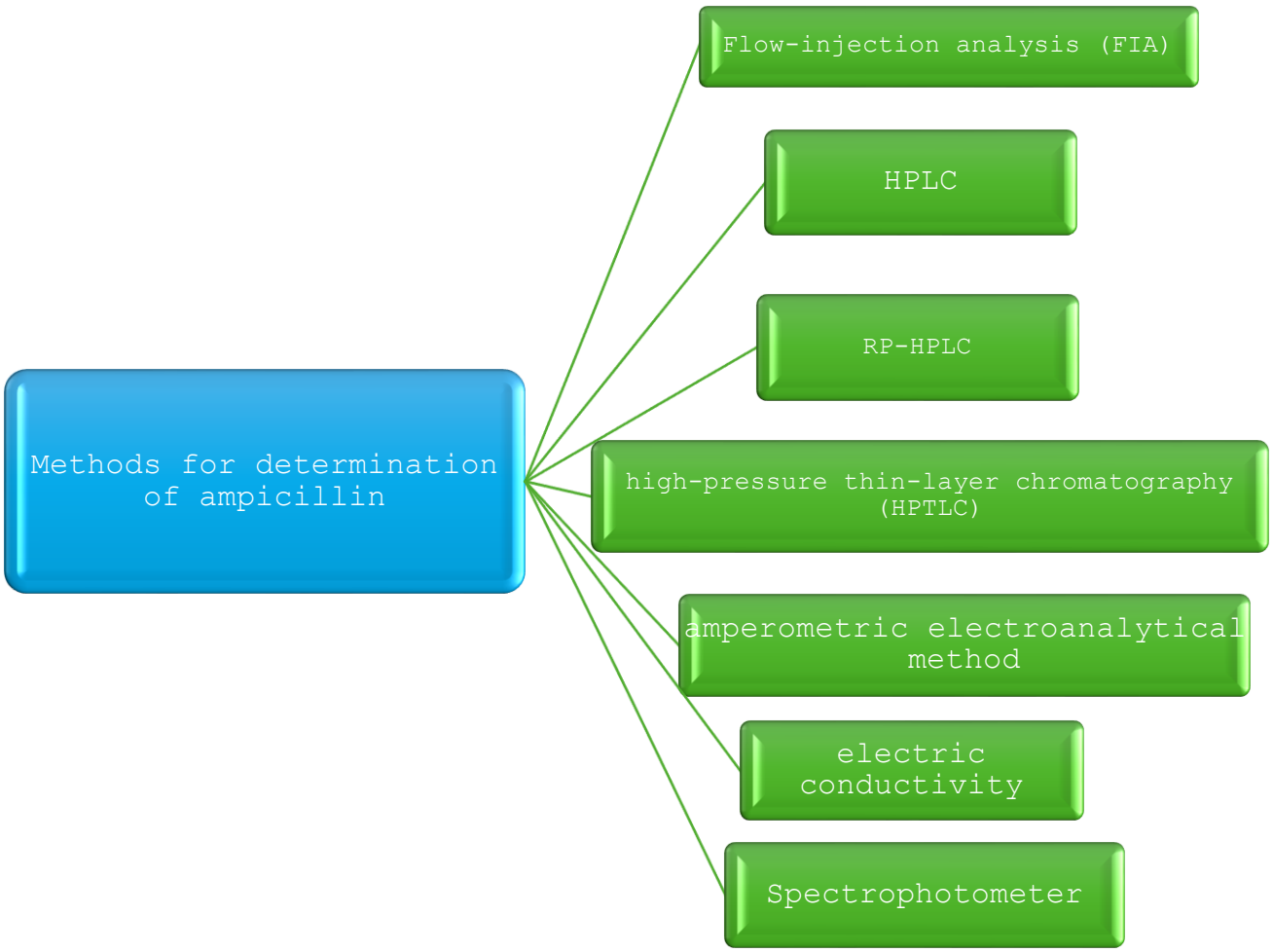


Fig. 12. Diagram showing methods for determination of ampicillin.

A fresh flow injection chemiluminescence technique for ampicillin and amoxycillin estimation is presented in this work. The technique is predicated on these antibiotics' potent enhancement of the luminol–periodate reaction. With relative standard deviations among 0.8 and 2 %, the current technique permits extents of ampicillin to an extent of 0.02 to 1 mg / L and Amoxycillin in an extent of 0.1 to 10 mg/L. A sampling frequency of roughly 90/h was determined. Pharmacological preparations containing ampicillin and amoxycillin were successfully identified using this method [79].

Flow-injection analysis (FIA) was utilized to determine the spectrophotometric concentrations of ampicillin, cephalexin, amoxicillin, and cephradine in both their pure and pharmaceutical formulations. The process involves first hydrolyzing the medication under study in a basic ambiance, and then reducing the subsequent hydrolyzed produce in an acidic medium. When the I2 color's intensity was monitored at 460 nm, it was discovered that it was proportionate to the compound's concentration. To get the most sensitive and repeatable results, variables like acidness, revealing concentration, reagent flow rate, and other FI factors existed improved. The examination of medication preparations was accomplished with success utilizing the approach [80].

The improvement and validation of the Reverse phase-HPLC approach together UV detect allowed for the ampicillin to be separated and determined in the serum of Iraqi healthy volunteers. The motional phase stayed supplied on an average of flow of 1 mL×min^{-1} in addition included the

mélange of Non-ionic water acidified per acetonitrile and Acetic Acid 0.1 % in the rate of 80: 20 v /v. A UV detector at 254 nm was utilized. An analysis took place for ten minutes at room temperature. The validation process determined the analytical parameters, precision, accuracy, linearity, and specificity, all of which were found to be satisfactory. The calibration curve had an R^2 of 0.9994 and the range of concentration was 0.02 -15 µg /mL. The LOQ and LOD occurred 0.066 and 0.02 µg/mL, successively. The evolved technique for ampicillin quality control in volunteer serum existed to be straightforward, quick, accurate, and precise [81].

Two techniques, one for high-pressure thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) and the other for HPLC, were created to measure ampicillin and dicloxacillin in an existence from tarnishes, 6-amino penicillanic acid (APA). These techniques are accurate, precise, and sensitive. The HPTLC method, or method (A), uses developing systems of phenol, chloroform, and acetic acid 1:9:0.2, by volume, as well as a stationary phase, such as silica gel HPTLC F_{254} plates. Every band scanning allowed at 220nm. The reversed phase HPLC method (B) uses an acetonitrile: water 60: 40 v/v motional phase and ortho phosphoric acid to change the pH toward 4. It depends on UV detection at 240 nm. and for each of the three techniques—DX, AMP, and APA—the linearity of these was shown in the following ranges: 0.4 – 2 µg $band^{-1}$, 0.5 – 2 µg $band^{-1}$, and 0.2 – 1.2 µg $band^{-1}$ for technique (A); and 5 – 40 µg/mL, 5 – 40 µg/mL, and 2 – 16 µg/mL for technique (B). The suggested approaches were swimmingly consumed for experiment of DX `and AMP in medicinal preparation and Pure formula [82].

The Amperometric Electroanalytical Technique for Ampicillin estimation utilizing a Cu^{+2} Electrode in a Batch Injection Analysis (BIA) method is presented. An application using a medicine tester confirmed the method's reliability, speed (86 injections per hour), precision (RSD = 3.5%, n = 18), and sensitivity, LOD = 7.11 µmol /L, LOQ = 23.7 µmol /L. The suggested technique was successfully used to identify ampicillin in samples of commercial drugs [83].

A large surface area and high electric conductivity self-supported Fe_3N-Co_2N nanoarray was trained for the growth of MIPs and the development of an even more stable and sensitive electrochemical sensor. When operating in optimal conditions, the advanced MIPs electrochemical sensor exhibits exceptional reproducibility and stability and can identify AMP together a short LOD of 3.65×10^{-10} mol/ L. Using the standard addition method, the MIPs electrochemical sensor was able to identify AMP in milk models, yielding a recovery rate of 97.06 to 102.43 % with RSD of 1.05 to 2.11 %. The creation of MIPs Electrochemical sensors holds great potential for testing food safety and sensitive, selective electrochemical measurement [84].

Using a platinum nanoparticle (Pt NPs) intended for catalysis and a solid phase secure probe the method created an inner filter effect system for ampicillin detection in food. When AMP showed up, aptamer-functionalized Pt NPs and PDMS-captured AMP worked together to accelerate the oxidation of 3,3,5,5-tetramethylbenzidine, which led to up conversion fluorescence quenching. The findings demonstrated that, with the LOD 0.32 ng/mL, the fluorescence power of up conversion Nanoparticles was correlated with AMP content 0.5 –100 ng/mL. This allowed for the measurement of AMP. In addition, the technique produced a respectable recovery rate (96.89–112.92%) and has the selectivity and sensitivity required to determine AMP in dietary samples [85].

This study used a one-step hydrothermal synthesis to design and construct a unique molybdenum-nobbled carbon dots (Mo-CDs) nanozyme. Excellent peroxide-like activity was obtained by doping a carbon dot with changing valence Mo, which catalyzed H_2O_2 transformation to O_2 (Km = 0.176 mM of H_2O_2). Owing to a strong awareness seen among AMP and the catalytic procedure's generated O_2, a Colorimetric Sensor was developed for AMP uncovering. Its range of concentration was 0.0500 to 100 µg /mL, with a lower LOD of 12 ng /mL. This work established a fresh design stratagem for a cheap,

user-friendly antibiotic detection instrument with good sensitivity and specificity, in addition to creating a novel and efficient carbon dots nanozyme and a colorimetric sensor helped by a smartphone [86].

3. Cephalothin

For the estimation of ceghradine (CD) and cephalothin sodium (CT) and two quick and easy spectrophotometric methods are given, together with a sensitive and selective spectrodensitometric process. The charge-transfer compound formation amongst these derivations for example 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-p-benzoquinone (BDQ, r-acceptor) and Iodine, the o-acceptor, in 1.2-dichloroethane, the resulting charge transfer complex with iodine has 2 wavelengths at 295 and 365nm, however in methanol, it exhibits a particular λ max at 460 nm with DDQ. The range of concentrations is 2 to 30 and 2 to 16 pg/ml for Iodine, 10 to 120 and 30 to 270 pg/ml for DDQ for CT and CD, consecutively [87].

When the amoxicillin and a-aminopenicillins ampicillin and the cephalosporin cephalothin are cultivated in their methanolic solutions for extended periods of time, a luminous product is produced. The metal ions Cd^{2+}, Zn^{2+} and Co^{2+}, are also present as the reaction takes place. The investigation focused on how the various ions affected the emitting and excitation wavelengths as well as the fluorophore's rate of appearance. In solutions absent of metal ions, ampicillin, amoxicillin, and solutions containing Cd^{2+} and Zn^{2+}, the fluorescent product seemed zero order; under the experimental requisites, it appeared first order when there was a Co^{2+} ion present, and first order in all cases when cephalothin was present. In the zero-order reactions, the generation rates of clear fluorescent compounds were calculated. In addition, rate abiding in the first-order reactions. An analysis of the reactions at four different temperatures allowed for the calculation of the activation energy of the fluorescence production process used to produce ampicillin and amoxicillin, all of the values observed fell between 34 and 118 kJ mol. The production of these compounds may be attributed to the cyclization of the antibiotic's penamaldic derivative, which is produced during the initial step of the methanolytic reaction [88].

A sensitive and trustworthy denudation voltammetric approach was created to identify the antibiotic Cephalothin. This approach yields a clearly clear cathodic peak at −625 mV subtended Ag/AgCl reference electrode. numerous experimental and methodological factors, to obtain the highest sensitivity, a number of factors, such as supportive electrolyte, pH, buildup length and potential, medication concentration, scan Rate, convection rate, and working electrode area, were examined. The detected adsorptive current S/N = 3 is 3.3×10^{-9} mol/L at an accretion time of three minutes. Adsorbent current was found to be perfectly proportional to cephalothin concentration, showing a Linear response that ranges from 4×10^{-7} to 1.2×10^{-6} mol/L, R^2= 0.9995. The devised AdSV technique has good reproducibility; at an arrange of concentration of 5×10^{-7} mol/L, the RSD % (n = 10) was 0.94 %. The estimation of cephalothin in medicinal formulation and biological liquids, including blood serum and urine, demonstrated the applicability of this technique [89].

To determine cephalothin (CET) quantitatively, A reverse phase liquid chromatography (RP-LC) approach indicates consistency has happened evolved. The mobile phase of an Agilent Eclipses XDB-Phenyl, 250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm column, was a gradient mix of solutions A (aqueous ammonium phosphate buffer, pH 4.5) and B (acetonitrile). An average of flow was 1 ML/ min, and the Wavelength was 238 nm. It was found that the developed (HPLC) technique has a resolution of greater than 2.4 among CET and any potential degradation products. furthermore, the method's

stability-indicating power was demonstrated by the peak pureness of CET, which was greater than 99 % under all circumstances. With a 10 µL injection volume and a test concentration of 500 µg/mL, this approach can identify the breakdown products of CET at a level of 0.05 %. In conditions of accuracy, precision, linearity, specificity, LOQ, LOD, and robustness, this technique can be used for both cephalothin stability investigations and product sample quality assessment [90].

To determine cefalothin and cefazolin in urine and human blood plasma can be achieved by the establishment and validation of an ultra-high pressure liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (UHPLC-MS/MS) technique. after protein precipitation, total plasma concentrations are assessed and are appropriate for the range of concentration 1 to 500 µg /mL. unfettered concentrations are acceptable designed for the range of concentration was 1 to 500 µg /mL for cefalothin and 0.1 to 500 µg /mL for cefazolin. They are metering as of ultra-filtered plasma obtained utilizing Centrifree tools. For cefazolin, the urine technique works well in the concentration ranges 0.1 to 20 mg /mL and for cefalothin, 0.2 to 20 mg/mL. For both cefazolin and cefalothin, the range of concentration was 0.2 to 100 µg /mL. using either intraperitoneal cefazolin or cefalothin, patients with peritoneal dialysis-related peritonitis reacted well to the approach in a preliminary pharmacokinetic investigation [91].

High pressure liquid chromatography was a technique Evolved and verified for the measurement of sodium cephalothin in lyophilized face injectable powder liquid. water through 0.7% icy acetic acid and ethanol (70: 30 v/v), a wavelength of 237 nm, room temperature of 25°C, and a retaining period of 4,20 minutes made up the mobile phase. The approach was selective, accurate, and robust It remained straight in a Concentration of 100, 80, 60, 40 and 20µg/mL. For CET, the dosage was 106.72% [92].

An infrared spectrophotometric method was put forth to quantify cephalothin sodium in lyophilized powder. With a correlation coefficient of 0.9985, it demonstrated linearity in the 0.4–0.8 mg range and demonstrated selectivity when contrasted to the reference material, and specimen. It was accurate once utilizing the usual recovery approach with a mean recovery of 99.97%. This approach is also sensitive because the LOQ and LOD were 0.05 and 0.16 mg, successively. a more ecologically sound, cleaner, and greener way to analyze. Thus, the approach demonstrated itself as a substitute that can be utilized in the regular evaluations of this medication [93].

A luminous two-dimensional metal-organic framework CdL H_2O (1) based on 3-carboxylic acid (H_2L) and 1-(4-carboxyphenyl)-1H-pyrazole was presented in this work. With a linear fluorescence enhancement slope KEC value of 5.4750×10^4 M^{-1} and LOD of 165 nM^{-1}, The response showed the fluorescence intensity of 1 and the concentration of CET (0-50 µM) have a linear relationship. Linear For the CET detection, the quick reaction, high selectivity, anti-interference capability, and reusability were also confirmed. 1 is the first fluorescent material based on MOF for CET detection [94].

Table 2. Analytical methods for determining cephalothin.

Methods	Sample	Results	Years	Ref.
Spectrophotometric	dosage forms	Linearity= 2–30 µg/ml, λ max=295 nm	1990	87
Spectrophotometric		it appeared first order when There was a Co^{2+} ion present.	1998	88
Voltammetric	pharmaceutical preparation and biological fluids	range (4×10^{-7} -1.2×10^{-6}) mol/L, r^2=0.9995, R.S.D.% = 0.94%	2004	89
RP-CL		λ max=238nm, test concentration of 500 µg/mL, pH 4.5, mobile phase was aqueous ammonium phosphate buffer and acetonitrile	2014	90
UHPLC-MS/MS	Human plasma, urine	Conc. range was 0.2-100 µg/mL		91
HPLC	powder for injectable solution	λ max=237nm, temperature of 25°C and a retention time of 4,20 min., conc. of 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 µg/mL.	2018	92
IR-spectrophotometric	lyophilized powder	linearity in the 0.4–0.8 mg, r^2= 0.9985, LOD were 0.16 mg	2019	93
Fluorescent		concentrations range (0-50 µM), LOD of 165 nM^{-1}	2023	94

4. carbenicillin

To separate carbenicillin from penicillin G, penicillin penicilloic acid, penicillin G penicilloic acid, and penicillin G penilloic acid, an ion-pair reversed-phase high-pressure liquid chromatographic system is utilized. To facilitate quantitation, clauses are given for the resolution of the carbenicillin diastereomer pair and for elution as alone peak [95].

The spectral estimation of palladium applying 1-~2-pyridylmethylidene)-5-(salicylidene) thio carbohydrazone component is described as a selective and sensitive method. In a medium consists of 32% VNdimethylformamide, the complex orange color models in pH 8.3 EDTA-bicine-borate buffer, and the absorbance is studied at 505 nm. The molar absorptivity is 16500 $L/mol.cm^{-1}$ and RSD in the measurement of 0.75 pg ml^{-1} of palladium is roughly 2%, and. By employing the proper masking agents, the technique was used to measure the amount of palladium in hydrogenation catalytic agent, carbenicillin (semi-synthetic penicillin) [96].

The amount of carbenicillin in human serum can now be measured using an LC method that has been developed and verified. using acetonitrile-tetrabutylammonium-phosphate buffer (Ph= 6.6) as the mobile phase UV light at 208 nm was used for detection. It ran for eight minutes. The linearity range was 0.25–20 µg/ml ($r^2 > 0.99$), and the LOQ was 0.25 µg/ml· Over the whole range, (RSD) and bias were 1.1 - 6.9 % and −1.83 to +2.80 %, respectively. For the QC samples at 0.75, 3.0, and 12 µg/ml, (RSD) and bias were 5.9 – 7.9 % and −2.80 to +2.30 %, successively [97].

The amounts of carbenicillin epimers in urine and plasma can now be found using (HPLC). The concentrations of CBPC epimers were measured applying reversed-phase HPLC with a blend of 0.05 M ammonium acetate and methanol as a motional phase. With a LOD of about 10/µg/ml, baseline separation of the two epimers was seen for both blood plasma and urine specimens. Peaks

involvement with each of the CBPC epimers were not seen on the urine or blank plasma HPLC chromatograms. The approach that was exhibited was utilized to ascertain the CBPC epimer's protein casing in vitro in both human and rabbit plasm [98].

A spectrophotometric method employing the Folin-Ciocalteu (FC) reagent is terming for the estimation of penicillins such as ampicillin, amoxycillin, and carbenicillin. The penicillin and FC reagent reaction mixture pH~2.25 was preheated to 95 ± 2 °C in a thermostated water bath. Over the relevant concentration ranges, Beer's law was followed, and the experimental conditions were optimized. A set quantity of these penicillins was determined 10 times in duplicate to verify the accuracy of the suggested procedure. The suggested technique was effectively utilized to analyze pharmaceutical preparations and these medications in their pure form [99].

The development of clarification and quantitative assessment of a few widely applied penicillins ampicillin, penicillin G, and carbenicillin in the spectro of penicilloic acid, surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS). The SERS substrate was silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs), which were made by reducing silver Nitrate in an alkaline medium with hydroxylamine-HCl. Using the LC/MS approach, the range of concentration was 100–600 ng /ml; for penicilloic acid, it was 100–700 ng/ml. For both ampicillin (r=0.9993) and penicilloic acid (r=0.9997), Precision, robustness, and accuracy were all validated through comparison of the t and F values of the recommended and published approaches [100].

for the carbenicillin determination, a difference pulse voltammetry approach with great accuracy and precision was Evolved. We have used recurring, linear Synagogue and difference pulse voltammetric techniques to examine for the first instance of carbenicillin disodium salt electrochemical oxidation at a gold Electrode the anodic Peak currentness it appeared a Linear variation with the range of concentration for carbenicillin from 1×10^{-4} M to 5×10^{-6} M. the LOD and LOQ subsisted 6.859×10^{-7} M and 2.286×10^{-6} M, correspondingly. This approach can be utilized for routine medication determination in pharmaceutical analysis, quality control, and clinical analysis [101].

Table 3. Analytical methods for determining carbenicillin.

Method	**Sample form**	**Concentration range**	**λmax (nm)**	**R^2**	**RSD%**	**LOD**	**Ref.**
RP-HPLC		0.25-4.05µg/ml	245	0.9998	0.79%		95
spectrophotometric		0.75 pg/ ml	505	0.9999	2%		96
LC	human serum	0.25–20 µg/ ml	208	> 0.99	1.1-6.9%		97
RP-HPLC	plasma and urine	5-10 mg/ml				10 µg/ml	98
spectrophotometric	pharmaceutical preparations and pure form	12-60 µg/mL	750	0.9999	0.42%	0.04	99
Raman spectroscopy		100–600 ng/ml	437	0.9960	> 2%	30	100
voltammetry	pharmaceutical analysis and clinical analysis	1×10^{-4} M, -5×10^{-6} M				6.859×10^{-7} M	101

cefotaxime

Long dozen (13) cephalosporin antibiotics, counting Cefadroxil, Cefalexin, Cefixime, Cefradine, cefaclor, cefuroxime axetil, cefazolin sodium, cefotaxime sodium, cefoperazone sodium, ceftriaxone sodium, ceftazidime, cefetamet pivoxil hydrochloride, and cefpodoxime, were determined by a novel chemiluminescence reaction called the luminol–Cu^{+2} reaction. It was discovered that the reaction of the alkaline luminol by the antibiotics in the existence of Cu^{+2} could produce a strong chemiluminescent (CL) signal without the need for the addition of any special antioxidant. The flow-injection mode was used to carefully optimize the reaction's experimental conditions. The LOD for cefotaxime sodium 5 ng/mL. The suggested technique was verified through direct implementation in commercial formulations and cefradine-spiked milk samples [102].

Cefotaxime (CEF) can be measured using a novel electrochemical sensor that combines molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP), porous platinum nanoparticles (PPNPs), carboxyl graphene (COOH-rGO), and gold cyclic voltammetry is used at the modified electrode to prepare MIP. The linear response range of the electrochemical sensor, under ideal circumstances, is 3.9~ 109~8.9~ 106 mol L1, and the LOD is 1.0~ 1010 mol L1. The sensor provides an excellent response for CEF. The electrochemical sensor is used to measure CEF in actual specimens [103].

A Precise and Sensitive Spectrophotometric technique it was Improved to appreciation whether Cefotaxime is present in pharmaceutical and pure trials. The motioned procedure relied on the coupling reaction of 3,5-dimethylphenol (3,5-DMPH) and diazotized cefotaxime in basal medium to shape a stable, light orange water resolvable dye with λ max of absorbance at 497 nm. Together a molar absorptivity of 11328 L/mol×cm^{-1}, Sandal Sensitivity of 0.0526 µg/ cm^2, a LOD = 0.750 µg/mL and LOQ = 2.740 µg /mL, as well as the calibration graph's linearity throughout the range of concentration 1–70 µg/ mL. The goal of the way was effectively application for determine CEF in pure and pharmaceutically manufactured materials [104].

In this study, graphene oxide nanoparticle-doped electrospun polyethylene terephthalate nanofibers (GO-PET) were created and utilized as a potent adsorbent in the micro-solid phase of tetracycline and cefotaxime from honey tasters before HPLC. the honey samples disappeared in 5% w/v water at 50°C used for 10 minutes. The LOD for TC and CF test solution, 100 ML, adsorptive 40 mg, pH 5, removal time 10 min, desorption solvent MeOH 200 µL be there 15.3 and 3.0 µg /kg. The determined linear dynamic range (LDR) was 10–5000 µg/kg, together corresponding R^2 of 0.9939 and 0.9959. For TC and CF, the actual taster recoveries were 89 – 94 % and 95 – 98 %, respectively. The precisions for TC and CF were 5.6 and 4.9% (n = 3) and 3.6 and 4.5% (n = 9) respectively [105].

The goal of the current analysis was to create an HPLC technique for Cefotaxime analysis that was highly repeatable, robust, quick to use, and affordable. The motional phase was created by mixing 130 mL of phosphate buffer with 1000 mL of methanol. Next, utilizing a PDA detector set to 235 nm, a column oven set to 30°C, and an injection volume of 20 µL, the PH was modified toward 6.15 at an isocratic average of flow of 1 mL/min. R^2 = 0.9992 together Repeatability 0.15% and successively measured DL and QL of 35.5 ng/mL and 107.6 ng/mL. The procedure demonstrated the effective use of analytic technique validation for Cfm in pharmaceutical and bulk preparations [106].

A spectrophotometric approach that is precise, specific, and indirect has been developed. The procedure involves oxidizing cephalexin monohydrate (CEM), ceftriaxone sodium (CFX), and cefotaxime sodium (CEF) in a hydrochloric acid solution containing a specified quantity of N-bromo succinimde to ascertain the concentration of these compounds in pure and pharmaceutical design. and 608 nm is used to measure the absorption. The range of concentration in µg/ml were 1–9, 1 – 8, and 1 – 9. The values of molar absorptivity in L/mol.cm^{-1} are 2.75×104, 9.28×104, and 7.81×104. With an RSD of less than 3.29 %, the usual recoveries for CEM, CFX, and CEF are 98.97, 102.08, and 100.08 %, respectively. The devised approach was successfully used to establish the pharmaceutical formulation of the pharmaceuticals under study [107].

The purpose of this explore was to investigate the cefotaxime separation mechanism and present a straightforward method for estimating cefotaxime in pharmaceutical and pure injection forms**.** The temperature was 35 ° C under the supporting parameters: 10: 90 % acetate buffer with acetonitrile serving as the eluent (pH 5.5–40 mM) and a 254 nm detection wavelength. Good precision (RSD % < 0.5 %), a range of concentration was 100-5500 ppb, and the recommended approach indicated the LOD = 6.8167 ppb and the coefficient of estimate of o.9998 for cefotaxime. When the technique's results were contrasted to the British Pharmacopoeia protocol, statistical tests were conducted, and the results showed no differences in the methods' accuracy [108].

For the measurement of cefotaxime and nimesulide, a voltammetric sensor utilizing an improved glass carbon electrode with a poly L-cysteine and graphene mixture is proposed. the distinct and well-separated oxidation peaks of CEF and NIM were detected at 0.72 V and 0.97 V, correspondingly With LOD of 0.4 μM and 0.3 μM, Repeatedly, the oxidation peak streams of cefotaxime and nimesulide are lined to a concentration ended the variety of 1 – 60μM and 1 – 55 μM. yielding recoveries ranging from 94% to 107% [109].

Cefotaxime sodium (CFX) was determined using four fast, efficient, and cost-potently UV-VIS spectrophotometric approaches that indicate stability, For the mixtures under study, the spectral zone ranged from 220 to 320 nm at intervals of 1 nm. Cefotaxime sodium's UV spectrum and the products of its acidic or alkaline decomposition overlapped significantly in the chosen region The findings demonstrate the high precision and accuracy of the advanced the range of concentration linearity was investigated between 12 and 20 μg. mL ^{1}. Other computed tools, including percentage recoveries, correlation coefficients, standard deviations, were also used to calculate the validity of the advanced models, and the calculations were excellent. With good outcomes, the improved techniques were also used to measure the amount of cefotaxime sodium in bottles that were sold. A statistical difference between the results and a method reported showed no discernible differences [110].

Table 4. Analytical methods for determining cefotaxime.

Method	**Sample**	**Results**	**Ref.**
chemiluminescence	commercial formulations and cefradine-spiked milk samples	The LOD for cefotaxime sodium 5 ng/mL	102
voltammetry	actual samples	The linear response range of the electrochemical sensor, is 3.9~ 109~8.9~ 106 mol /L, and the LOD is 1.0~ 1010 mol/ L	103
spectrophotometric	pharmaceutical and pure samples	Λmax=497 nm. With a molar absorptivity of 11328 L/mol cm^{-1}, sandal sensitivity of 0.0526 μg/cm^2, and a LOD of 0.750 μg/mL and LOQ of 2.740 μg/mL, concentration range of 1–70 μg/mL.	104
HPLC	honey samples	The LOD for CF 3 μg/kg, linear dynamic range (LDR) was 10–5000 μg/kg, R^2=0.9959, recoveries were 95–98%, The precisions were 4.9% (n = 3) and 4.5% (n = 9)	105
HPLC	pharmaceutical and bulk formulations	The PH was 6.15 at an isocratic flow rate of 1.0 mL/min using a PDA detector set to 235 nm, a column oven set to 30°C, and an injection volume of 20 μL, R^2 (0.9992) with repeatability (0.15%) and DL and QL of 35.5 ng/mL and 107.6 ng/mL	106
spectrophotometric	pure and pharmaceutical formulation	The process involves oxidizing CFX in a hydrochloric acid solution with a known amount of N-bromo succinimde. and the absorbance is measured at 608 nm. The concentration was 1.0-8.0 μg/ml, recoveries was 102.08 with RSD of less than 3.29%.	107

HPLC	pharmaceutical and pure injection forms	pH 5.5–40 Mm, 10:90% acetate buffer with acetonitrile serving as the eluent, and a 254 nm detection wavelength. RSD% < 0.5%, the range of Conc. 100-5500 ppb, and the LOD of 6.8167 ppb with R^2= 0.9998	108
voltammetry		utilizing a poly(L-cysteine) and graphene composite modified glassy carbon electrode is proposed for the determination of cefotaxime The distinct and well-separated oxidation peaks of was detected at 0.72 V With the oxidation peak currents of CEF was linear to the Conc. over the range of (1 – 60μM) LOD of 0.4 μM, recoveries ranging from 94% to 107%	109
UV-VIS spectrophotometric	vials that were sold	the spectral zone ranged from 220 to 320 nm, the linear concentration range was investigated between 12 and 20 μg/mL, The results demonstrate the high accuracy and precision.	110

Conclusions

Given the importance of antibiotics and their wide uses, searching for analytical methods for their estimation is very significant for observation of the qualitative of commercial products and participate to General health. It has become necessary to develop reliable, accurate and effective analytical methods. Therefore, the aim of this substance is to review previous studies over the past years that have provided important information. On the estimation of antibiotics in pharmaceutical preparations, where the various methods for their estimation were discussed, including high-performance liquid chromatography methods, gas chromatography, spectroscopic methods, flow injection Analysis, in addition to electrical methods. Chromatography methods, particularly HPLC, spectroscopic methods were the majority extensive employed, as the HPLC technique evidenced to be sensitive. It is accurate and overcomes the errors that arise from interactions in the majority of pharmaceutical formulations. In conclusion, in this review article, we conclude that antibiotics can be estimated in different samples using accurate analytical methods, and these methods can be linked to different tools such as flow injection and spectrophotometry. It was also found that for each the method has advantages such as the type of sample in addition to the accuracy of the results obtained. All researchers can use these methods to determine the quantity and quality of drugs in it as a sample.

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Authors' Declaration
- Conflicts of Interest: None.
Accordingly, we prove that all tables and figures in the research are ours.

Authors' Contribution Statement
M. M. A. & E. N. M. contributed to the design and implementation of the research.

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