AQUA COUNTER

| AQUACOUNTER Application Sheet | | COM series | DATA No. B7 | 1st edition |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pharmaceuticals | Quantification of iodine in mouthwash | | wash | |

1. Measurement outline

Iodine contained in mouthwash is quantified by oxidation-reduction titration according to Japanese Pharmacopoeia. This section introduces an example in which 5mL sample is collected precisely and 50mL dilution water is added for potentiometric titration with sodium thiosulfate.

 $I_2 + 2Na_2S_2O_3 \rightarrow Na_2S_4O_6 + 2NaI$

2. Reagents and Electrodes

| (1) Reagents | Titrant | 0.1mol/L sodium thiosulfate titrant | |
|----------------|---------------------|---|--|
| (2) Electrodes | Indicator electrode | Platinum electrode PT-301 (P/N D231244-A) | |
| | Reference electrode | *Reference electrode RE-201 *standard accessory | |

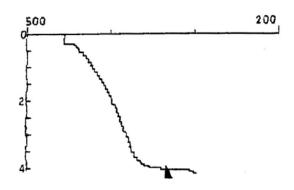
3. Measurement conditions example (for COM-1600S)

| Master File No.1 | |
|-------------------|--|
| Condition file: 1 | |
| Method | AUTO |
| Amp No. | 2 |
| Buret No. | 1 |
| Meas Unit | mV |
| S-Timer | 10 sec |
| CP | 0 mL |
| DP | 0 mL |
| Direction | N/A |
| End Sens | 500 |
| Over mL | 0 mL |
| Max Vol | 20 mL |
| Mode No. | 3 |
| Unit | % |
| Blank | 0 |
| Factor | Titer of the titrant |
| Molarity | 0.1 |
| K | 126.9 |
| Formula | $(D-B)\times K\times F\times M/(S\times 10)$ |

| Mode No.3 | | |
|-----------|-------|--|
| Pre Int | 0 sec | |
| Del K | 2 | |
| Del Sens | 0 mV | |
| Int Time | 1 sec | |
| Int Sens | 3 mV | |
| Brt Speed | 2 | |
| Pulse | 40 | |

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4. Measurement example



Sample measurement results

| Sample No. | Sample volume (ml) | Titration value (mL) | Concentra- tion (mg/mL) | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 5 | 3.948 | 10.03 | |
| 2 | 5 | 3.949 | 10.03 | |
| 3 | 5 | 3.948 | 10.03 | |
| 4 | 5 | 3.949 | 10.03 | |
| 5 | 5 | 3.948 | 10.03 | |
| 6 | 5 | 3.949 | 10.03 | |
| | Avg. |] | 10.03 mg/mL | |
| | Std. Dev. | | 0.00 mg/mL | |
| | C.V. | 0.00 % | | |

5. Outline

- (1) Japanese Pharmacopoeia stipulates titration with sodium thiosulfate after adding potassium iodide and hydrochloric acid to the sample. This sample was titrated by only diluting since it already contained potassium iodide and was mildly acidic.
- (2) Potentiometric titration method using platinum electrode was adopted as the end point detection method. This method has higher sensitivity compared to the end point detection method by starch indicator and is capable of measurement without individual errors.

Key words

Medical product, Japanese Pharmacopoeia, platinum electrode, oxidation-reduction titration

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