A Combine Spectrophotometric and Chromatographic Method Development and Validation of Levetiracetam Bulk And Tablet Dosage Form

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Objective of the present analytical research work was to develop and validate Spectrophotometric method and High Performance Liquid Chromatographic method (HPLC Method) for the Levetiracetam bulk and tablet dosage form

Methods: A spectrophotometric method and a HPLC method have been developed and validated for estimation of Levetiracetam in bulk.

Method A (UV SPECTROMETRY Method): Methanol was used for the preparation of stock and working standard solutions of the drugs. 400-200nm UV range was used to scanned standard solutions of drugs using UV spectrophotometer. The \( \lambda_{\text{max}} \) of Levetiracetam was found to be 220 nm.

Method B (HPLC Method): The HPLC method for Levetiracetam was developed using cosmosil C18 (4.6 mm x 250 mm, particle size: 5 \( \mu \)m), as stationary particle, isocratic mode. Methanol: ACN: Water (60:20:20) pH3 as a mobile phase. The mobile phase was maintained at a flow rate of 1 ml / min and the detection was carried out at 220 nm. Both the methods were validated according to the ICH guidelines.

Results: Levetiracetam was found to be linear in the concentration range of 10-50 \( \mu \)g/ml for spectrophotometric and HPLC method. Retention time was found to be 4.5 min for Levetiracetam.

Interpretation and Conclusion: Results of validation study were found to be satisfactory. So, the methods can be successfully applied for the routine analysis of Levetiracetam.

Keywords: UV Spectrophotometric Method, HPLC Method, Levetiracetam

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INTRODUCTION

Levetiracetam is a medication within the pyrrolidine class that is used to treat different types of seizures that originate in epileptic issues. He was supported for the first time for use in the United States in 1999 and is mainly with another enemy of epileptic drugs (AEDs). Levetiracetam has a large restorative file and virtually no possibility of delivering, or relying on pharmacokinetic communications, these
qualities are settled in a positive decision on other AEDs, a class of infamous drugs by having thinner records useful and an inclination to the association in Drug collaborations. [15,16]

By chemically Levetiracetam is (S)-2-(2-Oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)butanamide with molecular formula and weight of C₆H₁₂N₂O₂ and 170.212 g/mole respectively. This investigation strategy follows ICH approval rules. This research strategy follows the approval rules of the ICH. This research tries to promote the new fast and convincing technique to guarantee levetiracetam in the massive structure, as indicated by the rules of ICH Q2 R1.[15,16]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and Reagents

Analytically pure samples of Levetiracetam api were kindly provided by Invochem laboratories, Water (HPLC Grade), Acetonitrile and MeOH (AR grade ) Merck specialities private limited, Mumbai.

Instrument Used

Ultrasonicator (Wenser Pvt Ltd PGB-100), Electronic Weighing Balance (Shimadzu AY-220), Cellulose Acetate Filter, 0.45 µm (Nylon 66), UV VIS Spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-1800), HPLC System (Analytical Technologies).

1. Spectrophotometric Method

1.1 Development of Spectrophotometric Method

Selection of Solvent

Solutions of Levetiracetam (1000 µg/ml) were prepared in various solvents like Acetonitrile, methanol and water. These tests solutions were scanned under UV-Visible Region between (200 nm to 800 nm) and intensity of absorption and wavelength of absorption were calculated.

Preparation of Standard Stock Solution

Standard stock solution was prepared in methanol by dissolving 10 mg drug into 10 ml methanol to obtain 1000 µg/ml strength.

Selection of Wavelength Range

From the stock solutions, 0.1 ml of Levetiracetam standard stock solution was transferred to 10 ml volumetric flask and the volume was adjusted to the mark with MeOH to obtain Strength 10µg/ml. The solution was scanned under the UV range 200-400 nm.

Preparation for Calibration Curve

Calibration curve were prepared and graph was plotted by absorbance vs Wavelength.

Analysis of Tablets

For the analysis of the commercial formulation, twenty tablets were weighed, the average weight determined and crushed in fine powder. A heavy amount with powder precision equivalent to 10 mg of levetiracetam was transferred into a 10 ml volumetric flask containing 5 ml of methanol, stirred manually for 10 min, the volume was adjusted to mark with the same solvent and filtered to Through Whatman Filter Paper. The absorbance of the sample solution was recorded to the registered at 220 nm.[18]

1.2. Validation of Spectrophotometric Method[1,3]

Linearity and Range

The linearity of the analytical method for the levetiracetam was evaluating by studying standard calibration curves. The analytical method range was decided from the interval between the upper and lower level of the calibration curves when tracing the registration curve[11,13,15]

Accuracy

Accuracy of the method was determined by standard addition method at three different concentration levels i.e. 50%, 100%, 150%. Standard concentration of 10,20 and 30 µg/ml was added into 10 µg/ml of tablet concentration. The % recovery was then calculated by using formula

\[\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{A - B}{C},\]

Where,

\[A = \text{Total amount of drug estimated}\]

\[B = \text{Amount of drug found on pre analysed basis}\]

Figure 1: Structure of Levetiracetam

![Structure of Levetiracetam](Image 136x590 to 220x690)

Figure 2: UV spectra of Levetiracetam

![UV spectra of Levetiracetam](Image 222x292 to 410x480)
C = Amount of Pure drug added

**Precision**

The precision of an analytical method was studied by performing intraday and interday precision.

**Intra-day Precision**

Intra-day precision was carried out by analyzing the 10, 20, 30 µg/ml of Levetiracetam solution for three times in the same day.

**Inter-day Precision**

Inter-day precision was carried out by measuring the the 10, 20, 30 µg/ml of Levetiracetam solution for three consecutive days.

**Limit of Detection (LOD) and Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)**

Detection limit and Quantitation limit were determined depend on the standard deviation of y-intercepts of calibration curves and average slope of calibration curves.

\[
\text{LOD} = 3.3 \times \text{Standard deviation of intercept}
\]

\[
\text{Slope}
\]

\[
\text{LOQ} = 10 \times \text{Standard deviation of intercept}
\]

\[
\text{Slope}
\]

**Ruggedness**

Ruggedness of the method was determined by two different analysts keeping same experimental and environmental conditions. An appropriate concentration 30 and 50 µg/ml of Levetiracetam solution was subjected to analysis and % RSD was determined. This procedure was repeated three times for each analyst.\[4,5\]

2. **Chromatographic Method**

2.1. **Development of Chromatographic method**

**Description**

The sample of Levetiracetam pure drug was observed for its color, texture and nature.

**Solubility**

The small amount sample of Levetiracetam was taken in test tubes and observed its solubility in various solvents like Acetonitrile, Methanol and water.

**Selection of Mobile Phase**

The selection was carried out on the basis of literature survey. After measuring the solubility of drug in different solvents as well on the basis of literature review; Acetonitrile, Methanol and water were selected as a first choice.

**Selection of Analytical Wavelength**

To find out the appropriate wavelength for the determination of Levetiracetam, the solution of the same in the MeOH were scanned separately by UV–Visible spectrophotometer in the range of 190-400 nm and the spectrum were recorded\[9,10\]

**Preparation of Mobile Phase**

- **Mobile Phase A**: AR grade Acetonitrile (60%)
- **Mobile Phase B**: AR grade MeOH (20%)
- **Mobile Phase C**: AR grade water (20%)

All the solvents were degassed in ultra-sonicator for 15 min

**Preparation of Standard Stock Solution**

Standard stock solution was prepared by dissolving 10 mg of Levetiracetam in 10 ml methanol that gives concentration of 1000 g/ml of Levetiracetam and labeled as Standard stock Levetiracetam.

**Preparation of Calibration Curve**

**Analysis of tablets**

To determine the content of levitracetam in conventional tablets; Twenty tablets were weighed, their medium weight determined and finely fed and 10.0 mg of levitracetam were transferred to a 10 ml volumetric flask containing 5 ml of methanol, sonicated for 30 minutes and diluted at 1000 ml with Methanol. The resulting solution was filtered, using a filter of 0.22 µm and 15 µg / ml was injected into the system. The amount of levitracetam was determined. The test procedure was repeated for six times and calculated using the following equation.

\[
\text{Ct} = \text{Rt} \times \text{Cs}
\]

\[
\text{Rs}
\]

Where, Ct and Cs = Concentration of Sample and Standard Solution, respectively.

\[
\text{Rt and Rs} = \text{Peak Area for Sample and Standard Solution, respectively.}
\]

2.2 **Validation of HPLC Method[1,2]**

**Linearity**

The linearity of analytical method for Levetiracetam was evaluated by studying standard calibration curves. The range of analytical method was find out from the interval between upper and lower level of concentrations of calibration curves by plotting the Area obtained vs Concentration.

**Accuracy**

Accuracy of the method was determined by standard addition method at three different concentration levels i.e. 50%, 100, 150%. Standard concentration of 10,20 and
30 µg/ml was added into 10 µg/ml of tablet concentration. The % Recoveries was determined by applying regression equation on it.

**Precision**

The precision of an analytical method was evaluated by performing intraday and interday precision.

**Intra-day Precision**

Intra-day precision was calculated by analyzing the standard solutions of Levetiracetam (10, 30, 50 µg/ml) and at three different time intervals on same day.

**Inter-day Precision**

Inter-day precision was calculated by analyzing the combined standard solution of Levetiracetam (10, 30, 50 µg/ml) on three consecutive days. The results were reported in form of % RSD.

**Limit of Detection and Limit of Quantitation**

Detection limit and Quantitation limit were calculated based on the standard deviation of y-intercepts of calibration curves and average slope of calibration curves.

\[ \text{LOD} = 3.3 \times \frac{\text{Standard deviation of intercept}}{\text{Slope}} \]

\[ \text{LOQ} = 10 \times \frac{\text{Standard deviation of intercept}}{\text{Slope}} \]

**Robustness**

Standard sample solution of Levetiracetam (20 µg/ml) were used and analysis carried out at different flow rate (0.7, 0.8, 0.9 ml/min) and wavelength (218, 220, 222 nm).

**Ruggedness**

Ruggenedness of the method was evaluated by two different analysts keeping same experimental and environmental conditions. An appropriate concentration 30 µg/ml of Levetiracetam sample solution was subjected to analysis and % RSD was determined. This procedure was repeated three times.

**System Suitability**

Standard solution of Levetiracetam (30 µg/ml) was prepared and analyzed. Chromatograms were studied for different parameters such as retention time, Asymmetry factor and No. of theoretical plates to determined that whether they are complies with the recommended limit by guidelines or not.[11,13]

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

1. UV-Visible Spectrophotometric Methods

**Linearity study**

Standard solution having concentration range of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 µg/ml of Levetiracetam solution was prepared from standard stock solution. Absorbances of these solutions were recorded at 220 nm wavelength. Calibration curve was plotted by absorbance vs concentration.

![Calibration curve by UV](image)

**Figure 3:** Calibration curve by UV

**Table 1:** Data of calibration curve by UV

| Sr. No. | Conc. (µg/mL) | Absorbance |
|---------|---------------|------------|
| 1       | 10            | 0.2179     |
| 2       | 20            | 0.4108     |
| 3       | 30            | 0.5764     |
| 4       | 40            | 0.7710     |
| 5       | 50            | 0.9542     |

**Table 2:** Linear regression analysis by UV

| Sr. No | Parameters | Zero Order spectrophotometric method |
|--------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1      | λ_{max} (nm) | 220 |
| 2      | Beer's law limit (µg/mL) | 10-50 |
| 3      | Regression equation [y] | y = 0.0183x + 0.0362 |
| 4      | Slope[m] | 0.018 |
| 5      | Intercept [c] | 0.0362 |
| 6      | Correlation coefficient [r²] | 0.9995 |
| 7      | Limit of detection (LOD) (µg/mL) | 0.0719 |
| 8      | Limit of quantitation (LOQ) (µg/mL) | 0.218 |

**Validation Parameters**

Validation of the developed method was carried out according to the ICH guidelines. Accuracy of method was performed at 50%, 100% and 150% level by standard addition method.
and % recovery method. Levetiracetam were found to be in the range of 99.57 – 100.15 %. Precision of the method was determined by % RSD of intra-day precision, inter-day precision. The LOD and LOQ of Levetiracetam was found to be 0.0719 and 0.218 µg/ml, respectively.[1,4]

Table 4: Result of Accuracy study

| Level of addition | % Mean recovery* | SD | % RSD  |
|-------------------|------------------|----|--------|
| 50%               | 99.57            | 0.12| 0.18   |
| 100%              | 100.15           | 0.08| 0.12   |
| 150%              | 100.01           | 0.12| 0.27   |

Table 5A: Result of intraday precision

| Sr. No. | Conc. (µg/mL) | Abs  | Mean | SD  | % RSD |
|---------|---------------|------|------|-----|-------|
| 1       | 10            | 0.2169 |      |     |       |
| 2       | 10            | 0.2179 | 0.2118 | 0.0013 | 0.6013 |
| 3       | 10            | 0.2195 |      |     |       |
| 4       | 20            | 0.4136 | 0.4119 | 0.0014 | 0.3537 |
| 5       | 20            | 0.4108 | 0.4102 |      |       |
| 6       | 20            | 0.4115 |      |     |       |
| 7       | 30            | 0.5754 | 0.5758 |      |       |
| 8       | 30            | 0.5764 | 0.5764 | 0.0007 | 0.1218 |
| 9       | 30            | 0.5772 |      |     |       |

Table 5B: Result of interday precision

| S.no. | Conc. (µg/mL) | Abs  | Mean | SD  | % RSD |
|-------|---------------|------|------|-----|-------|
| 1     | 10            | 0.2148 |      |     |       |
| 2     | 10            | 0.2179 | 0.2154 | 0.0022 | 1.0299 |
| 3     | 10            | 0.2136 |      |     |       |
| 4     | 20            | 0.4136 | 0.4119 | 0.0014 | 0.3537 |
| 5     | 20            | 0.4108 | 0.4102 |      |       |
| 6     | 20            | 0.4115 |      |     |       |
| 7     | 30            | 0.5743 | 0.5756 | 0.0011 | 0.2013 |
| 8     | 30            | 0.5764 | 0.5764 | 0.0007 | 0.1218 |
| 9     | 30            | 0.5772 |      |     |       |

Table 6A: Result of robustness study

| Parameters | Change In Wavelength(±2 nm) | Wavelength (218nm) | Wavelength (222nm) |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|            | Change In Wave length(±2 nm) | 15ppm  | 25ppm  | 15ppm  | 25ppm  |
| Mean(n=3)  | 0.9538                      | 0.5759            | 0.9540             |
| SD         | 0.0007                      | 0.0006            | 0.0001             | 0.0016             |
| % RSD      | 0.1917                      | 0.0988            | 0.4818             | 0.2634             |

Table 6 B: Result of robustness study

| Parameters | Change In Solvent | Water | 0.1N NaOH |
|------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|
|            | Change In Solvent | 15ppm | 25ppm     | 15ppm | 25ppm |
| Mean(n=3)  | 0.5765            | 0.9552 | 0.5763 | 0.9545 |
| SD         | 0.00079           | 0.0015 | 0.0006 | 0.0008 |
| % RSD      | 0.250             | 0.3614 | 0.2086 | 0.2091 |

Table 7: Result of ruggedness study

| Parameters | Change In Analyst | Analyst I | Analyst II |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
|            | Change In Analyst I | 15ppm | 25ppm | 15ppm | 25ppm |
| Mean(n=3)  | 0.4112            | 0.7732 | 0.4108 | 0.7710 |
| SD         | 0.0006            | 0.0008 | 0.0011 | 0.0006 |
| % RSD      | 0.2807            | 0.2076 | 0.5467 | 0.1460 |
2. Chromatographic Method

Selection of Analytical Wavelength

The standard sample solutions of Levetiracetam (10 µg/ml) were scanned between the UV region of 190 - 400 nm and the UV spectra were recorded. It was found that Levetiracetam drug showed the maximum absorbance at 220 nm. So, the wavelength of detection used was 220 nm.

| Mobile phase          | Methanol : ACN: Water (60:20:20) pH3 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Selection of column   | Cosmosil C18 (4.6mm x 250mm, Particle size: 5µm) |
| Injection volume      | 20 µL                                |
| Flow rate             | 0.8 ml/min                           |
| Column temperature    | Room Temperature                     |
| Detection wavelength  | 220nm                                |
| Retention time        | 4.5 min                              |

Table 8: Optimized Parameters

![Typical chromatograph of Levetiracetam by HPLC at Optimized condition](image)

**Figure 4:** Typical chromatograph of Levetiracetam by HPLC at Optimized condition

**Linearity Study**

Levetiracetam solution was found to be linear between the concentration range of 10-50 µg/ml.

![Calibration curve by HPLC](image)

**Figure 5:** Calibration curve by HPLC
Table 9: Result of calibration curve

| Sr. No. | Conc.(μg/ml) | Area   |
|---------|--------------|--------|
| 1       | 10           | 215263 |
| 2       | 20           | 425659 |
| 3       | 30           | 632564 |
| 4       | 40           | 845826 |
| 5       | 50           | 102364 |

Table 10: Linear regression analysis

| Sr. No | Parameters                  | High performance liquid |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1      | λmax (nm)                   | 220                     |
| 2      | Beer's law limit (μg/mL)    | 10-50                   |
| 3      | Regression equation[y]      | y = 203694x + 175112    |
| 4      | Slope[m]                    | 203694                  |
| 5      | Intercept [c]               | 175112                  |
| 6      | Correlation coefficient [r²]| 0.9991                  |
| 7      | Limit of detection (LOD)    | 0.1407                  |
| 8      | Limit of quantitation (LOQ) | 0.4265                  |

Validation Parameters

This developed method was validated according to the ICH guidelines. The accuracy by % Recovery method of Levetiracetam was found in the range of 98.96-101.2%. From the precision study it was found that for the both the parameters i.e. intraday and interday are within the limits which is below 2 % of RSD. LOD and LOQ of Levetiracetam were found 0.1407 and 0.4265 μg / ml, respectively. For the study of robustness, the effect of the change in the wavelength (± 2 nm) and the change in flowrate (± 0.1 ml / min) in the middle peak area, were studied % RSD. RSD percentage of each peak in both the variables was found to be less than 2%. [1,5,9]

Accuracy

Accuracy was determined by standard addition method and % recovery found was within acceptable limit by the guidelines.

Table 11: Result of Accuracy by HPLC

| Level of addition | % Mean recovery* | SD    | % RSD   |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|---------|
| 50%               | 100.2            | 0.1581| 0.157813|
| 100%              | 101.2            | 0.7693| 0.759967|
| 150%              | 98.96            | 1.0415| 1.052409|

Precision

Intraday and interday precision provides assurity the repeatability of test results. The % RSD found was below 2

Table 12A: Result of intraday precision

| Sr. No. | Conc. (μg/mL) | Area            | Mean  | SD       | %RSD   |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|-------|----------|--------|
| 1       | 10           | 2163582         | 2156577| 12082.82 | 0.560278|
| 2       | 10           | 2163524         |       |          |        |
| 3       | 10           | 2142625         |       |          |        |
| 4       | 30           | 6335608         |       |          |        |
| 5       | 30           | 6321562         | 6326949.67 | 15287.54 | 0.241626|
| 6       | 30           | 6323589         |       |          |        |
| 7       | 50           | 10123658        | 10157598.7 | 153912.8 | 1.515248|
| 8       | 50           | 10023489        |       |          |        |

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Table 12B: Result of Interday precision

| Sr. No | Conc. (μg/mL) | Area   | Mean  | SD         | % RSD   |
|--------|---------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|
| 1      | 10            | 2178552| 2173556| 8687.98987 | 0.39971318 |
| 2      | 10            | 2163524| 2173556| 8687.98987 | 0.39971318 |
| 3      | 10            | 2178592| 2173556| 8687.98987 | 0.39971318 |
| 4      | 30            | 6356215| 6336780.67| 17706.9615 | 0.2794315  |
| 5      | 30            | 6321562| 6336780.67| 17706.9615 | 0.2794315  |
| 6      | 30            | 6332565| 6336780.67| 17706.9615 | 0.2794315  |
| 7      | 50            | 1002365| 10157514.7| 153885.543 | 1.51499208 |
| 8      | 50            | 1032569| 10157514.7| 153885.543 | 1.51499208 |
| 9      | 50            | 10123236| 10157514.7| 153885.543 | 1.51499208 |

Robustness

Robustness was determined by different deliberate variations in the chromatographic conditions i.e. change in flowrate and change in wavelength.

Table 13: Result of robustness study

| Sr.No | Parameter                  | Condition | Area | Mean  | SD       | % RSD   |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1     | Change in Flow rate (ml/min)| 0.7       | 4236598| 4256272| 19515.5  | 0.45851 |
| 2     |                            | 0.8       | 4256592| 4256272| 19515.5  | 0.45851 |
| 3     |                            | 0.9       | 4275625| 4246522| 22000.5  | 0.51617 |
| 1     | Change in Wavelength (nm)   | 218       | 4256592| 4256272| 22000.5  | 0.51617 |
| 2     |                            | 220       | 4256592| 4256272| 22000.5  | 0.51617 |
| 3     |                            | 222       | 4243626| 4243626| 22000.5  | 0.51617 |

Ruggenedness

Ruggenedness was studied by different analyst.

Table 14: Result of Ruggenedness

| Sr.No | Analyst    | Conc. (μg/ml) | Area | Mean area* | SD       | % RSD   |
|-------|------------|---------------|------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1     | Analyst-I  | 30            | 6325252| 6331348.33 | 22463.7341| 0.35480174|
|       |            |               | 6356231|            |          |         |
|       |            |               | 6312562|            |          |         |
| 2     | Analyst-II | 30            | 6336258| 6332698.33 | 6448.15108| 0.10182312|
|       |            |               | 6336582|            |          |         |
|       |            |               | 6325255|            |          |         |

% Assay of Marketed formulation

| Emulsion | % Assay of Standard | % Assay of degraded Sample | Assay |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Vera 500 | 55645              | 10514                      | 17    |

Specificity

Excipients and impurities were not interacting with the standard drug, hence method is specific.
Table No.23: Data for specificity study

| Drug conc. (μg/ml) | Excipients (μg/ml) | Total conc. (μg/ml) | Area | Mean   | SD       | %RSD    |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|--------|----------|---------|
| 10                | 20                | 30                | 2156325 | 2166129.33 | 9664.6669 | 0.4461722 |
| 10                | 20                | 30                | 2166415 |          |          |         |
| 10                | 20                | 30                | 2175648 |          |          |         |
| 20                | 20                | 40                | 4225639 | 4269212  | 51253.2918 | 1.20053283 |
| 20                | 20                | 40                | 4325682 |          |          |         |
| 30                | 20                | 50                | 6323468.67 | 6323468.67 | 9983.42738 | 0.15787897 |
| 30                | 20                | 50                | 6312562 |          |          |         |

Table 15: Result of system Suitability

| Sr. No. | conc. (μg/ml) | Retention Time (min) | Theoretical plates | Asymmetry Factor |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1       | 30            | 4.5                  | 8152              | 1.25             |
| 2       | 30            | 4.52                 | 8124              | 1.24             |
| 3       | 30            | 4.5                  | 8031              | 1.25             |
| 4       | 30            | 4.55                 | 8264              | 1.23             |
| 5       | 30            | 4.51                 | 8362              | 1.24             |
| 6       | 30            | 4.52                 | 8215              | 1.25             |
| Mean    | 4.515         |                      | 8191.3333         | 1.2433333        |
| SD      | 0.010488088   |                      | 115.546816        | 0.008165         |
| %RSD    | 0.232294319   |                      | 1.41059839        | 0.6566997        |

CONCLUSION
In the present investigation, it was found that the UV spectrophotometric method is successfully developed and validated, and it was found to be simple, economical and fast. It was found that HPLC was more accurate, precise, robust and robust to the estimation of Levetiracetam in bulk form and tablet dosage forms. The excipients generally present in the pharmaceutical formulation did not interfere with the estimation of levetiracetam. This method is also beneficial for the formulation and drug Development. These methods are always useful for analysis, purity tests and testing of levetiracetam. The consumption of time and chemical products is less compared to another tedious method. This is a new concept for the validation of the development of the method and the transfer of methods in pharmaceutical companies. The results and statistical parameters demonstrate that the proposed UV spectrophotometric method and HPLC is simple, fast, specific, precise and robust for the routine analysis of levetiracetam in bulk form and pharmaceutical dosage forms.

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