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Synthesis and identification of iodized antiseptics drugs.

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The antiseptic is a drug for external use that enables to protect and clean the skin by acting on the microorganism level during the antiseptis process. Therefore, these drugs are very important in combating the infectious disease. As a result, it is very important for us to make this research which objective is to make a physicochemical synthesis and identification for the antiseptic dugs which are made of the iodine. The active ingredient in these drugs is the iodine which is present in their formulas in different quantities. Qualitative and Quantitative identification of these different antiseptic preparations already synthesized in the previous part as well as that of Betadine 10% have been carried out. The qualitative identification is the set of parameters (physical state, color, odor, boiling point, melting point and solubility in water) that make it possible to identify the nature of substances tested. For the quantitative identification of iodine, we have used two methods of dosage: a direct volumetric dosage and a direct spectrophotometric dosage. For the solution of the lugol, Alcoholic iodine and the Betadine 10%, a volumetric dosage using the idometry is used concentrating on the oxydoreductric properties of the $I_2/2I^-$ showing that the iodine concentration changes from one drug to another. The concentration of the iodine found in these drugs corresponds to the norms with a relative gap of 3% for the Betadine. A direct spectrophotometric dosage is proposed to determine the concentration of the diiodine in the dyeing of the officinal iodine. The concentration found also corresponds to the norms with a relative gap of 3, 2 %. All these preparations show that the concentration of the diiodine is satisfactory to ensure a good antiseptic activity respecting the conservation and using conditions.