Sevoflurane: Impurities and Stability Testing

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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1. Materials and methods



Figure S1. Analyzed Sevoflurane formulations, batch-1 samples.

The statement of the st		Humidity Chamber HCP 108			
		Stainless steel interior (deep-drawn, electropolished)	Volume (L) Width / Height / Depth (mm)	108 560 / 480 / 400	
	-	Venillation.	Uniform atmosphere and temperature distribution through enclosed non-turbulent ventilation system, fully covered by the sterilization process.	ř.	
•		Temperature	Electronic microprocessor temperature controller with P1100 and auto-aliagnostic system.	*	
			Temperature sensors P1100 Class A in 4-wire circuit for uninterrupted operation on failure of one P1100 with warning indication.	double	
	There do Adrenta		Temperature range with humidity control (*C).	from 20 up to 90	
			Temperature range without humidity control(*C)	from 20 up to 160	
			Temperature variation in time (to DIN 12 880; 2007-05) (*C)	5±0,1	
			Temperature uniformity in chamber at 50 °C (to DIN 12 880-2007-05) (°C)	5±0,3	
		Humidity	Capacitive humidity sensor	¥	
			Accuracy of the humidity sensor (%)	1	
			Humidity range (%)	From 20 up to 95	
12 million			Accuracy of setting (%)	1	
-			Humidity variation in time	±1%RH max	

Figure S2. Memmert Humidity Chamber (HCP108) used for storage at 40 °C and 75% RH conditions (*aa*) and some technical characteristics of the chamber.

2. Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS): Qualitative and quantitative determination of impurities in SF1, SF2, and SF3.



Figure S3. GC-MS Calibration curve for compound A.



Figure S4. GC-MS Calibration curve for compound B.



Figure S5. GC-MS Calibration curve for compound C.

The contents of $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}$ were measured making at least three replicas for each sample.



Figure S6. GC-MS chromatograms of SF3_batch-1_t6-std (left) and SF3_batch-1_t6-aa (right).



Figure S7. GC-MS chromatograms of SF1_batch-1_t6-aa (left) and SF2_batch-1_t6-aa (right).



Figure S8. Top: GC-MS chromatograms of SF1_batch-1_t9-std (left) and SF1_batch-1_t9aa (right); Bottom: GC-MS chromatograms of SF2_batch-1_t9-std (left) and SF2_batch-1_t9-aa (right).



Figure S9. Top: GC-MS chromatogram of **SF1_batch-2_***t0*; Bottom: GC-MS chromatograms of **SF1_batch-2_***t3-std* (left) and **SF1_batch-2_***t3-aa* (right).



Figure S10. GC-MS chromatograms of SF2_batch-2_t3-std (left) and SF2_batch-2_t3-aa (right).



Figure S11. Top: GC-MS chromatogram of **SF3_batch-2_***t0*; Bottom: GC-MS chromatograms of **SF3_batch-2_***t3-std* (left) and **SF3_batch-2_***t3-aa* (right).



Figure S12. GC-MS chromatograms of: Calibrated standard solution containing impurity **B** and **CSE** (top, left), **SF2_batch-2_***t0* (top, right), **SF2_batch-2_***t3-std* (bottom, left), and **SF2_batch-2_***t3-aa* (bottom, right).



Figure S13. Low resolution MS spectra of CSE (top) and impurity D (bottom).



3. High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS): Identification of impurities in SF2.

Figure S14. Top: HRMS spectrum of impurity **D** showing molecular peaks after Chemical ionization (CI); Bottom: Theoretical molecular formula and corresponding predicted HRMS peaks.



Figure S15. HRMS spectrum of impurity **E** showing molecular peaks after Chemical Ionization (CI, top) and after Electron Impact (EI, bottom).



Figure S16. Low resolution MS spectrum of impurity F.

4. Ion–Exchange Chromatography analysis: Qualitative and quantitative determination of anions in SF1, SF2, and SF3.



Figure S17. IC Calibration curve for fluoride anions.



Figure S18. IC Calibration curve for chloride anions.



Figure S19. IC Calibration curve for nitrate anions.