

# Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients



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#### SIXTH EDITION

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# Benzalkonium Chloride

#### **Nonproprietary Names**

BP: Benzalkonium Chloride IP: Benzalkonium Chloride PhEur: Benzalkonium Chloride USP-NF: Benzalkonium Chloride

#### **Synonyms**

Alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chloride; alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride; benzalkonii chloridum; BKC; Hyamine 3500; Pentonium; Zephiran.

#### **Chemical Name and CAS Registry Number**

Alkyldimethyl(phenylmethyl)ammonium chloride [8001-54-5]

#### **Empirical Formula and Molecular Weight**

The USP32-NF27 describes benzalkonium chloride as a mixture of alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chlorides of the general formula  $[C_6H_5CH_2N(CH_3)_2R]Cl$ , where R represents a mixture of alkyls, including all or some of the group beginning with n-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> and extending through higher homologs, with n-C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub>, n-C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>29</sub>, and n-C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>33</sub> comprising the major portion.

The average molecular weight of benzalkonium chloride is 360.

#### Structural Formula

R = mixture of alkyls:  $n-C_8H_{17}$  to  $n-C_{18}H_{37}$ ; mainly  $n-C_{12}H_{25}$ (dodecyl), n-C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>29</sub> (tetradecyl), and n-C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>33</sub> (hexadecyl).

#### **Functional Category**

Antimicrobial preservative; antiseptic; disinfectant; solubilizing agent; wetting agent.

#### Applications in Pharmaceutical Formulation or Technology

Benzalkonium chloride is a quaternary ammonium compound used in pharmaceutical formulations as an antimicrobial preservative in applications similar to other cationic surfactants, such as cetrimide.

In ophthalmic preparations, benzalkonium chloride is one of the most widely used preservatives, (1) at a concentration of 0.01–0.02% w/v. Often it is used in combination with other preservatives or excipients, particularly 0.1% w/v disodium edetate, to enhance its antimicrobial activity against strains of Pseudomo-

In nasal, (2) and otic formulations a concentration of 0.002-0.02% w/v is used, sometimes in combination with 0.002-0.005% w/v thimerosal. Benzalkonium chloride 0.01% w/v is also employed as a preservative in small-volume parenteral products. Benzalkonium chloride was also shown to enhance the topical penetration of lorazepam.(3

Benzalkonium chloride is additionally used as a preservative in cosmetics.

#### **Description**

Benzalkonium chloride occurs as a white or yellowish-white amorphous powder, a thick gel, or gelatinous flakes. It is hygroscopic, soapy to the touch, and has a mild aromatic odor and very bitter taste.

#### **Pharmacopeial Specifications**

See Table I.

Table 1: Pharmacopeial specifications for benzalkonium chloride

Test	JP XV	PhEur 6.4	USP32-NF27
Identification	+	+	+
Characters	+	+	_
Acidity or alkalinity	_	+	_
Appearance of solution	+	+	_
Water	≤ 15.0%	≤10.0%	≤ 15.0%
Residue on ignition	≤0.2%	_	≤2.0%
Sulfated ash	_	≤0.1%	_
Water-insoluble matter	_	_	+
Foreign amines	_	+	+
Ratio of alkyl components	_	+	+
Petroleum ether-soluble substances	≤1.0%	_	_
Benzyl alcohol	_	≤0.5%	_
Benzaldehyde	_	≤0.15%	_
Chloromethylbenzene Assay (dried basis)	_	≤0.05%	-
of n-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>25</sub>			≥40.0%
	_	_	≥40.0% ≥20.0%
of n-C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>29</sub>	_	_	≥20.0% ≥70.0%
of <i>n</i> -C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>25</sub> and <i>n</i> - C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>29</sub>	_	_	<i>≱</i> /0.0%
for total alkyl content	95.0–105.0%	95.0–104.0%	97.0–103.0%

#### 10 Typical Properties

Acidity/alkalinity pH = 5-8 for a 10% w/v aqueous solution. Antimicrobial activity Benzalkonium chloride solutions are active against a wide range of bacteria, yeasts, and fungi. Activity is more marked against Gram-positive than Gramnegative bacteria and minimal against bacterial endospores and acid-fast bacteria, see Table II. The antimicrobial activity of benzalkonium chloride is significantly dependent upon the alkyl composition of the homolog mixture. (4) Benzalkonium chloride is ineffective against some Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Trichophyton interdigitale, and T. rubrum. However, combined with disodium edetate (0.01-0.1% w/v), benzyl alcohol, phenylethanol, or phenylpropanol, the activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa is increased. (5) Antimicrobial activity may also be enhanced by the addition of phenylmercuric acetate, phenylmercuric borate, chlorhexidine, cetrimide, or m-cresol. (6,7) In the presence of citrate and phosphate buffers (but not borate), activity against Pseudomonas can be reduced. See also Sections 11 and 12. Benzalkonium chloride is relatively inactive against spores and molds, but is active against some viruses, including HIV. (8) Inhibitory activity



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