

The Determination of Selenium in Shampoo by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry

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Key Words

- Atomic
- Absorption
- Flame
- Selenium
- Shampoo



Key Benefits

- The Thermo Scientific iCE 3000 Series Atomic Absorption Spectrometers provide a rapid and accurate method for the analysis of selenium in shampoo.
- Wizard-driven software provides simple spectrometer optimization and method development.
- Deuterium background correction, provided as standard on all Thermo Scientific iCE 3000 Series AA spectrometers, ensures compliance with current legislation.

Summary

The formal European Union analytical method to measure and regulate the concentration of selenium disulphide is by the determination of selenium via flame atomic absorption spectrometry. The Thermo Scientific iCE 3000 Series Atomic Absorption Spectrometers offer a simple, quick and accurate solution and meets the requirements of current EU legislation on cosmetic products.

Introduction

Pityriasis capitis, more commonly known as dandruff, and seborrheic dermatitis, an inflammatory disease of the skin, are both treated with selenium disulphide. The active ingredient is typically delivered to the affected area through lotions and shampoos. Selenium disulphide is also used as a constituent of some fungicides. In the case of anti-dandruff shampoo, prescription and non-prescription strength medications contain 2.5 % and 1 % selenium disulphide respectively.

One of the primary routes of human exposure to selenium disulphide is through the use of medicinal shampoos and lotions via dermal contact and inhalation. Residues may

remain on the scalp after rinsing although there is no substantial absorption through intact skin. Broken or damaged skin can offer a route of entry to the body.

Selenium disulphide is considered to be a potential carcinogen when inside the body but there is no conclusive evidence of any adverse effects when it is administered topically. Nevertheless limits have been set for the selenium disulphide content in shampoo and lotions, and total selenium content is strictly monitored in drinking water.

In the early 1970's member states of the European Union started to harmonize their national cosmetic regulations with an aim to enable free distribution of cosmetic products throughout the region. The 1st directive was adopted on 27th July 1976 (76/768/EEC) and since then there have been many more directives issued for a variety of cosmetic products.

The rules governing cosmetic products in the European Union are split into 3 volumes as follows:

- Volume 1 – Cosmetics legislation
- Volume 2 – Methods of Analysis
- Volume 3 – Guidelines

Volume 2 incorporates seven commission directives relating to the methods of analysis necessary for checking the composition of cosmetic products.

The analysis of selenium disulphide in shampoo is contained in the 5th commission directive 93/73/EEC on the methods of analysis necessary for checking composition of cosmetic products. This directive was followed for the analysis of selenium disulphide in a range of medicinal shampoos, and this application note demonstrates how the Thermo Scientific iCE 3000 Series AA spectrometers can be used to meet the legislative requirements with ease.

Reagents

For Identification

- Nitric acid, concentrated, trace metal grade
- Urea
- Potassium iodide solution (10 %m/v)

For Determination

Nitric acid, concentrated, trace metal grade
1000 mg/L (ppm) selenium master standard used to prepare sub-standards

All standards and reagents purchased from our sister brand, Fisher Scientific.

Method

Selenium Identification

The presence of selenium can be identified by a characteristic yellow/orange colour produced during the reaction with potassium iodide and urea. In the commission directive method, identification is performed before selenium determination, which is carried out by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

Approximately 1 g of shampoo was weighed out into a digestion tube. 2.5 ml of concentrated nitric acid was added and then digested on a heated block digester at 150 °C for 30 minutes. The sample was then quantitatively filtered through a filter paper and diluted to 25 ml with water. 2.5 ml of the filtrate was taken and boiled with 2.5 g of urea. After cooling, 1 ml of potassium iodide (10 % m/v) was added.

A positive indication for the presence of selenium was identified by a yellow/orange colour which darkens rapidly on standing. This is shown in Figure 1. The solution on the left of each picture is the control (blank) sample followed by 3 samples of anti-dandruff shampoo known to contain selenium.

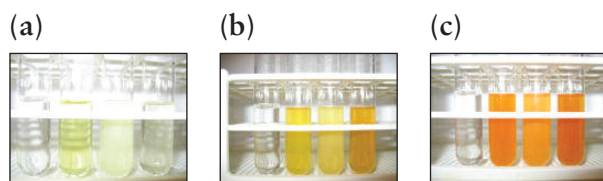


Figure 1: Anti-dandruff shampoo samples after the addition of potassium iodide solution. (a) immediately after addition, (b) 5 minutes after addition (c) 10 minutes after addition.

Selenium Determination

0.2 g of shampoo was accurately weighed into a digestion tube and 5 ml of concentrated nitric acid added. The sample was digested at 150 °C for 1 hour and then allowed to cool. Quantitative filtration was performed through a filter paper (Whatman No 42 or equivalent, or 0.45µm membrane filter) and the final volume made up to 100 ml with water.

These solutions were then analysed for selenium using flame atomic absorption spectrometry as detailed below.

Standard and Reagent Preparation

Standard solutions of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 mg/L (ppm) were prepared by pipetting 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, and 5.0 ml of the 1000 mg/L stock solution into individual volumetric flasks and then making up to 100 ml with 5 % nitric acid solution.

Potassium iodide solution of 10 % m/v was prepared by dissolving 10 g of potassium iodide in 100 ml of water.

Flame Method

The lateral and rotational burner position of the AA spectrometer were optimized along with the impact bead position using the "Optimize burner and nebulizer positions" wizard in the Thermo Scientific SOLAAR software. A wizard was also used to quickly and automatically determine the optimal gas flow and burner height positioning for selenium determination. The final method parameters are shown in Table 1:

Parameter	Value
Wavelength	196 nm
Bandpass	0.5 nm
Background correction	Deuterium source
Flame type	Air / acetylene
Number of resamples	3
Measurement time	4 seconds
Fuel flow	1.1 l/min
Burner height	11 mm

Table 1: Flame method parameters for the analysis of selenium in shampoo

Aspiration of samples into the flame caused it to change from the typical blue colour of a lean flame to orange. This is due to the large amount of sodium present in the samples, as sodium is contained in many preservatives and foaming agents found in shampoo. For this reason deuterium background correction was used. Background correction is stated as a requirement in the 5th commission directive (93/73/EEC).

Results and Discussion

A 5 point calibration curve for the analysis of selenium in shampoo was used as described in the method.

Spiked samples were prepared to evaluate the recovery of selenium. This was done by adding 1 ml aliquots of the 1000 mg/L selenium standard to samples of shampoo prior to digestion. This is equal to a 10 mg/L addition in the final solution analyzed. All samples with a C suffix (as indicated in Table 2) were spiked in this way.

Results for the analyzed samples are shown in Table 2:

Sample ID	Corrected Se Conc (mg/L)	% recovery	% m/m selenium disulphide	Difference in % m/m
1A	10.92		0.99	
1B	11.11		1.01	
1C	19.29	92 %		0.02
2A	9.08		0.82	
2B	9.17		0.83	
2C	20.67	108 %		0.01
3A	27.26		2.47	
3B	26.35		2.39	
3C	34.62	94 %		

Table 2: Results for the analysis of selenium in shampoo following analysis by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

The selenium disulphide content in the sample, in percentage by mass (% m/m) is calculated using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of selenium disulphide} = \frac{1.812 \times \text{measured concentration of Se(mg/L)}}{100 \times \text{mass of sample (g)}}$$

For a selenium disulphide content of 1 % (m/m) the method states that the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0.05 % (m/m). For samples 1 and 2 the difference between two equivalent samples is 0.02 and 0.01 respectively thus demonstrating that this analysis complies with the formal method guidance.

Sample 2 was a 1 % (m/v) branded shampoo and sample 3 was a 2.5 % (m/v) branded shampoo. The selenium disulphide content of sample 1 was not stated. As the method determination is calculated in % m/m and the concentration stated on the bottle was % m/v, a simple density measurement was used to convert the selenium disulphide content from m/m to m/v. This enabled a comparison of the measured concentration with that stated. As shown in Table 3, for both samples the measured concentration was similar to that stated on the packaging.

Sample ID	Average % m/m Selenium disulphide	Average % m/v Selenium disulphide	Stated Selenium disulphide % m/v
1	1.00	1.37	Unknown
2	0.83	0.97	1
3	2.43	2.60	2.50

Table 3: Comparison of measured selenium disulphide concentration to that stated on the packaging

Conclusion

The identification and determination of selenium disulphide as selenium in shampoo was carried out according to the method detailed in the 5th Commission Directive 93/73/EEC. Identification was performed by observation of a reactionary color change, while flame atomic absorption spectrometry was used for accurate determination of selenium in a range of shampoo products. The determination was performed using a Thermo Scientific iCE 3000 Series Atomic Absorption Spectrometer and the spectrometer was optimized simply and quickly using the wizard-driven SOLAAR software. Deuterium background correction was used to ensure compliance with the legislation and spiked recoveries were used to verify the accuracy of the method.

References

Fifth Commission Directive 93/73/EEC on the methods of analysis necessary for checking composition of cosmetic products.

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