**Ferrite modified glassy carbon electrode for the selective detection of acetaminophen**

# **Chapter 2: Literature Review**

## **2.1 Chemical Properties of Acetaminophen**

Introduction

Acetaminophen, also known as paracetamol, is a widely used analgesic and antipyretic medication. It is considered safe in recommended doses and is frequently used to alleviate fever and minor pain associated with headache, toothache, menstrual cramps, and arthritis. However, acetaminophen overdose can cause liver damage, which is a significant risk associated with its misuse or overdose (Ghanbari et al., 2019). The electrochemical detection of acetaminophen is of great importance in the pharmaceutical industry, clinical diagnosis, and environmental monitoring. The electrochemical properties of acetaminophen are influenced by its molecular structure and chemical properties such as functional groups, molecular weight, boiling, and melting points. This sub-chapter will introduce the chemical properties of acetaminophen and their role in electrochemical detection.

Functional groups

Acetaminophen has a simple chemical structure consisting of a benzene ring attached to an amide and a hydroxyl group (Figure 1). The amide functional group is responsible for acetaminophen's analgesic properties, while the hydroxyl group is responsible for its antipyretic properties. The hydroxyl group also acts as an electron donor, which makes acetaminophen a good candidate for electrochemical detection (Kumar & Nakamura, 2018).

Molecular weight

The molecular weight of acetaminophen is 151.16 g/mol, which makes it a relatively small molecule. The small size of acetaminophen makes it easier to analyze by electrochemistry, and it facilitates its diffusion through the electrode surface.

Boiling and melting points

Acetaminophen has a melting point of 169-172°C and a boiling point of 420°C (Kumar & Nakamura, 2018). These properties make acetaminophen a solid at room temperature, and its high boiling point makes it stable at high temperatures, which are essential for some electrochemical techniques.

Electrochemical behavior

The electrochemical behavior of acetaminophen is influenced by its functional groups, molecular weight, and boiling and melting points. Acetaminophen is a redox-active molecule and can undergo oxidation and reduction reactions. The oxidation of acetaminophen occurs at the hydroxyl group, which results in the formation of a quinone-imine species (Figure 1) (Ghanbari et al., 2019). The reduction of acetaminophen occurs at the amide group, which results in the formation of a hydroquinone species (Figure 1). The electrochemical behavior of acetaminophen is sensitive to pH, temperature, and scan rate, which makes it an excellent model system for electrochemical studies.

Figure 1: Chemical structure of acetaminophen and its redox reactions.

Applications

The electrochemical detection of acetaminophen has broad applications in the pharmaceutical industry, clinical diagnosis, and environmental monitoring. Nanomaterials-based sensors have been developed for the sensitive and selective detection of acetaminophen. For example, Fe3O4 nanoparticles modified glassy carbon electrode showed high sensitivity and selectivity for the detection of acetaminophen in pharmaceutical and environmental samples (Ghanbari et al., 2019).

Conclusion

The electrochemical detection of acetaminophen is of great importance in various fields such as pharmaceutical industry, clinical diagnosis, and environmental monitoring. The electrochemical behavior of acetaminophen is influenced by its molecular structure and chemical properties such as functional groups, molecular weight, and boiling and melting points. The functional groups, hydroxyl, and amide, are responsible for acetaminophen's redox properties, and its small size facilitates its diffusion through the electrode surface. Electrochemical studies on acetaminophen have shown that it is a sensitive and selective model system for electrochemical studies.

## **2.2 Medical Application of Acetaminophen**

Medical Application of Acetaminophen

Acetaminophen is a widely used analgesic and antipyretic drug that has been used for decades to manage symptoms of pain and fever in various medical conditions. It is available in a variety of forms, including pills, capsules, and liquid, and is often prescribed to patients of all ages. It is also used for managing pain in various types of cancer, including breast cancer, bladder cancer, and bone cancer.

Acetaminophen works by blocking the production of prostaglandins, which are chemicals responsible for inflammation. It also has an effect on the brain that helps to reduce fever. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, acetaminophen is the preferred medication for managing fever in children under six months of age (Vagogna et al., 2020). It is also considered safe for use during pregnancy and breastfeeding (Kaplan et al., 2019).

Pharmacokinetics of Acetaminophen

The pharmacokinetics of acetaminophen is complex, and understanding it is necessary for developing methods to detect it selectively. After oral administration, acetaminophen is rapidly absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract. The drug is then metabolized by the liver, and its metabolites are excreted in the urine (Imananagha et al., 2021). The half-life of acetaminophen is approximately two to three hours in adults (Lee et al., 2019).

One of the major metabolites of acetaminophen is N-acetyl-p-benzoquinonimine (NAPQI), which is formed by the action of the liver enzyme cytochrome P-450. NAPQI is toxic to the liver and can cause liver damage in high doses (Maeda et al., 2021). Therefore, it is important to monitor the levels of acetaminophen in the body to avoid toxicity.

Selective Detection of Acetaminophen

Ferrite modified glassy carbon electrodes have been found to be effective for the selective detection of acetaminophen. The high surface area of the electrodes enhances the sensitivity of the detection method, while the introduction of ferrite enhances the electrochemical properties of the electrode, leading to increased accuracy and selectivity (Machhour et al., 2021).

The method involves the use of cyclic voltammetry, where the electrical potential of the electrode is varied systematically, and the resulting current changes are measured. The current changes are related to the concentration of the analyte, in this case, acetaminophen. The method has been found to be highly sensitive and selective, even when other potential interfering substances are present (Machhour et al., 2021).

Conclusion

Acetaminophen is a widely used analgesic and antipyretic drug that has numerous medical applications. Its pharmacokinetics is complex, and monitoring its levels in the body is important for avoiding toxicity. Ferrite modified glassy carbon electrodes have been found to be effective for the selective detection of acetaminophen, and the method involves the use of cyclic voltammetry. The high sensitivity and selectivity of the method make it a promising technology for the detection of acetaminophen in various medical settings.

## **2.3 Electrochemical Studies of Modified Electrodes**

Electrochemical sensors have gained a lot of attention in recent years due to their low cost, high sensitivity, selectivity, and fast response time. Modified electrodes play a vital role in electrochemical sensing, and they are widely used in various applications, including the detection of biomolecules, pharmaceuticals, and environmental pollutants. Electrochemical techniques offer a wide range of benefits for the detection of various analytes. One of the main advantages is their ability to perform in real-time, making them a valuable tool in measuring the kinetics of chemical reactions.

Modified electrodes are electrodes that have a surface that has been altered to improve their selectivity, sensitivity, and stability. Modified electrodes are used to enhance the electrochemical behavior of the electrode surface and to manipulate the analyte. Modification techniques applied to improve the performance of electrodes for voltammetric studies include coating of electrodes with polymers, in-situ electrochemical polymerization, electroless plating, and deposition of metals and non-metals. Different materials have been employed in the modification of electrodes including metal, carbon, ceramics among others [1].

Metal modifications have been widely used to improve the selectivity of the electrode and enhance the sensitivity for detection. For instance, gold nanoparticles have been used to improve the performance of carbon electrodes by increasing the surface area, and hence increasing the reactions between acetaminophen and the electrode surface [2]. Furthermore, electroless deposition of palladium has been shown to increase the selectivity of glassy carbon electrodes when detecting ciprofloxacin in riboflavin background. Ciprofloxacin signals over the background riboflavin signals were observed by the use of Pd modified electrode, and hence ciprofloxacin was selectively detected within the riboflavin background [3].

Carbon-based electrodes are also modified to improve their selectivity, sensitivity, and stability. For instance, electrochemical functionalization of multi-walled carbon nanotubes with 4-aminophenyl trimethyl ammonium chloride enhances the interaction between the drug and the electrode surface, leading to enhanced sensitivity and selectivity in the detection of acetaminophen [4]. Similarly, modifying glassy carbon electrodes with Pd-ceria composite films has been shown to increase the stability of the electrode, improve its selectivity, and enhance the sensitivity for the detection of Norfloxacin in Ciprofloxacin matrix [5].

Ceramic modified electrodes have also been employed in the detection of analytes in biomedical and environmental applications. For instance, tin oxide (SnO2) modified electrodes have been used to detect the presence of lycopene in tomatoes. The analysis was found to be effective, and it exhibited high selectivity and sensitivity for lycopene detection [6]. Additionally, multi-wall carbon nanotubes modified with titanium dioxide nanotubes demonstrated improved sensitivity, selectivity, and stability for the detection of dopamine in urine samples [7].

In conclusion, modified electrodes play a vital role in electrochemical sensing, and their application has opened up new avenues in various fields including biomedical, environmental, and industrial sensing. Different approaches to modify the electrode surface have been explored, and these modifications have been shown to enhance the sensitivity, selectivity, and stability of the electrodes surface. Metal, carbon, and ceramic-based electrodes have been widely used as modified electrodes, and the modifications have been effective in enhancing the performance of the electrodes.

## **2.4 Ferrite Modified Electrodes**

Ferrite Modified Electrodes

Ferrite modified electrodes have been extensively studied in recent years due to their unique properties and potential applications in various fields including sensing, catalysis, energy conversion/storage, and biomedicine.[1-3] Ferrites are a family of ceramic materials that consist of iron oxide and other metal oxides, such as zinc, copper, and nickel. These materials have a spinel structure, which provides a high surface area for the attachment of various functional groups and nanoparticles.[4] In this sub-chapter, we summarize recent developments in the synthesis, characterization, and electrochemical evaluation of two kinds of ferrite modified electrodes: spinel ferrites and ferrite nanoparticles.

Spinel Ferrites

Spinel ferrites have attracted great interest as electrode materials due to their excellent electrochemical properties and stability.[5] Among them, manganese ferrite (MnFe2O4) and cobalt ferrite (CoFe2O4) have been widely used as efficient electrochemical catalysts for the oxidation and reduction of various organic and inorganic compounds.[6,7] For example, Wang et al. reported the synthesis of a MnFe2O4/carbon nanotube composite as an effective catalyst for the electro-oxidation of methanol.[8] The results showed that the composite exhibited a higher electrocatalytic activity and stability compared to bare MnFe2O4 and carbon nanotube electrodes.

Ferrite Nanoparticles

Ferrite nanoparticles have also been extensively studied as electrode modifiers due to their high surface area, good dispersion, and facile surface functionalization.[9,10] For instance, NiFe2O4 nanoparticles have been reported as an efficient electrocatalyst for the oxygen evolution reaction (OER).[11] Liu et al. synthesized a novel NiFe2O4/Co3O4 nanocomposite for enhanced OER catalysis.[12] The results revealed that the composite showed a high catalytic activity and stability in alkaline media due to the synergistic effect of NiFe2O4 and Co3O4.

Moreover, CoFe2O4 nanoparticles have been reported as an efficient electrocatalyst for the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER).[13] Zhang et al. synthesized a CoFe2O4/reduced graphene oxide composite for the electrocatalytic HER.[14] The results showed that the composite exhibited a high electrocatalytic activity and stability compared to bare CoFe2O4 and reduced graphene oxide electrodes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, ferrite modified electrodes have shown great potential as efficient electrocatalysts for various electrochemical reactions. The unique properties of ferrites, such as high surface area and stability, make them suitable candidates for electrode modification. The synthesis and electrochemical evaluation of ferrite modified electrodes have been extensively studied in recent years, and more research is still needed to fully understand their properties and potential applications.

## **2.5 Fabrication of Ferrite Modified Glassy Carbon Electrodes**

Ferrite modified glassy carbon electrodes (FMGCEs) have gained significant attention in electrochemical sensing applications due to their enhanced selectivity, sensitivity, and stability compared to traditional glassy carbon electrodes (GCEs). The incorporation of ferrite nanoparticles onto GCEs offers a unique platform for the development of advanced sensors for various analytes. In this sub-chapter, we will discuss different fabrication techniques and their advantages and limitations for FMGCE preparation.

Electrodeposition is a commonly used method for FMGCE fabrication, offering easy and precise deposition of ferrite nanoparticles onto the GCE surface. Various types of ferrites have been used for electrodeposition including nickel ferrite, zinc ferrite, and cobalt ferrite. The electrodeposition technique involves electrolysis using precursor solutions containing appropriate ferrite salts, followed by a heat treatment step to form the ferrite nanoparticles on the GCE surface. Several studies have demonstrated the successful development of FMGCEs using electrodeposition. For example, Wu et al. (2019) used nickel ferrite nanoparticles to fabricate a GCE-based sensor for the detection of the herbicide diuron. They reported that the FMGCE exhibited excellent selectivity and sensitivity towards diuron with a detection limit of 0.1 nM.

Screen printing is another technique used for FMGCE fabrication, which is widely used in commercial electrochemical sensors. This technique involves printing a ferrite nanoparticle-containing paste onto the GCE using a screen printing template. The printed GCE is then heated to form a thin film of ferrite nanoparticles on the GCE surface. Several advantages of screen printing include the ability to fabricate large scale sensors, cost-effective, and excellent reproducibility. However, the main limitation of screen printing is its difficulty to control the particle size and distribution during the printing process. Chen et al. (2020) utilized screen printing to develop a cobalt ferrite modified GCE for the detection of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT). They successfully demonstrated the high selectivity and sensitivity of the FMGCE towards TNT with a detection limit of 50 pM.

Modification of GCEs with pre-formed ferrite nanoparticles is another simple method for FMGCEs fabrication. In this method, ferrite nanoparticles are first synthesized, and then the GCE is immersed in the nanoparticle solution for a given duration, allowing the nanoparticles to adhere to the GCE surface. The modified GCE is then dried and heated to form a stable and uniform ferrite nanoparticle layer on the GCE surface. This method has several advantages, including the ability to tune the surface properties of the GCE and the simplicity of the modification process. However, the control over the particle size distribution is challenging in this method. Ziyadeh and Al-Omari (2019) utilized the modification method to develop a GCE-based sensor for the selective detection of metronidazole. They reported that the FMGCE exhibited excellent selectivity and stability towards metronidazole as compared to the bare GCE.

In summary, FMGCEs have been successfully prepared using various fabrication methods like electrodeposition, screen-printing, and direct modification of GCEs with pre-formed ferrite nanoparticles with advantages and limitations. The selection of the fabrication method depends on the application requirements, sensitivity, and selectivity of the sensing device.

## **2.6 Electrochemical Detection of Acetaminophen**

Introduction
Acetaminophen is one of the most commonly used analgesic drugs worldwide. However, its overuse can lead to severe liver damage and other health complications. Therefore, there is a crucial need to develop efficient and selective methods for its detection. Electrochemical techniques provide a reliable alternative for the quantitative and qualitative analysis of acetaminophen. This sub-chapter reviews the electrochemical methods used for the detection of acetaminophen.

Cyclic Voltammetry (CV)
Cyclic voltammetry is a well-known electrochemical technique for the simultaneous qualitative and quantitative analysis of different analytes. The technique measures the current flowing across the electrodes as a function of the applied potential, thereby providing insight into the oxidation-reduction reaction kinetics. CV has been widely used for the detection of acetaminophen due to its simplicity and speed.

Wang et al. [1] used a modified carbon nanotube electrode to detect acetaminophen in urine samples by employing CV. The study reported high sensitivity and selectivity with a linear detection range of 0.1 to 50 μM. In another study, Wang et al. [2] utilized a bi-layered graphene modified glassy carbon electrode (GCE) for the detection of acetaminophen, with a limit of detection (LOD) of 1.08 μM and a linear range of 10-600 μM.

Differential Pulse Voltammetry (DPV)
DPV is a sensitive electrochemical technique that is useful for the detection and quantification of different analytes. This technique measures the peak current at specific potentials which can be detected and analyzed to obtain analytical information about the analyte of interest.

Li et al. [3] used a graphene modified GCE to detect acetaminophen via DPV. The study reported a linear range of 250 nM to 4.0 μM, with an LOD of 0.08 nM. Similarly, Farooq et al. [4] reported a selective and sensitive acetaminophen detection method using a hydrothermally synthesized ZnO nanostructure modified GCE via DPV, with an LOD of 10 nM.

Square Wave Voltammetry (SWV)
SWV is an electrochemical technique that applies a square wave voltage waveform to the analyte of interest, which is then detected through the measurement of signal current. This technique allows for better signal-to-noise ratio and better detection limits than CV and DPV techniques.

Sun et al. [5] used an electrochemical method based on SWV to detect acetaminophen using a reduced graphene oxide modified GCE, achieving an LOD of 0.05 μM and a good linear response in the range of 0.1 to 35 μM. In another study, Mudila et al. [6] utilized a Nickel ferrite nanoparticle modified GCE to detect the presence of acetaminophen by employing SWV, with an LOD of 386 nM and linear response in the range of 10-500 μM.

Advantages and Limitations of Different Electrochemical Techniques
Each electrochemical technique has its pros and cons, which must be considered based on the specific purpose, feasibility, and sensitivity of each experiment. CV is faster and simpler than other techniques, while DPV and SWV can offer lower detection limits and higher sensitivity. The LOD of acetaminophen detection achieved by these techniques varies considerably.

Conclusion
In conclusion, electrochemical techniques such as CV, DPV, and SWV are valuable tools for the detection of acetaminophen. However, the selection of the appropriate technique depends on the specific requirements of each experiment. Nevertheless, the reported results indicate that electrochemical techniques can be an effective method for the detection and quantification of acetaminophen.

## **2.7 Ferrite Modified Glassy Carbon Electrodes for Electrochemical Sensing**

Introduction:

Recently, Ferrite Modified Glassy Carbon Electrodes (FMGCEs) have gained significant attention in electrochemical sensing applications due to their excellent electrocatalytic properties, high sensitivity, and selectivity towards particular analytes [1]. In this sub-chapter, we will discuss the recent progress and prospects of FMGCEs for applications in biomedical sensing.

Advantages of FMGCEs:

FMGCEs have several advantages over other conventional electrodes, such as platinum and gold electrodes, that make them more appropriate for electrochemical sensing applications. Firstly, FMGCEs can be easily modified with different nano-materials such as metal oxides, carbon nanotubes, and conducting polymers [2-5], which can enhance their electrocatalytic properties for various analytes. Secondly, the FMGCEs’ surface area can be increased by modifying them with redox-active materials, which can improve their sensitivity towards target analytes [6]. Finally, FMGCEs have excellent mechanical and chemical stability, which makes them more robust than other conventional electrodes, such as gold and platinum electrodes [7].

Limitations of FMGCEs:

Despite their wide use in electrochemical sensing, FMGCEs have some limitations. For example, the preparation of FMGCEs is a time-consuming and complicated process that requires expensive equipment and careful optimization of experimental conditions [8]. Moreover, FMGCEs have some limitations during their practical application, such as the interference from other species and the stability of FMGCEs under extreme conditions such as high temperature, pressure and, humidity [9].

Electrochemical Sensing with FMGCEs:

Electrochemical sensing with FMGCEs has been applied in diverse fields, such as environmental monitoring, clinical diagnosis, and food safety. Among various applications, the electrochemical sensing of biological molecules, such as glucose, dopamine, and cholesterol, using FMGCEs, has received the most attention.

FMGCEs-Based Electrochemical Sensors for Selective Detection of Acetaminophen:

Acetaminophen is a widely used over-the-counter drug for pain relief, which has been reported to cause liver damage and death in case of overdose [10]. Therefore, the selective detection of acetaminophen is of great significance for diagnosing its toxicity and ensuring patient safety. Several FMGCEs-based electrochemical sensors have been reported in recent years for the selective detection of acetaminophen. For example, Liu et al. reported the preparation of α-Fe2O3 NPs modified glassy carbon electrode for the selective detection of acetaminophen [11]. The fabricated sensor showed high sensitivity, selectivity, and excellent stability towards acetaminophen. Similarly, Wu et al. reported the preparation of MoS2-decorated iron oxide modified glassy carbon electrode for the selective detection of acetaminophen [12]. The fabricated sensor showed a wide linear range of detection (1-500 µM), high sensitivity, and selectivity towards acetaminophen. Recently, Li et al. reported the preparation of Cobalt Tetraphenylphthalocyanine (Co-TPPc) modified glassy carbon electrode for the selective detection of acetaminophen [13]. The fabricated sensor showed high sensitivity, selectivity, and excellent stability towards acetaminophen through electrocatalytic oxidation.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, FMGCEs have emerged as a promising platform for electrochemical sensing applications, especially in biomedical sensing. The advantages of FMGCEs, including excellent electrocatalytic properties, high sensitivity, and selectivity towards analytes, have made them an attractive candidate for the development of electrochemical sensors. The limitations of FMGCEs, such as complicated preparation and the interference from other species, challenge their practical application. FMGCEs-based electrochemical sensors have been reported for the selective detection of acetaminophen, which showed excellent sensitivity, selectivity, and stability. Future work should focus on further improving the electrocatalytic performance and stability of FMGCEs, reducing the interference from other species, and optimizing the experimental conditions for practical applications.

## **2.8 Factors Affecting Electrochemical Detection of Acetaminophen using Ferrite Modified Glassy Carbon Electrode**

Introduction:

Electrochemical detection of acetaminophen has become an important area of research due to its extensive use as a common analgesic and antipyretic drug. The development of a selective, sensitive, and rapid method for the detection of acetaminophen is important for the determination of its therapeutic levels. In recent years, modified electrodes have gained interest in electrochemical detection due to their enhanced sensitivity, selectivity, and stability towards a wide range of analytes. Ferrites are one of the potential materials for electrode modification, and the use of a ferrite-modified glassy carbon electrode (FMGCE) for electrochemical detection is gaining popularity. However, the sensitivity and selectivity of FMGCE towards acetaminophen is affected by various factors. Therefore, understanding the factors that affect the electrochemical detection of acetaminophen using FMGCE is essential for the development of a reliable electrochemical sensing platform.

Factors affecting electrochemical detection of acetaminophen using FMGCE:

pH: The pH of the electrolyte solution plays a crucial role in determining the electrochemical behavior of acetaminophen on the FMGCE. Studies have reported that the oxidation peak current of acetaminophen increases with increasing pH from 3.0 to 7.0 in the presence of FMGCE. The pH-dependent electrochemical behavior of acetaminophen is due to the protonation and deprotonation of the hydroxyl groups present in the acetaminophen molecule, which affects the electron transfer kinetics at the electrode surface.

Concentration: The concentration of acetaminophen in the electrolyte solution affects the electrochemical detection of acetaminophen using FMGCE. Studies have reported that the oxidation peak current of acetaminophen increases linearly with increasing concentration up to 1.0 mM and beyond which a saturation phenomenon is observed. The increase in oxidation peak current is due to the increase in the number of redox active sites available for electron transfer at the electrode surface.

Type of ferrites used: The type of ferrites used for electrode modification affects the electrochemical detection of acetaminophen using FMGCE. Studies have reported that the use of cobalt ferrite-modified glassy carbon electrode (CoFe2O4/GCE) exhibits higher sensitivity towards acetaminophen detection as compared to nickel ferrite-modified glassy carbon electrode (NiFe2O4/GCE). The difference in sensitivity is due to the difference in the surface area, electronic structure, and redox properties of the ferrites.

Potential scan rate: The potential scan rate affects the electrochemical behavior of acetaminophen on the FMGCE. Higher potential scan rates lead to the decrease in oxidation peak current of acetaminophen due to the limitation of the diffusion rate of the acetaminophen molecules towards the electrode surface. Therefore, the selection of an appropriate potential scan rate is important to achieve reliable electrochemical detection of acetaminophen.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the electrochemical detection of acetaminophen using FMGCE is dependent on various factors such as pH, concentration, types of ferrites used, and potential scan rate. The understanding of these factors is essential for the development of reliable and sensitive electrochemical sensing platforms for the detection of acetaminophen. Future studies on the optimization of these factors will potentially lead to the development of highly sensitive and selective electrochemical sensing platforms for the detection of acetaminophen.

## **2.9 Current Research Gaps**

The detection of acetaminophen (APAP) has been extensively studied due to its widespread use as an analgesic and antipyretic drug. While there are several methods for APAP detection, electrochemical sensors are particularly attractive due to their high sensitivity, low cost, and ease of use. However, there remain significant challenges associated with developing a sensor that can achieve high selectivity and sensitivity toward APAP in the presence of other potentially interfering compounds.

In recent years, several approaches have been proposed to overcome these challenges. For example, Lu et al. (2017) synthesized a graphene oxide/gold nanoparticles (GO/AuNPs) composite and used it to modify a glassy carbon electrode (GCE) for the selective detection of APAP. They found that the GO/AuNPs/GCE exhibited excellent catalytic activity toward APAP oxidation, achieving a detection limit of 0.2 μM in the presence of potentially interfering compounds such as dopamine and ascorbic acid.

However, despite the promising results achieved by Lu et al., there remain important limitations associated with their approach. For example, the GO/AuNPs composite is expensive to produce, and it is unclear whether the composite can be easily scaled up for commercial production. Additionally, while the approach showed good selectivity toward APAP, it is not clear how it would perform in more complex sample matrices, such as biological fluids.

Another approach that has been proposed involves the use of magnetic materials to enhance the sensitivity and selectivity of electrochemical sensors. For example, Chen et al. (2018) synthesized Fe3O4@PANI (polyaniline) nanoparticles and used them to modify a screen-printed carbon electrode (SPCE) for the selective detection of APAP. They found that the Fe3O4@PANI/SPCE exhibited high selectivity for APAP over potentially interfering compounds such as uric acid and dopamine, achieving a detection limit of 7 nM.

While the use of magnetic materials such as Fe3O4@PANI offers several advantages, including high selectivity and sensitivity, there remain important limitations associated with this approach. For example, the synthesis of nanoparticles can be time-consuming and expensive, and it is unclear whether the synthesis process can be easily scaled up for commercial production. Additionally, it is not clear how the Fe3O4@PANI/SPCE would perform in more complex sample matrices such as biological fluids.

To address these limitations, we propose the use of ferrite-modified glassy carbon electrodes (FMGCEs) for the selective detection of APAP. Ferrites are magnetic materials that possess several advantages over other magnetic materials, including low toxicity, high stability, and easy scalability (Sangeetha et al., 2019). Additionally, ferrites have been successfully used as modifiers for electrochemical sensors in a variety of applications, including the detection of heavy metals (Jung et al., 2018) and neurotransmitters (Zhang et al., 2018).

In our approach, we will use a novel synthesis method to produce FMGCEs that exhibit high selectivity and sensitivity for APAP detection. Specifically, we will synthesize the ferrite material in situ, directly on the surface of the GCE, using a simple, inexpensive, and scalable synthesis method. We will then systematically optimize the synthesis conditions to achieve the highest possible sensitivity and selectivity for APAP.

In conclusion, while there has been considerable progress in the development of electrochemical sensors for APAP detection, there remain several key gaps in this field, particularly regarding the achievement of high sensitivity and selectivity in complex sample matrices. We propose the use of FMGCEs as a novel approach for addressing these limitations. By synthesizing the ferrite material in situ, we aim to develop a sensitive and selective electrochemical sensor for APAP detection that is both cost-effective and scalable for commercial production.

## **2.10 Conclusion**

Conclusion

In conclusion, this literature review has highlighted the various techniques used for the detection of acetaminophen. The methods include electrochemical, chromatographic, and spectrophotometric techniques, among others. Among the various techniques, electrochemical techniques have been found to be one of the most promising in terms of sensitivity, selectivity, and cost-effectiveness. Moreover, the use of modified electrodes has been found to enhance the performance of electrochemical techniques.

Several modifiers have been reported in literature to improve the electrochemical detection of acetaminophen. Among them, ferrite materials, such as Fe3O4, have shown great potential for the modification of glassy carbon electrodes. Fe3O4-modified electrodes have been reported to exhibit enhanced performance in terms of sensitivity, selectivity, and stability compared to the unmodified glassy carbon electrodes.

The proposed study aims to develop a ferrite-modified glassy carbon electrode for the selective detection of acetaminophen. The electrochemical behavior of the modified electrode will be investigated using cyclic voltammetry and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy. The selectivity of the sensor will be evaluated by measuring its responses towards other interferents commonly found in pharmaceutical products. The potential impact of the proposed research is the development of a low-cost, selective, and sensitive acetaminophen sensor that can be used in the pharmaceutical industry, healthcare, and environmental monitoring.

In summary, this literature review has demonstrated that electrochemical techniques, particularly modified electrodes, have great potential for the detection of acetaminophen. Ferrite materials have been found to be one of the most promising modifiers for glassy carbon electrodes. The proposed study aims to develop a ferrite-modified electrode for the selective detection of acetaminophen, which has the potential to be used as a sensing platform in various applications.

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