

# Pharmaceuticals Removal from Water

Subjects: Engineering, Chemical | Electrochemistry

Submitted by:  Georgios Bampos

(This entry belongs to Entry Collection "[Wastewater Treatment](#)")

## Definition

Pharmaceuticals (PhCs) hold a special place since their presence even at low concentrations can cause irreversible damage to the ecosystem and human health. PhCs can be divided into various categories concerning their characteristics such as anti-inflammatory (e.g., diclofenac), antiepileptic (e.g., carbamazepine), stimulant (e.g., caffeine),  $\beta$ -blockers (e.g., propranolol), antibiotics (sulfamethoxazole), psychiatric (e.g., venlafaxine), antimicrobials (e.g., triclosan), etc.

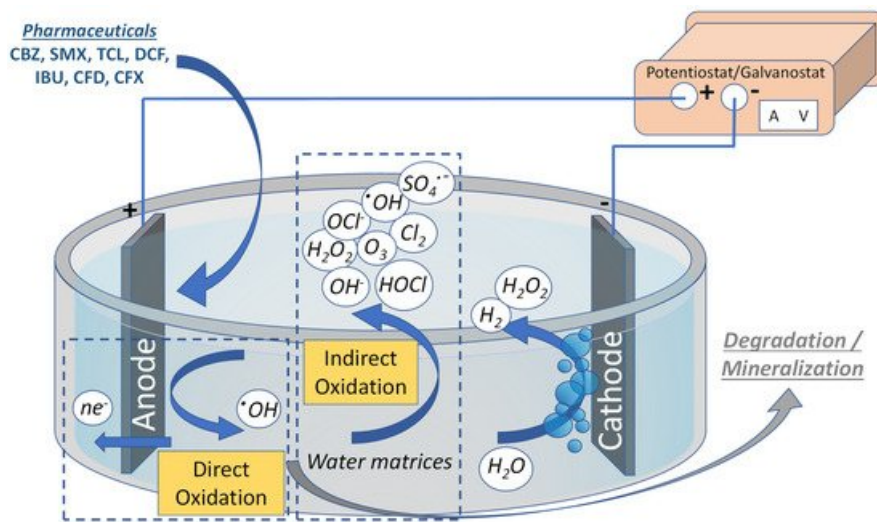
---

## 1. Introduction

In recent decades, the intense environmental contamination was mostly attributed to the rapid industrialization of the modern societies dictated by the increased human needs, raising serious concerns in the international scientific community <sup>[1][2]</sup>. Among the various wastes present in water bodies, pharmaceuticals (PhCs) hold a special place since their presence even at low concentrations can cause irreversible damage to the ecosystem and human health <sup>[3]</sup>. PhCs can be divided into various categories concerning their characteristics such as anti-inflammatory (e.g., diclofenac), antiepileptic (e.g., carbamazepine), stimulant (e.g., caffeine),  $\beta$ -blockers (e.g., propranolol), antibiotics (sulfamethoxazole), psychiatric (e.g., venlafaxine), antimicrobials (e.g., triclosan), etc. <sup>[1]</sup>.

Since pharmaceutical wastewater includes compounds of high complexity, the processes related to their degradation are quite demanding <sup>[2]</sup>. Various methods were applied to remove PhCs from water and wastewater, such as coagulation or biological treatment <sup>[4][5][6][7]</sup>. However, the complete removal and mineralization of PhCs cannot be achieved with these conventional methods <sup>[8]</sup>, and the demand for more advanced methods for wastewater treatment resulted in the development of advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) during the 1980s <sup>[2]</sup>. Based on the in situ generation of oxygen species of high reactivity (ROS), such as hydroxyl ( $\cdot\text{OH}$ ) or superoxide radicals ( $\text{O}^{2-}$ ), the most significant advantage of AOPs is that they can completely mineralize even non-biodegradable pharmaceutical wastewater employing specific conditions under an environmentally friendly manner <sup>[9]</sup>. Various AOPs are applied to degrade organic compounds divided into different categories concerning the employed methodology for the generation of reactive oxygen species (photochemical or non-photochemical) or the use or not of catalytic materials during the process (homogeneous or heterogeneous). Some of the most common AOPs are ozonation, UV/hydrogen peroxide, and photocatalysis <sup>[10]</sup>.

Among the applied AOPs, the electrochemical oxidation processes (EOPs) are highly efficient technologies with a facile operation. They are easily combined with other AOPs and biological treatment <sup>[8]</sup>. The electrochemical oxidation of PhCs can be performed on the surface of the anodic electrode of the electrochemical cell (direct) or via the ROS produced from the water oxidation performed on the anode surface (indirect) <sup>[8][11][12]</sup>, as depicted in **Figure 1**. In addition, some ROS produced during electrolysis can diffuse to the bulk solution, thus enhancing the efficiency and partially bypassing mass transfer limitations. Moreover, the coupling of the EOPs with other physicochemical technologies is considered a highly efficient combination, with a typical example of this technology being the reactive electrochemical membrane <sup>[13]</sup>.



**Figure 1.** Direct and indirect electrochemical oxidation process for the mineralization of PhCs.

Recently, Dao et al. [12] and Zhang et al. [8] published two exceptional works relevant to the recent progress concerning the electrochemical oxidation processes for PhCs degradation. Dao et al. [12] studied the recent advances in removing various PhCs from aqueous solutions applying EOPs. They focused their research efforts on the various parameters affecting the efficient PhCs degradation using EOPs such as the reactor design, the electrode materials (BDD, lead, etc.) or the operational parameters (current density, pH, etc.). Zhang et al. [8] studied the recent advances in electrochemical anodic oxidation processes focusing mainly on the parameters affecting the efficiency of the process. Most of the examined parameters that the aforementioned research groups have found to affect the EOPs for PhCs removal are practically the same such as the design of the electrochemical reactor, the electrode material, the applied current density, the electrolyte concentration, the initial PhCs concentration or the pH of the solution.

## 2. Contamination of Aquatic Environment by PhCs

The contamination of the water bodies by the PhCs is attributed to hospital or pharmaceutical industry waste, personal hygiene products or therapeutic drugs [14]. The most frequently detected PhCs in water bodies are antibiotics, antiepileptics, antidepressants, anti-inflammatories, antihistamines, and  $\beta$ -blockers [15]. The unknown negative long-term effect that PhCs may have on human health through drinking water as well as the problems that the presence of these organic compounds may cause to the ecosystem, resulted in the development of a research field relevant to this issue. The special features of the structure of most PhCs distinguish them from other industrial wastes and make their degradation quite demanding. Typically, large polar molecules of high complexity with various structures and weights are combined to form PhCs. The composition of these molecules is characterized by the presence of various ionizable compounds, whereas their ionization degree strongly depends on the pH of the solution. Common PhCs such as SMX may remain in the environment for ca. a year or even more, as in the case of clofibric acid [16]. The persistency of these PhCs may result in their accumulation, which is possible to increase their biological activity [14].

The consumption of PhCs may follow two possible pathways, either being excreted without being chemically converted or undergoing biochemical reactions during the metabolization process. These biochemical reactions include the redox reactions, hydrolysis and alkylation reactions, and the formation and subsequent extraction of glucuronide and sulfates as metabolites [17][18]. PhCs are introduced into the environment either by their disposal in rubbish that could be prevented or via biological wastewater produced by humans or animals, which is difficult to prevent [14].

## References

1. Taoufik, N.; Boumya, W.; Achak, M.; Sillanpää, M.; Barka, N. Comparative overview of advanced oxidation processes and biological approaches for the removal pharmaceuticals. *J. Environ. Manag.* 2021, 288, 112404.
2. Liu, L.; Chen, Z.; Zhang, J.; Shan, D.; Wu, Y.; Bai, L.; Wang, B. Treatment of industrial dye wastewater and pharmaceutical residue wastewater by advanced oxidation processes and its combination with nanocatalysts: A review. *J. Water Process. Eng.* 2021, 42, 102122.
3. Gallardo-Altamirano, M.; Maza-Márquez, P.; Herrera, J.M.P.; Rodelas, B.; Osorio, F.; Pozo, C. Removal of anti-inflammatory/analgesic pharmaceuticals from urban wastewater in a pilot-scale A2O system: Linking performance and microbial population dynamics to operating variables. *Sci. Total Environ.* 2018, 643, 1481-1492.
4. Liu, X.; Li, X.-M.; Yang, Q.; Yue, X.; Shen, T.-T.; Zheng, W.; Luo, K.; Sun, Y.-H.; Zeng, G.-M. Landfill leachate pretreatment by coagulation-flocculation process using iron-based coagulants: Optimization by response surface methodology. *Chem. Eng. J.* 2012, 200, 39-51.
5. Liu, G.-H.; Ye, Z.; Tong, K.; Zhang, Y.-H. Biotreatment of heavy oil wastewater by combined upflow anaerobic sludge blanket and immobilized biological aerated filter in a pilot-scale test. *Biochem. Eng. J.* 2013, 72, 48-53.
6. Wang, Y.; Chang, M.; Pan, Y.; Zhang, K.; Lyu, L.; Wang, M.; Zhu, T. Performance analysis and optimization of ammonium removal in a new biological folded non-aerated filter reactor. *Sci. Total Environ.* 2019, 688, 505-512.
7. Merzouk, B.; Gourich, B.; Madani, K.; Vial, C.; Sekki, A. Removal of a disperse red dye from synthetic wastewater by chemical coagulation and continuous electrocoagulation. A comparative study. *Desalination* 2011, 272, 246-253.
8. Zhang, J.; Zhou, Y.; Yao, B.; Yang, J.; Zhi, D. Current progress in electrochemical anodic-oxidation of pharmaceuticals: Mechanisms, influencing factors, and new technique. *J. Hazard. Mater.* 2021, 418, 126313.
9. Khan, A.H.; Khan, N.A.; Ahmed, S.; Dhingra, A.; Singh, C.P.; Khan, S.U.; Mohammadi, A.A.; Changani, F.; Yousefi, M.; Alam, S.; et al. Application of advanced oxidation processes followed by different treatment technologies for hospital wastewater treatment. *J. Clean. Prod.* 2020, 269, 122411.
10. Krishnan, S.; Rawindran, H.; Sinnathambi, C.M.; Lim, J.-W. Comparison of various advanced oxidation processes used in remediation of industrial wastewater laden with recalcitrant pollutants. *IOP Conf. Series Mater. Sci. Eng.* 2017, 206, 012089.
11. Panizza, M. Organic Pollutants, Direct and Mediated Anodic Oxidation BT. In *Encyclopedia of Applied Electrochemistry*; Kreysa, G., Ota, K., Savinell, R.F., Eds.; Springer: New York, NY, USA, 2014; pp. 1424-1428. ISBN 978-1-4419-6996-5.
12. Dao, K.C.; Yang, C.-C.; Chen, K.-F.; Tsai, Y.-P. Recent Trends in Removal Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products by Electrochemical Oxidation and Combined Systems. *Water* 2020, 12, 1043.
13. Trellu, C.; Chaplin, B.P.; Coetsier, C.; Esmilaire, R.; Cerneaux, S.; Causserand, C.; Cretin, M. Electro-oxidation of organic pollutants by reactive electrochemical membranes. *Chemosphere* 2018, 208, 159-175.
14. Rivera-Utrilla, J.; Sanchez-Polo, M.; García, M.F.; Prados-Joya, G.; Perez, R.O. Pharmaceuticals as emerging contaminants and their removal from water. A review. *Chemosphere* 2013, 93, 1268-1287.
15. Bush, K. Antimicrobial agents. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* 1997, 1, 169-175.
16. Tixier, C.; Singer, H.P.; Oellers, S.; Müller, S.R. Occurrence and Fate of Carbamazepine, Clofibric Acid, Diclofenac, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, and Naproxen in Surface Waters. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2003, 37, 1061-1068.
17. Heberer, T. Occurrence, fate, and removal of pharmaceutical residues in the aquatic environment: A review of recent research data. *Toxicol. Lett.* 2002, 131, 5-17.
18. Jones, O.; Lester, J.N.; Voulvoulis, N. Pharmaceuticals: A threat to drinking water? *Trends Biotechnol.* 2005, 23, 163-167.

## Keywords

pharmaceuticals;advanced oxidation processes;boron doped diamond