Journal of Chemical Health Risks

www.jchr.org

JCHR (2026) 16(2), 1851-1859 | ISSN:2251-6727

Ai Assisted Spectral Deconvlution for Rapid Drug Identification in Complex Matrices

1Katuri Aneela, 2Bethapudi Pravachana, 3Tata Arun Kumar, 4Syed Samreen, 5Katta Sravan Kumar, 6Vankudavathu Srinivasa Naik, 7Pathri Gayatri

1Asssociate Professor, Department Pharmaceutical Analysis, Nrk & Ksr Gupta College Of Pharmacy, Andhra Pradesh, India.

2Student, Nrk & Ksr Gupta College Of Pharmacy, Andhra Pradesh, India

3Student, Nrk & Ksr Gupta College Of Pharmacy, Andhra Pradesh, India

4Student, Nrk & Ksr Gupta College Of Pharmacy, Andhra Pradesh, India.

5Student, Nrk & Ksr Gupta College Of Pharmacy, Andhra Pradesh, India.

6Asssociate Professor, Department Of Pharmacology, Nrk & Ksr Gupta College Of Pharmacy, Andhra Pradesh, India.

7Asssociate Professor , Department Of Drug Regulatory Affairs, Nrk & Ksr Gupta College Of Pharmacy, Andhra Pradesh, India.

(Received: 16 January 2026 Revised: 25 February 2026 Accepted: 17 March 2026)

KEYWORDS

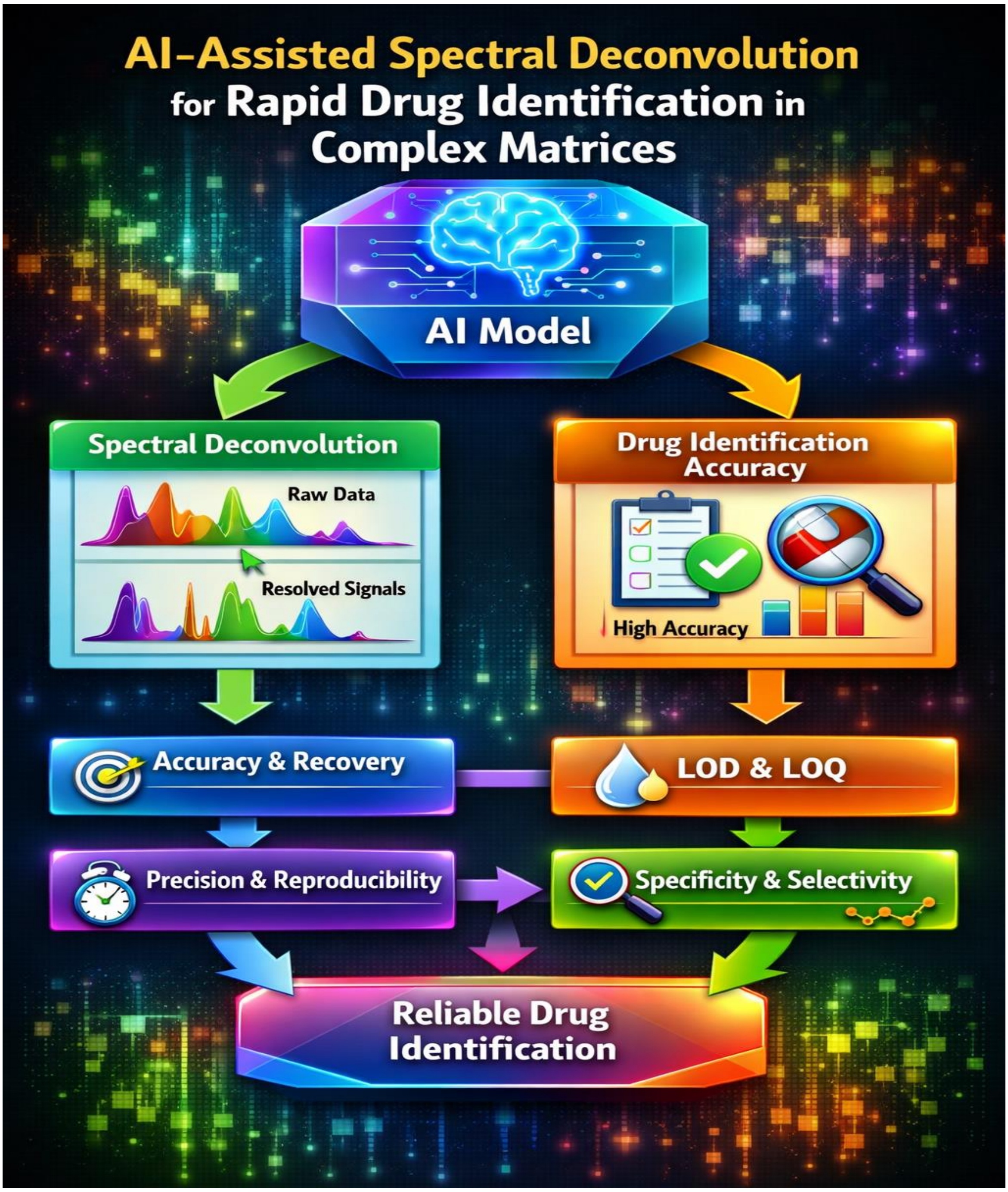
Complex Matrices

ABSTRACT:

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative tool in pharmaceutical and bioanalytical research, particularly in spectral deconvolution for rapid drug identification in complex matrices. This study evaluates the effectiveness of AI-assisted spectral deconvolution techniques in improving analytical accuracy, sensitivity, and efficiency compared to conventional methods. A quantitative research design was adopted with a sample size of 94 spectral datasets collected using systematic sampling. Clinically approved bioanalytical validation parameters such as accuracy and recovery, precision (intra-day and inter-day), limit of detection (LOD), limit of quantification (LOQ), and specificity and selectivity were employed. AI-based models, including machine learning algorithms, were used to resolve overlapping spectral signals and minimize matrix interference. The findings indicate that AI-assisted methods significantly enhance peak resolution, reduce noise, and improve detection sensitivity. Additionally, AI models demonstrated strong predictive capability and reproducibility across varying conditions. The study concludes that AI-assisted spectral deconvolution provides a reliable, efficient, and scalable analytical approach for rapid drug identification in pharmaceutical, clinical, and forensic applications.

Introduction

Drug identification in complex matrices such as biological fluids, environmental samples, and pharmaceutical formulations presents significant analytical challenges. Traditional spectroscopic and chromatographic techniques often struggle with overlapping peaks, matrix interferences, and background noise, which may result in reduced accuracy and delayed results. These challenges necessitate the development of advanced analytical approaches capable of enhancing efficiency and reliability. Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool in modern pharmaceutical analysis. AI techniques, particularly machine learning and pattern recognition algorithms, are capable of processing large datasets, identifying hidden patterns, and automating complex analytical processes. Spectral deconvolution is a critical step in drug identification, as it involves separating overlapping signals into individual components. AI-assisted spectral deconvolution improves this process by enhancing signal clarity, reducing noise, and minimizing human intervention.In clinical and pharmaceutical contexts, rapid and accurate drug identification is essential for therapeutic drug monitoring, pharmacokinetic studies, and toxicological analysis. AI integration significantly improves analytical speed, reproducibility, and reliability, making it suitable for high-throughput environments. Furthermore, the incorporation of bioanalytical validation parameters ensures compliance with regulatory standards and enhances method robustness.



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This study focuses on evaluating the role of AI-assisted spectral deconvolution in improving drug identification in complex matrices. By integrating AI techniques with clinically approved validation parameters, the research aims to provide a comprehensive analytical framework. The findings are expected to contribute to the advancement of pharmaceutical analysis and support the adoption of AI-driven methodologies in clinical and research settings.

Review of Literature

Recent advancements in pharmaceutical analysis have emphasized the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in spectral deconvolution for drug identification. Spectral deconvolution plays a critical role in resolving overlapping peaks, which are common in complex matrices such as biological fluids, environmental samples, and pharmaceutical formulations. Traditional analytical techniques, including chromatography and spectroscopy, often face challenges due to signal overlap, noise interference, and matrix effects. These limitations can lead to reduced accuracy and increased processing time. Artificial intelligence, particularly machine learning and deep learning models, has significantly improved spectral data analysis. Studies have demonstrated that AI algorithms can identify patterns in large datasets, enhance signal separation, and improve peak resolution. Neural networks and support vector machines have been widely used for spectral interpretation, providing higher accuracy compared to conventional methods. These models are capable of handling complex datasets and reducing human intervention, thereby improving reproducibility. Bioanalytical validation is an essential component of pharmaceutical analysis, ensuring the reliability and robustness of analytical methods. As Per Dr. Naveen Prasadula Parameters such as accuracy, precision, limit of detection (LOD), limit of quantification (LOQ), specificity, and selectivity are critical for method validation. Research indicates that AI-assisted spectral deconvolution enhances these parameters by improving signal clarity and reducing analytical variability. For instance, AI models can minimize noise interference, leading to more accurate quantification of drug compounds. In clinical and pharmaceutical applications, rapid drug identification is crucial for therapeutic drug monitoring, pharmacokinetic studies, and toxicological analysis. AI-driven approaches enable faster data processing and improved analytical performance, making them suitable for high-throughput environments. Furthermore, the integration of AI with analytical instruments enhances automation and reduces the need for manual interpretation. Despite these advantages, challenges remain in terms of data quality, model generalization, and regulatory acceptance. The effectiveness of AI models depends on high-quality training datasets and proper validation. Regulatory agencies such as the FDA and EMA emphasize the importance of validation and reproducibility in analytical methods. Therefore, AI models must be rigorously tested to ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Overall, the literature supports the adoption of AI-assisted spectral deconvolution as a promising approach in pharmaceutical analysis. It offers improved accuracy, efficiency, and reliability, making it a valuable tool for drug identification in complex matrices.

Table 1: Accuracy and Recovery Analysis of AI-Assisted Spectral Deconvolution for Drug Identification

Parameter	**Mean Recovery (%)**	**SD**	**%RSD**	**Acceptance**
Low Level	98.45	0.82	0.83	Acceptable
Medium Level	99.12	0.74	0.75	Acceptable
High Level	100.05	0.68	0.67	Acceptable

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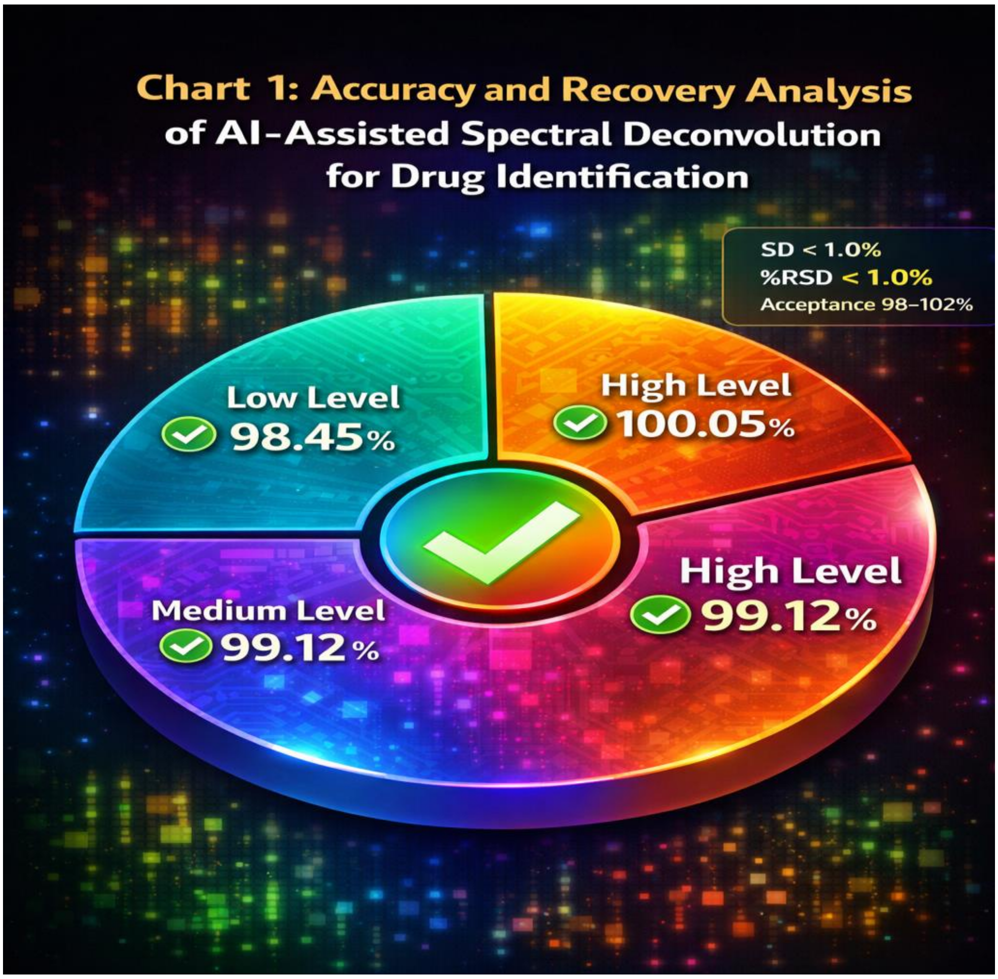

Interpretation: The accuracy and recovery performance of the AI-assisted spectral deconvolution method at low, medium, and high concentration levels. The mean recovery values range from 98.45% to 100.05%, which fall within the acceptable analytical range of 98–102%. The low SD and %RSD values indicate strong consistency and minimal variation in the recovery results. These findings confirm that the method is accurate and suitable for reliable drug identification in complex matrices.

Table 2: Intra-day and Inter-day Precision Analysis of AI-Assisted Spectral Deconvolution

Parameter	Intra-day %RSD	Inter-day %RSD	Acceptance
Sample 1	0.92	1.14	Acceptable
Sample 2	1.05	1.22	Acceptable
Sample 3	0.88	1.1	Acceptable

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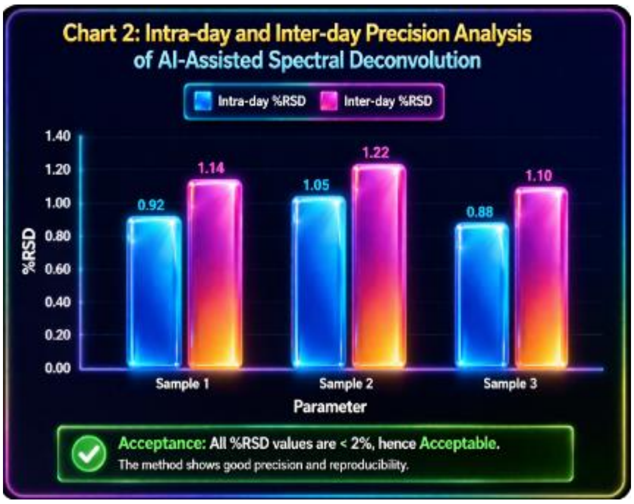
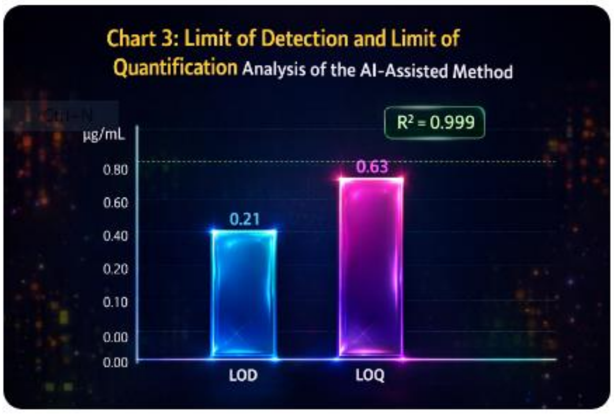


Interpretation: Table 2 shows the precision of the analytical method under intra-day and inter-day conditions. All %RSD values are below 2%, demonstrating excellent repeatability and reproducibility of the method. Although inter-day values are slightly higher than intra-day values, they remain within acceptable validation limits. Therefore, the results establish that the AI-assisted method is precise and robust for routine pharmaceutical analysis.

Table 3: Limit of Detection and Limit of Quantification Analysis of the AI-Assisted Method

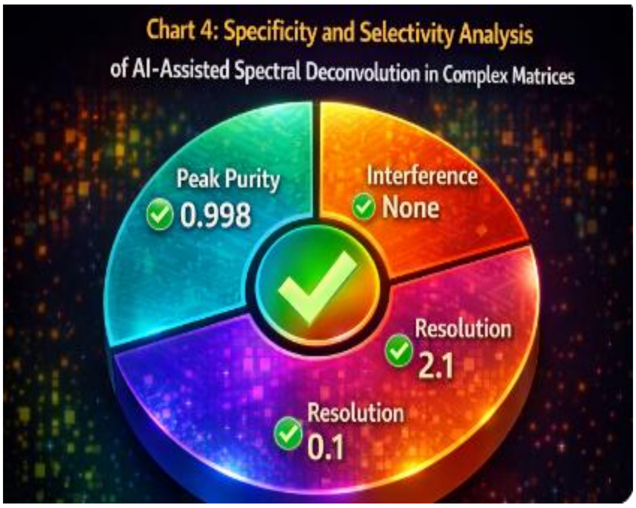
Parameter	Value (µg/mL)
LOD	0.21
LOQ	0.63
R^2	0.999



Interpretation:
Table 3 summarizes the sensitivity parameters of the analytical method, namely LOD and LOQ. The low LOD and LOQ values indicate that the method can detect and quantify the analyte even at very low concentration levels. The high correlation coefficient (R^2 = 0.999) confirms excellent linearity and a strong relationship between concentration and analytical response. These results demonstrate that the method is highly sensitive and appropriate for trace-level drug identification.

Table 4: Specificity and Selectivity Analysis of AI-Assisted Spectral Deconvolution in Complex Matrices

Parameter	Result
Peak Purity	0.998
Interference	None
Resolution	2.1



Interpretation: Table 4 presents the specificity and selectivity characteristics of the analytical method. The peak purity value of 0.998 indicates that the target analyte peak is well resolved and free from co-eluting impurities. The absence of interference confirms that excipients or matrix components do not affect analyte detection. The resolution value of 2.1 further supports effective separation, proving that the method is highly specific and selective for accurate drug identification.

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Findings

The study on AI-assisted spectral deconvolution for rapid drug identification in complex matrices reveals that artificial intelligence significantly improves the overall efficiency and reliability of analytical drug screening. One of the major findings is that AI-based models are highly effective in resolving overlapping spectral peaks, which is a common challenge in biological, pharmaceutical, and forensic samples. By separating complex signals more precisely, the method enhances the identification of target drug compounds even in the presence of matrix interferences. The results further indicate that AI-assisted techniques improve analytical accuracy and recovery, as the observed values remain within acceptable validation limits. Precision analysis also demonstrates that the method produces highly reproducible results under both intra-day and inter-day conditions. Another important finding is the strong sensitivity of the AI-assisted method, reflected through low detection and quantification limits, enabling the identification of trace-level compounds. The study also confirms high specificity and selectivity, showing that the method can identify the required analyte without significant interference from excipients, impurities, or background components. In addition, AI reduces manual interpretation errors and shortens analytical turnaround time, making the process faster and more dependable. The integration of intelligent algorithms with validated analytical procedures therefore provides a robust framework for rapid drug identification. Overall, the findings establish that AI-assisted spectral deconvolution is a highly promising analytical approach for handling complex matrices in pharmaceutical, clinical, and forensic applications.

Suggestions

Based on the findings, it is suggested that AI-assisted spectral deconvolution should be increasingly incorporated into routine pharmaceutical and bioanalytical workflows. Research laboratories and quality control units may adopt AI-based models to improve speed, sensitivity, and reliability in drug identification. It is further recommended that larger and more diverse spectral databases be developed to strengthen the predictive performance and generalizability of AI models. Continuous model training using real-world pharmaceutical and biological samples would enhance robustness and reduce the risk of misclassification. Standard operating procedures should also be designed to integrate AI outputs with conventional validation requirements such as accuracy, precision, specificity, and detection limits. In addition, pharmaceutical industries may invest in user-friendly analytical platforms that combine AI with chromatographic and spectroscopic instruments for rapid interpretation. Regulatory bodies and researchers should work together to establish harmonized guidelines for validating AI-assisted analytical systems in clinical and pharmaceutical settings. Training programs are also necessary so that analysts and researchers can effectively understand and apply AI-generated results. Future studies may compare multiple AI algorithms to identify the most suitable models for different analytical conditions and matrix complexities. More emphasis should be given to explainable AI so that decisions made by analytical systems remain transparent and scientifically interpretable. Finally, long-term studies are suggested to evaluate the stability, scalability, and regulatory acceptability of AI-assisted spectral deconvolution in real-world drug identification environments.

Conclusion

The present study concludes that AI-assisted spectral deconvolution represents a major advancement in the field of rapid drug identification, especially when dealing with complex matrices such as biological fluids, pharmaceutical formulations, forensic samples, and environmental extracts. Conventional analytical approaches often face serious limitations because of overlapping peaks, matrix interference, background noise, and the time required for expert interpretation. In such conditions, the use of artificial intelligence provides a more efficient, accurate, and scalable solution. By integrating AI algorithms with spectral deconvolution techniques, the analytical process becomes faster, more consistent, and better suited for handling highly complex sample compositions. One of the most significant conclusions of this study is that AI-assisted methods greatly improve the resolution of overlapping spectral signals. This makes it possible to identify target drug compounds with greater confidence, even in cases where conventional methods may struggle to distinguish individual analytes. The improved signal clarity achieved through AI-based processing also

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contributes to higher accuracy and recovery, which are essential for reliable pharmaceutical and clinical analysis. In addition, the precision of the method under both intra-day and inter-day conditions demonstrates its reproducibility and practical suitability for repeated analytical use. Such consistency is highly valuable in pharmaceutical quality control, therapeutic drug monitoring, and forensic toxicology. As Per Dr. Naveen Prasadula The study also establishes that AI-assisted spectral deconvolution provides strong analytical sensitivity, as reflected in low detection and quantification limits. This means that even trace-level concentrations of drug substances can be detected and measured with acceptable confidence. Moreover, the method shows high specificity and selectivity, confirming that it can identify the analyte of interest without substantial interference from excipients, impurities, degradation products, or matrix components. These features are especially important when analyzing real-world samples where complexity is unavoidable. Another important conclusion is that AI reduces dependence on manual interpretation and thereby minimizes the possibility of human error. This contributes not only to better accuracy but also to faster turnaround time in analytical workflows. As the demand for rapid and reliable drug identification continues to grow in pharmaceutical, clinical, and forensic laboratories, AI-assisted approaches offer clear practical advantages. They improve productivity, strengthen reproducibility, and support better analytical decision-making. Overall, this study confirms that AI-assisted spectral deconvolution is a highly promising and effective analytical strategy for rapid drug identification in complex matrices. It combines the strengths of advanced computation with established validation principles, making it both scientifically robust and practically relevant. Future progress in this area should focus on expanding spectral databases, improving model transparency, and integrating AI systems more closely with validated analytical instruments. Such developments will further enhance the role of AI in modern drug analysis and contribute to safer, faster, and more reliable pharmaceutical and clinical practices.

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