ISSN (O): 2320-5407
ISSN (P): 3107-4928

Journal Homepage: - www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/23291
DOI URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/23291

RESEARCH ARTICLE

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS: SOURCES, CHARACTERISTICS, ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS, AND ADVANCED TREATMENT STRATEGIES

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History
Received: 15 February 2026
Final Accepted: 18 March 2026
Published: April 2026

Key words:-
Pharmaceutical wastewater, Micropollutants, Environmental risk assessment, Advanced Treatment.

Abstract

Pharmaceutical industrial effluents have emerged as a critical environmental concern due to the continuous discharge of biologically active and persistent compounds into aquatic ecosystems.These effluents contain a complex mixture of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), solvents, intermediates, and by-products that are often resistant to conventional wastewater treatment processes. This paper provides a comprehensive and detailed review of the sources, physicochemical characteristics, environmental and health impacts, and treatment technologies associated with pharmaceutical wastewater. Particular attention is given to emerging contaminants, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and the limitations of existing treatment systems. Advanced and hybrid treatment technologies are critically discussed, along with future perspectives for sustainable wastewater management.

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Introduction:-

The pharmaceutical industry plays a fundamental role in improving global health; however, its rapid expansion has resulted in increasing environmental pressures, particularly through the release of pharmaceutical residues into water systems. It is estimated that thousands of pharmaceutical compounds are currently in use worldwide, with significant quantities entering the environment during manufacturing, consumption, and disposal processes (Daughton & Ternes, 1999; aus der Beek et al., 2016). Pharmaceutical effluents originate from multiple sources, including drug manufacturing plants, formulation facilities, hospital discharges, and municipal wastewater systems receiving excreted drugs. Industrial effluents are particularly concentrated and may contain high levels of APIs, reaction intermediates, and organic solvents, making them more hazardous than domestic wastewater (Larsson et al., 2007). Unlike conventional pollutants, pharmaceutical compounds are specifically designed to exert biological effects at low concentrations and to resist metabolic degradation. Consequently, they persist in aquatic environments and can accumulate in organisms, raising concerns about chronic toxicity and ecological disruption (Kümmerer, 2009). Furthermore, the continuous discharge of antibiotics into water bodies has been linked to the global spread of antimicrobial resistance, which is now recognized as a major public health threat (World Health Organization, 2019). Given these concerns, there is an urgent need to better understand the characteristics of pharmaceutical effluents and to develop effective treatment strategies. This review aims to provide a detailed and critical overview of current knowledge and technological advances in this field.

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Characteristics of Pharmaceutical Effluents:-

Chemical Composition:-

Pharmaceutical wastewater is characterized by a highly complex and variable composition. It typically contains active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), metabolites, solvents, catalysts, and inorganic salts. Common classes of pharmaceuticals found in wastewater include antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, beta-blockers, hormones, and cytotoxic agents (aus der Beek et al., 2016). Many of these compounds exhibit high chemical stability and resistance to biodegradation due to their molecular structure. For example, carbamazepine and diclofenac are frequently detected in wastewater due to their persistence and low removal efficiency in conventional treatment plants (Petrie et al., 2015). Additionally, solvents such as methanol, acetone, and toluene are commonly used in pharmaceutical manufacturing and contribute to the overall organic load of effluents (Kümmerer, 2009).

Variability and Operational Factors:-

The composition of pharmaceutical effluents is highly dependent on production processes, which are often batch-based rather than continuous. This leads to significant fluctuations in pollutant concentrations, pH, temperature, and chemical oxygen demand (COD) (Verlicchi et al., 2012). Seasonal variations, product changes, and cleaning operations further contribute to the variability of wastewater composition. This heterogeneity poses a major challenge for the design and optimization of treatment systems, as processes must be adaptable to changing conditions.

Micropollutants and Emerging Contaminants:-

Pharmaceutical compounds are classified as emerging contaminants due to their recent detection in environmental matrices and the lack of comprehensive regulatory frameworks. These substances are typically present at trace levels (ng/L to µg/L), yet they can exert significant biological effects even at low concentrations (Daughton & Ternes, 1999). Continuous exposure to low concentrations of pharmaceuticals can lead to bioaccumulation and biomagnification in aquatic organisms. Moreover, the presence of complex mixtures of pharmaceuticals may result in synergistic or antagonistic effects, further complicating risk assessment (Kümmerer, 2009).

Environmental and Health Impacts:-

Contamination of Aquatic Environments:-

Numerous studies have reported the presence of pharmaceutical residues in surface water, groundwater, and even drinking water supplies. Conventional wastewater treatment plants are not specifically designed to remove these compounds, resulting in their continuous release into aquatic ecosystems (Petrie et al., 2015). For instance, antibiotics and analgesics have been detected in rivers downstream of pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities at concentrations significantly higher than those found in municipal wastewater effluents (Larsson et al., 2007).

Ecotoxicological Effects:-

Pharmaceutical pollutants can have a wide range of adverse effects on aquatic organisms. Hormonal compounds such as ethinylestradiol can disrupt endocrine systems, leading to reproductive abnormalities in fish (aus der Beek et al., 2016). Similarly, exposure to antidepressants and beta-blockers has been shown to alter fish behavior and physiology. Long-term exposure to pharmaceutical mixtures may also affect primary producers such as algae and phytoplankton, thereby disrupting entire food chains (Kümmerer, 2009).

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR):-

The presence of antibiotics in wastewater is a major driver of antimicrobial resistance. Sub-inhibitory concentrations of antibiotics can promote the selection and proliferation of resistant bacteria and resistance genes (World Health Organization, 2019). Wastewater treatment plants can act as hotspots for the dissemination of resistance due to the high density of microorganisms and the presence of selective pressure from antibiotics (Rizzo et al., 2013).

Human Health Risks:-

Although pharmaceutical concentrations in drinking water are generally low, the potential risks associated with long-term exposure to mixtures of contaminants remain uncertain. Concerns include endocrine disruption, carcinogenicity, and the development of antibiotic-resistant infections (Daughton & Ternes, 1999).

Conventional Treatment Methods:-

Biological Processes:-

Biological treatment methods, such as activated sludge systems, are widely used for wastewater treatment. These processes rely on microbial degradation of organic matter. However, many pharmaceutical compounds are resistant to biodegradation, leading to incomplete removal (Verlicchi et al., 2012).

Physicochemical Methods:-

Physicochemical processes such as coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation are effective for removing suspended solids but are generally ineffective for dissolved pharmaceutical compounds (Kümmerer, 2009).

Limitations:-

Conventional treatment systems are not designed to target micropollutants and often fail to achieve satisfactory removal efficiencies. In some cases, transformation products formed during treatment may be more toxic than the parent compounds (Rizzo et al., 2013)

Advanced Treatment Technologies:-

Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOPs):-

AOPs are among the most promising technologies for the removal of pharmaceutical contaminants. These processes generate highly reactive hydroxyl radicals capable of degrading complex organic molecules into simpler and less harmful compounds (Michael et al., 2013). Common AOPs include ozonation, Fenton processes, and photocatalysis. Despite their high efficiency, these methods can be energy-intensive and may produce secondary pollutants.

Adsorption:-

Adsorption using activated carbon is widely used due to its simplicity and effectiveness. Advanced materials such as graphene oxide and biochar have been developed to enhance adsorption capacity (Ahmed et al., 2017).

Membrane Technologies:-

Membrane processes, including nanofiltration and reverse osmosis, are highly effective in removing pharmaceutical compounds. However, issues such as membrane fouling, high energy consumption, and concentrate disposal remain significant challenges (Verlicchi et al., 2012).

Hybrid Systems:-

Hybrid treatment systems combining biological and advanced processes have shown improved performance. For example, coupling activated sludge with ozonation or membrane filtration can significantly enhance removal efficiency (Michael et al., 2013).

Emerging Technologies and Sustainable Approaches:-

Emerging technologies such as electrochemical oxidation, plasma treatment, and bioremediation offer promising alternatives for pharmaceutical wastewater treatment. These approaches aim to improve efficiency while reducing environmental impact and operational costs (Ahmed et al., 2017). Green chemistry principles are also being applied to design pharmaceuticals that are more biodegradable and environmentally friendly.

Challenges and Future Perspectives:-

Despite technological advancements, several challenges remain, including high treatment costs, incomplete removal of contaminants, and the formation of toxic by-products. Future research should focus on developing cost-effective and sustainable treatment technologies, as well as improving regulatory frameworks and monitoring systems (Rizzo et al., 2013).

Conclusion:-

Pharmaceutical industrial effluents represent a significant environmental challenge due to their complex composition and persistence. Conventional treatment methods are insufficient for their removal, necessitating the use of advanced and hybrid technologies. A multidisciplinary approach involving technological innovation, regulatory measures, and sustainable practices is essential for mitigating their impact.

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