

This article was downloaded by:

On: 24 January 2011

Access details: *Access Details: Free Access*

Publisher *Taylor & Francis*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Journal of Liquid Chromatography & Related Technologies

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713597273>

Letter to the Editor

Frederick C. Churchill^a

^a Scientist Director Control Technology Branch Division of Parasitic Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases,

To cite this Article Churchill, Frederick C.(1983) 'Letter to the Editor', Journal of Liquid Chromatography & Related Technologies, 6: 13, 2571

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/01483918308064923

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01483918308064923>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf>

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

We feel that a correction is necessary regarding results attributed to us in a citation in the recent paper by Akintonwa et al., [*J. Liquid Chromatogr.* **6** (1983) 1513-1522]. The sentence on page 1521, lines 4-7 reads: "Further, during chronic daily administration of 300 mg. of chloroquine base, blood chloroquine concentrations ranged from approximately 150-500 ng/ml [3]."

In actuality, as clearly pointed out in our article (Staiger et al., 1981), administration was weekly, dosing was with chloroquine diphosphate (300 mg. expressed as base), and the values provided by this earlier, less selective method of ours represented not chloroquine alone, but a slight underestimation of the sum of chloroquine and desethylchloroquine in whole blood. Incidentally, we have subsequently published two methods which quantify chloroquine and desethylchloroquine separately (Churchill et al., 1983 and Patchen et al., 1983).

Frederick C. Churchill
Scientist Director
Control Technology Branch
Division of Parasitic Diseases
Center for Infectious Diseases

Staiger, M.A., Nguyen-Dinh, P., Churchill, F.C. "Sensitive HPLC Analysis for Chloroquine in Body Fluids: Application to Studies of Drug Resistance in Plasmodium Falciparum" (Analytical Division, 181st National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Atlanta, Ga., April 2, 1981, Abstract No. 169) J. Chromatogr., **225** (1981) 139-149.

Churchill, F.C. II, Mount, D.L., Schwartz, I.K., "Determination of Chloroquine and Its Major Metabolite in Blood Using Perfluoroacylation Followed by Fused-Silica Capillary Gas Chromatography with Nitrogen-Sensitive Detection," J. Chromatogr., **274** (1983) 111-120.

Patchen, L.C., Mount, D.L., Schwartz, I.K., Churchill, F.C., "Analysis of Filter-Paper-Absorbed, Finger-Stick Blood Samples for Chloroquine and Its Major Metabolite Using HPLC with Fluorescence Detection" J. Chromatogr. (1983) in press.