# *Book Reviews*

**PHARMACOKINETIC ANALYSIS: A Practical Approach**. By Peter I. D. Lee and Gordon L. Amidon. Technomic Publishing, Lancaster, PA. 1996. xiii + 548 pp. 15.5 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 1-56676-425-4. $159.95.

This book gives an excellent and comprehensive overview of modern pharmacokinetics, as written from the perspective of a pharmaceutical research scientist (Dr. Lee) and an academic scholar (Dr. Amidon). Among the important monographs available in this subject, this book is unique. It is very readable for the undergraduate pharmacy or science student; it gives many important clinical examples for the medical student or clinician; it is highly referenced with recent publications for the serious graduate student or basic research scientist, and it is extremely topical for the pharmaceutical research scientist.

The book covers all of the important areas in pharmacokinetics and is organized into five sections. Section 1, Basics and Methods, gives a general introduction to the "time constant approach" elaborating on the physiological meaning, method of estimation, and observation of time constants from concentration−time profiles. Section II, Formulation Factors, covers the important topics of bioavailability, dose proportionality, and release rate. Section III describes the areas of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and pharmacodynamic relationships. Section IV is entitled Interactions and gives a modern overview of the influence of food and concomitant drug administration on time constant-based pharmacokinetics. Section V, Special Populations, covers pharmacokinetics in special populations, such as age, gender, renal and hepatic impairment, and other disease states. It is this final section which has important applications for the pharmaceutical research scientist. In the five chapters which comprise this section, there are 15 case studies, 15 worked examples, and 98 references. All 19 chapters in the book contain the appropriate basic information, models, important references, case studies, and applications. The book also contains appendices with derivations of AUC and AUMC for the pharmacokinetic models presented in several of the chapters.

In summary, the book is an important contribution to the teaching and application of modern pharmacokinetics. The authors have done an admirable job in unifying a large and complex body of knowledge with a book that can be used by a novice student or a highly trained research scientist.

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