can be conducted. Chemical tables can also be searched for exact structures, substructures, and structural similarity. The program can handle stereochemistry, organometallic molecules, and inorganic molecules and allows for extensive customization. Accord, although a spreadsheet and not a database, allows for entry of hundreds if not thousands of chemical structures.

One of the seemingly most useful features is R-Group analysis. An R-Group table can be created using a general (i.e., generic or core) structure with one or more appended R groups (e.g., R1, R2, etc...). Various R groups can be entered, and these are then automatically associated with the core structure; related data can be added (manually or automatically) for each entry in the table. R-Group analysis can be performed on the completed table. (This reviewer had difficulty creating and analyzing R-Group tables, and the 134-page User's Guide was not found to be particularly useful for solving problems. Likewise, the Help command never seemed to provide all the solutions to problems that were encountered. It might be noted, however, that Accord training courses are available for users.)

Accord promises to be an incredibly useful Excel add-in. Although the program is relatively easy to install and run, it is likely that practice will be necessary to reduce early frustration and to avail oneself of the full power of Accord. Additional documentation would have been a welcomed feature. Nevertheless, given its potential usefulness, Accord is certainly something worth exploring.

Richard A. Glennon, Ph.D.

Department of Medicinal Chemistry
Medical College of Virginia Campus
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia 23298-0580

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HPLC Methods for Pharmaceutical Analysis. By George Lunn and Norman R. Schmuff. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. 1997. xxii + 1609 pp. 19 × 26 cm. ISBN 0-471-18176-5. $150.00.

This extensive compilation of HPLC methods for drugs has made available a concise presentation of methods published roughly between 1980 and 1996. A well-standardized format has been used throughout, with abbreviations defined and a good discussion of the monograph structure, abstract, abstract conventions, extraction from biological matrices, and working practices following the Preface. Also following the Preface are listings of PIC reagents, matrices, suppliers, and trademarks. The monographs appear alphabetically by United State Adopted Name (USAN). The indexes include a name index, molecular formula index, cross-listing with the Merck Index (12th edition), and cross-reference to *The Organic Chemistry of Drugs*.

This book is also available in a CD-ROM version, which would be more valuable to the busy analyst, by assisting in rapid access to the essentials of methods of interest. Typical methods development begins with a literature search of methods for compounds of similar structure and chemistry. The authors appear to have already done a thorough search of the primary literature data bases, as well as putting the information from the original publication in a standard format.

The book/CD-ROM combination is highly recommended to any laboratory that is doing methods development. It is also a useful reference book for industrial and university libraries.

John F. Fitzloff

Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Pharmacognosy
University of Illinois College of Pharmacy
Chicago, Illinois 60612-7231

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