

TABLE II.—TESTS ON TABLETS

Sample	Colorimetric Result, mcg./tablet	"Go, No-Go" Result
20	80	Go
7	269	Go
12	270	Go
19	273	Go
1	274	Go
3	274	Go
5	276	Go
2	277	Go
18	279	Go
11	283	Go
10	295	Go
4	308	No-Go
6	321	No-Go
16	324	No-Go
17	327	No-Go
14	332	No-Go
15	332	No-Go
9	443	No-Go
13	443	No-Go
8	775	No-Go

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results in Table I obtained by the "Go, No-Go" test on several standard acetone-water solutions show the accuracy of the procedure to be better than $\pm 0.5\%$.

Table II lists a number of tests on actual tablets and shows the correlation between the quantitative 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine assay and the "Go, No-Go" procedure.

These results show the test to be reliable and free from bias caused by the reaction of iodine with the tablet ingredients.

The method fulfills the original requirements which were: (a) it can be performed quickly (less than 15 minutes); (b) it can be performed by non-technical personnel; (c) it can be done in the immediate production area.

This results in considerable time saving since samples do not have to be submitted to a control laboratory, and there is no waiting period for results. Also tests can be performed during drying operations and the tablets removed from the dryer as soon as they are below the limit. This frees the dryers for other work since it minimizes oven-drying time per lot.

This "Go, No-Go" concept, commonly used in other industries, appears to have many applications in pharmaceutical quality control when applied to the chemical checking for tolerance limits only.

SUMMARY

A general chemical procedure has been presented for rapidly determining whether a product is within a specified tolerance, *i.e.*, a "Go, No-Go" procedure. As an example the procedure is applied to the control of residual acetone in film-coated tablets. This principle could easily be extended to other product ingredients and a "Go, No-Go" test performed at both the maximum and the minimum tolerances.

REFERENCES

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- (3) Romijn, G., *Z. Anal. Chem.*, **36**, 18(1897).
- (4) Goltz, G. E., and Glew, D. N., *Anal. Chem.*, **29**, 816 (1957).

Book Notices

Basic Facts of Pharmacology. By STEWART M. BROOKS. W. B. Saunders Co., Hampton Rd., P. O. Box 850, Camden, N. J. ix + 354 pp. 15 × 21 cm. Price \$5.

Written by a pharmacist and instructor of pharmacology, a reasonably concise text for the use of clinical students is presented in this work. Stress is placed on vitamins, hormones, and electrolytes because of their vital value to all segments of therapeutic practice. After a few preliminary chapters of basic knowledge, a class by class discussion of clinical applications of drugs is presented.

Infrared Spectra of Inorganic and Coordination Compounds. By KAZUO NAKAMOTO. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 400 Park Ave. South, New York 16, N. Y. xii + 328 pp. 15 × 23 cm. Price \$9.50.

A discussion and explanation of the fundamental theory of molecular vibration and the method of normal coordinate analysis is presented along with a

review of the literature on infrared spectra of inorganic compounds. Compounds are classified according to molecular structure and the observed fundamental frequencies are tabulated for each group.

Problems of Psychiatry and Neurology. Vol. III. Edited by I. F. SLUCHEVSKII. Pergamon Press, Inc., 122 East 55th St., New York 22, N. Y. viii + 376 pp. 15 × 23 cm. Price £ 5.

The transactions of the Leningrad Scientific Society of Neurologists and Psychiatrists are reported. Forty papers in the usual research style are included as well as four papers dealing with clinical observations. Among topics discussed are: problem of psychic disturbances in bronchial asthma; cerebral tumors developing with symptoms of vascular diseases; application of pharmacological loads for investigation of sugar curves in disorders of the central nervous system; and treatment of epilepsy.