

- human sperm motility: antagonism by caffeine. *Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 12: 751-753
- Iliopoulou, A., Thin, R. N., Turner, P. (1981) Fluorimetric and microbiological assays of erythromycin concentrations in plasma and vaginal washings. *Br. J. Vener. Dis.* 57: 263-267
- Johnston, A., Woollard, R. C. (1983) Stripe: an interactive computer program for the analysis of drug pharmacokinetics. *J. Pharmacol. Methods* 9: 193
- Moffat, A. C. (1986) Monographs. Analytical and toxicological data. In: Clarke's Isolation and Identification of Drugs. Second edn, London, The Pharmaceutical Press, p 677
- Netter, P., Bannwarth B., Royer-Morrot, M. J. (1989) Recent findings on the pharmacokinetics of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in synovial fluid. *Clin. Pharmacokinet.* 17: 145-162
- Pearson, R. M., Ridgway, E. J. (1985) Concentration of D-propranolol in cervico-vaginal mucus: targeting of a novel spermicide. *Adv. Contracept.* 1: 103-108
- Salas, I. G., Pearson, R. M., Lawson, M. (1989) Concentration of (+) propranolol in cervico-vaginal mucus and serum after repeated oral dose administration. *Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 28: 243P-244P
- Salas, I. G., Pearson, R. M., Turner, P. (1990) Concentration of atenolol in cervical mucus and serum. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 183: 2393-2394.
- Schumacher, G. F. B. (1973) Soluble proteins of human cervical mucus. In: Blandau, R. J., Moghissi, K. (eds) *Biology of the Cervix*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, pp 201-233
- Tartaglione, T. A., Johnson, C. R., Brust, P. (1988) Pharmacodynamic evaluation of ofloxacin and trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole in vaginal fluid of women treated for acute cystitis. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 32: 1640-1643.
- Usala, S. J., Schumacher, G. F. B. (1983) Volumetric self-sampling of cervico-vaginal fluid: a new approach to ovulation timing. *Fertil. Steril.* 39: 304-309
- Weibert, R. T., Townsend, R. J., Kaiser, D. G. (1983) Lack of ibuprofen secretion into human milk. *Clin. Pharmacol. Ther.* 18: 249-258
- Wilcoxon, F. (1945) Individual comparisons by ranking methods. *Biometrics Bull.* 1: 80-83

Book Review

Analysis for Drugs and Metabolites, Including Anti-infective Agents

Edited by E. Reid and I. D. Wilson

Published 1990 Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, UK
386 pp ISBN 0 85186 956 4 £62.50

Every two years, alternating with a similar forum on biochemistry, Guildford Academic Associates organizes a Bioanalytical Forum at the University of Surrey and this book is the result of the eighth meeting in the series. Like the preceding seven volumes the present volume has an unwieldy title, apparently to provide a unique title in the publisher's list. However, the subtleties of the titles can be safely ignored, the value of the forum being in getting together European, if not world, experts to exchange experiences and report advances in the difficult science or art of bioanalysis.

The present book is divided into three more or less equal parts. Part A (Producing Valid and Acceptable Results) is a very timely and up-to-date exposition of the various criteria that are used by the analytical laboratories to persuade their clients (whether in-house or contract) that their reported results can be relied upon. In the late twentieth century climate of government regulation the importance of a standardized approach and nomenclature warrants the extensive discussion supplied here. The review by Dell on the practices adopted by different laboratories indicates that bioanalysts are indeed starting to come to some consensus on the presentation of analytical results.

Part B (Anti-infective Drugs and their Metabolites) comprises mainly analytical methods for named drugs and their known metabolites. Although anti-infective drugs are used as the common thread, the range of approaches used means the section can be of general interest also.

Part C (Approaches for Various Drugs and their Metabolites) provides a carte blanche for analysts to present new methodology, as opposed to old methodology for new drugs, and in

some cases to allow flights of fancy for the future direction of bioanalysis.

A feature of these meetings is the discussion periods on what are in fact very practically-oriented issues, and this feature has been carried faithfully into the books. I must declare an interest here; I have attended all these meetings since their inception in 1975, but this was the first I had been unable to attend throughout. I was therefore interested to see if the discussions would appear as alive in cold print to the non-participant and indeed I did feel that the spirit of the discussions is captured in these pages.

If memory serves me right, this book has been produced much more quickly after the Forum than any of its predecessors and without as far as I could see any typographical errors; the editors should be congratulated on this. Recalcitrant authors who did not come up with final manuscripts do not escape unreported, with the editors salvaging their contributions from advance abstracts and records of the discussions. Indeed the hand of the Senior Editor is evident throughout; authors are allowed to have their say but unclear or contradictory statements are not allowed to go by without comment. Extra pertinent references are added by the Editor with notes cross-referencing other articles and even other volumes in the series. The result is not always pretty, but the attention to detail is impressive.

It would be perhaps, more useful if the index followed conventional lines, rather than a scheme of the Editor's own. Although this scheme may appear logical it requires the reader to learn it before he can use it. Another quibble on the indexing is that it is not always possible to determine the affiliation of speakers in the discussion unless they also appear as a co-author at the meeting.

All in all though, this is an extremely useful book for the practical analyst, whether already experienced in the field or a newcomer trying to learn the tricks of the trade.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN