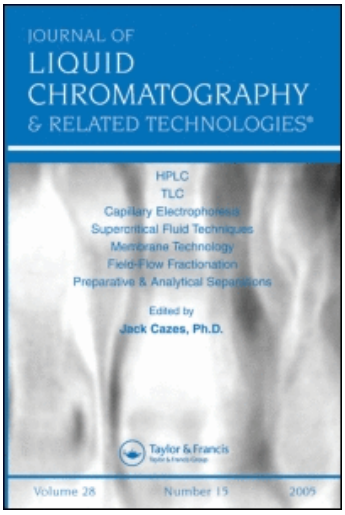

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A Review of: "Liquid Chromatography in Pharmaceutical Development: An Introduction, Irving W. Wainer, ed., Aster Publishing Co., Springfield, OR, 1985, 496pp., $98.50 (US)."

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BOOK REVIEW

"Liquid Chromatography in Pharmaceutical Development: An Introduction," Irving W. Wainer, ed., Aster Publishing Co., Springfield, OR, 1985, 496pp., $98.50 (US).

The book consists of five parts. Part One: Recent advances in the separation, isolation and detection of drug substances is further divided into three sections: Section A: Separation anbd isolation techniques consists of four chapters dealing with microcolumn, large pore phases, optical isomer resolution and sample preparation. In this section, the use of preparative, analytical and high speed (short columns) in pharmaceutical separations is not discussed. Section B: Deals with two topics: Theory of retention in reversed-phase HPLC and computer assisted optimization of isocratic mobile phases. The chapters are well written. I feel that the chapter on theory of RP-HPLC should have been at the beginning of the book in a special section which deals with separation in general, giving a concise, but useful, review of theory and instrumentation in HPLC. There also should have been a discussion of gradient elution. Section C: deals with LC detectors and LC/MS. In LC detectors, the author discusses refractive index methods, polarimetry and light-scattering. No mention is made of UV/VIS using photodiode array detection, although it is a powerful technique for the determination of peak purity, among other things. The chapter on LC/MS is comprehensive, well written and easy to follow.

Part Two is divided into two sections which deal with preparative chromatography oflow molecular weight substances and the use of LC in the isolation of natural proteins. The first chapter gives a practical approach, which is sorely needed, and at the same time advises the reader of relevant references dealing with theory and instrumentation for successful preparative LC work. The chapter on isolation of proteins is very well written and is of use to researchers in the biotechnology field. This section on preparative LC is probably the best and most informative in the book.

The rest of the book, three sections, which constitute about one-third of the book, deal with coupled column techniques, LC in quality control and LC in the pharmaceutical industry and current and future trends.

Overall, this book is well written and informative, and will be of help to both scientists and technicians working in the pharmaceutical industry.

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