CHAPTER 13
13.0 FUTURE SCOPE

The present study was carried for the quantitative estimation of drugs which are used for treatment of cancer and allergic diseases, namely

1) ANSTRAZOLE
2) RUPATADINE
3) RIFAPENTINE

by various analytical techniques such Ultraviolet-Visible Spectrophotometry and High performance liquid chromatography in bulk drug and pharmaceutical formulations.

Lack of analytical procedures for the estimation of ANSTRAZOLE, RUPATADINE and RIFAPENTINE motivate us for the selection of these drugs for the proposed research work. Literature survey reveals that no quantitative methods have been developed for the quantitative estimation of these drugs in pharmaceutical formulation and biological samples for detection of impurities and related substances. The developed methods can be satisfactorily utilized for the estimation of these drugs and its impurities in pharmaceutical formulation and in biological samples.

These methods have a great future because of their accuracy, precision, ruggedness and economical aspects,

Furthermore the developed methods can be utilized in analytical departments of pharmaceutical industries for the quantitative estimation of these drugs in dosage form and biological samples.

The developed analytical techniques can serve as reference for research scholars to carry out their pharmaceutical analytical investigations. Depending upon the precision, sensitivity, accuracy, ruggedness and robustness values obtained for the methods proposed for the estimation, are within recommended range hence proposed analytical techniques can be suitably applied for routine estimation of Anastrozole, Rupatadine fumarate and Rifapentine in pure drug and dosage form. These drugs are not more older but in market mostly required for treatment of high blood pressure and provide
quick relief to the patients. These are latest inventions with modifications of lead molecules.

These methods are very specific and sensitive for determination of concentration of Anastrozole, Rupatadine fumarate and Rifapentine in tablets, capsules and other different dosage forms that are present in the market. The major advantage is that these methods are cheap, economic, less time consuming, ecofriendly, non toxic, non inflammable solvents are used, and regular testing of these drugs can be performed by various methods.

These drugs methods may be or may not be available in various pharmacopoeia like United States Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmacopoeia, Europian Pharmacopoeia and Indian Pharmacopoea.

A proper method of analysis may not be available in the literature for analytical checking of these drugs concentration.

Analytical method may not be available for these drugs formulation due to interference of additives and excipients.

The methods are not available for combination of these drugs and easily analyzed by these methods.