CHAPTER IX

CONCLUDING REMARKS
Pharmaceutical Chemistry has registered a phenomenal growth during the last few decades and drug therapy has a vital role in the fighting against diseases and in maintaining better quality of human health. With ever growing demand on drug specificity to fight against new illnesses, the newer drugs arrive into market at such a great pace that it has become difficult to keep abreast of their merits and demerits. Nevertheless a strict control on the quality of the drugs and their therapeutic action is very important. Hence the pharmaceutical analysis plays a pivotal role in quality assurance, control of pharmaceutical chemicals and formulations. It is expected that such analysis should be precise, accurate, selective and sensitive. At the same time it should be rapid and economical.

However, the use, abuse and misuse of drugs for various purposes have been on the increase and these require a constant updating in the methods for their analysis. For this, the regulatory authorities have made some useful rules and regulations, and they publish standardised methods (like B.P., U.S.P., I.P., EP, etc.,) for maintaining the quality of the drugs. Keeping in view the increasing demands on quality assurance, the investigator has made successful attempts in developing some new analytical methods for the assay of drugs of pharmaceutical interest.

In the present study, the investigator has selected various class of drugs viz., antitubercular, antihypertensive, antipsychotic, antiparkinson, tranquillisers, psychotherapeutic, anticholinergic, antiemetic, antihistaminic, analgesic and antipyretic agents and developed new reasonably sensitive and
selective spectrophotometric and spectrofluorimetric methods. The proposed methods address some of the limitations of the earlier methods. The novelty of the proposed spectrophotometric and spectrofluorimetric methods has been well demonstrated by applying these methods for the analysis of bulk samples, pharmaceutical preparations and spiked biological samples. The added advantages of the proposed methods are their relative freedom from the interferences of various excipients, diluents or additives.

The methods do not involve stringent reaction conditions. Most of the reagents used are readily available in most of the pharmaceutical or research laboratories. The results obtained by the proposed methods compare favorably with those of official methods. Hence, the proposed methods could be safely adopted for quality assurance.
LIST OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

   Also presented at 19th Conference of Indian Council of Chemists, held at Kuvempu University, Shimoga, during November, 2000.


5. Spectrophotometric investigations on the determination of levodopa and methyldopa in pharmaceutical preparations;
   Presented at 19th Conference of Indian Council of Chemists, held at Kuvempu University, Shimoga, during November, 2000.