

HANDBOOK OF

Pharmaceutical and Clinical
Measurement and Analysis

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HANDBOOK OF
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PREFACE

This text is equipment oriented and is meant especially for use by technical personnel associated with the clinical pharmaceutical regime. Essentially the text covers the details of measurement and identification on drugs, medicine, or bodily compounds. The background material necessarily includes explanatory sections dealing with the basics of organic and inorganic chemistry; it is, however, mainly electronic and mechanical in nature.

Consequently, early chapters outline a generalized technical measurement approach applying to drug assay and clinical analysis although some attention is given to the basics of "wet" chemical analysis and clinical measurements.

More specifically, however, the later chapters of this text consist of hardware and operational descriptions and stem from a number of technologies vital to both pharmaceutical and clinical laboratory procedures. Thus, although "wet" chemistry is covered (as noted) and is necessary in drug composition, analysis and testing, and, furthermore, because some biological technologies are invoked for clinical reasons, the core of descriptive and operational material is predominantly physical, optical and electronic.

This is evident in the specialty chapters dealing with the substance-based measurement technologies: chromatography (in all phases), spectroscopy and spectrophotometry, X-ray analysis, electron spectroscopy, microscopy (optical and electron) and radio isotopes.

It is intended that this hardware and operational approach will prove especially useful to medical technologists and other laboratory support personnel as well as to nurses and students who may be expected to set up and operate specific pieces of equipment. In this sense, portions of the text may serve as training aids.

For the support personnel with mechanical responsibilities—say maintenance and/or repair technicians—basic operational material is one of the primary inclusions. It is usually represented by block diagrams and equipment photographs. These are mostly accompanied by control panel layouts plus

PREFACE

specification sheets and/or schematic wiring diagrams unless the equipment is too complex.

For supervisory, administrative purchasing and/or diagnostic personnel some degree of useful information is afforded by comparisons, specific attributes and applications of the various equipment in drug assay and clinical operations.

The Appendices summarize data and measurement material for a number of specific technologies which supplement the basic text: osmometry, hematology, rheology, etc. Some pertinent physical data is also included on micrometrics, temperature corrections, conversion tables, and the like.

H.T.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables, xi

Preface, xiii

1: Clinical and Pharmaceutical Assay Regimens 1

OVERVIEW

Analysis of Substances 3

Bodily Substances 3

Medical Substances 4

Clinical and Pharmaceutical Procedures 4

Solutions 4

Blood Properties and Analysis 6

Assay and Separation Methods 8

Titration 9

2: Types and Properties of Pharmaceutical Substances 12

OVERVIEW

Pharmaceutical Substances 14

Drug Preparation and Manufacture 17

Formulation 17

Solid Physical Form 18

Bulk 18

Solubility 18

Solid Wetting 19

Other Physical Formulation Factors 19

Chemical Properties 19

Structure, Composition, and Stability 19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3: Inorganic Drug Chemistry 23

OVERVIEW

- Atomic Theory 25
- Atoms and Electrons 25
 - Atomic Weights and Symbols 26
- Molecules and Chemical Bonds 29
- Covalent and Ionic Bonding 29
 - Ionization 31
 - Coordinate Covalent Bonds 31
 - Polar Covalent Bonds 31
- Molecular Orbitals and Hydrogen Bonding 32
 - Radicals and Electrolytes 32
 - pH, Acidity, and Alkalinity 33
- Molecular Weights and Reaction Formulas 33
 - Weights 33
 - Reaction Formulas 34
 - Valence Variations 35
 - Chemical Reaction Types 36

4: The Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid States of Matter 37

OVERVIEW

- Temperature Considerations 38
- The Gaseous State 39
- The Liquid State 40
 - Liquid Crystals 40
- The "Glassy" State 41
- The Solid State 42
 - Crystalline Structures and X-rays 42
 - Solid Bonds 42
 - Mechanoelectric Properties of Matter 42

5: Organic Chemistry 47

OVERVIEW

- The Carbon Atom 48
- Bonding Conditions and Influences 49
 - Hybridization 49
 - Delocalization 49
 - Aromaticity 49
 - Miscellaneous and Noncarbon Bonds 51

Nomenclature and Classification 51

Basic Hydrocarbons 51

Compound Types 52

Hydrocarbon Substances 55

General Sources 55

Basic Compounds 56

Hydrocarbon-Related Pharmaceutic Compounds 59

6: General Measurement Methods in Drug Assay and Analysis 64

OVERVIEW

General Pharmaceutical Measurement Methods 66

Physiochemical Operations 66

Special Analysis Methods 76

Physical-Constant Methods 80

Physio-Optical Methods 91

Basic Optical Measurements 91

7: Instrument Measuring Methods in Pharmaceutical Drug Analysis 98

OVERVIEW

Electrochemical Measuring Methods and Equipment 100

Potentiometry 100

The pH of Solutions 101

Conductivity 103

Coulometry and Electrogravimetry 109

High-Frequency Titrimetry 113

8: Clinical Chemistry Analysis and Measurement Methods 119

OVERVIEW

Clinical Chemistry 120

Blood Components 120

Nitrogen 122

Carbohydrates 123

Liver Function 125

Enzymes 125

Electrolytes—Mineral Metabolism 126

Lipids 127

Hormones 128

Miscellaneous Blood Components 129

9: Basic-Column Chromatographic Methods and Equipment 130

OVERVIEW

- Basic Functioning 132
- Liquid Partition Chromatography 132
 - Ion-Exchange Chromatography 133
 - Gel-Filtration Chromatography 134
- Hardware and Technology 134
 - Liquid-Solid Chromatography 134
 - Gel Permeation Chromatography 146
 - Ion-Exchange Chromatography 146
 - Gas-Liquid Chromatography 146

10: Thin-Layer, Electro-, and Paper Chromatography 157

OVERVIEW

- Thin-Layer Chromatography 158
 - TLC Extensions 158
 - Preparative TLC 162
- Electrophoresis (Electrochromatography) 162
 - Structural Details 164
 - High-Voltage Electrophoresis 169
 - Disc-Electrophoresis 170
 - Preparative (Column) Electrophoresis 173
 - Immunoelectrophoresis 175
- Paper Chromatography 177
 - Strip Technique 177
 - Two-Way Chromatography 179
 - Horizontal (Radial) Chromatography 181

11: Spectrometry, Spectrophotometry, and Colorimetry 183

OVERVIEW

- Colorimetry 185
- Spectrometry 185
- Spectrophotometry 186
 - X-Ray Methods 186
 - Fluorimetry 186
- Electromagnetic Radiations and Equipment 186
 - EM Radiative Spectrum and Spectral Response 187
 - General Approach to Spectroscopy 189
- Optometry and Opticometric Components 190
 - Optical Theory 190
 - Radiation Sources 192
 - Dispersing and Concentrating Devices 192

Spectrophotometer and Colorimeter Equipment Components 194

Radiating Sources 195

Electronics and Electronic Processing 195

Optical Systems of Light Processing 195

Spectrophotometer and Colorimeter Equipment 197

Basic Shutter-Type Colorimeter 197

Technicon Recording Photocolorimeter 199

Commercial Spectrophotometers 202

12: X-Ray Analysis Methods and Electron Spectroscopy 209

OVERVIEW

X-Rays as an Energy Source 210

The X-Ray Tube 210

Construction 210

X-Ray Imagery: Radiography 213

X-Ray Analytical Methods 214

Measuring Equipment 215

Emission Bombardment Analysis 215

Electron Beam Analysis 215

Absorption Methods 216

Fluorescent Analysis 217

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis 218

Basic Methods 224

Electron Spectroscopy 225

13: Optical and Electron Microscopy 232

OVERVIEW

The Optical Microscope 234

Structure 235

Framework 235

The Magnification System 235

Basic Illumination System 238

Special Illumination Systems 241

The Polarizing Microscope 244

Fluorescence Microscopy 244

Designs, Modifications and Models 247

Special Provisions and Models 248

Optical and Mechanical Refinements and Combinations 251

The Electron Microscope 253

Basic Design of Comparative Systems 254

Components and Applications 256

SEM/STEM Equipment 258

14: Radioisotopes in Pharmacy and Clinical Analysis 260**OVERVIEW**

- Basic Radioactivity 262
 - Types of Radioactive Emission 263
- Secondary Types of Radioactivity 264
 - Transmutation: Daughter Products 264
 - Energy of Radiation: Radioactive Decay 264
- Radiation Detection 267
 - Scintillation Detection 272
- Measurement Techniques 273
 - Radiation Measurement 273
 - Analysis and Counting 274
- Clinical Applications 276
 - Isotope Therapy 276
 - Isotope Diagnostics 276
 - Isotope Preparation 278
 - Scanning Instrumentation 280
 - Scan Recording Mechanisms 285
 - Scintillation Camera 286
 - Autofluoroscope Camera 289
 - High-Speed Rectilinear Scanner 290
- Pharmaceutical Applications 291

Appendices

- A:** Element Atomic Weights 295
- B:** Summary of Hematologic Counts, Processes, and Reagents 297
- C:** English Measurements and Decimal Conversion 298
- D:** Electrical Engineering Symbols and Units 299
- E:** International System of Units (SI) 300
- F:** Normal Blood Volume Values by Build, Sex, and Height 301
- G:** Bacteriology and Types of Bacteria 302
- H:** Blood Groups and Blood Types 303
- I:** Hematocytometer—WBC & RBC Counting Examples 304
- J:** Average Blood Characteristics 305
- K:** Medically Important Bacteria 306
- L:** Guide for Radiation Protection and Typical Radiation Sources 308
- M:** Rheology 309
- N:** Osmetry 310
- O:** Greek Alphabet and Metric Prefixes 311
- P:** Temperature Conversion Table 312

Index 313

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Body Substances	3	Table 5.2: Hydrocarbon Derivatives	53
Table 1.1: Body Substances	3	Table 5.3: Isomer Characteristics	53
Table 1.2: Chemical and Physical Clinical-Medical Procedures	5	Table 5.4: Commercial Alcohols	54
Table 1.3: Blood Analysis Procedures and Methods	7	Table 5.5: Hydrocarbon-Related Pharmaceutical Compounds	55
Table 1.4: Composition of Human Blood	8	Table 5.6: Common Protein Amino Acids	61
Table 1.5: Commonly Used Test-Solution Indicators	10	Table 5.7: Simple Proteins	62
Table 2.1: Physiological Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Agents and Reactions	14	Table 5.8: Common Alkaloids	63
Table 2.2: Pharmaceutical Solutions	15	Table 6.1: Quantitative Analysis Methods and Equipment	66
Table 2.3: Pharmaceutical Preparations	15	Table 6.2: Balancing Scale Specifications	69
Table 2.4: Pharmaceutical Tablets, Pills, Capsules, and Powders	15	Table 6.3: Commonly Used pH Color-Indicator Solutions	72
Table 2.5: Pharmaceutical Biological Products	16	Table 6.4: Nonaqueous Titration Data	74
Table 2.6: Pharmaceutical Extractive Processes and Substances	17	Table 6.5: Substance Water Limits	77
Table 2.7: Outline of Pharmaceutical Formulation	17	Table 6.6: Types of Solutions and Solubilities	84
Table 2.8: Hydrolysis-Susceptible Drugs	20	Table 6.7: Some Common Melting Ranges	86
Table 2.9: Oxidation-Susceptible Drugs	20	Table 6.8: Congealing Temperatures	87
Table 3.1: Electron Masses and Charges	25	Table 6.9: Refractive Indexes of Common Drugs	97
Table 3.2: Group 1A of Periodic Elements	27	Table 7.1: Instrumental Technologies in Pharmaceutical Drug Analysis	99
Table 3.3: Period 3 Elements	29	Table 7.2: Standard Half-Cell Oxidation-Reduction Potentials	103
Table 3.4: Common Electronegativities	31	Table 7.3: Limiting Equivalent Ionic Conductances in Aqueous Solution at 25°C	109
Table 3.5: pH Versus Hydronium-Ion Concentration (Acid-Base Relationship)	33	Table 7.4: Model XVI Polarograph Specifications	113
Table 3.6: Valence in Common Metals	35	Table 8.1: General Approach to Clinical Analysis	120
Table 3.7: Oxidation-Valence Correlation	35	Table 8.2: Instrumental Analysis in Clinical Sciences	121
Table 5.1: Organic Hydrocarbons	52		

Table 8.3: Blood Components 122	Table 12.2: Fluorescence Spectrometer Specifications 221
Table 8.4: Test Substances in Clinical Chemistry 123	Table 12.3: Crystal Lattice-Point Properties 224
Table 8.5: Hormones 128	Table 12.4: Diffraction-Equipment Specifications 228
Table 9.1: Chromatography Types and Methods 131	Table 13.1: Primary Magnification Versus Objective Focal Length 235
Table 9.2: Adsorbents and Solvents Used in Column Chromatography 134	Table 13.2: Total Magnification 235
Table 9.3: Refractometer Specifications 143	Table 13.3: Lens Magnifications 238
Table 9.4: GLC Equipment Specifications 150	Table 13.4: Typical Focal Lengths and Numerical Apertures 241
Table 9.5: TCD Filament Specifications 153	Table 13.5: Resolving Power Versus Numerical Aperture 241
Table 10.1: TLC Sorbents and Solvents 161	Table 13.6: SEM Specifications and Performance Data 259
Table 10.2: TLC Laboratory Equipment 162	Table 14.1: Radioisotope Applications 262
Table 10.3: Summary of Electrophoresis Techniques 164	Table 14.2: Parent-Daughter Radioisotope Generator Systems 280
Table 10.4: Pore-Size Relationships in Polyacrylamide Gels 173	Table 14.3: Properties of Frequently Used Medical Isotopes 281
Table 11.1: Specifications for General Purpose Spectrophotometer Sargent-Welch Models 202	Table 14.4: Unofficial Radiopharmaceuticals 291
Table 11.2: Specifications for IR Spectrophotometer 207	Table 14.5: Commercial Radiopharmaceuticals 293
Table 12.1: Typical Analyzer Crystals 216	

1: Clinical and Pharmaceutical Assay Regimens

OVERVIEW:

The general approach indicated by the title of this book is intended to reflect an understanding that both clinical procedures and the techniques of the pharmaceutical sciences are required for the study we are about to begin. The pharmaceutical clinician is a specialist developed from a combined knowledge of the technologies that comprise these areas. Such a person can also be said to be a patient-oriented technician qualified to dispense the medicine indicated by clinical diagnosis, and who, in addition, advises patients on the proper use of all medication, prescribed and patient-selected. But, primarily, the clinical laboratory technician is a technologist bent on identifying and measuring the components that comprise the substances submitted for analysis. His or her primary interest is in making quantitative determinations that will lead to definitive diagnoses, which, in most cases, means the identification of quantities that deviate from the norm. A secondary interest may be directed toward the significance of such abnormal indications (the diagnosis), and a tertiary interest may be the indicated drug therapy. Thus, the typical technician has several roles—that of the conventional clinician combined with that of a specialist in pharmacokinetics, a person who uses clinical technology to determine how the prescribed drug will interact dynamically with a patient's particular physiological makeup.

Because of the wide range of instruction and data required for an understanding of clinical procedures, plus the equally complex processes involved in the preparation techniques necessary in designing, manufacturing, and packaging pharmaceutical substances, we shall concentrate our study on equipment rather than on procedures. It appears that although the well-trained clinical pharmacist must be familiar with all clinical and pharmaceutical areas, the separation of equipment description from procedural discussion

may be logical and useful. Equipment operation and maintenance involves the larger group of general laboratory technicians and even design and operating engineers. These groups are primarily interested in designing, operating, and maintaining the hardware rather than in detailed drug preparation and clinical procedures, which often entail pages of printed information and instruction not particularly useful to these personnel. Furthermore, many biological analyses use equipment common to that used in assaying and preparing pharmaceuticals; an example of this is the use of chromatography to analyze the components of body fluids as well as to identify antibiotics, vitamins, and other drugs independent of physiological and biological influences. So an equipment/procedures separation clearly seems appropriate.

To further refine the choice, the main technological thrust of the material in this volume is heavily electronic—it is a technical-medical volume on theory, procedures, and operation of equipment associated with clinical and pharmaceutical technology. There are also, of necessity, numerous details related to chemical, optical, and physical theory and background connected with the procedures.

The text is designed to cover three principal areas: (1) broad clinical physiology, particularly the dynamic biophysical aspects; (2) clinical pharmaceuticals and the applicable drug therapy; and (3) the pure pharmaceuticals of the drugs and substances indicated by diagnosis or physiological analysis. This is necessary because, as noted, clinical procedures are often closely related to drug substances and their preparation and measurement, the latter performed predominantly with electronic equipment. At this point pharmaceuticals becomes equally significant in the clinical procedure, because drug preparation and therapy is one of the most important phases of patient treatment.

Our approach, then, would seem to dictate an overall study of bodily substances, followed by clinical descriptions of their measurement and analysis, with a coordination of the two through a concern with clinical pharmaceuticals. On the other hand, since so many bodily substances and drugs require treatment, detection, analysis, and/or preparation, the approach could be purely that of a description of the equipment used in chemical and electronic processes. We would then cover the material in sections through discussions on the practical applications of chemistry, chromatography, spectroscopy, microscopy, and so on.

Such an approach would not, however, satisfy the technician, intern, or supervising physician, because of its lack of background and reasons for existence or application. We have, accordingly, chosen a balanced approach—one that combines study of the principles of clinical laboratory methods with those concerning the pharmaceutical sciences, with special emphasis on the equipment and physical features of both.

Analysis of Substances

Basically, then, we are concerned with the determination and quantitative measurement of (1) bodily substances, which guide the clinical approach and medical diagnosis; and (2) therapeutic substances, which are concerned with pharmaceuticals. The former area is anatomically and physiologically based and indications are measured dynamically to yield continuous, *in vivo*, on-the-spot diagnosis where treatment is urgent or, in less urgent situations, where action or therapy may be delayed. The latter constitutes the world of pharmaceuticals—of drugs, their generation, processing, measurement, evaluation, prescribing, and dispensing.

BODILY SUBSTANCES

The classification of *bodily substances*

is based preferably on anatomical or physiological functioning. Pure analytical chemical investigation of the various substances, which might be more accurate, is not always possible, owing to the false indications that may result from the intermixture of related substances with unrelated ones.

Our approach will therefore be guided by the outline used by most clinical laboratories, modified to some degree by isolating pure equipment measurement from the nonelectronic detailed narrative procedures proposed or in practice in most clinical procedures. This separation includes, of course, optical and a number of physical means and methods (microscopy, spectrometry, spectrophotometry).

Table 1-1 lists the various bodily substances. Here we see that the body is physically constructed of solids, solutions, and gases, each of which is the concern of

Table 1.1: Body Substances

SOLUTIONS		
Blood Circulatory		Excretory
Plasma		Amniotic
Cell suspensions		Synovial
Electrolytes		Mucosa
Lipids		Lacrymal
Lymph fluids		Seminal
Digestive		Mammary
Saliva		Urine
Gastric secretions		Respiratory
Stomach: pepsin, HCl, mucous		Nasal: mucous
Small intestine: enzymes		Pulmonary
Liver	} bile	Sensory
Gallbladder		Cerebral
Pancreas: insulin, enzymes		Spinal
Large intestine		
FRAMEWORK		CIRCULATORY
INTEGUMENT	GASES	COMPOUNDS
Bone	Oxygen	Enzymes
Muscle	Carbon dioxide	Vitamins
Skin	Nitrogen	Chemicals
Connective Tissue		Trace minerals
Marrow		