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APPLICATION OF CHEMOMETRIC METHODS TO THE DETERMINATION OF SOME BINARY MIXTURES OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUNDS

A Thesis Presented By

Marwa Said Hussein Ahmed El Sayed Moneeb B. Pharm. Sci., University of Alexandria 1998

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Department of
Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry
Faculty of Pharmacy
University of Alexandria
Egypt

2002

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Supervisory Committee

Prof. Dr. Abdel-Aziz M. Wahbi, C. Chem., FRSC.,
Emeritus Professor of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry
Faculty of Pharmacy
University of Alexandria

Dr. Hoda M. Nagy

Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry
Faculty of Pharmacy
University of Alexandria

Dr. Azza A. Gazy

Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry
Faculty of Pharmacy
University of Alexandria

Dr. Omayma A. Amin

Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry
Faculty of Pharmacy
University of Alexandria

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List of Abbreviations and Symbols

A Absorbance

A (1 cm) Absorbance of 1 cm pathlength

A (1%, 1 cm) Absorbance of 1 cm pathlength of 1% w/v solution

A_r Absorbance ratio

a Intercept

b Slope

BP British Pharmacopoeia

C Concentration

¹D First derivative

²D Second derivative

DC Direct current

DPP Differential pulse polarography

E Potential

E_m Mean potential

GC Gas chromatography

HPLC High performance liquid chromatography

HPTLC High performance thin layer chromatography

I Current

LC Liquid chromatography

LOD Limit of detection

LOQ Limit of quantitation

M Mixture "M"

mg Milligram

Mol. Wt. Molecular weight

MS Mass spectrometry

N _j nm	Normalising factor Nanometer = 10^{-9} meter, unit of λ
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
\dot{P}_{i}	"jth" normalised orthogonal polynomial
r	Correlation coefficient
RSD%	Percentage relative standard deviation
S_a	Standard deviation about the intercept
S_b	Standard deviation about the slope
SD	Standard deviation
TLC	Thin layer chromatography
USP	United States Pharmacopeia
UV	Ultra violet
vs.	Versus
X	Compound "X"
Y	Compound "Y"
. Δ	Difference
ΔΑ	Absorbance difference
λ	Wavelength (nm)
λ_{m}	Mean wavelength
μg	Microgram

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