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Studies on the Nitrendipine Capsule

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The nitrendipine capsule was developed by using ground milling method. The commercially conventional tablet A (Nanjing factory) and capsule C were compared with the reference tablet B (Bayer Company, Germany) *in vitro* and *vivo*. The determination of nitrendipine *in vivo* was carried out by GC-MS. The pharmacokinetic parameters *in vivo* of nitrendipine were estimated by using the nonlinear least square computer program on the basis of the compartment model (Zero order dissolution, first order absorption). The bioavailability of A and C relative to B was 31.8% and 126.1% respectively.

Key words Nitrendipine; Capsule; Pharmacokinetics; Biocquivalence

【文摘 013】原子吸收分光光度法测定口服甘草锌的血锌浓度及药代动力学研究 张欣怡, 吴如金, 陈 坚, 安登魁. 药学学报 1990;25(2): 157-60

用原子吸收分光光度计建立了测定血锌浓度的方法，与文献方法比较，本法不仅适于临床检验，也适合于药代动力学研究。结果发现人体血锌本底浓度具有节律性。受试者 8：00 时的血锌本底较高，则一天中血锌的水平都相对较高，反之则相对较低，所以为减少个体差异的影响，作了血锌本底校正。药代动力学参数 K, T_{max} 与文献报道的口服硫酸锌的参数接近。作者首先发现在健康受试者口服甘草锌后的血药浓度-时间曲线上出现双峰，第二个峰出现的机理尚不十分明确。

【文摘 014】萱草根中总蒽醌及大黄酚的含量测定

王 强, 杨竞雄. 中草药 1990; 21(1): 12-3,47

用分光光度法测定萱草、黄花菜和北黄花菜根中游离蒽醌和结合蒽醌的含量，用薄层层析-薄层扫描法测定了其中的大黄酚含量。用索氏提取法提取药材粉末，测定总蒽醌的含量；游离蒽醌的测定系用氯仿提取后，加混合碱液多次萃取制得样品液；结合蒽醌的测定系先用 2.5 mol/L 硫酸水解，然后加氯仿提取，再加混合碱液萃取制得样品液。分别于 520 nm 处测定。测定大黄酚含量的薄层层析及扫描条件为：0.8% CMC-Na 硅胶 G 板，石油醚-正己烷-甲酸乙酯-甲酸-水(3：9：5：0.5：0.05)，λ_S 429 nm，λ_R 700 nm。