

Analytical tests

1. Physical, chemical and physico-chemical methods

1. 1. Physical methods

- refractive index
- melting point
- distillation range
- viscosity;
- relative density
- rotatory power
- determination of alcohol concentration

1. 2. Physical-chemical methods

- solubility;
- loss by drying;
- residue through burning;
- pH determination
- water determination
- potentiometric titration;

1. 3. Chemical methods

- acidity index
- ester index
- hydroxyl index
- iodine index
- peroxide index
- saponification index
- control limits for organic impurities;
- control limits for organic easily carbonizable;
- dosage of nitrogen in organic combinations;
- mineralization of halogens and sulfur in organic combinations;

2. Instrumental methods

2. 1. Spectrometry

- ultraviolet and visible spectrometry
- infrared spectrometry;
- emission (ICP-MS) and absorption atomic spectrometry

2. 2. Chromatography

- on paper chromatography;
- thin-layer chromatography;
- gas chromatography;
- HPLC High pressure liquid chromatography;

3. Pharmacotechnical methods

- desaggregation
- dissolution;

4. Pharmacognostic methods

- impregnation (Saturation) factor of plant products;
- bitterness index ;
- determination of haemolytic activity saponins in plant products;
- determination of soluble substances from plant products;

- determination of tannins from plant products;
 - determination of volatile oils in plant products;
- 5. Biological and biochemical methods**
- Enzymatic activity of pancreatin;
 - Enzymatic activity of pepsin

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