This journal is an international medium directed towards the needs of academic, clinical, government and industrial analysis by publishing original research reports and critical reviews on pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis. It covers the interdisciplinary aspects of analysis in the pharmaceutical, biomedical and clinical sciences, including developments in analytical methodology, instrumentation, computation and interpretation. Submissions on novel applications focusing on drug purity and stability studies, pharmacokinetics, therapeutic monitoring, metabolic profiling; drug-related aspects of analytical biochemistry and forensic toxicology; quality assurance in the pharmaceutical industry are also welcome.

Studies from areas of well established and poorly selective methods, such as UV-VIS spectrophotometry (including derivative and multi-wavelength measurements), basic electroanalytical (potentiometric, polarographic and voltammetric) methods, fluorimetry, flow-injection analysis, etc. are accepted for publication in exceptional cases only, if a unique and substantial advantage over presently known systems is demonstrated. The same applies to the assay of simple drug formulations by any kind of methods and the determination of drugs in biological samples based merely on spiked samples. Drug purity/stability studies should contain information on the structure elucidation of the impurities/degradants.

Papers dealing with the analytical aspects of traditional folk medicines are acceptable if the results are expected to attract the interest of readers also outside the area of origin, i.e. they have a focus on innovative analytical approaches. Regional differences in the phytochemical content of traditional folk medicine will not be considered. Manuscripts reporting on the analysis of novel phytochemicals will only be considered if their biological activity has been previously published in an international medium. Pharmacokinetic studies of traditional folk medicine will only be considered if only the identified components have been demonstrated to be solely responsible for the pharmacological activity.

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