

Applocation of molecular and atomic emission methods analysis in pharmacy

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Molecular emission spectrometry methods are widely used in pharmacy for analysis in avariety of substances. Atomic emission methods of analysis are widely used for determination environment pollution and contamination toxic metals in drugs

The aim of the study was to study the feasibility of emission spectroscopy methods for pharmacy

The analysis of literature data was carried out

Molecular emission spectrometry methods are widely in pharmacy, for example, for analysis in a variety of substances. Examples of naturally photoluminescent organic analytes are aromatic aminoacids, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan, different vitamins, such as vitamin A, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, vitamin E. Such catecholamines as dopamine and norepinephrine are also may be analyzed. Luminescence method is useful in analysis of pharmaceutical and psychotropic drugs: quinine, salicylic acid, morphine, LSD, codeine, caffeine. Molecular emission spectrometry methods are based on luminescence such as fluorescence and phosphorescence phenomena. Molecular fluorescence has been used for environmental pollutants determination, such as pyrene, benzo[a]pyrene, organothiophosphorouse pesticides, DDT also are natural fluorescents. If organic analyte has no natural luminescence, it's possible to transform it into a fluorescent product by a chemical reaction with fluorescent labeled reagent

The methods of atomic and molecular emission spectroscopy are informative in the analysis of a large range of substances.