Intelacy Phasius

Analytical techniques

Chromatography

Liquid Chromatography

Identification, assay and impurity profiling of chemical entities. High or ultrahigh performance liquid chromatography coupled to ultraviolet/visible, refractive index or mass spectrometry detection.

Gas chromatography

Gas chromatography with flame ionization detection for residual solvent analysis, and for identification, assay and impurity profiling of volatile chemical entities.

Thin layer Chromatography

Identification of chemical entities and their impurities, in simple and complex matrices.

Spectrometry

Ultraviolet and visible spectrophotometry

Identification and assay of chemical entities.

Infrared spectrophotometry

Identification of chemical entities by FTIR with transmission or absorption recording.

Basic chemical testing

Titrimetry

Assay by amperometric, potentiometric or complexometric titration.

Water Content

Coulometry and Karl Fischer titration.

Loss on drying

Identification reactions of ions and functional groups

Potentiometric determination of pH

Clarity and degree of opalescence of liquids

Degree of coloration of liquids

Osmolarity

Relative density

Refractive index

Optical rotation

Pharmacotechnical testing

Disintegration

For tablets, capsules, suppositories, and pessaries.

Unity of dosage units

Dissolution test

Dissolution rate for conventional-, prolonged- or delayed-release solid dosage forms with a basket or paddle apparatus.

Friability

Resistance to crushing

Biological testing

Sterility

Membrane filtration or direct inoculation.

Microbiological examination of non-sterile products

Microbial enumeration is applied to quantify aerobic bacteria and fungi. The presence of specific micro-organisms is tested by growth on an appropriate medium and under specific conditions. Automated microbial identification based on biochemical testing.

Bacterial endotoxins

Detection and quantification by the gel-clot or chromogenic method.

Assay of heparins

Determination of the anticoagulant activity of heparins.