Modeling. This should give an impression of the broad scope.

The experience of a long and fruitful work shines out of this collection, with many original contributions by the author himself and his co-workers. A lot of sound and clever advice is included.

On the other hand, some of the topics treated, and the choice of those omitted, the sequence of presentation, and the selection of software tools have a very individual flavour. Listings of BASIC programs remind readers beyond their thirties of the good old pre-PC era. The capability to state a problem in mathematical form is essential, but these days, other languages are preferred, and for good reason. Similarly, the selection of statistical software packages and graphic presentation programs is by necessity a subjective matter: you stick to what you happen to know best.

Who should read this book? Probably not undergraduate students, for whom it was not priced either. They need a more systematic introduction into physical pharmacy and the mathematics required for modeling. On the other hand, it is a valuable addition to the department library, where graduate students and researchers may find some gems missing in other texts.

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Clinical Research in Pharmaceutical Development of the series Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences Vol. 75.
B. Bleidt, M. Montagne (Editors).

This book is a very timely addition to the well-known series on 'Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences'. The drug development in experimental and clinical research has been completely re-structured within the last decade. Rules on, e.g. good laboratory practice (GLP) and good clinical practice (GCP), the establishment of ethics committees, which are to comply with international standards have, on the one hand regulated drug development and provide now clear-cut guide lines for such investigations. On the other hand these strict guidelines and rules prohibit many institutions from getting involved in such research, since they are not in the position to comply with the guidelines. Under these conditions a book as the one presented is very useful.

This comment is pertinent, both to the introduction and the keynote sections. Personally, I found the recollection of Albert Hofmann on the discovery of LSD and the consequences for the search for new drugs in the field of CNS and cardiovascular diseases very entertaining despite my knowledge of these events. They should even more stimulate younger readers to enlarge these the scope of knowledge and understanding as on the irrational aspects of drug research. The third section deals with the drug development process. In this context, particularly, the paper on the FDA and the regulation process in drug development by Miller and Millstein is very worthwhile. Part 4, termed Clinical Drug Research, as well as part 5 (Social and Legal Aspects) gives very useful detail information, which should be known in principle and looked up, when getting involved in Clinical Drug Development. The chapter by Hussein and Bleidt on pharmacokinetics is rather basic.

Taken together this book can be recommended very much for the pharmaceutical scientist and the pharmacologist involved in clinical research in pharmaceutical development.

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