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Autore	Krishna Daya
Titolo	Contrary thinking [[electronic resource]] : selected essays of Daya Krishna / / edited by Nalini Bhushan, Jay L. Garfield, and Daniel Raveh
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Altri autori (Persone)	BhushanNalini GarfieldJay L. <1955-> RavehDaniel
Disciplina	181/.4
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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; Preface; Introduction; PART I: Entree; 1. Thinking versus Thought: Strategies for Conceptual Creativity; PART II: Thinking about Thinking; 2. Thinking Creatively about the Creative Act; 3. Thinking with Causality about "Causality:" Reflections on a "Concept" Determining All Thought about Action and Knowledge; PART III: Samvada; 4. Comparative Philosophy: What It Is and What It Ought To Be; 5. Apoha and Samavaya in Kantian Perspective; 6. Is "Tat Tvam Asi" the Same Type of Identity Statement as "The Morning Star Is the Evening Star?"; PART IV: Vaidalya 7. Rasa : The Bane of Indian Aesthetics8. Substance: The Bane of Philosophy; PART V: Negation; 9. Negation: Can Philosophy Ever Recover from It?; 10. Some Problems Regarding Th inking about Abhava in the Indian Tradition; PART VI: Knowledge; 11. Knowledge: Whose Is It, What Is It, and Why Has It to Be "True?"; 12. Definition, Deception, and the Enterprise of Knowledge; PART VII: Truth; 13. Madness, Reason, and Truth; 14. Illusion, Hallucination, and the Problem of Truth; 15. Reality, Imagination, and Truth; PART VIII: Indian Philosophical Reflections

16. The "Shock-Proof," "Evidence-Proof," "Argument-Proof" World of Sampradayika Scholarship of Indian Philosophy17. Can the Analysis of Adhyasa Ever Lead to an Advaitic Conclusion?; PART IX: Sruti; 18. Is the Doctrine of Arthavada Compatible with the Idea of Sruti? The Basic Dilemma for the Revelatory Texts of Any Tradition; 19. The Mimamsaka versus the Yajnika: Some Further Problems in the Interpretation of Sruti; PART X: Veda; 20. Rgveda: The Mantra, the Sukta, and the Mandala, or The Rsi, the Devata, the Chanda: The Structure of the Text and the Problems Regarding It
21. The Vedic Corpus and the Two Sutra-Texts Concerned with It: The Mimam. sasutra and the BrahmasutraPART XI: Transgressions; 22. Did the Gopis Really Love Krsna? Some Reflections on Bhakti as a Purusartha in the Indian Tradition; 23. Reflections on an Alleged Anecdote in Sankara's Life; PART XII: Free Thinking; 24. Freeing Philosophy from the "Prison-House" of "I-Centricity"; 25. Freedom, Reason, Ethics, and Aesthetics; Envoi; 26. Eros, Nomos, Logos; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; Q; R; S; T; U; V; Y; W

Sommario/riassunto

Daya Krishna (1924-2007) was easily the most creative and original Indian philosopher of the second half of the 20th century. His thought and philosophical energy dominated academic Indian philosophy and determined the nature of the engagement of Indian p

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Soggetti	Drugs - Analysis Materia medica
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Nota di contenuto	Analysis of Drug Impurities; Contents; Preface; List of contributors; 1 Organic impurities in drug substance: origin, control, and measurement; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Origin of impurities; 1.2.1 Process impurities; 1.2.2 Degradation impurities; 1.2.3 Contamination impurities; 1.2.4 Other impurities; 1.3 Control of drug substance impurities; 1.3.1 Control of residual solvents; 1.3.2 Control of synthetic impurities; 1.3.3 Control of impurities in biological and botanical products; 1.3.4 Purification processes; 1.3.5 Control of impurities from packaging; 1.3.6 Control of contamination impurities 1.3.7 Control of degradants on stability1.4 Measurement of drug substance impurities; 1.4.1 HPLC; 1.4.2 GC; 1.4.3 CE; 1.4.4 General considerations; 1.5 Conclusions; Disclaimer; References; 2 Organic impurities in drug products: origin, control and measurement; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Analytical methodology; 2.3 Drug-excipient

compatibility experimental design; 2.4 Degradation mechanisms; 2.5 Excipients' role in drug product destabilisation; 2.6 Processing as a source of moisture; 2.7 Hydrolysis; 2.8 Oxidation; 2.9 Photolysis; 2.10 Impact of processing on photostability
2.11 Miscellaneous reactions2.12 Container-closure systems; References; 3 Stereochemical impurities; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Separation techniques: direct resolution; 3.2.1 HPLC using CSPs; 3.2.2 HPLC using chiral mobile-phase additives; 3.2.3 Capillary electrophoresis using chiral selectors; 3.2.4 Supercritical fluid chromatography using chiral stationary phases; 3.2.5 Gas chromatography using chiral stationary phases; 3.3 Separation techniques: indirect resolution; 3.4 Non-separation techniques; 3.4.1 Chiroptical spectroscopy; 3.4.2 Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy; 3.5 Conclusions
AcknowledgementsReferences; 4 Low-level measurement of potent toxins; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Classes of genotoxic impurity; 4.2.1 Alkylating agents; 4.2.2 Reactive amines; 4.2.3 Fused tricyclics; 4.2.4 Substituted purines and pyrimidines; 4.2.5 Hydroperoxides; 4.3 The analytical challenge of genetic; 4.4 Gas chromatography; 4.4.1 Sample introduction techniques; 4.4.2 Detectors; 4.5 High-performance liquid chromatography; 4.5.1 Separation modes; 4.5.2 Detection techniques; 4.6 Supercritical fluid chromatography; 4.7 Thin-layer chromatography; 4.8 Sample pre-concentration
4.8.1 Liquid-liquid extraction4.8.2 Solid-phase extraction; 4.8.3 Solid-phase microextraction; 4.8.4 Liquid-phase microextraction; 4.9 Other techniques; 4.9.1 Electrochemical measurements; 4.9.2 Derivatisation methods; 4.10 Adapting analytical methods from fields beyond pharmaceuticalsimpurities analysis; 4.10.1 Antineoplastic agents; 4.10.2 Other fields; 4.11 Validation of trace analytical methods; 4.11.1 Sensitivity; 4.11.2 Specificity; 4.11.3 Accuracy; 4.11.4 Solution stability; 4.11.5 Linearity and precision; 4.12 Conclusions; References; 5 A systematic approach to impurity identification
5.1 Introduction

Sommario/riassunto

A key component of the overall quality of a pharmaceutical is control of impurities, as their presence, even in small amounts, may affect drug safety and efficacy. The identification and quantification of impurities to acceptable standards presents a significant challenge to the analytical chemist. Analytical science is developing rapidly and provides increasing opportunity to identify the structure, and therefore the origin and safety implications of these impurities, and the challenges of their measurement drives the development of modern quantitative methods.Written for both practic