

## Analysis of Cd in Kampo Medicine (Kakkontou) (Flame Method)

INTRODUCTION: The heavy metals standards specifying the analysis of heavy metals, calculated as lead, are established for individual crude drugs listed in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia. Cadmium, an element harmful to a human body, in kampo medicines prepared by combining crude drugs is also individually analyzed during the quality control processes, etc.

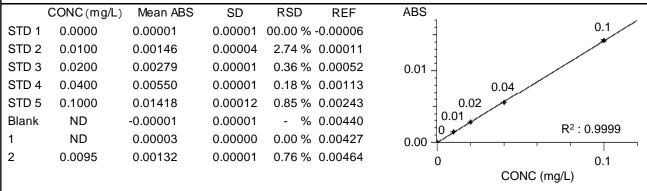
The ZA3000 series instruments employ the polarized zeeman correction method for the background corrections even in the flame method. As good baseline stability is provided, cadmium at a level of about 0.01 mg/L can be sufficiently analyzed. By optimizing the flame conditions, a good addition recovery can be obtained.

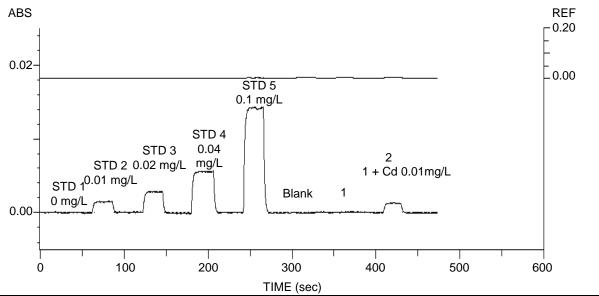
ANALYTICAL CONDITIONS				MEASUREMENT PARAMETERS
Element Instrument Atomization Wavelength Lamp Current Slit Width	: Cd : ZA3000 : Flame : 228.8 nm : 7.5 mA : 1.3 nm	Atomizer Flame Fuel (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> ) Oxidant (Air) Burner Height	: STD Burner : Air-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> : 2.3 L/min : 160 kPa 15.0 L/min : 10.0 mm	Meas. Mode : Working Curve Signal Mode : BKG Corrected Curve Order : Linear Calculation : Integration Time Constant : 1.0 sec Calculation Time: 5.0 sec Delay Time : 5 sec

NOTE: [Preparation] 7 mL of nitric acid and 1 mL of hydrogen peroxide solution were added to 0.5 g of the sample and the mixture was heated for dissolution by a microwave digester.

After cooling, the volume was diluted to 20 mL with purified water.

Sample 1: Kakkontou solution, Sample 2: Sample 1 + Cd 0.01 mg/L addition, Addition recovery rate: 95%





KEY WORDS

Bio/Medical Science/Food/Pharmaceutical, Medicine/Pharmaceutical, Medical Science/Pharmaceutical Science, Medicine, Kampo Medicine, Kakkontou, Cadmium, Cd, Flame, AA, ZA3000

Atomic Absorption Photometer (AA)

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