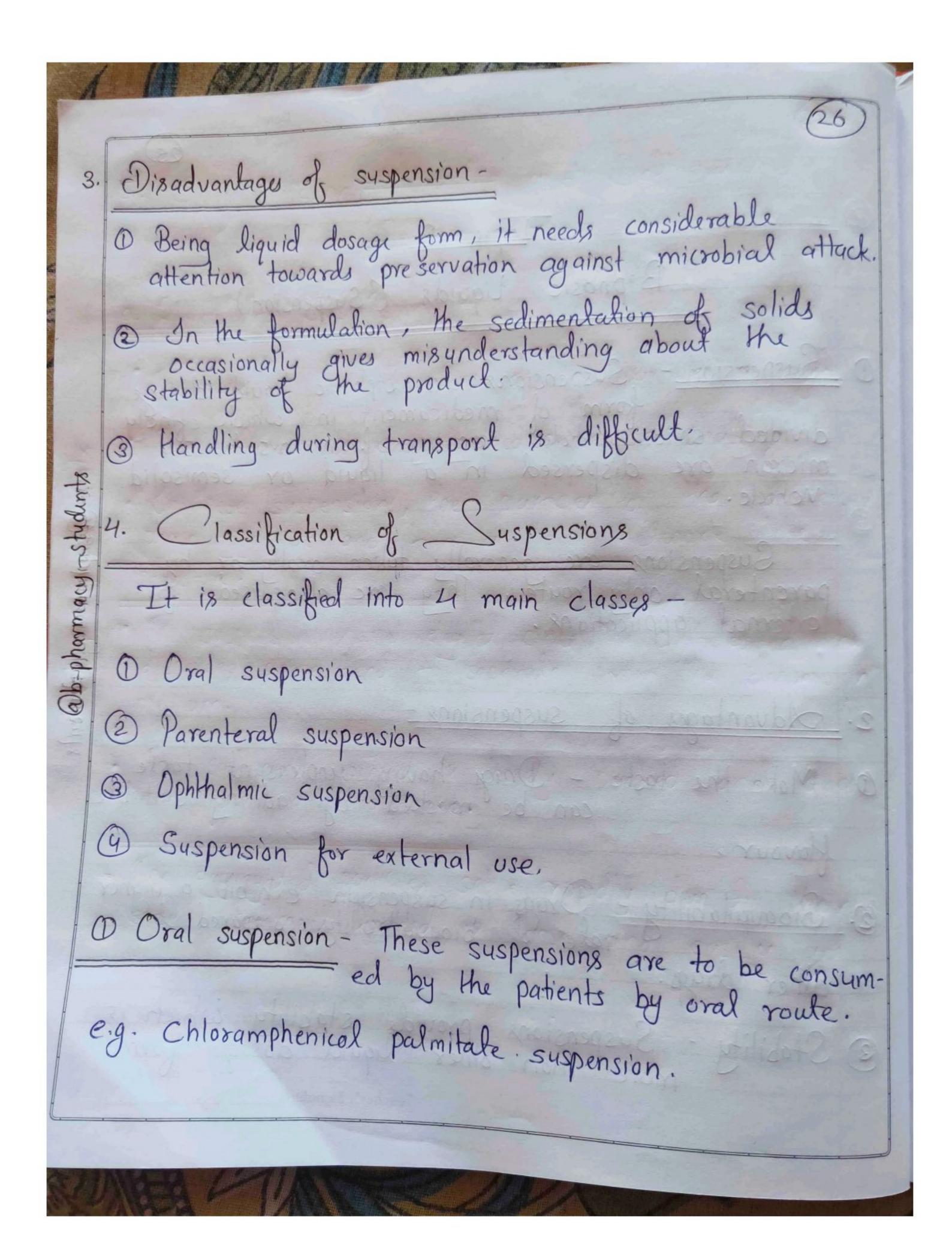
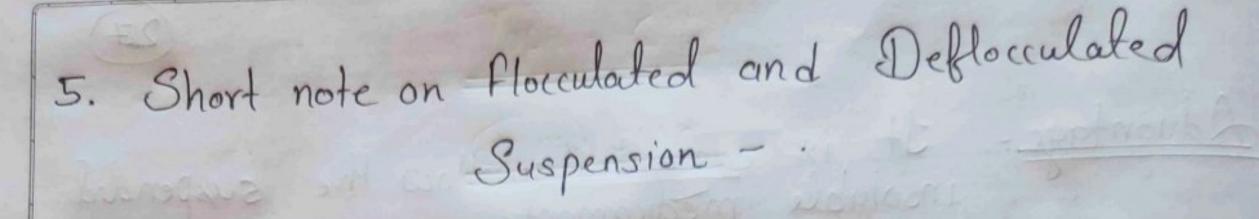
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G	Elixins - Elixins are the clear, pleasantly flavoured oral liquids containing one or more active ingredients dissolve in vehicle. That usually contains high proportion of sucrose or alcohols and may also contain ethanol.  The alcohol content in most elixins usually varies from 4 to 40 %.
(3)	Lotion - Lotions are the liquid preparations meant for external application without friction.  They are applied direct to skin with the help of some absorbent material.
	or gauze soaked in it.
(B)	lotions may be used for the local action as cooling, soothing or protective purposes.  Throat Paint - Throat paints are the viscous preparations of medicaments for local action in pharynx.
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Exp	Date	
0	Suspension - Suspensions are biphasic liquid closage form of medicament in which finely divided solid particles ranging from 0.5 to 5.0 micron are dispersed in a liquid or semisolid vehicle.  Suspensions are generally taken orally or by	(a) b-ph
2	parenteral only route. They are also used for external applications.  Advantages of suspensions -  Make the taste - Druge having unpleasant taste can be masked by adding suitable flavour.	harmacy-students
3	Bioqualability - Drugs in suspension exhibit a higher rate of bioavailability compared to other drugs.  Stability - Suspensions provide stability which is more than other liquid dosage form.  Teacher's Signature  Teacher's Signature	



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Advantage - It is easy to swallow the suspended insoluble medicaments.  Disadvantage - The accuracy of dosage is less reliable as compared to solution.
2) Parenteral suspension - The suspension which are administered by parenteral route are called parenteral suspensions.  The concentration of solid particles in the suspension should be between 0.5 - 30 do.
3 Ophthalmic suspension - These are not commonly used as compared to eye - drops.  The ophthalmic suspensions should be sterlised and have desired viscosity.
9). Suspensions for external use - These suspensions are meant for the external use.  Example - lotions.
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#### 9. Flocculated Suspension

- · The rate of sedimentation of the particles is high.
- · The sediment is easy to redisperse on shaking.
- · In these suspension, the particles of the dispersed phase aggregate and form a loose network like structure.
- The suspension is not elegant since the particles of the dispersion the dispersion medium.
- · The sediment formed is bosely packed and does not form a hard cake.
- The aggregated particles settle rapidly due to their size , sediment formed is loose and easily get redispersed.

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Exp	ot. No
b.	Non-flocculated Suspension
	The rate of sedimentation of the particles is slow.
•	100. Il to malicrores on shoking
	The sediment is difficult to redisperse on shaking.
•	In these suspension, the particles of the dispersed
	phase remain as separate entities.
•	The suspension is comparatively eligant because of in suspension.
	uniform appearance of the suspension.
•	The sediment formed is tightly packed and a hard is
	cake is formed.
,	The non-flocculated suspensions are more elegant
	that flocculated suspensions since the particles remain suspended for a sufficiently long time and give
	a uniform appearance to the product.
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# Topic - C

#### Emulsion

Definition - Emulsion is biphasic system which consist dispersed in the other phase.

The dispersed phase is called as internal phase. while other phase is known as external phase.

Example - Milk is a natural example of emulsion.

### Advantages of emulsion -

- 9. They mask the disagreeable or unpleasant taste.
  e.g. Laxative, phenolphthalien.
- b. Provide palatability of liquid dosage form

## Disadvantages of emulsion -

- 9. Have a short shelf life.
- b. Being thermodynamically heterogenous unstable system they are difficult to prepare.

Types of emulsions		
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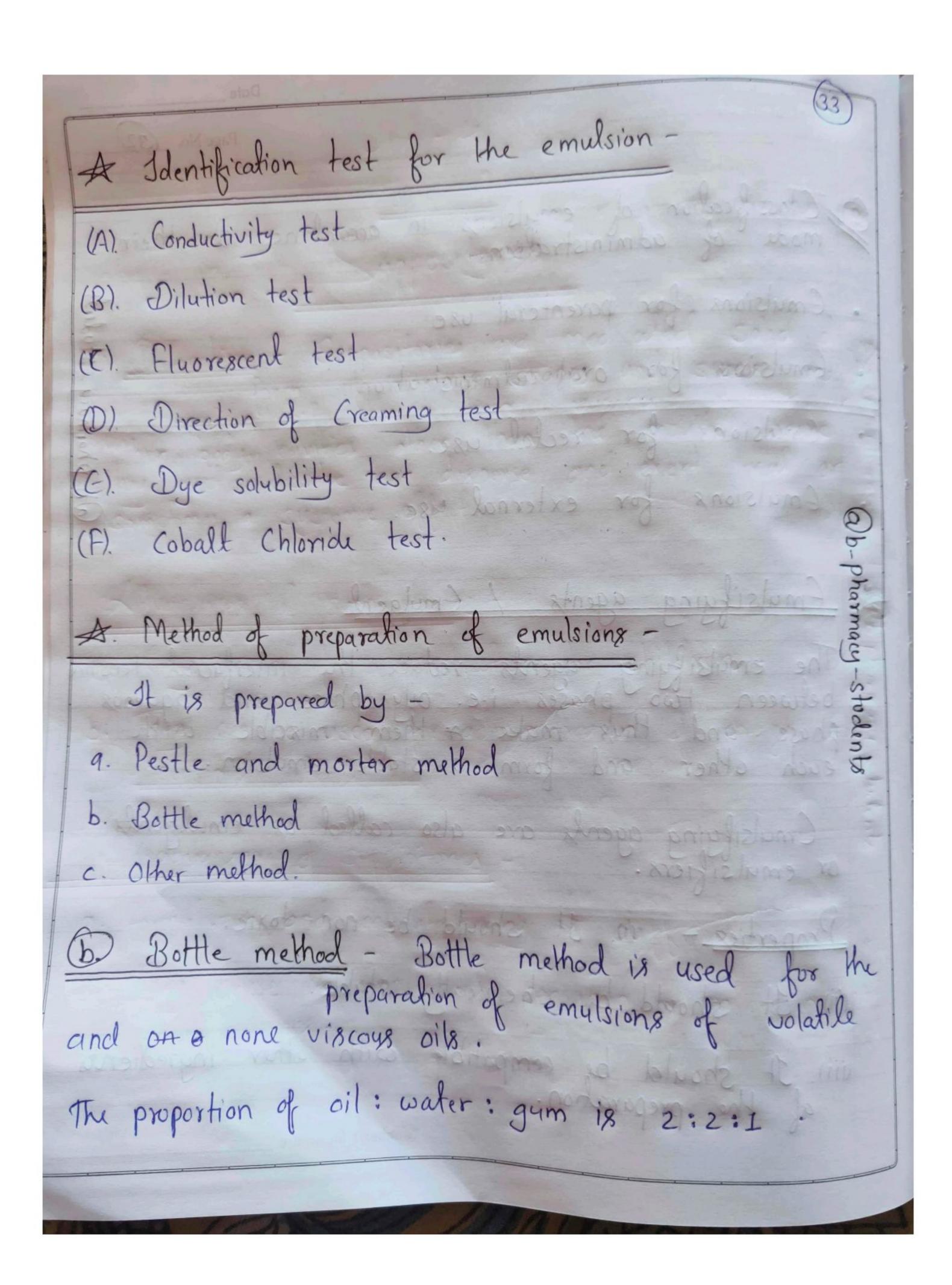
- a. Oil in Water emulsions (0/w)
- b. Water in oil emulsions (w/o)

#### Classification of emulsions -

Emulsions can be classified 98 follow -

- Of Classification of emulsions in accordance to the type of emulsifying agent used in the preparation of an emulsion.
  - · Emylsion containing saponing.
  - · Emylsion containing starch.
  - · Emulsion containing natural waxes.
- · Emulsion containing gum substitute.
- · Emulsion containg various soaps.
- · Emulsion containing natural gum.
- · Emulsion containing synthetic waxes.

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Classification of emulsions in accordance to their mode of administration.  Emulsions for parenteral use  Emulsions for oral administration  Emulsions for rectal use.  Emulsions for external use.  Emulsifying agents / Emulgent  The emulsifying agents reduce the interfacial tension between two phases i.e. oily phase and aqueous
between two phases i.e. oily phase and aqueous phase and thus make or them miscible with each other and form a stable emulsion.  Comulsifying agents are also called as emulgents or emulsifiers.
Properties - (i). It should be non-toxic.  (ii). It should be chemically stable.  Viii). It should be compatible with other ingredients of the preparation.  Teacher's Signature



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Procedure— ii) Measure the required quantity of the oil and transfer into a large bottle.  iii) Add the required quantity of powderd gum acacia.  Shake the bottle vigorously, until the oil and gum are mixed thoroughly.  Iv) Add the calculated amount of water all at once.  Iv) Shake the mixture vigorously to form a primary—emulsion.  Vii) Ald more of water in small portions with constant agitation to produce the required volume.
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