

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY TECHNOLOGY OF DRUGS DEPARTMENT



Discipline "Pharmacy-based technology of drugs"

The topic of the lecture:

"Technological peculiarities of emulsions preparation"

a lecture for English students of 3rd course in the speciality "Pharmacy" for foreign students

Lecturer: associate professor Yuryeva A.B.

- 1. Rules of introduction medicinal substances into emulsions
- 2. Formulation of emulsions
- 3. Quality control and storage of emulsions
- 4. Perfection of emulsions technology

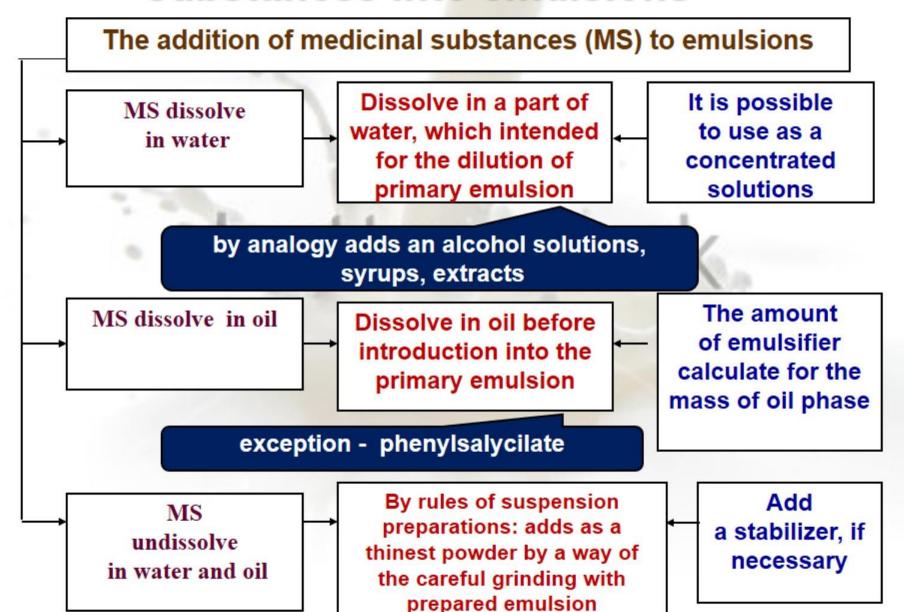
QUESTIONS FOR SELF-STUDY

- 1. Prospects for the development of emulsions technology
- Introduction of the means of small mechanization;
- 3. Instrumental methods of quality assessment.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Tikhonov A.I., Yarnykh T.G., Yuryeva A.B., Garkavtseva O.A. Chemist's Technology of Drugs: The manual for students of higher schools / Ed. by A.I. Tikhonov and T.G. Yarnykh. Kharkiv: NUPh; Original, 2011. 424 p
- 2. Tikhonov A.I., Yuryeva A.B. Chemist's Technology of Drugs. Emulsions. A lecture for English students of the 3-rd year, speciality "Pharmacy": a handbook for out-of-class work of students / Edited by acad. A.I. Tikhonov. Kh.: PH of NUofPh, 2009. 24 p.
- 3. Dry, liquid and soft medicinal forms. A textbook for English students in speciality "Pharmacy" / A.I. Tikhonov, T.G. Yarnykh, A.B. Yuryeva, L.N. Podorozhna, S.S. Zuykina; Ed. by A.I. Tikhonov. Kharkiv: NUPh; Original, 2011. 208 p.
- 4. Tikhonov A.I., Yuryeva A.B. Chemist's technology of drugs. Suspensions. A lecture for English students of the 3-rd year, speciality "Pharmacy": a handbook for out-of-class work of students / Edited by acad. A.I. Tikhonov. Kh.: PH of NUofPh, 2009. 24 p.
- 5. Tikhonov A.I., Yarnykh T.G., Yuryeva A.B., Podorozhna L.N., Zuykina S.S. Biopharmaceutics. Lectures for English students on the speciality "Pharmacy": a handbook for the out-of-class work of students/ edited by acad. A.I. Tikhonov. Kharkiv: NUPh, Original, 2011. 140 p.

4



Per 10,0 of oil should be added the following components:

- √ 5.0 g of gelatose (7,5 ml of water);
- √ 2.0 g tweene-80 (2-3 ml of water);
- √ 10.0 g of dry milk (in a solution with 10 ml of water);
- √ 1.0 g of methylcellulose (as 5 % solution 20.0 g);

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Checking of doses:
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M total = 100.5 Number of doses: 100.5 /

15 = 6.7

M.S.D. = 0.5/6.7=0.07

 $M.D.D. = 0.07 \times 3 = 0.21$

H.S.D. = 0.5

H.D.D. = 1.5

Rp.:

Emulsi

olei

Persicorum

100.0

Coffeini-Natrii

benzoatis

0.5

Misce. Da. Signa. Use 1 table spoon 3 times a day.

WCP (reverse side)

Doses are not overstated (as emulsifier are use the solution of Methylcellulose 5 %)

Peach oil: 100.0 / 10 = 10.0

Solution of MC 5 %: $10.0 \times 2 = 20.0$

(water for preparation of the primary emulsion is not required)

Purified water for diluting of the primary emulsion:

100.0 - (10.0 + 20.0) = 70 ml

Solution of Caffeine-sodium benzoate 10% (1:10): $0.5 \times 10 = 5 \text{ ml}$

Purified water: 70 - 5 = 65 ml



WCP (front side)

Date

Sol. Methylcellulosae 5 % 20.0

Olei Persicorum 10.0

Aquae purificatae 65 ml

Sol. Coffeini-natrii benzoatis 10 % 5ml

 $\mathbf{m}_{\text{total.}} = 100.5$

No Pr.

Technology:

In porcellain mortar put 20.0g of 5% solution MC, add 10.0g of Peach oil, mix until obtaining primary emulsion. In a vessel measure 65.5 ml of purified water, and 5 ml of 10% solution of caffeine sodium benzoate. Put this solution in the mortar by several portions for dissolving of the primary emulsion. Obtained emulsion put in the bottle for dispensing, cork, register by prescription number.

Stick labels:

- "For internal use ";
- "Shake well before use";
- "Keep in a cool, dark place";
- "Keep out of the reach of children".

Rp.: Emulsi olei Ricini 200.0

Camphorae 1.0

Misce. Da. Signa. 1 table-spoon 3 times a day.

Camphor is a volatile, aromatic and poorly powdered substance; soluble in fats, oils, alcohol.

WCP (reverse side)

(as emulsifier – tween-80)

Peach oil: 200.0 / 10 = 20.0

Oil phase: 20.0 + 1.0 = 21.0 (the sum of oil and camphor)

Tween-80: 21.0 / 5 = 4.2

Water for preparation of the primary emulsion: 2.0 g -- 2-3 ml

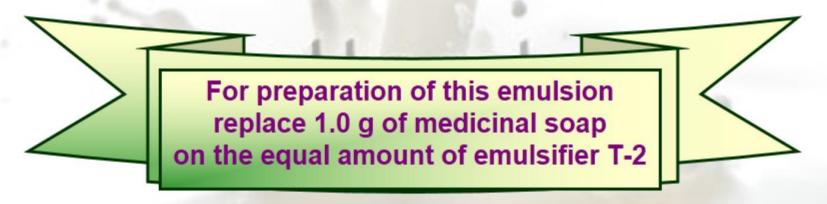
 $4.2 \text{ g} - \text{x}; \quad \text{x} \approx 5 \text{ ml}$

Water for dilution of the primary emulsion:

201.0 - (21.0 + 4.2 + 5.0) = 170.8 ml

In a porcelain cup weigh out 20.0 g of castor oil and dissolve 1.0 g of camphor, it is possible at the heating (till 40°C) on the water bath. In a mortar place 4.2 g of tween-80, add oil solution of camphor and mix. Than add 5 ml of water by drops and grind till the primary emulsion obtained. The prepared primary emulsion dilute gradually by 170.8 ml of purified water.

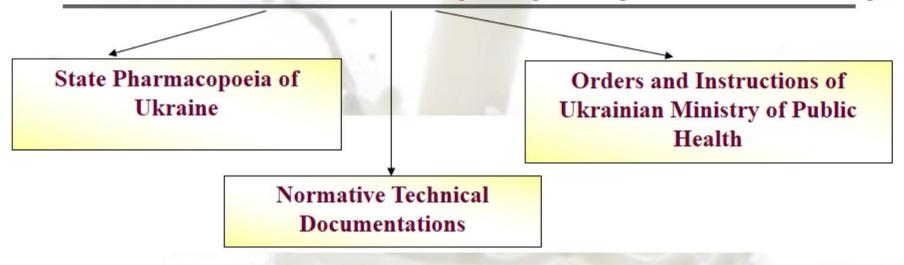
Rp.: Benzylii benzoatis 20.0
Saponis viridis 2.0
Aquae purificatae 78 ml
Misce. Da. Signa. For a smearing of skin.



In a porcelain cup melt 1.0 g of emulsifier T-2, outpour in a mortar which warmed before, add 1-2 ml of hot purified water, mix until a mass as sour cream formed. Than add by portions the remaining amount of hot water with dissolved 1.0 g of the medicinal soap and carefully mix. Then add 20.0 g of benzylbenzoate by portions at the mixing.

3. Quality control and storage of emulsions

The control of emulsions quality carry out accordantly:

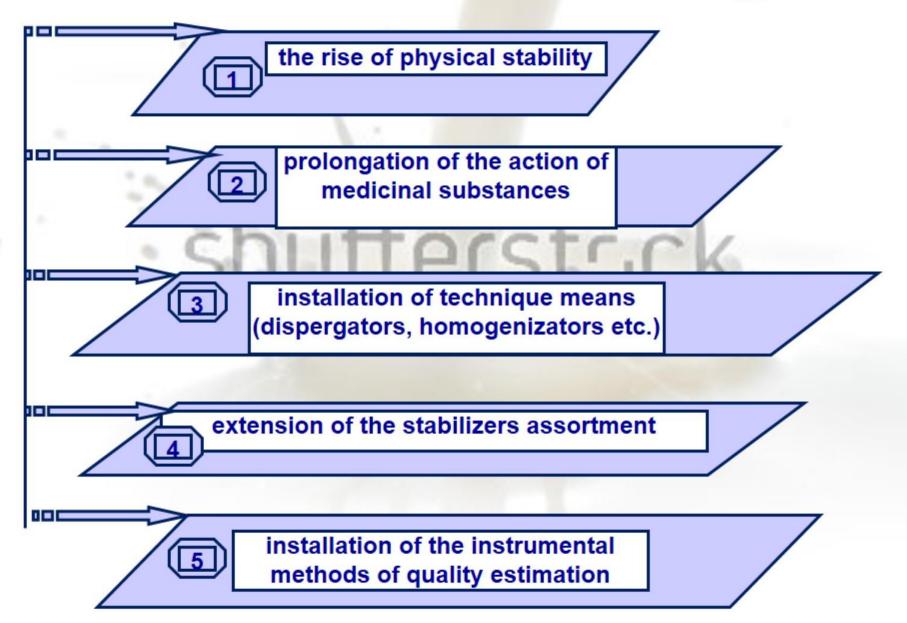


The quality control includes:

- written;
- questionnaire;
- > organoleptic (color, smell, taste), homogeneity and the absence of mechanical inclusions;
- physical (total mass, which after medicine preparation must not exceed of the possible norms deviation);
- chemical (selective);
- control at dispensing.

4. Perfection of emulsions technology

11



Conclusions

- 1. Rules of introduction medicinal substances into emulsions has been generalized
- 2. Formulation of emulsions have been studied
- 3. Quality control and storage of emulsions reviewed
- 4. Perfection of emulsions technology have been analyzed

Thank you for attention!