Preparation of Cetrimide Cream

Experiment 11 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To prepare, evaluate, package and label the assigned cetrimide cream.

Principle

A cream combines an oil phase and an aqueous phase with emulsification. Cetrimide is a cationic ingredient; incompatible anionic materials may affect it.

Working Formula

Use the assigned current monograph for ingredient grades, amounts and specifications. Enter the working quantities before starting.

Ingredient	Purpose	Working quantity
Cetrimide	Assigned antiseptic	_____
Cetostearyl alcohol	Consistency / emulsification	_____
Liquid paraffin	Oil phase	_____
Purified water	Aqueous phase	_____

Scaling factor = required batch size / master batch size. Working ingredient amount = master amount × scaling factor.

Requirements

- Assigned master formula and ingredients
- Balance, measuring glassware and suitable mixing equipment
- Appropriate clean container and label

Procedure

1. Prepare phases

Prepare the oil and aqueous phases according to the assigned formula.

2. Emulsify

Bring both phases to the specified conditions and combine with continuous mixing.

3. Cool

Stir as the cream cools; add any temperature-sensitive ingredients at the assigned stage.

4. Evaluate and pack

Check texture, uniformity and separation; package as an external training cream.

Evaluation and Label

- Inspect emulsion uniformity, consistency, pH where assigned and separation.
- Label the name, strength where relevant, route, batch/date, storage and institution-assigned use period. Mark laboratory preparations as training material.

Observations and Record

Check	Observation
Appearance / consistency	_____
Final mass or volume	_____
pH or other assigned test	_____
Packaging / label check	_____

Worked Example

The numbers below are illustrative; enter your own observations in the record.

- For a 25-unit batch from a 100-unit master formula, multiply every ingredient quantity by 0.25.
- Enter the actual final yield and compare it with the target batch size.

Result

The training preparation was obtained as _____. Final yield: _____. Assigned quality checks: _____. It was packaged and labelled for the intended route.

Precautions

- Use the named formula and ingredient grades.
- Avoid contamination and inappropriate heating.
- Record actual results rather than assuming that appearance proves compliance.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. Why scale every ingredient?

The proportions must remain constant when batch size changes.

2. Why record the method?

Mixing order, temperature and technique affect the product.

3. Which quality checks are needed?

Inspect emulsion uniformity, consistency, pH where assigned and separation.

4. Why is a label required?

It identifies the product, route, directions, storage and the training batch.

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