Liniments

Experiment 5 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To prepare, compare and label the formulations listed in this practical using the assigned formula.

Principle

Liniments are liquid or semi-liquid preparations for external application. They may be solutions or emulsions, so their evaluation and labels depend on the formula.

Requirements

- Assigned master formulas and ingredients for the formulations listed below.
- Balance, beakers, measuring cylinders, stirring equipment and compatible containers.

Procedure

1. Calculate

Record the oily vehicle, volatile ingredient and any emulsifying component.

2. Prepare phases or solution

Dissolve camphor in its vehicle or prepare the specified phases for turpentine liniment.

3. Combine

Mix in the stated sequence to obtain the required solution or emulsion.

4. Evaluate

Examine uniformity and, for the emulsion, separation and redispersibility.

5. Label

Use an external-use label and the formula-specific shake instruction where needed.

Preparations in This Practical

Preparation	Formulation role / method distinction
Turpentine Liniment IP	Prepare the specified components and combine to obtain the intended emulsion; assess redispersibility and phase separation.
Camphor Liniment IP	Dissolve camphor in the prescribed oily vehicle with the minimum formula-specified warming and mix uniformly.

Evaluation and Label

- Avoid unnecessary heating and loss of volatile ingredients.

- Record whether the liniment is a solution or emulsion.

Observations and Record

Preparation	Batch size / yield	Appearance and checks
Turpentine Liniment IP	_____	_____
Camphor Liniment IP	_____	_____

Worked Example

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

- Scale factor = required final quantity / quantity in the master formula.
- Illustration: a 100 mL formula scaled to 30 mL has factor 0.30; 5 g of an ingredient becomes 1.5 g.
- Percentage w/v means grams in 100 mL of final preparation; percentage w/w means grams in 100 g of final preparation.

Result

Record each preparation, formula version, actual yield, evaluation, container and complete label.

Precautions

- Record which official or college formula and strength were used. The historic IP, BP, BPC and NF titles in the syllabus do not establish a current market specification.
- Avoid confusing the amount of vehicle added with the final volume or mass.
- Use an appropriate route label; a teaching batch is not supplied to a patient.
- Avoid unnecessary heating and loss of volatile ingredients.
- Record whether the liniment is a solution or emulsion.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. Do all liniments need shaking?

A dispersed system may need shaking; a true solution usually does not. Follow the assigned formula label.

2. Why use an external-use label?

The preparation and ingredient strength are intended for the stated external route.

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