

# Liquid dosage form

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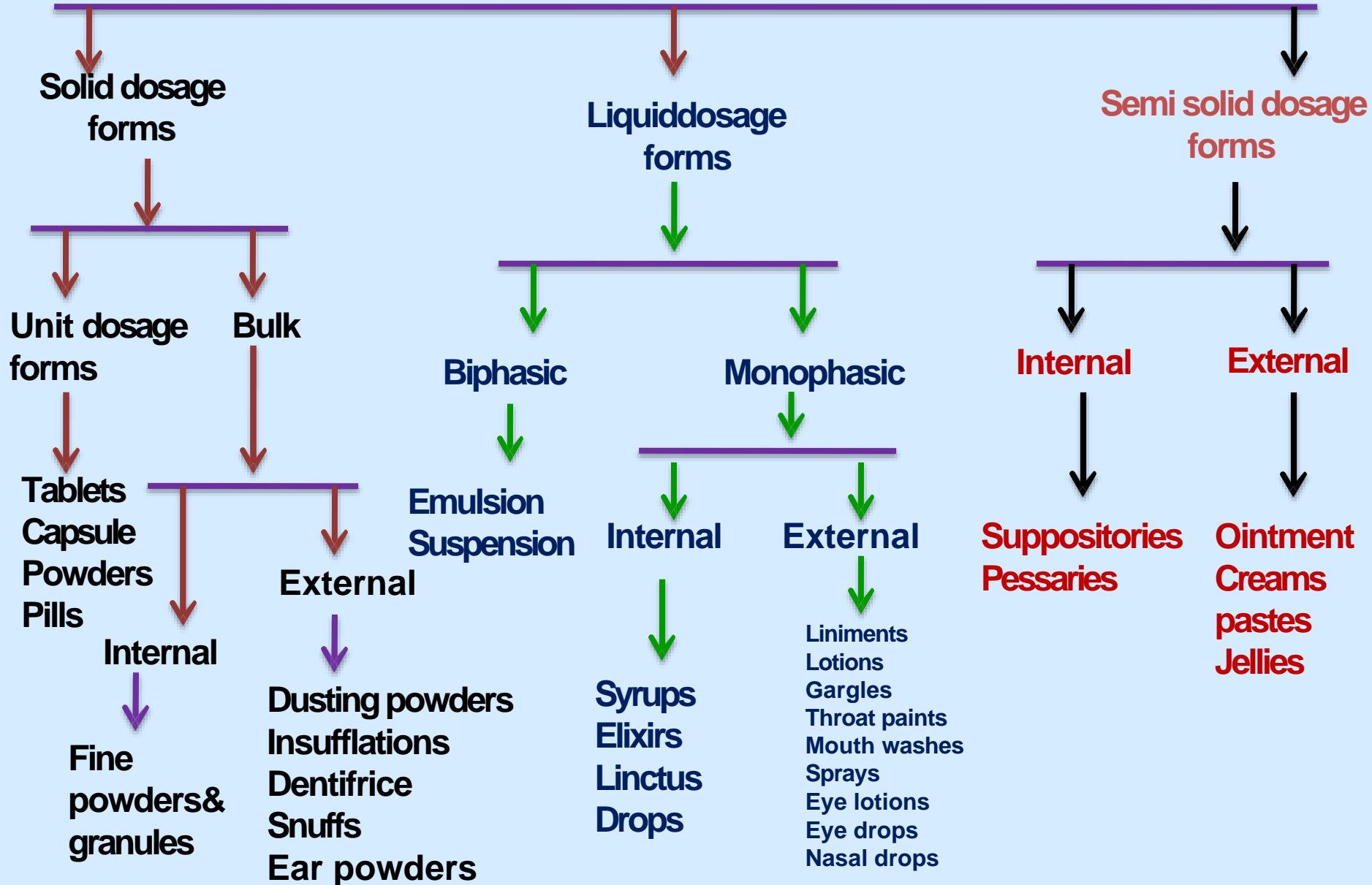
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# Classification





# CLASSIFICATION OF LIQUIDS

## Monophasic Liquid Dosage Forms

### Liquid for External administration

#### Liquids used in Mouth

- Gargles
- Mouthwashes
- Throat paints

#### Liquid applied to the skin

- Lotions
- Liniments
- Collodions
- Paints

#### Liquids instilled into Body Cavities

- Eye Drops
- Ear Drops
- Nasal Drops
- Douches
- Enemas

### Liquid for Internal administration

- Syrups
- Mixtures
- Elixirs
- Linctuses



# Biphasic Liquid Dosage Forms

Solids in Liquid

Oral

SUSPENSION

Parenteral

External

LOTION

Liquid in Liquid

Oral

EMULSION

External

LINIMENTS



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# LIQUID DOSAGE FORMS

## 1 – ORALSOLUTION

- Oral solutions are clear Liquid preparations for oral use containing one or more active ingredients dissolved in a suitable vehicle.



## 2 – ORALEMULSION

- Oral emulsions are stabilized oil-in-water dispersions, either or both phases of which may contain dissolved solids either oil is dispersed in finely divided form in water or vice versa.



## 3 – ORALSUSPENSION

- Biphasic liquid preparations for oral use containing one or more active ingredients suspended in a suitable vehicle. It sediment which is readily dispersed on shaking to give a uniform suspension which remains sufficiently stable to enable the correct dose to be delivered.





## 4 – SYRUP

- It is a concentrated aqueous solution of a sugar, usually sucrose to which medicaments are added.
- Flavored syrups are a convenient form of masking disagreeable tastes.



## 5 – ELIXIR

- It is pleasantly flavored clear liquid oral preparation of potent or nauseous drugs.
- The vehicle may contain a high proportion of ethanol or sucrose together with antimicrobial preservatives which confers the stability of the preparation.



## 6 – MOUTHWASHES

- These are similar to gargles but are used for oral hygiene and to treat infections of the mouth.





## 7 – LINCTUSES



- It is viscous, liquid oral preparations that are usually prescribed for the relief of cough. It contain high proportion of syrup and glycerol which have a demulcent effect on the membranes of the throat.
- The dose volume is small (5ml) and, to prolong the demulcent action, they should be taken undiluted.

## 8 – ORALDROPS

- Oral drops are liquid preparations for oral use that are intended to be administered in small volumes with the aid of a suitable measuring device.
- They may be solutions, suspensions or emulsions.





## 9 – GARGLES

- They are prepared in a concentrated solution with directions for the patient to dilute with warm water before use.
- They are aqueous solutions used in the prevention or treatment of throat infections.



## 10 – LOTIONS

- It is mono-phasic liquid preparations (aqueous) for external application without friction either dabbed on the skin or applied on a suitable dressing and covered with a water proof dressing to reduce evaporation.



## 11 – NASAL DROPS & SPRAYS

- Drugs in aqueous solution may be instilled into the nose from a dropper or from a plastic squeeze bottle.
- Used for local effect, e.g. antihistamine, decongestant.





## 11 – COLLODION

- Collodion is a solution of nitro cellulose in ether or acetone, some times with the addition of alcohols.
- As the solvent evaporates, it dries to a celluloid-like film.
- It is highly flammable.
- **Compound Wart Remover** consists of acetic acid and salicylic acid in an acetone collodion base used in treatment of warts by Keratolysis.



## 12 – PAINTS

- Paints are mono-phasic liquids for application to the skin or mucous membranes.
- **Skin paints** contain volatile solvent that evaporates quickly to leave a dry resinous film of medicament.
- **Throat paints** are more viscous due to a high content of glycerol that designed to prolong contact of the medicament with the affected site.





**THANK YOU**

