

10. You have been given the following prescription: 'Paracetamol suspension 1 g po qds'. In the dispensary you have a suspension that contains 120 mg of paracetamol in each 5 ml spoonful. How much suspension would you need to dispense, to the nearest 100 ml, for a 2-week supply?

- a. 1.1 litres
- b. 1.5 litres
- c. 2.0 litres
- d. 2.3 litres
- e. 2.4 litres

11. How much Tragacanth BP would be required to make 200 ml of an indiffusible suspension?

- a. 100 mg
- b. 200 mg
- c. 400 mg
- d. 600 mg
- e. 4 g

12. A prescriber sends you a prescription asking for 100 ml of a lotion containing Calamine BP 15% and Zinc Oxide BP 5%. Suggest a suitable formula for this product and the reasons for your choices.

13. You are asked to prepare 150 ml of a suspension containing an indiffusible solid. How much Compound Tragacanth Powder BP would need to be added to achieve an acceptable product?

- a. 200 mg
- b. 300 mg
- c. 2 g
- d. 3 g

14. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Freshly boiled and cooled purified water must be used when making suspensions.
- b. All suspensions will attract a 4-week discard date.
- c. All suspensions need a direction to shake the bottle.
- d. Suspensions containing a suspending agent do not need a direction to shake the bottle.

15. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. The amount of suspending agent used depends on the volume of the suspension.
- b. The amount of suspending agent used depends on the amount of powder to be suspended.
- c. Diffusible suspensions contain an insoluble powder that is light and easily wettable.
- d. Adding a thickening agent to increase viscosity is the simplest way to ensure uniformity of dose in a suspension.