

- e. Visually check that no undissolved chloroform remains at the bottom of the measure.
2. Weigh 15g of Acacia BP on a Class II or electronic balance.
3. Accurately measure 100 ml Double Strength Chloroform Water BP using a 100 ml measure.
4. Accurately measure 60 ml Cod Liver Oil BP in a conical measure.
5. Transfer the Cod Liver Oil BP to a clean dry porcelain mortar.
6. Measure 30 ml of Double Strength Chloroform Water BP (from the 100 ml measured in step 3).
7. Transfer the Acacia BP to the mortar and stir gently (approximately 3 stirs).
8. Add the 30 ml of Double Strength Chloroform Water BP to the mortar in one go.
9. Stir vigorously with the pestle in one direction only until the primary emulsion is formed.
10. Add more Double Strength Chloroform Water BP to the primary emulsion until the emulsion is pourable.
11. Transfer to an appropriate conical measure with rinsings.
12. Make up to volume with any remaining Double Strength Chloroform Water BP and freshly boiled and cooled purified water.
13. Stir and transfer to an amber flat medical bottle, label and dispense to the patient.

## 5. Choice of container

A plain amber bottle with a child-resistant closure would be most suitable as the preparation is an emulsion for internal use.

## 6. Labelling considerations

### a. Title

The product is unofficial, therefore the

## Tips

**Remember the accurate preparation of the primary emulsion is crucial for the full emulsion to be satisfactorily produced.**

Primary emulsion

Cod Liver Oil BP	60 ml
Double Strength Chloroform Water BP	30 ml
Acacia BP	15 g

## Tips

Step 5: Ensure the measure is well drained as the quantities to be used are critical in the formation of the primary emulsion.

Step 7: This step is to wet the Acacia BP. Gentle stirring is required to ensure that there is no heat production that may denature the gum and prevent the formation of the emulsion.

Step 9: A characteristic clicking sound will be heard when the primary emulsion is formed. Remember the whiter the primary emulsion, the better it is formed.

Step 10: The Double Strength Chloroform Water BP needs to be added drop by drop to the primary emulsion until it is pourable to ensure that the primary emulsion does not crack.

Step 12: Even though there is a preservative in the preparation, freshly boiled and cooled purified water is used here as emulsions are particularly susceptible to microbial contamination.