overage production,92, 95	definition, 65-6
terminology, 91-2	labelling, 4, 73-4, 78-9, 82-3, 86
self-assessment questions, 102-5	microbial contamination susceptibility
answers, 184-7	72, 73
water-in-oil (oily), 91	packaging, 12, 73, 78, 82, 85
	phase inversion, 66-7
Dermovate Cream% 25, 100-2	preparation, 66, 67
diffusible suspensions, 43	calculation of amount of
preparation, 44-5	emulsifying agent, 68-9
Dimeticone Cream BPC, 184-6	continental method, 67-8
discard (expiry) date, 3-4, 8	dilution, 70
dithranol, 107	dry gum method, 67-8, 69-70
Dithranol Paste BP, 128-30	examples, 70-86
double (serial) dilution, unit dose powder	magistral formulation from doctor's
preparation, 160	prescription, 70-4, 75-83
Double Strength Chloroform Water BP, 20,	oily phase:aqueous phase:gum
27-8, 47, 51, 71, 76, 80	ratio, 69
'doubling-up' technique	primary emulsion, 70, 73, 81
powders incorporation into ointments	use of homogeniser, 85
base, 109, 122, 124, 127	wet gum method, 69
powders preparation, 151-2, 153, 155	self-assessment questions, 86-9
solids incorporation into cream base,	answers, 178-84
93, 94	stability, 66-7
trituration, 92	types of oils, 68
creams, 101	enemas, 4, 8, 43
dry gum emulsion preparation method,	equipment cleanliness, 16
67-8, 69-70	expiry (discard) date, 3-4, 8
dusting powders, 151	extemporaneous dispensing standards,
advantages/disadvantages, 151	15-16
labelling, 4, 156	external medicine (fluted amber) bottles,
packaging, 156	11-12
preparation, 151-2, 155	
examples, 154-6	fixed oils, emulsions preparation, 68
1	fluted amber medicine bottles, 11-12
ear drops, 4, 43	
elixirs, 4	gargles/mouthwashes, labelling, 4, 8,
embrocations, 12	29-30
emulsifying agent (emulgent), 67, 68	gelatin
calculation of amount, 68-9	microbial contamination, 140
creams, 91	type A (anionic), 142
Emulsifying Wax BP, 126, 127	type B (cationic), 142
emulsions, 65-89	Gelatin BP, 139, 140
advantages/disadvantages, 66	gels, 107-33
cracking, 66, 67	advantages, 108
creaming, 66, 67	definition, 108