

9. Mix the Chloroform BP and Benzoic Acid Solution BP together.
10. Dissolve the Vanillin BP in the benzoic acid and chloroform mixture.
11. Add this solution to the previously prepared methylcellulose mucilage and stir for 5 minutes.
12. Prepare a sodium saccharin trituration and add sufficient (5 ml) to provide 5 mg of Sodium Saccharin BP to the mixture.
13. Make the volume of the mucilage mixture up to 50 ml with freshly boiled and cooled purified water.
14. Measure 50 ml of Liquid Paraffin BP in a 50 ml conical measure.
15. Mix the 50 ml mucilage and 50 ml of Liquid Paraffin BP together and stir constantly.
16. Pass through a homogeniser to make the emulsion more stable.
17. Transfer to an amber flat medical bottle with a child-resistant closure, label and dispense.



Tips

Vanillin BP is only slightly soluble in water but freely soluble in alcohol and soluble in ether. It is therefore more soluble in organic solvents so is added to the chloroform-containing mixture.

Tips

The amount of Sodium Saccharin BP cannot be accurately weighed, therefore a trituration must be prepared. Water is the diluent chosen as this is also the vehicle for the emulsion.

Trituration for Sodium Saccharin
Saccharin Sodium BP 150 mg
Freshly boiled and cooled purified water to 150 ml
Therefore 5 ml of the trituration will contain 5 mg of Sodium Saccharin BP.

Tips

The stability of an emulsion is increased with smaller globule size of the disperse phase. When an emulsion is passed through a homogeniser (Figure 4.2) the emulsion is forced through a fine opening to apply shearing forces to reduce the size of the globules. Although many extemporaneously prepared emulsions may not require the use of a homogeniser, this step may aid in retarding or preventing creaming of the emulsion on long standing.

Figure 4.2 A homogeniser.

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.