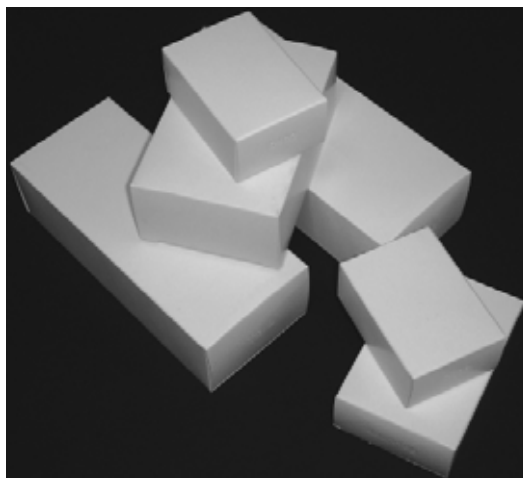


or capsules, powder papers and other pharmaceutical products that may be of a shape that is not suitable for labelling. Although it is good dispensing practice to label the primary container of a medicinal product, in some cases this isn't possible. By placing the primary container into a labelled carton, this provides the next best method for labelling the product in question (for example, the labelling of very small eye/ear/nose dropper bottles). Additional care must be exercised in the storage of pharmaceutical products in cardboard cartons as they do not come with child-resistant closures.

**Figure 1.5**  
A selection of cartons.



### **Ointment jars**

Ointment jars come in a variety of different sizes and can be made of either colourless glass or amber glass (Figure 1.6). Amber ointment jars are used for preparations that are sensitive to light. They are used to package ointments and creams and can be used for individually wrapped suppositories. As with cartons, additional care must be exercised in the storage of preparations in ointment jars as they do not come with child-resistant closures.

### **Collapsible tubes**

Collapsible tubes come in a variety of different sizes and can be used to package creams or ointments. They are less convenient to fill than ointment jars and as such are rarely used for individual patient formulations. They are more commonly utilised in small-