

# PHARMACEUTICAL EMULSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS GBV

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### **What is the difference between a pharmaceutical emulsion and a suspension?**

In conclusion, suspensions and emulsions are two different types of heterogeneous mixtures. Suspensions consist of solid particles dispersed throughout a liquid, while emulsions consist of two immiscible liquids mixed together with the help of an emulsifying agent.

**What are pharmaceutical emulsions?** An emulsion formulation is a liquid disperse system that uses small globules of a liquid (dispersed phase) distributed through another liquid in which it is immiscible. The dispersed phase is referred to as an internal or discontinuous phase, while the dispersion medium is the external or continuous phase.

**What are the four types of emulsions?** Types of Emulsions Essentially, there are three types of emulsions which are water-in-oil (W/O), oil-in-water (O/W), and complex emulsions such as water-in-oil-in-water (W/O/W). The complex emulsion also known as a multiple emulsion [5].

**What are the routes of administration of emulsions?** Emulsion and Its Pharmaceutical Applications O/W and W/O/W emulsions are generally employed for the intravenous route. Lipid-based emulsions are used for parenteral nutrition, intravenous drug administration and as oxygen carriers.

**What is an example of a suspension in a pharmaceutical drug?** Examples of a few of the oral suspensions in which a specific and well defined particle size specification for the drug substance is important include phenytoin suspension, carbamazepine suspension, trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole suspension, and

hydrocortisone suspension.

**What are the examples of drug emulsion?** These are usually oil and water emulsions, albeit dispersed. These emulsions are called creams, ointments, balms, pastes, films, or liquids, depending on their oil-to-water ratios, the addition of other additives, and their intended administration route.

**What is an example of an emulsion?** In an emulsion, one liquid (the dispersed phase) is dispersed in the other (the continuous phase). Examples of emulsions include vinaigrettes, homogenized milk, liquid biomolecular condensates, and some cutting fluids for metal working.

**What is emulsion in simple words?** Emulsion means a solution where two liquids that normally do not mix are mixed together using an emulsifier. One liquid acts as the continuous phase and the other liquid in little drops as the dispersed phase.

**What are three types of emulsions?** There are three kinds of emulsions: temporary, semi-permanent, and permanent. An example of a temporary emulsion is a simple vinaigrette while mayonnaise is a permanent emulsion.

**How to make pharmaceutical emulsion?** One part powdered acacia (or other gum) is placed in a dry bottle and four parts oil are added. The bottle is capped and thoroughly shaken. To this, the required volume of water is added all at once, and the mixture is shaken thoroughly until the primary emulsion forms.

**What is primary emulsion in pharmaceuticals?** Primary emulsion : In a primary emulsion, the globules (droplets) inside emulsion consist of only one substance or phase. That is droplets of oil inside water or water droplets inside oil are primary emulsion.

**What are the advantages and disadvantages of emulsion?** Continuous phase (water) acts as a heat sink and allows temperature to be much better controlled, avoiding dangerous overheating. Disadvantages: Polymer can easily become contaminated with traces of the emulsifier. This can lead to poor transparency which can often be an important property.

**What is the difference between a suspension and an emulsion?** What is the difference between an emulsion and a suspension? Emulsions are mixtures of two

immiscible liquids, while suspensions involve solid particles dispersed in a liquid medium.

**What are the basics of pharmaceutical emulsions?** Emulsified systems range from lotions having comparatively low viscosity to creams which are more viscous. There are two basic types of emulsions, that is, oil in water (O/W) and water in oil (W/O). In addition to these two types, a relatively complex emulsion, called multiple emulsions can also be formulated.

**What is the process of emulsification in pharmaceutical industry?**  
Emulsification Process: The emulsifying agent surrounds the oil droplets, with its hydrophilic portion interacting with water and its hydrophobic portion interacting with the oil. This forms a stabilizing layer around the oil droplets, preventing them from coalescing and separating from the water.

**What are 5 examples of suspensions?**

**What are examples of suspending agents in pharmaceuticals?** The most common suspending agents are aqueous biological polymers, including methylcellulose (MC), sodium carboxymethylcellulose (CMC), and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC). A range of viscosities of suspending agents is available with different molecular weights.

**Why pharmaceutical suspension?** The reasons for the formulation of a pharmaceutical suspension: -- when the drug is insoluble in the delivery vehicle. –To mask the bitter taste of the drug. –To increase drug stability.

**Why are emulsions used in pharmaceuticals?** Emulsions as pharmaceutical products have the following benefits: To deliver medications that are slightly soluble in water but easily soluble in oils, pharmaceutical emulsions may be applied. For instance, in oil-in-water emulsions, the drug ingredient dissolves in the internal or discontinuous oil phase.

**What are 10 examples of emulsion?**

**What is the most common emulsion?** Types of Emulsions Food emulsions come in many forms, from milk and dressings to chocolate, sausages, and ice cream. The two most common types are oil-in-water (O/W) and water-in-oil (W/O). O/W

emulsions are more common because they're easier to make.

**Is emulsion a solution or suspension?** The emulsion is a type of liquid-liquid colloidal system. A colloid is a heterogeneous mixture of substances where very fine particles known as dispersed phases are present in the dispersion medium. The size of particles in colloids is larger than in solution but smaller than that of suspensions.

**Is an emulsion an example of a suspension?** Particles will settle to the bottom in a suspended solution. Emulsions are a type of suspension, where two immiscible liquids are mixed together. Examples of suspended solutions include salt water, sand in water, and muddy water.

**What is the difference between two types of emulsion?** Emulsions are categorized into two categories based on the features of the dispersion medium and the dispersed phase. They are Oil in water emulsion and water in oil emulsion. An oil-in-water emulsion is one in which oil is present as the dispersed phase and water is present as the dispersion medium.

**What are the advantages of a pharmaceutical preparation formulated as a suspension emulsion?** The Advantages of Suspensions Improve the chemical stability of some drugs. Higher bioavailability than other dosage forms. Order of bioavailability: Solutions>suspension>capsules> compression tablets > coated tablets. Duration and onset of action can be controlled.

**Who published the broadview anthology of British literature?**

**Who is the publisher of the broadview anthology of short fiction?** The Broadview Anthology of Short Fiction - Fourth Canadian Edition - Broadview Press.

**What was the first printed anthology of English literature?** Songes and Sonettes, usually called Tottel's Miscellany, was the first printed anthology of English poetry. First published by Richard Tottel in 1557 in London, it ran to many editions in the sixteenth century.

**The Oxford Bookworms Library: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (Level 4)**

The Oxford Bookworms Library is a graded reader series that provides accessible and engaging adaptations of classic and modern literature for learners of English.

One of the most well-known titles in the series is Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, written by Robert Louis Stevenson. Adapted for Level 4 readers, this adaptation offers a simplified yet captivating introduction to Stevenson's timeless tale.

**1. What is the main plot of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?** The novel follows the story of Dr. Henry Jekyll, a respected scientist who discovers a potion that allows him to transform into his evil alter ego, Mr. Edward Hyde. As Hyde, Jekyll is able to indulge in his darkest impulses without any consequences. However, as Hyde's actions become increasingly violent, Jekyll's sense of guilt and desperation grows.

**2. Who is the narrator of the story?** The story is narrated from the perspective of John Utterson, a lawyer and close friend of Dr. Jekyll. Utterson becomes suspicious of Jekyll's strange behavior and investigates the mystery of Mr. Hyde.

**3. What is the significance of the potion?** The potion that Jekyll drinks allows him to separate his good and evil sides into two distinct personalities. However, the potion has unintended consequences, as Hyde gradually gains more control over Jekyll.

**4. What is the main conflict of the novel?** The main conflict of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is the struggle between good and evil within the human soul. Jekyll represents the civilized and moral aspect of humanity, while Hyde represents the primal and destructive instincts.

**5. How does the novel end?** In a dramatic climax, Utterson confronts Jekyll and forces him to reveal his secret. Jekyll transforms into Hyde and commits suicide, leaving Utterson to contemplate the duality of human nature.

**The Oil Kings: How the US, Iran, and Saudi Arabia Changed the Balance of Power in the Middle East**

**By Andrew Scott**

**Kindle Edition**

**Introduction**

The discovery of oil in the Middle East in the early 20th century transformed the global energy landscape and dramatically shifted the balance of power in the region. In particular, the US, Iran, and Saudi Arabia emerged as key players in the oil industry, with their decisions having profound geopolitical consequences.

**Q: How did the US become involved in the Middle East oil industry?**

A: The US played a pivotal role in developing and exploiting Middle Eastern oil resources. In the 1930s, American companies such as Standard Oil (now ExxonMobil) secured concessions to drill for oil in Saudi Arabia and other countries, marking the beginning of a long relationship between the US and the region's oil industry.

**Q: What was the role of Iran and Saudi Arabia in shaping the oil market?**

A: Iran and Saudi Arabia emerged as two dominant players in the global oil market. Iran nationalized its oil industry in 1951, asserting control over its natural resources. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, joined forces with other oil-producing nations to form the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1960. OPEC influenced oil prices and production, giving Middle Eastern countries greater leverage in international affairs.

**Q: How did the oil crisis of the 1970s impact the balance of power?**

A: The oil crisis of 1973, triggered by an Arab oil embargo, caused global oil prices to soar. This event highlighted the vulnerability of oil-dependent economies and emboldened oil-producing countries, including Iran and Saudi Arabia. The crisis also strained relations between the US and the Middle East, as the US sought to secure its energy supplies.

**Q: What is the current state of the oil industry in the Middle East?**

A: Today, the Middle East remains a major oil producer, but its influence has been tempered by the rise of alternative energy sources and the diversification of global supply chains. Iran has faced sanctions and economic isolation due to its nuclear program, while Saudi Arabia has implemented reforms to reduce its reliance on oil revenue.

## Conclusion

The oil industry has played a defining role in shaping the history of the Middle East. The decisions made by the US, Iran, and Saudi Arabia regarding oil production, pricing, and geopolitical alliances have significantly altered the balance of power in the region and continue to impact global energy dynamics today.

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