

POWDERS

ORAL REHYDRATION POWDER

Diarrhoea may cause metabolic acidosis whereas vomiting may result in metabolic alkalosis hypopotassimia. When the fluid and electrolyte loss is severe intravenous infusion becomes essential.

To compensate the loss of fluid and ions in diarrhoea and also in vomiting Oral Rehydration Salt dissolved in boiled and cooled water is administered orally. Addition of glucose facilitate the absorption of sodium from intestine and water causes expansion in plasma volume and corrects dehydration.

Loss of electrolytes in diarrhoeal and normal stool

	Na	K	Cl	HCO ₃	Volume
	m mol l ⁻¹				litre/day
Normal stool	20-40	30-60	20	-	0.1
Diarrhoea	30-140	30-70	-	20-80	Variable

Changes in body weight of 0.5-1 kg in 24 hours are usually due to loss or gain of water. The following table relates the degree of dehydration to weight loss.

Assessment of dehydration

Dehydration	Fluid loss % body weight	
	Children	Adult
Mild	5	4
Moderate	10	6
Severe	15	8

LINIMENTS

Liniments are liquid or semisolid preparations intended for use over skin. Many of them are solutions or emulsions. They are intended for external application and should be so labelled. Liniments are applied with friction and rubbing of the skin, the oil or soap base providing for ease of application and massage. Liniments should not be applied to skin areas that are bruised or broken.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT (I.P.)

Ingredients

Soft soap		4.5 gm
Camphor		2.5 gm
Turpentine oil		32.5 ml
Water	to	50.0 ml

Mix and prepare a liniment

Action of ingredients :

Rubefacients : acts by counter irritation. Counter irritation is comforting in painful lesions of the muscles, tendons, and joints, and in non-articular rheumatism. Soft soap is used as emulsifying agent and provides the ease of application and massage water acts as vehicle. Camphor and turpentine oil act as counter irritants and rubefacients.

Therapeutic use :

- Abdominal visceral pain
- Muscular or joint pain

Report Sheet - Dissolution Time of Tablet/Capsule

Proprietary name	Usual strength
Generic name	Dose
Storage instructions	Type of tablet
	Clinical use
Batch number	Manufacturer
Date of manufacturer.....	Date of expiry

Time in minutes	Concentration of active ingredient / 100 ml
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DURABILITY OF THE TABLETS

Another approach to determine the durability of tablets from the time of production to time of use is to evaluate its ability to withstand abrasion in packaging, handling and transportation.

The apparatus consists of transparent acrylic sheet drums (single or double) which rotate at a fixed speed (R.P.M.). The drum is equipped with a plastic blade which carries the tablets along with it up to a predetermined height while the drum is rotating and let them slide off. Thus without any hard impact the tablets rub against each other under the same pressure.

Friability test apparatus :

