

Preparation and Evaluation of Cold Cream and Vanishing Cream

Practical 09 | Industrial Pharmacy I

Aim

To study Preparation and Evaluation of Cold Cream and Vanishing Cream, and interpret the recorded observations.

Principle

- Cold cream commonly illustrates a water-in-oil emulsion, while vanishing cream commonly illustrates an oil-in-water system. The assigned composition and an identification test determine the actual emulsion type.
- A dosage form combines an active ingredient with excipients selected for processing, stability and performance.
- Preparation and evaluation are linked: changes in composition or process can alter the product quality attributes.
- Identify the oil, aqueous, emulsifying and consistency-building ingredients.
- Observe preparation of the phases and their combination in the approved order.
- Record cooling/mixing observations and appearance after preparation.
- Compare emulsion type, spreadability, consistency and stability with the assigned tests.

Materials and Apparatus

- Approved cream formulae, mixing apparatus and evaluation equipment.
- Assigned active ingredient, excipients and the instructor-approved master formula.
- Balance, mixing/preparation equipment, packaging materials and the assigned evaluation apparatus.

Method

1. Read the master formula and identify the purpose of each ingredient.
2. Calculate the quantities for the assigned laboratory batch and check ingredient identity.
3. Follow the specified order of addition and preparation process, recording actual quantities and process observations.
4. Measure the yield or finished quantity and package the laboratory preparation as specified.
5. Evaluate the product attributes listed for this dosage form with documented methods.
6. Compare the observations with the assigned specification and explain any difference.

Observation Record

Complete this record using actual laboratory findings or the provided teaching data.

Observation / parameter	Record / finding
Ingredient roles	_____
Emulsion type	_____
Appearance	_____
pH where applicable	_____
Spreadability	_____
Separation/stability observations	_____

Calculations and Interpretation

- Batch scale factor = desired quantity/master-formula quantity.
- Scale each ingredient by the same factor unless the approved formula specifies otherwise.
- Assay (%) = measured active amount/declared active amount × 100, on the same unit and product basis.

Result

Record the actual finding, calculated value with units where relevant, and a conclusion supported by the observations.

Finding: _____

Conclusion: _____

Precautions

- Record changes in process or composition; do not conceal a deviation.
- Use the specification assigned to the exact product and dosage form.
- A teaching batch is for laboratory evaluation and is not released for patient use.

Viva Questions

1. Why identify excipient functions?

Each excipient can influence processing, stability, release or acceptability.

2. Why is appearance alone insufficient for evaluation?

It does not establish content, performance, stability or microbiological quality.

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