

Simple and Paediatric Linctus

Experiment 3 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To prepare, compare and label the formulations listed in this practical using the assigned formula.

Principle

Linctuses are viscous oral preparations. Their vehicle and concentration must follow the selected formula; adult and paediatric formula titles are distinct.

Requirements

- Assigned master formulas and ingredients for the formulations listed below.
- Balance, beakers, measuring cylinders, stirring equipment and compatible containers.

Procedure

1. Check the selected formula

Identify whether the preparation is the simple or paediatric formulation and enter its intended strength.

2. Dissolve the soluble components

Use the specified liquid portion to obtain a uniform solution.

3. Blend the vehicle

Add the vehicle gradually with mixing, avoiding excessive entrapped air.

4. Complete the quantity

Adjust to the final quantity and examine consistency and uniformity.

5. Package

Use the assigned oral container and label the exact preparation and storage requirements.

Preparations in This Practical

Preparation	Formulation role / method distinction
Simple Linctus BPC	Prepare the prescribed soluble ingredients and combine with the viscous sweetened vehicle.
Paediatric Simple Linctus BPC	Use the specifically assigned paediatric formula and batch calculation; do not substitute the adult formula.

Evaluation and Label

- Compare consistency, homogeneity, final quantity and label completeness.

Observations and Record

Preparation	Batch size / yield	Appearance and checks
Simple Linctus BPC	_____	_____
Paediatric Simple Linctus BPC	_____	_____

Worked Example

The numbers below are illustrative; enter your own observations in the record.

- Scale factor = required final quantity / quantity in the master formula.
- Illustration: a 100 mL formula scaled to 30 mL has factor 0.30; 5 g of an ingredient becomes 1.5 g.
- Percentage w/v means grams in 100 mL of final preparation; percentage w/w means grams in 100 g of final preparation.

Result

Record each preparation, formula version, actual yield, evaluation, container and complete label.

Precautions

- Record which official or college formula and strength were used. The historic IP, BP, BPC and NF titles in the syllabus do not establish a current market specification.
- Avoid confusing the amount of vehicle added with the final volume or mass.
- Use an appropriate route label; a teaching batch is not supplied to a patient.
- Compare consistency, homogeneity, final quantity and label completeness.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. What distinguishes a linctus?

Its viscous oral vehicle and its specific formulation and administration instructions.

2. Can the paediatric title be added to an adult batch?

No. The selected paediatric composition must be used.

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