

JELLIES INTRODUCTION

- Jellies are transparent or translucent non-greasy semisolid dosage form.
- They are less greasy compare with gel.
- They are mainly used for mucous membrane for lubricating, antiseptic purpose.
- Jellies are also used for lubricating surgical gloves, catheters & rectal thermometers.
- Vaginal jellies & contraceptive jellies are also commonly used.

Types of Jellies

1. Medicated jellies:

Medicated jellies contains a considerable amount of water therefore those are suitable for water soluble medicaments & used for anesthetics, antiseptics and spermicidal. After evaporation of water they produce cooling sensation to the skin.

2. Lubricating jellies:

3. Miscellaneous jellies:

Patch testing:

Used for allergens which are applied on skin to check the sensitivity. Electro-cardiography: Following jelling agents are used...

- Tragacanth
- Sodium alginate
- Pectin
- Starch
- Gelatin
- Cellulose derivatives Tragacanth
- It is commonly used for the preparation of lubricating, medicated & contraceptive jellies.
- For lubricating jellies 2 to 3 % • For dermatological vehicle about 5%
- For medicated jellies 5%
- Tragacanth jellies are also called bassorin paste.
- When tragacanth added in water it produce lumpy product.

- So, dispersing agents like alcohol, glycerin or a volatile oil is used to get a homogeneous preparation.

Sodium Alginate

- Those jellies are used as lubricants & for dermatological vehicles.
- In lubricants 1.5 to 2% & for dermatological vehicle 5 to 10% sodium alginate used.
- In that type of jellies alcohol, propylene glycol or glycerin used as dispersing agents. Pectin

Pectin is a very good gelling agent.

- Pectin used in various preparation of jellies including edible jellies.
- It is mainly used in dermatological jellies.
- Glycerin is used as humectant & dispersing agent.
- Pectin jellies prepared with suitable preservatives. Starch
- Starch jellies prepared with combination of gelatin & glycerin.
- Starch glycerin jellies prepared by heating method or fusion method.
- Glycerin in large amounts i.e 50% may be act as preservative & humectant. Gelatin
- Gelatin soluble in hot water.
- 2% gelatin produce jelly in a hot solution.
- Very stiff medicated jellies can be prepared by incorporating with 15% gelatin.
- Such jellies melted before use & after cooling to desired temperature it can be applied with brush on affected area.
- Those applied areas are cover with bandage

The dressing may be left in place after several weeks

Zinc gelatin jellies is also known as Unna's paste. Cellulose derivatives

Methyl cellulose & sodium carboxy methyl cellulose are widely used for preparation of jellies.

- Those substances produce natural & stable jellies.
- Those afford good resistance against bacterial growth.
- Those produce strong film on the skin after drying on skin. Preparation of Jellies
- Preparation of jellies using thickening agents such as tragacanth, pectin, CMC etc in aq. Vehicle.

- Then triturate with medicaments until a uniform product is obtained.

Creams:

- These are viscous semisolid emulsions which are meant for external use.
- Cream is divided in to two types namely as
 - I) Aqueous creams
 - II) Oily creams
- In case of aqueous creams the emulsions are o/w type & it is relatively non greasy. The emulsifying waxes are anionic, cationic & non –ionic used. Generally polysorbate, triethanolamine soap are used as emulsifying agent.
- In case of oily creams w/o type & it is relatively greasy. The emulsifying agent such as wool fat, wool alcohols, beeswax & calcium soap is used.
- The cream should be store in collapsible tube & supplied in well closed container to prevent evaporation & contamination.