

PHARMACEUTICS -1 (BP 103)

UNIT:3 SUSPENSIONS

CLASS:3

TOPIC: SUSPENSIONS

SUSPENSIONS

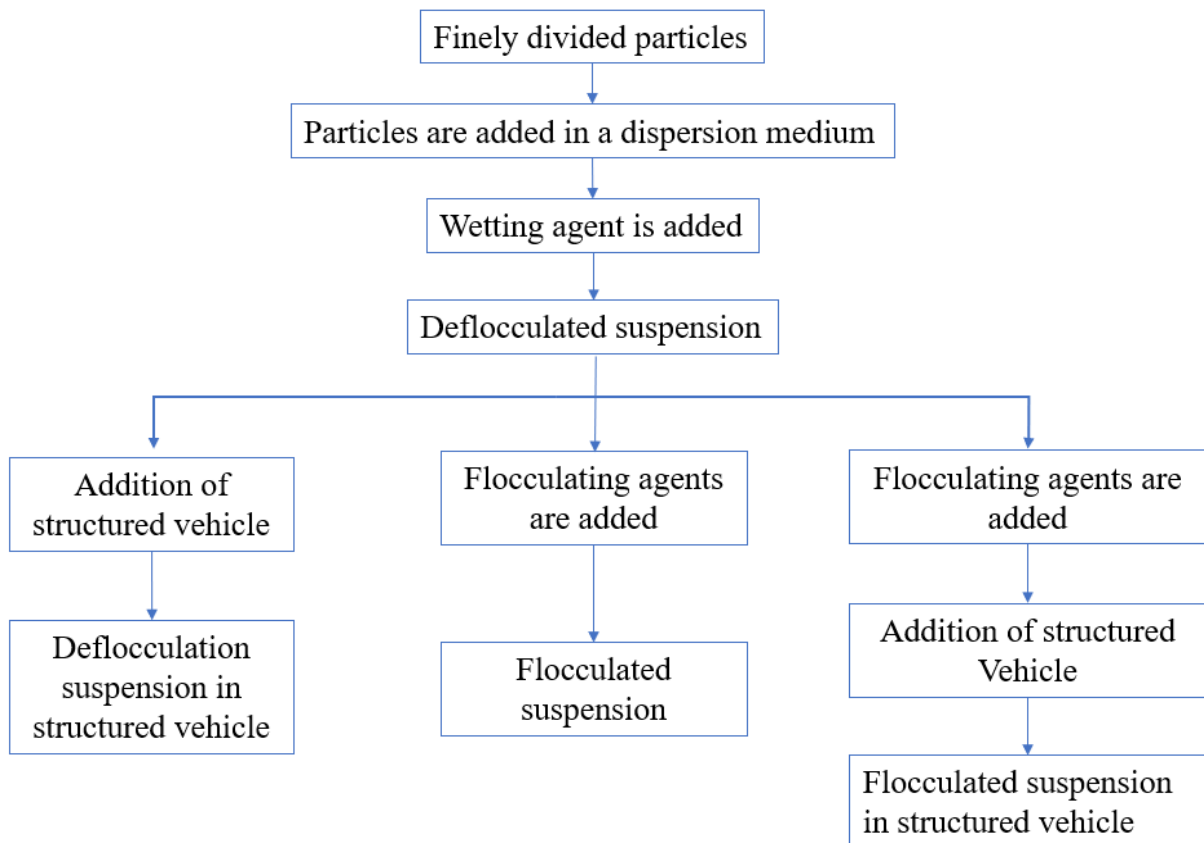
- Introduction
- Formulation of suspensions
- Stability of suspensions
- Types of suspensions
- Suspensions are an important category of pharmaceutical Formulation and present many challenges to formula development Personnel because of their inherent instability of structure and Manufacturing and packaging problems. Suspensions may be Meant for oral administration, external application or parenteral Use. They generally consist of a finely divided solid (individual Particles ranging in size from 0.5 to 5.0 μ) suspended in a liquid or Semi-solid vehicle which constitutes the continuous phase. Many Suspensions are these days marketed as dry powders which are constituted' before use by incorporation of specified amounts of A vehicle. Such 'suspensions' are produced mainly on account of considering of stability

Formulation of suspensions

The formulation of a suspension depends on whether the suspension is flocculated or deflocculated. Three approaches are commonly involved:

- (1) Use of structured vehicle.
- (2) Use of controlled flocculation.

(3) Combination of both of the methods.



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.
- Mask the unpleasant taste of the drug.
- X-ray contrast agent are also formulated as suspension