



Paracetamol is known to exist in two polymorphic forms, namely Form Q1 1 (monoclinic) and Form 2 (orthorhombic). Form 2 readily undergoes plastic deformation upon compaction in a tablet machine. The difference between the two forms of paracetamol is due to a difference in: crystal habit A unit cells В D Miller indices С □ hydrogen bonding D van der Waals forces E The crystal form of a drug may influence the following processes Q6 during the manufacture and testing of dosage forms except: D powder flow A В **G** compressibility С □ tablet coating dissolution rate D Ε □ filtration processes

22.	The term "impalpable' refers to a substance that is
	 (A) bad tasting (B) not perceptible to the touch (C) greasy (D) nongreasy (E) tasteless
22.	(B) Powders that are either directly applied to the skin or are incorporated into topical products should be extremely fine or impal- pable Trituration is often needed to reduce particles to an extremely fine size so that the patient will not discern individual particles when the product is rubbed on the skin. Usu- ally a particle size of 50 microns or smaller is desired.

313. When a substance tends to lose water to establish an equilibrium with surrounding atmosphere, and forms an anhydrous salt, it is generally known as:

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- a. Extraction
- b. Efflorescence
- c. Deliquescence
- d. Effervescence

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319. Which of the following is NOT generally included in accelerated stability testing of pharmaceuticals?

- a. Temperature
- b. Humidity
- c. Hydrolysis

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d. Light



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21.		process of grinding a substance to a very powder is termed
	(A)	0
	(B)	sublimation
	(C)	trituration
	(D)	pulverization by intervention
	(E)	maceration
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21. (C) The term trituration usually refers to reducing the particle size of powders often in a mortar and pestle. However, trituration has also been used to describe the simple mixing of two or more powders in the mortar. Levigation is the process of reducing the particle size of solids by adding a small amount of a liquid or an ointment base to make a paste, which is then rubbed with a spatula on an ointment tile. Sublimation is the conversion of a solid to a vapor without passing through a liquid phase. Pulverization by intervention is a process for reducing particle size by using a second agent that can then be readily removed. For example, camphor is reduced by the intervention of alcohol. Maceration is an extraction process in which the ground drug is soaked in a solvent until the cellular structure is penetrated and the soluble constituents have been dissolved. (24:166; 1:1612; 1:1521)





	ة الصلبة	2- تفتيت المواد الدوائيا
السطح العام للأجزاء سم ²	عند الأجزاء	طول ضلع المكعب الواحد
6	1	10000 ميکرون (1 سم)
60	³ 10 × 1	1000 ميكرون (1 ملم)
600	6 10 × 1	100 ميكرون
6000	9 10 × 1	10 ميكرون
$^{2}\epsilon = 60000$	¹² 10 × 1	1 میکرون
2 60 = 600000	¹⁵ 10 × 1	0.1 ميكرون
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Which of the following statements is incorrect in the case of milling drug powders? A milling can result in degradation of thermolabile drugs milling can result in changes in polymorphic forms of a drug В □ increased particle size results in a decreased surface area C D decreased surface area results in an increased dissolution rate Ê milling can result in changes to the bioavailability of a drug Which of the following is not a benefit of a reduction in particle size? improved percutaneous absorption in ointment formulations А В improved function of the lubricant in tablets С decreased sedimentation rate in suspension formulations D decreased solubility of poorly soluble drugs in solution E increased absorption and bioavailability of drugs that are poorly soluble at the gastrointestinal pH











Mill type	Typical minimum particle size achieved (µm)	Suitable for what maximum Mohs hardness
Cutting mills	150	Soft
Pin/cage mills	10-50	Soft, up to 3
Hammer mills	10-75	Intermediate, up to 6
Jet mills	2	Soft, up to 3
Fluidized bed jet mills	2	Hard, up to 10
Media (ball) mills	<1	Hard, up to 8

Types of milling in depend on degree of comminution :(in haw much times the particles size was reduced):
1. Great (large) - in 2-6 times;
2. Medium - up 6-10 times;
3. Fine - at 10-50 times;
4. Micro fine - in 50-100 times;
5. Super fine - thin (colloidal) - in 100-10000 times.

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Q20		l energy milling utilises which of the following methods of particle reduction?
	А	attrition
	В	compression
	С	🖵 impact
	D	compression and attrition
	Е	impact and attrition
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Type of Powder	Sieve Size All Particles Pass Through	Sieve Size Percentage of Particles Pass Through
Very coarse (#8)	#20 sieve	20% through a #60 sieve
Coarse (#20)	#20 sieve	40% through a #60 sieve
Moderately coarse (#40)	#40 sieve	40% through a #80 sieve
Fine (#60)	#60 sieve	40% through a #100 sieve
Very fine (#80)	#80 sieve	No limit



?	Methods exist for the dependent of the d	
N	Method	Range
1	Sieving	40~ 9500 μm
2	Містоѕсору	1~ 100 μm
3	Sedimentation Rate	0.8 ~ 300 μm
4	Electrical Conductivity	0.1~ 500 μm
5	Laser Diffraction	10 nm ~ 3 mm
6	Acoustic Spectroscopy	5 nm ~ 100 μm
7	Dynamic Light Scattering	0.3 nm~ 8 μm



Q14		following method of particle size analysis is not suitable fo icles over a wide range of diameters:	r
	A B C D	 laser light-scattering method Coulter counter method gravitational sedimentation method microscope method 	
	E	sieve method	
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Directions for questions 47-49: Each of the following processes can be described by one of the following comminution procedures. The processes may be used more than once or not at all. Choose the best answer, A-E. A trituration в spatulation С levigation pulverization by intervention D E tumbling 47. Rubbing or grinding a substance in a mortar that has a rough inner surface 48. Reducing and subdividing a substance by adding an easily removed solvent 49. Adding a suitable agent to form a paste and then rubbing or grinding the paste in a mortar

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 47. The answer is A [see VI.G.1.c; VI.G.2]. 48. The answer is D [see VI.G.1.c; VI.G.2]. 49. The answer is C [see VI.G.1.c; VI.G.2]. Comminution is the process of reducing the particle size of a powder to increase its fineness. Several comminution techniques are suitable for small-scale use in a pharmacy. Trituration is used both to comminute and to mix dry powders. If comminution is desired, the substance is rubbed in a mortar that has a rough inner surface. Pulverization by intervention is often used for substances that tend to agglomerate or resist grinding. A small amount of easily removed (e.g., volatile) solvent is added. After the substance is pulverized, the solvent is allowed to evaporate or is otherwise removed. Levigation is often used to prepare pastes or ointments. The powder is reduced by adding a suitable nonsolvent (levigating agent) to form a paste and then either rubbing the paste in a mortar with a pestle or rubbing it on an ointment slab with a spatula. Spatulation and tumbling are techniques that are used to mix or blend powders, not to reduce them. Spatulation is blending small amounts of powders by stirring them with a spatula on a sheet of paper or a pill tile.
49. The answer is C [see VI.G.1.c; VI.G.2]. Comminution is the process of reducing the particle size of a powder to increase its fineness. Several comminution techniques are suitable for small-scale use in a pharmacy. Trituration is used both to comminute and to mix dry powders. If comminution is desired, the substance is rubbed in a mortar that has a rough inner surface. Pulverization by intervention is often used for substances that tend to agglomerate or resist grinding. A small amount of easily removed (e.g., volatile) solvent is added. After the substance is pulverized, the solvent is allowed to evaporate or is otherwise removed. Levigation is often used to prepare pastes or ointments. The powder is reduced by adding a suitable nonsolvent (levigating agent) to form a paste and then either rubbing the paste in a mortar with a pestle or rubbing it on an ointment slab with a spatula. Spatulation and tumbling are techniques that are used to mix or blend powders, not to reduce them. Spatulation is blending small amounts of powders by stirring
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Tumbling is blending large amounts of powder in a large rotating container.

