

Practice 18.4.

Medicinal Charcoal Packet (Carbomedicinalis Chartulae)

Calcium carbonate	4.00 g
Sodium bicarbonate	2.00 g
Medical charcoal	0.08 g
M. ft. Mist. div. in. Chat No:V	

Preparation:

Experiment 1: The medical charcoal weighed on the watch glass is placed in a glass mortar. The same amount of sodium bicarbonate is added and mixed. The amount of sodium bicarbonate in the mortar is added and mixed thoroughly. The remaining sodium bicarbonate is added and homogenized. Calcium carbonate as much as the total amount of powder in the mortar is weighed, added to the mortar and mixed well. This process is continued until all the calcium carbonate is finished. Five packets are prepared by weighing the homogeneous mixture individually by calculating the required amount for one packet.

NOTE: Calculation and preparation will be done through 6 packets.

Experiment 2: The powder for five packets are weighed and placed on a large white paper, mixed with spatula for 5 minutes and divided into five equal parts by sense of proportion. The amount of powder in each packet is recorded and packets are closed.

Questions:

1. Compare the powder in terms of their physical appearance by opening one of the packages you prepared in Experiments 1 and 2.
2. Is there a difference in weight between filling the package by weighing and sense of proportion?
3. How to prepare a formula consisting of a powder mixture of the best and the right, write it in the form of substances with the help of your results.
4. What is the purpose of this packet?
5. Write the Latin and Turkish meanings of the abbreviations in the formula.
6. Calculate the average weights, standard deviations and relative deviations of the powders in the packets in the second experiment.

18. CACHETS

Cachets are solid preparations consisting of a hard cover containing a single dose of one or more active substances. It is used orally to hinder the flavor of powdered drugs and to facilitate their use. Upper and lower handles of cachet covers are usually made from unfermented dough prepared from rice flour. Before use, the cachets are immersed in water for a few seconds, placed on the tongue and swallowed with water. Despite the fact that cachets are replaced by the gelatin capsules today, they take part in the European Pharmacopoeia and their use in both the European Union countries and our country is still ongoing.

The filling of the cachets is weight based and the weight deviation in the filled cachet should not exceed $\pm 10\%$ in 18 of 20 and $\pm 15\%$ in 2. Cachets are numbered according to their size. According to their numbers, the amount of powder they take is approximately:

Cachet No: Amount of powder (approximately as g):

00	0.25-0.50
0	0.50-0.75
1	0.75-1.00

Practice 18.3.

Helmitol	0.15 g
Luminal	0.01 g
Papaverin chloride	0.01 g

P. 1 Cachet No.XV