



Chapter - 2

Pharmaceutical aid

Pharmaceutical aids are the drugs or substances which have no or little therapeutic value but essentially used in manufacturing of various pharmaceutical dosage form are called pharmaceutical aids. like - Tablets, emulsions, ointments etc.

Various pharmaceutical aids into various categories which are given as follows—

- | Class | examples |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| → Colouring agents | — Turmeric, Caramel |
| → Flavouring agents | — Rose, Cinnamon, Orange |
| → Sweetening agents | — Honey, Sucrose |
| → Binding agents | — Acacia, Tragacanth |
| → Emulsifying agents | — Gum tragacanth |
| → Lubricants | — Talc, Cocoa butter |
| → Diluents (Solvent) | — Lactose, Starch |
| → Suspending agents | — Gum Acacia, Tragacanth |
| → Thickening agents | — Methylcellulose |
| → Ointment Base | — Beeswax, Lanolin |

Organoleptic Agents —

The term organoleptic consist of two words—

Organoleptic = Organ + Leptic (pleasing)

→ Organoleptic agents are those agents which make the dosage form convenient and pleasing to patients.

Types -

Colouring agents
Flavouring agents
Sweetening agents

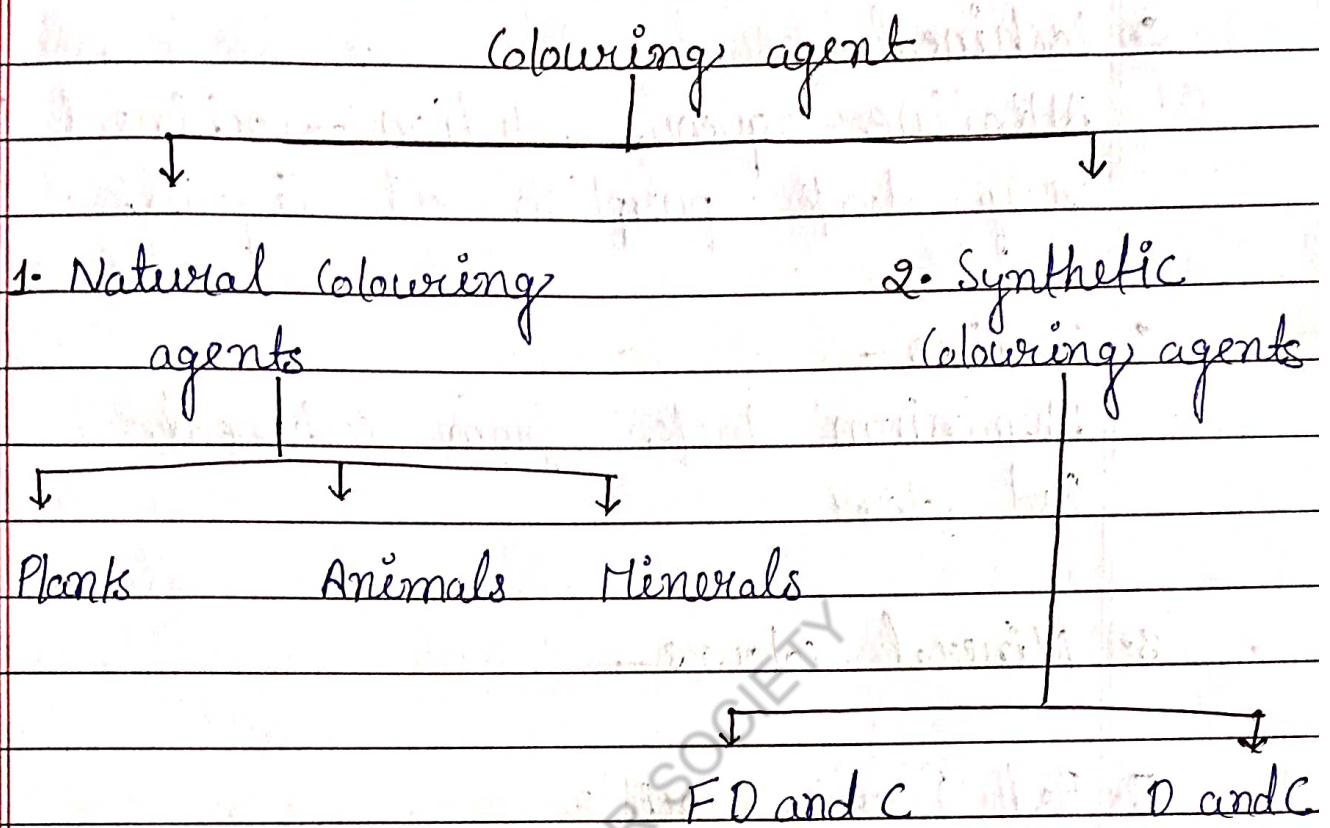
① Colouring agents -

Colouring agents are those substance which are used to impart colour to the dosage form.

Objectives -

- ① To identify the product.
- ② To increase the patient acceptability
- ③ To increase the elegance of the products
- ④ To mark the discoloured ingredients or drugs

Types of colouring agents —



① Natural Colouring agents —

it is obtained from natural sources like Plants, Animals and Minerals.

① Plants —

Chlorophyll — Green

Annatto seeds — Yellow to orange

Carrots — Yellow

Saffron — Yellow

Madder Plant — Reddish Yellow

Caramel (Burnt sugar) — Yellowish brown colour

2. Animal colours -

- Cochineal -
Alkaline aqueous solution - Cochineal insect
very dark purplish red liquid

- Carmine -
Aluminium lake from cochineal
Red colour

3. Mineral colours -

- Red Ferric oxide
- Yellow Ferric oxide
- Titanium dioxide
- Carbon black

2. Synthetic colours -

- a) Food drug and cosmetics

Ex - Erythrosin (Red),

- b) Drug and cosmetics.

Indigo (Blue), Eosin (Red)



2. Flavouring agent -

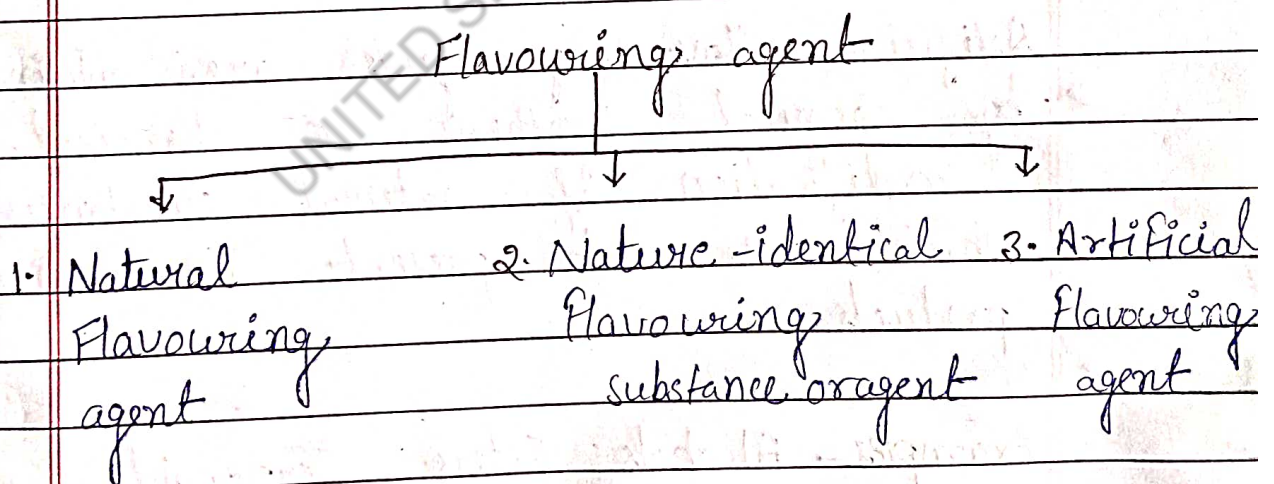
The Flavouring agents are the substances which are used to mask the unpleasant taste

Objectives -

① To mask the unpleasant smell of the drugs.

② To increase the patient acceptability

Flavouring agents Types -



① Natural Flavouring agents -

Nature Flavouring agents or substances are extracted plants, Herbs and spices, Animals or microbial fermentations. They also include essential oils.

Examples - Onion, Ginger, Lemon, Cinnamon etc

2. Nature identical Flavouring agents -

Nature - identical Flavouring agents are isolated from same material by chemical methods

Examples - Vanillin, which is identical to the vanillin in vanilla but not obtained from vanilla pods, Rose orange peel.

3. Artificial Flavouring agents -

Artificial Flavouring agents are obtained by chemical synthesis or chemical modification of natural substances, but which are not present in natural products.

Examples - Alcohols, Esters, Terpenoids

Selection of Flavouring agents -

→ For Salty Taste - Cinnamon, Orange

→ For bitter Taste - Raspberry Syrup, Cherry Syrup

→ Sweet Taste - Fruit and berry, vanilla

→ Sour Taste - liquorice, Raspberry

3. Sweetening agents (Sweeteners) -

Sweetening agents are the substance which provide Sweet Flavour to the medicines or any products.

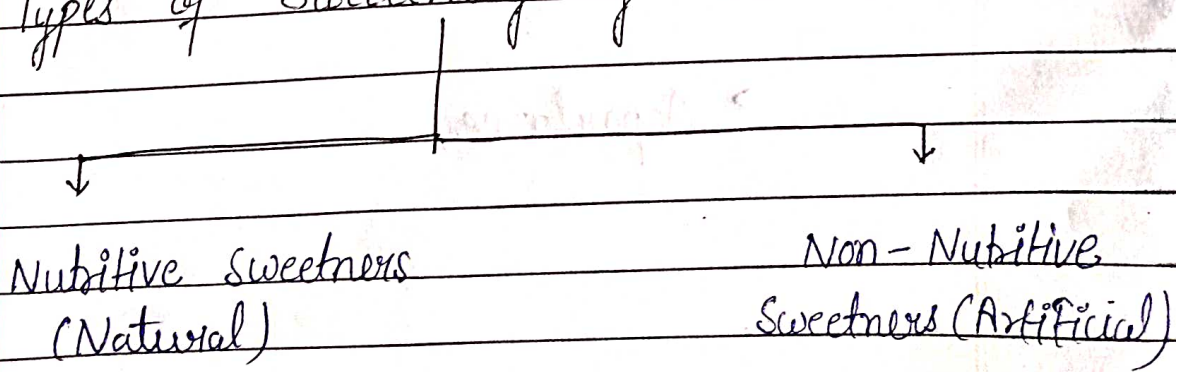
Examples - Honey, Sucrose etc.

Objectives -

① Sweetening agents are agents which are used to sweetened the preparation (Syrup, chewable Tablet etc)

② Sweetening agents are also used to mask the bitter taste of the drugs.

Types of Sweetening agents -



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① Nutritive Sweeteners (Natural) -

it include any sweeteners that contribute calories and are metabolizable. ~~These~~

Examples - honey, Sugar

② Non-Nutritive Sweeteners (Artificial) -

Non-nutritive Sweeteners are as sweet as or sweeter than sucrose, has a pleasant taste with no after taste is colourless, odourless, readily soluble and stable.

→ They are not metabolized by the body because they do not contribute calories or energy to the diet.

→ Non-Nutritive Sweeteners approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) -
Examples -

→ Saccharin

→ Aspartame