STEARATE CREAM - CREMOR STEARINI

It is a hydrophilic cream.

Composition:

Trolamine	(Trolaminum)	1.0 g
Wool fat	(Adeps lanae)	1.0 g
Stearic acid 50	(Acidum stearicum 50)	12.5 g
Liquid paraffin	(Paraffinum liquidum)	12.5 g
Glycerine	(Glycerol 85%)	7.5 g
Paraben water	(Aqua conservans)	to 50.0 g

Compounding procedure

1. Tare a stainless-steel bowl together with a pestle. Write the tare.
2. Weigh Stearic acid, Wool fat, and Liquid paraffin into the tarred bowl.
3. Put the bowl in a hot water bath and melt until liquid.
4. Tare a glass beaker and weigh Trolamine, Paraben water, and Glycerine.
5. Heat the prepared aqueous solution at similar temperature as the hydrophobic phase.
6. Add aqueous phase to oil phase with gentle stirring and continue heating until the foam production is finished.
7. Remove from water bath and stir gently until a temperature close to room temperature.
8. Add water until total mass is 50.0 g (compensation of the evaporated water phase) and stir gently to incorporate the added water to the rest formulation.
9. Transfer into an ointment jar and label the preparation appropriately.

Shelf-life, storage, labelling

Store in a cool place; protect from frost. Write all used preservatives on the label.

Expiration: 3 months.

REMEMBER

The cream is compounded by “in situ” method (see Emulsions). During the preparation, Trolamine soap from fatty acids and Trolamine is formed. Sodium or potassium hydroxide can be used instead of Trolamine. The Stearin cream is then stabilized with sodium or potassium soap. As these surfactants are hydrophilic, resulted Stearate cream is also hydrophilic. Stearin creams with Trolamine soap are softer than analogous creams with potassium and especially sodium soaps.