

INJECTIONES HYPODERMICÆ, (HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS).—Solutions of potent drugs in water, sterilized by boiling or by the addition of some antiseptic, for administration by the Hypodermic Syringe through the skin. They afford the physician a means of rapidly and powerfully affecting the system. When injected into the subcutaneous fat, this is called the subcutaneous method, if injected into the muscular tissue, the interstitial method. The use of the hypodermic needle should be preceded by the careful asepsis of the patient's skin.

LAMELLE, (DISCS).—Thin, transparent plates made of Gelatine and Glycerin, containing a minute quantity of one of the salts of the alkaloids, administered by being placed in the conjunctival sac.

LIMMISTA, (LINIMENTS).—Liquid preparations made for application to the skin by rubbing, containing some active substance dissolved in a menstruum composed of water, alcohol, or oil, with soap, camphor or glycerin.

LIQURES, (LIQURS OR SOLUTIONS).—Solutions of non-volatile substances in water. This group must not be confounded with alcoholic liquors nor with other groups in which water is used as the main solvent (see Aqueæ).

LIQURES CONCENTRATÆ, (CONCENTRATED LIQURS).—Weak Liquid extracts made of such strength that two parts represent one of the crude drug. They are intended to facilitate the rapid making of Infusions, for which purpose they are simply dissolved in water.

LOTIONES, (LOTIONS).—Mixtures in which some active medicine is suspended in water for application by washing, or for continuous action by means of application in lint.

MELLITA, (HONEY).—Honey, or Medicines dissolved in Honey and Glycerin.

MISTURE, (MIXTURES).—Preparations in which the active substances are suspended in water by the aid of sugar, acacia, or tragacanth.

MUCILAGINES, (MUCILAGES).—Viscid preparations made by treating acacia or tragacanth with water.

ONYMELLITA, (ACIDULATED HONEY).—Preparations containing honey and acetic acid.

PILULE, (PILLS).—As ordinarily understood the term refers to the spherical or spheroidal masses made from concentrated or potent drugs for administration by the mouth. The Pills of the Pharmacopœia are however solid or almost solid masses of active substances, usually of complex nature, which are capable of being rolled and divided into pills. Cohesiveness is conferred by the addition of glucose or some mucilage or similar excipient. The advantage of using pills is due to the fact that nauseous or unpalatable drugs, if of small dose, may be administered in this manner. The taste may be quite covered by coating them with gelatine or sugar.