

1.	Formulation and preparation technology; quality characteristics, packaging of liquid cosmetics: Alcohol lotions, acidic and alkaline lotions, lotions with Phyto preparations and toilet waters (for normal, dry, oily, combined skin).
2.	Formulation and preparation technology, quality characteristics, packaging of liquid cosmetics for special application (Sunscreen lotions, whitening and keratolytic, shaving lotions, deodorants, antiperspirants, liquid powders).
3.	Formulation and preparation technology, quality characteristics, packaging of facial cosmetic powders, compact powders, eye shadows, herbal cosmetic compositions (basic of using them for compresses, facial steam baths, herbal body baths, masks).
4.	Formulation and preparation technology, quality characteristics, packaging of Facial skin (cleansing, protective, nourishing, whitening) cosmetic ointments.
5.	Formulation and preparation technology, quality characteristics, packaging of Facial skin (cleansing, protective, nourishing, whitening) cosmetic creams, cream soaps, and gels.
6.	Formulation and preparation technology, quality characteristics, packaging of hair and Nail Care Cosmetics (Soap, Shampoo, Hair & Hair Root Treatment, Nourishing Cream, Hair Dye).
7.	Preparation technology for Perfume compositions.
8.	Preparation of perfumes (eau de cologne, eau de toilette), quality characteristics.
9.	Preparation of perfumes (eau de parfum, perfume), quality characteristics.

Types of examination tests in the Technology of cosmetics and perfumes
for students of the Bachelor of Pharmacy program 2022/2023 academic year

1. The pH of facial lotions varies between:

- A. 2.5-9
- B. 4-5
- C. 5-7
- D. 7-9

2. Indicate ingredients with brightening and keratolytic effects.

- A. benzoic acid, salicylic acid, lactic acid, resorcinol
- B. iron oxide, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide
- C. urea, glycerin, propylene glycol
- D. all of the above

3. From the ingredients listed below chose absorbent materials used in powders

- A. Colloidal kaolin, starch, bentonite
- B. Iron oxide, ultramarine, pigments
- C. Rice starch, maize starch, powdered silk
- D. None of the above

4. Which type of base is able to absorb water and is being used to form w/o emulsions:

- A. hydrocarbon bases
- B. absorption bases
- C. emulsion or water-removable bases
- D. water-soluble bases