Sponge: a porous, interlacing, absorbent material that contains a drug. It is typically used for applying or introducing medication or for cleansing. A sponge usually retains its shape.

Spray: a liquid minutely divided as by a jet of air or steam; used to facilitate application to the intended area

Stent, Drug-Eluting: a specialized form of implant used for extended local delivery of the API to the immediate location of stent placement.

Sterile: completely lacking living (viable) microbial life.

Sterility: an acceptably high level of probability that a product processed in an aseptic system does not contain viable microorganisms.

Stick: a slender, cylindrical dosage form of rigid consistency.

Strip: see Tape, Medicated.

Sublingual: a route of administration (mucosal) characterized by placement underneath the tongue and for release of the API for absorption in that region.

Suppository: a solid dosage form in which one or more APIs are dispersed in a suitable base and molded or otherwise formed into a suitable shape for insertion into the rectum to provide local or systemic effect.

Suspension: a liquid preparation that consists of solid particles dispersed throughout a liquid phase in which the particles are not soluble; it may be oral, topical, otic, or ophthalmic.

Swab: a small piece of relatively flat absorbent material that contains a drug. A swab may also be attached to one end of a small stick. A swab is typically used for applying medication or for cleansing.

Syrup: a solution containing a high concentration of sucrose or other sugars. See Solution.

System, Intrauterine: a system that is intended for release of drug over a long period, such as a year.

System: a dosage form developed to allow for uniform release or targeting of drugs to the body.

System, Ocular: a dosage form intended for placement in the lower conjunctival fornix, from which the drug diffuses through a membrane at a constant rate.

System, Transdermal: a self-contained, discrete dosage form that is designed to deliver drug(s) through the intact skin to the systemic circulation.

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Tablet: a solid dosage form containing medicinal substance(s) with or without diluents.

Tablet, Chewable: a tablet formulated so that it may be chewed, producing a pleasant-tasting residue that is easily swallowed and does not leave a bitter or unpleasant aftertaste.

Tablet, Delayed-Release: a tablet with a coating that is intended to postpone the release of the medication until the tablet has passed through the stomach.

Tablet, Effervescent: a solid dosage form containing mixtures of acids and sodium bicarbonate, which release carbon dioxide when dissolved in water; it is intended to be dissolved or dispersed in water before administration.

Tablet, Extended-Release: a tablet that is formulated so as to make the contained medication available over an extended period following ingestion.

Tablet, Orally Disintegrating: a solid dosage form containing medicinal substances, which disintegrates rapidly, usually within a matter of seconds, when placed upon the tongue.

Tape, Medicated: a dosage form or device composed of a woven fabric or synthetic material onto which an API is placed, usually with an adhesive on one or both sides to facilitate topical application.

Targeted Release: release of the active ingredient from a dosage form modified to preferentially deliver most of the drug to a specific region, organ, or tissue.

Terminal Sterilization: a process used to produce sterility in the final product contained in its final packaging system.

Tincture: an alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solution prepared from vegetable materials or from chemical substances.

Topical: a route of administration characterized by application to the outer surface of the body.

Transdermal Delivery System, Electroporation: a transdermal delivery system enhanced by the application of short, high-voltage electric pulses to create aqueous pores in the lipid bilayer of the skin and thereby facilitate drug diffusion.

Transdermal Delivery System, High-Velocity Powder Particles: a transdermal drug delivery system using supersonic shock waves of helium gas to enhance drug diffusion through the skin.

Transdermal Delivery System, Iontophoresis: a transdermal drug delivery system enhanced by the use of applied electric current to facilitate drug diffusion through the skin.

Transdermal Delivery System, Phonophoresis: a transdermal drug delivery system enhanced by the application of low-frequency ultrasound to