

Nov. 21

Roll Number -----

(Total Number of Questions 13)

(Total number of Printed Pages 01)

Programme	B. Pharmacy
Semester	1 <sup>st</sup>
Subject	Pharmaceutics-I
Subject Code	BP103T
Paper ID	74646
Time	3Hours
Maximum Marks	75
Link to upload answer sheet	<a href="https://forms.gle/TfQBLC52gpbr4Wcw9">https://forms.gle/TfQBLC52gpbr4Wcw9</a>

**Instructions to Candidates:** No supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued to the candidates. Answer the questions precisely.  
 \*Section A consists of Ten parts of 2 marks each (Objective Type); Attempt **ALL**.  
 \*\*Section B consists of Three questions carrying 10 marks each (Long Answer); attempt any **TWO**.  
 \*\*\* Section C consists of Nine questions carrying 5 marks each (Short Answer); attempt any **SEVEN**.

**Section A** **(10 X 2 = 20)**

1. Give very short answers to the followings (2 marks each):

i.	Which is the recent edition of Indian pharmacopeia and how many volumes are there in latest edition?
ii.	What do you mean by Superscription and Inscription?
iii.	Define Throat Paint.
iv.	Translate the following Latin terms into English: (a) Collyrium (b) Semel in die (c) Post Cibos (d) Omni hora
v.	If the adult dose is 50 mg and the age of child is 3 years then what will be the dose of child?
vi.	Define Displacement Value.
vii.	What are Suspending agents? Give two examples
viii.	What are Eutectic mixtures? Give one example of eutectic mixture.
ix.	Write the importance of co-solvents in liquid dosage form along with suitable example?
x.	What is the strength of 82% v/v alcohol in terms of proof strength?

**Section B** **(2 X 10 = 20)**

2.	What is Posology? Write a detailed note on factors which influence the dose.
3.	Define Suspensions? Explain how to prepare a stable suspension and what are the methods of evaluation of stability?
4.	Define Pharmaceutical incompatibility. Classify incompatibilities and write in detail about physical and therapeutic incompatibility.

**Section C** **(7 X 5 = 35)**

5.	Explain Physical instability in emulsion and how to overcome it.
6.	Classify powders and briefly discuss effervescent and medical dusting powders.
7.	Differentiate between: (a) Pastes and Ointments                      (b) Lotion and Liniments
8.	Define Suppositories. Write the classification of suppository bases.
9.	Calculate the volume of each of 80%, 50%, 20% and 10% alcohol required to produce 500ml of 40% alcohol.
10.	What are Elixirs? Explain the method of preparation of elixirs.
11.	What are the suitable measures taken to prevent a drug against oxidation and hydrolysis?
12.	Write briefly the role of following excipients in semisolid dosage forms: (a) Chelating agent                      (b) Permeation enhancer
13.	What is Prescription and what are the different sources of error in prescription?

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**Section A (10 X 2 = 20)**

1. Give very short answers to the followings (2 marks each):

i.	What is the importance of Latin language in prescription writing?
ii.	Define HLB and draw a well labeled HLB scale.
iii.	Define Ointment.
iv.	What is Suture and Ligature?
v.	Define USP.
vi.	What is Posology?
vii.	Define isotonic solutions.
viii.	What are dentifrices?
ix.	What is Idiosyncrasy?
x.	Define proof spirit.

**Section B (2 X 10 = 20)**

2.	Define prescription. Write note on parts and handling of prescription.
3.	What are suppositories? Write about suppository bases and its types.
4.	Write short note on: a. Dry powders.                      b. Thickening agents.

**Section C (7 X 5 = 35)**

5.	Discuss the brief historical background of pharmacy profession in India.
6.	Give detail of various solubility enhancement techniques.
7.	Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspensions.
8.	Write about the test for identification of various types of emulsions.
9.	Write a note on therapeutic incompatibilities.
10.	Write mechanism and factors affecting dermal penetration of drug.
11.	Calculate the dose for a child that has a body surface area of $0.57\text{m}^2$ , when the adult dose of drug is 100mg.
12.	How do we differentiate monophasic and biphasic liquid dosage forms with example?
13.	Write a note on various systems of weighing and measurement in pharmaceuticals.

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**Section- A****(10X2=20)**

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	Define ointment.
ii.	What is idiosyncrasy?
iii.	Differentiate between effervescent granules and effervescent powder.
iv.	What do you mean by proof spirit?
v.	Define elixir with its uses.
vi.	Differentiate between lotion and liniments.
vii.	Define Prescription with its parts.
viii.	What is dusting powder?
ix.	Define antagonism and synergism.
x.	Differentiate between mouthwash and gargles.

**Section- B****(2X10=20)**

2.	Explain various Solubility enhancement techniques.
3.	Describe in detail posology with its factors.
4.	How you justify pharmacy as a career.

**Section- C****(7X5=35)**

5.	Write down the difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
6.	Describe the classification of powder.
7.	Explain physical incompatibility in detail.
8.	What are the evaluation parameters of semi-solids?
9.	Enlist various identification test of emulsion.
10.	Write a note on Indian pharmacopoeia.
11.	Enlist various suppositories bases in detail.
12.	Write down the method of preparation of paste, cream and ointment.
13.	Write down the method of preparation of syrup.

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**Section- A**

**(10 X 2 = 20)**

1.	Give very short answers to the followings-
i.	What is the dose of a child if the child's age is 7 years and the adult dose is 250 mg according to the Dilling formula?
ii.	Why KI is added in aqueous iodine solution.
iii.	What is eutectic Mixture and geometrical dilution?
iv.	What is Proof Sprit?
v.	Latin words (a.) unguentum (b.) jentaculum (c.) omnihora (d.) b.i.d
vi.	Why glycerin is used as a solvent in throat paints.
vii.	Why preservative is not used in simple syrup IP.
viii.	Define linctus with its examples and direction for use.
ix.	Convert 140 degree Fahrenheit into degree Celsius.
x.	Define elixir. Why alcohol is used in place of water.

**Section- B**

**(2 X 10 = 20)**

2.	Describe solubility enhancement techniques.
3.	Enlist various factors affecting dermal penetration of drugs.
4.	What is posology? Enlist various factors of it.

**Section- C**

**(7 X 5 = 35)**

5.	What is the test for identification of type of emulsion?
6.	Enlist difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
7.	What is the method of preparation of cream?
8.	Define prescription with its parts.
9.	Explain ointment base in detail.
10.	Write down the evaluation parameters of suppositories.
11.	Write a note on ointment bases.
12.	How many number of grains are required to make 12oz, so that 3 teaspoonful diluted to a quart will make 1/8 %solution.
13.	Classify emulsifying agent.

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**Section A**

(10 X 2 = 20)

1.	Give very short answers to the following:
i.	What is displacement value?
ii.	Write Clark's Formula.
iii.	When was the first edition of I.P. published?
iv.	Name the bulk powders which are added externally.
v.	Classify monophasic liquid dosage form.
vi.	Define the term suspension and classify it.
vii.	Why cocoa butter is not used in the preparation of pessaries?
viii.	What are eutectic mixtures?
ix.	Name various methods used for the preparation of ointments.
x.	What is the main difference between aqueous cream and oily cream?

**Section B**

(2 X 10 = 20)

2.	Write a short note on: a) Pills b) Lozenges
3.	Write a note on the preparation and stability of emulsion.
4.	Explain various parts of the prescription.

**Section C**

(7 X 5 = 35)

5.	Differentiate between Pastes and Ointments.
6.	Describe the Alligation Method and Proof Spirit Method.
7.	What are syrups and how do they differ from elixirs and linctuses?
8.	Write the difference between flocculated and non-flocculated suspension.
9.	Explain various excipients used in the formulation of the liquid dosage form.
10.	Write the different methods which are used to correct therapeutic incompatibilities.
11.	Explain various methods used for the preparation of suppositories.
12.	Define Jellies and explain the formulation of jellies.
13.	How many proof gallons are contained in 5 gallons of 80% v/v alcohol?

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\*\*\* Section C consists of Nine questions carrying 5 marks each (Short Answer); attempt any SEVEN.

### Section- A

(10 X 2 = 20)

1.	Give a very short answers to the followings:
i.	Define elixirs.
ii.	What is posology?
iii.	Why glycerine is used as base in the formulation of throat paints.
iv.	What is proof spirit?
v.	Write labels for nasal drops.
vi.	What is displacement value?
vii.	Enlist different parts of prescription.
viii.	What are dentifrices?
ix.	What are suppositories?
x.	Differentiate between lotions and liniments.

### Section- B

(2 X 10 = 20)

2.	Explain semisolid dosage form and discuss various evaluation parameters of semisolid dosage form.
3.	What is prescription? Explain different type of errors occur during prescription.
4.	Describe different types of solubility enhancement techniques in liquid dosage forms.

### Section- C

(7 X 5 = 35)

5.	Write a note on gargles.
6.	Give evaluation parameters of suppositories.
7.	Write advantages and disadvantages of dusting powders.
8.	Explain factors influencing dermal penetration of drugs.
9.	Classify dosage forms.
10.	Explain methods of preparation of suspensions
11.	Explain the excipients used in formulation of liquid dosage forms.
12.	Write a note on pharmaceutical incompatibilities.
13.	Write a detail note on emulsions along with its stability problems.

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\*\*\* Section C consists of Nine questions carrying 5 marks each (Short Answer); attempt any **SEVEN**.

**Section- A (10X2=20)**

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	Define idiosyncrasy.
ii.	What are suppositories?
iii.	Define Young's formula.
iv.	What is geometric dilution?
v.	Define hygroscopic powder.
vi.	What is posology?
vii.	Define proof spirit.
viii.	Explain displacement value.
ix.	What is eutectic mixture?
x.	Give full form of- IP, BP and USP.

**Section- B (2X10=20)**

2.	Define emulsion. Give types of emulsion and emulsifying agents.
3.	Give detail of prescription, its parts and handling of prescription.
4.	Write in detail about pharmaceutical and therapeutic incompatibilities.

**Section- C (7X5=35)**

5.	Write the history of Pharmacy.
6.	Write a detail note on isotonic solution.
7.	Give detail of solubility problem of suspension and methods to overcome these problems.
8.	Define nasal drops, syrups and their method of preparations.
9.	Write about suppository bases and their types.
10.	Give detail of evaluation of semi solid dosage forms.
11.	Write short note on imperial and metric system.
12.	Give a brief note on powders.
13.	Enumerate the mechanism of dermal penetration of drug.

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**\*\*\*Section- C** consists of nine questions, each carrying 5 marks (Short Answer Type); **Attempt any seven.**

**Section- A (10X2=20)**

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	What is meant by proof strength?
ii.	Define displacement value with respect to suppositories.
iii.	What is invert syrup?
iv.	Mention the formula for calculating the dose for a child on the basis of age.
v.	What is throat paint? Mention the ingredients of throat paint.
vi.	Mention therapeutic incompatibility along with two examples.
vii.	What is meant by an isotonic solution?
viii.	Write two differences between ointments and gels.
ix.	What are elixirs? Mention the uses of elixirs.
x.	Give two examples of suppository bases.

**Section- B (2X10=20)**

2.	Classify mixtures, and write the uses and examples of each type.
3.	Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspensions. Highlight the parameters evaluated for determining the stability of a suspension.
4.	Enumerate the different parts of a prescription and their significance. Highlight the causes of errors while filling a prescription.

**Section- C (7X5=35)**

5.	Write a note on the physiological factors influencing the penetration of drugs across the skin.
6.	Write briefly about the tests used for identifying the type of emulsion.
7.	Name various solubility enhancement techniques and discuss any one with an example.
8.	Write a note on career prospects in the pharmacy profession in India.
9.	Enumerate the excipients used in liquid preparations with examples.
10.	Write the method of preparation of semisolid dosage forms.
11.	Give an account of the method used for preparing effervescent granules.
12.	Define liniments. Mention the ingredients of liniments and their uses.
13.	Classify therapeutic incompatibilities with examples.

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**Section- A (10X2=20)**

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	Define monophasic liquid dosage form with examples.
ii.	Give the significance of pharmacopoeia.
iii.	What are isotonic solutions?
iv.	Enlist different solubility enhancement techniques.
v.	Name any two suspending and emulsifying agent.
vi.	Define the term posology.
vii.	List out any two advantages of suppositories.
viii.	What are chemical incompatibilities?
ix.	What is the main difference between aqueous cream and oily cream?
x.	Name the various bases used for paste.

**Section- B (2X10=20)**

2.	Discuss various methods for preparation of ointments.
3.	What are incompatibilities? Discuss in detail about various causes of physical incompatibilities and their remedies.
4.	Define and classify emulsions. Write the various tests for the identification of type of emulsion.

**Section- C (7X5=35)**

5.	Define prescription. Explain the handling of prescription.
6.	Differentiate flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
7.	Write the principle and procedure involved in the preparation of syrup.
8.	Explain dusting powder with example
9.	Write in detail about different vehicles used in formulation of liquid dosage form.
10.	How many proof gallons are contained in 5 gallon of 70% v/v alcohol?
11.	Write detail note on formulation of jellies.
12.	Discuss factors affecting drug absorption from rectal suppositories.
13.	Describe the various methods used for calculating the pediatric dose.

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