

ASTU B.Ph. 1st Sem.

6/12/13 (Reg)

Total No. of printed pages = 4

PY132104

Roll No. of candidate

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2013

(Odd Semester)

PHARMACEUTICS - I

(Dispensing Pharmacy)

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-35 Time-Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any *eight* questions taking three questions from each section. Question Nos. 1 and 6 are compulsory.

SECTION - A

1. Objective type :

(A) Match the following :

1×5=5

Group-A

Group-B

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Antagonism | (a) Chemical incompatibility |
| (b) Antioxidant | (b) Therapeutic incompatibility |
| (c) Immiscibility | (c) Benzoic acid |
| (d) Preservatives | (d) Physical incompatibility |
| (e) Alkaloid salts | (e) Sodium bi-sulphite |

[Turn over

(B) Fill in the blanks : $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) Viscosity of throat paint is due to presence of
- (b) Cold cream is type emulsion
- (c) One quart is ml
- (d) One tumblerful is..... ml
- (e) Manintol is used as

(C) Define the terms : $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Gargle
- (ii) U.S.P.
- (iii) Emulsion
- (iv) Paint

2. Define prescription. Briefly discuss the sources of errors in prescriptions. Mention the advantages of modern prescription over conventional prescription. $2+5+5=12$

3. What is incompatibility, different types of incompatibilities ? Describe physical incompatibilities ? $2+3+7=12$

4. Write down origin, development and scope of pharmacy. Briefly describe about different pharmacopeias. $6+6=12$

5. Write short notes on :

3×4=12

- (a) percolation
- (b) elixirs
- (c) inhalations.

SECTION - B

6. Objective type :

(A) Match the following :

1×5=5

Group-A

Group-B

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Dextrose | (a) Yellow deabc |
| (b) Binder | (b) L-Aspartyl phenylamine |
| (c) Tartrazine | (c) Lubricant |
| (d) Sweetening agent | (d) Diluents |
| (e) Boric acid | (e) Acacia |

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1×5=5

- (i) R_x means
- (ii) Ear drops having advisory labels
- (iii) Particle size should not go beyond in case of ophthalmic suspension
- (iv) Diameter of disperse phase globules ranges from to
- (v) Paraffin wax used as

(C) Explain the terms : 1×4=4

(i) Youngs formula

(ii) *Cochlear amptum, omni hora sumendus*

(iii) Dentifrices

(iv) Proof spirit.

7. What do you mean by semi solid bases ? Classify ointment bases with suitable examples ? 2+10=12

8. Explain imperial and metric system of measures ?

(a) Calculate the quantity of sodium chloride required to prepare 400 ml of 0.9% solution ?

(b) What will be dose for a child of 5 years, if adult dose of a drug is 400 mg (According to Young's formula) ? 4+4+4=12

9. Define paste and discuss different bases used for paste. Write down the difference between ointment and pastes. 2+4+6=12

10. Define powder. Classify different types of powder. Write down application of tincture and extracts. 2+4+3+3=12