

26.11.14 (Reg) Xstue

Total No. of printed pages = 6

PY 132104

Roll No. of candidate

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2014

B. Pharm 1st Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACEUTICS I

Full Marks – 100, Pass Marks – 35 Time – Three hours

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

Question Nos. 1 and 6 are compulsory.

Answer any *eight* questions taking *three* from each section.

SECTION – A

1. Objective type questions :

(A) Match the following : $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column-A

Column -B

(a) Linctus

(i) one sweat aromatic preparation

(b) Liniments

(ii) are liquid preparation meant for external application without friction

[Turn over

Column-A

Column -B

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (c) Elixirs | (iii) are viscous liquid preparation meant for relief of cough |
| (d) Lotion | (iv) are viscous liquid preparation used for mouth and throat infection |
| (e) Throat paint | (v) are liquid and semi solid preparation meant for application to skin with friction |

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1×5=5

- (a) The quantity of drug present in the drug formulation should be expressed as units.
- (b) Label must comply with the requirements specified in and act and rules thereunder.
- (c) The dose range is usually based on the requirement of an adult patient.
- (d) Calculate 1 pint of a 0.9% sodium chloride solution is

(e) Simple syrup is solution of in water having sucrose concentration

(C) Give the full term and English meaning of the following Latin terms. $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) SOS

(ii) a.c.

(iii) P.a.a

(iv) t.i.d.s

2. Give the details about the development of Indian Pharmacopoeia. How it differs from other formulary ? $10 + 2 = 12$

3. Classify liquid dosage forms. Describe the preparation of indiffusible mixture with examples. $5 + 5 + 2 = 12$

4. Define emulsion. Differentiate between O/W and W/O types of emulsions. Describe the method of preparation of emulsion by wet gum method. $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

5. Write short notes on : $4 \times 3 = 12$

(i) Effervescent powder

(ii) Suppositories

(iii) Aromatic water.

SECTION - B

6. (A) Fill in the blanks : 1×5=5

- (i) Dusting powders are dispensed in
- (ii) Lozenges are also called
- (iii) The particle size of the suspended drugs particles in the suspension should be in the range of to micron.
- (iv) Emulsifying agents reduce between two phases.
- (v) Trituration method is used when ointment base is and medicament is in the base.

(B) Define the terms : 1×4=4

- (a) Paste
- (b) Displacement value
- (c) Pyrogen
- (d) Ointment

(C) Explain the reason for the following statement : 1×5=5

- (i) Heavy Kaolin is preheated at 120°C before its use in the preparation of Kaolin poultice.
- (ii) Lubricated jellies are required to be sterile.
- (iii) Non-staining iodine ointment leaves no stain when rubbed on the skin.
- (iv) Oily vehicle is not used in the preparation of nasal drops.
- (v) Mixtures are not prepared to keep them for long period.

7. (a) Define the importance of pharmaceutical calculations.

(b) What is the percentage (%) of alcohol in a mixture obtained by mixing 5L of 25%, 1L of 50% and 2L of 95% alcohol.

(c) Determine the volume of 95% alcohol required to prepare 600 ml of 60% alcohol.

$$2+5+5=12$$

8. With a neat labelled diagram discuss the construction, working and applications of soxhlet apparatus.

3+4+5=12

9. Define and classify incompatibilities. Describe in detail about chemical incompatibilities.

2+10=12

10. Discuss the various sources of error while dispensing a prescription. How are these errors be rectified ?

2+10=12