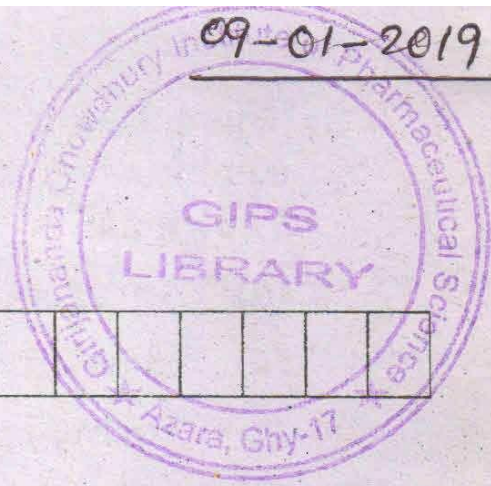


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2019

B.Pharm. 1st Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACEUTICS – I – THEORY

(New Regulations)

(w.e.f. 2017–2018)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Three hours

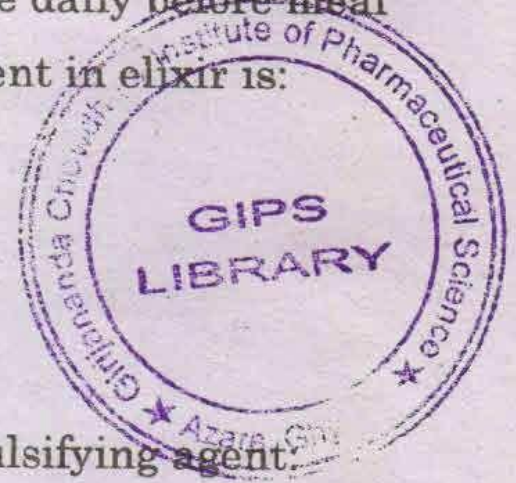
Numbers in the margin indicates full marks.

1. Multiple choice questions (Answer all questions):
(20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) First edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in:
- (a) 1948
 - (b) 1960
 - (c) 1955
 - (d) 1950
- (ii) The direction to the Pharmacist in a prescription is given in
- (a) Signatura
 - (b) Subscription
 - (c) Superscription
 - (d) Inscription

[Turn over

- (iii) When two or more drugs are administered in combination and their action is increased, is known as:
- (a) Antagonism
 - (b) Idiosyncrasy
 - (c) Tachyphylaxis
 - (d) Synergism
- (iv) In India, proof spirit refers to:
- (a) 51.7% v/v methanol
 - (b) 57.1% v/v ethanol
 - (c) 50.7% v/v methanol
 - (d) 55.2% v/v ethanol
- (v) Which of the following is an external liquid preparation?
- (a) Liniment
 - (b) Elixirs
 - (c) Linctuses
 - (d) Syrup
- (vi) Concentration of sugar in simple syrup is:
- (a) 67.6% w/v
 - (b) 66.7% w/w
 - (c) 60.7% v/v
 - (d) 57.1% w/v
- (vii) A bottle contains only one dose of mixture is called as
- (a) Draught
 - (b) Douche
 - (c) Poultice
 - (d) Wafer-capsule

- (viii) English meaning of "coch. min, tid, pc" is
- (a) One teaspoonful, thrice daily, after meal
 - (b) One tablespoonful, thrice daily, after meal
 - (c) One teaspoonful, twice daily, after meal
 - (d) One tablespoonful, thrice daily before meal
- (ix) Amount of ethyl alcohol present in elixir is:
- (a) 10 – 50% v/v
 - (b) 5 – 40% v/v
 - (c) 1– 20% v/v
 - (d) 40 – 60% v/v
- (x) Which of the following is emulsifying agent?
- (a) Gum acacia
 - (b) Methyl cellulose
 - (c) Wool fat
 - (d) All of the above
- (xi) Suppositories are:
- (a) Semisolid dosage form
 - (b) Solid dosage form
 - (c) Liquid dosage form
 - (d) None of the above
- (xii) Most commonly used vehicle for oral liquid preparations:
- (a) Sterile water for injection
 - (b) Glycerin
 - (c) Ethyl alcohol
 - (d) Purified water



- (xiii) Incompatibilities in prescription may affect:
- (a) Efficacy
 - (b) Appearance
 - (c) Safety
 - (d) All of the above
- (xiv) Which of the following is not an absorption base for ointments?
- (a) Wool fat
 - (b) Wool alcohol
 - (c) White soft paraffin
 - (d) Beeswax
- (xv) Which of the following is the characteristic of flocculated suspension?
- (a) Rapid formation of sediment
 - (b) Difficult to redisperse.
 - (c) Formation of hard sediment.
 - (d) None of the above
- (xvi) Gum acacia produces following type of emulsion:
- (a) w/o type
 - (b) o/wtype
 - (c) Both of above
 - (d) None of the above
- (xvii) Eye drops should be:
- (a) Free from foreign particles
 - (b) Sterile
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above.

(xviii) 'Cocoa-butter' is:

- (a) Ointment base
- (b) Preservative
- (c) Suspending agent
- (d) Suppository base

(xix) Glycerin is used in throat paints because of its

- (a) Sweet taste
- (b) Viscosity
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above.

(xx) 1 pint = _____ fluidounce:

- (a) 16
- (b) 26
- (c) 32
- (d) 12

2. Short answer type question (answer any seven):

(7 × 5 = 35)

- (a) Classify ointment bases with suitable examples. Distinguish between ointment and paste.
- (b) With suitable examples, discuss the formulation of syrup.
- (c) Calculate the amount of sodium chloride required to render 250 ml 0.5% ephedrine hydrochloride solution isotonic to blood. Given that, freezing point of 1% solution of ephedrine hydrochloride is -0.165°C and freezing point of 1% solution of sodium chloride is -0.576°C .
- (d) Briefly discuss sources of errors in prescription.

(e) With the help of a flowchart diagram, classify monophasic liquid dosage forms. Distinguish between syrup and elixir.

(f) How many milliliters of 50% and 90% ethyl alcohol to be mixed to produce 1 gallon of 60% ethyl alcohol?

(g) Enumerate different tests for identification of type of emulsion.

(h) What are problems involved in dispensing of powder dosage form? What are the remedies for those problems?

(i) What are the reasons for therapeutic incompatibility?

3. Descriptive questions (answer any two): (2 × 10 = 20)

(a) How flocculated suspensions differ from non-flocculated suspensions? Classify emulsifying agents with suitable examples. What are the problems associated with stability of an emulsion? (3+4+3)

(b) Briefly discuss different excipients used in liquid dosage forms. What are the techniques employed to enhance solubility of drugs for liquid preparations? (5+5)

(c) Write short notes on : (3+3+4)

(i) Geometric dilution

(ii) Liniments

(iii) Gels.