Total No. of printed pages = 7

BP 103 T

Roll No. of candidate

2019

B.Pharm. 1st Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACEUTICS – I (Theory)

(New Regulation)

(w.e.f. 2017-2018)

Full Marks – 75   Time – Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions (MCQ):   (20 × 1 = 20)

    (i)   The term 'Deflocculated suspension' means

        (a) Individual particles are attached with each other, to form network like structure

        (b) Individual particles exist as separate entity

        (c) They are soluble upon shaking

        (d) They are insoluble and particles-never settle

[Turn over

(ii) The concentration of sugar in Syrup IP is

    (a)   70% w/w

    (b)   66.7% w/w

    (c)   80% w/w

    (d)   85% w/w

(iii) If the oil phase of an emulsion is liquid paraffin, then the proportions of oil: water: gum is

    (a)   4:2:1

    (b)   2:2:1

    (c)   3:2:1

    (d)   4:2:2

(iv) The ear cones are also known as

    (a)   Pessaries

    (b)   Suppositories

    (c)   Aurinaria

    (d)   None of the above

(v) Following are oleaginous bases, except

    (a)   Wool fat

    (b)   Petrolatum

    (c)   Hard paraffin

    (d)   Liquid paraffin

(vi) Agar cup-plate method is used for

    (a)   Preparation of ointment

    (b)   Preparation of pastes

    (c)   Evaluation of creams

    (d)   Evaluation of ointment

(vii) Which one of the following is a viscous preparation?

(a) Throat paint

(b) Elixir

(c) Nasal drop

(d) Ear drop

(viii) Fried's formula to calculate dose for children is related to

(a) Age in days

(b) Age in month

(c) Age in years

(d) None of these

(ix) Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) was established in the year

(a) 1937

(b) 1948

(c) 1949

(d) 1951

(x) When two or more drugs are co-administered and their action is increased, is known as

(a) Antagonism

(b) Idiosyncrasy

(c) Tachyphylaxis

(d) Synergism

(xi) 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

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(xii) 1 pint = Fluid ounces

    (a)   12

    (b)   16

    (c)   20

    (d)   26

(xiii) Enclosed Powders are known as

    (a)   Sachets

    (b)   Capsules

    (c)   Pills

    (d)   Pastillies

(xiv) Give the meaning of Mitte

    (a)   Send

    (b)   Mixture

    (c)   Make

    (d)   Dilute

(xv) Method of powder mixing

    (a)   Spatulation

    (b)   Tumbling

    (c)   Geometric dilution

    (d)   All the above

(xvi) Which one of the following is a biphasic dosage for external use

    (a)   Liniments

    (b)   Linctus

    (c)   Elixir

    (d)   Cream

(xvii) Direction to a pharmacist is given in

    (a)   Signature

    (b)   Subscription

    (c)   Superscription

    (d)   Inscription

(xviii) Solubility enhancement of poorly water soluble drug by adding water miscible solvent is known as

    (a)   Hydrotropy

    (b)   Complexation

    (c)   Cosolvancy

    (d)   Solubilization

(xix) 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

(xx) Precipitation occurs when KOH is added to an aqueous solution of acacia, it is an incompatibility of the type

    (a)   Physical

    (b)   Chemical

    (c)   Therapeutic

    (d)   Both (a) and (b)

2. Answer any SEVEN of the following questions
$$(7 \times 5 = 35)$$

(a) Discuss the steps involved in handling of prescription.

(b) Differentiate tolerated and adjusted incompatibilities. How will you dispense the mixtures in which precipitate yielding interactions takes place?

(c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of suppositories? Write a method of preparation of suppositories.

(d) What are the different solubility enhancement techniques?

(e) Calculate the real strength of 25° O.P and 30° U.P.

(f) What are the salient features of Indian Pharmacopoeia 2018?

(g) Discuss the method of preparation of flocculated and deflocculated suspension.

(h) What are the methods used to make a solution iso-osmotic with blood plasma. Explain one method.

(i) Give the definition of :

    (i) Eutectic mixtures

    (ii) Efflorescent powders

    (iii) Effervescent powders

    (iv) Simple powder

    (v) Compound powders.

3. Answer any TWO questions: (2 × 10 = 20)

(a) What are creams and ointments? Classify the ointment bases. What are the stability problems of emulsion and how to overcome these problems? (2+2+6)

(b) What do you mean by posology? Discuss the factors influencing the dose of a drug. If the adults of a drug is 100 mg, calculate the close for -a 9 months old infant and a child of 5 years age. (1+6+3)

(c) Write short notes on any five (5 × 2 = 10)

Pastes; Emulsifying Agent; Elixirs; Displacement value; Syrup; Dusting Powder.