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2021

B.Pharm. 5th Semester (Regular) Examination

INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY – I (Theory)

(New Regulation)

(w.e.f. 2017-18)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions : (20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) These are used to promote wetting and stabilise the dispersion of insoluble pigments in the lipstick
- (a) Bromo mixture (b) Waxes
(c) Surfactants (d) None of these.
- (ii) The staining agent used in the preparation of sunscreen is
- (a) Synthetic suntan (b) Juglone
(c) Calamine (d) None of these.
- (iii) The thickening agents used in the preparation of shampoo is
- (a) Lanolin oil (b) Formaldehyde
(c) EDTA (d) Methyl cellulose
- (iv) The most common method for determining partition and distribution coefficients is the
- (a) Shake flask method (b) Dissolution
(c) Disintegration test (d) None of these.
- (v) Nodular crystal habit implies
- (a) Needle like elongated prism (b) Global shape
(c) Rounded irregular shape (d) Branched crystalline.

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- (vi) It is used as an adhesive in either an aqueous solution or alcohol which act as a dry binder.
- (a) Methyl cellulose (b) Povidone
(c) Alginic acid (d) Polyvinyl pyrrolidone.
- (vii) This implies the separation of a tablet into two or more distinct layer.
- (a) Capping (b) Lamination
(c) Picking (d) Sticking.
- (viii) The enteric material used in coating of tablets is
- (a) Ethyl cellulose (b) Povidone
(c) Cellulose acetate phthalate (d) PEG.
- (ix) The optimum moisture content of capsule shell ranged between
- (a) 10-20% (b) 12- 15%
(c) 20- 40% (d) None of these.
- (x) The slower drying found next to the tray or against other capsule results the formation of
- (a) Soft spots (b) Bloom strength
(c) Pellicle (d) Cross linking.
- (xi) The total solids officially permitted for water for injection in case of parenteral preparation is
- (a) 20 ppm (b) 10 ppm
(c) 50 ppm (d) 15 ppm.
- (xii) In practice water for injection normally should have total organic carbon (TOC) not more than
- (a) 200ppm (b) 500 ppm
(c) 400 ppm (d) 250 ppm.
- (xiii) Following test is more sensitive than rabbit test in the evaluation of parenteral products
- (a) Sterility test
(b) Pyrogen test
(c) Limulus amebocyte lysate (LAL) test
(d) None of the above.
- (xiv) The valve body or housing is generally manufactured from
- (a) Nylon (b) Polypropylene
(c) Polyethylene (d) None of these.

- (xv) This test indicates the effect of an aerosol formulation on the extension of an open flame.
- (a) Flash point (b) Flame projection
(c) Aerosol valve discharge rate (d) None of these.
- (xvi) This helps to ensure the aerosol product is delivered in the proper and desired form.
- (a) Ferrule (b) Valve body
(c) Actuators (d) Dip tubes
- (xvii) Metformin is included in following class of the BCS system of drug
- (a) Class-I (b) Class-II
(c) Class-III (d) Class-IV
- (xviii) It increases the hardness and durability and to increase resistance to chemical action of glass
- (a) Lead (b) Cullet
(c) Alumina (d) None of the above.
- (xix) Weathering occurs in type of glass
- (a) Type-I (b) Type-II
(c) Type-III (d) Type NP
- (xx) Tonicity modifiers used in the parenteral preparation is
- (a) Glycine (b) Pectin
(c) Sodium citrate (d) Dextrose

2. Answer any seven questions:

(7 × 5 = 35)

- (a) Describe the parameters evaluated during solubility analysis in preformulation studies.
- (b) Describe various equipments used in coating of tablets.
- (c) What are the various evaluation parameters of liquid oral dosage forms? Explain.
- (d) Describe the manufacturing process of soft gelatine capsules.
- (e) Discuss various in process and final product quality control tests for hard gelatin capsules.
- (f) Describe the composition and general method of preparation of lipsticks.
- (g) Discuss production facilities and controls of parenteral products.
- (h) What are various quality control tests of glass? Explain.
- (i) Write a short note on hair dyes.

3. Answer any two questions:

(2 × 10 = 20)

- (a) Define the term "propellant" in aerosols. Describe the manufacture procedure of aerosols. What are various quality control tests of aerosol product?
 - (b) Describe briefly formulation consideration of ophthalmic preparations. Give brief description to evaluations and labelling of ophthalmic preparations.
 - (c) Write short notes on (any two)
 - (i) BCS classification
 - (ii) Pelletization process
 - (iii) Importance of isotonicity.
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