Bachelor of Pharmacy (First Year B.Pharm) (CBCS Pattern) First Semester

BP 103T - Pharmaceutics-I

P. Pages : 3 **GUG/W/18/10872**

Time : Three Hours * 3 0 1 0 * Max. Marks : 75

Notes : 1. Illustrate your answers wherever necessary with the help of neat sketches.
2. All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions. **20**

i) Hydrous wool fat is a mixture of ---------- % w/w wool fat and --------- 30% w/w purified water.
a) 70% w/w, 30% w/w b) 60% w/w, 40% w/w
c) 90% w/w, 10% w/w d) 80% w/w, 20% w/w

ii) 1 tumbleful = ------- ml.
a) 160 ml b) 240 ml
c) 90 ml d) 120 ml

iii) The meaning of post cibos -------- in English.
a) After meal b) Before meal
c) Between meal d) None of above

iv) 4ml = ------- fluid drachm
a) One b) Two
c) Three d) Four

v) The part of prescription comprising direction to pharmacist is ---------
a) Signature b) Superscription
c) Inscription d) Subscription

vi) The meaning of Capiendus in English.
a) To be taken b) To be given
c) To be swallowed d) To be used

vii) Powders to be reconstituted is necessary to dispense when a --------- dose of medicaments are required.
a) Small b) Medium
c) Large d) Minute

viii) Elixir are clear, flavered, sweetened ---------- liquid preparations.
a) Hydrophobic b) Hydroalcoholic
c) Hydrophilic d) Concentrated

ix) The synonym of cresol with soap solution is ----------
a) Cresol solution b) Lysol solution
c) Lugol's solution d) Burow's solution

x) Role of sedimentation of dispensed phase should be ----------
a) Fast b) Slow
c) Medium d) Very fast

xi) Zeta potential can be determined by ----------

a) Potentiometer b) Zeta meter
c) Thermometer d) Zeta calculater

xii) Rx means ----------

a) To avoid b) To remove
c) To please d) You lake

xiii) Macrogol bases are ---------- base

a) Aqueous b) Oily
c) Non-aqueous d) Non-oily

xiv) Oil & water do not mix due to ---------

a) High Interfacial tension b) Intermediate Interfacial tension
c) Low Interfacial tension d) None of above

xv) Ointment base are classified into --------

a) Water soluble b) Absorption
c) Hydrocarbon d) All of above

xvi) If mixture is not able to provide therapeutic response of drug which was expected, it will be called ----------

a) Physical Incompatibility b) Delayed Incompatibility
c) Adjusted Incompatibility d) Therapeutic Incompatibility

xvii) The Globule size of dispersed liquid is in range of ----------

a) 0.25 to 25 μ m b) 0.34 to 43 μ m
c) 0.15 to 20 μ m d) 0.34 to 50 μ m

xviii) 8 drachms = ---------

a) 1 pound b) 1 ounce
c) 1 scruple d) 7000 grains

xix) Consistency of oral emulsion is measured by

a) Cup & bob viscometer b) Penetrometer
c) Brookfield viscometer d) None

xx) Coca butter is used as ----------

a) Topical base b) Rectal base
c) Ophthalmic base d) None of above

2. Solve **any two** from following. **20**

i) How will you classify different dosage forms? Write the importance of dosage form.

ii) Discuss in brief the various reasons which cause therapeutic incompatibility.

iii) What are monophasic liquid dosage forms? Write in detail about syrups and elixirs.

3. Solve **any seven** from following. **35**

i) Define pharmacopoeia. Explain about USP.

ii) Discuss briefly about sources of error in prescription.

iii) Give various formulae for calculations of child dose on basis of age, body weight, sen and surface area.

iv) Define powder, Give advantages & disadvantages of powders.

v) Explain in detail about evaluation of suppositories.

vi) Describe in details about preparation of Emulsions.

vii) Give methods of preparation of effervescent granules.

viii) Define Isotonic sol^{n} what are principles for adjusting isotonicity? Write down the methods to calculate isotonicity of solution.

ix) What are salient features of second edition of I.P.

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