

Programme: B. Pharm
Course: Pharmaceutics - I
Course Code: BP103T
Enrolment no. _____

Full Marks: 75
Time: 3 Hrs.

Q.No.	Questions	CO	Bloom Taxonomy Category	Marks
Section I				
1	Objective Type Questions			
	<p>i. The solidification point of cocoa butter lies between a) 12 – 13°C b) 20 – 30°C c) 5 – 10°C d) None</p> <p>ii. Every dosage form is a combination of drug and different kind of non-drug components called.... a) Additives b) Non-Additives c) New chemical entity d) All of these</p> <p>iii. When the action of the drug is opposed by the other drug, the phenomenon is known as a) Antioxidant b) Addition c) Analgesics d) Antagonism</p> <p>iv. Throat paints are liquid preparations. a) Viscous b) Non viscous c) Solid d) Gas</p> <p>v. Which of the following is not monophasic liquid dosage form.....? a) Solution b) Gargles c) Suspension d) Enemas</p> <p>vi. Liniments must not be applied on theskin a) Normal b) Painful c) Broken d) Swelled</p> <p>vii. Suspending agent imparts ... a) Solubility b) Viscosity c) Absorption d) Wetting</p> <p>viii. Some drugs are advised before meals to, a) Avoid dose dumping. b) Avoid interaction with food. c) Improve absorption d) Both B & C</p> <p>ix. If viscosity of continuous phase increase so creaming ___ a) No change b) Increase c) Decrease d) None of the above</p> <p>x. Which of the following is not an example of a water-in-oil emulsion? a) Cod liver oil b) Butter c) Cold cream d) Milk</p> <p>xi. Which of the following is not a method to test the type of emulsion? a) Microscopic method b) Conductance method c) Coagulation method d) Dye method</p> <p>xii. What is the dispersion of a liquid in another liquid called? a) Gel b) Foam c) Emulsion d) Aerosol</p> <p>xiii. Which of the following is an example of Hydrophilic bases? a) Hydrogenated oils b) Emulsified cocoa butter c) Glycero-gelatin base d) None of the above</p> <p>xiv. _____ Powders consist of more than one ingredient. a) Simple powders b) Compound powders c) Both d) None of the above</p> <p>xv. There are.....types of Incompatibilities. a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4</p> <p>xvi. In the stability of emulsion, which important instability step should be prevented? a) Breaking b) Coalescence c) Flocculation d) Creaming</p> <p>xvii. Dye test which is used to identify type of emulsion in that which dye is used? a) Scarlet green b) Scarlet red c) Crystal violet d) Methylene blue</p> <p>xviii. Posology is a branch of pharmacy which deals with a) Study of dosage forms b) Study of doses c) Study of drug interaction d) All of the above</p> <p>xix. Drugs have to be given cautiously to females in..... a) Pregnancy b) Lactation c) Menstruation d) All of the above</p> <p>xx. Drugs converted to suitable form are known as.... a) Excipient b) Source of drug c) Dosage form d) API</p>	CO1	Remember	1 x 20 = 20
Section II				
2. Short Answer type questions.				
a	What is posology? If adult dose is 600 mg and child's age is 3 years. Calculate the dose for child.	CO1	Understand	
b	Explain the handling of prescription. .	CO1	Understand	
c	Describe the divided powder and their methods with proper example?	CO2	Remember	
d	Explain the solubility enhance technique with proper example?	CO2	Understand	

e	Describe the suspension and emulsion with proper example? How to distinguish between flocculated and deflocculated suspension?	CO3	Understand	7 x 5 = 35
f	What is pharmaceutical incompatibilities? Describe the physical incompatibilities with proper example. or	CO4	Remember	
	Explain the method preparation of suppositories?	CO4	Understand	
g	Describe the preparation of ointments with example. or	CO5	Understand	
	Write a short note on semi-solid dosage form with proper example. Describe the types of semi-solid dosage form.	CO5	Remember	
Section III				
Long Answer Type questions				
3	Provide an overview on suppositories with suitable example? Describe the method preparation of suppositories with suitable example? or	CO4	Analysed	2 x 10 = 20
	Elaborate the Displacement value & its calculations with proper example?	CO4	Evaluate	
4	Elaborate the Preparation of ointments and pastes with proper example. or	CO5	Evaluate	
	Give an account about the Evaluation Procedure of semisolid dosages forms?	CO5	Analysed	

Course Outcomes (CO):

On the successful completion of the Course, students will be able to:-

CO1: Understand the history of the profession of Pharmacy in India & Pharmacopeia, and learn about different types of dosage forms and utilize the knowledge for the handling of prescription, posology & dose calculation of drugs in children.

CO2: Utilize the knowledge to elaborate on different pharmaceutical calculations involved in the formulation and understand basic requirements and formulation of powder and liquid (monophasic& biphasic) dosage forms.

CO3: Elucidate the type of pharmaceutical incompatibilities and learn basic requirements regarding the formulation, and evaluation aspects of suppositories and pessaries.

CO4: Analyze the mechanisms of drug penetration and also the factors influencing permeation through the transdermal route.

CO5: Understand the methods of formulation and evaluation of semisolid preparation such as ointment, gel, cream etc.