

Annual (Year II) Examination June 2022

Programme: D. Pharm
Subject: Pharmaceutics II
Subject Code: 2BD201
Enrollment No: _____

Full Marks: 80
Time: 3Hrs.

Section I

- 1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions. 1 x 20 =20**
- i. What dose Superscription contains?
(a) Symbol Rx (b) Instructions to the pharmacist
(c) Direction to the patients (d) Names and quantities of prescribed ingredients.
 - ii. Physical Incompatibility may not occur due to
(a) Precipitate Formations (b) Oxidation (c) Immiscibility (d) Insolubility
 - iii. An example of water Soluble ointment base:
(a) Cold cream (b) Hydrophilic ointment
(c) Polyethylene glycol ointment (d) Hydrophilic petrolatum
 - iv. HLB value for W/O types emulsion is
(a) 8-18 (b) 3-9 (c) 8-12 (d) 3-6
 - v. Example of Anionic surfactants is
(a) ammonium lauryl sulfate (b) Benzalkonium chloride
(c) Polyoxyethylene (d) None of the above
 - vi. Water for injection differs from sterile distilled water as it is free from
(a) Preservatives (b) Pyrogens (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Antioxidant
 - vii. Syrup has preservative action due to high
(a) Sucrose (b) Viscosity (c) Osmotic pressure (d) All the above
 - viii. Lipstick renders lips
(a) Antiseptics (b) Tasty (c) Swollen (d) Colored
 - ix. Suppository base is
(a) Theobroma oil (b) Coconut oil (c) Soft paraffin (d) Arachis oil
 - x. Addition of alcohol to improve solubility of a poorly soluble drug is termed as
(a) Complexation (b) Co- solvency (c) Hydrotrophy (d) None of these
 - xi. Tonicity adjustment can be made by using
(a) Calcium chloride (b) Sodium lauryl sulphate
(c) Sodium Chloride (d) Sodium CMC
 - xii. Oral flavoured, sweetened, clear hydro- alcoholic solutions are called
(a) Linctus (b) Mixture (c) Draughts (d) Elixirs
 - xiii. Cold cream is
(a) W/O mulsion (b) O/W emulsion (c) O/W/O emulsion (d) W/O/W emulsion
 - xiv. Biologicals are stored in a refrigerator at
(a) 8 to 15⁰ C (b) 2 to 8⁰ C (c) -10 to -20⁰ C (d) -2 to -8⁰ C

- xv. All are natural emulsifying agents except
(a) Acacia (b) Tragacanth (c) Tweens (d) Gelatin
- xvi. Quotidie means
(a) Three times (b) Twice daily (c) Once day (d) Daily
- xvii. Finely divided powders meant for introduction into the body cavities are called
(a) Insufflations (b) Snuff's (c) Dentifrices (d) Bulk powder
- xviii. How many table spoonful are present in one fluid ounce
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
- xix. Example of a humectant added to the toothpaste is
(a) Propylene glycol (b) Sorbitol (c) Glycerin (d) Purified water
- xx. The preparation meant to be applied to the teeth is called
(a) Dental solution (b) Mouthwash (c) Dental cones (d) Dentifrice

Section II

2. Short Answer type questions. Answer any four. 4 x 5 = 20

- Enlist the various errors seen in dispensing prescription
- Define mixture. Describe method of dispensing mixture containing diffusible solids.
- What are ointments? Write the desirable properties of ointment base.
- Define 'Shampoo'. Write the qualities of an ideal shampoo.
- Write a note on cracking of emulsion.
- What is HLB? Give its significance.

Section III

Long Answer type questions. Answer any four. 4 x 10 = 40

- Define a Prescription. Explain the different parts of prescription.
- Define the term Suspension. Give the storage and labelling of suspensions. Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension giving suitable examples.
- Discuss the various ointment bases giving suitable examples.
- What are Jellies? Give its classification. Discuss the formulation and storage of jellies.
- What are ideal qualities of lipstick and describe the formulation of lipstick.
- What are emulsions? Discuss the various tests for identification of emulsion.
