

End Semester/Reappear (Semester I) Examination March 2022

Programme: B. Pharm
Subject: Pharmaceutics I
Subject Code: BP103T
Enrollment No: _____

Full Marks: 75
Time: 3 Hrs.

Section I

- 1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions. 20 x 1 = 20**
- i. The part of prescription that represents Rx
 - (a) Inscription
 - (b) Superscription
 - (c) Subscription
 - (d) Signatura
 - ii. One kilogram is equal to
 - (a) 100 grams
 - (b) 10 grams
 - (c) 1000 grams
 - (d) 0.01 grams
 - iii. First edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in
 - (a) 1950
 - (b) 1955
 - (c) 1952
 - (d) None
 - iv. The formula used to calculate the dose for the child according to body weight is called
 - (a) Young's
 - (b) Clark's
 - (c) Dilling's
 - (d) Fried's
 - v. The method used for the preparation of emulsion containing volatile and non-viscous oil is
 - (a) Dry gum method
 - (b) Bottle method
 - (c) Wet gum method
 - (d) Both a and c
 - vi. Gregory's powder is an example for
 - (a) Bulk powder for internal use
 - (b) Bulk powder for external use
 - (c) Compressed powder
 - (d) Powder enclosed in capsule
 - vii. A clear, aromatic hydalcoholic liquid intended for oral use is called
 - (a) Syrup
 - (b) Linctus
 - (c) Mixtures
 - (d) Elixir
 - viii. Example for indiffusable solid for external use is
 - (a) Calamine
 - (b) Aspirin
 - (c) Chalk
 - (d) Phenobarbitone
 - ix. Sifting process is applied in the formulation of
 - (a) Syrup
 - (b) Ointment
 - (c) Emulsion
 - (d) Powder
 - x. Sodium Lauryl Sulphate in suspension act as a
 - (a) Thickening agent
 - (b) Preservative
 - (c) Flocculating agent
 - (d) All of these
 - xi. Conductivity test is applied for
 - (a) Suspension
 - (b) Emulsion
 - (c) Pastes
 - (d) Gels
 - xii. The solid dosage form of medicament for insertion into body cavities is called
 - (a) Catchets
 - (b) Capsule
 - (c) Suppositories
 - (d) None
 - xiii. Dispersion of solid in liquid is
 - (a) Gel
 - (b) Emulsion
 - (c) Suspension
 - (d) Syrup
 - xiv. Role of suspending agent in suspension is
 - (a) Increasing sedimentation rate
 - (b) Increasing colour
 - (c) Reducing sedimentation rate
 - (d) Reducing colour
 - xv. The volume of ethyl alcohol considered to be equal to 100 volumes of proof spirit is
 - (a) 66.6% v/v
 - (b) 57.1% v/v
 - (c) 51.7% v/v
 - (d) 66.7 % v/v
 - xvi. The semisolid preparation with large amount of solids is
 - (a) Ointments
 - (b) Jellies
 - (c) Pastes
 - (d) Poultices
 - xvii. Cold compression method is used to formulate
 - (a) Ointment
 - (b) Suppositories
 - (c) Paste
 - (d) Jellies
 - xviii. White soft paraffin is not used in
 - (a) Ophthalmic ointment
 - (b) Liniments
 - (c) Suspension
 - (d) Emulsion

- xix. Alkaloidal incompatibility is type of
(a) Physical incompatibility (b) Chemical incompatibility
(c) Therapeutic incompatibility (d) Both b and c
- xx. The vehicle that is mainly used in Throat Paints
(a) Water (b) Alcohol (c) Glycerine (d) Liquid Paraffin

2. Fill in the blanks.

5 x 1 = 5

- The word Pharmacy originated from the Greek word
- The powders which absorb moisture from the atmosphere are called as.....
- The concentration of sugar in simple syrup IP is.....
- Lotions are applied on the skin friction.
- Propyl paraben is a

Section II

3. Short Answer type questions. Answer any four.

4 x 5 = 20

- Find the strength of 95% v/v alcohol in terms of proof spirit.
- Discuss the vehicles used in the formulation of liquid dosage form.
- Write a note on Therapeutic incompatibility.
- Define suspension. Write the qualities of an ideal suspension.
- Discuss the mixing of powders.
- Describe evaluation of semisolids.

Section III

Long Answer type questions. Answer any three.

3 x 10 = 30

- Elaborate the history of profession of Pharmacy in India.
- Discuss the factors influencing dose.
- Write the various parts and handling of Prescription.
- Discuss the preparation of ointments.
- Discuss the instability conditions of emulsion.
