

I B. Pharmacy I Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, February - 2019**PHARMACEUTICS-I**

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

- Note: 1. Question Paper consists of three parts (**Part-I, Part-II & Part-III**)
 2. Answer ALL (Multiple Choice) Questions from **Part-I**
 3. Answer any **TWO** Questions from **Part-II**
 4. Answer any **SEVEN** Questions from **Part-III**

PART - I

1. (i) Aerosols are what type of dosage forms (1M)
(a) Solid (b) Semisolid (c) Liquid (d) Gas
- (ii) A dispersion system where solid particles are dispersed in liquid phase (1M)
(a) Suspension (b) O/W Emulsion (c) W/O Emulsion (d) Syrup
- (iii) Soft gelatin capsules mainly used for (1M)
(a) Oils (b) Dry powders (c) Granules (d) Sugars
- (iv) The main part of Prescription (1M)
(a) Superscription (b) Inscription (c) Subscription (d) Signatura
- (v) The Prescriber gives direction to the pharmacist (1M)
(a) Inscription (b) Signatura (c) Subscription (d) Date
- (vi) Which formula used to calculate dose for infants based on age (1M)
(a) Young's (b) Dilling's (c) Fried's (d) Cowling's
- (vii) The powder which reacts in presence of water evolving carbon-dioxide (1M)
(a) Effervescent (b) Eutectic (c) Dentifrices (d) Douche
- (viii) Preparations generally prescribed for relief of cough (1M)
(a) Elixirs (b) Linctuses (c) Syrup (d) Gargles
- (xi) Multiple emulsion (1M)
(a) O/W (b) W/O (c) O/W/O (d) a & c
- (x) Insolubility results in (1M)
(a) Physical incompatibility (b) Chemical incompatibility (c) Therapeutic (d) a & c
- (xi) Instability of emulsion (1M)
(a) Creaming (b) Phase inversion (c) Flocculation (d) All
- (xii) Therapeutic incompatibility occurs due to (1M)
(a) insolubility (b) Overdose (c) immiscibility (d) Precipitation
- (xiii) Tetracycline is inactivated by the presence of calcium in milk is an (1M)
(a) Immiscibility (b) Insolubility (c) Contraindicated drug (d) Drug interaction
- (xiv) Grain is the standard unit for weight in which system (1M)
(a) avoirdupois (b) apothecaries (c) Metric system (d) both a & b
- (xv) Particles exhibit attractive forces in which type of suspension (1M)
(a) Flocculated (b) Deflocculated (c) Both (d) None
- (xvi) Quaternary ammonium compound is an example of which type of emulsifier (1M)
(a) Cationic (b) Anionic (c) Both a & b (d) Nonionic



- (xvii) Hygroscopic substance (1M)
(a) Absorbs moisture (b) melts at body temperature
(c) absorbs calcium (d) absorbs iron
- (xviii) Formulation of emulsions by (1M)
(a) Wet gum method (b) Dry gum method (c) both a & b (d) None
- (xix) What is the meaning of latin word cibos? (1M)
(a) Capsule (b) Food (c) Cream (d) Lozenge
- (xx) Posology deals with (1M)
(a) Dose (b) Incompatibilities (c) Drug interactions (d) Toxicity

PART -II

2. a) Write about Metric system of weights and measure in brief. (5M)
b) What are powders? Write the advantages and disadvantages of powders. (5M)
3. a) What are Emulsions? Mention the stability problems of emulsions. (5M)
b) Define prescription. Write about parts of prescription in brief. (5M)
4. a) Write in brief about Elixirs and Liniments. (5M)
b) Write in brief about IP. (5M)

PART -III

5. Define posology and explain the factors affecting posology. (5M)
6. Explain different types of suppositories bases used in preparation of suppositories. (5M)
7. Explain the mechanism involved in dermal penetration of drugs. (5M)
8. Write about different types of excipients used in preparation of semi solid dosage forms. (5M)
9. Define suspensions. Explain about flocculated and deflocculated suspension. (5M)
10. Define incompatibility and explain about physical incompatibility. (5M)
11. Write about Dusting and Effervescent powders in brief. (5M)
12. Write about history of pharmacy profession in India in relation to pharmacy education. (5M)
13. In what proportions does 50% of emulsion and 60% of emulsion required to 40% of emulsion? (5M)