Code No: BP103T **PCI** SET - 1

I B. Pharmacy I Semester Supplementary Examinations, May - 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**

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PART –I

1.	(i)	Suppositories are which type of dosage forms. (a) Solid (b) Semisolid (c) Liquid (d) Gas	(1M)
	(ii)	Which type of solution contains alcohol (a) Syrup (b) Suspension (c) Emulsion (d) Elixir	(1M)
	(iii)	Which are given by injecting in to Subcutis (a) Intramuscular (b) Intravenous (c) Subcutaneous (d) Intraperitoneal	(1M)
	(iv)	It is represented by R_X Symbol (a) Superscription (b) Inscription (c) Subscription (d) Renewal instructions	(1M)
	(v)	The Prescriber gives direction to the patient (a) Inscription (b) Signatura (c) Subscription (d) Date	(1M)
	(vi)	Posology deals with (a) Dose (b) Incompatibilities (c) Drug interactions (d) Toxicity	(1M)
	(vii)	Which formula used to calculate dose based on body weight (a)Young's (b) Dilling's (c) Clark's (d) Cowling's	(1M)
	(viii)	Pound is the standard unit for weight in which system (a) avoirdupois (b) apothecaries (c) Metric system (d) both a & b	(1M)
	(xi)	The medicated dusting powders introduced in to body cavities (a) Snuffs (b) Insufflations (c) Dental powders (d) a& b	(1M)
	(x)	What is the meaning of latin term bis in die (a) Twice daily (b) Three times a day (c) Twice a week (d) Four times a day	(1M)
	(xi)	Solution introduced in to rectum and colon (a) Eye drops (b) Nasal drops (c) Enema (d) Liniment	(1M)
	(xii)	Formulation of emulsions by (a) Wet gum method (b) Dry gum method (c) both a &b (d) None	(1M)
	(xiii)	Particles exhibit attractive forces in which type of suspension (a) Flocculated (b) Deflocculated (c) Both (d) None	(1M)
	(xiv)	Quaternary ammonium compound is an example of which type of emulsifier (a) Cationic (b) Anionic (c) Both a&b (d) Nonionic	(1M)
	(xv)	Immiscibility results in (a) Physical incompatability (b) Chemical incompatability (c) Therapeutic (d) a&c	(1M)
	(xvi)	Instability of emulsion (a) Creaming (b) Phase inversion (c) Flocculation (d) All	(1M)
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(xvii) Therapeutic incompatibility occurs due to (1M)
(a) insolubility (b) Overdose (c) immiscibility (d) Precipitation

(xviii) Hygroscopic substance (1M)
(a) Absorbs moisture (b) melts at body temperature
(c) absorbs calcium (d) absorbs iron

(xix) Tetracycline is inactivated by the presence of calcium in milk is an (1M)
(a) Immiscibility (b) Insolubility (c) Contraindicated drug (d) Drug interaction

(xx) Multiple emulsion (1M)
(a) O/W (b) W/O (c) O/W/O (d) a &c

PART -II

2. a) Write about imperial system of weights and measures. (5M)
   b) Write in detail about handling of prescription. (5M)

3. a) Write in detail about alligation method. (5M)
   b) Define emulsions and mention any two methods of preparation of emulsions. (5M)

4. a) Write about mouth washes and gargles in brief. (5M)
   b) Explain evaluation methods for semi solid dosage forms. (5M)

PART –III

5. Explain in brief about Young's and Clark's method for converting adult dose into child dose. (5M)

6. Write in detail about USP. (5M)

7. Write about preparation method of simple syrup as per IP. (5M)

8. Define emulsions and classify different types of emulsifying agents. (5M)

9. Write about displacement value and mention its significance. (5M)

10. Write in brief about creams and gels. (5M)

11. Define incompatibility. Write about therapeutic incompatibility. (5M)

12. Write in brief about eutectic mixtures. (5M)

13. What are liquid dosage forms and explain the advantages and disadvantages of liquid dosage forms. (5M)