

341153(41)

B Pharmacy (First Semester) Examination

Nov.-Dec. 2019

(PCI Scheme)

(Pharmacy Branch)

PHARMACEUTICS - I

Theory (BP103T)

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Answer all questions from Section A. Attempt any two questions from section B and seven question from Section C.

Section - A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Note : Attempt all questions from MCQs. All questions carry 01 mark each.

1. Choose the correct answer : 20×1=20

(i) In pharmaceutical prescription "R_x" is the

341153(41)

PTO

representation of :

- (a) Inscription
 - (b) Subscription
 - (c) Superscription
 - (d) Signature
- (ii) What will be the dose for a child of 3 years if the adult dose of a drug is 500 mg? (As per Young's formula)
- (a) 75 mg
 - (b) 100 mg
 - (c) 125 mg
 - (d) 150 mg
- (iii) Which of the following dosage is not used orally?
- (a) Tablet
 - (b) Capsule
 - (c) Ointment
 - (d) Pill
- (iv) Lozenges were originally termed :
- (a) Capsule
 - (b) Pastillies
 - (c) Simple tablet

- (d) Sustained action tablet
- (v) Pink colour of calamine is due to :
- (a) Zinc oxide
 - (b) Ferric oxide
 - (c) TiO_2
 - (d) Calamine
- (vi) Which one of the following has highest content of alcohol?
- (a) Spirit
 - (b) Elixir
 - (c) Mouthwash
 - (d) Tincture
- (vii) Magmas are :
- (a) Lotions
 - (b) Creams
 - (c) Emulsions
 - (d) Suspensions
- (viii) Which of the following is not used as suspending agent?
- (a) Acacia
 - (b) Tragacanth

- (c) Methyl cellulose
 - (d) Soluble starch
- (ix) Wool fat is an example of :
- (a) Oleaginous bases
 - (b) Absorption bases
 - (c) Emulsion bases
 - (d) Water soluble bases
- (x) Strong iodine solution is medicinally used as :
- (a) Anti-bacterial agent
 - (b) Antifungal agent
 - (c) Astringent agent
 - (d) Antiseptic agent
- (xi) Which of the following compounds is a natural emulsifying agent?
- (a) Lactose
 - (b) Tween 20
 - (c) Acacia
 - (d) Sorbitans
- (xii) Cocoa butter exhibits all the following properties except :
- (a) It is a mixture of glycerides

- (b) Its is a polymorph
- (c) It is soluble in water
- (d) It is useful in formulating rectal suppositories

(xiii) The Pharmacy Council of India is constituted by the :

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Legislative Assembly

(xiv) Insufflation is a medicated :

- (a) Inhalant
- (b) Aqueous solution for internal use
- (c) Finely divided dusting powder
- (d) Paste for external use

(xv) Bougies are introduced into :

- (a) Rectum
- (b) Vagina
- (c) Eye
- (d) Nose

(xvi) The part of prescription containing list of ingredients with quantities is known as :

- (a) Enemas
- (b) Superscription
- (c) Inscription
- (d) Subscription

(xvii) The incompatibility of phenobarbitone sodium with ammonium chloride can be rectified by replacing with :

- (a) Potassium chloride
- (b) Sodium chloride
- (c) Sodium bromide
- (d) Sodium acetate

(xviii) Clark's formula for calculation of dose of a drug is based on :

- (a) Age
- (b) Body weight
- (c) Surface area
- (d) Drug activity

(xix) An example of medicated spirit is :

- (a) Aromatic ammonia spirit
- (b) Compound cardamom spirit

- (c) Compound lemon spirit
 - (d) Compound orange spirit
- (xx) Sorbitol is mainly used as :
- (a) Humectant
 - (b) Solubilizer
 - (c) Flavouring agent
 - (d) Viscosity enhancer

Section - B

(Long Answer Type Question) 2×10=20

Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

2. Define prescription. Discuss the various parts of prescription. What are the possible errors in the prescription?
3. Describe the method of preparation of suspension. Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension. Give two advantages of suspension.
4. What are incompatibilities? Classify various types of incompatibilities with suitable examples.

Section - C

(Short Answer Type Question) 7×5=35

Note : Attempt any Seven questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

5. Write a short note on Indian Pharmacopoeia.
6. What are suppositories? Classify different suppository bases with suitable examples.
7. Define emulsion. Write the qualities of emulsifying agents. How the emulsion can be identified?
8. Differentiate between the following;
 - (a) Lotion and Liniment
 - (b) Syrup and Elixir
9. Define the term "powder". Discuss the different methods of mixing of powders.
10. Describe the various methods which are used in calculating the dose of drug in small children.
11. Discuss the chemical incompatibilities which occur due to alkaloidal salts.
12. Discuss the various factors influencing the dermal penetration of drugs. Name the different ointment bases used for preparation of ointment.
13. Briefly discuss the history of pharmacy profession in India?