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2021

B.Pharm. 1st Semester (Regular) End-Term Examination

B.Pharm

PHARMACEUTICS - I (Theory)

New Regulation (W.e.f. 2017-18)

Full Marks - 75

Time - Three hours

Turn over

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions. 1. Answer all the questions: $(20 \times 1 = 20)$ English meaning of "Omni hora" is (a) Every hour Every two hours (b) Every four hours Every six hours (d) The Latin term "Mitte tales" means (a) As a dose (b) In a manner prescribed (c) Send such (d) All of the above (iii) The direction to the patient in a prescription is given as Subscription (a) Signatura (b) Superscription (d) Inscription (iv) Define the term Unit dosage form. The dusting powders should be passed through a _____sieve no to enhance (v) (vi) English meaning of latin term bis in die (a) Twice a day (b) Thrice in a day (d) None of the above Once in a day (vii) Corticosteroids are contra-indicated in patients having (viii) On mixing two eutectic substances a liquid is formed due to

mixture ____ room temperature.

(ix)	Dos	$Se for child = \frac{Age in years}{Age in years + 12}$	× Ad	lult dose					
	(a)	Young's formula	(b)	Clark's formula					
	(c)	Dilling's formula	(d)	None of the above					
(x)	The	drugs are more rapidly absor	bed fr	om thestomach.					
(xi)	Dus	sting Powders are dispensed in	1	container.					
	(a)	Bulk container	(b)	Shifter top container					
	(c)	Air tight container	(d)	All of the above					
(xii)	Cac	hets are also known as	•						
	(a)	Wafer capsule	(b)	Disintegrated capsule					
	(c)	Soft gelatine capsule	(d)	None of the above					
(xiii) Lin	iments should not be applied o	n	skin.					
	(a)	Broken skin	(b)	Dry skin					
	(c)	Moist skin	(d)	All of the above					
(xiv) SLS is an example ofagent.									
	(a)	Wetting agent	(b)	Flocculating agent					
	(c)	Colouring agent	(d)	Suspending agent					
(xv) Dilution test is the identification test for									
	(a)	Emulsion	(b)	Suspension					
	(c)	Ointment	(d)	Both (a) and (b)					
(xvi)	1 tal	blespoonful =							
	(a)	4 ml	(b)	15 ml					
	(c)	10 ml	(d)	20 ml					
(xvii) Hyd	drous wool fat is a mixture of_		wool fat and purified water					
	(a)	70% w/w, 30%w/w	(b)	50% w/w, 20% w/w					
	(c)	75% w/w, 25%w/w	(d)	80% w/w, 20%w/w					
(xviii	i)Def	ine the term 'displacement val	ue'.						
(xix)		_ is commonly used as antipe	rspira	ant.					
	(a)	Aluminium chlorohydrate	(b)	Aluminium chloride					
	(c)	Zinc oxide	(d)	None of the above					
(xx)	Wool	l fat is also known as							
	(a)	Yellow soft paraffin	(b)	White soft paraffin					
	(c)	Anhydrous lanolin	(d)	Carbowaxes					

2. Answer the following questions. (Any seven)

 $(7 \times 5 = 35)$

- (a) Write the importance of the modern method of prescribing the drug.
- (b) Define 'incompatibility'. Explain in brief about physical incompatibility.
- (c) Discuss the various factors which affect the dose of a medicine.
- (d) Classify different types of powder. Discuss the bulk powders which are meant for external use.
- (e) Differentiate between flocculated and non flocculated suspension.
- (f) What do you mean by 'cracking of emulsion'? Discuss the various reasons for the cracking of emulsions.
- (g) Define the term 'ointment'. What are desirable properties of an ideal ointment base?
- (h) What do you mean by suppositories? Write the advantages and disadvantages of suppository.
- (i) Prepare 400 ml of a 5% solution and label with a direction for preparing 2 litre quantities of a 1 in 2000 solution.
- 3. Answer the following questions. (Any two)

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- (a) Explain the term 'prescription'. What are the various sources of errors while dispensing a prescription? Discuss in brief the various parts of a prescription. (2+3+5)
- (b) What are mixtures? Classify different types of mixtures. Discuss in brief, the various vehicles and adjuncts used in the formulation of mixtures.

(2+3+5)

(c) Write short notes on

 $(2 \times 5 = 10)$

- (i) Emulsifying agent.
- (ii) Chemical incompatibility.