

22/04/2021

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2021

B.Pharm. 1st Semester (Regular) Examination

PHARMACEUTICS I (THEORY)

(New Regulation w.e.f. 2017 – 18)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.

1. Answer the following: (20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) Hydrus wool fat is a mixture of
- (a) 70% w/w wool fat and 30% w/w purified water
 - (b) 50% w/w wool fat and 50% w/w purified water
 - (c) 90% w/w wool fat and 10% w/w purified water
 - (d) Equal amounts of wool fat and wool alcohol
- (ii) Trituration method of ointment preparation is used when
- (a) the base is hard and the medicament is insoluble in the base
 - (b) the base is soft and the medicament is insoluble in the base
 - (c) the base is hard and the medicament is soluble in the base
 - (d) the base is soft and the medicament is soluble in the base
- (iii) Corticosteroids are contraindicated in patients having
- (a) Weakness
 - (b) Fever
 - (c) Skin rashes
 - (d) Peptic ulcer
- (iv) Alkaloidal salts when dispensed with _____ preparations, the free alkaloids may be precipitated.
- (a) Alkaline
 - (b) Acidic
 - (c) Saline
 - (d) Oily

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- (v) Suppositories are _____ dosage form of drugs.
- (a) Solid
 - (b) Unit
 - (c) Novel
 - (d) Most user friendly
- (vi) Cocoa butter is a mixture of _____ of stearic, palmitic, oleic and other fatty acids.
- (a) Glyceryl esters
 - (b) Mono amines
 - (c) Salts
 - (d) Amides
- (vii) In the dye test, if the disperse globules appear red and the 'ground' colourless, the emulsion is
- (a) w/o type
 - (b) o/w type
 - (c) cracked
 - (d) not an actual emulsion
- (viii) In an emulsion formulation, the emulsifying agents reduce ___ between two phases.
- (a) Density
 - (b) Viscosity
 - (c) Interfacial tension
 - (d) Friction
- (ix) In non-flocculated suspension, the particle exists as
- (a) Network
 - (b) Loose aggregates
 - (c) Separate entities
 - (d) Sediment
- (x) Gargles are used to _____ soreness in mild throat infection.
- (a) Cure
 - (b) Prevent
 - (c) Relieve
 - (d) Hide
- (xi) A flavour is selected after matching it with
- (a) Taste
 - (b) Colour
 - (c) Odour
 - (d) Texture

- (xii) Invert syrup is a mixture of _____ and _____.
- (a) Sucrose, Glucose
 - (b) Sucrose, Fructose
 - (c) Fructose, Glucose
 - (d) Glucose, Mannitol
- (xiii) The strong purgatives should be avoided in women during
- (a) Menstruation
 - (b) Pregnancy
 - (c) Breastfeeding
 - (d) All of the above
- (xiv) The drugs are more rapidly absorbed from the stomach when the stomach is
- (a) Empty
 - (b) Full
 - (c) Half full
 - (d) Full of water
- (xv) The abbreviation for "At bed-time" in a prescription is
- (a) o.h.
 - (b) h.s.
 - (c) o.m.
 - (d) n.m.
- (xvi) The "Signatura" part of a prescription is intended for the
- (a) Pharmacist
 - (b) Patient
 - (c) Doctor
 - (d) Nurse
- (xvii) The compounds which undergo biotransformation before showing desired pharmacological activity are called
- (a) Enzymes
 - (b) Hormones
 - (c) Potent drugs
 - (d) Prodrugs
- (xviii) Implants are hypodermic _____ are placed under the skin by minor surgery to release drugs over prolonged periods of time.
- (a) Capsules
 - (b) Tablets
 - (c) Wafer capsules
 - (d) Pastes

(xix) The First Edition of Pharmacopoeia of India was published

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1985

(xx) Who is the father of Indian Pharmacy?

- (a) Dr B. Mukherjee
- (b) Mahadeva Lal Schroff
- (c) Professor William Procter
- (d) Sushruta

2. Answer any seven questions.

(7 × 5 = 35)

- (a) Discuss the various factors that affect the dose of medicine.
- (b) What is the dose of a medicament for a child that weighs 66 pounds if the dose is stated as 2.5 mg/kg body weight?
- (c) Discuss the different types of colouring agent used in pharmacy.
- (d) Explain the various antioxidants used in pharmacy.
- (e) Discuss in brief, the various vehicles and adjuncts used in the formulation of mixtures.
- (f) Explain different types of additives that are used in the preparation of suspensions.
- (g) What do you mean by 'cracking of emulsion'? State the various reasons for the cracking of emulsion.
- (h) Define the term 'suppositories'. What are the advantages and disadvantages of suppositories?
- (i) Discuss the chemical incompatibilities that occur due to alkaloidal salts.

3. Answer any two questions

- (a) What are pastes? How does it differ from ointment? Discuss in brief different bases used in the preparation of pastes. (1+4+5= 10)
- (b) Define the term 'emulsifying agent'. Write the qualities of an ideal emulsifying agent. How will you classify the emulsifying agents? (2+3+5=10)
- (c) Define 'Antioxidant'. Write the qualities of an ideal antioxidant. Discuss the commonly used antioxidants in pharmaceutical formulations. (1+4+5=10)