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BINA CHOWDHURY CENTRAL LIBRARY (GIMT & GIPS) Azera, Haikhowapara Gawahati - 781017

## BP 302 T

		-		100	
Roll No. of candidate					

## 2023

## B.Pharam. 3rd Semester End-Term Examination

## PHYSICAL PHARMACEUTICS - I (THEORY)

			(New Re	gulati	on)
Ful	l Mar	ks-	75		Time - Three hours
		T	he figures in the margin indic	ate ful	l marks for the questions.
1.	Ans	wer	the following (MCQ):		$(20 \times 1 = 20)$
	(i)		en nonpolar substances a factants, the process is called		ssolved in a polar solvent using
		(a)	HLB	(b)	Solubilisation
		(c)	Emulsification	(d)	Gelatinisation
	(ii)	Ref	ractive index is represented b	у	
		(a)	n	(b)	m
		(c)	A	(d)	η
	(iii)		e phenomenon of increasing turfactants is known as	he sol	ubility of nonpolar drugs by addition
		(a)	Surface solubilization	(b)	Micellar solubilization
		(c)	Polar solubilization	(d)	Non polar solubilization
	(iv)	Pol	ymorphs are having		
		(a)	Different stereochemistry	(b)	Different crystal structure
		(c)	Different compositions	(d)	All of the above
	(v)	Hei	nry's law is applicable for		

(d)

Solubility of gases in liquids (b)

Solubility of solid in liquids

(a) (c) Solubility of liquid in liquids

None of these

(vi)	Wh	What is the value of R (gas constant) in ideal gas equation?								
	(a)	0.821 lit.atm.mole-1 deg-1	(b)	8.321 lit.atm.mole-1 deg-1						
	(c)	0.831 lit.atm.mole-1 deg-1	(d)	0.841 lit.atm.mole-1 deg-1						
(vii)	Cor	ntact angle for wetting a solid	is							
	(a)	0°	(b)	90°						
	(c)	180°	(d)	270°						
(viii	) Wh	en glycine is complexed with o	cupric	ions, pH?						
	(a)	Decreases	(b)	Increases						
	(c)	Remains constant	(d)	First increases and then decreases						
(ix)	Exa	Examples(s) of non-ionic surfactant is/are ————.								
	(a)	Glycerol	(b)	Span						
	(c)	Tween	(d)	All of the above						
(x)	Two	Two solutions having the same osmotic pressure are called								
	(a)	Isobaric solution	(b)	Isotonic solution						
	(c)	Hypertonic solution	(d)	Hypotonic solution						
(xi)	Wh	White-Vincent method is used to								
	(a)	Measure tonicity	(b)	Adjust tonicity						
	(c)	Measure buffer capacity	(d)	Adjust pH						
(xii)	The	e propellant used in Pharmace	eutical	aerosols is/are						
	(a)	Fluorinated hydrocarbons	(b)	Nitrogen gas						
	(c)	Carbon dioxide gas	(d)	All of the above						
(xiii	i) Wh	at is the value for permittivit	y const	tant $(\varepsilon 0)$ ?						
	(a)	$8.854 \times 10^{-12}$	(b)	$8.784 \times 10^{-10}$						
	(c)	$8.784 \times 10^{-12}$	(d)	$8.845 \times 10^{^{-10}}$						
(xiv	) The	e change of state from solid to	direct	ly gas is known as						
	(a)	Fusion	(b)	Boiling						
	(c)	Sublimation	(d)	Evaporation						

(xv)	Wh	at is the specific rotation of car	mpho	at 25°C?		
	(a)	+41	(b)	+43		
	(c)	+41 to + 43	(d)	None of these OWDHURY CENTRAL LIBRAR (GIMT & GIPS)  Azara, Hatkhowspara		
(xvi)	Wh	at is the HLB value for deterge	ents?	Azara, maion 781017. Guwahau - 781017.		
	(a)	3 to 8	(b)	7 to 9		
	(c)	13 to 16	(d)	More than 16		
(xvi	i) Th	e surface tension of liquids is -		——— at critical temperature.		
	(a)	Zero	(b)	One		
	(c)	Negative	(d)	Maximum		
(xvi	ii) El	DTA is				
	(a)	Unidentate ligand	(b)	Bidentate ligand		
	(c)	Tetradentate ligand	(d)	Hexadentate ligand		
(xix)	) Cor	nplexes of two or more donor g	roups	with metal ions are called		
	(a)	Chelates	(b)	Olefin complex		
	(c)	Inclusion complex	(d)	Channel lattice type		
(xx)	Pro	tein binding — dist	tribut	ion of drug.		
	(a)	Increases	(b)	Decreases		
	(c)	Does not affect	(d)	Prevents		
Ans	wer	any seven questions :		$(7 \times 5 = 35)$		
(a)	Wr	ite in detail about solubility ex	press	ion of solid in liquid. (5)		
(b)	Define diffusion. Explain Henderson Hasselbalch equation. $(1 + 4 = 5)$					
(c)	What is latent heat of vaporisation and latent heat of fusion?					
(d)	Describe the principle of eutectic mixture with phase diagram. $(2 + 3 = 5)$					
(e)	Write the importance of complexation phenomenon in pharmacy. (5)					
(f)	100	plain hydrophilic lipophilic armaceutical field.	balar	nce and write its applications in (5)		

2.

- (g) Describe any one method which can be used for adjusting the tonicity of a solution. (5)
- (h) Explain ideal and real solution with examples. (5)
- (i) What do you understand by buffer capacity? Explain it. (5)
- 3. Answer any two questions:

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$ 

- (a) What do you understand by polymorphism? Giving suitable examples give its importance in pharmacy. (10)
- (b) Describe the factors affecting critical micelle concentration. (10)
- (c) How the binding of drugs to protein can influence their action? Deduce an equation for scatchard plot for drug protein interaction. (4 + 6 = 10)

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