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(GIMT & GIPS)

Azara, Hatkhowapara

BP 704 T

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Roll No. of candidate								

2021

B.Pharm. 7th Semester Regular Examination

NOVEL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

(NEW REGULATION)

T1 31	3.7	-
Full	Marks -	10

1.

Time - Three hours

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

Answ	er the	following questions:	29	$(20 \times 1 = 20)$
(i)	Cell	ulose is a po	lymer	
	(a)	Natural	(b)	Synthetic
	(c)	Semisynthetic	(d)	Artificial
(ii)	The regi	drug permeation through on	mucosa	is more through
	(a)	Keratinized	(b)	Non-Keratinized
	(c)	Both (a) and (b)	(d)	None
(iii)	Mor	e than 95% of drugs are abso	orbed by	this mechanism
	(a)	Dissolution	(b)	Diffusion
	(c)	Passive diffusion	(d)	Direct diffusion
(iv)	Wui	rster apparatus is used in		method of microencapsulation.
	(a)	Coacervation phase separat	cion	The state of the s
	(b)	Air suspenension		
	(c)	Multiorifice- centrifugal pro	ocess	*
	(d)	Polymerization		
(v)	Mici	roencapsulation by coacervat	ion pha	se separation process forms
	(a)	Liquid manufacturing phas	e (b)	Core material phase
	(c)	Coating material phase	(d)	All of the above

(vi)	on buccal buccoad preventing the drug loss.	dhsive	dosage form is responsible for				
	(a) Penetration enhancer	(b)	Mucous membrane				
	(c) Backing membrane	(d)	Tissue membrane				
(vii)	Diffusion mediated drug releasimplants.	ase is	the feature of				
	(a) Passive	(b)	Active				
	(c) Electromechanical	(d)	None of the above				
(viii)	The TDDS is developed for the						
	(a) Prevention of first pass met	abolisr	n				
	(b) Prevent gastric irritation						
	(c) Improve Patient Compliance	ė					
	(d) All of the above						
(ix)	Transdermal Permeation mechan	nisms i	nvolves				
	(a) Passive diffusion	(b)	Active diffusion				
	(c) Both (a) and (b)	(d)	None of the above				
(x)	Important factor considered in casystems include	alculat	ion of dose in transdermal delivery				
	(a) Half life	(b)	Volume of distribution				
	(c) Total body clearance	(d)	All of the above.				
(xi)	Gastro retentive drug delivery system (GRDDS) is an approach to prolon						
	(a) Gastric	(b)	Intestine				
	(c) Both (a) and (b)	(d)	None of the above				
(xii)	What is not the approach of GRDDS						
	(a) Floating	(b)	Inflatable System				
	(c) Drug in Adhesive	(d)	Swelling System				
(xiii)	The copper IUD can cause						
	(a) Allergic reaction	(b)	Infection				
	(c) Bleeding	(d)	All of the above				

(xiv)		is either cher	nically or	enzymatically metabolized to th				
	acti	ve parent compound.						
	(a)	Active drug	(b)	Placebo drug				
	(c)	Concentrated drug	(d)	Prodrug -				
(xv)	The major limitation of nanoparticles is							
	(a)	(a) Particle-particle aggregation						
	(b)	Handling of nanoparticle	s is difficu	alt in solid and dry forms.				
	(c)	Limited drug loading						
	(d)	All of the above						
(xvi)	Idea	al characteristics of targete	ed drug de	elivery system				
	(a)	a) Non toxicity and biodegradability						
	(b)	Biocompatibility and phy	sicochem	ical stability				
	(c)	Predictable and controlla	ble rate o	f drug release				
	(d)	All of above						
(xvii)	The main objective of designing nanoparticles as drug delivery system is							
	(a)	a) To control size and surface characteristics of nanoparticles						
	(b)	(b) To achieve site specific action drug delivery						
	(c)	c) Controlled Drug Delivery						
	(d)	All of the above						
(xviii)	Which of the following IUD is available?							
	(a)	Copper	(b)	Titanium				
	(c)	Hormonal	(d)	(a) and (c)				
(xix)	Ter	tiary Level in active target	ted Drug l	Delivery System means				
	(a)	(a) Targeting the particular Organ						
	(b)	(b) Targeting the particular Cell						
	(c) Targeting the particular intracellular organelle							
	(d)	None of the above						
(xx)	Spa	tial Control in drug delive	ry refers t	60				
	(a) Controlling the rate of release							
	(b)	Controlling the site of rel	lease					
	(c)	Controlling the mode of o	delivery					
	(d)	None of the above						

2. Answer any seven from the following:

- $(7 \times 5 = 35)$
- (a) Explain the important factors for consideration while designing a Controlled Drug Delivery system.
- (b) Classic' and explain the different polymers used in formulation of Controlled Drug Delivery Systems.
- (c) Explain the different theories of mucoadhesion.
- (d) Define and classify different mucoadhesive formulations.
- (e) Explain the types, advantages and disadvantages of IDDS.
- (f) Write in detail about the implantable drug delivery system.
- (g) Explain what do you mean by Gastro Retentive Drug Delivery System? Explain various approaches of GRDDS.
- (h) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of Nasal Drug Delivery Systems.
- (i) Explain Targeted Drug Delivery Systems. Discuss the strategies and components of targeted Drug Delivery systems.
- 3. Answer any two out of three:

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- (a) (i) Enumerate the advantages, limitations and applications of Controlled Drug Delivery System. (4)
 - (ii) Explain the various approaches for Controlled Drug Delivery. (6)
- (b) (i) Give the advantages, limitations and applications of Transdermal Drug Delivery System. (4)
 - (ii) Explain in details the formulation and different designs of Transdermal Drug Delivery System. (6)
- (c) (i) Describe the different methods of preparation of Microcapsules. (5)
 - (ii) Explain how you 'will perform the evaluation of microcapsules. (5)