

Total No. of printed pages = 7

## 2.1

Roll No. of candidate 

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**2020**

### **D.Pharm. 2<sup>nd</sup> Year End-Term Examination**

#### **PHARMACEUTICS — II — THEORY**

Full Marks – 50

Time – Two hours

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

1. Multiple choice questions (any *ten*) : (10 × 1 = 10)
  - (i) English meaning of "alt.hor" is
    - (a) Every hour
    - (b) Every two hours
    - (c) Every four hours
    - (d) Every six hours
  - (ii) The Latin term "Mitte tales" means
    - (a) As a dose
    - (b) In a manner prescribed
    - (c) Send such
    - (d) All of the above.

**[Turn over**

(iii) The direction to the patient in a prescription is given as

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

(iv) Tared containers are used for adjusting final volume in case of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ liquids.

- (a) Suspensions, emulsions, viscous
- (b) Emulsions, viscous, suspension
- (c) Viscous, emulsions, suspension
- (d) All of the above

(v) Airtight container is also called as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Sealed container
- (b) Hermetic container
- (c) Single dose containers
- (d) All of the above

(vi) Cullet is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Glass materials
- (b) Plastic materials
- (c) Paper and board materials
- (d) All of the above

(vii) Metals foils are used for wrapping individual moulded \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Tablets, Capsules
- (b) Suppositories, pessaries
- (c) Pessaries, Tablets
- (d) All of the above

(viii) When two or more drugs are administered in combination and their action is increased, is known as

- (a) Antagonism
- (b) Idiosyncrasy
- (c) Tachyphylaxis
- (d) Synergism

(ix) Dose for a the child =  $\frac{\text{Age in years}}{\text{Age in years} + 12} \times \text{Adult dose}$

- (a) Young's Formula
- (b) Dillings Formula
- (c) Clark's Formula
- (d) All of the above

(x) I desert spoonful \_\_\_\_\_ ml.

- (a) 8 ml
- (b) 5 ml
- (c) 60 ml
- (d) 15 ml

(xi) \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of mixing powders in a large container rotated by an electric motor.

- (a) Tumbling
- (b) Trituration
- (c) Geometric dilution
- (d) All of the above

(xii) Cachets are also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Wafer capsule
- (b) Bitter capsule
- (c) Troughs
- (d) All of the above

(xiii) Dusting powders are dispensed in \_\_\_\_\_ containers.

- (a) Airtight container
- (b) Sifter top container
- (c) Metallic container
- (d) All of the above

(xiv) Calamine lotion is generally applied in the skin \_\_\_\_\_ action.

- (a) Antiseptic
- (b) Astringent
- (c) Antifungal
- (d) All of the above

(xv) Mandl's paint is used as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Throats paint
- (b) Mouth wash
- (c) Gargles
- (d) None of the above

(xvi) The flocculating agent reduces the \_\_\_\_\_ and improves the \_\_\_\_\_ of solid particles

- (a) Viscosity, dispersion
- (b) Surface tension, dispersion
- (c) HLB value, surface tension
- (d) All of the above

(xvii) Trituration method is used, when ointment base is \_\_\_\_\_ and medicament is \_\_\_\_\_ in the base.

- (a) Soft, insoluble
- (b) Insoluble, soft
- (c) Hydrophilic, soluble
- (d) All of the above

(xviii) In face powder, \_\_\_\_\_ acts as an opacifying agent and \_\_\_\_\_ has absorbent properties.

- (a) Titanium dioxide, magnesium carbonate
- (b) Titanium dioxide, magnesium chloride
- (c) Titanium dioxide, calcium carbonate
- (d) All of the above

(xix) Clean up area should be constructed to withstand \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Moisture, steam, detergent
- (b) Steam, detergent, moisture
- (c) Detergent, steam, moisture
- (d) None of the above

(xx) Eye lotions are supplied in \_\_\_\_\_ form and diluted with \_\_\_\_\_ water immediately before use.

- (a) Solid, Warm
- (b) Liquid, Warm
- (c) Concentrated, warm
- (d) All of the above

2. Short answer type question (answer any *six*) :  
(6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) What is physical incompatibility? Explain the physical incompatibility which occurs due to “Immiscibility”.
- (b) Define the term "posology". Explain the various factors, which influences the dose of drug.
- (c) Define the term “powder”. Classify different types of powders. Discuss the bulk powders, which are meant for internal use.
- (d) What are syrups? How they are differ from elixirs and linctuses? Write in brief the different methods of preparation of syrups.
- (e) Define the term ‘suspension’. Differentiate between Flocculated and Non-flocculated suspension.
- (f) What is ‘ointment’? Write in brief about various additives used in preparation of ointments.
- (g) Define the term “suppositories”. Discuss in brief the various types of suppositories.
- (h) What do you mean know about shampoos? Write the qualities of an ideal shampoo. Describe the formulation of shampoos.
- (i) Define the term ‘dentifrice’. Discuss in brief about the formulation of dentifrices.
- (j) What are ophthalmic products? Differentiate between eye drops and eye suspensions.

3. Descriptive questions (answer any *one*) :  
(1 × 10 = 10)
- (a) Explain the various parts of prescription. Discuss the various precautions, which should be taken by a pharmacist while dispensing a prescription. (2 + 8 = 10)
- (b) Write short notes on : (2 × 5 = 10)
- (i) Mouthwashes
  - (ii) Liniment
  - (iii) Medicated Jellies
  - (iv) Theobroma oil
- (c) Define the term “emulsifying agent”. Write the different characteristic of an ideal emulsifying agent. How will you classify the emulsifying agents? (2 + 4 + 4 = 10)
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