

Total No. of printed pages = 6

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**2021**

**D. Pharm. Part - II (Regular) End-Term Examination**

**PHARMACEUTICS — II**

**(DISPENSING PHARMACY)**

Full Marks – 80

Time – Three hours

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

1. Answer the following (MCQ) : (20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) The latin term “ Primo mane” in the prescription means-
- (a) At night
  - (b) Every night
  - (c) During the night
  - (d) Early in the morning
- (ii) 1 tablespoonful in metric system is equivalent to
- (a) 4.00 ml
  - (b) 6.00 ml
  - (c) 15.00 ml
  - (d) 12.00 ml
- (iii) Signatura is the part of a prescription which indicates
- (a) Direction to the pharmacist
  - (b) Direction to the patient
  - (c) Direction to the prescriber
  - (d) All of these

**[Turn over**

- (iv) Corticosteroids are contra-indicated in patients having \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Peptic ulcer
  - (b) Diabetic retinopathy
  - (c) Urticaria
  - (d) None of these
- (v) Dose for the child = child's weight in kg/ 70 \* AD is
- (a) Young's formula
  - (b) Dilling's formula
  - (c) Clark's formula
  - (d) Fried's formula
- (vi) Mixing of powders can be done by
- (a) Nanonization
  - (b) Crystallization
  - (c) Spray drying
  - (d) Geometric dilution
- (vii) Cachets are also known as
- (a) Tablet
  - (b) Wafer capsule
  - (c) Nano suspension
  - (d) Herbosome
- (viii) Example of efflorescent substance
- (a) Phenol
  - (b) Microcrystalline cellulose
  - (c) Caffeine
  - (d) Talc
- (ix) Concentration of sucrose in syrup USP is
- (a) 66.7% W/W
  - (b) 66.7% V/V
  - (c) 85% W/V
  - (d) 85%W/W

- (x) Linctuses are viscous, liquid and oral preparations prescribed for
- (a) Fever
  - (b) Constipation
  - (c) Diarrhoea
  - (d) Cough
- (xi) Example of flocculating agent is-
- (a) Gum acacia
  - (b) Clay
  - (c) SLS
  - (d) Carbomer
- (xii) Emulsifying agents reduce ————— between two phases.
- (a) Surface tension
  - (b) Interfacial tension
  - (c) Porosity
  - (d) None of these
- (xiii) Antipruritic ointments are used to relieve
- (a) Fungal infection
  - (b) Bacterial infection
  - (c) Viral infection
  - (d) Itching
- (xiv) Methods used for preparation of ointment
- (a) Moulding
  - (b) Fusion Method
  - (c) Emulsification Method
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)

- (xv) Suppositories are ————— dosage form of drugs
- (a) Topical
  - (b) Oral
  - (c) Unit
  - (d) Parenteral
- (xvi) Base used for preparation of lipsticks
- (a) Water for injection
  - (b) Butyl stearate
  - (c) Methyl cellulose
  - (d) All of these
- (xvii) Example of antidandruff agent is
- (a) Selenium disulphide
  - (b) Calcium thioglycolate
  - (c) Barium sulphide
  - (d) Lead acetate
- (xviii) Haemodialysis is done to remove ————— from the blood.
- (a) Toxin
  - (b) Foreign particles
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
- (xix) Contact lens are usually made from —————
- (a) Polyethylene
  - (b) Polypropylene
  - (c) Polymethyl methacrylate
  - (d) Nylon
- (xx) Latin term Si opus sit (s.o.s) means
- (a) To be added
  - (b) When required
  - (c) To be given
  - (d) To be mixed

2. Answer any *eight* questions : (8 × 5 = 40)
- (a) Briefly discuss sources of error in prescription with suitable example, how are these errors corrected. (5)
- (b) Define incompatibilities in prescription? Briefly discuss therapeutic incompatibility with example. (1+4 = 5)
- (c) Define posology. Enumerate factors influencing dose. (1+4 = 5)
- (d) What is elixirs? Write a note on formulation of elixirs. (1+4 = 5)
- (e) Differentiate between the following : (2.5+2.5 = 5)
- (i) Liniment and Lotion
- (ii) Flocculated and non-flocculated suspension.
- (f) Define suspension. Discuss formulation of pharmaceutical suspension with essential example. (1+4 = 5)
- (g) Explain the stability of pharmaceutical emulsion. (5)
- (h) Write a note on selection of dermatological factors in ointment base. Differentiate between ointment and paste. (2.5+2.5 = 5)
- (i) Write short note on : (2.5+2.5 = 5)
- (i) Lipstick
- (ii) Shampoos
- (j) What is quarantine area? Discuss formulation of eye-drops. (1+4 = 5)
3. Answer any *two* questions : (2 × 10 = 20)
- (a) Define Prescription. Briefly discuss the various parts of a prescription. Write short note on modern method of prescribing. (1+7+2 = 10)
- (b) Define the term pyrogen. Describe in brief the various tests which are required to be done for the evaluation of parenteral products. Draw a neat sketch of flow chart of parenteral product preparation. (1+6+3 = 10)

- (c) (i) Calculate the dose for a
- (1) 9 months old infant,
  - (2) a child of 5 years age; and
  - (3) a boy of 16 years age when the adult dose of a drug is 100mg. (5)
- (ii) Define powder? Discuss detail about mixing of powders. (5)
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