WARE	2 2/2/													
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						202	22				#278 75	wane	, - 017	
			D.Pl	harm P	art-II	End	-Teri	m Ex	xam	inati	on			
				PI	IARM	ACE	UTI	CS -	II					
				(Di	spens	ing	Phar	mac	cy)			Fills		
Full	Mark	s – 8	80								T	ime –	Three l	nours
			TNI- a	C	a +ba u		in in	diant	to fir	11 mar	olza			
			The	figures i	n the r				te fu	ll mai	rks			
					101 61	ie qu	icsiio.	115.						
1.	Ansv	ver t	he followin	g: (MCC	5)								(20X	1=20)
	(i)	The	latin term	" Semel	in die	" in t	the pr	rescr	riptio	on me	ans.			
		(a)	Twice a d	ay										
		(b)	Three tim	ies in a c	lay									
		(c)	Once a da	ıy										
		(d)	None of th	hese								**		
	(ii)	(ii) Dusting powders are dispensed in containers.												
	(iii)	Signatura is the part of a prescription which indicates.												
		(a)	Direction	to the p	harma	cist								
		(b)	Direction	to the p	atient									
		(c)	Direction	to the p	rescrib	er								
		(d)	All of the	se										
	(iv)	Cad	hets are al	so know	n as		·3							

capsule

Wafer capsule

Both a and c

Tablet

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(v)	Dos	se for the child = Age in months/ 150 * AD is.							
	(a)	Young's fonnula							
	(b)	Dilling's fonnula							
	(c)	Clark's fonnula							
	(d)	Fried's fonnula							
(vi)	The	Therapeutic incompatibility is due to-							
	(a)	Contra indicated drugs							
	(b)	Dosage							
	(c)	Drug interaction							
	(d)	All of these							
(vii)	The	e main ingredients of elixirs are -							
379 13	(a)	Aromatic water							
	(b)	Medicated vehicle							
	(c)	Ethyl alcohol							
	(d)	Isopropyl alcohol							
(viii	i) Example of thickening agents in suspension-								
	(a)	Starch							
	(b)	Sodium alginate							
	(c)	Aluminium hydroxide							
	(d)								
(ix)		non-flocculated suspension, the particle exists as							
(x)	Identification test for pharmaceutical emulsion								
	(a)	Conductivity test							
	(b)								
	(c)								
	(d)								
(xi)	Ex	ample of emulsifying bases in suppository bases							
	(a)								
	(b)								
	(c)	Gelatin							
Ŧ.	(d)								
(xii	) A	suppository is generally intended for use in							
	(a)	Rectum							
	(b)								
	(c)								
	(d)	All of the above							
1.7-		2 9							

	(a)	Fungal infection	
	(b)	Itching	
	(c)	Viral infection	
	(d)	Bacterial infection	
(xiv	) Hae	modialysis is done to remove	_ from the blood.
(xv)	Con	tact lenses are usually made from	
	(a)	Poly ethylene	
	(b)	Polymethyl methacrylate	
	(c)	Nylon	
	(d)	Polyvinyl chloride	
(xv	i) Exa	imple of antiperspirants	
	(a)	Aluminium hydroxide	
	(b)	Aluminium chlorohydrate	
	(c)	Aluminium carbonate	
	(d)	All of these	
(xv	rii) Exa	ample of antidandruff agent is	
	(a)	Selenium disulphide	
	(b)	Calcium thioglycolate	
	(c)	Barium sulphide	
	(d)	Lead acetate	
(xv	viii) M	ain ingredient in vanishing cream-	
	(a)	Cetyl Alcohol	
	(b)	Borax	
	(c)	Stearic acid	
	(d)	Triethanolamine	
(xi	x) Dis	splacement value of boric acid	
	(a)	1.0	
	(b)	1.5	
	(c)	2.0	
	(4)	4.0	

(xiii) Antipruritic ointments are used to relieve

(xx) Sodium oleate can be used as Solubilising agent (a) Emulsifying agent (b) Detergent (c) All of these (d) (10x3=30)2. Short answer questions (any Ten questions) Write a note on modem methods of prescribing. (a) Calculate the weight of 250 ml of sulphuric acid whose density is 1.8g/ml. (b) Define incompatibilities in prescription. Shortly discuss types of (c) incompatibilities. Convert 30°C into °F. (d) Define idiosyncrasy and tachyphylaxis. (e) Define powder. What are the methods used for mixing of powders. (f) Write short note on liniments and lotion. (g) Differentiate between flocculated and non-flocculated suspension. (h) Define emulsion. discuss tests for identification of type of emulsion. (i) Differentiate between paste and ointments (i) Define pyrogen. Discuss evaluation of parenteral preparation. (k) (6x5=30)Long answer questions (any Six questions) Define Prescription. Briefly discuss the various parts of a prescription. (a) Define aseptic area. Briefly discuss formulation of eye drops. (b) (2.5+2.5=5)Write short note on: (c) Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) (i) (ii) Hair dyes Define shampoo. Discuss formulation of shampoos. (d) Briefly discuss classification of ointment bases. (e)

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Elixirs

Write short note on:

(ii) Stability of emulsion

(2.5+2.5=5)

Define posology. What are the factors influencing dose.

(f)

(g)

(i)

3.