

M 152/166

Enrolment Number									
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Total No. of printed pages = 04

Monsoon, 2023

B. Pharm Semester Examinations

PHARMACEUTICS-I - THEORY

Course Code: BP103T

Library, GCU

Full Marks – 75

Time –3 hours

The figure in the margin indicates full marks for the questions.

1. Answer the following:

1×20=20

- I. Emulsion for oral administration
 - a) o/w
 - b) w/o
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
- II. Which of the following dosage form should be administered without diluting?
 - a) Gargle
 - b) Mouthwash
 - c) Linctus
 - d) Syrup
- III. Wool fat is used as an emulsifying agent to produce.
 - a) o/w type of emulsion
 - b) w/o type of emulsion
 - c) Both w/o and o/w type of emulsion
 - d) Wool fat is not an emulsifying agent.
- IV. Alkaloidal salts when dispensed with _____ preparations, the free alkaloids may be precipitated.
 - a) Alkaline
 - b) Acidic
 - c) Saline
 - d) Oily
- V. Suppositories are _____ dosage form of drugs.
 - a) Solid
 - b) Unit
 - c) Novel
 - d) Most user friendly

- VI. Cocoa butter contains _____ of stearic, palmitic, oleic, and other fatty acids.
- a) Glyceryl esters
 - b) Mono amines
 - c) Salts
 - d) Amides
- VII. In the dye test, if the dispersed globules appear red and the 'ground' colourless, the emulsion is:
- a) w/o type
 - b) o/w type
 - c) cracked
 - d) not an actual emulsion
- VIII. Emulgents with HLB value 3 to 6 produce
- a) w/o type emulsions
 - b) o/w type of emulsions
 - c) Both w/o and o/w type of emulsion
 - d) Either w/o or o/w type of emulsion depending on the concentration used
- IX. In non-flocculated suspension, the particle exists as
- a) Network
 - b) Loose aggregates
 - c) Separate entities
 - d) Sediment
- X. Gargles are used to _____ soreness in mild throat infection.
- a) Cure
 - b) Prevent
 - c) Relieve
 - d) Hide
- XI. A flavour is selected after matching it with
- a) Taste
 - b) Colour
 - c) Odour
 - d) Texture
- XII. Invert syrup is a mixture of _____ and _____.
- a) Sucrose, Glucose
 - b) Sucrose, Fructose
 - c) Fructose, Glucose
 - d) Glucose, Mannitol
- XIII. The strong purgatives should be avoided in women during
- a) Menstruation
 - b) Pregnancy
 - c) Breastfeeding
 - d) All the above

- XIV. The drugs are more rapidly absorbed from the stomach when the stomach is
- a) Empty
 - b) Full
 - c) Half full
 - d) Full of water
- XV. Bentonite is used to prepare _____.
- a) o/w type of emulsion
 - b) w/o type of emulsion
 - c) Both w/o and o/w type of emulsion
 - d) Bentonite is not an emulsifying agent.
- XVI. The "Signatura" part of a prescription is intended for the
- a) Pharmacist
 - b) Patient
 - c) Doctor
 - d) Nurse
- XVII. The compounds which undergo biotransformation before showing desired pharmacological activity are called.
- a) Enzymes
 - b) Hormones
 - c) Potent drugs
 - d) Prodrugs
- XVIII. Implants are hypodermic _____ are placed under the skin by minor surgery to release drugs over prolonged periods of time.
- a) Capsules
 - b) Tablets
 - c) Wafer capsules
 - d) Pastes
- XIX. The First Edition of Pharmacopoeia of India was published in which year?
- a) 1945
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1956
 - d) 1985
- XX. Which of the following dosage form should have the label "Not to be applied to open wound or broken skin"?
- a) Liniments
 - b) Lotions
 - c) Ointments
 - d) Creams

2. Answer any seven questions: (Maximum 500 words)

7×5=35

- I. Differentiate between flocculated and non-flocculated suspension.
- II. Describe the identification tests to determine the type of Emulsion.
- III. Calculate the amount in millilitres of Meclizine hydrochloride suspension (50mg/ml) to be provided to a patient who is six years old. The adult dose of Meclizine hydrochloride is 50 mg.
- IV. Write a note on the additives used in the preparation of suspensions.
- V. Explain the parts of a prescription with a neat diagram.
- VI. Discuss in brief, the various vehicles and adjuncts used in the formulation of mixtures.
- VII. Write the difference between lotion and liniment.
- VIII. What do you mean by 'cracking of emulsion'? State the various reasons for the cracking of emulsion.
- IX. Define the term 'suppositories'. What are the advantages and disadvantages of suppositories?

3. Answer any two questions. (Maximum 1000 words)

- I. Classify emulsifying Agents with examples. 10
- II. Describe the physical and chemical stability issues of suspensions and ways to overcome them. 10
- III. Define 'Preservative'. Write the qualities of an ideal preservative. Discuss the commonly used preservative in pharmaceutical formulations. 1+4+5=10

