

BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

LONERE – RAIGAD – 402 103

Winter Semester Examination – December – 2018

Course: B. Pharm

Semester: I

Subject with Subject Code: (Pharmaceutics -I (BP103T))

Date: 21/12/2018

Marks: 75

Duration: 3 hrs

- Instructions:** i) All questions are compulsory
ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks
iii) Draw the diagrams or flow charts wherever necessary.

Q.No.1 Multiple choice questions

(20X01=20) Marks

1. The parts of prescription which contains name of the medicine, strength and quantity is called as

- A. subscription B. Inscription C. superscription D. signature

2. If the usual adult dose of drug is 60 mg. What is the dose for a child of 6 yrs using young's formula.

- A. 2 mg B. 10 mg C. 20 mg D. 1mg

3. 1 grain = ----- mg

- A. 50 B. 60 C. 65 D. 75

4. ----- are sweet, flavored hydro-alcoholic preparations meant for oral administration.

- A. Elixirs B. Mouthwash C. Syrups D. Gargles

5. Jellis can be classified as

- A. Lubricated B. Medicated C. Both D. None of these

6. Semi-solid dosage forms are absorbed through skin by

- A. Passive diffusion B. Active absorption C. Osmosis D. Reverse

osmosis

7. Physical factors affecting incompatibility includes

- A. Insolubility B. Liquefaction C. Precipitation D. All of above

8. Dusting powder is intended for

- A. Internal use B. External use C. Both a and b D. None of above

9. $Child\ Dose = \frac{Age\ in\ month}{150} \times Adult\ Dose$

- A. Clarks rule B. Young's rule C. Fried rule D. Cowlings rule

10. ----- are not to be applied on broken skin.

- A. Liniment B. Creams C. Lotion D. Jellies

11. Tetracycline taken with milk, is a type of -----

- A. Therapeutic incompatibility B. Adjusted incompatibility C. Physical incompatibility
D. Tolerated incompatibility

12. 1 drop is
A. 0.05 ml B. 0.08 ml C. 0.06 ml D. 0.01 ml
13. Which was the first official pharmacopoeia of India?
A. 1945 B. 1955 C. 1948 D. 1966
14. ----- is a biphasic dosage form
A. Douches B. Emulsion C. Glycerites D. Collodions
15. Symbol Rx refers to
A. Prescription B. Recipe C. Trademark D. Copyright
16. Simple syrup I.P. contain about -----% w/w of sucrose in water.
A. 66.7% B. 60 % C. 64.74 % D. 70%
17. ----- are liquid dosage forms and externally inserted into body cavity to promote defecation
A. Enema B. Suppositories C. Pessaries D. Bougies
18. ----- Bases are commonly used in vaginal suppositories
A. Cocoa butter B. Glycerinated gelatin C. Macrogol D. None of these
19. Camphor & menthol when triturated together undergo liquefaction this is a type of ----- incompatibility
A. Physical B. Chemical C. Both D. None the above
20. ----- is shown by cocoa butter on excessive heating
A. Rancidity B. Precipitation C. Instability D. Polymorphism

Q. No. 2 Attempt any two of the following:

(10X2=20) Marks

- a) Give the test for identification of type of emulsion. Discuss the stability issues with emulsion and give the methods to overcome.
- b) What is Posology? Explain in detail various factors affecting dose of drug.
- c) Give advantages and disadvantages of suppositories. Write a brief note on displacement value.

Q. No. 3 Attempt any five of the following

(07X05=35) Marks

- a) Write a note on error in prescription & handling of prescription
- b) Describe in detail excipient used in formulation of liquid dosage form with example.
- c) Write a note on therapeutics incompatibility.
- d) Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension
- e) Define and classify ointment bases with example.
- f) Comment on pharmacy education in India and scope of pharmacy.
- g) Give the evaluation for semisolid dosage forms.

End