

22223

3 Hours / 80 Marks



20113

Seat No.

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- Instructions* –
- (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
 - (6) In case student has attempted sub-question of question no. 3 more than once, only first attempt should be considered for assessment.

Marks

1. **Attempt any SIX of the following:** **30**
- a) Why crude drugs are classified? Enlist different methods of classification of crude drugs and discuss morphological method with their merits and demerits.
 - b) State the meaning of adulteration. Explain different methods of adulteration with examples.
 - c) Define laxative with examples and give biological source, chemical constituents and therapeutic uses of aloe.
 - d) What are the pharmaceutical aids? Give biological source and chemical constituents of
 - i) Bees wax
 - ii) Tragacanth
 - e) Enlist different traditional systems of medicine and explain any one.
 - f) Define and give therapeutic applications of
 - i) Probiotics
 - ii) Antioxidants
 - g) Mention commercial preparations and cosmetic uses of
 - i) Olive oil
 - ii) Sandalwood oil
2. **Attempt any TEN of the following:** **30**
- a) Differentiate between organized and unorganized drugs.
 - b) Enumerates various limitations in manufacturing of herbal formulations.
 - c) Discuss the role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy.
 - d) Define surgical dressings. State the ideal requirements of surgical dressings.
 - e) State the uses of following drugs.
 - i) Vinca
 - ii) Gokhru
 - iii) Ipecachunha
 - f) Write the method of preparation of Avaleha and Bhasma.
 - g) State biological sources, chemical constituents and uses of Neem.
 - h) What are antihypertensives? Give biological source and chemical constituents of Rauwolfia.
 - i) Define glycosides. Explain chemical tests for cardiac glycosides.
 - j) State the role of moisture content and extractive value in evaluation of crude drug.
 - k) Give contribution of
 - i) Seydler
 - ii) Galen
 - iii) Dioscoride in pharmacognosy

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following:**

- a) Name the drug which consist of 'Quinine' as a chemical constituents.
- Cinchona
 - Tolu balsam
 - Castor oil
 - Arjuna
- b) Balsams consist of _____ and _____ acids.
- c) Mention any one oil used as source of vitamins.
- d) Gym nema is used as _____
- Antimalarial
 - Antitumour
 - Antidiabetics
 - Antitussive
- e) Family of colchicum seed is _____
- Loganaceae
 - Liliaceae
 - Lauraceae
 - Leguminosae
- f) Mention the synonym of
- Ephedra
 - Vasaka
- g) In case of Clove and Black pepper which part of plant used as drug.
- h) State the volatile oil content of fennel fruit.
- i) Determination of stomatal index is _____ type of evaluation.
- j) Name the drug which belongs to following synonym.
- Puncture vine
 - Indian saffron
- k) Give major chemical constituents present in
- Turmeric
 - Vinca
- l) Mayer's reagent consist of _____ solution.
- m) What you mean by Asava?
- n) Define the term 'Gutika'.
- o) Lycopodium spore method is a _____ method of evaluation of crude drug.
- Morphological
 - Microscopic
 - Physical
 - Chemical
- p) Extraction method used for preparation of delicate perfumes.
- Steam distillation
 - Enflurage
 - Eculle
 - Liquid carbon
- q) The pungent principle of ginger is _____.
- r) The Greek physician _____ known as 'Father of Medicine'.
- s) What are herbal cosmetics?
- t) Mention two drugs having family Solanaceae.
- _____