

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
LONERE – RAIGAD - 402 103
Winter Semester Examination, December - 2017**

Class: B.Pharm.

Semester: I

Subject with Subject Code: Pharmaceutics - I (BP103T)

Marks: 75

Date: 22 / 12 / 2017

Time: 3 Hrs.

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.No.1 Answer the following questions:

20 Marks

- 1) The symbol.....is written before prescription medication
a) X b) Y_x c) R_x d) None of these
- 2) Usuallyis considered as a normal weight of an adult patient.
a) 80kg b) 70kg c) 60kg d) 90kg
- 3) One drop is equivalent to.....ml?
a) 0.05 b) 0.06 c) 0.07 d) 0.08
- 4) The first USP was published in.....
a) English b) Latin c) English and Latin d) all of these
- 5) Which of the following is not used as solvent in oral formulation of liquid?
a) Ethanol b) Ethylene glycol c) Propylene glycol d) Glycerin
- 6)are finely divided powders introduced into body cavities such as ear, throat, and tooth socket?
a) Insufflations b) Powder c) Dusting powder d) None of these
- 7)is a biphasic system in which one liquid is dispersed throughout another liquid in form of minute droplets
a) Emulsion b) Suspension c) a&b d) None of these
- 8) Subscription includes.....
a) Direction to pharmacist b) Direction to the patient c) Name of medicament d) None of these
- 9) Which of the following formula is used to calculate the dose for children based on weight?
a) Young's formula b) Fried's formula c) Cowlings formula d) Clarks formula.
- 10)is topical drug used to soften skin?
a) Expectorant b) Counter irritant c) Laxative d) Emollient

- 11)is an undesirable reaction that occurs between the drug and container or another drug or excipient.
a) Incompatibility b) compatibility c) Both d) None of these
- 12)absorbs moisture and prevent degradation of drug sensitive to moisture.
a) Humectant b) Preservative c) Counter irritant d) None of these
- 13) Example of water soluble base.....
a) Glycero gelatin b) Cocoa butter c) Both a&b d) None of these
- 14) Generally paste contains.....
a) Low % of insoluble solid b) High % of insoluble solid c) Both a&b d) None of these
- 15) All of the following liquids are for internal use except.
a) Syrups b) Elixir c) Aromatic water d) Liniments
- 16) Weight of rectal suppository for adults.
a) 1g b) 2g c) 5g d) None of these
- 17) Vaginal suppositories also called as.....
a) Simple suppositories b) Pessaries c) Bougies d) None of these
- 18)is the phenomenon in which the dispersed phase separates out forming a layer on the top of the continuous phase.
a) Cracking b) Sedimentations c) Creaming d) None of these
- 19)are submicron size colloidal particulate carrier systems for drug molecules.
a) Nanoemulsion b) Emulsion c) Suspension d) None of these
- 20) Second Edition of I.P. was published in the year.....
a) 1955 b) 1968 c) 1965 d) 1966

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

20 Marks

- a) Define displacement value and explain different methods for preparation of suppository
- b) Define the term pharmaceutical incompatibility and discuss physical, chemical, and therapeutic incompatibilities with example.
- c) Define and classify dosage form and add short note on need of dosage form.

Q.No 3. Attempt any SEVEN of the following:

35 Marks

- a) Give in brief the history of the pharmacopoeia of India.
- b) Define posology and calculate dose for a child of 5 years old by Dilling formula when adult dose of the drug is 500mg..
- c) Explain different parts of prescription.
- d) Discuss alligation method with suitable example.
- e) Give preparation of dusting powders and effervescent powder.
- f) Give a difference between liniment and lotion.
- g) Define suspension and give a brief note on flocculated suspension.
- h) Explain different identification tests for emulsion.
- i) Define ointment and discuss mechanism of dermal penetration of drug.

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