

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
LONERE - RAIGAD - 402 103
Winter Semester Examination - December - 2019

Branch: F. Y. B. Pharm.

Subject: Pharmaceutics-I (BP103T)

Date: 18/12/2019

Semester: I

Marks: 75

Time: 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 (MCQs)
(Answer all the questions)

20 x 1 = 20 Marks

- 1) This substance cannot be used as a flavoring agent in salicylate and benzoate containing preparations
a) Simple syrup b) Lemon syrup c) Strawberry syrup d) Invert syrup
- 2) Emulsion containing fixed oil have oil: water : gum in the ratio
a) 4:2:1 b) 2:2:1 c) 2:4:2 d) 3:2:1
- 3) Sweet aromatic preparation called as---
a) Elixier b) syrup c) Lotion d) Linctuses
- 4) ----- was developed by Hahnemann
a) Materia Medica b) Merk Index c) Martindale d) all of these
- 5) Inscription includes.....
a) Direction to the patient b) Direction to pharmacist
c) Name of medicaments d) none of these
- 6) The oldest I. P. was published in the year -----
a) 1955 b) 1966 c) 1985 d) 1945
- 7) Which of this is a dermal preparation?
a) Paste b) film c) cream d) all of these
- 8) If the adult dose of the drug is 50 mg. how much would be the does for 9 months infants.
a) 1 mg b) 2 mg c) 3 mg d) 6 mg
- 9) 1 tablespoonful = ----- ml
a) 5 ml b) 10 ml c) 15 ml d) 20 ml
- 10) Parenteral solutions should be ----- with blood plasma.
a) isotonic b) hypotonic c) hypertonic d) none of these
- 11) Dusting powders are intended for-----
a) Internal use b) External use c) both a and b d) none of these
- 12) ----- syrup is sweeter than simple syrup I.P.
a) Artificial b) Invert c) Medicated d) all of these
- 13) Suspended particles become flocculated in a suspension because
a) Particles are close to each other
b) Attractive forces between particles are appreciable
c) Repulsive forces between particles are appreciable

- d) Particles do not settle quickly
- 14) Emulsion containing volatile oil have oil: water: gum in the ratio
a) 4:2:1 b) 2:2:1 c) 2:4:2 d) 3:2:1
- 15) Which one of the following is natural thickening agent?
a) Methyl cellulose b) sodium CMC c) Gelatin d) None of these
- 16) Separation of two layers of disperse and continuous phase is called as--
a) Creaming b) Cracking c) phase inversion d) none of these
- 17) Lanolin is -----
a) Wool alcohol b) hydrous wool fat c) Wool fat d) none of these
- 18) Vaginal suppositories are called -----
a) Cones b) Pessaries c) Bougies d) none of these
- 19) Microcrystalline cellulose used as-----
a) Diluents b) Disintegrating agents c) both a and b d) none of these
- 20) Weight of nasal suppository is -----
a) 1 g b) 2 g c) 3 g d) 6 g

Q. No.2 Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3)

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

- A] Summarize different parts of prescription and discuss errors of prescription.
B] Illustrate emulsion, give its identification tests and explain about stability problem of emulsion.
C] Define suppository. Classify its bases with example. Write a note on displacement value

Q. No.3 Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)

7 x 5 = 35 Marks

- A] Define suspension and differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
B] Elaborate excipients used in liquid dosage form with example and write a note on surfactant.
C] Write in brief "Role of Pharmacist".
D] Define and classify dosage form and add short note on need of dosage form.
E] Define incompatibility and discuss chemical incompatibilities with example.
F] Define Posology. Calculate the volume of 90%, 60%, 30% of alcohol and water should be mixed to get 500 ml of 50 % alcohol.
G] Define ointment and explain ointment bases with example.
H] Explain term ----
i) Synergism ii) Antagonism iii) Indosyncrasy
iv) Tachyphylaxis v) Additive effect.
I] What is Geometric dilution? Write about Effervescent and Efflorescent powder.

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