



- Notes :
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Diagrams and Chemical equation should be given wherever necessary.
 3. Illustrate your answers whenever necessary with the help of neat sketches.

1. Multiple Choice Questions :

20x1

=20

- Extra pharmacopoeia is also called as –
 - a) USP
 - b) Merk index
 - c) Martindale
 - d) European pharmacopoeia
- are transparent, translucent, non-greasy and mucilage type product.
 - a) Cream
 - b) Ointments
 - c) Jellies
 - d) Pastes
- is known as the father of pharmacy education in India.
 - a) P.C. Ray
 - b) Prof. Mahadeva Lal Schroff
 - c) R. N. Chopra
 - d) Dr. B. N. Ghosh
- The alcohol considered as 100 volumes of proof spirit is –
 - a) 57.1 % v/v
 - b) 100% v/v
 - c) 50% v/v
 - d) 55.1% v/v
- 1 table spoon full = ----- ml.
 - a) 4 ml
 - b) 15 ml
 - c) 6 ml
 - d) 8 ml
- The meaning of bis in die (t.i.d) is -----
 - a) Twice in a day
 - b) Thrice in a day
 - c) Once in a day
 - d) Every day
- The solutions not having the osmotic pressure as that of body fluid is called -----
 - a) Paratonic
 - b) Isotonic
 - c) Hypotonic
 - d) Hypertonic
- Substances absorb the moisture from the atmosphere and turn to liquid From:
 - a) Hygroscopic
 - b) Hydrophilic
 - c) Deliquescent
 - d) None of these
- The indiffusible solids are those which are -----
 - a) Insoluble in water and settle rapidly
 - b) Soluble in water and settle rapidly
 - c) Insoluble in water and settle slowly
 - d) Soluble in water and settle slowly

- x) In stokes law, rate of sedimentation is inversely proportional to –
 a) Viscosity of medium b) Density of particle
 c) Radius of particles d) Crystal growth
- xi) Aurinaria are meant for introduction into -----
 a) Nose b) Ear
 c) Rectum d) Urethra
- xii) Which incompatibility may be corrected by changing the order of mixing –
 a) Delayed b) Immediate
 c) Tolerated d) Adjusted
- xiii) The HLB system is used to classify –
 a) Colours b) Flavours
 c) Surfactants d) Accumulation
- xiv) Signatura is the part of prescription contains direction to be given to –
 a) Pharmacist b) Patient
 c) Physician d) Nurse
- xv) Creaming is a ----- process
 a) Irreversible b) Reversible
 c) Both a & b d) Difficult to predict
- xvi) ----- is the type of therapeutic incompatibility.
 a) Error in dosage & wrong dose b) Synergistic and antagonistic drugs
 b) Drug interaction d) All of the above
- xvii) Pastes contain -----
 a) High percentage of insoluble solids
 b) Low percentage of insoluble solids
 c) Both d) None of above
- xviii) All are gelling agents example except.
 a) Sodium alginates b) Tragacanth
 c) Gelatin d) Glycerine
- xix) Herapathite is -----
 a) Iodosulphate of quinine b) Hydroiodic acid
 c) Potassium iodide d) Quinine sulphate
- xx) Which of the following is the suspending agent -----
 a) Sodium alginate b) CMC
 c) Tragacanth d) All of above

2. Solve any two.

**10x2
=20**

- a) Write in brief the history of Pharmacopoeia of India.
- b) Write detail account on solubility enhancement techniques.
- c) Describe different types of ointment bases.

3. Solve any seven.

**7x5
=35**

- a) Write advantages and disadvantages of suppositories and give the properties of an ideal suppository base.
- b) Define and classify dosage forms.
- c) Write the formulas for pediatric dose calculations according to age, body weight and body surface area.
- d) Define and classify Powders and Write the advantages and disadvantages of Powders.
- e) Discuss the tests for identification of emulsion.
- f) Write short note on mouth wash and enemas.
- g) Define pharmaceutical incompatibilities and write in short about physical incompatibilities.
- h) Define suspensions and write the differences between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
- i) Define emulsion, Emulsifying agents and classify emulsifying agents with examples.
