

**B.Pharm. (CBCS Pattern) Semester-V**  
**BP502T - Industrial Pharmacy-I**

Time : Three Hours



**GUG/S/25/13184(S)**

Max. Marks : 75

Notes :

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

1. Multiple Choice questions.

$$1 \times 20 = 20$$

- 1) According to USP, Sparingly soluble means the parts of solvent required for one part of solute is -----
  - a) 30-100
  - b) 10-30
  - c) 100-1000
  - d) Less than 1
- 2) Hausner Ratio is -----
  - a) Tapped density / Bulk density
  - b) Bulk density / Tapped density
  - c) Bulk volume / Void volume
  - d) Void volume / Bulk volume
- 3) Tablets are coated
  - a) To protect the Drug from external environment
  - b) To mask Bittu tastes
  - c) To make swallowing easier
  - d) All of the above
- 4) Why tragacanth is not used as binder because it
  - a) Hardens on storage
  - b) Require in large amount
  - c) Incompatible with most of the drug
  - d) Suitable in warm condition
- 5) Dried corn starch is mixed with granules for purpose of
  - a) Lubrication
  - b) Disintegration
  - c) Whiteness
  - d) Binder
- 6) Sub coating is given to tablets
  - a) To increase size of tablet
  - b) To avoid deterioration due to microbial attack
  - c) To prevent solubility in acidic medium
  - d) To avoid stickiness
- 7) On commercial scale emulsion is prepared by -----
  - a) Homogenization
  - b) Dialysis
  - c) Freezing
  - d) Centrifugation
- 8) Which of the following are the desired features of good suspension
  - a) The particles which settle down should not deposit at the bottom as hard cake. They must be easily – re-suspended by moderate shaking.
  - b) It should be free from grittiness
  - c) It should be stable in case of physical, chemical & microbial attack.
  - d) All of the above

- 9) The ratio of the ultimate volume of sediment to the actual volume of sediment before settling is called -----
  - a) Sedimentation volume
  - b) Degree of flocculation
  - c) Emulsification volume
  - d) Phase volume ratio
- 10) isoelectric point of type A gelatine is -----
  - a) Between 7 & 9
  - b) 10
  - c) Between 4.7 & 5.3
  - d) Between 12 & 15
- 11) Sulphur dioxide is used in gelatine preparation
  - a) As colouring agent
  - b) To prevent decomposition
  - c) To reduce bitterness
  - d) All of the above
- 12) Ball growth phase is also known as
  - a) Abrasion transfer phase
  - b) Coalescence phase
  - c) Layering phase
  - d) Nucleation phase
- 13) Which of the following is used as stabilizer in parenteral dosage form?
  - a) Acetates
  - b) Tetrasodium edentate
  - c) Creatinine
  - d) Benzyl alcohol
- 14) Most commonly used antimicrobial agent for intraperitoneal dialysis fluid is -----
  - a) Chlorocresol
  - b) Benzalkonium chloride
  - c) Alcohol
  - d) None of the above
- 15) In eye drops, thickening agent is used to -----
  - a) Prolong contact with eye
  - b) Wash eyes
  - c) Lubricate contact lens
  - d) None of these
- 16) Concentration of solids in ophthalmic suspension should be
  - a) Less than 10 %
  - b) Less than 30%
  - c) Less than 5%
  - d) Less than 15%
- 17) Which of the following in the vanishing cream is used for its emollient effect.
  - a) Stearic acid
  - b) KOH
  - c) Glycerin
  - d) Cetyl Alcohol
- 18) Which apparatus is used to determine flash point of aerosol products.
  - a) Coulter counter
  - b) Tag open cup apparatus
  - c) Rheometer
  - d) Osmometer
- 19) Type III glass is also known as
  - a) Soda lime glass
  - b) General purpose soda lime
  - c) Borosilicate glass
  - d) Treated soda lime glass
- 20) Which of the following is most effective sunscreen
  - a) PABA
  - b) Titanium dioxide
  - c) Ferric oxide
  - d) Methyl salicylate

2. Long answer questions solved **any two**. **2x10**  
**=20**
- 1) Define capsules & Discuss the formulation & Hard Gelatin capsules
  - 2) Explain in detail about different palletization process.
  - 3) Enlist different types of parenterals formulation & Quality control test for parenterals.
3. Short answer questions solve **any seven**. **7x5=**  
**35**
- 1) What are the requirement of good container.
  - 2) How ophthalmic preparation are sterilized.
  - 3) What are the objectives of pre-formulation studies.
  - 4) Differentiate Buccal & sublingual tablets.
  - 5) Explain different methods of sterilization.
  - 6) How glass container are evaluated.
  - 7) Explain different type of glasses used in pharma industry IP for storage of parenteral.
  - 8) Write short note on classification of tablets.
  - 9) Write short note on granulation method of tablets.

\*\*\*\*\*

