

Roll No.

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**Course Name: PHARMA**  
**Year: FIRST YEAR**  
**Branch: Pharm –D**  
**Subject: PHARMACEUTICS**

TIME: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS:70

Note:- Attempt all parts.

**PART A**

**(QUESTION NO.1 TO 15 ATTEMPT ALL QUESTION) (1X 15= 15)**

1.FIP Stands for

- A. International Pharmacy Federation
- B. Federation of Indian Pharmacy
- C. Indian Pharmacy Federation
- D.None

2. Cetrimide is insoluble in

- A. Water
- B. Warm water
- C. Ether
- D.None of these

3.Composition of moisture hard gelatin capsule shell .....

- A.2%
- B.15%
- C.60%
- D.98%

4. Disodium EDTA is an example of....

- A. Sweetening agent
- B. Flavoring agent
- C. Chelating agent
- D. Preservative

5. Witepsol is

- A. An Ointment base
- B. Suppository base
- C. A base for paste
- D. A gelling agent

6. The action-based error can be best associated with

- A. Slips
- B. Lapse
- C. Exhaustion
- D. Application

7. First Chemist shop in 1811 is established by

- A. P.C Ray
- B. T.K. Gujar
- C. Hafkine
- D. Bthgate

8. Quote specific gravity of syrup

- A. 1.80
- B. 1.50
- C. 1.30
- D. 3.10

9. The zeta potential adjusted by

- A. Solvent
- B. Aerosil
- C. Electrolytes
- D. Lubricants

10. In a day of mythology, the symbol RX was considered as a prayer to.....

- A. Jupiter
- B. Jesus
- C. Neptune
- D. Dhanvantari

11. Tell the name of first edition of I.P chairman was.....

- A. Dr.B.N. Ghosh
- B. Dr. Mukherjee
- C. Dr. Nityanand
- D. Mr. Prasana Totta

12. ....do not form stable creams

- A. Water
- B. Unsaturated Alcohols
- C. Castor Oil
- D. Liquid Paraffin

13. ....is involved in creaming

- A. Osmotic Pressure
- B. Jettling
- C. Stokes law
- D. Rettingers law

14. As per USP Nomenclature guideline lotion is

- A. Suspension

- B.Cream
- C.Solution
- D.Emulsion

15. The first National formulary was published in.....

- A. 1860
- B. 1885
- C. 1888
- D. 1090

### **SEC-B**

#### **ATTEMPT ANY TWO (2\*10)**

- 16. Write an exhaustive note on Historical background and development of profession of pharmacy?
- 17. Define Suppositories. Enumerate its types and classify the type of suppository bases with example.
- 18. State the various reasons for the cracking of emulsion. Write the test for identification of type of emulsion.

### **SEC-C**

#### **ATTEMPT ANY SEVEN (7\*5)**

- 19. Write briefly about geometric dilution.
- 20. Classify ointments according to their therapeutic properties based on penetration.
- 21. Calculate the real strength of 30<sup>0</sup>OP and 40<sup>0</sup> up.
- 22. Define Cachets. Enlist type of cachets. Write packing and storage condition of cachets.
- 23. Illustrate the solubility enhancement technique of liquid preparation.
- 24. Give reasons for the followings:
  - a) Nasal drops made isotonic
  - b) Gargles are dispensed in concentrated form
  - c) Linctus should be taken in small doses without dilutions.
- 25. Illustrate Galenical's? Describe in detail about equipment for different extraction.
- 26. Write a note on "surgical dressings", "absorbable gelatin sponge" and medicated bandages.
- 27. Explain the stability of emulsion and suspension.