



SLR-TV – 3

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

B.Pharmacy (Semester – I) Examination, 2018
PHARMACEUTICS – I (New CBCS)

Day and Date : Wednesday, 12-12-2018
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 75

I. Multiple choice questions : **(20×1=20)**

- 1) In prescription signatura means
 - a) Direction to patient
 - b) Direction to pharmacist
 - c) Direction to physician
 - d) None of the above
- 2) “Inter cibos” means
 - a) Between the meals
 - b) After meals
 - c) Before meals
 - d) None of the above
- 3) Immiscibility of oil and water is _____ type of incompatibility.
 - a) Physical
 - b) Chemical
 - c) Therapeutic
 - d) Toxic
- 4) When action of one drug is opposed by other drug on the same physiological system is
 - a) Synergism
 - b) Antagonism
 - c) Idiosyncrasy
 - d) Tolerance
- 5) Elixirs are _____ type of dosage forms.
 - a) Aqueous
 - b) Non-aqueous
 - c) Hydroalcoholic
 - d) Oily
- 6) Which of the following method is formed for preparation or emulsion ?
 - a) Dry gum method
 - b) Wet gum method
 - c) Bottle method
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Which of the following is sign of instability in emulsion ?
 - a) Cracking
 - b) Creaming
 - c) Phase inversion
 - d) All of the above

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- 8) Lanolin is also known as
 a) Wool fat b) Wool alcohol
 c) Hydrous wool fat d) Bees wax
- 9) Paste contains high concentration of _____
 a) Solids b) Liquids c) Colours d) Flavours
- 10) Pessaries are meant for introduction into
 a) Vagina b) Rectum c) Oral cavity d) Nasal cavity
- 11) Which of the following test used for identification of emulsion ?
 a) Dilution test b) Dye test
 c) Conductivity test d) All of the above
- 12) If emulsifying agent is soluble in water then _____ type of emulsion is produced.
 a) O/W b) W/O
 c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
- 13) In non-flocculated suspension the particles exist as _____
 a) Aggregates b) Separate entities
 c) Floccs d) None of these
- 14) Emulsifying agents reduce _____ between two phases.
 a) Solubility b) Reaction
 c) Interfacial tension d) None of these
- 15) Antipruritic agents used to relieve
 a) Fever b) Itching
 c) Swelling d) Bleeding
- 16) The phase inversion of emulsion means
 a) Change of o/w to w/o b) Change of w/o to o/w
 c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above
- 17) In the prescription the term subscription means _____
 a) Direction to pharmacist b) Direction to patient
 c) Direction to physician d) None of the above
- 18) Fourth edition of Indian pharmacopoeia published in the year
 a) 1955 b) 1965 c) 1985 d) 1996



- 19) Who is the father of pharmacy education in Indian ?
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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Prof. M. L. Schroff | b) Prof. R. N. Chopra |
| c) Dr. B. N. Ghosh | d) Dr. G. M. Sadique |
- 20) Aqueous iodine solution is also known as
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) Mandl's paint | b) Lugol's solution |
| c) Dakin's solution | d) None of the above |

II. Answer **any two** : **(2×10=20)**

- 1) Define posology. Explain factors affecting it.
- 2) What are suspensions ? Differentiate flocculated and deflocculated suspension. Add a note on stability of suspension.
- 3) Define incompatibility. Add a note on different types of incompatibility.

III. Answer **any seven** : **(7×5=35)**

- 1) Add a note on career and scope of pharmacy.
- 2) What are powders ? Add a note on effervescent granules.
- 3) Define the following terms :
 - a) Paste
 - b) Suppositories
 - c) Creams
 - d) Emulsion
 - e) Aerosols.
- 4) Explain different technique of solubility enhancement.
- 5) Explain different identification test for emulsion.
- 6) Define and classify dosage forms with suitable examples.
- 7) What are ointments ? Classify ointment bases with example.
- 8) Explain handling of prescription.
- 9) Explain different factors affecting dermal penetration of drugs.