Enrollment No: Seat No: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF PHARMACY

B. Pharm. Winter 2019 - 20 Examination

Date: 07/12/2019 Semester: 1

Subject Code: BP103T Time: 10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Subject Name: Pharmaceutics I Total Marks: 75

•	4		
In	ctr	neti	ons:
111	711	иси	WHO.

- UONS: as to the right indicate maximum marks

Q.1	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each	h)	(20)
1.	The first USP was published in		
	a) 1956	b) 1820	
	c) 1879	d) 1965	
2.	The composition of syrup as per IP is	sucrose solution in purified water.	
	a) 66. 7 % w/w	b) 85 % w/v	
	c) 64.66 % w/v	d) 86 %w/v	
3.	The condition of tolerance is develop due to the dr	ug	
	a) Potentiation	b) Resistance	
	c) Synergism	d) Antagonism	
4.	Macrogol bases are which types of bases?		
	a) Non-aqueous	b) Oleoresins	
	c) Aqueous	d) None of above	
5.	Usuallyis consider as a normal we	ight of an adult patient.	
	a) 65	b) 60	
	c) 75	d) 70	
6.	How much grams sucrose is required to make 150 in	ml of 20% solutions?	
	a) 25 gms	b) 50 gms	
	c) 15 gms	d) 30 gms	
7.	Solution to be used as an ophthalmic and injectable	e should be	
	a) Hypertonic	b) Isotonic	
	c) Hypotonic	d) Isoosmotic	
8.	Among the following which types of emulsion doe	s not conduct the electricity.	
	a) W/O	b) W/O/W	
	b) O/W	d) All above	
9.	Sorbitans aretypes of emulgents		
	a) Cationic	b) Anionic	
	c) Non-ionic	d) None of above	
10.	Alcoholic or Hydroalcoholic solutions prepared from		
	substances are known as		
	a) Syrups	b) Elixirs	
	c) Tinctures	d) Spirits	
11.	One teaspoon =	, 1	
	a) 6 or 7 ml	b) 2 or 3 ml	
	c) 4 or 5 ml	d) None of above	
12.	Pastes contains usually more than		
	a) 10 %	b) 20%	
	c) 5%	d) 15%	
13.	is an example of pharmaceutical tl		
•	a) Crystal violet paint	b) Compound iodine paint	
	c) Phenol glycerin paint	d) All of the above	
14.			
• •	a) Efflorescent Powder	b) Hygroscopic Powder	
	c) Dusting Powder	d) Insufflations	
	, and the Grant of the state of	,	

15.	Benzoic acid and its salts are used as pre	eservatives in the range of			
	a) 0.1-0.3%	b) 1-2%			
	c) 0.5-0.8%	d) None of above			
16.	Clear supernatant is not obtained with	suspension.			
	a) Flocculated	b) Deflocculated			
	c) Dispersible	d) all of above			
17.	7. The Emulsion providesabsorption of the oil soluble drug.				
	a) Slow	b) Controlled			
	c) Rapid	d) None of above			
18.	Conversion of solid into liquid when two	o solid substance are mixed together is termed as			
	a) Sublimation	b) Freezing			
	c) Liquefaction of solid	d) Both a and c			
19.	Demineralized, sterile, pyrogen free, clear	ar and colorless vehicle with pH 4.5 to 7.5 is known as			
	a) Irrigation water	b) Purified water			
	c) Water for Injection	d) All of above			
20.	Which part of prescription contains name	es and quantities of the prescribed ingredients?			
	a) Inscription	b) Subscription			
	c) Superscription	d) Both a and d			
Q.2	Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Mar	k Each)	(20)		
1.	What is Prescription? Discuss the parts and types of prescription and write down requirements for				
•	Good prescription writing.				
	What is an incompatibility? Discuss types of incompatibilities in detail with examples.				
3.		ite down its method of preparation with stability issues and			
0.0	methods to overcome stability issues.	F 1)	(2.E)		
	Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Mark		(35)		
1.	What is powder? Classify it and write a note on efflorescent and hygroscopic powders.				
2.	Explain briefly about allegation, proof spirit and isotonic solutions.				
3.		ion compositions and instability in emulsion.			
	Differentiate: 1) Liniment and lotion 2) (Gargles and mouth wash.			
	Write a note on Syrup.				
	Write a note on suppository base.				
	Discuss detail about factors affecting pos				
8.	What is Pharmacopoeia? Write a detail i				
9.	Discuss pediatric dose calculations based	on age, body weight and body surface area.			