Enrollment No: _____ Seat No:

PARUL UNIVERSITY **FACULTY OF PHARMACY**

B. Pharm. Winter 2022 – 23 Examination

Date: 13/10/2022 Semester: 5

Subject Code: BP502T Time: 10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Subje	ect Name: Industrial Pharmacy-I	Total Marks: 75	•
	uctions:		
_	ures to the right indicate maximum marks.		
2. Ma	ke suitable assumptions wherever necessary.		
0.1	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Eac	h)	(20)
_	Particle size can influence variety of important fact		(= =)
	a) Dissolution rate	b) Uniform distribution	
	c) Penetrability	d) All of the above	
2.	Which method is used for determination of particle	•	
	a) Sedimentation	b) Shake flask method	
	c) Differential Scanning Colorimetry	d) Dissolution	
3.	When powder have good flow property, then angle	•	
	a) > 25	b) 31 - 35	
	c) 41 – 45	d) > 56	
4.	Which statement is false for BCS class 3 drug subs	stances?	
	a) Drug is dissolved rapidly	b) Drug solubility is high	
	c) Drug permeability is limited	d) Drug is absorbed rapidly	
5.	Which tablets are not used in oral cavity?	, ,	
	a) Sublingual tablet	b) Implantable tablet	
	c) Lozenges	d) Dental cones	
6.	Capsule shell contains % moisture wh	nich give flexibility and resistance to mechanical	
	strength.		
	a) 7 - 12	b) 12 - 16	
	c) 18 - 20	d) 20 - 28	
7.	PFS is a primary packaging material used for	dosage form.	
	a) Tablet	b) Syrup	
	c) Aerosol	d) Parentral	
8.	is widely used in chewable tablets as a diluents.		
	a) Calcium diphosphate	b) Lactose	
	c) Mannitol	d) None of these	
9.	Which type of containers used for ophthalmic prej	parations?	
	a) Plastic dropper bottles, glass bottle with	b) Glass vial and ampoules	
	dropper, and metal tubes.		
	c) Strip and Alu-Alu pack	d) None of the above	
10.	Following propellant is used in topical aerosols.		
	a) Propellant 17	b) Propellant 12	
	c) Propellant 11	d) Propellant 118	
11.		break into small pieces when comes into contact	
	with water.		
	a) Diluents	b) Glidants	
	c) Binders	d) Disintegrants	
12.	Metal Particulate test is performed for	formulation.	
	a) Eye suspension	b) Eye drops	
	c) Eye lotion	d) Eye ointment	
13.	Oily injections are given by route.		
	a) SC route	b) IP route	
	c) IM route	d) IV route	

14.	Titanium dioxide is commonly present in			
	a) Vanishing cream	b) Sunscreen cream		
	c) Aqueous calamine cream	d) Ophthalmic cream		
15.	. What is the dosage form for the drug to be administered under the skin?			
	a) Subcutaneous	b) Intradermal		
	c) Topical	d) Both subcutaneous and intradermal		
16.	Bloom strength of capsule shell is			
	a) 50-250 gm	b) 100-150 gm		
	c) 150-280 gm	d) 200-300 gm		
17.	Housing in aerosol container made up of	:		
	a) Delrin	b) Aluminium		
	c) Plastic	d) Polyethylene		
18.	Splitting of top portion of a tablet is referred to			
	a) Capping	b) Lamination		
	c) Mottling	d) Picking		
19.	Rotosort is an equipment used for sort out			
	a) Filled capsules	b) Coated Tablets		
	c) Sealed ampoules	d) All of the above		
20.	Selenium sulfide in shampoo is used as			
	a) Conditioner	b) Antidandruff agent		
	c) Cleansing	d) Detergent		
Q.2	2 Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Mark Each)		(20)	
1.	Describe different granulation techniques used to manufacture of tablets.			
2.	Describe in detail the formulation of parenterals.			
3.	Discuss physicochemical parameters for preformulation study.			
Q.3	Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Mark Each) (3		(35)	
1.	Write about BSC classification system with its significance and examples of drugs.			
2.	Describe the ingredients required for film coating process of tablets.			
3.	Write in brief on testing of aerosols.			
4.	Write note on IPQC tests for Capsules.			
5.	Differentiate Suspension and Emulsion.			
6.	Define terminology: Mottling, Capping, Orange peel, Picking and Blooming			
7.	Write a note on formulation of eye drops.			
8.	Explain quality control tests of Parenteral products.			
9.	Discuss about glass containers used for packaging of pharmaceutical products.			