

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF PHARMACY
B. Pharm. Summer 2018 - 19 Examination

Semester: 1**Subject Code: BP103T****Subject Name: Pharmaceutics I-Theory****Date: 24/04/2019****Time: 2:00pm to 5:00pm****Total Marks: 75****Instructions:**

1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each)**(20)**

1. Latest edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia is

a) 2018	b) 2013
c) 2010	d) 2014
2. These excipients are used to impart aesthetic properties to the formulation are

a) colour and flavor	b) preservatives
c) Antioxidants	d) all of the above
3. This formulation will have better absorption than syrup

a) Tablet	b) Suspension
c) Capsule	d) None of the above
4. To prepare calamine lotion we will require

a) Gum in Ratio 4:2:1	b) Gum in Ratio 3:2:1
c) Gum in Ratio 2:2:1	d) None of the above
5. Immiscibility can be resolved by

a) Dispensing separately	b) By using an emulsifying agent
c) by geometric mixing	d) by changing order of mixing
6. Geometric mixing is especially used for

a) Potent Drugs	b) Hygroscopic Drug
c) Eutectic Mixture	d) Heat Sensitive Drug
7. Simple Syrup IP is

a) 66.7% v/v	b) 67.6% v/v
c) 66.7% w/w	d) 67.6% w/v
8. 1 Fluid Ounce =

a) 25 ml	b) 30 ml
c) 500 ml	d) 4 ml
9. Soap of Monovalent Metal make

a) O/W emulsion	b) W/O emulsion
c) Both A & B	d) Not specific
10. Following is an example of diffusible solid

a) Magnesium Carbonate	b) Calamine
c) Zinc Oxide	d) Ferric Salicylate
11. Emulsion having volatile oil should be prepared by

a) Dry gum method using mortar pestle	b) Wet gum method using mortar pestle
c) Bottle method	d) using colloidal mill
12. It must have a label "FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY"

a) Liniment	b) Mouthwash
c) Gargle	d) All of the above
13. 1 wine glass is equal to

a) 60 ml	b) 2 fluid ounce
c) ½ teacupful	d) All of the above
14. _____ of NaCl required to prepare 300 ml 1.0% w/v solution.

a) 0.3 gm	b) 3.0 gms
c) 30 gms	d) 1.0 gm

15. 1 ml =
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a) 1 minim | b) 1 drop |
| c) 1000 Micro litre | d) 1 fl. dr. |
16. This is the largest unit
- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| a) Pint | b) Quart |
| c) minim | d) fluid ounce |
17. Coloring agent should be
- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| a) Non-Toxic | b) Inert |
| c) Have solubility in appropriate solvent | d) All of the above |
18. Methyl Cellulose is
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Suppository Base | b) Ointment Base |
| c) Semi-synthetic Emulsifier | d) Animal Origin Emulsifier |
19. Wetting Agents Act by
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Reducing Interfacial Tension | b) Reducing Viscosity |
| c) Increasing Solubility | d) Modifying Polymorph |
20. It is not Monophasic liquid dosage form
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) Syrup | b) Elixir |
| c) Mouthwash | d) Suspension |

Q.2 Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Mark Each)

(20)

1. Write in detail about different factors influencing dose.
2. Classify suspension and explain each class.
3. Write in detail about Ointment bases.

Q.3 Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Mark Each)

(35)

1. Write a note on Source of Errors in prescription.
2. Explain the dispensing of the powders having special problems.
3. Write difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
4. Enlist types of emulsion and describe tests for identification of type of emulsion.
5. Classify emulsifying agents and give example for each.
6. Explain therapeutic incompatibility.
7. Classify suppositories. What are some new trends available in preparation of suppositories?
8. Write difference between Ointment and pastes.
9. Calculate: How many theophylline tablets containing 200 mg will be required to provide 13 mg/Kg/day in divided dose for a patient weighing 50 Kg for a week.