Write the following information in the first page of Answer Script before starting answer

ODD SEMESTER EXAMINATION: 2020-21

Exam ID Number		_
Course	Semeste	r
Paper Code	Paper Title	
Type of Exam:		(Regular/Back/Improvement)

Important Instruction for students:

- 1. Student should write objective and descriptive answer on plain white paper.
- 2. Give page number in each page starting from 1st page.
- 3. After completion of examination, Scan all pages, convert into a single PDF, rename the file with Class Roll No. **(2019MBA15)** and upload to the Google classroom as attachment.
- 4. Exam timing from 10am 1pm (for morning shift).
- 5. Question Paper will be uploaded before 10 mins from the schedule time.
- Additional 20 mins time will be given for scanning and uploading the single PDF file.
- 7. Student will be marked as ABSENT if failed to upload the PDF answer script due to any reason.

B.PHARM. FIRST SEMESTER PHARMACEUTICS-I BP-103 T

Duration: 3 hrs.	Full Marks: 75

Tin	(<u>PART-A : O</u> ne : 20 min.	<u>bjective</u>)	Marks : 20
Ch	oose the correct answer from the follow	ving:	1X20=20
1.	The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was publisha. 1940 c. 1960	hed in the year: b. 1955 d. 1950	
2.	The Pharmacy Act was enacted in the year: a. 1948 c. 1989	b. 1949 d. 1950	
3.	was Chairman of Dru a. Col. R. N. Chopra c. Shri C. Govindan Nair	gs Enquiry Committee, 1930. b. Prof. M. L Schroff d. None of the above	
4.	Young's Rule is: a. Child dose = (Age in year/age in year +12)*adult dose c. Child dose = (Age in month/ 150 +12)*adult dose	b. Child dose = (Age in year/adult dosed. Child dose = (Age in month +12)*adult dose	,
5.	Concentration of alcohol in 100 degrees production a. 57.1% v/v c. 90%v/v	of is: b.30%v/v d.60%v/v	
6.	Part of Prescription containing the names ar is known as: a. Superscription c. Subscription	d quantities of medicaments tob. Inscriptiond. None of the above	be supplied
7.	As particle size decreases, solubility of a dru a. Increases c. Remains unchanged	ng in a given solvent: b. Decreases d. None of the above	
8.	Factors modifying Dose and effect of a Drug a. Age c. Pathological Condition	g include: b. Body Weight d. All of the above	
9.	In emulsions, rate of creaming is inversely p a. Radius of globules c. Viscosity of Dispersion medium	oroportional to: b. Difference of density of disphase and continuous phase d. All of the above	

10. Which of the following properties are characteristic of Deflocculated suspensions?

a. Clear supernatant c. No Cake formation b. Higher sedimentation rate d. Sediments form hard cake

11.	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic a. It should be inert and non-irritating c. It should not melt at body temperature	c of an ideal Suppository? b. It should be stable on storage d. None of the above
12.	The colligative property of a solution is relate a. Total number of solute particles c. Temperature	ed to the: b. pH d. Chemical nature of the ingredients
13.	The unit for measurement of capacity in Impea. Ounce c. Litre	erial system is: b. Pound d. Gallon
14.	Elixir is an example of: a. Monophasic Liquid Dosage Form c. Semisolid Dosage Form	b. Biphasic Liquid Dosage Formd. None of the above
15.	Which of the following excipient is responsible a. Flavouring agent c. Preservative	le for prevention of microbial growth? b. Sweetening agent d. Antioxidant
16.	Pessaries is the other name of: a. Rectal Suppositoriesc. Nasal suppositories	b. Vaginal Suppositoriesd. None of the above
17.	Drug from the semi solid formulation applied a. Follicular region c. Stratum corneum	d topically, enter the deeper tissues via: b. Sweat ducts d. All of the above
18.	Immiscibility is an example ofa. Physical c. Therapeutic	incompatibility. b. Chemical d. None of the above
19.	"Incorrect Dosage form" is an example of a. Physical c. Therapeutic	incompatibility.b. Chemicald. None of the above
20.	Which of the following contain large amount a. Ointment c. Cream	of finely powdered solids? b. Paste d. Gel

$(\underline{PART-B : Descriptive})$

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min.		Marks: 35
	[Answer any seven (7) questions]	
1.	Write a note on Indian Pharmacopoeia.	5
2.	What are the different factors affecting posology?	5
3.	Differentiate between Flocculated and Deflocculated suspensions.	5
4.	 a. A prescription calls for 50 g of 10% ointment. The pharmacist only has a 5% ointment and the pure ingredient. How much of the 5% ointment and the pure ingredient are needed to prepare the required formulation. b. If the Adult dose of a drug is 100mg. Calculate the dose for an infant of age 10 months old. 	2.5 * 2=5
5.	What are the evaluation tests for semi-solid dosage form?	5
6.	Classify Dosage forms on the basis of Route of administration.	5
7.	What is Ointment? What are different ointment bases?	5
8.	Differentiate between Ointments and Pastes.	2.5 * 2=5
9.	Write about different methods for preparation of Suppositories.	5
	(PART-C : Long type questions)	
	[Answer any two (2) questions]	
1.	What do you mean by Pharmaceutical incompatibilities? Classify Pharmaceutical incompatibilities with examples.	10
2.	What do you mean by Semi solid dosage forms? What are its advantages and disadvantages? Write the types with example.	10
3.	Define prescription. Write about parts of prescription. What are the sources of errors in handling of prescription?	10

USTM/COE/R-01