

**B. PHARM.  
FIRST SEMESTER  
PHARMACEUTICS-I  
BP103T**

**SET  
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 75

[ PART-A : Objective ]

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1×20=20*

- The vehicle present in Linctus is
  - Aromatic water
  - Water
  - Syrup
  - None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ suppositories are generally made from Theobroma oil and weigh about 1-2 g.
  - Rectal
  - Nasal
  - Vaginal
  - Urethral
- Emulgents reduce \_\_\_\_\_ between two phases
  - Erosion
  - Interfacial tension
  - Suspension
  - Viscosity
- Bottle method is used for the preparation of emulsion of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Cinnamon oil
  - Peppermint oil
  - Castor Oil
  - Liquid Paraffin
- The ratio of Water:Oil:Gum for mineral oil is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4:2:1
  - 3:2:1
  - 2:3:1
  - 2:4:1
- An extraordinary response to a drug, different from its characteristics pharmacological action is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - Tachyphylaxis
  - Tolerance
  - Synergism
  - Idiosyncrasy
- In India, \_\_\_\_\_ volume of ethyl alcohol is a proof spirit which is said to be 100 proof.
  - 66.7
  - 67.1
  - 56.1
  - 57.1
- In Pharmaceutical calculation, 30 ml is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ minims.
  - 450
  - 300
  - 30
  - 2
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the Father of Pharmacy Education in India.
  - M.L. Schroff
  - M.K. Gandhi
  - Col. R.N. Chopra
  - B.N. Ghosh

10. The pH of nasal drops should be  
 a. 1-2  
 b. 3.5-4.5  
 c. 5.5-7.5  
 d. 8.5-9.5
11. The Latin term 'Cochleare magnum' is used for  
 a. One teaspoonful  
 b. One tablespoonful  
 c. Two teaspoonful  
 d. Three times a day
12. The volume of 2 Kg of a substance of density 12.5 g/ml is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. 1.6 Litre  
 b. 160.0 ml  
 c. 16000 ml  
 d. none of the above
13. 'Milk of magnesia is used in acid poisoning' is an example of  
 a. Accumulation  
 b. Additive effect  
 c. Antagonism  
 d. Synergism
14. Directions to the pharmacist regarding the preparation and number of doses to be dispensed is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Signatura  
 b. Inscription  
 c. Subscription  
 d. Superscription
15. First edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. 1952  
 b. 1954  
 c. 1953  
 d. 1955
16. The Greek word 'Posos' in Posology means  
 a. Dosage form  
 b. How much  
 c. How to take  
 d. Drug
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most widely used technique of mixing of powders in industry.  
 a. Tumbling  
 b. Sifting  
 c. Spatulation  
 d. Trituration
18. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of water insoluble hydrocarbons, vegetable oils, animal fats and waxes.  
 a. Oleaginous bases  
 b. Absorption bases  
 c. Emulsion bases  
 d. Water soluble bases
19. Effervescent granules contain medicaments mixed with citric acid, tartaric acid and \_\_\_\_\_ that react together to produce effervescence.  
 a. Sodium Hydroxide  
 b. Sodium Bicarbonate  
 c. Sodium Chloride  
 d. None of the above
20. Gum acacia is used in the preparation of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Mouth wash  
 b. Throat paint  
 c. Gargles  
 d. Emulsion

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**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 35

*[ Answer any seven (7) questions ]*

1. Define allegation method? Calculate the amount of 75%, 30%, 60% and 90% alcohol to be mixed to prepare 400ml of 50% alcohol using allegation method. 5
2. Write down "Latin Terms", abbreviated forms along with their "meaning in English" used in Prescription of the following: "with milk", "immediately", "after meal", "every four hours", "undecim", "fiat", "Brachis", during the night", "a powder", "liquor"? 5
3. Discuss the therapeutic incompatibilities 5
4. Define cracking and creaming? Write the fluorescence test and conductivity for the identification of the type of emulsion 1+1+1.  
5+1.5=  
5
5. Define flocculating agent? Simple syrup is a self-preservative, justify? Write the differences between emulsion and suspension 1+1.5+  
2.5=5
6. Define powders. Describe geometric dilution. Define eutectic mixtures 1+3+1  
=5
7. Discuss the various types of suppositories. 5
8. Define efflorescent powders? Write a note on calculation of doses? 1+4=5
9. Define the term posology? Discuss idiosyncrasy, synergism, presence of disease and tachyphylaxis as a factor influencing posology with one example each. 1+4=5

**( PART-C : Long type questions )**

*[ Answer any two (2) questions ]*

1. Discuss various parts of a prescription with a simple model? 6+4=10  
Write a note on proof spirit
  
2. Define suspension. What are the qualities of a suspension? What is displacement value in suppositories? 1+2+1+6  
=10  
Calculate the displacement value of zinc oxide in Theobroma oil suppositories containing 40% of zinc oxide and is prepared in 1g mould. The weight of 8 suppositories is 11.74g. Write the good qualities of suppository bases.
  
3. Write the formulation requirements in suspension with examples? Describe any two test to evaluate stability of suspension? What is the Oil:Water:Gum ratio of volatile oil in emulsion preparation. 5+4+1  
=10

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