

**B. PHARM.
FIFTH SEMESTER
INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY I
BP502T [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 75

[PART-A: Objective]

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Concentration range of Colourants is:
 - 2-3%
 - 1-0.5%
 - 0.01-2%
 - 5-10%
- The temperature in an Autoclave for Sterilization of Parenteral products is:
 - 210° C
 - 125° C
 - 80° C
 - 225° C
- Low Solubility and Low Permeability is a characteristic of:
 - BCS Class IV
 - BCS Class I
 - BCS Class II
 - BCS Class III
- Which of the following is Type II Glass container:
 - General Purpose glass
 - Soda Lime glass
 - Borosilicate glass
 - Treated Soda Lime glass
- Type B Gelatin has iso-electric point at:
 - pH 9.0
 - pH 4.7
 - pH 5.3
 - pH 8.0
- The instrument used to measure Particle size during Pre-formulation is:
 - Texture analyzer
 - Zeta-sizer
 - Optisizer
 - UV Spectrophotometer
- Moisture content range of HGC is:
 - 5 - 8%
 - 13 - 15%
 - 10 - 15%
 - 20 - 25%
- The maximum limit for Hardness of a tablet is:
 - 5-18 kg/cm²
 - 1-5 kg/cm²
 - 7-19 kg/cm²
 - 4-10 kg/cm²
- The most commonly used vehicle in Parenteral products is:
 - Water for Injection
 - De-ionised water
 - Purified Water USP
 - Liquid Paraffins

10. The materials used for manufacturing Aerosol containers are:
 - a. Tin
 - b. Aluminium
 - c. Stainless Steel
 - d. All of the above
11. Disintegration time for SGC as per IP is:
 - a. 30 min
 - b. 60 min
 - c. 10 min
 - d. 15 min
12. The size of membrane filter used in Parenterals is:
 - a. 0.22 μm
 - b. 0.15 μm
 - c. 1.05 μm
 - d. 2.15 μm
13. The main component of any Aerosol is:
 - a. Valve
 - b. Propellant
 - c. Dip tube
 - d. Actuator
14. Ability of any compound to crystallize in more than one form is known as:
 - a. Racemization
 - b. Oxidation
 - c. Polymorphism
 - d. Reduction
15. Capacity of Hard gelatine capsule ranges from:
 - a. 0.13 - 1.36 mL
 - b. 0.5 - 1 mL
 - c. 0.05 - 1.02 mL
 - d. 1.05 - 2.04 mL
16. SLS (Sodium Lauryl Sulphate) belongs to which category of Surfactants:
 - a. Amphoteric
 - b. Cationic
 - c. Non Ionic
 - d. Anionic
17. Which type of tooling gives smallest sized tablets?
 - a. BB Tooling
 - b. B tooling
 - c. D tooling
 - d. DB Tooling
18. Moderately coarse particles are produced by the following sieve:
 - a. # 40
 - b. # 8
 - c. # 10
 - d. # 60
19. Average drop size range for Ophthalmic products is:
 - a. 10 - 20.3 μL
 - b. 12.5 - 43.7 μL
 - c. 30.6 - 64 μL
 - d. 29.1 - 56.4 μL
20. Trademark name of Microcrystalline cellulose is:
 - a. Aerosil
 - b. Mannitol
 - c. Avicel
 - d. Pharmatose DCL

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 35

[Answer any seven (7) questions]

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|---|-------|
| 1. What are the types of Containers used in pharmaceutical Packaging? | 5 |
| 2. Briefly discuss about any 5 tablet coating defects | 5 |
| 3. What are the Physical properties for Pre-formulation studies? | 5 |
| 4. What are the Evaluation tests for Parenteral formulations? | 5 |
| 5. What are Cosmetics? Classify cosmetics based on the products. | 1+4=5 |
| 6. What are the defects observed in Capsules? | 5 |
| 7. What are the formulation considerations for Ophthalmic ointments? | 5 |
| 8. What is Granulation? Write about Wet and Dry Granulation. | 1+4=5 |
| 9. What is Pelletization? What are the techniques for Pelletization? | 1+4=5 |

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PART-C: Long type questions

[Answer any two (2) questions]

1. What are Parenterals? Write about the different additives used in Parenterals. 1+9=10
2. What are Excipients? Discuss about any 8 Excipients used in tablet manufacturing with examples 2+8=10
3. What are the Evaluation tests for Pharmaceutical Aerosols? 10

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