Du	ration: 3 hours Total mark	s: 75
Q. 1	Choose the appropriate option for following multiple choice based question	ıs. 2
1	The information of dosage form and number of doses is contained in  a. Description b. Inscription c. Prescription d. Subscription	
2	Signa in a prescription denotes:  a. Directions for the patient b. Instruction to the pharmacist c. Signature of the doctor d. Recipe	EN PL
3	Intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous are examples of route of druadministration  a. Otic b. Ocular c. Pulmonary d. Parenteral	OB TO THE TENT OF
4	is the condition when a patient continues to be under psychic a physical dependence on drugs a. Tolerance b. Addiction c. Idiosyncrasy d. Hypersensitivity	nd
5	is known as the father of pharmacy education in India. a. Prof. Mahadeva Lal Schroff b. P.C.Ray c. Col. R.N.Chopra d. Dr. B.N. Ghosh	
E 6	explains the movement and fate of drugs, and factors affecting the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs.  a. Pharmacokinetics b. Pharmacodynamic c. Pharmacotherapeutics d. Pharmacognosy	
7	1 Gallon =fluid ounce  a. 160  b. 260  c. 360	

8	Cachets consist of a dry powder enclosed in a shell, usually prepared from a mixture of  a. rice flour and water b. gram flour and water c. polymer d. gelatin
9	Cochineal is an example of  a. colouring agent  b. flavouring agent  c. cosolvent  d. diluent
10	Mandl's paint is also known as  a. Compound iodine paint b. Aqueous iodine solution c. Strong iodine solution d. Lugols solution
11	Syrup IP contains % w/w of sucrose.  a. 66.7  b. 16.6  c. 60.5  d. 56.6
12	Which of the following is not used as a solvent in the oral formulation of liquid?  a. Ethanol  b. Ethylene glycol  c. Propylene glycol  d. Glycerin
13	Quantity of drug which displaces parts of base is known as displacement value a. One b. Half c. Two d. Ten
14	Vaginal suppositories are also called a. Simple suppositories b. Bougies c. Cachets d. Pessaries
15	There aretypes of pharmaceutical incompatibilities.  a. One b. Two c. Three

**16** Liquefaction is a type of a. Physical incompatibility b. Chemical incompatibility c. Therapeutic incompatibility d. Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibility 17 In preparation of vanishing creams, which types of bases are generally used? a. Absorption bases Water removable bases b. Hydrocarbon bases c. Oily bases 18 Gels are usually clear, transparent semisolid preparations containing a. petrolatum bases b. emulsifiers c. polymers d. flocculating agents 19 Borax creams are generally made by the interaction of a. sodium borate and free acids in wool fat boric acid and free acids in wool fat boric acid and free acids in beeswax c. sodium borate and free acids in beeswax PEG ointment are a. oily b. water soluble c. absorption d. emulsifying Answer any seven out of nine questions. **35** i Define prescription. Discuss in detail different parts of the prescription. ii Explain the various job opportunities accessible in the field of pharmacy. Find the concentration of dextrose required to make a 0.12% solution of sodium chloride iso-osmotic with blood plasma. (Molecular weight of dextrose is 180 and it is non-ionising; the molecular weight of Sodium chloride is 58.5, and it dissociates into 2 ions) What are tablet triturates? Give their method of preparation. Define monophasic liquids. What are the advantages, and disadvantages of liquid dosage forms? vi Define emulsifying agents. Elaborate on the different types of emulsifying agents. vii Differentiate between Gargle and Mouthwash. Enlist evaluation tests for suppositories and explain any two evaluation tests in detail.

ix Explain in brief with suitable examples various types of pharmaceutical incompatibilities.

## Q. 3 Answer any two out of three questions

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- i Enlist various additives used in the formulation of liquid dosage forms. Explain in brief vehicles used in liquid dosage forms.
- **ii** Define Emulsion. Give identification tests for the determination of types of Emulsion
- iii Describe the different physicochemical factors considered while selecting a semisolid base. Comment briefly on different methods used for preparation of ointment.

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