**Total Marks 75** Time: 3 hours

Note: All Questions are Compulsory. Figures to the right indicate full marks. Draw diagrams wherever required. Use of Scientific calculator is permitted

	for following multiple choice	20
Q.I	Choose the appropriate option for following multiple choice	
	questions	1
1	Pharmacokinetics is study of	
a	Method of new drug development	
b	Biological and therapeutic effect of drugs	
c	of days action	
d	Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs	
<b>u</b>		1
2	Penetration through blood brain barrier is complicated because of	
a	Meningitis	
b	Panid clearance from blood brain barrier	
c	Absence of pores in the brain capillary endothelium	
d	High lipid solubility of drugs	
		1
3	BCS class 3 drug is	
a	High solubility high permeability	
b	Low solubility high permeability	
c	High solubility low permeability	
d	Low solubility low permeability	
Ci .		
4	In presence of food, absorption of Griseofulvin is	
a	Delayed	
b	Decreased	
c	Increased .	
d	Unaffected	
	Reciprocating cylinder is official	1
5	USP Dissolution Test Apparatus II	
a b	USP Dissolution Test Apparatus III	
c	USP Dissolution Test Apparatus IV	
d	USP Dissolution Test Apparatus V	
	21 1 114 between two designs form is known as	1
6	Comparison of Bioavailability between two dosage form is known as	
a	Biological	
b	Absolute bioavailability	
c	Relative bioavailability	1
d	Biopharmaceutics	A Prince
	D 44.64	
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7		
/	Select therapeutic index of carbamazepine if therapeutic range is 4–12	1
	μg/mL	100
a		100
b	0.33	
c	4	
d	12	
	[18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]	
8	is also known as realistic model	
a	Mammillary model	1
b	Catenary model	
c	Physiological model	1
d	Non compartmental analysis	
	-p momentum unanyono	
9	Probable mechanism of absorption of a hydrophilic drug of molecular	
	weight 50 dalton is	1
a	Facilitated diffusion	
b	Pore transport	
c	Passive diffusion	f. `
d	Endocytosis	
	Bildocytosis	
10	Select a direct method of management CD:	
a	Select a direct method of measurement of Bioavailability Plasma Level time studies	1
b		
c	Acute pharmacological response	
d	Urinary excretion studies	
<b>G</b> ride	Salivary excretion studies	
11	Mixed order kinetics can be described by	
a	Michaelis- Menten equation	1
b	Ficks law of diffusion	
	Noyes Whitney's equation	
C		
d	Hixon-Crowell Cube Root equation	
10	A Multicomportment model assumes all sate countries	
12	A Multicompartment model assumes all rate constants are	1
a .	Zero order	
b	First order	
C	Mixed order	
d	Pseudo first order	
13	Most abundant abundant plasma protein with large drug binding capacity is	1
a	Human serum albumin	
b	1-Acid Glycoprotein	
0	Orosomucoid	
i	Lipoproteins	
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14	<u> 경영하는 경기는 하면 하면 하는 것이 되었다는 것으로 하는 수 있다.</u>
14	In case of multiple IV injections, the ratio of steady state concentration to
	milial concentration is called as
a	Accumulation factor
b	Maxima
C	Minima
d	Absorption factor
	에 보는 봤는 물을 보다 다른 이 문화가를 하는데 보고 생각하는 사람이 되지 않아야 되었다.
15	Nephron is functional unit of
a	Liver
b	Lung
c	Heart
d	Kidney
	Andrey (
16	Principle site of oral absorption is
a	Small intestine
b	Stomach
	Large intestine
C	Rectum
d	Rectum
	Select Phase II reaction
17	Oxidative reactions
a	Reductive reaction
b c	Hydrolytic reaction
d	Sulfation reaction
	1 - GVC
18	In Michaelis- Menten equation When value of Km=C
a	Rate of process is zero order
b	Rate of process is first order
c	Rate of Process is half the maximum rate Rate of process is double the maximum rate
d	Rate of process is double the manner
AT THE	Select a true statement  Reta of Secretion - Rate of
19	Select a true statement Rate of excretion = Rate of filtration - Rate of Secretion - Rate of
a	reabsorption C. G. artist + Pate of
b	reabsorption Rate of excretion = Rate of filtration -Rate of Secretion + Rate of
U	reabsorption - Rate of Secretion - Rate of
c	Rate of excretion = Rate of illitration + Rate of sections
	reabsorption Rate of excretion = Rate of filtration +Rate of Secretion + Rate of
d	Rate of excretion = Rate of illitation   Rate of Secretary
	reabsorption
	Absorption mechanism through rectal route is
20	
a	Endocytosis
b	Facilitated diffusion
c	Passive diffusion
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d	Pore transport	
Q.IIa la	Attempt any Two A drug following one compartment kinetics, after IV bolus administration of 250 mg gave instantaneous plasma concentration of 34 mg/L. If half life of drug is 3.5 hrs, calculate, i) Apparent volume of distribution	2x10
	11) I otal systemic clearance and AUC (Zero to infinity)	2
	111) Plasma concentration after 1.5 hrs of administration.	2
lb	(iv) Time required to eliminate 45% of dose	2
2a	write a note on Method of residuals.	3
2b	Explain the concept of loading dose and maintenance dose of iv infusion.	5
3	Explain the concept of two compartment models.	5
	Write a note on carrier mediated transport.	10
Q.II b	Attempt any Seven Explain effect of gastric emptying on absorption of drugs.	7x5
2	Explain displacement interactions with any one suitable example	
3	write limitations of pH partition hypothesis	
4	what is the modified Noyes Whitney equation? Explain how the various parameters affect the dissolution of drugs.	
	Explain the Dissolution Apparatus Las per I P	
5	Explain the effect of urine pH and flow rate on drug excretion	
6	Explain absorption and elimination related factors causing non linearity in pharmacokinetics.	
7	Write a note on enzyme inhibition.	
8	Write assumptions of one compartment open model	
9	Explain any three methods to enhance bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs through enhancement of drug solubility or dissolution rate.	
	Tallet and the same of the sam	