

P.D 1.2

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**I/VI PHARM-D (REGULAR) EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER - 2022**

**First Year**

**PHARMACEUTICS**

**Time : Three Hours**

**Maximum : 70 Marks**

**Answer any FIVE Questions.**

**5x14 = 70 M**

**All Questions carry equal marks**

1. How do you dispense the suspension with diffusible solids and precipitate - forming liquids?  
Give example.
2. Explain the classifications of Granules with advantages and disadvantages.
3. Discuss the formulations of monophasic dosage forms.
4. Define emulsions & explain the types and evaluations in them.
5. Write a note on formulation, stability of the emulsion and in detail about the development of pharmacopoeia in US & European.
6. Discuss factors affecting dose selection & equipment for different extraction processes in Maceration and Percolation.
7. Write in detail about the powders.



**I/VI PHARMA-D (REGULAR) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, DEC- 2021**

**First Year**

**PHARMACEUTICS**

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Time : **Three Hours**

Maximum : **70 Marks**

**Answer any FIVE Questions.**

**5x14 = 70 M**

**All Questions carry equal marks.**

1. a) Write a note on Indian Pharmacopoeia I.P.  
b) Define Dosage form and classify dosage forms with examples.  
c) Write a short note on Pharmaceutical Industry.
2. a) Define Posology and write various factors affecting dose selection.  
b) Define powders and classify powders with example.  
c) Write a note on colorants and flavours used in liquid dosage forms.
3. a) Define prescription and write different parts of prescription.  
b) Write a note on Insufflations and effervescent powders.  
c) Differentiate between gargles and mouth washes.
4. a) Write the principle and procedure for calamin lotion I.P.  
b) Write a note on evaluation of suspension stability.  
c) Classify emulsifying agents with examples.
5. a) Write the preparation methods for emulsions.  
b) Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspensions.  
c) What are tinctures and how tinctures are prepared.
6. a) Define maceration and classify different maceration processes in detail.  
b) Define suppositories and how suppositories are evaluated.  
c) Write a short note on surgical dressings.

[ P.T.O.]

7.
  - a) Describe the Identification tests for emulsions.
  - b) Define Incompatibility and explain about physical Incompatibility.
  - c) Write a short note on Eutectic powders.
8.
  - a) Write a note on theobroma oil.
  - b) What is the percentage of Zinc Oxide in an ointment prepared by 50 gms of 5% ointment.
  - c) Find the preparation of NaCl required to make a 1%, 200ml of procain HCl, isotonic with blood plasma.

(Freezing point of 1% procaine HCl =  $-0.122^{\circ}\text{C}$ .)

Freezing point of 1% NaI =  $-0.58^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



**I/VI Pharm.D (Regular/Supply) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, SEP-2018**  
**(Examination at the end of First Year of 6 Year Course)**

**Pharm.D****PHARMACEUTICS****Time: Three Hours****Maximum marks:70****Answer any FIVE questions.****All questions carry equal marks.****5X14=70M**

1. a) Briefly write about the development of pharmacy profession in India. What are the career opportunities for pharmacy graduates in India?
- b) What are the salient differences between lotions and liniments? Name the ingredients of calamine lotion with their uses and explain the principle of its preparation.
2. a) Give the classification of suppository bases and discuss their advantages and disadvantages with suitable examples.
- b) Define displacement value. How do you dispense six suppositories each containing 120 mg of boric acid with cocoa butter as base using 1 g mould (displacement value of boric acid is 1.5)
3. a) Explain the principle of method of allegation and geometric dilution.
- b) Name the methods for adjustment of isotonicity with their advantages and write about sodium chloride method in detail.
4. a) What are suspensions? Write about the formulation additives of suspensions.
- b) What are the instability conditions of emulsions? What are the causes and suggest methods for stabilizing emulsions.
5. a) What is an incompatibility? Discuss about physical and therapeutic incompatibilities with suitable examples.
- b) How the following prescription is to be dispensed?

Phenobarbitone sodium

600g

P.T.O



Ammonium bromide                      8 mg  
Water up to                                100 ml

Make a mixture, Label: two teaspoons to be taken at night.

6. Write short notes on the following

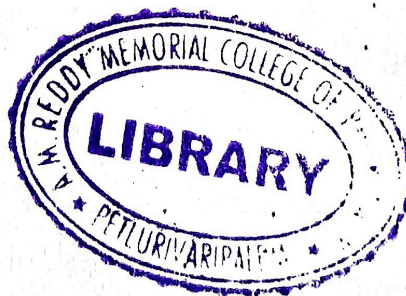
- a) Percolation
- b) Absorbable gelatin sponge
- c) Dusting powders

7. a) Calculate the dose of a drug for 6 year old child if the adult dose of the drug is 120 mg.

b) How do you prepare 1000 grms of dilute acetic acid (6% w/w) from 33% w/w acetic acid?

c) How will you dispense 5 hard gelatin capsules each containing 300  $\mu$ g of hyoscine hydrobromide? Minimum content for a capsule is 100mg.

d) How much sodium chloride is required to render 100 ml of a 1% solution of apomorphine hydrochloride isotonic with blood serum? A 1% solution of apomorphine hydrochloride has a freezing point lowering of 0.08°C.





I/VI PHARM.D (Regular) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, JULY/AUGUST- 2017  
(Examination at the end of First Year of 6 Year Course)

Paper II-PHARMACEUTICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum marks:70

Answer any FIVE questions.

All questions carry equal marks. 5X14=70M

1.
  - a) Mention the ideal requirements of suppository bases. Name the drawbacks of theobroma oil as suppository base and suggest suitable bases for overcoming these drawbacks.
  - b) Dispense 10 suppositories of bismuth subgallate using 1 g mould with theobroma oil as base? Displacement value of bismuth subgallate is 3.
2.
  - a) Write about different classes of incompatibilities with suitable examples.
  - b) How the following prescription is dispensed?
 

Sodium salicylate	7.2 g
Quinine sulphate	720 mg
Dilute sulphuric acid	1.8 ml
Water up to	180 ml

 Prepare a mixture.
3.
  - a) Give the salient differences between throat paints and gargles? Briefly describe the procedure for preparation of throat paint with suitable example.
  - b) Write about the modifications made to the recent edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia
4.
  - a) What are emulsions? Briefly describe the methods of preparation of emulsions and give suitable examples for the emulsifying agents.
  - b) What are the essential features of sutures and ligatures? Explain the preparation of catgut.
5.
  - a) Differentiate between maceration and percolation and explain the procedure for extraction of thermolabile active ingredient from a crude drug.



**I/VI Pharm.D DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, AUGUST/SEPTEMBER-2016****PAPER-II****PHARMACEUTICS****Time: Three Hours****Maximum marks:70****Answer any FIVE questions.****All questions carry equal marks.****5X14=70M**

1. a) What is an incompatibility? Give the classification and discuss about therapeutic incompatibilities.  
b) How do you dispense the following prescription?  

Sodium salicylate	5 g
Lemon syrup	20 ml
Water up to	75 ml
2. a) What is posology? Discuss the role of different factors in fixing the dose of a drug.  
b) Calculate the dose of a drug for 6 year old child if the adult dose of the drug is 240 mg
3. a) Give the classification of suppository bases and discuss their advantages and disadvantages with suitable examples.  
b) Write notes on the following  

i) Suspending agents	ii) Inhalations
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4. a) What are the differences between maceration and percolation. Explain the process of percolation with suitable example.  
b) What is the significance and scope of dispensing and community pharmacy in the present scenario?
5. Write short notes on the following:  
  - a) Pastes and jellies
  - b) Dispensing of powders containing potent medicaments.
  - c) Instability conditions in emulsions.
  - d) Mixtures
6. a) What are the methods available for adjusting the tonicity of solutions? Mention their relative merits and explain one method in detail.  
b) Write notes on i) Proof spirit ii) method of allegation



7. a) What are liniments? How do they differ from ointments? Give an example of liniment and explain its preparation and dispensing.
- b) Explain the principle and preparation of milk magnesia.

Write notes on the following

8. a) Surgical dressings
- b) Absorbable gelatin sponge
- c) Latest edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia.