

III. Short answers (Answer seven out of nine questions)

5x7=35

1. Write about historical view of Indian pharmacopoeia. 5
2. Define posology. Write the importance of the same. (2+3)
3. Short notes on isotonic solutions and its calculation. (2+3)
4. Describe simple and compound powders. 5
5. Write about the identification tests for emulsions. 5
6. Explain about the preparation of Mandle's paint. 5
7. Explain in detail on solubility enhancement technique. 5
8. Define semisolid dosage form. Classify it. (1+4)
9. Explain chemical incompatibilities with example. 5

2023/SEM/ODD/BP-103T/009

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UG Odd Semester (CBCS) Examination, March 2023

PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES**(1st Semester)****Course No: BP 103T****(Pharmaceutics I-Theory)**

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 Hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***I (A). Multiple choice questions****1x10=10**

1. Who have developed cuneiform writing style on clay tablets for documenting the list of drugs?
 - a. Sumarian
 - b. Aryan
 - c. Indian
 - d. American
2. The father of pharmacy education in India is
 - a. Acharya Charak
 - b. Robert Boyle
 - c. Mahadeva Lal Schroff
 - d. David walters
3. Concentrated syrups are in the percentage of
 - a. 46.7% w/w
 - b. 56.7% w/w
 - c. 66.7% w/w
 - d. 75.7%w/w

(Turn Over)

4. 1st edition I. P. 1955 was published in the official gazette. Under the chairmanship of,
 - a. Dr. B. Mukherji
 - b. Dr. B. N. Ghosh
 - c. Dr. Nithyanand
 - d. Ms. K. Sujatha Rao
5. Posology is branch of medical science which deals with the
 - a. Toxicity
 - b. Allergy
 - c. Dose
 - d. Route
6. Solutions having the same osmotic pressure is called
 - a. Paratonic
 - b. Hypertonic
 - c. Hypotonic
 - d. Isotonic
7. Example for liquid instilled in body cavities
 - a. Elixirs
 - b. Douches
 - c. Lotions
 - d. Liniments
8. Which is used to improve the flexibility and less brittle in suppositories
 - a. Emulsifying agent
 - b. Hardening agent
 - c. Thickening agent
 - d. Plasticizers
9. Transparent, translucent and non-greasy semisolids are
 - a. Ointment

- b. Cream
 - c. Paste
 - d. Gels
10. Which of the following is the example of absorption bases
 - a. Carbopol
 - b. Bees wax
 - c. Tragacanth
 - d. Acacia

I (B). Objective type (Answer the following in brief)

2x5=10

1. Enlist the needs for dosage form.
2. Calculate proof strength of 75%v/v and 30% v/v alcohol.
3. What is the percent by mass of a solution that contains 20g of glucose in 200ml of solution.
4. Enlist four ointment bases.
5. Differentiate lotion and liniments.

II. Long answers (Answer two out of three questions)

10x2=20

1. Define prescription. Explain in detail about parts of prescription and errors of prescription. (2+4+4)
2. Define Emulsion. Classify it. Explain the methods of preparation of emulsions. (2+3+5)
3. Elaborate the suppository base with the advantages, disadvantages. (4+3+3)

(Turn Over)