

Code: 17T00102

Pharm.D I Year Regular & Supplementary Examinations December 2020

PHARMACEUTICS

(For 2017, 2018 & 2019 admitted batches only)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART – A
(Compulsory Question)

- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- Differentiate between syrup and elixir.
 - Give the latin terms for twice a day, apply.
 - Calculate the amount of 50% alcohol required to prepare 200 mL of 40% alcohol.
 - Give a note on national formulary of India.
 - Define eutectic powders with examples.
 - Define collodions and write its advantages.
 - Classify emulsions with suitable examples.
 - Write about displacement value giving its significance in preparation of suppositories.
 - What are ideal characteristics of sutures and ligatures?
 - What is herapathite reaction?

PART – B

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

- Define posology and add a note on factors affecting selection of dose.
 - Describe the handling of prescription.
- OR**

 - Describe the development of pharmaceutical industry in India.
 - Define dosage forms and classify the dosage forms with their merits and demerits.
- Elaborate British pharmacopoeia and united states pharmacopoeia.
 - Apply alligation method and calculate how many parts of 10% w/v solution and 4% w/v are to be mixed to produce 8% w/v solution.
- OR**

 - Explain the development of Indian pharmacopoeia and Indian national formulary.
 - Describe various methods used to adjust isotonicity.
- Write about stabilizers as pharmaceutical adjuvants.
 - Explain the preparation of eutectic and explosive powders.
- OR**

 - Describe various organoleptic additives.
 - Differentiate between lotions and liniments.
- Define displacement value. How will you determine displacement value? Calculate the amount of cocoa butter required to prepare 6 boric acid suppositories. Dose of boric acid is 120mg per suppository and displacement value is 1.5.
 - Define emulsion. Explain the various methods of preparation of emulsion.
- OR**

 - Differentiate flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
 - With a neat labeled diagram, explain soxhlet extraction process.
- Explain the standardization of surgical catgut.
 - Define incompatibility. Explain the physical incompatibility with examples.
- OR**

 - Define and classify various surgical sutures and ligatures.
 - Explain the therapeutic incompatibility with examples.

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Pharm.D I Year Regular Examinations July/August 2018

PHARMACEUTICS

(For 2017 admitted batches only)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART - A

(Compulsory Question)

- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- (a) Define the term superscription. Name various source of errors in prescription.
 - (b) Calculate the strength of 95% v/v alcohol in terms of proof spirit.
 - (c) Define and classify semisolid dosage forms with examples.
 - (d) What do you mean by the term pharmacopoeia? What its significance?
 - (e) Write the advantages and disadvantages of powders.
 - (f) Define and classify the monophasic liquid dosage forms with suitable examples.
 - (g) What are emulsions? Write the methods of preparations of emulsions.
 - (h) How will you find the displacement of medicament?
 - (i) What are the different methods which are used to correct physical incompatibilities?
 - (j) Differentiate between the sutures and ligatures.

PART - B

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

UNIT - I

- 2 How can you classify monophasic liquid dosage forms? Discuss each of liquid dosage form with examples.

OR

- 3 Discuss various sources of errors while dispensing a prescription and how are these errors rectified.

UNIT - II

- 4 Enumerate a list of various pharmacopoeias and discuss about Indian national formulary.

OR

- 5 What is allegation method? Calculate the volume of 95% alcohol required to prepare 600 ml of 70% alcohol.

UNIT - III

- 6 Explain the method of preparation of effervescent granules with formulae and give its advantages.

OR

- 7 Explain the various adjuvants used in the formulation of mouth washes and ear drops.

UNIT - IV

- 8 Describe the construction and working of continuous hot percolation apparatus with neat labelled sketch.

OR

- 9 How the biphasic liquid dosage forms are classified and give various tests to carry out the stability of emulsions.

UNIT - V

- 10 Define incompatibility, how you correct the chemical incompatibility with examples.

OR

- 11 Discuss in brief about the surgical aids with suitable examples.

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Pharm.D I Year Regular & Supplementary Examinations July 2017

PHARMACEUTICS

(For 2016 and prior to 2016 admitted batches only)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE questions

All questions carry equal marks

- 1 (a) What is posology? Explain briefly the factors influencing doses of drugs.
(b) What are monophasic dosage forms? Explain the various additives used in its formulation.
- 2 (a) Define prescription. Explain various parts of prescription.
(b) Write the salient features of the latest edition of Indian pharmacopoeia.
- 3 (a) Explain briefly the history of pharmacy in India in relation to pharmacy education and organization.
(b) Define suspension. Explain the formulation of suspensions.
- 4 (a) Define emulsions. Explain the stability problems in emulsions.
(b) Define the term suppository. Classify and describe different suppository bases.
- 5 (a) Explain in detail the manufacture of surgical catgut.
(b) Explain in detail the percolation process.
- 6 Define incompatibility. Classify and explain in detail the various types of incompatibility with examples.
- 7 Define powder. Classify and explain in detail powders with their merits and demerits.
- 8 (a) Explain various systems of weights and measures in pharmaceutical calculations.
(b) Write a note on isotonic solutions and its significance. Write the various methods for calculation of isotonicity.

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Pharm.D I Year Regular & Supplementary Examinations July/August 2019

PHARMACEUTICS

(For 2017 & 2018 admitted batches only)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART – A

(Compulsory Question)

- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- (a) Write the role of signature in prescription.
 - (b) State any four factors affecting dose selection.
 - (c) Mention the additional information cited in extra pharmacopoeia.
 - (d) Define isotonic solution.
 - (e) Write the contents of tooth powder.
 - (f) Mention the mode of application of enemas.
 - (g) Specify the advantages of emulsion.
 - (h) What are pessaries?
 - (i) Mention the tincture preparation methods.
 - (j) Give examples for surgical dressings.

PART – B

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

- 2 Write the different formulas followed for calculating children and infant dose.
- OR**
- 3 Outline the history and background information of pharmacy and pharmaceutical industry.
- 4 Write the genesis and development of Indian pharmacopoeia and Indian national formulary.
- OR**
- 5 Discuss the procedure involved in alcohol allegation and proof spirit concentration determination.
- 6 Describe the principle, procedure and ingredients required for the formulation of effervescent granules.
- OR**
- 7 Write the preparation protocol for liniments and lotions with suitable examples.
- 8 Elaborate the preparation and evaluation methods for suppositories.
- OR**
- 9 Explain decoction, maceration and percolation process.
- 10 Differentiate sutures and ligatures with respect to its application. Add a note on medicated bandages.
- OR**
- 11 Outline therapeutic incomparability conditions and the methods to overcome it.

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Pharm.D I Year Regular & Supplementary Examinations December 2021

PHARMACEUTICS

(For 2017, 2018, 2019 & 2020 admitted batches only)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART – A

(Compulsory Question)

- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- (a) What does inscription in prescription reveals?
 - (b) How additive effect differs from synergism in posology?
 - (c) What are eutectic powders? Cite an example.
 - (d) How gargles differs from mouthwashes?
 - (e) What are effervescent powders? Cite an example.
 - (f) What are the excipients used in oral liquid formulations?
 - (g) What are flocculated and deflocculated suspensions?
 - (h) What is Hydrophilic and Lipophilic Balance (HLB)? Where do you apply it?
 - (i) What are advantages of medicated bandages?
 - (j) How do you rectify immiscibility incompatibility in the formulation?

PART – B

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

- 2 (a) What is prescription? Explain what are different parts of prescription using prescription model.
(b) Explain various methods of child dose calculation with formula.
- OR**
- 3 (a) Why dosage forms are made? Classify different types of dosage form with an example.
(b) Explain about different areas of profession of pharmacy.
- 4 (a) What are salient features of European Pharmacopoeia?
(b) Calculate the strength of alcohol obtained, if 250 ml of 20% v/v alcohol, 450 ml of 40% v/v alcohol and 500 ml of 30% v/v alcohol is mixed together.
- OR**
- 5 (a) What are salient features of United States of Pharmacopoeia?
(b) Find out the proportion of procaine hydrochloride which will yield a solution isosmotic with blood plasma? (Freezing point depression of procaine hydrochloride (1% w/v) is -0.122°C).
- 6 (a) What are various types additives used in oral liquid dosage form?
(b) Explain about method of preparation of Camphor Liniment.
- OR**
- 7 (a) Explain about preparation and uses of Mandle's Throat paint.
(b) Distinguish Gargles and Mouthwashes.
- 8 (a) What are the various methods of preparation of emulsions?
(b) What are galenicals? Explain various types of galenicals with example.
- OR**
- 9 (a) Explain various types of suppositories bases.
(b) What is percolation? Explain factors affecting percolation process with a neat sketch.
- 10 Explain the importance and application of absorbable gelatin sponge.
- OR**
- 11 (a) Discuss how to rectify the incompatibility causing evolution of gas with an example.
(b) Explain about various types sutures.

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Pharm.D I Year Regular & Supplementary Examinations November/December 2022

PHARMACEUTICS

(For 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021 admitted batches only)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART – A
(Compulsory Question)

- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Define prescription. | 2M |
| (b) Name any four oral liquid dosage forms. | 2M |
| (c) Define isotonic solutions. | 2M |
| (d) Name any four pharmacopoeia. | 2M |
| (e) What is monophasic liquid dosage forms? | 2M |
| (f) Write any two disadvantages of powders. | 2M |
| (g) Define suspension. | 2M |
| (h) What are all the types of emulsion? | 2M |
| (i) What you mean antagonist in therapeutic incompatibility? | 2M |
| (j) What is absorbent ribbon gauze? | 2M |

PART – B
(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 2 | Discuss in detail parts of prescription. | 10M |
| | OR | |
| 3 | Briefly explain factors affecting dose selection. | 10M |
| 4 | Explain the development of Indian Pharmacopoeia. | 10M |
| | OR | |
| 5 | Explain the unit of capacity (Volume) in dispensing of drugs. | 10M |
| 6 | Discuss in detail preparation of effervescent granules. | 10M |
| | OR | |
| 7 | Define and write the preparation of tooth powder. | 10M |
| 8 | Explain the cracking instability of emulsion. | 10M |
| | OR | |
| 9 | Classify suppository bases and explain the synthetic fatty bases and macrogol. | 10M |
| 10 | Write a detail note on fibres as surgical dressing. | 10M |
| | OR | |
| 11 | Give an account on physical incompatibility of insolubility. | 10M |

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Pharm.D I Year Advanced Supplementary Examinations April 2022

PHARMACEUTICS

(For 2017, 2018, 2019 & 2020 admitted batches only)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART – A
(Compulsory Question)

- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- What types of dosage form do you find in the pharmacy?
 - How tachyphylaxis is different from idiosyncrasy?
 - What is extra pharmacopoeia? What is its purpose?
 - What are proof spirits? What does rectified spirit mean?
 - What is national formulary?
 - What are isotonic solutions?
 - What is the purpose of primary emulsion formula to make emulsions?
 - What is the purpose of displacement value in the formulation of suppositories?
 - How sutures differ from ligatures? Cite an example for each.
 - How many types of incompatibilities occur in formulation? Cite an example.

PART – B
(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

- 2 (a) What is prescription? Explain what are different parts of prescription using prescription model.
(b) Explain various methods of child dose calculation with formula.
- OR
- 3 (a) Why dosage forms are made? Classify different types of dosage form with an example.
(b) Explain about different areas of profession of pharmacy.
- 4 (a) What are salient features of Indian pharmacopoeia?
(b) Calculate the volume of 95% v/v alcohol required to prepare 600 ml of 70% alcohol.
- OR
- 5 (a) Explain about methods of adjusting tonicity.
(b) Find the strength of 95% V/V alcohol in terms of proof spirit.
- 6 (a) Explain about compound sodium chloride mouthwash.
(b) Explain about antioxidant and preservatives used in oral liquid formulation.
- OR
- 7 (a) Explain about dusting powders with an example.
(b) Distinguish lotion Vs liniments?
- 8 (a) What are suspensions? Explain the preparation of suspensions containing in diffusible solids with an example.
(b) What are emulsions? Explain about preparation of liquid paraffin emulsion.
- OR
- 9 (a) What are suppositories and pessaries? How do you formulate it?
(b) Explain about different types of extraction process.
- 10 (a) What type of incompatibility found in the following prescription and how do you rectify it:
Rx
Sodium Salicylate - 3g
Lemon Syrup - 15ml
Purified water (q.s) - 60ml
(b) Explain about absorbent cotton and its applications.
- OR
- 11 (a) What is incompatibility? Classify and mention causes of physical incompatibilities.
(b) What are surgical dressings? Explain classification, ideal properties and their uses.
