



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2019 – 20

Programme – Bachelor of Pharmacy

Course Name – Pharmaceutics-I

Course Code – BP103T

(Semester – 1)

Time allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 75

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group –A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

20 x 1 = 20

1. Answer all the questions
- (i) API full form is _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Andhra parliament | b. Active parliament |
| c. Active pharmaceutical ingredient | d. None |
- (ii) First I.P was published in the year
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1945 | b. 1950 |
| c. 1947 | d. 1955 |
- (iii) The Latin word used for writing the directions to the Pharmacist is
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. Signature | b. Subscription |
| c. Inscription | d. Superscription |
- (iv) Posology deals with _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Dose of drug | b. Dispensing procedure of a drug |
| c. Route of administration of a drug | d. None of these |
- (v) In Syrup I.P. the concentration of sucrose is
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. 66.67 % w/v | b. 66.76 % w/w |
| c. 67.68 % w/w | d. 67.87 % w/v |

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- (vi) Aromatic water essentially consists of _____
- Volatile oils
 - Non-volatile oils
 - Fixed oils
 - Adsorbents
- (vii) In an Emulsion complete separation of two phases is known as _____
- Cracking
 - Creaming
 - Phase separation
 - Sedimentation.
- (viii) What is the percentage strength of a 4 in 10,000 solution?
- 0.40%
 - 0.04%
 - 0.004%
 - 4%
- (ix) When fixed oils are used in emulsion (dry gum method) the ratio of oil : water : gum is
- 2:2:1
 - 3:2:1
 - 4:2:1
 - 1:2:1
- (x) 1 minim is equal to
- 0.06 ml
 - 0.6 ml
 - 6.0 ml
 - 0.006 ml.
- (xi) Anti cibos means
- Before meal
 - After meal
 - During meal
 - Without meal
- (xii) 'Shake well before use' is to be mentioned on the label of _____
- Mouth washes
 - Suspension
 - Elixirs
 - Tablet triturate
- (xiii) Elixirs are:
- Alcoholic solution
 - Hydroalcoholic solution
 - Aqueous solution
 - All of them
- (xiv) O/W and W/O type of emulsion can be differentiated by.
- Miscibility test
 - Staining test
 - Dye test
 - All of the above.
- (xv) An example of W/O emulsion is :
- Cold cream
 - Vanishing cream
 - Paste
 - Emulsifying wax
- (xvi) Pharmagel A is obtained by _____
- Acid hydrolysis
 - Basic hydrolysis
 - Enzymatic hydrolysis
 - All of these
- (xvii) Gum acacia is an example of _____
- Emulsifying agent
 - Suspending agent
 - Both a & b
 - None of these

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- (xviii) Lotion is used_____
- a. With rubbing
 b. Without rubbing
 c. Internally
 d. All of the above
- (xix) Which one of the following is used as an isotonic adjuster?
- a. Dextrose
 b. Sodium chloride
 c. None
 d. Both a & b
- (xx) Latin term for 'two times a day' is
- a. b.i.d.
 b. s.o.s.
 c. t.i.d.
 d. q.i.d.

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Group – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

7 x 5 = 35

Answer any *seven* from the following

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 2. | Write a short note on Monophasic liquid dosage forms. | 5 |
| 3. | Explain physical stability of suspensions. | 5 |
| 4. | Write a short note on Glycero-gelatin suppository base. | 5 |
| 5. | Discuss the errors of prescriptions. | 5 |
| 6. | Brief note on pharmaceutical excipients. | 5 |
| 7. | Differentiate ointments and pastes. | 5 |
| 8. | Give the classification of emulsifying agents with examples. | 5 |
| 9. | Discuss the evaluation tests for suppository. | 5 |
| 10. | Write a short note on dose calculation formula for infants. | 5 |

Group – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

2 x 10 = 20

Answer any *two* from the following

- | | | |
|------|---|-------|
| 11.. | What are biphasic liquid dosage forms? Classify emulsions and suspensions. | 2+4+4 |
| 12. | Define incompatibility. Explain therapeutic incompatibility with examples. | 2+8 |
| 13. | Give ideal properties of ointment bases. Classify and describe ointment bases in depth. | 4+6 |
