

B. PHARMACY FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAM 2019

PHARMACEUTICS I

Group A

Full marks 100

Time: Three hours

Answer any five taking at least one from each group

1. Define powder as a dosage form. Classify powder with an example in each case. How can you classify powder based on sieve no and on surface area? What is called ultrafine powder BPC? Define sieve no. Explain the term "powder size 20/60". What is effervescent powder? Write a short note on it.

$$2+3+5+1+2+2+1+4 = 20$$

2. Define galenicals. What do you mean by maceration? Differentiate simple maceration from modified maceration and describe the significance of each step. What is infusion? Differentiate Fresh infusion from Concentrated infusion. What is decoction? How is it different from infusion?

$$1+2+10+1+3+1+2 = 20$$

3. What is percolation? Write the procedure of packing the column of a percolator. What are the forces involved in percolation? What do you mean by counter current percolation? Give an example of a counter current percolator. What is repercolation? Why is it required? Define plant resin. How is it different from synthetic resin? What is called tincture? Give examples. Define with an official example in each case the following terms: liquid extract, pillular extract, gum resin and oleoresin.

$$1+ 3+2+1+1+2+1+1+2+1+1+4 = 20$$

Bachelor of Pharmacy Examination 2019

(1st year 1st Semester)

Pharmaceutics I

Time 3Hours

Full Marks: 100

Answer all parts of a question in one place

Answer any Five question taking at least one from each group

Group- B

4. Write short notes on the following:

a) Gargle, b) Mouth wash, c) Nasal drops, d) Ear drops, e) Iso-alcoholic elixir 4x5=20

5 a) Discuss the different parts of a prescription.

b) Describe the different factors which influence the dosage of drugs. 10+10=20

6. "A number of excipients are required for the formulation of oral solution dosage form". Briefly discuss about the excipients. 20

4. Answer the following using Pharmaceutical Arithmetic Methods.

a) In what amounts 10%, 6%, and 3% alcohol be mixed to get 100 ml of 5% alcohol?

b) If the adult dose of a drug is 100 mg, what will be the dose for a child of 6 years old?

Use Young's formula and Dilling's formula.

c) How much of 80%, 60%, 40%, and 30% alcohol be mixed together to get 200 ml of 50% alcohol?

d) From a stock solution of 1% w/v, prepare 100 ml of 1 in 10,000 and 200 ml of 1 in 50,000 solution.

4x5=20