

0811

16172

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

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- Instructions* – (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.
(2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(4) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. Attempt any EIGHT of the following: 16
- a) Explain the term ‘Tolerated Incompatibility’.
 - b) Translate the following Latin term in English:
 - (i) t.i.d.
 - (ii) utendus
 - (iii) post cibos
 - (iv) cocheleave minimum
 - c) Give the metric equivalents of the following:
 - (i) 2 drachum
 - (ii) 5 grains
 - (iii) 10 fl.ounce
 - (iv) 1 pound
 - d) Explain the term ‘Idiosyncrasy’.
 - e) Enlist various polysaccharides used as a thickening agent in suspension.
 - f) Enlist general requirements of parenteral preparation.

P.T.O.

- g) Write any four ideal qualities of suppository base.
- h) Explain the term HLB.
- i) Classify dentifrices on the basis of uses.
- j) Define Jellies. List type of jellies.
- k) Differentiate eye ointment and eye lotion (any two points).
- l) Calculate the quantity of 95% alcohol required to make 400 ml of 55% alcohol.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Define prescription. Write the advantages and disadvantages of prescribing the drug by its proprietary names.
- b) How will you dispense the following prescription.

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Chloral Hydrate gr iij

Cocoa Butter

q. s.

signa - More Dicto

Prepare 6 suppository of 1 g weight

(Displacement value - 1.5 g)

- c) What are different adjuvants used in parenteral preparations?
- d) Define cachets. Enlist type of cachets. Write packing and storage condition of cachets.
- e) Distinguish liniment and lotion on the basis of preparation, application and labelling.
- f) Define epilation and depilation. Mention the qualities of ideal depilatory agents.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Differentiate flocculated and deflocculated suspension with example (any four points each).
- b) What is posology? Give formulae for dose calculation in children.
- c) Define suppository. Describe various methods of preparation of suppository.
- d) Prepare 400 ml of 5% solution and label with a direction for preparing 2 litre quantities of a 1 in 2000 solution.
- e) Define effervescent granules. Describe preparation procedure with one example.
- f) Explain the term - Eye Drop. State precaution used in handling eye drops.

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Define the terms with example: (any three)
 - (i) Antiperspirants
 - (ii) Deodorants
 - (iii) Cold cream
 - (iv) Muscara
- b) What are syrup? Explain how they differs from Elixir and Linctus with suitable example.
- c) Explain Herapath reaction for quinine.
- d) Define Ointment. Dermatological factors govern the selection of an ointment base. Justify.
- e) Propose the proportion of oil, water and gum Acasia in the preparation of primary emulsion using:
 - (i) Fixed oil
 - (ii) Volatile oil
 - (iii) Mineral oil
- f) Explain 'Intravenous Admixture'. State different methods for safe and effective use of intravenous admixture.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Calculate the volume of 80%, 50%, 20% and water required to produce 500 ml of 40% alcohol.
- b) Enlist factor influencing dose of drug.
- c) Differentiate between paste and ointment.
- d) Describe steps involved in processing of parenteral preparation.
- e) What is physical incompatibility? Explain, why physical incompatibility occurs due to liquefaction with examples.
- f) Describe cracking of emulsion. Explain various reasons for cracking of emulsion.

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 16

- a) Find the concentration of sodium chloride required to make 50 ml of solution containing 0.5% ephedrin HCl and 0.5% chlorobutol isotonic
Given:
 - (i) Freezing point of 1% solution of Ephedrin HCl = 0.165°C
 - (ii) Freezing point of 1% solution of Chlorobutol = -0.138°C
- b) Calculate the dose of paracetamol for:
 - (i) Nine month oil infant
 - (ii) A boy of 16 years age.
(Adult dose of paracetamol = 500 mg)
- c) State any four qualities of shampoo. Describe formulation of shampoo.
- d) Give reasons for the following (any four):
 - (i) Phase inversion occurs in emulsion.
 - (ii) Emulsifying agent is required in the preparation of emulsion.
 - (iii) Nasal drops made isotonic.
 - (iv) Gargals are dispensed in concentrated form.
 - (v) Linctus should be taken in small doses without dilution.

- e) Define pyrogen. Explain principle and method for pyrogen testing.
- f) Predict incompatibility, suggest suitable remedy and dispense the prescription.

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Sodii salicylalis 3 ii

Quininae sulphatis gr xii

Acidi sulphuri ci diluti M xxx

Fiat - Mistura

Signa - cocheleave magna dicto tertis horis summenda
