

0811

21718

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- Instructions* – (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.
(2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
(3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
(4) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
(5) 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) Define:
 - (i) Prescription
 - (ii) Paste
 - b) Calculate dose of Paracetamol for 4 yr child and whose Adult dose is 500 mg.
 - c) Differentiate between suppositories and pessories.
 - d) Mention four qualities of an ideal lipstick.
 - e) Give reason: Why oily vehicle is not used in the preparation of nasal drops.
 - f) Write advantages of parenteral preparations.

P.T.O.

- g) Translate following Latin terms in English.
 - (i) Jentaculum
 - (ii) Cochleare maxium
 - (iii) Omni quarta hora
 - (iv) Dolare urgente
- h) Differentiate between Ointment and Paste.
- i) Describe adjusted incompatibility with example.
- j) Prepare 1 lit solution 1 in 4000 using 0.1% w/v solution.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Define and classify jellies.
- b) Give advantages of suppositories. Discuss any two new trends of suppositories.
- c) Enlist tests for identification of emulsion type. Explain any one with neat diagram.
- d) Explain any three Therapeutic incompatibility.
- e) Define powder. How will you dispense powders containing.
 - (i) Potent drugs
 - (ii) Hygroscopic and Deliquescent drugs.
- f) What are Pyrogens? Write a note on BET.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) List the factors that influence dose of drug. Explain any two.
- b) Classify different facial cosmetics. Mention four qualities of a good face powder.
- c) What are effervescent granules? Why they are prepared? Explain any one method for preparation.
- d) Define Mixtures. How you will dispense mixture containing precipitate forming liquids?

- e) Write in brief about different parts of prescription.
- f) Comment on following prescription

Rx

Quinine sulphate	1.5 g
Dil. Sulphuric Acid	4.0 ml
Potassium Iodide	8.0 gm
Water q.s.	200 ml

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Define Shampoos. Describe the formulation of shampoos.
- b) Define cachets, explain its types and write disadvantages of it.
- c) Mention essential characteristics of different ophthalmic products. Explain any two in brief.
- d) Find the quantity of sodium chloride required to yield a solution iso-osmotic with blood plasma of procain HCl 1.5% w/v.
(Given F.P. of 1% w/v procain HCl = -0.122°C)
- e) Discuss in brief processing of parenteral preparations.
- f) In what proportion should 12%, 10% and 6% ointment be mixed in order to obtain 20 gms of 8% ointment.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Define
 - (i) Epilation
 - (ii) Depilation. Mention any four qualities of an ideal depilatory agent.
- b) Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
- c) Define Dentifrices and explain the formulation additives used in dentifrices with examples.
- d) Give significance of particulate matter monitoring and explain any two methods for particulate matter monitoring.

P.T.O.

- e) Classify ointment base with one example each. Give disadvantages paraffins base.
- f) Prepare and dispense the lodoform suppository

Rx

Iodoform 0.9 gm

Coca butter q.s.

Make the suppositories

Send 8 suppositories of 2 gm each.

Note: Displacement value of Iodoform is 4.0

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

16

- Define emulsion and classify polysaccharide emulsifying agents with one example each and list the disadvantages of it.
- Mention qualities of ideal suspension. Explain any two methods used for evaluation of physical stability of suspension.
- Define suppository. Explain cold compression method for preparation of suppository.
- Give a brief account of eye makeup cosmetics with ideal qualities of eye make up preparations.
- Classify monophasic liquid dosage forms. Mention any three advantages of syrups and give reason why glycerin is used as vehicle in preparation of Throat paint.
- Define cracking. Explain any six factors responsible for cracking.