

24225

03 Hours / 80 Marks



0811

Seat No.

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- 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) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
 - (7) 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 the following terms:
 - i) Depilatories
 - ii) Poultices
- b) Translate the following Latin terms in English:
 - i) Quartis horis
 - ii) Inter nocte
 - iii) Si opus sit
 - iv) Haustus
- c) Differentiate between Ointment and Paste.
- d) What is the dose for an 8-month old infant if the average adult dose of a drug is 250 mg?
- e) How syrups differ from elixirs and linctuses?
- f) Calculate the quantity of chloroform required to prepare 200 ml of 5% solution of chloroform in alcohol (95%).
- g) Why oily vehicle is not used in the preparation of nasal drops?
- h) Why white soft paraffin is not used in eye ointment base?
- i) Write the advantages of parenteral preparations.
- j) Define the terms:
 - i) Geometric dilution
 - ii) Efflorescent Powders.
- k) Differentiate between flocculated and non-flocculated suspensions.
- l) What should be the qualities of an ideal lipstick?

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Discuss various parts of prescription with suitable example.
- b) Classify various types of emulsifying agents with examples.
- c) Define displacement value. Explain with the help of example how the displacement value helps in formulation of suppositories.
- d) What are the ideal qualities of eye drop? Describe the adjuvants used in the formulation of eye drops.
- e) What are effervescent granules? Why they are prepared? Explain any one method for preparation.
- f) Define therapeutic incompatibility. Enlist them and explain any two therapeutic incompatibilities with example.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) List the factors that influence the dose of drug. Explain any two.
- b) Find out amount each of 90%, 60% and 30% alcohol and water required to produce 500 ml of 50% alcohol.
- c) Classify different facial cosmetics. Mention four qualities of a good face powder.

P.T.O.



- d) What do you mean by cracking of emulsion? Describe any four factors responsible for cracking of emulsion.
- e) Define cachets. Write the advantages and disadvantages of cachets as dosage form.
- f) Define Mixtures. How you will dispense mixture containing precipitate forming liquids?

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Define Shampoos. Describe the formulation of shampoos.
- b) What is TPN? Give the importance and requirements of TPN.
- c) Report the incompatibility, if any, in the following preparation and suggest suitable method of correction.

R_x.

Quinine sulphate 1.5 gm

Dilute sulphate acid 4.0 ml

Potassium iodide 8.0 gm

Water to make 200 ml

Prepare mixture and send 100 ml.

- d) Discuss in brief the various factors which govern the selection of an ideal ointment base.
- e) Define dentifrices and explain the formulation additives used in dentifrices with examples.
- f) List different tests for identification of an emulsion and explain any one test.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Differentiate between liniments and lotions.
- b) Prepare and dispense the Iodoform suppository.

R_x.

Iodoform 0.9 gm

Cocoa butter q.s.

Make the suppositories

Send 8 suppositories of 2 gm each.

Note: Displacement value of Iodoform is 4.0.

- c) What is HLB value? Give its importance in formulation of emulsion.
- d) Discuss the various steps involved in the processing of parenteral preparations.
- e) What is physical incompatibility? Explain the physical incompatibility which occurs due to liquefaction and method to correct it.
- f) What are suspensions? Explain different types of additives used in the preparation of suspensions.

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 16

- a) Describe the layout of sterile products area.
- b) Mention the qualities of ideal suspension. Explain any two methods used for a evaluation of physical stability of suspension.
- c) Define suppository. Explain cold compression method for preparation of suppository.
- d) What is the principle behind sterility testing? Describe membrane filtration method for sterility testing.
- e) Describe the various methods for the preparation of ointments.
- f) Define antiperspirants and deodorants. How do they function?