

0811

11718

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
- Give English meaning for following:
Utenda, Haustus, Jentaculum, Nebula.
 - Why white soft paraffin is not used in eye ointment base?
 - What is 'Prescription'? Name it's different parts.
 - Give metric equivalents of the following. 1 minim, 1 ounce, 1 drachm, 1 desert spoonful
 - Give the reasons :
 - Why paints are viscous.
 - Oily vehicles not used in Nasal drop.
 - What are the precautions taken during storage of eye drops?
 - What is 'Physical incompatibility'? Give one example.
 - Define :
 - Total Parenteral Nutrition
 - Dialysis

P.T.O.

- i) Give qualities of a good suspension.
- j) Give four points of difference between Paste and Ointment.
- k) Describe two methods used to calculate the dose of drug in children depending on age.
- l) Write four advantages of suppositories.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) What volume of alcohol is required to prepare 500 ml 15% alcohol using, 25%, 18%, 12% and 8% alcohols.
- b) Explain the term 'Aseptic Technique'.
- c) Define the term prescription and list various errors seen in dispensing prescriptions.
- d) Define 'Dentifrices' and explain formulation of it.
- e) Explain 'LAL' test.
- f) What is indiffusible mixture. Give the composition of compound tragacanth powder, mention the example of Indiffusible mixture.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Write a short note on formulation and method of preparation of 'Effervescent granules'.
- b) Define 'incompatibility'. What is adjusted types of incompatibility, explain with example.
- c) Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
- d) Define mixture. Describe method of dispensing mixture containing diffusible solids.
- e) What is 'Cracking of emulsion'? Describe any four factors responsible for cracking of emulsion.
- f) Explain the formulation of parenteral preparation.

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**12**

- a) Define 'Gargles' and 'Mouth Wash'. What are the uses of douches? Discuss with example.
- b) What are 'syrups'? Give different methods of preparation of syrups.
- c) Calculate the displacement value of zinc oxide from the following data.
 - (i) Capacity of the mould used = 15 grains
 - (ii) Weight of 6 unmedicated suppositories = 90 grains
 - (iii) Weight of 6 suppositories containing 40% of zinc oxide = 132 grains.
- d) What is the principle behind sterility testing? Describe membrane filtration method for sterility testing.
- e) Define 'Pyrogen'. Name the different methods of pyrogen testing. Describe Rabbits method.
- f) List different test for identification of an emulsion and explain any one.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Define :
 - (i) Nasal drops
 - (ii) Inhalation
 - (iii) Ear drops
- b) Differentiate between liniment and lotion.
- c) Define parenterals. Give essential qualities of parenteral product. Give the steps involved in manufacturing of parenteral product.
- d) What is Dusting powder, Give the classification of it and mention the formulating ingredients of it.
- e) Point out incompatibility (if any) and describe suitable method for its dispense -

R_x,

Quinine sulphate	1.5 gm
Dilute sulphuric acid	4 ml
Potassium Iodide	8 gm
Water	upto	200 ml
Prepare mixture, send	100 ml

- f) Define 'shampoo', and discuss the formulation of it.

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

16

- a) What are 'cachets'? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.
- b) Explain methods of evaluation of suspension.
- c) Name the various facial cosmetics. Explain different eye make-up preparation.
- d) Find the amount of sodium chloride required to make 50 ml of isotonic solution containing 0.5% of Ephedrine HCL and chlorobutol.
 (Given: 1] F.P. of 1% w/r solution of ephedrin HCL = -0.165°C
 2] F.P. of 1% w/r solution of chlorobutol = -0.138°C)
- e) Classify emulsifying agents with one example of each class. Describe dry gum method for preparation of emulsion.
- f) Define 'Jellies'. Give its types. Write disadvantages of jellies.