

0811

11819

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

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- Instructions* – (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.  
(2) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.  
(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
(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. Answer any EIGHT of the following: 16
- a) Give any four properties of ideal suppository base.
  - b) Describe at least two methods used to calculate the dose of drug in children, depending on their ages.
  - c) Translate the following latin terms in English.
    - (i) Jentaculum
    - (ii) Si opus sit
    - (iii) Dolore urgente
    - (iv) Cochleare ampulum.
  - d) Define tolerated and adjusted incompatibility.
  - e) What does symbol 'R<sub>x</sub>' signifies?
  - f) Differentiate between mouth wash and gargles.
  - g) Define :
    - (i) Throat paint
    - (ii) Douches

P.T.O.

- h) Differentiate between antiperspirants and deodorants.
- i) Why simple syrup I.P. is considered as self preservative?
- j) Define Jellies. State the different types of jellies.
- k) What are advantages of cachets?
- l) Name the different types of ointment bases.

**2. Answer any FOUR of the following: 12**

- a) Describe the method for the preparation of mixture containing precipitate forming liquid.
- b) What are ideal qualities of eye drop? Describe the adjuvants used in formulation of eye drops.
- c) Explain any two methods of evaluation of suspension.
- d) Explain in brief on modern methods of prescribing.
- e) Differentiate between lotions and liniments. Name the ingredients of calamine lotion I.P.
- f) What volume of a 25%, 18%, 12% and 8% are required to produce 500 ml a 15% alcohol.

**3. Answer any FOUR of the following: 12**

- a) Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
- b) Define 'Incompatibility'. Explain any one of physical incompatibility with a method to overcome it.
- c) List the test to differentiate types of emulsions and explain any one.
- d) What are the problems encountered in the formulation of powder dosage forms containing and how will you disperse them.
  - (i) Hygroscopic powder
  - (ii) Efflorescent powder
- e) Enlist the drawbacks of cocoa butter suppositories.
- f) What do you mean by cracking of emulsion? Describe any four factors responsible for cracking of emulsion.

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

- a) Define ointment. Explain Pharmaceutical factors which govern the selection of an ideal ointment base.
- b) Define jellies and classify jellies.
- c) Enlist the polysaccharide emulsifying agent and give the disadvantages of its.
- d) Report the incompatibility if any in the following preparation and suggest suitable method of correction.

 $R_x$ 

Quinine sulphate	1.5gm
Dilute sulphuric acid	4.0ml
Potassium iodide	8.0gm
Water to make	200ml

Prepare mixture and send 100ml

- e) What are the additives employed in formulation of effervescent powders or granules? Explain heat method of preparation of it.
- f) Describe processing of the parenteral dosage form.

**5. Answer any FOUR of the following:****12**

- a) Define Depilatories. State the ideal properties of it. Name any two chemicals used in Depilatories.
- b) Classify shampoo on the basis of physical properties. Name the various ingredients used in formulation of shampoo with their uses.
- c) Calculate the amount of the obroma oil required in the following prescription.

 $R_x$ 

Zinc oxide	500 mg
Theobroma oil	9.5

Prepare six suppositories of 2 gm each

Displacement value of ZnO = 5

P.T.O.

- d) Define suppositories and describe the method of preparation of suppositories using cold compression method.
- e) What is TPN? Why it is needed and give the requirement of TPN?
- f) What are poultices? Give ingredients and method of preparation of Kaolin Poultice B.P.C.

6. Answer any **FOUR** of the following:

16

- a) Describe the different methods of sterility testing.
- b) What are Ideal qualities of lipstick and describe formulation of lipstick.
- c) Give the significance of particulate matter and describe any two methods in its detection.
- d) Describe 'LAL' test and rabbit test, for identification of Pyrogens.
- e) Find the amount of sodium chloride required to make 50 ml of isotonic solution containing 0.5 % of ephedrine hydrochloride and 0.5% of chlorbutol.

Given:

- (i) F.P. of 1% solution of ephedrine HCl =  $-0.165^{\circ}\text{C}$
- (ii) F.P. of 1% solution of chlorbutol =  $-0.138^{\circ}\text{C}$
- f) How will you dispense following prescription (Write factor calculation, primary emulsion formula, use, direction of it)

R<sub>x</sub>

Castor oil ℥j

Water ... qs ... ℥IV

Prepare an emulsion, send ℥j,

Signa : Cochlear maximum b is in die capindus.