

24225

03 Hours / 80 Marks



20111

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) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks**1. Attempt any SIX of the following:****30**

- a) Describe History of India Pharmacopoeias in brief.
- b) Explain the construction, working, advantages, disadvantages and uses of a mill working on principle of both impact and attrition.
- c) Enlist various official and non-official evaluation tests of tablets. Explain disintegration test along with apparatus.
- d) Describe various types of ointment bases in details.
- e) Explain formulation of parenteral products.
- f) Define vaccine. Give procedure of preparation, storage and uses of small pox vaccine using animal.
- g) What is c-GMP? What are the basis facility requirements that have to be followed by the pharmaceutical manufacturers?

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:**30**

- a) Define effervescent granules. Describe heat method of preparation?
- b) Enlist various parts of single punch tablet machine along with significance of each part.
- c) Enlist at least six roles of community pharmacist.
- d) Define and classify immunity.
- e) Differentiate between simple maceration and maceration with adjustment. Write any six points of differentiation.
- f) Explain any three tests for identification of emulsion.
- g) Why glass is a good material for packaging of pharmaceutical? Give any six points.
- h) Give any six advantages of parenteral preparations.
- i) Define Pharmaceutical aids. Enlist ideal properties of sweetening agents.
- j) Differentiate between hard gelatin capsules and soft gelatin capsules.
- k) Define liposomes. Give their applications.

3. Attempt ALL of the following:**20**

- a) Define containers.
- b) Define fine powder.
- c) Give two advantages of dry powers for reconstitution.

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- d) Which part of hand operated capsule filling machine is used to remove filled capsules from the bed?
- e) Whom we call father of Pharmaceutical education in India.
- f) Why oily solutions are not preferred for nasal drops?
- g) Which of the following is an example of neutral mixing?
- i) Mixing of solid with solid
 - ii) Mixing of gases
 - iii) Mixing of immiscible liquids
 - iv) Mixing of insoluble solids with liquid.
- h) Which of the following is not a reason behind capping and lamination of tablets?
- i) Defective punches
 - ii) Too dry granules
 - iii) High degree of compression
 - iv) Low speed of machine.
- i) What is fluidization of solids?
- j) Which formulation you select from elixir and syrup for administration in children? Why?
- k) Glycerin is commonly used as base in throat paints because –
- i) Remain at the site of application for short duration
 - ii) Less viscous
 - iii) Remain at the site of application for longer duration
 - iv) Bitter in taste.
- l) Which of the following is not an advantage of Plastic as a packaging material?
- i) Light in weight
 - ii) Poor conductor of heat
 - iii) Permeable to water vapor
 - iv) No flakes formation.
- m) IVth edition of I.P. published in
- n) Define controlled drug delivery sysem.
- o) Which of the following tablet is used to prepare solution?
- i) Sublingual tablet
 - ii) Film coated tablet
 - iii) Implantation tablet
 - iv) Hypodermic tablet
- p) As per “Darcy’s law”, K stands for –
- i) Pressure coefficient
 - ii) Filtration coefficient
 - iii) Area coefficient
 - iv) Permeability coefficient.
- q) Enlist two benefits of Novel drug delivery system.
- r) Why tablets are coated, Give any two reasons.
- s) Which of the following chemical is used as lubricant in tablet?
- i) Sucrose
 - ii) Magnesium stearate
 - iii) Mucilage of tragacanth
 - iv) Cyclamate.
- t) What happens if RBC’s are suspended in hypotonic solution?
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