

12425

03 Hours / 80 Marks



20113

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) 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) Explain pharmacological type of classification of natural drugs with its merits and demerits.
- b) Define the term adulteration and enlist different methods of adulteration along with examples.
- c) Enlist traditional Indian systems of medicine. Describe Ayurveda an indigenous system of medicine.
- d) Define neutraceuticals and antioxidants. Give their therapeutic applications.
- e) Draw a well labelled diagram of Transverse section of Nux vomica and give its biological source and chemical constituents.
- f) Define pharmaceutical aids. Classify according to their applications. Also define phytochemicals with examples.
- g) Give synonyms, biological source and method of preparation of absorbent cotton.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following :

30

- a) Define pharmacognosy. Differentiate between organised and unorganised crude drugs.
- b) Define medicinal and aromatic plants and give their any four importance in national economy.
- c) Give therapeutic applications of following natural drugs –
 - i) Soya
 - ii) Garlic
- d) Explain Bontrager's test and modified Bontrager's test.
- e) What are enzymes. Give biological source and uses of papaya.
- f) Give biological source and chemical constituents of cinchona.
- g) Give therapeutic activity and pharmaceutical applications of tannins.
- h) Name the drugs which contain following chemical constituents :
 - i) Fenchone
 - ii) Digitoxin
 - iii) Vasicine
- i) Define Herbal formulations. Explain method of preparation of Taila.
- j) Give any two therapeutics uses, any two cosmetic uses and any two marketed formulations of sandal wood oil.
- k) Explain any two methods of micro-scopic evaluation of crude drugs.

P.T.O.

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

- a) Which part of opium is used as a drug ?
- b) Mention the chemical constituent which is responsible for pungent taste of ginger _____.
- c) Which cytotoxic compound is used to treat leukemia _____ in children.
- d) Write the species of squill.
- e) Desert Indian wheat is synonym of which crude drug ? _____
- f) Active principle which is said to be alkaline is very poisonous in nature is present in which of the following drug.
 - i) Arjuna
 - ii) Vinca
 - iii) Colchicum
 - iv) Rauwolfia
- g) What are Balsam ?
- h) Which of the following pharmaceutical aid is used in manufacturing of empty capsule shell
 - i) Gelatin
 - ii) Tragacanth
 - iii) Acacia
 - iv) Agar
- i) What do you mean by oleo-gum-resin.
- j) Name any two animal fibres or man-made fibres.
- k) Name the drugs having following synonyms.
 - i) Margosa
 - ii) Adulsa
- l) Name the scientist who is termed as “Father of Medicine.”
- m) Name any two drugs which are used in boosting immunity against COVID-19.
- n) Give any two food sources of dietary fibres.
- o) Give one example of drug obtained from marine source along with its family.
- p) Which enzyme is used to raise dough.
- q) Fracture of cinnamon bark is –
 - i) Horny
 - ii) Fibrous
 - iii) Short
 - iv) Splintery
- r) Define vitamins with example.
- s) Which of the following crude drug belongs to family Theaceae.
 - i) Coffee seeds
 - ii) Coca leaves
 - iii) Tea leaves
 - iv) None of the above
- t) _____ are used to convert animal hide into leather –
 - i) Volatile oils
 - ii) Terpenoids
 - iii) Tannins
 - iv) Glycosides
