

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, January 2021

Course: Pharmaceutics I

Program: B. Pharm.

Course Code: BP103T

Instructions: All the sections are compulsory.

Semester: I

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION A

S. No.	CO		Marks
		Answer all the questions.	20
1.	CO2	Which of the following liquid dosage form need to be administered orally? A. Ear Drops B. Linctus C. Eye Drops D. Lotion	1
2.	CO5	Drug penetration through skin can be enhanced by using _____ as an excipient. A. Emulsifier B. Penetration Enhancer C. Base D. Anti-oxidant	1
3.	CO2	Following dosage form is intended to be rubbed on the skin? A. Dusting powders B. Solution C. Lotion D. Liniments	1
4.	CO1	Pharmacy council of India was established in? A. 1948 B. 1955 C. 1947 D. 1987	1
5.	CO1	Which is the first university to start pharmacy education in India? A. Delhi University B. Banaras Hindu University C. L. M. College of Pharmacy D. Panjab University	1
6.	CO1	Superscription is a part of prescription that deals with ____ . A. Rx B. Instructions to the pharmacist C. Instructions to the patient D. Instructions for dosing intervals	1
7.	CO2	Pick one of the excipient having different pharmaceutical application than other three. A. Tragacanth B. Bentonite C. Ascorbic acid D. Gum acacia	1
8.	CO3	Give two examples of anti-oxidants.	1
9.	CO4	Give any two examples of bases used in the formulation of suppositories.	1
10.	CO5	Differentiate between liniment and lotion (any two differences).	1
11.	CO3	Define the term 'emulsion'.	1
12.	CO3	In deflocculated suspensions, sedimentation volume is _____. A. High B. Low C. No sedimentation volume D. Information is not sufficient	1

13.	CO2	What is efflorescent powders?	1
14.	CO4	Define therapeutic incompatibilities.	1
15.	CO5	Write any two disadvantages of semi-solid formulations.	1
16.	CO4	Immiscibility is the type of _____ incompatibility. A. Chemical B. Physical C. Pharmacokinetic D. Pharmacodynamic	1
17.	CO1	Which of the following factors affect the quantity of dose to be administered to the patients? (Select all the possible answers) A. Severity of the disease B. Molecular weight of drug C. Age D. Tolerance	1
18.	CO5	Which of the following dosage form contains the highest amount of insoluble solids? A. Ointment B. Cream C. Paste D. Gel	1
19.	CO4	Chlorocresol is the example of _____ used in suppositories. A. Preservative B. Anti-oxidant C. Penetration enhancer D. Thickening agent	1
20.	CO3	Sedimentation Rate of particles in suspension is explained by _____. A. Fick's Law B. Nernst Law C. Stoke's Law D. Charle's Law	1

SECTION B

Answer any two questions of the following.

20

1.	CO1	a) Calculate the dose for (i) 6 months old infant, (ii) child of 14 kg of body weight, (iii) child having 0.57 m ² body surface area, if the adult dose is 100 mg. b) Calculate the quantity of sodium chloride required to make 200 ml of 1.5% cocaine hydrochloride to be iso-osmotic with blood plasma. (Freezing point depression of 1%w/v solutions of cocaine chloride and sodium chloride are -0.09 °C and -0.576 °C.)	6+4
2.	CO2	a) Calculate the amount of 70%, 60%, 40% and 30% required to make 600 mL of 50% alcohol by allegation method. b) Discuss the method of geometric dilution for preparation of powder dosage form.	5+5
3.	CO5	Write a short note on various tests used for evaluation of semi-solid dosage forms.	10

SECTION C

Answer any seven questions of the following.

35

1.	CO4	Explain the any one type of bases used in the preparation of suppositories.	5
2.	CO1	Discuss in details any five parts of a prescription.	5
3.	CO3	Discuss instabilities encountered in the preparation of suspensions.	5

4.	CO4	Enlist various ideal properties of the bases used for suppository preparation.	5
5.	CO3	Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspensions.	5
6.	CO2	Discuss briefly any five types of excipients used in the preparation of liquid dosage forms.	5
7.	CO3	Explain the wet gum method used for the preparation of emulsions.	5
8.	CO5	Write a short note on emulsification method for the preparation of semi-solid dosage forms.	5
9.	CO4	What is physical incompatibilities and discuss its any four types with suitable examples.	1+4
		Total	75