Exam Date & Time: 29-Jun-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FIRST YEAR D. PHARM (PART - I) EXAMINATION - JUNE 2022 SUBJECT: PCE-ER20-11T - PHARMACEUTICS

	Marks: 80		Duration: 18	0 mins.
9	1 <u>A</u>)	This person is known as the Father of Indian Pharmacology.	(1))
		Prof R N Chopra Prof M L Schroff Prof P C Roy Prof B N Ghosh		
	1B)	The advantages of plastic containers over glass containers are	(1))
		Easy formation Resistance to breakage Freedom of design All the above		
	1C)	Binder Disintegrant Diluent Lubricant	(1))
	1D)	The following is an official compendia: National Formulary The United States Dispensary Extra Pharmacopoeia Merck Index	(1)	
	1E)	Which equipment is used for sieve analysis? Alpine air jet sieve	(1))
		Cyclone separator Rotex screen Shaking screen		
	1F)	Which one of the following is NOT a mechanism of filtration?	(1)	
		Entanglement Impact		

	Impingement Straining	
1G)	In the equation of Poiseulle's & Konzeny's Theory, "V" stands for	(1)
	Velocity Viscosity Rate of filtration/flow None	
1H)	In tablet formulation, crospovidone is commonly used as	(1)
	Binder Disintegrant Flow enhancer Jubricant	
11)	The solvent used for extraction is known as	(1)
,	Distillate Extract Marc Menstruum	(
1J)	Dry granulation process is also known as	(1)
	Chipping Sieving Mixing Slugging	
1K)	Quality Control Tests for Capsules are:	(1)
	Permeability and sealing Weight variation Potency and impurity content All the above	
1L)	Rate of sedimentation is high in	(1)
	Flocculated De-flocculated Both None	
1M)	Whitfield's ointment is the other name for:	(1)
	Calamine ointment Benzoic acid ointment Sulphur ointment Cetrimide ointment	
1N)	The crystalline powder on exposure to humid atmosphere, liberates wholly or partly, the water c crystallization is called	of (1)
	Compound powder Simple powder Dusting powder Efflorescent	

10)	HEPA stands for:	(1)
	High Equality Particulate Air High Efficiency Particulate Air High Engine Particulate Air Hollow Equality Particulate Air	
1P)	How many types of antibodies are there?	(1)
	Three Two Four	
1Q)	SOPs are used to ensure consistency in daily operations. What does 'S' stand for in SOP?	(1)
	Special Standard Safety Sustainable	
1R)	Self-micro emulsifying drug delivery systems (SMEDDS) form transparent micro emulsions with droplet size of less than	(1)
	50 nm 70 nm 100 nm 200 nm	
1S)	is used to dry the material in its final container.	(1)
	Infrared dryer Truck dryer Spray dryer Freeze dryer	
1T)	Which of the following is NOT suitable for mixing of cohesive powders?	(1)
	Planetary mixer Sigma blender V-cone blender	
Answer all the	questions.	
2. Long Answ	er Questions.	
2A)	Explain any TWO types of coating used for tablets.	(5)
2B)	What are syrups? Write any TWO different methods of preparation of syrups?	(5)
2C)	What are jellies? Which are the different types of jellies? Describe in brief, the formulation of jellies.	(5)
2D)	Explain in detail the evaluation tests for sterile dosage forms.	(5)
2E)	How NDDS is more useful in drug delivery than the conventional form? Discuss in detail.	(5)
2F)	Define and classify various extraction process in detail.	(5)

3. Short Answer Questions.

3A)	Define emulsion and, suspension with its examples.	(3)
3B)	Define pharmaceutical packaging. Write the advantages of glass as a pharmaceutical container.	(3)
3C)	Classify pharmaceutical aids and give examples for each.	(3)
3D)	Draw a diagram of triple roller and write its applications.	(3)
3E)	What are the factors that influences filtration process?	(3)
3F)	Write a short note on capsules.	(3)
3G)	Describe in brief packing, labeling, and storage of inhalations.	(3)
3H)	Discuss the different methods of mixing powders.	(3)
31)	Explain types of immunological products.	(3)
3J)	Write a short note on sublingual tablets.	(3)

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Exam Date & Time: 25-Jun-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FIRST YEAR D. PHARM (PART - I) DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2022 SUBJECT: PCH-ER20-12T - PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

	·	
Marks: 80	Duration:	180 mins.
1. Answer the	following:	
. Allswer the	Tollowing.	
1A)	Lead acetate cotton is placed in the Gutzeit's apparatus to trap:	(1)
	Hydrogen sulphide gas Arsine gas	
	Moisture HCI gas	
1B)	Following is a brand name for Alprazolam:	(1)
	Alprax Campose Restyl Clonazep	
1C)	Following is not an example for Ultra short acting Barbiturate.	(1)
	Methohexital Thiamylal Thiopental Phenobarbitone	
1D)	In March 2021, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued an emergency use authorization (EUA) for the below drug to maintain sedation via continuous infusion in people greater than age sixteen with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 who require mechanical ventilation in an intensive care unit ICU setting.	(1)
	Propofol Chloroform Thiopental sodium Ketamine hydrochloride	
1E)	Dry ice is:	(1)
	Oxygen Carbon dioxide Nitrous oxide Helium	

1F)	Shelcal is the brand name for:		(1)
	<u>Calcium</u> <u>carbonate</u>		
	Calcium chloride Calcium hydroxide		
10)	Calcium oxide		(1)
1G)	Potassium ferricyanide is:		(- 7
	Internal indicator External indicator Self indicator Potentiometric indicator		*
1H)	Cerium IV sulphate is:		(1)
	Oxidizing agent Reducing agent Complexometric agent		
*	Precipitating agent		6
11)	is not the pharmaceutical aid.		(1)
	Bentonite Talc Pigments Hypnotics		
1J)	0.0092 has significant digits.	J.	(1)
	1 2 3 4		
1K)	Difference between observed value and true value is:		(1)
	Relative error		
	Absolute error Accuracy Error		
1L)	One of the following drug is a Quinazoline derivative:		(1)
, ,	Methaqualone Meprobamate Oxazepam Glutehimide		
1M)	Pentothal sodium is a brand name for one of the following:		(1)
	Thiopental sodium Ketamine Hydrochloride Profopol Diazepam		
1N)	Following is not an volatile general anaesthetic:		(1)

	Cyclopropane Diethyl Ether Chloroform Thiopental sodium	
10)	It is an example of cleaning agent:	(1)
	Calcium phosphate Stannous fluoride Potassium nitrate Zinc chloride	
1P)	Autrin is the brand name for:	(1)
	Ferrous fumarate Ferrous sulphate Ferric ammonium citrate Ferrous ascorbate	
1Q)	It is not the example of primary standard.	(1)
	Benzoic acid Sodium carbonate Potassium Permanganate Silver nitrate	
1R)	Following is an example for DHFR inhibitor.	(1)
	Para amino salicylic acid Pyrazinamide Ethambutol INH	
1S)	Write an example for anti leprotic drug:	(1)
	Celecoxib Gliptins Piroxicam Dapsone	
1T)	Name one drug used as NSAID:	(1)
	Aspirin_ INH Itraconazole Metformin	
2. Long Ans	swer Questions (Answer ALL)	
2A)	Classify and explain different types of errors.	(5)
2B)	What are the types of impurities commonly found in pharmaceutical preparations and what are the effect of these impurities?	(5)
2C)	Classify Antiarrhythmic drugs giving one example each class.	(5)
2D)	Classify Anticonvulsants giving one example each class.	(5)
2E)	Classify anti malarials giving one example from each class and write the structure and uses of	(5)

Paracetamol.

2F) Write the structure, properties, use and brand name for Sulfacetamide and Fluconazole. (5)

3. Short Answer Questions (Answer ALL)

3A)	Give the structure, Properties and use for Dicyclomine.	(3)
3B)	Give the structure, storage conditions and use for Ketamine Hydrochloride.	(3)
3C)	Enlist important anti-viral agents and write the structure of Acyclovir.	(3)
3D)	Classify antifungal agents giving one example from each class.	(3)
3E)	Write the structure and uses of two antineoplastic agents.	(3)
3F)	Write the properties, storage conditions and use for Olanzapine.	(3)
3G)	Give the structure, storage conditions and use of Phenobarbitone.	(3)
3H)	Classify antacids with examples.	(3)
31)	Explain about Mohr's method.	(3)
3J)	Give the principle for the limit test of chlorides.	(3)

----End-----

Exam Date & Time: 27-Jun-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FIRST YEAR D. PHARM (PART - I) DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2022 SUBJECT: PCO-ER20-13T - PHARMACOGNOSY

Marks: 80			Duration: 180 mins
1A)	Cardiac glycosides in Digitalis is found in:		(1)
,	Seeds Leaves Bark Flower		
1B)	Quinine is used as:		(1)
	Antihypertensive Antimalarial Antidiuretic Antitussive	,	
1C)	Animal fibre is:		_ (1)
	Hemp Jute Flax Silk		
1D)	Papain is: Oxidative enzyme Proteolytic enzyme		(1)
	Amylolytic enzyme Pancreatic enzyme		
1E)	Vasaka belongs to:		(1)
	Acanthaceae Umbelliferae Leguminosae Labiatae		
1F)	Water soluble ergot alkaloid is:		(1)
	Ergometrine Ergotamine Ergocryptine		

	Ergocristine		
1G)	Asbestos is:	(1)	
	Plant fibre Animal fibre Mineral fibre Synthetic fibre		
1H)	Modifie Borntrager's test is used for identification of:	(1)	
	Digitalis Senna Cinchona Aloes	,	
11)	Mucilage is present in:	(1)	
	Isapghol Vinca Ergot Digitalis		6
1J)	Millon's test is used to detect:	(1)	
	Tannins Alkaloids Proteins Carbohydrates		
1K)	Father of Genetics:	(1)	
	Sushruta Hippocrates Theophrastus Gregor Johann Mendel		
1L)	Sodana, Bhavana and Marana process is related to:	(1)	
	Churna Bhasma Lehya Taila		1
1M)	More number of Vittae is present in which of the following drug:	(1)	
	Coriander Fennel Ajowan Ginger		
1N)	Anomocytic stomata is present in which of the following leaf drug:	(1)	
	Vasaka Digitalis Datura		
10)	Ash value is determined for detection of:	(1)	

	Moisture Sand Chemical constituents	
1P)	None of the above Phloroglucinol and Hcl gives red stain due to presence of:	(1)
	Proteins Lignin Alkaloids Carbohydrates	()
1Q)	Which of the following crude drug is having carminative action?	(1)
	Digitalis Asafoetida Senna Aloevera	
1R)	Clavengers apparatus is used for determination of:	(1)
	Ash value Extractive value Volatile oil content Moisture content	
1S)	is essential for blood clotting.	(1)
	Vitamin K Vitamin C Vitamin B	
1T)	Pigeons are used to assay glycosides.	(1)
	Digitalis Senna Rhubarb Cinchona	
2 lene	away Oyaatiana (Anayaya III)	
	swer Questions (Answer all).	
2A)	And the second s	5)
2B)	What are crude drugs? Explain the Alphabetical and Chemical classification of crude drugs with their merits and demerits.	5)
2C)	What are Glycosides? Classify them with examples. Give the method of extraction of Glycosides. (5)
2D)	Discuss various methods/types of adulteration.	5)
2E)	Write a note on Arista and Asava preparation.	5)
2F)		5)

3. Short Answer Questions (Answer all).

3A)	What are surgical fibres? Classify them with examples. Give the functions of surgical fibres.	(3)
3B)	Differentiate between Fixed oil and Volatile oil.	(3)
3C)	What are Diuretics. Write a note on Gokhru.	(3)
3D)	What are Enzymes. Classify them with examples.	(3)
3E)	What are Oxytocics? Write a note on Ergot.	(3)
3F)	Explain: (a) Deterioration (b) Admixture (c) Sophistication	(3)
3G)	Write a note on stomatal number and stomatal Index.	(3)
3H)	Discuss various types of herbal cosmetics.	(3)
31)	Define prebiotics and probiotics with examples.	(3)
3J)	List out various scopes of Pharmacognosy.	(3)

----End-----

Exam Date & Time: 23-Jun-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FIRST YEAR D. PHARM (PART - I) DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2022 SUBJECT: PHA-ER20-14T - HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Marks: 80		Duration	n: 180 mins.
1A)	Which of the following example is a positive feedback mechanism to regu	late body homeostasis?	(1)
	Blood clotting mechanism White blood cell formation Red blood cell formation		
1B)	Which of the following suits for glucose transporter (GLUT)?		(1)
	Simple passive diffusion Active transport Carrier mediated passive transport Channel mediated passive diffusion		
1C)	Hip joint belongs to one of the followings:		(1)
	Synovial Fibrous Cartilaginous Synarthrosis		
1D)	What is the average lifespan of RBCs?		(1)
	110 to 120 days 1 to 10 days 1 to 10 decades 1 to 10 years		
1E)	What is the function of thrombocytes in blood?		(1)
	Macrophage cell Generates antibodies Helps in blood clotting Provides nutrition to		

	1F)		The following part has papillary muscles:	(1)	
	4	¥	Joints Heart Bone marrow Lymphatics		
	1G)		In heart, following is true for Mitral Valve:	(1)	
			Located between left atria and left ventricle Located between right atria and right ventricle Opening to pulmonary artery Opening to aorta		
	1H)		Where we can see baroreceptors?	(1)	
	B		Heart Atrium Medulla Oblongata Carotid Sinus Pons and Midbrain		6
	11)		Which of the following gas laws explains the solubility of gas in liquid?	(1)	-
			Boyles law Henry's law Fick's law Dalton's law		
	1J)		What is gustation?	(1)	
			Sense of smell Sense of taste Sense of a quest Sense of touch		
	1K)		Which of the following secretes bile?	(1)	
			Acini cells Hepatocytes Gall bladder Beta cells		il.
,	1L)		Which of the following muscle is involuntary muscle?	(1)	
			Atrial muscle Gastrocnemius Muscle Rectus abdominis muscle Brachial Biceps		
	1M)		Where do you find synapse?	(1)	
			Between two muscles Between two nerves Between nerve and muscle Between two bones		
	1N)		Where do you find the Spiral Organ of Corti?	(1)	

		Mouth	
	,	Ear	
		Pancreas	
	10)	Liver_	(4)
	10)	Where do you find primary olfactory area?	(1)
		<u>Hypothalamus</u>	
		<u>Cerebral cortex</u> <u>Brain stem</u>	
		Pons_	
	1P)	Which tube connects the urine formed in the kidney to urinary bladder?	(1)
		1 Manual	
		<u>Uterus</u> <u>Ureter</u>	
		Minor & major calyces	
		Renal pelvis	
	1Q)	Which of the following hormone is produced by the kidney?	(1)
	×	Erythropoletin	
0		Prolactin	
		ADH Aldosterone	
	1R)	Which hormone increases blood calcium?	(1)
	,		
		<u>Calcitriol</u> Thyroxin	
		Estrogen	
		Testosterone	
	1S)	Which of the following is a peptide hormone?	(1)
		Thyroxine	
		Leukotriene	
		<u>Estrogen</u> Oxytocin	
	1T)	Which of the following part the human embryo grows?	(1)
	,		
		<u>Uterus</u> <u>Ovaries</u>	
		<u>Ureter</u>	
		<u>Fallopian</u> <u>tube</u>	
		<u>uuge</u>	
	Answer all the o	questions.	
	2. Long Answe	er Questions.	
	2A)	Draw a diagram of the cell, label its parts, and functions.	(5)
	2B)	With the diagram, discuss the process of blood cell formation.	(5)
	2C)	Compare and contrast skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscles.	(5)
	2D)	Draw the diagram of nephron and label the parts. Mention three primary functions performed by the nephrons.	(5)
	2E)	Discuss the neuronal regulation of blood pressure.	(5)

3. Short Answer Questions.

3A)	List six functions of bone.	(3)
3B)	What is lymphatic system? Mention any two functions of it.	(3)
3C)	Define cardiac output (CO), stroke volume and minute volume.	(3)
3D)	Draw a normal ECG and label the waves, intervals and segments.	(3)
3E)	What is Gustation? Name different types of papillae for gustation.	(3)
3F)	Write the function of any two enzymes secreted in stomach. What is the significance of mucus in stomach?	(3)
3G)	Define pulmonary ventilation, external respiration and internal respiration.	(3)
3H)	Name the layers of skin. What does sub-cutaneous tissue contain? What is its significance?	(3)
31)	Explain the digestion and absorption of carbohydrates.	(3)
3J)	With example differentiate between endocrine and exocrine glands.	(3)

----End-----

Exam Date & Time: 01-Jul-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FIRST YEAR D. PHARM (PART - I) DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE/JULY 2022 SUBJECT: PPR-ER20-15T - SOCIAL PHARMACY

Marks: 80		Duration	: 180 mins.
1A)	Social pharmacy can be considered to consist of: Fundamental sciences Clinical sciences Social sciences		(1)
1B)	All the above Most bacteria undergo cell division primarily by process. Binary fission		(1)
	Multiple fission Sporulation Strobilation		
1C)	What are the elements of FIP development goals? Workforce and education Science Practice All of the above		(1)
1D)	MMR is a type of vaccine: a) Inactivated (killed) b) Activated (live) c) Both a & b d) None of the above		(1)
1E)	Name the vector responsible for Chikungunya:		(1)
	Anopheles Aedes aegypti Wucheraria Bancrofti Brugia Malayi	χ.	
1F)	The comparison of disease experienced in different population is expressed i	n the forms of:	(1)

	Rates Magnitude	
1G)	National Pulse Polio Program was initiated in the year of:	(1)
	1990 2006 1995 1998	
1H)	Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?	(1)
	Vitamin C Vitamin D Vitamin K	٠
1 I)	Infection of the central nervous system with bacteria, mycobacteria, fungi, spirochetes, protozoa, helminths, viruses.	(1)
	Meningitis Epilepsy TB Epiglottis	
1J)	Lock jaw is a clinical manifestation of	(1)
	Tetanus Leprosy AIDS	
1K)	Which of the following is a type of Protein-Energy Malnutrition (PEM) disease?	(1)
	Obesity Anemia Kwashiorkor Dwarfism	
1L)	Which anti-malarial drug is contraindicated in pregnancy?	(1)
	Chloroquine Doxycycline Quinine Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine	
1M)	Which of the following is the aggregation of two or more epidemics?	(1)
	Endemics Syndemic Poly epidemic Pandemic	
1N)	The term RNTCP represents which disease:	(1)
	Leprosy Mental health Tuberculosis Blindness	
10)	Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of Niacin?	(1)

	Rickets Pellagra Pernicious anemia	
1P)	Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?	(1)
	Vitamin B1 Vitamin C Vitamin B2 All of the above	
1Q)	Lippes loop is shaped device.	(1)
	S shaped T shaped U shaped Y shaped	
1R)	Maternal healthcare component includes all EXCEPT:	(1)
	Antenatal care Natal care Postnatal care Adult care	
1S)	What is the drug of choice for the treatment for Filariasis?	(1)
	Artesunate Primaquine Diethylcarbamazine Quinine	
1T)	What is the function of copper-T?	(1)
	Stops obliteration of the blastocoel Checks mutation Stops fertilization Stops zygote formation	
Answer a	Il the questions.	
2. Long	Answer Questions.	
2A)	What do you mean by barrier contraceptives? Discuss the advantage and disadvantage of each of these methods.	(5)
2B)	Explain the role of pharmacist in educating in prevention of Measles Mumps Rubella.	(5)
2C)	Explain the effects of noise pollution on health.	(5)
2D)	Define food safety. Explain the four steps to food safety.	(5)
2E)	Define health and discuss various dimensions of health.	(5)
2F)	Mention macro and micronutrients. Explain any one nutritional supplement in detail.	(5)

3A)	Explain the types of terminal methods of contraception.	(3)
3B)	Mention the causative organism and the management of typhoid.	(3)
3C)	Mention different types of water-borne diseases.	(3)
3D)	Define nutraceuticals. Describe any two of their health benefits with an example of each.	(3)
3E)	Name the vector responsible for dengue fever. Write the clinical features of dengue.	(3)
3F)	What are the uses of epidemiology?	(3)
3G)	Explain the importance of the National Leprosy Eradication Program.	(3)
3H)	Discuss various factors affecting fertility.	(3)
31)	Explain any two clinical presentations of upper respiratory infections.	(3)
3J)	Explain the clinical, humanistic, and economic outcomes of pharmacoeconomic studies.	(3)

-----End-----