

Exam Date & Time: 10-Dec-2018 (09:30 AM - 12:30 PM)

## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

BPharm Semester-I - End Semester Examination 2018-19

Course Code: PCE-BP103T Course Title: Pharmaceutics-I

Date: 10-12-2018

Pharmaceutics-I [PCE-BP103T]

**Marks: 75****Duration: 180 mins.**

### I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

**Answer all the questions.**

Section Duration: 30 mins

- 1) Convert 140 gr to scruples. (1)  
1) 4      2) 7      3) 10      4) 14
- 2) Among the four choices given below, one of them is an official compendium. (1)  
1) British Pharmacopoeia      2) Martindale      3) Merck Index      4) Remington Pharma Science
- 3) As per Young's formula, if the adult dose is 60 mg and the age of the child is 4 years, the dose for the child will be: (1)  
1) 10 mg      2) 15 mg      3) 20 mg      4) 25 mg
- 4) Suppositories are categorised as, (1)  
1) Semisolid dosage forms      2) Liquid dosage forms      3) Solid unit dosage forms      4) Semiliquid dosage forms
- 5) Which of these liquids is not meant for external use? (1)  
1) Liniments      2) Douches      3) Syrups      4) Lotions
- 6) One of the following is a classic example for physical incompatibility. (1)  
1) Precipitation      2) Degradation      3) Insolubility      4) Change in organoleptic property
- 7) Which among the following is a synthetic hydrocolloid? (1)  
1) Acacia      2) Bentonite      3) Carbopol      4) Gelatin
- 8) Therapeutic incompatibility is because of, (1)  
1) Synergistic effect      2) Liquefaction      3) Oxidation      4) Instability
- 9) Identify the magma from the following: (1)

- 1) Single-phase gels      2) Three-phase emulsions      3) Two-phase gels      4) Four-phase emulsions
- 10) This product should not be applied on broken skin. (1)  
1) Liniments      2) Lotions      3) Powders      4) Gels
- 11) In what proportions should zinc sulphate ointment strengths of 10% and 50% be mixed to prepare 20% zinc sulphate ointment? (1)  
1) 3 parts of 10% & 1 part of 50%      2) 1 part of 10% & 3 part of 50%      3) 5 parts of 10% & 1 part of 50%      4) 1 part of 10% & 5 parts of 50%
- 12) Choose the ingredient required to prepare stable emulsions. (1)  
1) Suspending agents      2) Emulgent      3) Thickening agent      4) Electrolytes
- 13) Which among the following can act as viscosifier in throat paint formulations? (1)  
1) Ethyl alcohol      2) Iodine      3) Potassium iodide      4) Glycerine
- 14) Preservatives are essential in (1)  
1) Liquid orals      2) Tablets      3) Capsules      4) Powders
- 15) A phenomenon of emulsion instability, characterized by adhering of droplets to each other, is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
1) Flocculation      2) Creaming      3) Coalescence      4) Phase inversion
- 16) Solubility enhancement technique is relevant to, (1)  
1) Solid dosage units      2) Aerosols      3) Injections      4) Liquid dosage forms
- 17) Identify the cationic surfactant from the following: (1)  
1) Alkyl phosphate      2) Alkyl sulphate      3) Glyceryl monostearate      4) Cetrimide
- 18) Displacement value of Boric acid is, (1)  
1) 15      2) 1.5      3) 3.0      4) 0.3
- 19) What is the concentration of sodium chloride required to make 1% w/v solution of boric acid isotonic with blood plasma (F.P of 1% w/v boric acid = -0.288 °C and F.P of 1% w/v sodium chloride = -0.576 °C) (1)  
1) 0.403% w/v      2) 1.402% w/v      3) 0.194% w/v      4) 0.553% w/v
- 20) Wrong dose and overdose is example under (1)  
1) Therapeutic type      2) Physical type      3) Chemical type      4) Unstable type

## II Long Answers

**all the questions** liquid dosage forms. Discuss in detail about preservatives and antioxidants used in liquid orals with four examples for each. (10)

What is 'posology'? Explain the factors influencing dose selection with examples. (10)

## III Short Answers

**Answer all the questions.**

- 1) Using the method of alligation, find the quantities of 40 %o/p alcohol and 37% v/v alcohol required to prepare 1000 mL of proof spirit. (5)
- 2) What is official compendia? Discuss in brief about IP. Give two examples for widely used compendium other than IP. (5)
- 3) Write five differences between flocculated and deflocculated suspensions. (5)
- 4) Discuss creaming in emulsions. (5)
- 5) What are semisolid dosage forms? Classify ointment bases into different types and describe each class with one example each. (5)
- 6) Briefly discuss various types of bases used in suppositories. (5)
- 7) Define emulsions. Describe the small-scale methods of preparation of emulsions. (5)

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