

Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 30-Dec-2017 (09:30 AM - 12:30 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MANIPAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
END SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATIONS- DECEMBER 2017 - JANUARY 2018
PROGRAM: MPHARM SEMESTER 1
DATE: 30/12/2017
TIME: 9:30AM - 12:30PM

Pharmaceutics-I [PCE-BP103T]

Marks: 75

Duration: 180 mins.

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

- 1) Which of the following is NOT a unit dosage form? (1)
Tablet Syrup Capsule Suppository
- 2) Which of the following is not a result of the simultaneous administration of one drug with another drug? (1)
Synergism Additive effect Idiosyncrasy Antagonism
- 3) The concentration of sodium chloride required to produce a solution iso-osmotic with blood plasma is (Given molecular weight of sodium chloride is 58.5) (1)
1.76% w/v 0.88% w/v 1.17% w/v 1.88% w/v
- 4) Cyclic oligosaccharides formed during bacterial digestion of cellulose are also known as (1)
Cyclodextrins Steroids Hydrocolloids Cosolvents
- 5) The labelling instruction "Immerse in water for a few seconds and then Swallow with a draught of water" is applicable for (1)
Cachets Effervescent powders Capsules Tablet triturates
- 6) What does the term 'a.c.' or 'ante cibos' in a prescription refer to? (1)
Thrice a day Twice a day After meals Before meals
- 7) _____ is used for mixing of potent substances (1)
Geometric dilution Spatulation Trituration Tumbling
- 8) Minimizing chemical interaction by changing the order of mixing of ingredients is called as (1)
Tolerated Adjusted Drug related Primary
- 9) Which of these is NOT an excipient in liquid dosage forms? (1)
Vehicle Binder Stabilizer Surfactant
- 10) Which of the following statement is false? (1)

<u>Bulk oral powders are suitable for the administration of non-potent medicaments</u>	<u>Spatulation is used to mix eutectic substances</u>	<u>Dusting powders must be labelled 'Not to be taken'</u>	<u>Sodium chloride is a mild abrasive</u>
--	---	---	---
- 11) Which of these sweetening agents have a lower relative sweetness compared to sucrose? (1)
Fructose Cyclamate sodium Saccharine Sorbitol
- 12) Which of the following is not a type of physical incompatibility? (1)
Immiscibility Insolubility Precipitation Drug interaction
- 13) Which of the following is NOT an advantage of liquid dosage forms over solid dosage forms? (1)

<u>Higher stability</u>	<u>Possibility of dose variation</u>	<u>Rapid drug absorption</u>	<u>Suitability for injections</u>
-------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------

- Lubrication of suppository mold is required for which of the following base? (1)
Cocoa butter Palm kernel oil B.P. Massa estarinum Massupol
- _____ method is used to prepare suppositories containing thermolabile and (1)
insoluble drugs.
Rolling Geometric dilution Cold compression Molding
- 5) What does 'C' stand for in FD&C dyes? (1)
Carcinogenic Cosmetic Consumer Colour
- 17) Convert 40% v/v into proof strength as per Indian norms. (1)
70° u/p 70° o/p 30° u/p 30° o/p
- 18) Arachis oil is used as lubricant for suppositories prepared using _____ base (1)
Cocoa butter Witespol Glycerogelatin Massupol
- 19) Identify the monophasic liquid dosage form from the following: (1)
Syrup Suspension Emulsion Magma
- 20) Which of the following is a non-official compendium? (1)
British Merck Indian United States
Pharmacopoeia Index Pharmacopoeia Pharmacopoeia

II Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) What are pharmaceutical suspensions? List the advantages and disadvantages of (10)
suspensions as a dosage form. Explain the methods of preparation of suspensions.
- 2) Name the four main classes of semisolid dosage forms and define each of them. Explain (10)
the factors affecting skin penetration of drugs.

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) a) The adult dose of a drug is 150 mg. What should be the dose prescribed for an infant (5)
of age 5 months? (2 marks)
b) What is a prescription? List the parts of a prescription (3 marks)
- 2) What are the different types of physical incompatibility? Explain each with an example. (5)
- 3) Name the different types / stages in the instability of emulsions. Describe 3 small scale (5)
methods of preparation of emulsions
- 4) Define and classify powders. Write a note on powders for internal use. (5)
- 5) Define nasal drops. What are the characteristics required of vehicles used for nasal (5)
drops? Give the composition and preparation of any one nasal drop preparation.
- 6) Define paratonic solutions. Mention the importance of isotonicity in pharmaceutical (5)
preparations. How will you prepare 50% v/v alcohol from 80% v/v alcohol and 30% v/v
alcohol?
- 7) Explain the various evaluation tests for suppositories. (5)

-----End-----