

Date & Time: 04-Jan-2019 (09:30 AM - 12:30 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

BPharm Semester-I - End Semester Examination 2018-19
Course Code: PCE-BP 103T Course Title: Pharmaceutics-I
Date:04/01/2019

Pharmaceutics-I [PCE-BP103T]

Marks: 75

Duration: 180 mins.

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

- 1) What does the term 'p.c.' or 'post cibos' in a prescription refer to?

1) Thrice a day	2) Twice a day	3) After meals	4) Before meals	(1)
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- 2) Elixirs are:

1) Alcoholic solution	2) Sweet linctus	3) Sweet syrup	4) Hydro alcoholic solutions	(1)
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- 3) Which of the following is not a result of the simultaneous administration of one drug with another drug?

1) Synergism	2) Additive effect	3) Idiosyncrasy	4) Antagonism	(1)
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- 4) The label "Shake well before use" is indicated specifically for,

1) Soluble medicament	2) Monophasic lotion	3) Diffusible medicament	4) Miscible liquids	(1)
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- 5) Which of the following is a disadvantage of liquid dosage forms compared to solid dosage forms?

1) Suitability for injections	2) Possibility of dose adjustment	3) Rapid drug absorption	4) Lower stability	(1)
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- 6) Coalescence of dispersed globules in the form of layer leads to:

1) Creaming	2) Cracking	3) Phase inversion	4) Sticking	(1)
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- 7) The dose of drug for an adult is 60 mg. If a child is 4 years old, what is the dose for the child, as per Young's formula?

1) 10 mg	2) 15 mg	3) 20 mg	4) 25 mg	(1)
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- 8) Which of these suppository bases is hygroscopic in nature?

1) Macrogol	2) Theobroma	3) PEG	4) Glycero-	(1)
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- 2000 oil 400 gelatin base
- 9) Convert 40% v/v into proof strength as per Indian norms (1)
 1) 70° u/p 2) 70° o/p 3) 30° u/p 4) 30° o/p
- 10) BP officially stands for; (1)
 1) British Pharmacopoeia 2) Boiling point 3) Blood pressure 4) Blood products
- 11) Identify the monophasic liquid dosage form from the following: (1)
 1) Syrup 2) Suspension 3) Emulsion 4) Magma
- 12) Sorbic acid can be used as; (1)
 1) Emulgent 2) Binding agent 3) Preservative 4) Antioxidant
- 13) Which of these is a hydrocarbon base for ointments? (1)
 1) Hard paraffin 2) Polyethylene glycol 3) Cold cream 4) Vanishing cream
- 14) Liquid paraffin is a type of: (1)
 1) Mineral oil 2) Fixed oil 3) Volatile oil 4) Oleoresin
- 15) Convert One ounce to avoirdupois drams (1)
 1) 8 2) 16 3) 24 4) 32
- 16) One of the following is an explosive combination (1)
 1) Potassium chlorate & tannic acid 2) Alcohol and water 3) Acacia and tannic acid 4) Tannic acid and Ammonia
- 17) The pH range of a nasal drop formulation should be from _____. (1)
 1) 2.5 to 3.5 2) 6.5 to 8.5 3) 3.5 to 4.5 4) 5.5 to 6.5
- 18) Macrogols are used as: (1)
 1) Preservatives 2) Thickening agents 3) Suppository bases 4) Emulsifiers
- 19) What is the concentration of sucrose in Simple Syrup IP? (1)
 1) 66.7% w/v 2) 66.7% w/w 3) 67.6% w/v 4) 67.6% w/w
- 20) Based on the physical state, pharmaceutical dosage forms can be of _____ types. (1)
 1) Four 2) Seven 3) Two 4) Five

II Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Define Incompatibility. Explain therapeutic incompatibility with four examples (10)

Name the four main classes of semisolid dosage forms and define each of them.
Explain the factors affecting skin penetration of drugs (10)

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) What is a prescription? Explain any two important parts of a prescription (5)
- 2) Briefly explain preparation of suppositories by cold compression method (5)
- 3) Name the different types / stages in the instability of emulsions. Write a note on 3 small scale methods of preparation of emulsions (5)
- 4) List any five advantages and disadvantages of liquid orals (5)
- 5) Define nasal drops. What are the characteristics required of vehicles used for nasal drops? Give the composition and preparation of any one nasal drop preparation (5)
- 6) Briefly discuss the development of profession of pharmacy in India (5)
- 7) Explain various approaches to overcome phase inversion in emulsions (5)

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