Exam Date & Time: 30-Apr-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)

MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Pharmaceutics-I [PCE-BP103T - S2]

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

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Answer all the questions. Section Duration: 30 mins

1) Which of these excipients is typically not used in liquid dosage forms. (1)

1)	Vehicle		2)	Surfactants		3)	Hydrocolloids	4)	Binders

2) 20° u/p alcohol is approximately _____% v/v (1)

1) 120 2) 46.8 3) 80 4) 68.52

3) Which of the following methods can prevent incompatibility due to liquefaction of substances mixed together? (1)

1) Separate dispensing 2) Mixing individual substance with inert absorbent 3) Mixing mixture of substances with inert absorbent 4) Any of the above

4) 2 lb = ___ grains (1)

1) 480 2) 6500 3) 11520 4) 875

5) Which of these is a unit solid dosage form? (1)

1) Tablet 2) Capsule 3) Cachet 4) All the above

6) How many pennyweights ares equal to 1 ounce troy? (1)

1) 48 2) 20 3) 24 4) 40

7) Which of these dosage forms are typically not meant for external use? (1)

1) Tablet 2) Lotion 3) Gargle 4) Collodion

8) Which of these vehicles for liquid dosage forms should never be sterile? (1)

1) Purified Water 2) Water for Injection 3) Bacteriostatic Water for Injection 4) None of the above

9) 1 decagram = _____ kg (1)

1) 0.01 2) 0.1 3) 0.001 4) 10

10) How much of ABC is required to prepare 100 mL of a 5% w/v ABC solution? (1)

1) 5 g 2) 50 g 3) 0.5 g 4) 50 mg

11) This person is known as Father of Botany (1)

1) Hippocrates 2) Theophrastus 3) Paracelsus 4) Galen

12) This book is example for non-official compendia (1)

1) Indian Pharmacopoeia 2) Merck Index 3) United States Pharmacopoeia 4) National Formulary

13) This part of prescription contains the list of ingredients with their quantities (1)

1) Superscription 2) Inscription 3) Subscription 4) Signatura

14) These powders composed of acids and sodium bicarbonate, when added to water, liberate CO_2 (1)

1) Explosive powders 2) Efflorescent powders 3) Effervescent powders 4) Deliquescent powders

15) First pass metabolism of drug can not be avoided by using (1)

1) Nasal liquids 2) Rectal preparations 3) Oral liquids 4) Topical Preparations

16) Following statement is NOT TRUE for liniments (1)

1) Liniments are Aqueous or oily based solutions 2) Liniments are applied without friction 3) Liniments are used for external Use Only 4) Liniments are not to be applied to broken skin

17) Anhydrous glycerine is added in ear drops as it (1)

1) Permits the drug to remain in the ear for a long time 2) Tends to remove moisture from surrounding tissue 3) None of the above 4) All of the above

18) Following dosage form exhibit higher rate of bioavailability. (1)

1) Powders 2) Solutions 3) Emulsions 4) Suspensions

19) This base provide occlusive effect to the ointment (1)

1) Hydrocarbon Bases 2) Absorption base 3) Water-removable bases 4) Water-soluble bases

20) The acrylic acid polymer commonly used as gel base is

1) Carboxy methyl cellulose 2) Carbomer 3) Poloxamer 4) Methyl cellulose (1)

II Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

1) Explain physical and chemical incompatibilities in pharmaceuticals. (10)

2) A) Discuss the type of suspension which is difficult to redisperse (4 Marks). B) Classify emulsifying agents with two examples each. Write the importance of emulsifying agents (6 Marks). (10)

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

1) Describe five factors affecting selection of dose of drug. (5)

2) Give a classification of the systems of weights and measures. Convert 1 ℈, 1 ʒ, 1 ʒ and 1 ℔ into grams. (5)

3) Describe five types of excipients in liquid dosage forms. (5)

4) Explain the features of absorption bases used in ointments with example. (5)

5) Explain the handling of compounding prescription. (5)

6) Explain the cold compression method of preparation of suppositories with diagram. (5)

7) What are the characteristic features of the gels? Classify gel bases with two examples each. (5)

-----End-----