Ref. No.: Ex/PHARM/T/121/2018

B. PHARMACY FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2018

Subject: PHARMACEUTICS-II

Time : Three hours

Full Marks 100

Answer any five of the following questions, taking at least two from each group.

Group A

1) What do you mean by ointments? How are they different from a cream? What are the methods of preparation of ointments? Give in details. What is lanolin? Give the importance of lanolin as excipients. Give the advantages of absorption bases over hydrocarbon bases. In PEG 6000, what does the value indicate? Write a short note on plastibases. Give the two fundamental disadvantages of water soluble bases.
(2+2+4+2+1+1+3+1+3+1=20)

2) Define emulsion. How will you identify various types of emulsions? Write in details. How does creaming create a problem of an emulsion as dosage form? How will you prevent creaming of emulsion? What is phase inversion? Why does it occur? How can you prevent cracking of an emulsion? Why is emulsion as dosage form needed?(2+6+2+2+1+2+3+2=20)

3) What are lozenges as dosage form? Write their manufacturing procedure along with the fundamental constituents. What are emulgents? Classify them with examples in each case. How do they function? What is HLB value? Write its significances in selection of emulgent. Give details for production of emulsion by wetgum method. Why is acacia mucilage prepared just before the preparation? (2+4+1+4+2+1+2+3+1=20)

EX/PHARM/T/ 121/2018

BACHELOR OF PHARMACY EXAMINATION, 2018

(1st Year 2nd Semester)

Pharmaceutics II

Answer any Five questions taking at least Two from each group

Answer all parts of a question in one place

Full Marks – 100 Time – 3 hours

GROUP--B

4. Write short notes on the followings: Na-alginate jelly, Glycero-gelatin jelly, Patch test, Medicated jelly, Lubricating jelly. 4x5=20

5. a) Classify hydrocolloids with examples.

b) Describe the different applications of hydrocolloids in pharmacy. 10+10=20

6. a) Discuss the flow behavior of : i) dilute de-flocculated suspension, ii) Concentrated de-flocculated Suspension, iii) Flocculated suspension, iv) Aqueous solution of a suspending agent (Natural polymer)

b) The ultimate volume of sediment of a flocculated suspension (volume 100) is 60 ml. When the suspension is de-flocculated, the ultimate volume of the sediment is 20 ml. Calculate the degree of flocculation.

16+4=20

7.a) How will you prepare i) de-flocculated suspension, ii) flocculated suspension in a structured vehicle?

b) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of de-flocculated suspension, and flocculated suspension.

c) How does a wetting agent help in dispersion of a hydrophobic solid in water ? 10+50+5=20