

B PHARM
(SEM-I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2018-19
PHARMACEUTICS-I

Time: 3 Hours**Total Marks: 75****Note:** 1. Attempt all Sections.**SECTION A**

- 1. Attempt all questions in brief. 10 x 2 = 20**
- Differentiate between syrups and elixirs.
 - Classify semi solid dosage forms with examples.
 - State Fried's and Clark's formula.
 - Define sedimentation volume.
 - Define Suppositories.
 - How co-solvent improves solubility.
 - Determine 80% v/v alcohol in terms of proof spirit.
 - List the last three editions of Indian Pharmacopoeia.
 - Define effervescent and efflorescent powders.
 - What are humectants? Give examples

SECTION B

- 2. Attempt any two parts of the following: 2 x 10 = 20**
- Write a descriptive note on therapeutic and physical incompatibility with examples.
 - Write a note on history of pharmacy.
 - What are different excipients used in liquid dosage forms?

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any five parts of the following: 7 x 5 = 35**
- Explain various scopes of Pharmacy.
 - Give the formulation and method of preparation of syrup in detail.
 - What are different solubility enhancement techniques explain in detail.
 - Write the evaluation of semi-solid dosage forms.
 - A Pharmacist has four batch of ointment, containing 50%, 25%, 10%, and 5% of drug. How many grams of each may be used to prepare 4800g of 20% of ointment?
 - Define emulsions and suspensions also discuss various tests to identify the type of emulsion.
 - What is posology? What are the various factors affecting posology.

B. PHARM
(SEM-I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2019-20
PHARMACEUTICS-I

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

- ## **2. Any special paper specific instruction.**

SECTION A

- 1. Attempt all questions in brief.** **10 x 2 = 20**

 - a. Define prescription.
 - b. In which year does the most recent edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia has been published lately and how many volumes does this latest edition contain?
 - c. Who is considered as the father of pharmacy education in India?
 - d. When a solution can be termed as isotonic?
 - e. Name one anti-microbial preservative and an antioxidant used in liquid dosage forms.
 - f. What do you mean by the term “Self-Preserving”? Give two examples of self-preserving dosage forms.
 - g. Define suspension with an example.
 - h. Define suppository with an example.
 - i. What is therapeutic incompatibility?
 - j. Give examples of two ointment bases.

SECTION B

- 2. Attempt any two parts of the following: 2 x 10 = 20**

 - a. Write a detailed note history of Pharmacy in India.
 - b. Define emulsions. Discuss their methods of preparation, stability problems and methods to overcome these problems.
 - c. Discuss the mechanisms and factors influencing dermal penetration of drugs.

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any five parts of the following: 5 x 7 = 35**

 - a. Write a short note on parts of a prescription with a suitable example of a model prescription.
 - b. Define the term posology. Discuss the various factors affecting Posology.
 - c. Calculate the amount of 75%, 65%, 45% and 35% alcohol should be mixed to get 55% alcohol using allegation method.
 - d. Discuss with proper examples effervescent, efflorescent and hygroscopic powders.
 - e. Write a short note gargles, mouthwashes and throat paints with an example formula for each.
 - f. How many different types of suppository bases are there? Discuss the different methods for the evaluation of suppositories.
 - g. What is a gel? Discuss the methods for the evaluation of semi solid dosage forms.



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B PHARM
(SEM-I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2020-21
PHARMACEUTICS-I

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

- 1.** Attempt all questions in brief. **10 x 2 = 20**

- a. Explain HLB system and Bancroft rule.
- b. State Fried's and Clark's formula.
- c. Determine 80 % v/v alcohol in terms of proof spirit.
- d. Name two emulsifying agent.
- e. How co-solvent improves solubility?
- f. What is the difference between Simple syrup IP and Simple syrup USP?
- g. Translate in English: (i) S.O.S (ii) collunarium.
- h. Give example of therapeutic incompatibility.
- i. What do you understand by blooming of suppositories?
- j. What do you understand be symbol R_x and signature in prescription?

SECTION B

- 2.** Attempt any two parts of the following: $2 \times 10 = 20$

a. What do you understand by Pharmacopoeia? Write a short note IP and BP.

b. What do you understand by prescription? What are the different parts of prescription? Draw a sample for prescription.

c. Define suspension. What is flocculated and deflocculated suspension? What is different parameter used for evaluation of suspension.

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any five parts of the following:**

a. Calculate the volume of 95% of alcohol required to prepare 300 ml of 70 % alcohol by alligation method.

b. What do you understand by psology? What is the different formula used to calculate dose according to age and body weight?

c. Define Powder. Write a short note on Dusting powder and effervescent powder.

d. Differentiate between: (i) Mouth was he and Gargles. (ii) Lotion and Liniment.

e. Define Emulsion. Describe about the methods to identify instability

f. What is the different option as a career in pharmacy

g. Define suppositories. Explain about the ideal bases for suppositories.



Roll No: _____

BPHARM
(SEM I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2021-22
PHARMACEUTICS I – THEORY

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

- 1. Attempt all questions in brief.** **10 x 2 = 20**

a.	Define the term “Compendia”?
b.	Classify Semi-solid dosage forms.
c.	Design the formula for Calamine lotion.
d.	Explain sedimentation volume.
e.	Give any two examples of gelling agents.
f.	Enlist editions of Indian Pharmacopoeia.
g.	Calculate the number of tablets may be prepared from 5 kg of aspirin? If, a tablet generally contains 325 mg of aspirin.
h.	Classify bases used in suppositories.
i.	Outline the handling of prescription.
j.	Calculate the dose for a child of 5 years old whose surface area is 1.5m^2 and adult dose is 40mg.

SECTION B

- 2.** Attempt any two parts of the following: 2 x 10 = 20

- a. Explain pharmaceutical incompatibilities in detail with examples.
- b. Illustrate the methods of preparation of emulsions, their stability problems, and methods to overcome these problems.
- c. Describe various methods for preparation of ointments?

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any five parts of the following: $7 \times 5 = 35$**

- a. Explain Effervescent powders, Hygroscopic powders, and Eutectic mixtures with proper examples.
- b. Demonstrate the parts of prescription with the help of a sample prescription.
- c. Illustrate the various factors that affect the posology.
- d. Describe the stability problems of Suspension and methods to overcome them.
- e. Illustrate various solubility enhancement techniques.
- f. Explain the development of profession of pharmacy in India.
- g. Calculate the proportions may a manufacturing pharmacist mix 30%, 25%, 10%, and 6% zinc oxide ointments to produce a 15% ointment?

B PHARM
(SEM I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2022-23
PHARMACEUTICS -I

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

- 1. Attempt all questions in brief.** **10 x 2 = 20**

- (a) What do you mean by the term “Pharmakon”?

(b) Write Young’s formula.

(c) What do you mean by percentage weight by volume solution?

(d) Define eutectic powders.

(e) Differentiate between lotion and liniment.

(f) Enlist two stability problems of suspensions

(g) Define displacement value.

(h) Give one example of therapeutic incompatibility

(i) Write two bases used for preparing pastes.

(j) Classify Semisolid dosage forms.

SECTION B

- 2.** Attempt any two parts of the following: **2 x 10 = 20**

- (a) Write a detailed note on origin and development of pharmacy along with its scope as a profession.
 - (b) Define Emulsion. Classify them and discuss in detail about stability problems associated with emulsions along with the techniques to overcome.
 - (c) What are the various factors affecting dermal penetration? Discuss method of preparation of ointments.

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any five parts of the following:** **7 x 5 = 35**

- (a) What are the contents of current edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia?
 - (b) Define prescription. What are the various parts of prescription?
 - (c) Calculate the volume of each 70%, 60%, 40% and 30% alcohol be mixed to get 450 ml of 50% alcohol?
 - (d) Define incompatibility. Discuss physical incompatibility with few examples
 - (e) Classify powders. Write a note on dusting powder.
 - (f) What are the various tests of identification of emulsions?
 - (g) Discuss various evaluation tests of semisolid dosage forms.



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BPHARM
(SEM I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2023-24
PHARMACEUTICS I – THEORY

TIME: 3HRS**M.MARKS: 75**

Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

1. Attempt all questions in brief. 10 x 2 = 20

a.	Define dosage forms.
b.	Define allegation.
c.	Write the use of geometric dilution.
d.	How can we calculate pediatric dose?
e.	What do you understand by proof spirit?
f.	Write the importance of hygroscopic powders.
g.	Write the names of some emulsifiers.
h.	Define physical incompatibility.
i.	Write the problems associated with suspensions.
j.	Write names of excipients used in semi-solid dosage forms.

SECTION B

2. Attempt any two parts of the following: 2 x 10 = 20

a.	Write a note on “Pharmacy as a career”.
b.	Describe solubility enhancement techniques.
c.	Write the method of preparation of creams.

SECTION C

3. Attempt any five parts of the following: 7 x 5 = 35

a.	Classify dosage forms with examples.
b.	Write the way of handling a prescription. Enlist some errors of prescription.
c.	Give the method of preparation of syrups. Write the advantage and disadvantage of syrups.
d.	Write the difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
e.	Differentiate between simple and compound powders.
f.	Write the method of preparation, and evaluation parameters of suppositories.
g.	Enlist factors affecting dermal penetration of drugs.



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BPHARM
(SEM I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2024-25
PHARMACEUTICS-I

TIME: 3 HRS**M.MARKS: 75**

Note: Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

1. Attempt all questions in brief. $10 \times 2 = 20$

a.	What do you mean by displacement value?
b.	Name two evaluation parameters of semisolid dosage forms.
c.	Enlist two stability problems of suspensions.
d.	What do you mean by percentage weight by volume solution?
e.	Name one antimicrobial preservative and an antioxidant used in liquid dosage forms.
f.	Differentiate between lotion and liniment.
g.	Determine 90% v/v alcohol in terms of proof spirit.
h.	What are effervescent powders?
i.	Calculate the dose for a child of 5 years old whose body surface area is 1.4 m^2 and the adult dose is 80 mg.
j.	Enlist editions of the Indian Pharmacopoeia.

SECTION B

2. Attempt any two parts of the following: $2 \times 10 = 20$

a.	Discuss the methods of preparation of emulsions, their stability problems, and methods to overcome these problems.
b.	Write a detailed note on the origin and development of pharmacy, along with its scope as a profession.
c.	Define prescription. What are the various parts of a prescription? Draw a sample for a prescription.

SECTION C

3. Attempt any five parts of the following: $7 \times 5 = 35$

a.	Write the difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
b.	What do you understand by Pharmacopoeia? Write a note on IP.
c.	Define suppositories. Explain different types of suppositories bases.
d.	Calculate the proportions of each 40%, 35%, 20%, and 10% zinc oxide ointment to be mixed to produce a 25% zinc oxide ointment.
e.	Classify powders. Write a note on dusting powder.
f.	Define incompatibility. Discuss physical incompatibility with a few examples.



Roll No: _____

BPHARM
(SEM I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2024-25
PHARMACEUTICS I – THEORY

TIME: 3 HRS

M.MARKS: 75

Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

- 1. Attempt all questions in brief.** **10 x 2 = 20**

- a. What role does the drug's molecular size play in its ability to permeate the skin?
- b. Write the mechanism by which flocculating agents work.
- c. What factors would you consider when deciding whether to aim for a flocculated or deflocculated system?
- d. How does the displacement value of a drug influence the choice of suppository base?
- e. Discuss some potential safety concerns associated with excipients in liquid dosage forms.
- f. Define effervescent powders with example.
- g. Define proof spirit.
- h. Define allegation.
- i. Define isotonicity.
- j. Define incompatibility.

SECTION B

- 2. Attempt any two parts of the following:** **2 x 10 = 20**

- a. When was the first pharmacy school established in India, and what impact did it have on professionalizing the field?
- b. Compare and contrast solid, liquid, and semi-solid dosage forms, highlighting their advantages and disadvantages.
- c. What is the significance of the drug's partition coefficient in determining its distribution between the skin's lipid and aqueous phases?

SECTION C

- 3. Attempt any five parts of the following:** $7 \times 5 = 35$

- a. What is the role of the Indian Pharmacopoeia in promoting standardization and harmonization of pharmaceutical standards globally?
- b. What are the primary factors that influence the appropriate dosage of a medication?
- c. Which countries primarily use the Imperial system, and which primarily use the Metric system?
- d. When would you need to convert between Imperial and Metric units?
- e. What are the benefits of using suspensions in pharmaceutical applications?
- f. What are the common methods for preparing ointments, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each?
- g. What are the key qualities/attributes that need to be evaluated in semi-solid dosage forms?