

Total No. of Questions: 3

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Pharmacy
End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022
PY3CO15 Physical Pharmaceutics -II

Programme: B. Pharma

Branch/Specialisation: Pharmacy

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated.

- Q.1
- The Concentration range of a surfactant at which micelle starts to form is known as..... 2
 - is the State in which flocculation (aggregation) and settling of the dispersed particles is observed. 2
 - is the science that deals with the flow of liquids and the deformation of solids. 2
 - Thixotropy is a dependent Non-Newtonian phenomena. 2
 - Diluted suspensions may contain solids in about % W/V. 2
 - Micro emulsions contain globules of size about micrometre. 2
 - One micrometre is equal to millimetre. 2
 - Particle size in the range of micrometre can be measured by optical microscopy. 2
 - The ability of a pharmaceutical product to retain its physical, chemical, microbiological and biopharmaceutical properties within the specified limits throughout the shelf life is known as 2
 - Shelf life is the time required to reduce the concentration of the reactant up to % of its initial concentration. 2

- Q.2 Attempt any two:
- Describe different types of colloids and their properties with example. 10
 - (a) Explain Deformation of Solids with suitable examples. 10
(b) Write a note on multipoint viscometer.

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- (a) Explain method of preparation of lyophobic colloids. 5
(b) Differentiate between Newtonian and Non - Newtonian systems with suitable examples. 5

Q.3 Attempt any seven: Two questions from each section are compulsory.

Section - A

- Describe theory of sedimentation of suspension. 5
- Give the classification of emulsion. 5
- Describe different identification tests for emulsions. 5

Section - B

- Describe any two particle size determination methods. 5
- (a) Define bulk & true density. 5
(b) Explain liquid displacement method.
- Write the principle of coulter counter used to determine particle volume with a neat, labelled diagram. 5

Section - C

- (a) Define Drug Stability. Give the reason why stability studies are necessary. 5
(b) Write about types of stability.
- Explain accelerated stability studies. Give its limitations. 5
- Differentiate between zero and first order reactions with suitable examples. 5

Marking Scheme
PY3CO15 Physical Pharmaceutics -II

Q.1	i.	Critical micelle concentration or CMC	2
	ii.	Coagulation or Precipitation or Aggregation	2
	iii.	Rheology	2
	iv.	Time	2
	v.	<5%	2
	vi.	0.01 micrometre or μ	2
	vii.	10^{-3} or 0.001	2
	viii.	0.2 - 100 micrometre or μ	2
	ix.	Drug Stability	2
	x.	90 %	2

Q.2		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Types of colloids with examples	5 marks
		Properties of colloids	5 marks
	ii.	(a) Deformation of Solids with suitable examples	5 marks
		(b) Multipoint viscometer	
		Cup plate	2 marks
		Cone Plate	2 marks
		Diagram	1 mark
	iii.	(a) Dispersion Methods	2.5 marks
		Condensation Methods	2.5 marks
		(b) Four difference (1 mark * 4)	4 marks
		Suitable examples	1 mark

Q.3 Attempt any seven: Two questions from each section are compulsory.

Section – A

i.	Particle size	1 mark	5
	Viscosity of medium	2 marks	
	Density of medium	2 marks	
ii.	Oil-in-Water (O/W) Water-in-Oil (W/O) Coarse emulsion		5
		2.5 marks	
	Micro and Multiple emulsion / Fine	2.5 marks	

iii.	Dye Solubility Test	1 mark	5
	Dilution Test	1 mark	
	Conductivity Test	1 mark	
	Filter Paper Test	1 mark	
	Fluorescence Test	1 mark	

Section - B

iv.	Optical Microscopy or Sieving Methods	2.5 marks	5
	Sedimentation Method / Conductivity Method	2.5 marks	
v.	Definition of bulk & true density	2 marks	5
	Liquid displacement method	3 marks	
vi.	Principle of coulter counter	3 marks	5
	Diagram	2 marks	

Section - C

vii.	Definition	1 mark	5
	Reason	2 marks	
	Types	2 marks	
viii.	Explanation of Accelerated stability studies	3 marks	5
	Limitations	2 marks	
ix.	Differentiation	3 marks	5
	Examples and Graph	2 marks	
