

# Basic physical pharmacy question with answer

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**What are the basic concepts of physical pharmacy?** Physical pharmacy deals with the science that works on the following aspects which are related to the development of a drug product. Uniformity and precision in dosage for each dosage form. Results of therapeutic effects during the course of the treatment. Physical stability and appeal of the drug.

**Which of the following equations is used for predicting the shelf life of a drug product?** The mathematical prediction of shelf life is based on the application of the Arrhenius equation, which indicates the effect of temperature on the rate constant,  $k$ , of a chemical reaction of thermodynamic temperature,  $1/T$ , is a straight line.

**What is MCQ in pharmacy?** Abstract. Background: Writing multiple choice questions (MCQ) takes a lot of practice. Often, pharmacy practitioners lack the training to write effective MCQ. Sources for instruction in effective MCQ writing can be overwhelming with numerous suggestions of what should and should not be done.

**Are throat paints a dash liquid preparation?** Throat paints : Throat paints are viscous liquid preparations that are applied with the help of a brush to the mucosa of the mouth or throat.

**What are the 3 basic concepts of pharmacology?** With an astounding range and number of medications that must be safely administered to patients, it is essential for professionals to understand pharmacology concepts. This is the goal of this course. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and drug interactions will be explained.

**Who is the father of physical pharmacy?** Takeru Higuchi (January 1, 1918 – March 24, 1987) was an American chemist who was widely known as "the father of physical pharmacy". He invented the time-release medication capsule, which would release medicine slowly into the bloodstream.

**What is the Q rule for stability?** The Q rule states that a product degradation rate decreases by a constant factor  $Q_{10}$  when the storage temperature is decreased by  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The value of  $Q_{10}$  is typically set at 2, 3 or 4 because these correspond to reasonable activation energies.

**How to calculate shelf life of drugs?** Shelf life can be calculated directly if the product is stored under nonstandard conditions.  $\Delta T^{\circ} = T_2 - T_1 = 30 - 5 = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $T_{90}(30^{\circ}\text{C}) = 24 / 2^{2.5} = 3.18 \text{ h}$   $T_{90}(30^{\circ}\text{C}) = 24 / 3^{2.5} = 1.2 \text{ h}$   $T_{90}(30^{\circ}\text{C}) = 24 / 4^{2.5} = 0.56 \text{ h}$  A newly reconstituted product is labeled to be stable for 24 h in the refrigerator.

**What is the shelf life of a drug?** The simple reason for the term "drug shelf life," is that it describes the length of time the product can suitably remain on the shelf, either at the pharmacy or at your home.

**What does QA mean in pharmacy?** Pharma Quality Assurance (QA) covers all aspects of the pharma industry that can impact the quality of products. From the procurement of raw materials to manufacturing, the entire process is constantly monitored and updated to ensure consistency and compliance.

**What does MCA stand for in pharmacy?** The Medicine Counter Assistant (MCA) course is accredited by GPhC and provides the minimum training requirements for pharmacy support staff working behind the counter.

**What are the four types of pharmacy?**

**Why is iodine used in throat paint?** Agrawal Mandl's Paint is used as throat paint for the treatment of laryngitis, pharyngitis, sore throat and tonsils. This medication contains antiseptic iodine, which helps to protect the mouth and throat from pain and canker sores.

**How do you prepare gargles in pharmacy?** Ex: potassium chlorate and phenol gargle. Gargles are prepared by adding amaranth solution (1% w/v in chloroform water) to a comparatively less quantity of water and then mix phenol glycerin (16% w/w phenol & 84% w/w glycerin) to it. Then stir the solution to make up to the volume with purified water.

**What is the formulation of mouth gargle?** MOUTH GARGLES: Simmer 1 table spoon (15ml) grated fresh organic ginger root or powder in a cup of warm water for 10min. Strain the liquid and add a teaspoon (5ml) of honey or pinch of cayenne pepper. Use this as a gargle every 30 min until your throat feels up to par.

**What are the 5 pillars of pharmacology?** It encompasses a series of essential stages, known as the five pillars of drug discovery. These pillars include target identification and validation, lead discovery, lead optimization, preclinical testing, and clinical trials.

**What does bioavailability mean?** The ability of a drug or other substance to be absorbed and used by the body. Orally bioavailable means that a drug or other substance that is taken by mouth can be absorbed and used by the body.

**What is pharmacodynamics in pharmacy?** Pharmacodynamics is the study of a drug's molecular, biochemical, and physiologic effects or actions. It comes from the Greek words "pharmakon," meaning "drug," and "dynamikos," meaning "power."

**What is the symbol of pharmacy?** Nowadays pharmacies display the green cross outside their shops. The green cross was first introduced as a pharmaceutical sign in continental Europe in the early 20th century as a replacement for the red cross, which was adopted by the International Red Cross in 1863.

**Who is the godfather of pharmacy?**

**Who is the mother of modern pharmacy?** Elizabeth Gooking Greenleaf is recognized as the first female pharmacist in the United States. Not only was she a mother to twelve children, she is considered the mother of pharmacy too. Elizabeth opened her own apothecary shop in 1727 in Boston.

**What are the basic concepts of pharmacy?** Pharmacy is the science and practice of discovering, producing, preparing, dispensing, reviewing and monitoring medications, aiming to ensure the safe, effective, and affordable use of medicines. It is a miscellaneous science as it links health sciences with pharmaceutical sciences and natural sciences.

**What is the basic concept of clinical pharmacy?** Clinical pharmacy is a health science discipline in which pharmacists provide patient care that optimizes medication therapy and promotes health, and disease prevention.

**What is the objective of physical pharmacy?** Why We Study Physical Pharmacy? Physical pharmacy integrates knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry and applies them to the pharmaceutical dosage form development. Physical pharmacy is a fundamental course that leads to proper understanding of subsequent courses in Pharmaceutics and pharmaceutical technology.

**What is the basic concept of pharmaceutical care?** Pharmaceutical care is a practice in which the practitioner takes responsibility for a patient's drug-related needs, and is held accountable for this commitment. In the course of this practice, responsible drug therapy is provided for the purpose of achieving positive patient outcomes.

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