

23242

3 Hours / 80 Marks



20111

Seat No.

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- Instructions –*
- (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
 - (2) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
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 - (4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
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Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following :

30

- a) Discuss development of pharmacy profession in India.
- b) What are different types of containers commonly used in pharmacy? Write in brief about glass containers.
- c) Define preservatives. Write its types with examples and uses.
- d) Define size reduction. Write in detail about ball mill.
- e) Enlist excipients in tablet. Define sustain release tablet, Extended release tablet, fast dissolving tablet multi layered tablet.
- f) Draw a layout design of pharmaceutical manufacturing plant. Write its sections and activities.
- g) Define Novel drug delivery system. How will you classify it? Write in brief about examples and challenges in Novel drug delivery system.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following :

30

- a) Define quality control, quality assurance and CGMP.
- b) Give in brief the method of preparation of smallpox vaccine.
- c) Describe the method of preparation of effervescent granules.
- d) Define ointment. Write classification of ointment bases.
- e) How will you differentiate between a hard gelatin capsule and soft gelatin capsule?
- f) Define extraction. Write classification of extraction.
- g) Draw a well labelled diagram of F.B.D. write its principle.
- h) Draw a well labelled diagram of Triple roller mill. Write its advantages and disadvantages.
- i) Define pharmaceutical aid-write role of colouring, flavoring and sweetening agents.
- j) Write about career opportunities in pharmacy.
- k) Write short note on Indian pharmacopeia.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following :**

- a) Define extended-release tablet.
- b) Define elixir
- c) Write full form of USP (U.S.P.)
- d) Define container
- e) The disintegration time for coated tablet is _____ minutes.
- f) What is use of Non-staining Iodine ointment.
- g) Which is the most commonly used vehicle in eye drops?
- h) Define Pessaries.
- i) Name any two preservatives.
- j) The rate of filtration is _____ proportional to the surface area of filter media.
- k) Hammer mill work on principle of _____.
- l) In cyclone separator the powder is separated depending on its
 - i) Particle size
 - ii) Density of particle
 - iii) Shape of powder
 - iv) Particle size and density
- m) Sublimation of water from ice phase to gas phase is known as _____
- n) The _____ drugs cannot be filled in hard gelatin capsule.
- o) Dusting powder is dispensed in _____ container.
- p) Gum acacia is used as _____ in emulsion.
 - i) Solvent
 - ii) Solute
 - iii) Emulsifying agent
 - iv) Colourant
- q) Solution is stored in _____
 - i) Wide mouth bottle
 - ii) Narrow mouth bottle
 - iii) Both i) and ii)
 - iv) None of above
- r) Name two identification test for emulsion.
- s) Solutions are which type of liquids?
 - i) Bi-phasic
 - ii) Monophasic
 - iii) Suspension
 - iv) Other than these
- t) What is the use of glycerin in elixir?
 - i) Preservative
 - ii) Vehicle
 - iii) Colouring agent
 - iv) Flavouring agent

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20112

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Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Draw the structure of chlorpromazine hydrochloride give its IUPAC name, therapeutic uses, formulations and brand names.
- b) Draw the structure, IUPAC name, uses, formulations, and brand names of propranolol.
- c) Enlist various sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals. Write any 4 effects of impurities.
- d) Write uses of the following drugs:
 - i) Ketoconazole
 - ii) Chloroquine
 - iii) Norfloxacin
 - iv) Remdesivir
 - v) Pretomanid
- e) Enlist two examples and uses for each of the following -
 - i) Medicinal gases
 - ii) Dental Products
- f) Define Antibiotics. Classify antibiotics based on chemical structure.
- g) Explain complexometric titrations and Acid-base titrations.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Enlist any 3 α -adrenergic blockers and any 3 β -adrenergic blockers.
- b) Classify Anti-arrhythmic agents with examples.
- c) Explain the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for sulphates.
- d) Classify Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents with suitable examples.
- e) Explain principle and reactions in the Assay of Ferrous sulfate.
- f) Draw the structure of Metformin, write its uses and enlist brand names.
- g) Classify Anti-depressants with examples. Draw the structure of Imipramine.
- h) Draw the structure of Isoniazid, write its IUPAC name and enlist any 2 brand names.
- i) Write uses of -
 - i) Chloramphenicol
 - ii) Streptomycin
 - iii) Azithromycin.
- j) Draw the structure of 5-Fluorouracil and enlist its uses and write its storage condition.
- k) Draw the structure of Frusemide and give its storage condition and uses.

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20113

Seat No.

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Marks**1. Attempt any SIX of the following:****30**

- a) Explain pharmacological system of classification of crude drug with merits and demerits.
- b) Define drug evaluation. Enlist different microscopical evaluation parameters. Explain any three leaf constants used for evaluation of leaf.
- c) Write biological source, chemical constituents and uses of Black pepper and Rauwolfia.
- d) Define oxytocic drug. Give synonym B.S. chemical constituent and uses of Ergot.
- e) Enlist different traditional system of medicine and describe in brief Ayurveda system of medicine.
- f) Define and classify Nutraceuticals with examples. Give any four therapeutic applications of nutraceuticals.
- g) Give biological source, chemical constituent, commercial preparation, therapeutic and cosmetic use of Sandalwood oil.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:**30**

- a) Define pharmacognosy, who, when coined the term pharmacognosy?
- b) Define drug adulteration. Describe any two methods of drug adulteration with example.
- c) Define volatile oil. Describe any two isolation methods of volatile oil.
- d) Define antidiabetic drug. Write biological source, chemical constituent of gymnema.
- e) Write names of drug having following chemical constituents.

i) Fenchone	ii) Emetine
iii) Quinine	iv) Caffeine
v) Catechine	vi) Papain
- f) Name the drug which gives following test positive

i) Match stick test	ii) Modified borntrager test
iii) Killer-Killani-test	
- g) Write chemical constituents and uses of

i) Isapghula	ii) Vinca
iii) Vasaka	
- h) Give ideal properties of surgical dressing.

P.T.O.



- i) Explain role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy.
- j) Define and classify herbal formulations with suitable examples.
- k) Define phytoconstituents and describe general test for identification of alkaloids. (any two)

3. Attempt ALL of the following:

20

- a) The reasons for drug adulteration includes
 - i) Scarcity of drug
 - ii) High price of drug
 - iii) Drugs sold illegally
 - iv) All of the above
 - b) Define 'Ash Value'.
 - c) Goldbeater's skin test is performed for identification of
 - i) Tannin
 - ii) Resin
 - iii) Fixed oil
 - iv) Alkaloid
 - d) Name chemical test for identification of cardiac glycosides.
 - e) The substance which increase evacuation of bowel is called as _____.
 - f) Which part of the plant is used as drug for Ephedra and Belladonna?
 - g) Jesuits bark is synonym of _____ drug.
 - h) _____ is the drug belongs to Apocyanace family.
 - i) Cinchona is used as _____.
 - j) Give name of drugs belongs to the families of umbelliferae and zingiberaceae.
 - k) Which drug having synonym 'Indian Saffron'
 - i) Coca
 - ii) Benzoin
 - iii) Vinca
 - iv) Turmeric
 - l) Define diuretic with example.
 - m) Neem belonging to _____ family.
 - i) Rubiaceae
 - ii) Meliaceae
 - iii) Liliaceae
 - iv) Zingiberaceae
 - n) In the preparation of silk, the cocoons are heated at _____.
 - o) Define Bhasma.
 - p) Sodhana and Marana are the steps involved in manufacturing of
 - i) Churna
 - ii) Taila
 - iii) Bhasma
 - iv) Leha
 - q) Define dietary fiber with example.
 - r) Define prebiotic with one example.
 - s) Write main chemical constituents of Aloe vera.
 - t) Write two cosmetic uses of Lavender oil.
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20114

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Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Describe Internal structure of the heart with a diagram.
- b) Define joint and classify. Name the bones of axial skeleton.
- c) Define blood. Describe its composition and function.
- d) Give composition and function of saliva and write any six functions of liver.
- e) Describe the physiology of urine formation. Draw a well labelled diagram of nephron.
- f) Draw a sagittal section of eye and explain its parts.
- g) Describe the structure of spinal cord with neat and labelled diagram.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Explain nervous tissue.
- b) Which part of the cell is called as power house of cell? Why?
- c) Define anemia. Explain its types.
- d) Define the term
 - i) Cardiac output
 - ii) Blood pressure
 - iii) Stroke volume
- e) Explain structure and function of lymph node.
- f) Write composition and function of pancreatic juice.
- g) Define the term
 - i) Tidal volume
 - ii) Residual volume
 - iii) Vital capacity
- h) Describe menstrual cycle.
 - i) Which gland is called as endocrine and exocrine? Why?
 - j) Define hormone. Enlist all the endocrine glands with their hormones in the body.
 - k) Write the effect of parasympathetic stimulation on
 - i) Eye
 - ii) Salivary gland
 - iii) Urinary bladder

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following:**

- a) Name the 2nd cranial nerve.
- b) The blood vessel which carry oxygenated blood from the lung to heart is _____.
- c) Name the muscles of respiration.
- d) Which hormone is secreted by testis?
- e) Name the four fundamental taste.
- f) Which neurotransmitter is responsible for muscle contraction?
- g) Name the bones of elbow joint.
- h) What are heart sound?
- i) Define anatomy and physiology.
- j) Name the fundamental tissues of the body.
- k) Structural and functional unit of kidney is _____.
- l) Name the bones of cranium.
- m) The fertilization in female takes place in
 - i) Uterus
 - ii) Vagina
 - iii) Fallopian tube
 - iv) Ovary
- n) Which of the following is property of skeletal muscle?
 - i) Muscle tone
 - ii) Muscle contraction
 - iii) Muscle fatigue
 - iv) All of the above
- o) Organ of corti helps in
 - i) Hearing
 - ii) Balancing
 - iii) Vision
 - iv) All of the above
- p) Exchange of gases at the cellular level in lungs and tissue is described as
 - i) Inspiration
 - ii) Internal respiration
 - iii) External respiration
 - iv) All of the above
- q) _____ is the inner most nervous coat of the eye.
- r) Which of following function belongs to bile juice?
 - i) Laxative action
 - ii) Fat digestion
 - iii) Buffer action
 - iv) All of the above
- s) The term 'Proximal' refers to
 - i) Towards the front of body
 - ii) Towards the back of body
 - iii) The upper part nearest to the point of attachment
 - iv) In the midline
- t) Write any two functions of 'CSF'.

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20115

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Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Describe the stages of demographic cycle and state objectives of family planning.
- b) Define health. Enlist various determinants of health and explain any three with examples.
- c) i) Write causes and ill effects of water pollution.
ii) What is social impact of drug addiction?
- d) Write causative agents, clinical presentation, and role of pharmacists in educating the public in the following communicable disease. (any two)
i) Acute diarrhoeal diseases ii) AIDS
iii) Dengue
- e) Enlist all ongoing National Health Programme in India and explain any one focussed on vector borne diseases.
- f) Define the following :
i) Microbiology ii) Morbidity iii) Quarantine
iv) Endemic v) Pandemic
- g) Define epidemiology. Explain different types of epidemiological methods.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Write causes and prevention of food poisoning.
- b) State advantages and disadvantages of bottle feeding in infants.
- c) What is pharmacoeconomics? Write its importance.
- d) Enlist various respiratory infections and write causative agent for any one respiratory infection.
- e) Write about
i) Artificial ripening ii) Balanced diet
- f) Write the causative agent, mode of transmission and types of leprosy.
- g) Write note on sources, functions of proteins.
- h) Define social pharmacy. Give any two examples of FIP development goals.
- i) Write causative agent and mode of transmission of
i) Tetanus ii) COVID-19 iii) Filariasis
- j) Discuss role of pharmacist in national health programmes.
- k) Name various methods of solid waste disposal. Explain any one.

P.T.O.



3. Attempt ALL of the following:

- a) Name the program launched by the Government of India to address the issue of prevalence of orodental disease.
- b) Match the followings :

Type of Bacteria		Shapes	
1.	Cocci	a.	Rod
2.	Bacilli	b.	Comma
3.	Vibrios	c.	Spiral
4.	Spirilla	d.	Spherical

- i) 1-d , 2-a , 3-b , 4-c ii) 1-d , 2-c , 3-b , 4-a
- iii) 1-c , 2-b , 3-a , 4-d iv) 1-a , 2-b , 3-c , 4-d
- c) HMO stands for _____.
- d) Name the disease characterized by the deficiency of iron.
- e) Name the protozoan that causes amebiasis.
- f) _____ is the immunity induced by vaccines which are the preparations of live or killed microorganisms or their products.
- i) Artificial active immunity ii) Natural active immunity
- iii) Natural passive immunity iv) Artificial passive immunity
- g) Name one national health programme focussed on nutrition.
- h) Define noise.
- i) BCG stands for _____.
- j) What is sewage?
- k) Write full form of NHP.
- l) Which one of the following diseases is transmitted easily through droplet infection?
- i) Plague ii) Tetanus
- iii) Syphilis iv) Chickenpox
- m) Vitamin A is also known as _____.
- n) Give example of health programme for maternal health.
- o) Name any two dimensions of health.
- p) Write a full form of SDG.
- q) Which of the following is not an example of a mechanical contraceptive?
- i) Condoms ii) Diaphragms
- iii) IUCD iv) Rhythm method
- r) WHO stands for _____.
- s) Name any one national health program for mental health.
- t) Tuberculosis is spread by _____.
- i) Droplets spread while coughing
- ii) Shaking someone's hand
- iii) Touching bed linens or toilet seats.
- iv) Sharing toothbrushes

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20221

Seat No.

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 - (6) In case student has attempted subquestion of Question No. 3, more than once, only first attempt should be considered for assessment.

Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Define drug absorption and drug distribution. Explain two mechanisms of drug absorption with examples.
- b) Classify parasympathomimetics with examples. Why is acetylcholine not used in clinical practice?
- c) Classify general anesthetics with examples. Describe various stages of general anesthesia.
- d) Classify antihypertensive agent with examples. Give mechanism of action of ACE inhibitors.
- e) Classify antiulcer agents. Why is aluminium hydroxide combined with magnesium hydroxide in antacid formulations nowadays?
- f) Differentiate between sulfonylureas and biguanides. Why insulin is not administered orally to diabetic patient?
- g) Explain broad-spectrum antibiotics with examples. Why is amoxicillin given in combination with lactobacillus in pediatrics?

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Explain sublingual route with example of drugs. Give its advantages.
- b) Classify NSAIDs with examples of drugs.
- c) Define tranquilizers. Why is chlorpromazine marketed under the brand name Largactil?
- d) What is atherosclerosis? Explain the drugs used in treatment of atherosclerosis.
- e) Define hematinic. Why are vitamin B12 injections given in pernicious anaemia?
- f) Define bronchodilators. Explain management of status asthmaticus.
- g) Give classification and therapeutics uses of diuretics.
- h) Define oral contraceptives. Explain mechanism of action of hormone based oral contraceptives for females.
- i) Define autocoids. Explain triple response of histamine.
- j) Classify anticancer agents with examples of drugs.
- k) Explain DOTS therapy. Why is pyridoxine supplementation given in combination with isoniazid?

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following:**

- a) Define placebo effect.
- b) Write two drugs used in treatment of shock.
- c) Streptokinase is used as?
 - i) Antimalarial agent
 - ii) Antimicrobial agent
 - iii) Fibrinolytic agent
 - iv) Antidepressant agent
- d) Corticosteroids are used in treatment of _____.
 - i) Bronchial asthma
 - ii) Allergic diseases
 - iii) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - iv) All of the above
- e) ORS stands for _____.
 - i) Oral Retention Salt
 - ii) Osmotic Rehydration Salt
 - iii) Oral Rehydration Salt
 - iv) Osmotic Retention Salt
- f) Diazepam is _____.
 - i) Antianxiety drug
 - ii) Muscle relaxant
 - iii) Antiepileptic drug
 - iv) All of the above
- g) Which of the following drugs is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor?
 - i) Furosemide
 - ii) Amiloride
 - iii) Spironolactone
 - iv) Acetazolamide
- h) Give two therapeutic uses of Propranolol.
- i) Give one example of neuromuscular blocking agents and local anaesthetic.
- j) Define nootropics.
- k) Write side effects of atropine and aspirin.
- l) Give two drug used in treatment of glaucoma.
- m) Write therapeutic use of ondansetron.
- n) Define biological product.
- o) Write therapeutic use of Metronidazole.
- p) _____ drug is contraindicated in anaphylactic shock.
- q) _____ and _____ are two examples of biological products.
- r) _____ is a mydriatic.
- s) TCA drugs stands for _____.
- t) Therapeutic use of propylthiouracil is _____.

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20222

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Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Give the characteristics of ideal pharmacy interior design.
- b) Mention the causes of dispensing errors. Give strategies to minimize dispensing errors.
- c) Define patient counselling. Discuss the patient counselling points for hypertensive patients.
- d) Explain the role of pharmacist in OTC medication dispensing.
- e) What factors need to be considered while selecting a site for setting up a community pharmacy?
- f) Define Diarrhea. Describe the causes, symptoms and self-care advice for management of Diarrhea.
- g) Enlist various inventory control techniques useful for community pharmacy. Explain any two techniques in detail.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) What are the factors to be considered while selecting the vendors to supply the medication material in community pharmacy?
- b) Define communication skills. Enlist the points to make telephonic conversation effective.
- c) Explain the procedure of measuring capillary blood glucose level by using glucometer.
- d) Define community pharmacy. Explain the current scenario of community pharmacy in India.
- e) What are the advantages and disadvantages of self-medication.
- f) What are the professional responsibilities of community pharmacist?
- g) What documents are required to open a new retail drug store?
- h) Write a note on handling of prescription.
- i) Explain the importance of body language with respect to posture and eye contact.
- j) What are the benefits of patient counselling?
- k) What are the patient related factors for medication non-adherence?

P.T.O.

3. Attempt ALL of the following:

- a) Define finance.
- b) Define self-medication.
- c) COPD stands for _____.
- d) Stadiometer measures the _____ of the patient.
- e) Define pharmaceutical pictogram.
- f) Define daybook.
- g) Define patient package insert.
- h) The drugs enquiry committee was formed in which year and who headed the committee?
- i) The minimum floor space specified for operating a retail pharmacy is _____.
- j) Define SOP.
- k) What is the full form of DOTS?
- l) Lead time is _____.
 - i) Time to get the supply after ordering.
 - ii) Ideal time to order supply.
 - iii) Time to order economic order quantity.
 - iv) None of the above.
- m) GPP for community pharmacy setting is developed by _____.
 - i) WHO and FIP
 - ii) WHO and UNICEF
 - iii) FIP and UNICEF
 - iv) WHO
- n) Cash memo is the testimony of _____.
 - i) Purchase record
 - ii) Sales record
 - iii) Counselling record
 - iv) None of the above
- o) A patient is considered adherent if he takes _____ % of their medications as prescribed.
- p) Household remedies are listed in schedule _____ of drugs and cosmetics rules.
- q) Which of the following health screening services in non-invasive?
 - i) Blood glucose level
 - ii) Blood pressure level
 - iii) Blood haemoglobin level
 - iv) Blood lipid level
- r) Medicines like Ibuprofen, Naproxen are _____.
 - i) OTC in India
 - ii) Schedule H in India
 - iii) Schedule X in India
 - iv) Schedule G in India
- s) Define digital health.
- t) Storage at cold condition indicates _____.
 - i) Keeping below 0°C
 - ii) Keeping at 0°C
 - iii) Keeping at 0°C to -18°C
 - iv) Keeping at 2°C to 8°C

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20223

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Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Define carbohydrate and write classification with examples.
- b) What are Proteins? Briefly explain their biological role. Explain secondary structure of proteins.
- c) Discuss different factors affecting enzyme activity.
- d) What is kreb cycle? Mention steps in kreb cycle.
- e) Explain biological oxidation with ETC and oxidative phosphorylation.
- f) Discuss urea cycle and decarboxylation.
- g) Discuss the functions of liver. Explain liver function test.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Draw the structure and enlist any two functions of cholesterol in the body.
- b) Explain the following -
 - i) Triglycerides
 - ii) Fatty liver
 - iii) Emulsification test
- c) Explain the structure of DNA.
- d) Describe Vitamin A. Its chemical nature and deficiency diseases.
- e) Give an account of metabolism of fats with reference of β -oxidation.
- f) What are ketone bodies? Discuss formation of Ketone bodies.
- g) Give the functions of following -
 - i) Sodium
 - ii) Chloride
 - iii) Cobalt
- h) What is dehydration? Discuss its causes and ORT.
- i) Write in detail about renal function test.
- j) Discuss about abnormal constituents of urine and their significance.
- k) Write about abnormal RBCs and related diseases.

P.T.O.

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Seat No.

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1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Write the pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of diabetes mellitus.
- b) Explain the clinical manifestation and non pharmacological management of hypertension.
- c) Give the definition of pharmacotherapeutics and mention the objectives of pharmacotherapeutics.
- d) Write about clinical manifestation of Parkinson's disease. Explain pharmacological treatment of Parkinson's disease.
- e) Give the etiopathogenesis of tuberculosis. Explain the pharmacological management of tuberculosis.
- f) What is alcoholic liver disease? Write about its clinical manifestation and Non pharmacological management.
- g) What is SARS-COV-2? Give the clinical manifestation and Non pharmacological management of SARS-COV-2.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Define Hyperlipidaemia. Discuss pharmacological treatment of Hyperlipidaemia.
- b) Write about the causes and symptoms of Megaloblastic Anaemia.
- c) Define Epilepsy. Discuss classification of Epilepsy.
- d) What do you mean by COPD? Explain its Etiopathogenesis.
- e) Define osteoarthritis. Give the Etiopathogenesis of Osteoarthritis.
- f) Discuss any three classes of drugs used in the treatment of peptic ulcer.
- g) Discuss etiopathogenesis and of anxiety.
- h) Define standard treatment guideline as per W.H.O. Mention any four advantages of standard treatment guidelines.
- i) Define Glaucoma. Explain its clinical manifestation.
- j) What is Dysmenorrhea? Write about its clinical manifestation.
- k) What are the strategies for overcoming antibacterial resistance?

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following:**

- a) Write full form of GERD.
- b) Name the drug of choice for the treatment of Hyperlipidemia.
- c) Which of the following drug as diuretic given in the patient with Hypertension.
 - i) Minoxidil
 - ii) Montelukast
 - iii) Chlorothalidone
 - iv) Verapamil
- d) Name any two types of Asthama.
- e) Define polycystic ovary syndrome.
- f) Give two examples of drugs which are used in Dysmenorrhea.
- g) _____ is the life threatening medical condition caused by the rupture of blood vessels in the brain.
- h) Deficiency of which two vitamins that causes the megaloblastic anemia.
- i) Name any two gastrointestinal disorder diseases.
- j) In human, scabies is caused by a tiny itch mite _____.
- k) Define Psoriasis.
- l) Syphilis is caused by the bacterium _____.
- m) The thyroid gland is responsible for production of _____ and _____ thyroid hormones.
- n) Which drug is used in Parkinson's disease as dopamine precursor?
- o) Name the two bronchodilator drugs used to treat Asthama.
- p) Ibuprofen is used for the treatment of
 - i) Psoriasis
 - ii) Diabetes
 - iii) Migraine
 - iv) Anemia
- q) _____ is the good cholesterol in blood
 - i) HDL
 - ii) LDL
 - iii) VLDL
 - iv) Triglycerides
- r) Define rational use of medicines as per WHO.
- s) What are the symptoms of bacterial conjunctivitis?
- t) _____ is defined as a burst of electrical activity in the brain's neurons
 - i) Depression
 - ii) Arthritis
 - iii) COPD
 - iv) Seizures

23242

3 Hours / 80 Marks



20225

Seat No.

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Instructions -

- (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
- (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
- (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
- (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
- (7) Incase students has attempted sub-question of Q3 more than once, only first attempt should be consider for assessment.

Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) What is inventory control? Enlist different techniques of inventory control. Explain economic order quantity method.
- b) Write down mission, requirements and elements of GPP (Good Pharmacy Practices).
- c) Define medication error. Write the consequences and strategies to minimize medication errors.
- d) Enlist daily activities of clinical pharmacist and comment on 'Pharmacist as a patient counselor'.
- e) Define and classify poison with suitable examples.
- f) Classify liver function tests. Give normal values of
 - i) Total serum bilirubin
 - ii) Serum albumin
 - iii) Serum globulin
 - iv) Albumin / globulin ratio
- g) Enlist methods of drug distribution. Explain complete floor stock system with it's advantages and disadvantages.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Define radiopharmaceuticals. Give various methods of disposal of radiopharmaceuticals.
- b) Explain FEFO and FIFO methods with it's advantages and disadvantages.
- c) Write about NABH accreditation including its benefits to patient and hospital.
- d) Explain unit dose dispensing system with its advantages and disadvantages.
- e) Comment on total parenteral nutrition include definition, content and indications for use.
- f) Enlist different disposal methods of drugs. Explain any two methods in detail.
- g) What is the meaning of LASA drugs? Give the measures to avoid LASA errors.
- h) Write the composition and functions of PTC.
- i) Enlist applications of computers in hospital pharmacy practice. Give benefits of EHR's.
- j) Define and write scope of clinical pharmacy.
- k) Explain the role of pharmacist in preventing antimicrobial resistance.

P.T.O.

3. Attempt ALL of the following:

- a) FIP stands for _____.
- b) Give the meaning of following Latin terms -
i) Unguentum ii) Mistura
- c) Decreased value of creatinine clearance indicates _____.
- d) Requirement of pharmacist for hospital with bed strength upto 500 is _____.
- e) Define polypharmacy
- f) ICCU stands for -
- g) Higher TSH value indicates Hypothyroidism.
i) True ii) False
- h) Define bulk compounding.
- i) Schedule _____ was introduced for restricting the sale of antibiotics through OTC sales.
- j) Give the following Latin abbreviations :
i) b.i.d. ii) SOS
- k) Give the composition of universal antidote.
- l) Write significance of increased ESR.
- m) Pharmacovigilance continue throughout -
i) Post marketing surveillance ii) Pre marketing surveillance
iii) Pre and post marketing surveillance iv) None of the above
- n) _____ numbers of copies of purchase order prepared.
i) 5 ii) 7
iii) 3 iv) 4
- o) Antidote for heavy metal poisoning is
i) Atropine ii) EDTA
iii) BAL iv) Physostigmine
- p) Enlist thyroid function tests.
- q) Identify a drug which is not reserved antibiotic.
i) Linezotide ii) Colistin
iii) Tetracycline iv) Polymyxin-B
- r) The use of Xenon-133 gas (Xe-133)
i) Pulmonary scan ii) Live scan
iii) Brain scan iv) All of the above
- s) Write any two points to be covered while taking medication history.
- t) Define pharmacovigilance.
- _____

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3 Hours / 80 Marks



20226

Seat No.

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- Instructions –*
- (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Define education regulation. Describe it in detail and define 'Central Register'.
- b) Give the constitution and functions of Drugs Technical Advisory Board.
- c) Discuss the ethics of pharmacists in relation to his job as per the code of pharmaceutical ethics.
- d) Give the functions of Central Drug Laboratory (CDL).
- e) Give the formula for calculation of retail price of drug formulation and explain the terms involved in it as per DPCO, 1995 and define 'Ceilling Price'.
- f) What is clinical trial and explain various phases of clinical trials.
- g) Define government analyst. State qualifications for appointment of government analyst as per D and C Act, 1940.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Write the classes of drugs and cosmetics prohibited for manufacture as per D and C Act and Rules.
- b) Give any three bonafide reasons for termination of pregnancy under Medical Termination of Pregnancies Act, 1971.
- c) Describe documentation, licenses and renewals of pharma manufacturing as per good regulators practices.
- d) Write recommendation of 'Drug Enquiry Committee'.
- e) State the classes of prohibited advertisements as per DMR Act, 1954. (any three)
- f) What are the labelling particulars required to appear on label of 'Ophthalmic preparations'.
- g) Define 'Poison' as per Poison Act, 1919 and name any two poisons specified in list 'A' and list 'B' each.
- h) Write penalties for punishment for contravention in relation to coca plant under NDPS Act and the rules.
- i) Define 'Repacking of drugs' and state any four conditions for grant of repacking licence.
- j) Differentiate Brand name and Generic name of drugs.
- k) What are the functions of the National Council for clinical establishments?

P.T.O.

3. Attempt ALL of the following:

- a) Define 'Chemist and Druggist'.
 - b) Clandestine arrangements as per code of pharmaceutical ethics means.
 - i) Secret agreements
 - ii) Pharmacist may render first aid to victim
 - iii) Link between medical profession and public
 - iv) All of the above
 - c) CPCSEA stands for _____.
 - d) What does schedule G to the rules prescribe?
 - e) Give function of Food Authority.
 - f) What is the objective of DPCO. (any two)
 - g) Name of local body which allow experiments on small animals?
 - i) CPCSEA
 - ii) IAEC
 - iii) IACE
 - iv) IECC
 - h) Medical termination of Pregnancy Act was passed in _____.
 - i) For production from basic stage post tax return of _____ on net worth is considered.
 - i) 10%
 - ii) 20%
 - iii) 8%
 - iv) 18%
 - j) Give two examples of schedule J.
 - k) State the principles of biethics.
 - l) Mention different classes of medical devices.
 - m) GRP stand for _____.
 - n) National Institute of Disaster Management authority comes under _____.
 - i) Ministry of home affairs
 - ii) Ministry of environment
 - iii) Ministry of pollution
 - iv) Ministry of foreign affairs
 - o) Who is the head of the Central Authority's Investigation wing?
 - i) Police Inspector
 - ii) Director General
 - iii) Magistrate
 - iv) Police Commissioner
 - p) ICMR stands for _____.
 - q) Who is the head of Central Drugs Standards Control Organization. (CDSCO)
 - r) Human Anatomical waste is categorised in which colour bag as per Biomedical Waste Management Act.
 - s) Minimum haemoglobin require to donate blood is _____.
 - t) Define 'Bioethics'.
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