

0811

11718

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

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- Instructions* – (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.  
(2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.  
(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
(4) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

**Marks**

1. Attempt any EIGHT of the following: 16
- a) Give English meaning for following:  
Utenda, Haustus, Jentaculum, Nebula.
  - b) Why white soft paraffin is not used in eye ointment base?
  - c) What is 'Prescription'? Name it's different parts.
  - d) Give metric equivalents of the following. 1 minim, 1 ounce,  
1 drachm, 1 desert spoonful
  - e) Give the reasons :
    - (i) Why paints are viscous.
    - (ii) Oily vehicles not used in Nasal drop.
  - f) What are the precautions taken during storage of eye drops?
  - g) What is 'Physical incompatibility'? Give one example.
  - h) Define :
    - (i) Total Parenteral Nutrition
    - (ii) Dialysis

P.T.O.

- i) Give qualities of a good suspension.
- j) Give four points of difference between Paste and Ointment.
- k) Describe two methods used to calculate the dose of drug in children depending on age.
- l) Write four advantages of suppositories.

**2. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12**

- a) What volume of alcohol is required to prepare 500 ml 15% alcohol using, 25%, 18%, 12% and 8% alcohols.
- b) Explain the term 'Aseptic Technique'.
- c) Define the term prescription and list various errors seen in dispensing prescriptions.
- d) Define 'Dentifrices' and explain formulation of it.
- e) Explain 'LAL' test.
- f) What is indiffusible mixture. Give the composition of compound tragacanth powder, mention the example of Indiffusible mixture.

**3. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12**

- a) Write a short note on formulation and method of preparation of 'Effervescent granules'.
- b) Define 'incompatibility'. What is adjusted types of incompatibility, explain with example.
- c) Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
- d) Define mixture. Describe method of dispensing mixture containing diffusible solids.
- e) What is 'Cracking of emulsion'? Describe any four factors responsible for cracking of emulsion.
- f) Explain the formulation of parenteral preparation.

**4. Attempt any FOUR of the following:****12**

- a) Define 'Gargles' and 'Mouth Wash'. What are the uses of douches? Discuss with example.
- b) What are 'syrops'? Give different methods of preparation of syrups.
- c) Calculate the displacement value of zinc oxide from the following data.
  - (i) Capacity of the mould used = 15 grains
  - (ii) Weight of 6 unmedicated suppositories = 90 grains
  - (iii) Weight of 6 suppositories containing 40% of zinc oxide = 132 grains.
- d) What is the principle behind sterility testing? Describe membrane filtration method for sterility testing.
- e) Define 'Pyrogen'. Name the different methods of pyrogen testing. Describe Rabbits method.
- f) List different test for identification of an emulsion and explain any one.

**5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:****12**

- a) Define :
  - (i) Nasal drops
  - (ii) Inhalation
  - (iii) Ear drops
- b) Differentiate between liniment and lotion.
- c) Define parenterals. Give essential qualities of parenteral product. Give the steps involved in manufacturing of parenteral product.
- d) What is Dusting powder, Give the classification of it and mention the formulating ingredients of it.
- e) Point out incompatibility (if any) and describe suitable method for its dispense -

R<sub>x</sub>,

|                       |            |        |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| Quinine sulphate      | .....      | 1.5 gm |
| Dilute sulphuric acid | .....      | 4 ml   |
| Potassium Iodide      | .....      | 8 gm   |
| Water .....           | upto ..... | 200 ml |
| Prepare mixture, send | .....      | 100 ml |

- f) Define 'shampoo', and discuss the formulation of it.

**6. Attempt any FOUR of the following:****16**

- a) What are 'cachets'? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.
- b) Explain methods of evaluation of suspension.
- c) Name the various facial cosmetics. Explain different eye make-up preparation.
- d) Find the amount of sodium chloride required to make 50 ml of isotonic solution containing 0.5% of Ephedrine HCL and chlorobutol.

(Given: 1] F.P. of 1% w/r solution of ephedrin HCL =  $-0.165^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 2] F.P. of 1% w/r solution of chlorobutol =  $-0.138^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

- e) Classify emulsifying agents with one example of each class. Describe dry gum method for preparation of emulsion.
  - f) Define 'Jellies'. Give its types. Write disadvantages of jellies.
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