

0811

21819

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) Why gargles are supplied in concentrated form.
 - b) What is double wrapping? Where it is useful?
 - c) Discuss the drawbacks of cocoa butter as a suppository base.
 - d) Give the metric equivalent of the following:
 - (i) 1 pound
 - (ii) 1 grain
 - (iii) 1 dessert spoonful
 - (iv) 15 minim
 - e) List reasons causing therapeutic incompatibility
 - f) Define with example (any one)
 - (i) Douches
 - (ii) Gargles
 - (iii) Inhalations
 - g) What is HLB? Give its significance

P.T.O.

- h) Give any four qualities of a good suspension
- i) Define antiperspirants and deodorants
- j) Give the reasons “glycerine is choice of vehicle for throat paints”
- k) White Vaseline is not used in ophthalmic ointment. Why?
- l) What are the advantages of parenteral products?

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Write the advantages and disadvantages of powder as a dosage form.
- b) Define incompatibility. What is tolerated and adjusted incompatibility?
- c) Explain the term supercription, inscription and subcription.
- d) What are elixirs? How do they differ from syrup
- e) Describe layout of sterile products area
- f) Translate the following terms in English
 - (i) Capiendus
 - (ii) Guttae
 - (iii) Hora somni
 - (iv) Trochiscus
 - (v) Ungentum
 - (vi) Dolere urgente

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

- a) Report the incompatibility in following prescription how will you correct it?

Rx

Quinine sulphate 1.5 gm

Dilute sulphuric acid 4.0 ml

Potassium iodide 8.0 gm

Water 9.5 200ml

Fiat Mistura

Signa– Cochleare amplum quartis horis summendum

- b) Define mixture and draught. Give different types of vehicle used in preparation with example.
- c) Define cachets. Write the advantages and disadvantages of a cachets as dosage form.
- d) Write the dose of following drugs:
- (i) BCG Vaccine
 - (ii) Aspirin
 - (iii) Sodium bicarbonate
 - (iv) Frusemide
 - (v) Streptomycine
 - (vi) Castor oil
- e) What is emulsion? How are emulsions prepared by dry gum method?
- f) Give in brief account on contact lens solutions.

- 4. Attempt any FOUR of the following** **12**
- a) What is importance of date and age of patient in prescription writing?
 - b) Name the additives used in suspension. Discuss the significance of wetting and flocculating agents.
 - c) Define “displacement value”. Write its importance in suppository.
 - d) What is shampoos? Mention the desirable properties of shampoo.
 - e) Name the various facial cosmetics. Describe in short rouges.
 - f) What are ointments? Write the desirable properties of an ointment bases.
- 5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:** **12**
- a) Describe the test for identification of type of an emulsion
 - b) What is a face powder? Write the desirable properties of face powder.
 - c) Comment “aqueous solutions are usually not preferred for ear drops”. List formulation ingredients of ear drop.
 - d) Define posology. Calculate dose of acetaminophene for a child of six months, if adult dose is 500 mg
 - e) What are the various approaches to overcome incompatibility due to liquification.
 - f) What are intravenous fluids? Write their uses.

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

- a) Describe modern methods of dispensing the prescription.
 - b) Classify the various methods and give the formulae for the calculation of pediatric doses.
 - c) What are liniment and lotion? Write the composition of Turpentine Liniment and Calamine Lotion.
 - d) Define eye drops. Mention the terminal sterilization process of eye drop.
 - e) Give the significance of particulate matter and mention different method in its detection.
 - f) Describe the various methods for the preparation of ointments.
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