

20/4/13

Sem. I (ATKT) Rev - Pharmaceutics - I

20th April, 13

87 : 1st half.13-shilpa(c)

Con. 1551-13.

DC-1985

(2 Hours)

[Total Marks : 40

- N.B. :** (1) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
 (2) Attempt any **three** questions from **questions** Nos. 2 to 5.
 (3) Draw **neat labelled** diagram wherever **necessary**.
 (4) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Give reasons for the following :- 10
- (a) Sublingual route avoids first pass metabolism.
 - (b) Crude drugs are first undergone size reduction before extraction.
 - (c) Glycerine is a very good viscosity enhancer.
 - (d) Talc increases rate of filtration.
 - (e) Alcohol (95% v/v) used as co-solvent in the preparation of aromatic water.
2. (a) Define (any **four**) :- 4
- (i) Relative bio-availability
 - (ii) Emulsion
 - (iii) Bingham body
 - (iv) Clarification
 - (v) GMP
- (b) Write short note on Indian Pharmacopoeia. 3
- (c) Write a short note on Percolation. 3
3. (a) Describe the factors affecting rate of filtration. 4
- (b) Specific gravity of a 100 ml solution was found to be 1.987. 3
 The solution contain 50 gm of dextrose. What is its % w/w strength ?
- (c) What are the merits and demerits of rectal route of drug administration ? 3
4. Write short notes on (any **two**) :- 10
- (a) Factors affecting drug absorption
 - (b) Viscometers used for measurement of viscosity
 - (c) Maceration process.
5. (a) Describe the construction and working principle of propellar mixer. 5
- (b) What are the different Ayurvedic preparation ? Define each of them. 3
- (c) Calculate the quantities required to prepare 1000 ml solution containing. 2
- Drug ----- 1 % w/v
 Preservative ----- 0.003 % w/v.
