

Q.P. Code : 13424

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 70

- N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.
 (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Give the following conversions. 2
- (i) 1lb = grains
- (ii) 1 pint = fluid ounces
- (iii) 1/2 drachm = mg
- (iv) 1 gallon = ml
- (b) Give the important points to be considered for good pharmaceutical practices in a compounding and dispensing laboratory. 2
- (c) Enlist the factors influencing dosage of a pharmaceutical product. 2
- (d) Define :- 2
- (i) Lotion (ii) Liniment
- (e) State why use of a diffusible solid is preferred for dispersion of oils in inhalation as compared to emulsification. 1
- (f) State the various needs for formulating an emulsion. 2
- (g) Discuss in brief 'Poultice' as a type of dispensed preparation. 2
- (h) Enlist the advantages of capsules over tablets as a dosage form. 2
2. (a) Give an account of absorption bases used in the preparation of ointment. 4
- OR**
- Give an account of water miscible bases used in the preparation of ointment.
- (b) What are Effervescent granules? Discuss the formulation ingredients of Effervescent granules. 4
- (c) In what proportion should ointment containing 20% w/w salicylic acid, 12% w/w salicylic acid and simple ointment be mixed to produce 280g of ointment containing 15% w/w salicylic acid. 3
3. (a) Comment on how will you dispense the following prescription. 4
- Rx
 Chloral Mixture B.P.C.
 Chloral hydrate 40g
 Water 20ml
 Blackcurrant syrup 200ml
 Syrup, to 1000ml
 Send 100ml
 For a child of one year
 Dose : 2.5ml at night
- (b) Discuss method of compounding, labelling and packaging of pills. 4
- (c) Give a classification of various types of emulsion for external use. 3

OR

Write a note on dilution of creams.

TURN OVER

4. (a) Differentiate between NHS and Private prescription. Add a note on any two methods for pricing of prescription. 4
- (b) State the problems associated with formulation of suspensions containing poorly wetttable solids and precipitate forming liquids. Suggest remedies to overcome the problems. 4

OR

What are the ideal properties of a good suspension. Distinguish between suspension containing diffusible solids and indiffusible solids.

- (c) Comment on the following prescription :- 3
- Rx
 Calciferol 0.35ml
 Glycerin 0.3ml
 Water to 5ml
 Send 50ml
 For a child of one year
 Dose : 5ml daily

5. (a) Discuss the disadvantages of theobroma oil as a suppository base. 4
- (b) What do you understand by chemical incompatibility ? Discuss in brief incompatibilities of alkaloids with iodides. 4
- (c) Calculate the amount of Ethanol (96%) BP 1988 required to prepare 250ml of Ethanol 60 % BP 1988 (Ethanol (96%) BP contains 96.0 - 96.9% v/v mean 96.3% v/v) Ethanol. 3

OR

How many grams of sodium chloride should be used to make 90ml of a 0.5% pilocarpine hydrochloride solution isotonic ?

The sodium chloride equivalent for pilocarpine hydrochloride is 0.24

6. (a) Give the labelling instructions for the following :- 2
- (i) Dusting powder (ii) Granules
- (b) Give English translations of :- 2
- (i) Haustus (ii) Gelatina
 (iii) Talis (iv) Collutorium.
- (c) Write a note on compounding of suppositories by compression method. 2
- (d) Explain dispensing of proprietary medicines. 3
- (e) The required HLB of the oil phase of a emulsion is 10.8. What % of propylene glycol monostearate (HLB = 3.4) and polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate (HLB = 11.6) should be used if the total of the two surfactants is to be 8% of the total weight of the emulsion. 2