

QP Code : 21753

(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) 5 scruples = ----- gms
 (ii) 1 pound = ----- mg
 (iii) ½ gallon = ----- litres
 (iv) 10 minims = ----- ml
- (b) Enlist the factors responsible for cracking of emulsion. 2
- (c) How many grams of drug is required to make 150 ml of solution such that each teaspoonful will contain dose for a 8 year old child. Adult dose of drug is 50 mg. 1
- (d) Define :- 2
 (i) Collodion (ii) Lotion
- (e) Give an example of suspension prepared by chemical reaction. State why dilute solution of reactants are used. 2
- (f) Explain the staining test for identifying the emulsion type. 2
- (g) Classify gelling agents with suitable examples. 2
- (h) State the advantages of capsules as a solid unit dosage form. 2
2. (a) (i) State the characteristic features of water miscible base used for formulation of ointment. 4
 (ii) Explain preparation of ointment by chemical reaction.
- (b) Classify powders. Write a note on Moulded tablets. 4
- OR**
- What are the advantages of Effervescent salt? Write a note on formulation ingredients of Effervescent salt.
- (c) In what proportion should ointments containing 20% w/w salicylic acid, 12% w/w salicylic acid and simple ointment be mixed to produce 280 gm of an ointment containing 15% w/w of salicylic acid. 3
3. (a) Define mixture. Enumerate on formulation ingredients of mixtures. 4
- OR**
- Write short notes on :-
 (i) Enemas (ii) Nasal drops
- (b) Define lozenges. How do compressed lozenges differ from moulded lozenges. Add a note on storage and dispensing. 4
- (c) Write a note on Soap creams. 3

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4. (a) What is prescription? Explain the various parts of a prescription. 4
 (b) What are the ideal properties of suspension. Write a note on suspension containing poorly wettable solids. 4

OR

Discuss formulation of suspension containing tinctures.

- (c) Comment on the following prescription :- 3
 Rx
 Arachis oil - 50 ml
 Peppermint emulsion, concentrated - 5 ml
 Chloroform water, double strength - 100 ml
 Water to - 200 ml
 Make an emulsion. Send 50 ml
 Label : Three 5 ml spoonful to be taken three times a day with meals.
5. (a) What are the ideal properties of suppository base. Write a note on Macragol base. 4
 (b) Define incompatibility. Explain physical Incompatibility with suitable examples. 4

OR

Explain with suitable examples how pH influences solubility of unionised acid or base.

- (c) Find the concentration of dextrose required to make a 0.12 percent solution of sodium chloride iso-osmotic with blood plasma. 3
 Given : (i) Molecular weight of sodium chloride is 58.5 and it dissociates into two ions.
 (ii) Molecular weight of dextrose is 180 and its does not ionize.
6. (a) Give the labelling instructions for the following :- 2
 (i) Inhalation (ii) Nasal drops
- (b) Give English translations of :- 2
 (i) Collutorium (ii) Trochiscus
 (iii) Pro re nata (iv) Haustus
- (c) Write a note on dispensing of proprietaries. 2
- (d) The required HLB of the oil phase of an emulsion is 12.0. What amount of span 40 (HLB 4.3) and Tween 80 (HLB 15) should be used in the total of the two emulgents is 100 gm. 2
- (e) Comment on the handling of the following prescription :- 3
 Send 5 suppositories each containing 20 percent zinc oxide in a suitable fatty base.
 Label - appropriately
 Given - Capacity of the mould 1 gm.
 Displacement value 5 of zinc oxide.