Sem- IV (CBSGIS) = Pharmaceutics-II

QP Code: 21734

		(3 Hours) [Total Marks: 70	
N.B:	(1)	All questions are compulsory	
	(2)	Figures to the right indicate full marks	
	(3)		
			5
1.	(a)	Explain the concept of surface free energy in disperse systems.	3
	(b)	With neat-labeled sketch, show various pathways for drug entry in skin.	2
6	(c)	What are the ideal attributes of suppositories as a dosage form?	3 2
	(d)	Mention the hazards encountered during the use of blood products.	
		Describe the test for tensile strength of sutures.	3
	(f)	State various advantages and disadvantages of emulsions.	2
2	()	Circumstant of atmost testing of amplitudes	4
2.	(a)	Give an account of stress testing of emulsions. OR	4
	(a)	With the help of layout explain the steps involved in large scale	
	()	manufacturing of suspensions.	
	(b)	Explain in detail various specifications for suppositories bases.	4
	(c)	Write a note on polymeric sutures.	3
3.	(a)	What are the causes of crystal growth in suspension? How will you overcome	4
	Ţ.	the problem of crystal growth in suspensions?	-
	(b)	Write a note on: Clotting factor OR Principle of plasma fractionation by	4
	()	solvent precipitation	2
	(c)	Outline the disintegration test of suppositories.	3
4.	(a)	Enlist various ointment bases. Describe any one in detail.	4
7.	(b)	Explain the emulsifier selection by PIT method.	4
	(c)	What are the advantages of dextran as plasma volume expander?	3
	(0)	OR	
	(c)	Discuss hydrolyzed gelatin based products.	
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5.	(a)	Outline the method for preparation of suspensions by organic solvent precipitation.	4
	(b)	Elaborate on large-scale manufacturing of creams.	3
	(c)	Discuss the problem of volume contraction in suppository manufacture.	4
	. (-)	OR	
	(c)	Write a note on packaging of suppositories.	
6.	·(a)	What is hardening of sutures? Elaborate on hardening process.	3
0.	(9)	Explain the rheological aspects of emulsions.	4
1	2/40)	OR	
DI.	(b)	Use of mixed emulsifiers confers the greater stability in emulsion. Comment	
3,	(c)	Elaborate on various physiological factors affecting skin penetration.	4