

Date:-5/9/16

B.Pharm/Sem-III CBSGS K7

D.P

QP Code : 24936

(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) 3 minims = ----- ml  
(ii) ½ gallon = ----- ml  
(iii) 2 pounds = ----- gms  
(iv) 1 ounce = ----- mg
- (b) Mention the various types of powders for which double wrapping is essential. 2
- (c) Using the 'Dillings Rule' calculate the dose for a 7 year old child if the adult dose is 200 mg. 1
- (d) What are collodions? Mention the types of collodions. 2
- (e) How is an inhalation containing menthol (3%) and eucalyptus oil (10%) dispensed. 2
- (f) Explain the staining test to identify different types of emulsions. 2
- (g) Classify gelling agents with suitable examples. 2
- (h) Enlist the advantages of capsules. 2
2. (a) Give an account of absorption bases used in preparation of ointments. 4  
(b) Discuss the salient features related to the compounding and dispensing of tablet triturates. 4  
(c) How will you prepare 50 gm of beclomethasone dipropionate cream 0.025% w/w from a 1% w/w cream and unmedicated cream. 3
- OR
- Prepare 500 ml of 50% alcohol from 95% alcohol. How many proof gallons are there in 3 gallons of 60% alcohol. 3
3. (a) Enlist the advantages of oral solutions. Add a note on vehicles that are used in preparation of oral solutions. 4  
(b) Define Lozenges. How do compressed Lozenges differ from moulded Lozenges. Add a note on container and storage of Lozenges. 4
- OR
- Write a note on preparation, packaging and dispensing of pills. 4  
(c) Write a note on preservation of creams. 3

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4. (a) Give a brief account of different types of prescriptions. Add a note on recording of prescription. 4
- (b) State the properties of an ideal suspension. Differentiate between diffusible solids and indiffusible solids. 4

OR

Explain the formulation of suspension containing tinctures. 4

- (c) Comment on the following prescription. 3

Rx

Diazepam – 2 mg

Send 4 capsules

Label : One to be taken at night.

5. (a) What are suppositories? Explain how macrogol bases are superior to theobroma oil as a suppository base. 4
- (b) Define incompatibility. Classify incompatibilities. Enlist how pH influences chemical incompatibility. 4

OR

Discuss physical incompatibility. 4

- (c) Find the amount of sodium chloride to be included in 100 ml of a 0.3% solution of zinc sulphate so that on dilution with an equal quantity of water, it will be iso-osmotic with tissue fluids. 3

Freezing point of 1% w/v solution of Zinc Sulphate is  $-0.086^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Freezing point of 1% w/v solution of sodium chloride is  $-0.576^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

6. (a) Mention the container / closure system and labeling directions for any one of the following :- 2
- (i) Creams (ii) Gargles
- (b) Give English Translations of :- 2
- (I) Mistura (ii) Hora Somni
- (iii) Haustus (iv) Fiat
- (c) What are stock solutions? Differentiate between freshly prepared and recently prepared solutions. 2
- (d) The required HLB of the oil phase of an emulsion is 10. What amount of span 80 (HLB – 4.3), Tween 80 (HLB – 15) and sodium oleate (HLB – 18) should be used if the total of two emulgents in 100 g? 3
- (e) Explain compounding of suppositories using aqueous suppository base. 2