

SVKM's NMIMS
SHOBHABEN PRATAPBHAI PATEL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY & TECHNOLOGY
MANAGEMENT / SCHOOL OF PHARMACY & TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Programme: D.Pharm

Year: II

Part: II

Academic Year: 2021-2022

Subject: Pharmaceutics -II

Date: 21 March 2022

Marks: 80

Time: 2.00 pm - 5.00 pm

Durations: 3 Hrs

No. of Pages: 04

Final Examination 2021-2022

Instruction: Candidates should read carefully the instructions printed on the question paper and on the cover of answer book which is provided for their use.

(Use only if applicable as the case may be)

NB:

1. Section A is compulsory.
2. Attempt five questions from section B.
3. Section A contain 5 questions of 2 marks each and section B contains 7 questions of 14 marks each.
4. All questions carry equal marks.
5. Answer to each new question to be started on a fresh page.

Figures in bracket on the right hand side indicate full marks.

SECTION A

Q. 1.

(5x2=10M)

- A. Give any two examples for each
 - i) Biphasic liquid dosage forms for internal use
 - ii) Suppository bases
- B. Define
 - i) Posology ii) Mixtures
- C. Calculate the volume of 95% alcohol required to prepare 400 ml of 45% alcohol?
- D. Why do you require viscous solvents in throat paints?
- E. What is meant by geometric dilution?

SECTION B

Q.2.

- A. What are eye lotions? State the importance of isotonicity. **(2x1 = 2M)**
- B. Attempt any **THREE** of the following. **(4x3 =12M)**

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- a) Explain different parts of prescription with a model (or example) of a modern prescription.
- b) Calculate the displacement value of Zinc oxide in theobroma oil suppositories containing 40% Zinc oxide and prepared in 1 g mould. (Note: Weight of eight suppositories is 11.74 g).
- c) Define Paste. Give container, labelling and storage of paste.
- d) State advantages and disadvantages of Parenteral dosage forms.

Q.3.

- A. What is rouge? Name different types of rouges. (2×1 = 2M)
- B. Attempt any **THREE** of the following (4×3 = 12M)
 - a) Write a note on Total Parenteral Nutrition.
 - b) Define elixir. Explain the formulation components used for preparing medicated elixir.
 - c) Mention the properties of an ideal emulsifying agent. Give the significance of HLB value.
 - d) How will you dispense the powder containing:
 - i. Explosive combinations
 - ii. Efflorescent substances

Q. 4.

- A. What does symbol Rx signify? (2×1 = 2M)
- B. Attempt any **THREE** of the following. (4×3 =12M)
 - a) Translate the following Latin terms into English (Any four)
 - i) Omni nocte ii) Pulvis iii) Dolore urgente iv) Mitte v) Post cibos
 - b) Write a note on eye drops and its formulation.
 - c) Explain the concept of therapeutic incompatibility with suitable examples.
 - d) Discuss various types of jellies.

Q.5.

- A. Give reason. Why is white vaseline not used in ophthalmic ointment? (2×1= 2M)
- B. Attempt any **THREE** of the following. (4×3 =12M)
 - a) Classify various types of suppositories based on their site of application.
 - b) What are syrups? Describe various methods of preparation of syrup.
 - c) What is cracking of emulsion? Describe the factors responsible for cracking of emulsion.

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- d) Give any two examples for each of the following
i) Fatty bases ii) Suspending agent iii) Chelating agent iv) Antioxidant

Q. 6.

A. Calculate the weight of 1 liter of fixed oil whose density is 0.9624 (2×1 = 2M)
g/ml.

B. Attempt any **THREE** of the following (4×3 =12M)

a) Write a note on hair dressings.

b) Give metric equivalent of the following

i) Two minims ii) Three drachms iii) One grain iv) One tablespoonful

c) Name the various bases, with examples, used in ointments. Give characteristics of any one base in detail.

d) Point out an incompatibility, if any, and describe a suitable method for dispensing the prescription.

Rx

Sodium salicylate.....3 g

Syrup of lemon15 ml

Water 60 ml.

Prepare Mixture

Q. 7.

A. Enlist monophasic dosage form for internal use and define any one. (2×1 = 2M)

B. Attempt any **THREE** of the following (4×3 =12M)

a) As a pharmacist, if you have been asked to convert adult dose of a formulation to a pediatric dose, what are the various formulae you will use? What will be the criteria for selection of each of the formula?

b) Discuss the dermatological factors governing the selection of ointment base.

c) Classify shampoo on the basis of physical properties. Name various ingredients used in the formulation of shampoo and provide their role.

d) How will you dispense the following prescription?

Rx

Olive oil 30 ml

Purified water q.s. to 120 ml

Prepare 20 ml of emulsion

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Q. 8.

- A. What is phase inversion? How can it be prevented? (2×1 = 2M)
- B. Attempt any **THREE** of the following (4×3 =12M)
- a) Write a note on dialysis fluid.
 - b) Find the volume of 85%, 55%, 35%, and water required to get 500 ml of 45% by using the alligation method.
 - c) Describe 'Depilation and Electrolysis' methods for removal of hair.
 - d) What is its significance of assessing the particulate matter in parenterals? Explain any one method of detection of particulate matter.
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