21222

3 Hours / 80 Marks   Seat No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

15 minutes extra for each hour

Instructions –   (1) All Questions are *Compulsory.*

(2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.

(3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.

(4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

(5) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1.   **Attempt any <u>EIGHT</u> of the following:**   **16**

a) Translate following Latin term in to English.

   i)   Palvis

   ii)   Dandus

   iii) Jentaculum

   iv)   Si opus sit

b) Enlist the reasons for 'Therapeutic incompatibility'.

c) Differentiate between liniment and lotion.

d) Define mixture and draught.

e) Convert followings.

   i)   One pound = _____ grain (avoir)

   ii)   One pint = _____ fl. oz.

   iii) One teaspoon ful = _____ ml.

   iv)   One minim = _____ ml

f) Differentiate between suppositories and pessaries.

g) Explain tyes of dusting powders.

h) Give ideal qualities of suspension.

i) Write any four disadvantages of polysaccharide emulsifying agents.

j) Differentiate between antiperspirants and deodorents.

2. **Attempt any FOUR of the following:** 12

a) Define prescription and explain various parts of prescription.

b) Explain the incompatibility in following prescription and suggest suitable method of correction.

R_X,

Sodium bicarbonate...........	19
Borax.................................	19
Phenol.................................	0.59
Glycerol.............................	209
Water upto.........................	90 ml

Make a spray solution

c) Describe method of pyrogen testing using animal.

d) Explain the following facial cosmetics.

    i) Compact power

    ii) Foundation cream

    iii) Moisturizing cream

e) State the meaning of creaming in emulsion and explain factors affecting creaming using Stock's equation.

f) Find the concentration of sodium chloride required to make isotonic solution containing 0.5% chlorobutal and 1.5% cocaine hydrochloride. (Given : F.P. of 1% w/v solution of chlorobutal $= -0.138^{o}C$ and F.P. of 1% w/v solution of cocaine hydrochloride $= -0.09^{o}C$)

3. **Attempt any <u>FOUR</u> of the following:** 12

   a) Define posology and calculate dose for a child of 6 month old having adult dose of 200 mg.

   b) State the problem in following powder's and mention the method of dispensing

       i) Hygroscopic and deliquescent

       ii) Efflorescent powder

       iii) Explosive powder

   c) List the synthetic thickening agents and give any four difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.

   d) Define throat paint, why Glycerine is used as vehicle and state any two labelling instructions for it.

   e) Explain source, properties, use of white soft paraffin with disadvantages of hydrocarbon ointment bases.

   f) Find the volume of 80%, 50%, 30% and water required to get 40% 500 ml.

4. **Attempt any <u>FOUR</u> of the following:** 12

   a) List the emulsifying bases used in preparation of suppositories and give their advantages over fatty bases.

   b) Define shampoo and explain formulation of shampoo with examples.

   c) State any three differentiative point between diffusible and indiffusible mixture and describe method of preparation of diffusible mixture.

   d) Describe any three identification test for emulsion.

   e) Explain characteristic of eye suspension and formula for eye ointment base.

   f) Explain adjusted chemical incompatibility with example.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following: **12**

a) Write short note on Poultice.

b) Explain the following method of hair removal.

    i) Epilation

    ii) Depilation

c) State the ideal properties of emulsifying agent and list the natural polysaccharide used in preparation of emulsion.

d) Calculate the displacement value of zinc oxide from following data.

    i) Capacity of mould = 15 grain

    ii) Wt of six unmedicated suppositories = 90 grain

    iii) Wt of six suppositories containing 40% zinc oxide = 132 grain

e) Explain the following factor which play important role in selection of ointment base.

    i) Absorption and penetration

    ii) Emulsifying properties

    iii) Stability

f) Describe any two methods of evaluation of suspension.

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following: **16**

a) Explain the following factor's of posology.

    i) Tachyphylaxis

    ii) Idiosyncrasy

    iii) Disease condition

    iv) Environmental factors

b) Describe any two physical incompatibilities with example.

c) Define cachets, explain its types and write the advantages of it.

d) Define jellies, explain its types and state the disadvantages of gelling agents.

Marks

e) Describe the various steps involved in processing of parenterals.

f) State the calculation, primary emulsion formula, use and method of preparation of following prescription.

R_X

Liquid paraffin................	60 ml
Phenolphthalein...............	2.09
Agar.................................	1.59
Acacia.............................	159
Syrup..............................	159
Cinnamon water to........	180 ml

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