

23124

3 Hours / 80 Marks



0811

Seat No.

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- Instructions* –
- (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answer with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
 - (7) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. Attempt any EIGHT of the following:

16

- a) Define incompatibility, give types of incompatibility.
- b) Write advantages of powder as dosage form.
- c) Define vehicle, name any four vehicle used for mixtures.
- d) Translate the following term in English. (Any four)
 - i) Jentaculum
 - ii) Guttae
 - iii) Post cibos
 - iv) Bis in die
 - v) Capiendus.
- e) Define posology and classify various methods of calculation of paediatrics dose.
- f) Define (Any two) :-
 - i) Poultice
 - ii) Douches
 - iii) Suspension
- g) Write merits and demerits of water as a vehicle for parenteral formulation.
- h) Mention suitable labelling conditions for an eye drop.
- i) How hygroscopic substances can be incorporated in powder dosage form.
- j) Define emulsion. Enlist factors causing cracking of an emulsion.
- k) Why preservative are not added in simple syrup.
- l) Explain 'displacement value' with it's significance.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Define prescription. Describe the parts of prescription with significance of each.
- b) Identify the incompatibility in the following prescription. How will you dispense it
Rx
Menthol 5 gm
Camphor 5 gm
Make an insufflation.
- c) Find out the amount each of 90%, 60%, 30% and 20% alcohol required to produce 500 ml of 50% alcohol.
- d) Differentiate between flocculated and de-flocculated suspension.
- e) What are cachets? Write it's advantages and disadvantages.
- f) Define mixture. How will you dispense mixture containing precipitate forming liquid.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Differentiate between ointment and paste.
- b) What is HLB. Show scale of HLB and explain the role of HLB in formulation of P.T.O.



emulsion.

- c) Explain herapath reaction for quinine.
- d) Prepare and dispense the following prescription.

Rx

Citric Acid 1.14 gms

Tartaric Acid 2.57 gms

Sodium Bicarbonate ... 4.85 gms

Sucrose 1.425 gms

Prepare effervescent granules, send 10 gms.

- e) Define dentifrices and explain formulation of it.
- f) Calculate the dose of a drug for 6 years child, whose adult dose is 650 mg.

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Enlist evaluation tests for parenterals and explain bacterial endotoxin test.
- b) Explain following methods of hair removal –
 - i) Epilation
 - ii) Depilation
- c) Enlist the drawbacks of Cocoa butter suppositories.
- d) Describe the method of preparation of ointment by chemical reaction method.
- e) Define jellies and describe types of jellies.
- f) Find Conc. of NaCl required to make 1% solution of boric acid iso-osmotic with blood plasma. (Given : The FP of 1% w/v solution of boric acid - 0.288°C)

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Explain the vehicles used in the parenteral preparation.
- b) Define cosmetics. Classify facial cosmetics.
- c) Enlist ophthalmic products and give formulation of eye drops.
- d) Write classification of suspending agents used in formulation of suspension.
- e) Give metric equivalents of following –
 - i) 2 drachmn
 - ii) 5 grains
 - iii) 1 pint
 - iv) 1 fl. ounce
 - v) 1 Table spoonful
 - vi) 1 Desertspoonful.
- f) Give reason. (Any three)
 - i) Oily vehicles are not used in the preparation of nasal dorp.
 - ii) Gargles are dispensed in concentrated form.
 - iii) Glycerin is used as base in throat paint.
 - iv) White soft paraffin is not used in ophthalmic ointment.

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

16

- a) Enlist tests for identification of emulsion type. Explain any 2 with diagram.
- b) Give methods of preparation of suppositories. Describe cold compression method with neat labelled diagram.
- c) Define particulate matter, give it's significance and describe any one method for detection of particulate matter.
- d) What are ideal qualities of shampoo and describe its formulation.
- e) Explain dermatological factors for selection of ointment base.
- f) Explain methods of evaluation of suspension.