Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

CS/B.Pharm/SEM-1/PT-106/2009-10

2009

PHARMACEUTICS (DISPENSING & COMMUNITY PHARMACY)

Time Allotted : 3 Hours | Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$

   i) According to Indian Pharmacopoeia (I.P.) simple syrup contains ..... sucrose.

   a) 66·7% w/v b) 66·7% w/w

   c) 85% w/v d) 85% w/w.

   ii) Which preparation is not taken with water ?

   a) Syrup b) Linctus

   c) Elixir d) Drops.

   iii) Cold cream is ..... type of emulsion.

   a) w/o type b) o/w type

   c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these.

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iv) Therapeutic Index is

a) $LD_{50} : ED_{50}$ b) $ED_{50} : LD_{50}$

c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these.

v) A prescription of potassium iodide with methadone Linctus B.P.C. is an example of

a) Physical incompatibility

b) Chemical incompatibility

c) Therapeutic incompatibility

d) Compatibility.

vi) Posology deals with

a) dose of a drug

b) dispensing procedure of a drug

c) routes of a drug.

vii) Synergism occurs when

a) drugs are taken in a short interval

b) drugs are accumulated in the body

c) two or more drugs are used in combination and their action increased.

viii) Hygroscopic powders

a) liberate water

b) absorb moisture

c) none of these.

ix) 1 minim is equal to

a) 0·06 ml b) 0·6 ml

c) 6·0 ml d) 0·006 ml.

x) Elixirs are clear, aromatic, hydroalcoholic liquids for

a) Oral use b) Ophthalmic use

c) Nasal use d) Topical use.

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xi) Anti cibos means

a) before meal b) without meal

c) during meal d) after meal.

xii) 'Shake well before use' is to be mentioned on the label of

a) Mouth washes b) Suspension

c) Elixirs d) Tablet triturate.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Give advantages and disadvantages of emulsion preparations. $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$

3. How will you prepare non-staining iodine ointment ? Why is it called non-staining ? 4 + 1

4. Translate the following terms/abbreviations in English :
Nebula, signa, o.h., More dicto, pro oculus. $5 \infty 1$

5. Give the formula for 300 ml of an intravenous solution containing 2% of anhydrous dextrose & 0·5% of potassium chloride & made iso-osmotic with blood plasma. [Molecular weight of dextrose, KCl & NaCl is 180, 74·5 & 58·5 respectively]

6. What is Bastedo's formula for child dose calculation ? Adult dose of nimesulide is 100 mg. How much of it can be administered to a child weighing 15 lbs ? 2 + 3

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. With the help of Stokes' law, describe what factors affect the stability of the emulsion.

8. Define prescription. What are the different parts of a prescription ? Write in brief about the sources of error in prescription. 2 + 5 + 8

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9. Define & classify incompatibility. Write short notes on each of the class. How will you compound & dispense the following prescription ? 2 + (3 × 3) + 4

R_x

Phenobarbitone sodium	0·6 gm
Ammonium bromide	8·0 gm
Water upto	100·0 gm

Make a mixture

Label : Two 5 ml spoonful to be taken at night

[Hint : Molecular wt. of Sodium bromide = 102·9 & Ammonium bromide = 97·95]

10. Write down the roles of a pharmacist in community pharmacy.

11. a) Differentiate between simple powder and compound powder.

    b) Discuss different methods of mixing of powders.

    c) Define mixtures. Classify different types of mixtures with specific examples. 3 + 4 + (2 + 6)

12. a) Discuss about various legal requirements to be fulfilled to open a drug store.

    b) Briefly describe and draw an ideal layout design of a drug store. 7 + (3 + 5)

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