September 2009

[KV 802] Sub. Code: 3802

DOCTOR OF PHARMACY (PHARM. D) DEGREE EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2008 - 2009)

(Candidates admitted from 2008-2009 onwards)

FIRST YEAR

Paper II – PHARMACEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 383802

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer All questions

I. Essay Questions: $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

- 1. Define prescription. Write in detail about the various parts and handling of prescriptions.
- 2. Classify powders. Give example for each type of powder. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of powders.

II. Write Short Notes:

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Gargles and mouthwash.
- 2. Stability and evaluation of emulsions.
- 3. Methods of preparation of spirits.
- 4. Sutures and ligatures.
- 5. Lotions and liniments.
- 6. Calculation of children doses.

March 2010

[KW 802] Sub. Code: 3802

DOCTOR OF PHARMACY (PHARM. D) DEGREE EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2008 - 2009)

(Candidates admitted from 2008-2009 onwards)

FIRST YEAR

Paper II – PHARMACEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 383802

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer All questions

I. Essay Questions: $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

- 1. Write the historical background and development of pharmacy and pharmaceutical industry.
- 2. Define posology. Write the methods of calculation of children and infant doses. Write the factors affecting dose selection.

II. Write Short Notes:

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Suspensions and suspending agents.
- 2. Throat paints.
- 3. Methods of preparation of suppositories
- 4. Classify and identification of types of emulsion.
- 5. Surgical dressings.
- 6. Physical and chemical incompatibility

September 2010

[KX 802] Sub. Code: 3802

DOCTOR OF PHARMACY (PHARM. D) DEGREE EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2008 - 2009)

(Candidates admitted from 2008-2009 onwards)

FIRST YEAR

Paper II – PHARMACEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 383802

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer All questions

I. Essay Questions: $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

1. Classify Suppository bases. What are the characteristics of an ideal base? Give a detailed method of preparation.

2. Define Emulsion. Classify Emulsifying agents and Explain in detail.

II. Write Short Notes:

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Write about the formulation criteria for effervescent granules.
- 2. Write about the preparation of calamine lotion.
- 3. What is therapeutic incompatability? How do you over come it?
- 4. Classify medicated bandages and its uses.
- 5. How much water should be mixed with 6000 ml of 40% (v/v) alcohol to make 20% (v/v) alcohol?
- 6. Give a short note on preparation of spirits.

May 2011

[KY 802] Sub. Code: 3802

DOCTOR OF PHARMACY (PHARM. D) DEGREE EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2008 - 2009)

(Candidates admitted from 2008-2009 onwards)

FIRST YEAR

PAPER II – PHARMACEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 383802

Time: Three hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer All questions

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

- 1. Define and classify monophasic liquid dosage forms.

 Discuss the various adjuvant used in the formulation of oral liquid dosage forms.
- 2. Define incompatibility and classify them with suitable example.

 Discuss physical incompatibility and therapeutic incompatibility with the help of suitable example.

II. Write Short Notes:

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Discuss different factors affecting fixation of dose of a drug.
- 2. Convert 40% v/v alcohol into proof strength.
- 3. Describe the identification tests for emulsion.
- 4. Displacement value and its importance.
- 5. Soxhlet extraction process.
- 6. Differentiate between the procedures followed in the preparation of tinctures from organized and unorganized drugs.

October 2011

[KZ 802] Sub. Code: 3802

DOCTOR OF PHARMACY (PHARM. D) DEGREE EXAMINATION FIRST YEAR

PAPER II – PHARMACEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 383802

	Q.1. Code . 303002						
		Maximui	Maximum: 100 marks				
(180 Min)							
Answer ALL questions in the same order.							
I. Elaborate on :		Pages		Marks			
		(Max.)	(Max.)	(Max.)			
1. Discuss about posology. Exp							
affecting the dose and action of drugs with examples.		17	40 min	. 20			
2. Explain in detail about suppository bases with examples.		17	40 min	. 20			
II. Write notes on:							
1. a) Give the Latin terms for t	he following						
1. Food 2. Twice a da	ay 3. apply						
b) Give the English meaning	g for the following	4	10 min.	6			
1. Pulvis 2. Receipe	3. Solve						
2. Explain about soxhlation?		4	10 min.	6			
3. What are colouring agents? Explain them with example		4	10 min.	6			
4. What are advantages and disadvantages of suppositories?		4	10 min.	6			
5. What is the percentage of zin	nc oxide in an ointment prepare	ed					
by mixing 200 g of 10% oir	tment, 50 g of 20% ointment a	ınd					
100 g of 5 % ointment?		4	10 min.	6			
6. What are the ingredients used in powder formulation?		4	10 min.	6			
7. Rx							
a) Atropine sulphate	0.006						
Phenobarbital	0.015						
Aspirin	0.3			_			
Sig: One capsule t.i.d		4	10 min.	6			
•	ity problem in the above presc	ription					
and the steps to correct it							
b) If 1500g solution contain what is the percentage str	ing 75g of a drug substance ength (w/w) of the solution						
8. What is effervescent powder and explain this with example.		e. 4	10 min.	6			
9. Explain in brief about surgical sutures.		4	10 min.	6			
10. Write about the formulation of suspensions.		4	10 min.	6			

April 2012 [LA 802] **Sub. Code: 3802**

DOCTOR OF PHARMACY (PHARM. D) DEGREE EXAMINATION FIRST YEAR

PAPER II – PHARMACEUTICS Q.P. Code: 383802							
Time: 3 hours		Maximum: 100 marks					
(180 Min)							
Answer ALL questions in the sa I. Elaborate on :	me order. Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)				
 (a) Define prescription. Explain the various parts of prescription. (b) Write the historical background and development pharmacy 		40	20				
Define 'Surgical dressings'. Write the ideal character of surgical dressings and explain about bandages.	eteristics	40	20				
II. Write notes on:							
1. What are the various factors that influence done?							
Explain with examples.	4	10	6				
2. Write a short note on sutures and sutures materials	s. 4	10	6				
3. Identification test available for the types of emulsi	ion. 4	10	6				
4. Pharmaceutical Powders.	4	10	6				
5. Define and differentiate lotions and liniments.	4	10	6				
6. Suppository Bases.	4	10	6				
7. Convert 70% of Alcohol to proof spirit.	4	10	6				
8. Discuss about suspending agent	4	10	6				
9. Soxhlet extraction process	4	10	6				

10

4

6

10. Write the various adjuvant used in the formulation of oral

liquid dosage forms

[LB 802]

OCTOBER 2012 PHARM. D DEGREE EXAMS FIRST YEAR PAPER II – PHARMACEUTICS

Sub. Code: 3802

Q.P. Code: 383802

Time: 3 hours Maximum: 100 marks (180 Min)

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

Answer ALL questions in the same order	er.				
I. Elaborate on :		Pages Time Marks			
	(Max.)	(Max.)	(Max.)		
1. Define Incompatibility. Explain the chemical and Physical Incompatibility with examples.	17	40	20		
2. a) Classify and Enumerate the advantage of powders. Describe the dispensing of Dusting powder with example.b) Add a note on Microcapsule.	e 17	40	20		
o, can a care of the care					
II. Short notes on :					
1. Define prescription. Discuss on various parts of prescription.	4	10	6		
2. Discuss the method of calculating children dose.	4	10	6		
3. Explain the preparation of Mouthwash and Collodions.	4	10	6		
4. Give the note on challenges for Pharmaceutical Industry in Inc.	lia. 4	10	6		
5. In what proportion should alcohols of 85% and 40% be mixed					
to make 60% alcohol?	4	10	6		
6. Explain factors affecting the stability of emulsion.	4	10	6		
7. Describe the various adjuvant required in the formulation of liquid					
dosage form.	4	10	6		
8. Give the account of Identification test for types of emulsion.	4	10	6		
9. How much water should be mixed with 5000mL of 85%(v/v)					
alcohol to make 50% alcohol?	4	10	6		
10. Explain any ONE chemical Incompatibility and the method to					
overcome the problem with examples.	4	10	6		

APRIL 2013 PHARM. D DEGREE EXAMS FIRST YEAR PAPER II – PHARMACEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 383802

Time: 3 hours Maximum: 100 marks

I. Elaborate on: (2x20=40)

1. Define Prescription. Discuss in detail the importance of various parts of prescription with suitable example.

- 2. (a) Explain the preparation and Identification methods of emulsion.
 - (b) Write about factors influencing stability of emulsion.

II. Write notes on:

(10x6=60)

Sub. Code: 3802

- 1. Explain the methods of evaluation of Suppositories.
- 2. Describe the technique of "Percolation" process.
- 3. Write briefly about bi-phasic liquid dosage form.
- 4. Give the note on National formulary of India.
- 5. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of oral powders.
- 6. Discuss briefly about throat paints and throat sprays.
- 7. Explain the role of thickening agents in the formulation of suspensions.
- 8. Papevarine hydrochloride (M.W 376) is a 2-ion electrolyte dissociating 80% in a given concentration. Calculate its sodium chloride (M.W 58.5) equivalent.
 - (Substance dissociate in to 2-ion, i factor is 1.8.)
- 9. What are the standards prescribed by the B.P.C. for Dressing?
- 10. Discuss Two Therapeutic Incompatibilities and method to overcome with example.

PHARM. D DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

FIRST YEAR

PAPER II – PHARMACEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 383802

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 70 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

1. Define emulsion.

Give an account of methods of preparation, stability and preservation of emulsion.

- 2. a) Define and classify mixture with suitable examples.
 - b) Explain the method of preparation of mixtures containing diffusible and indiffusible solids.

II. Write notes on: $(10 \times 3 = 30)$

- 1. Classify Suppository bases. What are the characteristics of an ideal base?
- 2. Explain about materials used for primary wound dressing.
- 3. Physical incompatibility
- 4. Discuss about emulsifying agent
- 5. Define prescription. Describe the various parts of a prescription
- 6. Classify the surgical dressings and write a note on Absorbent Cotton wool.
- 7. Soxhlet extraction process
- 8. Define and classify powders giving their merits and demerits.
- 9. Historical background and development of pharmacy
- 10. Classify the various methods and give the formula for the calculation of paediatric doses.