Diploma In Pharmacy (Part-II) Examination
May / June – 2003
Pharmaceutics : Paper - II

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks :

Instructions : (1) All questions carry equal marks.
(2) Attempt any three questions from each section.
(3) Tie both sections separately.

SECTION - I

1. Comment on the following prescriptions :
   (a) Rx
      Olei Hypoglossi.................................................. m ii
      Glycerini ............................................................ m v
      Aquam cinnamomi ...................................ad to 3 i
   (b) Rx
      Menthol ......................................................... 5 parts
      Camphor ....................................................... 5 parts
      Ammonium chloride......................................... 30 parts
      Light magnesium oxide ........................... 60 parts
      Prepare Insufflation. Label : For Nose.
   (c) Rx
      Quininqe sulphatis........................................... gr xii
      Acidi sulphurici diluti .................................. m xxx
      Sodii salicylatis .................................................. 3 ii
      Aquam ............................................... ad to fl. oz vi
      Fiat mistura, signa : cochleare amplum pro dose, more dicto
danda. Mitte / fl. oz.

P-506] 1 [Contd..
2. (a) How prescriptions are priced? Describe in brief general dispensing procedure of prescription.
   (b) Write the different methods used to calculate dose for child.
   (c) How will you calculate a dose of 15 months old child if adult dose is 600 mg. for a drug.

3. (a) Write the requirements of ideal suppository base.
   (b) Write advantages and disadvantages of cocoa butter as suppository base.
   (c) Write classification of ointment bases with its examples, advantages and disadvantages.

4. (a) Describe in brief different "Evaluation Tests" for parenteral preparations.
   (b) Write the requirements of "Aseptic Area".
   (c) Write note on "Evaluation of suspension".

5. Write short notes: (any three)
   (a) Effervescent Granules
   (b) Mouth washes and Gargles
   (c) Tooth Powder
   (d) Suspending agent
   (e) Enema.

SECTION - II

6. (a) Define the following:
   (i) Mixture
   (ii) Emulsion
   (iii) Suspension
   (iv) Suppository
   (v) Incompatibility
   (vi) Liniment.
(b) Translate following terms into English:
   (i) Si opus sit
   (ii) Collunarium
   (iii) Secundum artem
   (iv) Charta
   (v) Semel in die
   (vi) Ungentum.

(c) Calculate the number of grains required to make 4 OZ so that 1 teaspoonful diluted to a quart will make 0.0025% solution.

7  (a) Describe the factors responsible for creaming of emulsion.
   (b) Discuss the factors affecting selection of formulation ingredients of emulsion.
   (c) Write the difference between Flocculated and Deflocculated suspension.

8  (a) How many ml of water should be mixed with 30 gm. of 40% sulphuric acid and 50 gm of 60% sulphuric acid to make 10% acid?
   (b) Explain tolerated and adjusted in compatibility with suitable examples.
   (c) Define Eye drop. Write the characteristics of eye drop. Describe formulation of eye drop.

9  (a) Find the amount of sodium chloride required to make 200 ml of 3% w/v solution of sulphacetamide sodium isotonic with tears.

   F.P.d. of 1% w/v sulphacetamide solution is -0.32°C.

   F.P.d. of 1% w/v sodium chloride is -0.576°C

   F.P.d. of tears is -0.52°C.

P-506] 3 [Contd..
(b) Why organoleptic additives are added in pharmaceutical preparations? Enlist the organoleptic additives used in pharmaceutical preparations.

(c) Discuss the special problems involved in dispensing of powder with its remedies.

10  
(a) Describe different methods used to prepare emulsions.

(b) How indiffusible solids can be dispensed?

(c) Discuss different techniques employed to enhance solubility of insoluble drug.