

14115

811

3 Hours/80 Marks

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 answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
 - (5) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is **permissible**.
 - (6) 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) Translate following terms into English.
 - i) Cataplasma
 - ii) Jentaculum
 - iii) Cochlear magnum
 - iv) Ante Cibos.
- b) What is method B for precipitate yielding interactions?
- c) Write four advantages of suppositories.
- d) Give any two examples of preservative used in ophthalmic preparation.
- e) Calculate the dose of child who has a body surface area of 0.63 m², when adult dose is 50 mg.
- f) What are hydroscopic and deliquescent powders? Give example.
- g) Define diffusible and indiffusible substances.



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- h) Why throat paints are viscous?
- i) Enumerate various quality control test for parenterals product.
- j) Enumerate various tests to identify the types of emulsion.
- k) Define and classify facial cosmetics.
- I) Differentiate between ointment and creams.

2. Attempt any four of the following:

12

- a) Define prescription. Write various parts of prescription with significance of each.
- b) How you will dispense the following prescription? Pointout incompatibility.

 R_{x}

Phenobarbitone sodium 650 mg

Ammonium chloride 8 g

Water upto 100 ml

- c) Define the following:
 - i) Tachyphylaxis
 - ii) Tolerance
 - iii) Idiosyncrasy.
- d) What do you mean by cachets? Discuss the different types of cachets.
- e) Differentiate between liniments and lotion.
- f) Classify thickening agents of suspension.

3. Attempt any four of the following:

12

- a) Describe dermatological factors for selection of ointment base.
- b) Define Jellies. Discuss its types.
- c) Describe formulations of dentifrices.
- d) Mention the advantages and disadvantages of parenteral products.
- e) Give general requirement of ophthalmic preparations.
- f) Explain the terms creaming, cracking and phase inversion.

Marks

4. Attempt any four of the following:

12

811

a) How will you dispense the following? Identify the incompatibility.

-3-

 R_{x}

Sodium bicarbonate - 1 g

Borax – 1 g

Phenol – 0.5 g

Glycerin – 20 g

Water upto – 90 ml

Make a spray solution.

- b) Write short note on dusting powder and insufflations.
- c) Give the formulation of mixtures.
- d) Discuss oral and ophthalmic suspension.
- e) Describe cataplasms.
- f) Explain cold compression method of preparation of suppositories.

5. Attempt any four of the following:

12

a) Prepare and dispense following emulsion.

 R_{x}

Liquid paraffin – 60 ml

Phenolphthalein – 2 g

Agar - 1.5 g

Syrup -15g

Cinnamon water upto - 180 ml

Make an emulsion.

- b) Define pastes. Describe bases used for pastes.
- c) Define lipstick. Give ideal qualities and formulation of lipstick.
- d) Describe vehicle used in parenteral preparation.



MARKS

- e) Write short note on "Adjuvants used in eye drops".
- f) Convert into metric system.
 - i) 1 grain
 - ii) 1 fl. drachm
 - iii) 1 fl. ounce
 - iv) 1 quart
 - v) 1 minim
 - vi) 1 pound (avoir)
- 6. Attempt any four of the following:

16

- a) Describe "Liquids to be used in mouth".
- b) Write short note on stability of suspension.
- c) Classify natural emulsifying agents.
- d) Define cosmetics. Discuss preparations for eye makeup.
- e) Define pyrogens. Give in detail, about pyrogen testing of parenteral preparations.
- f) In what proportion should 10%, 8% and 2% sulphur ointments be mixed in order to obtain a mixture of 4% sulphur ointment.