

0811

21718

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) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
- (5) 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:
- (i) Prescription
- (ii) Paste
- b) Calculate dose of Paracetamol for 4 yr child and whose Adult dose is 500 mg.
- c) Differentiate between suppositories and pessories.
- d) Mention four qualities of an ideal lipstick.
- e) Give reason: Why oily vehicle is not used in the preparation of nasal drops.
- f) Write advantages of parenteral preparations.

P.T.O.

- g) Translate following Latin terms in English.
 - (i) Jentaculum
 - (ii) Cochleare maxium
 - (iii) Omni quarta hora
 - (iv) Dolare urgente
- h) Differentiate between Ointment and Paste.
- i) Describe adjusted incompatibility with example.
- j) Prepare 1 lit solution 1 in 4000 using 0.1% w/v solution.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Define and classify jellies.
- b) Give advantages of suppositories. Discuss any two new trends of suppositories.
- c) Enlist tests for identification of emulsion type. Explain any one with neat diagram.
- d) Explain any three Therapeutic incompatibility.
- e) Define powder. How will you dispense powders containing.
 - (i) Potent drugs
 - (ii) Hygroscopic and Deliquescent drugs.
- f) What are Pyrogens? Write a note on BET.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) List the factors that influence dose of drug. Explain any two.
- b) Classify different facial cosmetics. Mention four qualities of a good face powder.
- c) What are effervescent granules? Why they are prepared? Explain any one method for preparation.
- d) Define Mixtures. How you will dispense mixture containing precipitate forming liquids?

- e) Write in brief about different parts of prescription.
f) Comment on following prescription

Rx

Quinine sulphate	1.5 g
Dil. Sulphuric Acid	4.0 ml
Potassium Iodide	8.0 gm
Water q.s.	200 ml

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Define Shampoos. Describe the formulation of shampoos.
b) Define cachets, explain its types and write disadvantages of it.
c) Mention essential characteristics of different ophthalmic products. Explain any two in brief.
d) Find the quantity of sodium chloride required to yield a solution iso-osmotic with blood plasma of procain HCl 1.5% w/v.
(Given F.P. of 1% w/v procain HCl = -0.122°C)
e) Discuss in brief processing of parenteral preparations.
f) In what proportion should 12%, 10% and 6% ointment be mixed in order to obtain 20 gms of 8% ointment.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) Define
(i) Epilation
(ii) Depilation. Mention any four qualities of an ideal depilatory agent.
b) Differentiate between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
c) Define Dentifrices and explain the formulation additives used in dentifrices with examples.
d) Give significance of particulate matter monitoring and explain any two methods for particulate matter monitoring.

- e) Classify ointment base with one example each. Give disadvantages paraffins base.
- f) Prepare and dispense the Iodoform suppository

Rx

Iodoform 0.9 gm

Coca butter q.s.

Make the suppositories

Send 8 suppositories of 2 gm each.

Note: Displacement value of Iodoform is 4.0

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 16

- a) Define emulsion and classify polysaccharide emulsifying agents with one example each and list the disadvantages of it.
- b) Mention qualities of ideal suspension. Explain any two methods used for evaluation of physical stability of suspension.
- c) Define suppository. Explain cold compression method for preparation of suppository.
- d) Give a brief account of eye makeup cosmetics with ideal qualities of eye make up preparations.
- e) Classify monophasic liquid dosage forms. Mention any three advantages of syrups and give reason why glycerin is used as vehicle in preparation of Throat paint.
- f) Define cracking. Explain any six factors responsible for cracking.
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