

**P-506** Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Diploma In Pharmacy (Part-II) Examination**  
May / June – 2003  
**Pharmaceutics : Paper - II**

Time :     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)  $R_x$

Olei Hypoglossi..... m ii  
Glycerini ..... m v  
Aquam cinnamomi ..... ad to 3 i  
Fiat mistura, signa : More dicto danda. Mitte / fl.oz.

(b)  $R_x$

Menthol ..... 5 parts  
Camphor ..... 5 parts  
Ammonium chloride ..... 30 parts  
Light magnesium oxide ..... 60 parts  
Prepare Insufflation. Label : For Nose.

(c)  $R_x$

Quinine 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.

- 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  $-0.32^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- F.P.d of 1% w/v sodium chloride is  $- 0.576^{\circ}\text{C}$
- F.P.d. of tears is  $- 0.52^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (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.
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