

Please check whether you have got right question paper.

- N. B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(3 Hours)

[Max marks: 70

- Q.1.a. Convert the following: (2)
 i) 5 pound = _____ mg
 ii) 10 grains = _____ mg
 iii) 9 litres = _____ pints
 iv) 200 minims = _____ ml
- Q.1.b. Explain in brief good pharmaceutical practices in compounding and dispensing (2)
- Q.1.c. Calculate the dose of Drug X for 5 years old. The adult dose of the same drug is 750 mg (1)
- Q.1.d. Write a brief note on collodions (2)
- Q.1.e. Discuss in brief about suspensions containing volatile oils (2)
- Q.1.f. Enlist the instabilities in emulsion and explain any one (2)
- Q.1.g. Enlist the ingredients used in compounding of Kaolin Poultice BPC stating the role of each ingredient. (2)
- Q.1.h. Write in brief about capsules (2)
- Q.2.a. How would you prepare 300 g of 10% w/w calamine ointment from ointments containing 5%, 15% and 25% w/w calamine (3)
- Q.2.b. Enlist the various types of ointment bases. Write a note on any ONE type of base (4)
- Q.2.c. Comment on the following prescription (4)
 Rx
 Alprazolam 1 mg
 Send 10 powder packets. Each packet weight 120mg
 Label one to be taken every night
- OR**
- Classify powders. Explain the compounding and dispensing of tablet triturates.
- Q.3.a. Classify creams. Write a note on dilution of creams (3)
- Q.3.b. Enlist the advantages of solution as a dosage form. Comment on the following prescription (4)
 Rx
 100 ml of zinc chloride and zinc sulphate mouthwash BPC
 Zinc chloride 1% w/v
 Zinc sulphate 2% w/v
 Label: To be diluted with 20 times its volume of warm water before use
- OR**
- Give an account of solutions instilled into body cavities
- Q.3.c. Summarize the compounding and dispensing of pills (4)

[TURN OVER]

- Q.4.a. Explain the various methods used for compounding of liquid emulsions. (3)
 Q.4.b. Enlist the properties of a good suspension. Write a note on thickening agents used in the compounding of suspension. (4)

OR

Write a note on compounding and dispensing of suspensions containing indiffusible solids

- Q.4.c. Write a detailed note on types of prescription (4)

- Q.5.a. Find the amount of NaCl to be included in 100 ml of a 0.3% w/v solution of zinc sulphate so that, on dilution with an equal quantity of water, it will be iso-osmotic with tissue fluids. (3)

Given:

Freezing point of 1% w/v solution of zinc sulphate is -0.076°C

Freezing point of 1% w/v solution of sodium chloride is -0.576°C

- Q.5.b. Give a detailed account of disadvantages of cocoa butter as a suppository base (4)

OR

Discuss polyethylene glycol as suppository base

- Q.5.c. Explain chemical incompatibility with one suitable example (4)

- Q.6.a. Give the labelling instructions for any 2 of the following dosage forms: (2)

- 1) Ear drops
- 2) Liniments
- 3) Mouthwashes

- Q.6.b. Give the English translation of the following Latin terms or abbreviations: (2)

- 1) Guttae
- 2) Si opus sit
- 3) Lente
- 4) b.i.d.

- Q.6.c. Write in brief about stock solutions (3)

- Q.6.d. In what proportions would you mix Tween 80 (HLB 15) and Span 80 (HLB 4.5) to obtain 50 g of an emulgent having a HLB of 10 (2)

- Q.6.e. Enlist steps involved in compounding of suppository by moulding method and explain lubrication step (2)
