Q.P. Code :05550

[Time: - 3 Hours] **[Marks: 70]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

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

1. a. Convert the following: 02
   1. 10 pound = _____ mg
   2. 400 minims = _____ ml
   3. 81 litres = _____ pints
   4. 20 grains = _____ mg

   b. Enlist the salient points to be considered as good pharmaceutical practices in compounding and dispensing laboratory. 02

   c. Calculate the dose of a drug for a 4 year child when the he adult dose of the same drug is 10 mg 01

   d. Give an account of liniments 02

   e. Give an account of suspension made by chemical reaction 02

   f. Compare and contrast o/w and w/o emulsion 02

   g. Define gels and classify gelling agents 02

   h. Enlist the advantages and disadvantages of capsules as a dosage form 02

2. a. How many ml of 1: 10000 w/v solution of preservative benzalkonium chloride can be made from 250 ml of 0.25 % solution 03

   b. Comment on the following prescription 04

   Rx

   Sodium sulphate 30% w/w

   Effervescent base qs

   Dose: 1 tsp to be added to a tumblerful of water and consumed before breakfast

   OR

   Classify powders. Describe the salient features of compounding and dispensing of tablet triturates.

   c. Enlist the various types of ointment bases. Include a note on compounding of ointments. 04

3. a. Classify creams. Write a note on preservation of creams 03

   b. Enlist the advantages of solution as a dosage form. Comment on the following prescription 04

   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

TURN OVER

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Give an account of solutions taken orally

c. Elaborate on compounding and dispensing of pastilles 04

4. a. What are emulsifying agents? Classify them giving examples 03

b. Enlist the properties of a good suspension. Write a note on excipients used in the compounding of suspension. 04

OR

Write a note on compounding and dispensing of suspensions containing precipitate forming liquids

c. Draw and imaginary prescription and label its parts. Include a note on pricing of prescription 04

5. a. Find the amount of NaCI 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. 03
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

b. Give a detailed account of disadvantages of cocoa butter as a suppository base 04

OR

Discuss polyethylene glycol as suppository base

c. What in incompatibility. Discuss physical incompatibility 04

6. a. Give the labelling instructions for **any 2** of the following dosage forms: 02
   1. Lotions
   2. Suppositories
   3. Throat paints

b. Give the English translation of the following Latin terms or abbreviations: 02
   1. Guttae
   2. Dolore urgente
   3. Dexter
   4. b.i.d.

c. How would you dispense proprietary medicines? 03

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 8 02

e. Enlist the steps involved in compounding of suppositories made with macrogol base 02

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