

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

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

- Q.1 a Convert the following: 2
- i) 2 pound =.....mg
  - ii) 100 minims=.....ml
  - iii) 5 litres =.....pints
  - iv) 50 grains=.....mg
- b Enlist the salient points to be considered as good pharmaceutical practices in compounding and dispensing laboratory. 2
- c Calculate the dose of an antiepileptic drug for a 10 years old girl. The adult dose of the same drug is 400 mg 1
- d Write a brief note on collodions. 2
- e Discuss in brief about dispersion of oil in inhalation 2
- f Explain any two tests used to differentiate between o/w and w/o emulsion 2
- g Enlist the ingredients used in compounding of kaolin poultice BPC stating the role of each ingredient. 2
- h Enlist the advantages of capsules as a dosage form 2
- Q.2 a How would you prepare 250 g of 20% w/w calamine ointment from ointments containing 7%, 12% and 26% w/w calamine 3
- b Comment on the following prescription 4
- Rx  
Sodium sulphate 30% w/w  
Effervescent base qs  
Dosa: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. Write a note on **any ONE** type of base 4
- Q.3 a Classify creams. Write a note on preservation of creams 3
- b Enlist the advantages of solution as a dosage form. Comment on the following prescription 4
- Rx  
100ml 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
- c Summarize the compounding and dispensing of pills 4

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- Q.4 a Explain the “Dry Gum” method used for compounding of emulsions. 3
- b Enlist the properties of 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
- c Write a detailed note on prescription and its parts. 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  $-0.076^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Freezing point of 1% w/v solution of sodium chloride is  $-0.576^{\circ}\text{C}$
- b Give a detailed account of disadvantages of cocoa butter as a suppository base 4
- OR
- Discuss polyethylene glycol as suppository base
- c What in incompatibility. Discuss physical incompatibility 4
- Q.6 a Give the labeling instructions for any 2 of the following dosage forma: 2
1. Ear drops
  2. Liniments
  3. Mouthwashes
- 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
- c How would you dispense proprietary medicines? 3
- 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
- e Enlist the steps involved in compounding of suppositories made with cocoa butter base 2