Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

## **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY** B.Ph. - SEMESTER-I • EXAMINATION – SUMMER -2018

•		Code: BP103TPDate: 05/05/2018Jame: BILA BMA CELUTICS I	
Time Instru	e: 02 ctions	Name: PHARMACEUTICS-I:30PM TO 05:30PMTotal Marks: 80s:empt any five questions.	
2.	Mał	ke suitable assumptions wherever necessary. Ires to the right indicate full marks.	
Q.1	(a) (b) (c)	Define posology. Discuss in brief the factors which influence dose. Define prescription. Explain various parts of prescription. Describe Physical instability in emulsion and how to overcome it.	06 05 05
Q.2	(a) (b) (c)	Describe various types of ointment bases with examples. Give formulas to calculate the dose for child. Explain various test to be performed for identification of types of emulsion	06 05 05
Q.3	(a) (b) (c)	Differentiate ointment, cream and paste. Discuss Displacement value with suitable example. Classify powders and briefly discuss surgical and medical dusting powders.	06 05 05
Q.4	(a) (b) (c)	<ul> <li>Define Incompatibility. Enumerate various types of incompatibility and explain various types of physical incompatibilities.</li> <li>Explain in brief sources of errors in prescription.</li> <li>Give Reason <ol> <li>Citric acid is an important basic material for compounding effervescent granules.</li> <li>Powder dosage forms are more stable than liquid dosage forms.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	06 05 05
Q.5	(a) (b) (c)	Explain various mechanisms and factors influencing penetration of drug through skin. Differentiate Flocculated suspension and Deflocculated suspension. How many parts of 80 %, 65 %, 32 % and 20 % alcohols are to be mixed toghter so as to give 40 % alcohol?	06 05 05
Q. 6	(a) (b)	Define Suppository. Describe various types of suppository bases with examples. Explain various evaluation parameters to be performed for semi solid dosage	06 05
	(c)	forms. Distinguish the following pairs 1) Lotions and Liniments 2) Mouth wash and throat paint	05
Q.7	(a) (b) (c)	Describe various techniques used for solubility enhancement. Explain therapeutics incompatibility with suitable examples. Convert 90 % v/v and 40 % v/v alcohol in to proof strength.	06 05 05

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