

0811

21222

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

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15 minutes extra for each hour

- Instructions* – (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.
- (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
- (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
- (4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- (5) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

- 1. Attempt any EIGHT of the following:** **16**
- a) Translate following Latin term in to English.
- i) Palvis
- ii) Dandus
- iii) Jentaculum
- iv) Si opus sit
- b) Enlist the reasons for ‘Therapeutic incompatibility’.
- c) Differentiate between liniment and lotion.
- d) Define mixture and draught.
- e) Convert followings.
- i) One pound = _____ grain (avoir)
- ii) One pint = _____ fl. oz.
- iii) One teaspoon ful = _____ ml.
- iv) One minim = _____ ml

P.T.O.

- f) Differentiate between suppositories and pessaries.
- g) Explain types of dusting powders.
- h) Give ideal qualities of suspension.
- i) Write any four disadvantages of polysaccharide emulsifying agents.
- j) Differentiate between antiperspirants and deodorants.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

12

- a) Define prescription and explain various parts of prescription.
- b) Explain the incompatibility in following prescription and suggest suitable method of correction.

R_x,

Sodium bicarbonate.....	19
Borax.....	19
Phenol.....	0.59
Glycerol.....	209
Water upto.....	90ml

Make a spray solution

- c) Describe method of pyrogen testing using animal.
- d) Explain the following facial cosmetics.
 - i) Compact powder
 - ii) Foundation cream
 - iii) Moisturizing cream
- e) State the meaning of creaming in emulsion and explain factors affecting creaming using Stock's equation.
- f) Find the concentration of sodium chloride required to make isotonic solution containing 0.5% chlorobutal and 1.5% cocaine hydrochloride. (Given : F.P. of 1% w/v solution of chlorobutal = -0.138°C and F.P. of 1% w/v solution of cocaine hydrochloride = -0.09°C)

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**12**

- a) Define posology and calculate dose for a child of 6 month old having adult dose of 200mg.
- b) State the problem in following powder's and mention the method of dispensing
 - i) Hygroscopic and deliquescent
 - ii) Efflorescent powder
 - iii) Explosive powder
- c) List the synthetic thickening agents and give any four difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
- d) Define throat paint, why Glycerine is used as vehicle and state any two labelling instructions for it.
- e) Explain source, properties, use of white soft paraffin with disadvantages of hydrocarbon ointment bases.
- f) Find the volume of 80%, 50%, 30% and water required to get 40% 500 ml.

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**12**

- a) List the emulsifying bases used in preparation of suppositories and give their advantages over fatty bases.
- b) Define shampoo and explain formulation of shampoo with examples.
- c) State any three differentiative point between diffusible and indiffusible mixture and describe method of preparation of diffusible mixture.
- d) Describe any three identification test for emulsion.
- e) Explain characteristic of eye suspension and formula for eye ointment base.
- f) Explain adjusted chemical incompatibility with example.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**12**

- a) Write short note on Poultice.
- b) Explain the following method of hair removal.
 - i) Epilation
 - ii) Depilation
- c) State the ideal properties of emulsifying agent and list the natural polysaccharide used in preparation of emulsion.
- d) Calculate the displacement value of zinc oxide from following data.
 - i) Capacity of mould = 15 grain
 - ii) Wt of six unmedicated suppositories = 90 grain
 - iii) Wt of six suppositories containing 40% zinc oxide = 132 grain
- e) Explain the following factor which play important role in selection of ointment base.
 - i) Absorption and penetration
 - ii) Emulsifying properties
 - iii) Stability
- f) Describe any two methods of evaluation of suspension.

6. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**16**

- a) Explain the following factor's of posology.
 - i) Tachyphylaxis
 - ii) Idiosyncrasy
 - iii) Disease condition
 - iv) Environmental factors
- b) Describe any two physical incompatibilities with example.
- c) Define cachets, explain its types and write the advantages of it.
- d) Define jellies, explain its types and state the disadvantages of gelling agents.

- e) Describe the various steps involved in processing of parenterals.
- f) State the calculation, primary emulsion formula, use and method of preparation of following prescription.

R_x

Liquid paraffin.....	60 ml
Phenolphthalein.....	2.09
Agar.....	1.59
Acacia.....	159
Syrup.....	159
Cinnamon water to.....	180 ml

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