


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2022			
Course: Pharmaceutics I		Semester : I	
Program: BP103T		Duration : 03 Hours	
Course Code:		Max. Marks: 75	
Instructions: Read questions carefully and attempt all questions			
SECTION A (20Qx1M=20 Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	COs
Q 1	Define Mouthwashes.	1	CO1
Q 2	List various methods of preparation of emulsions.	1	CO1
Q 3	Define Creams.	1	CO1
Q 4	Define Suppositories.	1	CO1
Q 5	List two emulsifiers used in preparation of emulsions.	1	CO1
Q 6	Define divided powders.	1	CO1
Q 7	Classify types of emulsions.	1	CO2
Q 8	w/o and o/w emulsions can be differentiated by a) pH measurement b) Addition of surfactant c) Dye test d) None of the above	1	CO2
Q 9	Classify Semisolid dosage forms.	1	CO2
Q 10	A suppository base should melt at just above 37°C. (True/False)	1	CO2
Q 11	Perforated containers are suitable for . a) Hygroscopic powders b) Dusting Powders c) Divided Powders d) Eutectic mixtures	1	CO2
Q 12	Difference between paste and ointment is that paste contains a) No solids b) More than 50 % solids as fine powders c) Have oily base d) None of the above	1	CO2
Q 13	Which of the following is not a emulsifying agent a) Tween 80 b) Span 80 c) Acacia d) Ethanol	1	CO3

Q 14	What is the purpose of conductivity test done for emulsions?	1	CO3
Q 15	Calculate the amount of Boric acid in 10 mL of 1% w/v Boric acid eye drop.	1	CO3
Q 16	Support with proper justification use of Potassium Iodide in Mendl's throat paint.	1	CO3
Q 17	Give the reason why liniments are not to be used on broken skin.	1	CO3
Q 18	Give the reason behind precipitation of alkaloidal drug when mixed with strong base.	1	CO3
Q 19	Immiscibility of oil in water is a type of a) Physical incompatibility b) Chemical incompatibility c) Therapeutic incompatibility d) Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibility	1	CO3
Q20	Which of the following is an example of an in-diffusible powder? a) Chalk BP b) Light Kaolin BP c) Light Magnesium Carbonate BP d) Sodium Bicarbonate BP	1	CO3

SECTION B (20 Marks)
(2Qx10M=20 Marks)

Attempt 2 Question out of 3

Q 1	Differentiate between a) Methods to prepare suspension of diffusible and indiffusible solids. b) Dry gum and wet gum method for preparation of emulsions.	5+5	CO4
Q 2	Review the historical developments in pharmacy as a profession.	10	CO5
Q 3	Comment with proper reasons and suggest remedies for a) Phase inversion of Emulsion b) Caking in suspensions c) Liquification of the preparation when camphor and menthol are mixed together. d) Bitter taste of a drug in solution .	2.5X4	CO5

SECTION-C (35 Marks)
(7Qx5M=35 Marks)

Attempt 7 Question out of 9

Q 1	Define creams and discuss types of bases used for preparation of semisolid dosage forms.	5	CO1
Q 2	Classify dosage forms.	5	CO1
Q 3	Describe the evaluation parameters for semisolid dosage forms.	5	CO2

Q 4	Explain geometric dilution method for mixing of powders.	5	CO2
Q 5	Describe Step by step method to prepare 50 ml of Liquid Paraffin BP 15% emulsion. Product formula Master Liquid Paraffin BP- 15 ml Acacia BP - qs Double Strength Chloroform Water BP 50 ml Freshly boiled and cooled purified water to 100 ml	5	CO3
Q 6	Write in details about Proof Spirits and explain how you will determine if alcohol solution is over proof or under proof .	5	CO3
Q 7	Differentiate between Emulsions and Suspensions	5	CO4
Q 8	Differentiate between Creams, ointments and pastes.	5	CO4
Q 9	Categorize various excipients used in liquid dosage form.	5	CO5