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Roll No. :

341552(41)

**B. Pharmacy. (Fifth Semester) Examination,
April-May 2022**

(PCI Scheme)

(Pharmacy Branch)

FORMULATIVE PHARMACY Theory

Paper : (BP502T)

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Question paper has three parts i.e. (a), (b) and (c). Part (a) has 20 MCQ's, each of 1 mark. All questions in Part (a) are compulsory. Part (b) is long answer type questions. It contains 3 questions of which, attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Part (c) is short answer type questions. It contains 9 questions, of which attempt any seven questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

Part-'A'

(Multiple Choice Questions) 20×1=20

Note : Attempt all questions from MCQs. All questions carry 1 mark each.

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1. Multiple choice questions :

20×1=20

- (i) In sugar coating material is used for polishing.
- (a) Calcium carbonate
 - (b) Gelatin
 - (c) Carnauba wax
 - (d) None of these
- (ii) Friability test for conventional compressed tablets is less than is acceptable.
- (a) 0.5%
 - (b) 1%
 - (c) 1-2%
 - (d) 0.5-2%
- (iii) Which of the following formulation would not be applicable to ocular administration?
- (a) Solution
 - (b) Liniments
 - (c) Suspension
 - (d) Ointment

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- (iv) Intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous are all examples of which routes of administration?
- (a) Pulmonary
 - (b) Parenterals
 - (c) Ophthalmic
 - (d) Otic
- (v) Carr's Index determines :
- (a) Particle size
 - (b) Powder flow
 - (c) Hardness of tablet
 - (d) All the above
- (vi) Mottling refers to :
- (a) Improper shape
 - (b) Improper colour
 - (c) Increases hardness of tablet
 - (d) Weight variation
- (vii) Abrasives found in tooth pastes are :
- (a) Calcium carbonate
 - (b) Aluminium hydroxide

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- (c) Calcium phosphate
(d) All the above
- (viii) Titanium Dioxide is mainly present in :
(a) Vanishing Cream
(b) Cold Cream
(c) Sunscreen Cream
(d) Ophthalmic Cream
- (ix) The most commonly used propellants for Aerosols :
(a) n butane
(b) isobutene
(c) propane
(d) All the above
- (x) Common viscosity increasing agent used in ophthalmics are :
(a) PVA
(b) Povidone
(c) Dextran
(d) All the above

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- (xi) The different methods used for pyrogen testing is :
(a) LAL test
(b) Rabbit test
(c) None of the above
(d) All the above
- (xii) Which concentration of sodium chloride is isotonic with blood plasma?
(a) 0.5%
(b) 0.9%
(c) 1.5%
(d) 2%
- (xiii) Sorbitol in cream is used as :
(a) Solubilizer
(b) Surfactant
(c) Emulsifier
(d) Humectant
- (xiv) Which of the following is not an antioxidant?
(a) Sodium metabisulphite

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- (b) Sodium chloride
 - (c) Sodium bisulphate
 - (d) Sodium sulphite
- (xv) Diluent is added in tablet formulation to :
- (a) Increases the bulk
 - (b) Help in disintegration
 - (c) Increase in stability
 - (d) All the above
- (xvi) is used in enteric coated tablets.
- (a) HPMC
 - (b) CMC
 - (c) CAP
 - (d) All the above
- (xvii) According to BCS classification, Class II includes :
- (a) High Permeability, High Solubility
 - (b) High Permeability, Low Solubility
 - (c) Low Permeability, High Solubility
 - (d) Low Permeability, Low Solubility

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- (xviii) Water attack test is applied for :
- (a) Type I, Borosilicate glass
 - (b) Type II, Treated Soda Lime glass
 - (c) Type III, Soda Lime glass
 - (d) General purpose
- (xix) Starch is used as disintegrant in concentration of :
- (a) 40%
 - (b) 5-20%
 - (c) 50%
 - (d) 60%
- (xx) is used for the preparation of Capsule Shell.
- (a) Sodium alginate
 - (b) HPMC
 - (c) Gelatin
 - (d) Pectin

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Part-'B'

(Long Answer Type Questions) 2×10=20

Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

2. Explain granulation method of tablet manufacturing. Discuss evaluation parameters for tablets.
3. What are Aerosols? Discuss the components of Aerosol in detail.
4. Discuss various packaging components with examples from dosage form and explain method of evaluation of packaging.

Part-'C'

(Short Answer Type Questions) 7×5=35

Note : Attempt any seven questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

5. What are Vanishing creams. Discuss the formulation consideration of Vanishing creams.

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6. Discuss the vehicles used in parenteral formulation.
7. Describe the formulation and method of preparation of ophthalmic preparations.
8. Explain the method of production of hard gelatin capsules.
9. Discuss the methods of sterilization used in parenteral.
10. What are pellets? Explain the method of formulation of pellets.
11. Discuss the manufacturing defects of tablets with the process of rectification.
12. Explain the final product quality test for capsules.
13. Explain the physical properties to be considered during preformulation studies.