
**B. Pharmacy 1st
Semester
Question Paper
2018-2019**

**Odd Semester Examination 2018-19****B.PHARMA.(SEMESTER-I)****(New Syllabus)****HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-I****Time: 03:00 Hours****Max Marks :75****Note :** Attempt the following :1. Attempt **all** questions (Both part A and B) :

(a) Fill in the blanks :

[1×10=10]

- (i) The point of contact between two bones, between bones and cartilage or between bone and teeth called _____.
- (ii) Plasma minus its clotting proteins is termed _____.
- (iii) The three parts of the animal Cell are _____, _____ and _____.
- (iv) The study of skin comes under the _____ system.
- (v) The four types of body systems are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- (vi) The gap (space) between Pre and Post-ganglion is called _____.
- (vii) The five primary taste sensations are _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- (viii) ECG stands for _____.
- (ix) When the heart beats at normal rate of 72 times/min, the duration of each cardiac cycle is about _____ Sec.
- (x) The SA node is also called _____.

(b) Match the following Point A and B which are Related to each other : [1×10=10]

S.No.	A	B
1	Ear	Synovial Fluid
2	Blood coagulation	Acetylcholine
3	Heart	Ductless
4	Joint	Stapes
5	Eye	Hair Follicle
6	Cholinergic	Prothrombin Protein
7	Endocrine	Intracellular bridge
8	MAP kinase	Rhodopsin
9	Cell junction	Cellular Response
10	Skin	Myocardium

2. Long answer type (Attempt **Any Two**)

[10×2=20]

- Draw the well labeled diagram of Cell and enlist organelles of cell. Explain various transport mechanism of solute across the plasma membrane.
- Define Peripheral Nervous System. Write about Neurotransmitters involved in Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Nerve System with their role.
- Draw well labeled diagram of Heart. Explain Conduction System of Heart.

3. Short answer type (Attempt **any seven**) :

[7×5=35]

- Describe the compositional functions of blood.
- Give the classification and functions of tissues.
- Draw the ischemic diagram of skin and their functions.
- Write a note on lymph node and functions of lymph.
- Enlist type of joint movements.
- Draw the diagram of eye and its functions.
- Write a note of ear. Give the mechanism of hearing.
- Write a note on Neuromuscular Junction.
- Enlist disorder of heart. Explain cardiac cycle and ECG.

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Odd Semester Examination 2017-18

B. PHARMA. (SEMESTER-I)

(New Syllabus)

**PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-I**

Time: 03:00 Hours

Max Marks : 75

Note : Attempt the following :

Q1. Attempt all questions :

(1×20=20)

- (a) A measure of concentration equal to the gram equivalent weight per liter of solution is known as.....
- (b) A titration in which a colored complex is formed usually by the use of chelating agent is known as.....titration.
- (c) A reaction in which the analyte and titrate form an insoluble precipitate is known as Titration.
- (d) Any substance that gives a visible sign usually by a color change is known as.....
- (e) The point at which the indicator changes color is known as.....point.
- (f) Absolute error is the difference between and
- (g) An acid is a donor.
- (h) A constituent which impairs the purity of something is known as.....
- (i) A solution containing a known concentration of substance is known as.....

- (j) Example of self indicator is
- (k) Random error is also known as
- (l) SI conductance is
- (m) Nernst's equation
- (n) Each electrochemical cell is composed of
- (o) Define term error and significant figures.....
- (p) Define the term Accuracy and Precision.....
- (q) What is chelate
- (r) Define masking and demasking agent.....
- (s) Define ohm's law
- (t) Example of metal ion detector

Q2. Long answer type (Attempt **Any Two**) : (10×2=20)

- (a) Explain the principle and theory involve in conductometry titration. Explain different types of conductometry titration.
- (b) Define potentiometric titration. Write basic principle, method, and application of potentiometric titration.
- (c) Define impurities. Write sources of impurities in detail.

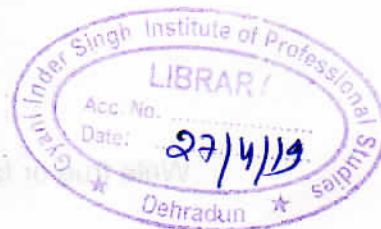
Q3. Short answer type (Attempt **any seven**) : (7×5=35)

- (a) Difference between primary and secondary standard.
- (b) Define neutralization curve.
- (c) Write short note on Mohr's method OR Fajan's method..
- (d) Define reference electrode with examples.

- (e) Write a note on Indian Pharmacopoeia.
- (f) Write principle and application of Iodimetry.
- (g) Write short note on oxidation and reduction.
- (h) Define conductivity, write its application.
- (i) Write construction and working of calomel electrode.
- (j) Write in detail about polarography.



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**Odd Semester Examination 2018-19****B. PHARMA (Semester-I)****PHARMACEUTICS-I****[New Syllabus]****Time: 03:00 Hours****Max. Marks : 75**

1. ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS:

[1X20=20]

- (a) Define isotonic solution.
- (b) Define elixirs.
- (c) What are hygroscopic powders?
- (d) Define displacement value.
- (e) Enlist different types of incompatibilities?
- (f) Give the method of dye test used for identification of emulsion.
- (g) Who is the Father of Pharmacy in India?
- (h) Define proof spirit.
- (i) What is the difference between gargles and mouthwash?
- (j) Give two examples of bases used in suppositories.
- (k) What is the concentration of sugar in Syrup IP and syrup USP?
- (l) Give two examples each of a preservative and emulsifying agent.
- (m) What is the use of Throat paints and calamine lotion?
- (n) Name any two type of instability of suspension.
- (o) Give Clark's formula for calculation of dose.

Write true or false about the following statements:

- (p) Liniments are liquid preparation meant for application to skin with friction.
- (q) Emulsions and suspensions are monophasic dosage form.
- (r) Suppositories are made for insertion into body cavities except oral cavity.
- (s) Symbol Rx is always written at the end of the prescription.
- (t) Dusting powders are used for internal application.

2. LONG ANSWER TYPE (Attempt Any Two)

[10×2=20]

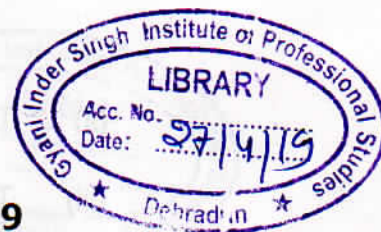
- (a) What is prescription? Explain various parts of prescription in detail.
- (b) Write in detail about various excipients used in semi solid dosage form.
- (c) Discuss in detail about mechanism and factors influencing dermal penetration of drug.

3. SHORT ANSWER TYPE (Attempt any seven)

[7×5=35]

- (a) Differentiate between Flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
- (b) Discuss chemical incompatibility.
- (c) Write a note on stability of suspension.
- (d) Give an introduction to Indian Pharmacopoeia.
- (e) Find out the percentage strength corresponding to 40° O/P and 25° U/P.
- (f) Differentiate between lotion and liniments.
- (g) Write a note on Suppositories bases?
- (h) Write down various formulas used for calculation of pediatric dose.
- (i) Write about the preparation methods of emulsions

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**Odd Semester Examination 2018-19****B.PHARMA. (SEMESTER-I)****PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY****Time: 03:00 Hours****Max Marks : 70****Note :** Attempt the following.1. Attempt **all** questions: (1x10=10)

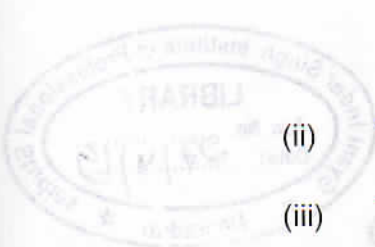
(a) Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Dentifrices are the compounds that are used for
- (ii) Precipitated chalk is.....
- (iii) Magnesium oxide is also known as
- (iv) The chemical formula for kaolin is.....
- (v) Epsom salt is.....
- (vi)is used to counteract the poison.
- (vii) Buffer solutions are those which resist the change in.....
- (viii) According to Bronsted and Lowry concept, an acid is while base is.....
- (ix) An astringent is a drug which shrinksfrom their surfaces.
- (x) Isotopes have the same but different

(b) True/false :

(1x10=10)

- (i) Radioactive decay is first order reaction.

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- (ii) The limit test for arsenic is based upon Guizet test.
 - (iii) To prevent dental caries toothpaste containing sodium fluoride be used.
 - (iv) If the pH of blood falls below 7.3, the conditions known as alkalosis.
 - (v) Sodium chloride is used as fluid and electrolyte replenisher.
 - (vi) Emetics act by decreasing the viscosity of the bronchial secretions.
 - (vii) The atomic number of the element is equal to the number of protons.
 - (viii) Alpha-rays have negative charge.
 - (ix) Antimicrobial is a substance that kills or inhibit bacteria.
 - (x) Acidifying agents are the inorganic chemical compounds that either decreases the acid content in the GIT tract.

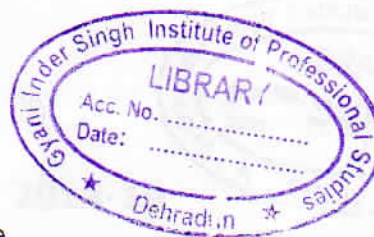
2. Long answer type (Attempt **any two**) : (10×2=20)

- (a) What do you understand by extra and intra cellular electrolytes? Explain in brief the preparation, properties and uses of Sodium chloride.
- (b) Discuss in detail the limit test for Arsenic with chemical reaction.
- (c) What are antacids? Write ideal properties of antacids. Explain the preparation, properties and uses of calcium carbonate or aluminum hydroxides as antacids

3. Short answer type (Attempt **any seven**): (7×5=35)

- (a) Write a note on sources of impurities with example in pharmaceutical industry.
- (b) Write principle involved in the limit test for chloride.
- (c) Give the preparation and uses of potash alum and boric acid with reaction.
- (d) Write notes on **any two** of the following :
 - (i) Hydrogen peroxide
 - (ii) Kaolin

(iii) Calcium carbonate



(e) Write a note on Radiopharmaceuticals.

(f) Define and classify cathartics with suitable example.

(g) What are topical agents? Classify them with suitable examples. Write preparation and uses of Boric acid.

(h) Write preparation, identification test and uses of sodium fluoride.

(i) Explain the mechanism of action of antimicrobials giving example.

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