

SHAMBHUNATH INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY

QUESTION BANK

PHARMACEUTICS-I THEORY

BP-103T

UNIT I

1. In which year was the first edition of I.P. published and in which year was the latest edition published?
2. What is a pharmacopoeia?
3. When was the USP-NF published for the first time?
4. When was the USP published for the first time?
5. When was the latest edition of USP-NF published?
6. When was the USP-NF published for the first time?
7. When was the first edition of BP published?
8. When was the latest edition of BP published?
9. When was the latest edition of International Pharmacopoeia published?
10. The latest edition of IP is....., B.P. is..... and USP-NF is.....?
11. B.N.F. stands for.....
12. Differentiate between Pharmacopoeia and Formulary.
13. When was the first edition of the Extra Pharmacopoeia published?
14. When was the latest edition of Extra Pharmacopoeia published?
15. I.P. 2014 has volumes.
16. State the Youngs Formula.
17. State the Dillings Formula.
18. What is Proof Spirit.
19. State the Cowlings Formula.
20. State the Bastedos Formula.
21. Define Posology.
22. State the Clarks Formula.
23. State the Frieds Formula.
24. State the formula for calculation of Dose based on Body Surface Area of Child
25. Define:
 - a. Signatura
 - b. Inscription
 - c. Subscription
 - d. Superscription.

26. Give the scope of Pharmacy Profession in India.
27. Discuss the development of Pharmacy in India
28. Discuss the development of Pharmacy in the world.
29. Write a brief note on the development of Indian Pharmacopoeia
30. Write Notes on
31. British Pharmacopoeia
32. USP-NF
33. Extra Pharmacopoeia
34. Official Compendia
35. Monographs
36. State the Contents of I.P.
37. State and Explain the parts of a monograph
38. Give the salient features of I.P. 2014.
39. Classify Dosage Forms on the basis of physical form
40. Classify Dosage Form on the basis of route of administration.
41. Write a detailed note on prescriptions.
42. Write a detailed note on parts of prescription.
43. Explain the detailed procedure for handling of a prescription.
44. Explain the Errors in Prescription.
45. Write a detailed note on Imperial and Metric System for weights and measures.
46. Explain the weighing of solids and measurement of liquids.
47. Define Posology and explain in detail the factors affecting dose of a drug.
48. State the various formula used for calculation of dose of drug in a child.

UNIT II

1. Name a preservative for eye drops.
2. Name a preservative for Oral solutions.
3. Name a plant derived colouring agent.
4. Name an animal derived colouring agent.
5. Name a mineral derived colouring agent.
6. Name three flavouring agent.
7. Name three sweetening agents.
8. In which disease is Aspartame avoided.
9. Name any one synthetic sweetening agent.
10. N.H.S. stands for.....
11. Calculate the real strength of Alcohol present in 40⁰ Under Proof Spirit.
12. Calculate the proof Strength of 90% v/v alcohol.
13. Calculate the real strength of Alcohol present in 60⁰ Over Proof Spirit.

14. Calculate the proof Strength of 50% v/v alcohol.
15. The minimum weighable quantity of dispensing balance is
16. How much NaCl is required to prepare 10% w/v solution.
17. Define:
 - a. Powders
 - b. Dusting powder
 - c. Effervescent powder
 - d. Efflorescent powder
 - e. Hygroscopic Powder
 - f. Eutectic mixture
 - g. Geometric Dilution
18. Define:
 - a. Allegation method
 - b. Isotonic Solution
19. State the method of preparation of:
 - a. Dusting Powder
 - b. Effervescent Powder
20. Explain how the problems are overcome during preparation of following dosage forms with egs.:
 - a. Efflorescent Powders.
 - b. Eutectic Mixture.
 - c. Hygroscopic Powders.
 - d. Deliquescent powders.
21. State the various excipients used in Liquid Dosage Forms
22. State the various Solubility Enhancement Techniques.
23. Classify Dosage Forms on the basis of physical form
24. Classify Dosage Form on the basis of route of administration
25. Explain the formulation methods of powders and their labeling.
26. Explain the formulation methods of mixtures and their labeling.
27. Explain the formulation methods of syrups and their labeling.
28. Explain the formulation methods of elixirs and their labeling.
29. State the various advantages of Liquid Dosage Forms.
30. State the various disadvantages of Liquid Dosage Forms.
31. Write a detailed note on Colouring agent with examples.
32. Write a detailed note on Flavouring agents with examples.
33. Write a detailed note on Organoleptic Agents with examples.
34. Write a detailed note on Flavouring agents with examples.
35. Write a detailed note on Co-Solvents giving examples.
36. Write a detailed note on Preservatives with examples.

37. Prepare 850ml of 40% alcohol from 95% alcohol.
38. Prepare 600ml of 30% alcohol using 95 % alcohol.
39. What is Proof Spirit, explain with example.
40. Prepare 100ml of dil acetic acid (6%v/v) from acetic acid (33%v/v).
41. Define Alcohol dilution. Prepare 500ml of 30% alcohol from 90% alcohol.
42. Calculate the quantity of Sodium Chloride required to prepare 700ml of 0.9% solution.
43. Define
 - a) Organoleptic agents
 - b) Sweetening agents
 - c) Colouring agents
 - d) Prescription
 - e) Cosolvents
 - f) Preservatives

UNIT III

1. Define
 - a) Solution
 - b) Syrup
 - c) Mixture
 - d) Elixir
 - e) Paint
 - f) Mouth Wash
 - g) Gargle
 - h) Lotions
 - i) Liniments
 - j) Paste
 - k) Ointment
 - l) Cream
2. State the quantity of quantity of sucrose in simple syrup I.P.
3. State the quantity of Sucrose in Simple Syrup U.S.P.
4. Differentiate between Mouthwash and Gargle.
5. State the formula, method of preparation and use of any Enema.
6. Differentiate between Lotion and Liniment.
7. The label instruction “Not to be applied on broken skin” must be given in.....
8. The label instruction “To be applied on the skin without Friction” must be given in.....
9. The label instruction “To be applied on the skin with Friction” must be given in.....
10. State the quantity of quantity of sucrose in simple syrup I.P.

11. The label instruction “Not for use on open wound or raw weeping surface” must be given in.....
12. Define suspension, write its qualities and write down the difference between flocculated and deflocculated suspension.
13. State the formula, method of preparation and use of Calamine Lotion.
14. Discuss about different kinds of emulsion instabilities.
15. State the formula, method of preparation and use of Mandl’s Paint.
16. State the formula, method of preparation and use of any MouthWash.
17. Define Emulsion. Write brief note on emulsifying agent and classify it.
18. Various identification tests of emulsion.
19. Short note on: Microemulsion, Multiple emulsion, HLB Scale, Creaming, Cracking
20. How will you evaluate suspensions?
21. Write a note on additives used in formulation of suspensions.
22. Describe any two stability problems of emulsion along with the reasons which lead to these problems.
23. Write about various instability problems of emulsion.
24. Differentiate between Dry Gum Method and Wet Gum Method.
25. State the various additives used in the preparation of Suspensions.
26. State the various additives used in the preparation of Emulsions.
27. Discuss Bottle Method for preparation of Emulsions.
28. Give the method of preparation of:
 - a. Gargles
 - b. Mouthwashes
 - c. Throat Paint
 - d. Ear Drop
 - e. Nasal Drop
 - f. Enema
 - g. Syrup
 - h. Elixir
 - i. Liniment
 - j. Lotion

UNIT IV

1. Define Suppositories.
2. State the advantage & disadvantage of suppositories.
3. Determine the displacement value of the medicament in theobroma oil containing 40% medicament. The weight of 10 medicated suppositories is 14.66g. suppositories were prepared in 1g mould.
4. Explain the various methods used for the preparation of Suppositories.

5. Classify the incompatibilities in prescriptions.
6. State the various Kinds of Suppositories.
7. Define:
 - a. Physical Incompatibility
 - b. Chemical Incompatibility
 - c. Therapeutic Incompatibility
8. Explain with eggs
 - a. Physical Incompatibility
 - b. Chemical Incompatibility
 - c. Therapeutic Incompatibility
9. Discuss the manufacture and packaging of suppositories.
10. Write down the specifications of suppository base.
11. Explain the various methods used for the preparation of Suppositories.
12. Write a note on testing of suppository bases.
13. Determine the displacement value of the boric acid in theobroma oil. Suppositories containing 40% of boric acid and is prepared in 1g mould. The weight of 8 suppositories is 11.74g.
14. Discuss the evaluation of suppositories.
15. Write a detailed note on Suppository Bases.
16. State the various kinds of Suppository bases and give two example of each.
17. Write a detailed note on calculation of Displacement value of Suppositories with eggs.
18. Describe following test for evaluation of suppositories:
 - i) melting range test, ii) softening time test, iii) breaking test, iv) dissolution test

UNIT V

1. Explain formulation techniques of gel.
2. Discuss evaluation of semi-solids.
3. What are the different types of semisolid dosage form? Explain any one giving method of manufacture, formula and use of each ingredient.
4. Give two examples of Ointment Bases.
5. Define: Oleaginous Base, Water Miscible Base, Water Soluble Base.
6. Differentiate between Water Miscible and Water Soluble Base.
7. Define Absorption Base with examples.
8. Classify different types of ointment bases and discuss in detail about various factors affecting selection of suitable ointment bases.
9. Define Semisolid Dosage Forms.
10. Define:

- a. Creams
 - b. Gels
 - c. Ointments
 - d. Pastes
11. State the method of preparation for:
- a. Creams
 - b. Gels
 - c. Ointments
 - d. Pastes
12. Mention the various excipients used in the manufacture of:
- a. Creams
 - b. Gels
 - c. Ointments
 - d. Pastes
13. Explain the evaluation of:
- a. Creams
 - b. Gels
 - c. Ointments
 - d. Pastes