

**F.Y.B.PHARM. SEMESTER-I (CBCS - 2015 Course) : SUMMER -
2019**

SUBJECT: MODERN DISPENSING PHARMACY

Day: Tuesday
Date: 30/04/2019

S-2019-4372

Time: 10.00 A.M. TO 01.00 P.M.
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) **Q. No. 1 and Q. No 5** are **COMPULSORY**. Attempt any two questions from each section.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

SECTION-I

- Q.1** Solve any **FIVE**: (10)
- a) Define and enlist the importance of Isotonicity in the sterile liquid formulations.
 - b) Enlist the roles and responsibilities of community pharmacists.
 - c) What do you mean by synergism and antagonism?
 - d) If the adult dose of Ampicillin is 250-500 mg 3-4 times/ day. What will be the dose of child of age of 10 years as per Dillings formula?
 - e) Calculate the percent strength of 40° o/p and 30° u/p.
 - f) Define the term compounding and dispensing.
- Q.2** Explain in detail factors considered for the calculation of dose. (10)
- Q.3** a) Define and explain briefly the parts of prescription. (06)
b) Explain the various types of drug interactions with examples. (04)
- Q.4** Write short note any **TWO**: (10)
- a) Handling of the prescription
 - b) Importance of PMR with example
 - c) Different pharmaceutical Aids in dispensing

SECTION-II

- Q.5** Solve any **FIVE**: (10)
- a) Differentiate between mouth wash and gargle.
 - b) Write the direction and patient counseling for liniments and inhalers.
 - c) Write the role and examples of buffering agents and density modifying agents.
 - d) Define Emulsifying agent Enlist their role and examples.
 - e) Define and classify the sutures and ligatures.
 - f) Enlist the advantages of transdermal patches.
- Q.6** Write in detail about compounding and dispensing aspects of cocoa butter suppository. (10)
- Q.7** a) Write briefly about the physical stability of suspension. (06)
b) Write about the various identification tests of emulsions. (04)
- Q.8** Write a note on any **TWO**: (10)
- a) Principles of extraction
 - b) Types of powders
 - c) Importance of PMR with example

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