NOTE: Dear Student, The questions given below are from previous question papers. They are just for your idea purpose; don’t consider them as the only questions to read. Good Luck.

Sub: General Dispensing Pharmacy

Concept: Previous Questions

Topic: History of Pharmacy
1. Describe the historical development of B.P. (12)
2. Write a note on a typical monograph of I.P. (8)
3. Describe the various career options for a pharmacist. (12)
4. Write a note on care and selection balances. (8)
5. Briefly explain the development of Indian Pharmacopoeia. (8)
6. Discuss the historical development of Indian pharmacopoeia. (16)
7. Explain in brief various steps involved in weighing and care of balances. (8)
8. Outline the salient features of any one pharmacopoeia. (8)
9. Define metrology. Write a note on metric system and care of balances. (10)
10. Write a note on the development of pharmacy profession in India. (10)
11. Trace the historical development of I.P. (12)
12. Write a note on B.P and U.S.P. (8)
13. Outline the salient features of British pharmacopoeia. (8)
15. Discuss in detail the historical development of British pharmacopoeia. (15)
16. Write a note on the care of Balances. (5)
17. Define metrology and write a note on metric system and its weights and measures. (10)
18. Discuss the contents of a monograph of I.P. with the help of an example. (10)
19. Write a brief note on the preparation of first Indian pharmacopoeia. (10)
20. Discuss the evolution of pharmacy in the early and middle ages. (10)
21. Describe the construction and working of an analytical balance. (8)
22. Write a brief note on United State Pharmacopoeia. (8)
23. Discuss in detail the various career opportunities available for Pharmacists. (8)
24. Describe the historical developments of American Pharmacy. (8)

Topic: Dosage Forms
1. Write short notes on: Ear drops, Eye drops, Aromatic waters, Glycerins (each 5m) (6)
2. Explain the formulation of an eye drop preparation with an example. (6)
3. Classify various dosage forms with examples. (8)
4. Describe the various formulation additives used in liquids for internal use with examples. (20)
5. Briefly describe the following: (4x4=16)
   a) Lotions and liniments.
   b) Emulsions and suspensions.
   c) Elixirs and spirits.
   d) Camphor water
   e) Syrup and elixir
   f) Gargles and mouth washes
   g) Spirit and tincture.
   h) Lotion and liniment.
   i) Elixir and glycerite.
   j) Liniment and lotion.
   k) Aromatic waters and spirits
   l) Paint and gargle
6. Classify the dosage forms. Discuss the relative advantages and uses of different dosage forms. (10)

Topic: Liquids
1. Differentiate the following (4)
   a) Lotions and liniments.
   b) Emulsions and suspensions.
   c) Elixirs and spirits.
   d) Camphor water
   e) Syrup and elixir
   f) Gargles and mouth washes
   g) Spirit and tincture.
   h) Lotion and liniment.
   i) Elixir and glycerite.
   j) Liniment and lotion.
   k) Aromatic waters and spirits
   l) Paint and gargle
2. Explain the formulation of an mouth wash with an example. (6)
3. Write short notes on Aromatic spirit of ammonia (4)

5. Write a note on paints. (4)

6. Define solutions and aromatic waters. Discuss with examples. (8)

7. Describe the preparation of a syrup based on chemical reaction. (12)

8. Classify emulsifying agents. Discuss in detail the emulsifying agents. (10)

9. Discuss the significance of HLB value. (6)

10. Discuss the various factors to be considered in the formulation of Eye drops. (10)

11. Write a note on Mouth washes and Ear drops. (10)

**Topic: Semisolids and Galenicals**

1. Differentiate Ointments and creams; Paste and jelly; Pastes and gels (3x4=12m)

2. Define ointment. Describe various factors considered in selecting a suitable ointment base. (20)

3. Write a note on pastes giving examples. (8)

4. Define extraction. With the help of a neat diagram, describe in detail the steps involved in percolation process. (20)

5. Reserve percolation. (8)

6. Maceration. (6)

7. Preparation of tincture of Iodine. (6)

8. Write short notes on Sulphur ointment; Vanishing Cream. (8)

9. Explain various stages of percolation process with a neatly labeled diagram. (10)

10. Explain the principle, method and working of an apparatus used in continuous hot extraction process. (10)

11. Explain the process of ‘maceration’ with an official example. (8)

12. Explain the principle and method of preparation of the following:


14. Define ointments. Classify the ointment bases. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various ointment bases with examples.

15. Define cream. Describe the various ointment bases with their advantages and disadvantages, give examples. (16)

16. Discuss the following:
   a. Methods of preparation of ointments. (12)
   b. Jellies. (8)
   c. Define extract. With the help of a neat diagram describe the Soxhlet’s extraction process. Give its advantages. (12)
   d. Discuss the process of maceration for an organized drug with an example. (8)

17. Write notes on the following: Infusions; Decoctions; Digestion; Malt extract. (4x4=20)

18. Distinguish between the following: Maceration and percolation

19. Classify the ointment bases. Discuss the formulation and application of these bases. (12)

20. Write a note on Magmas. (4)

21. Explain the process of percolation with a diagram. (10)

22. Discuss the preparations of tinctures. (6)

23. Explain the formulation and method of preparation of a liquid extract with a suitable example. (8)

24. a) Describe the process of continuous hot extraction. (10)
   b) Write a note on multiple maceration. (6)

**Topic: Prescription**

1. Explain in detail about Prescription (12), (16)
**Topic:** Preparations

**Reasons/Comments on statements:** (2m)

a) Why two indicators are used in the preparation of strong ammonium acetate solution IP.

b) Syrup of ferrous sulphate should be used within one week after opening the container.

c) Magnesium oxide is used in the preparation of cascara elixer BPC.

d) Bentonite is used in the preparation of calamine lotion IP.

e) Potassium iodide is used in the preparation of iodine solutions.

f) Emulsions are stored in a cool place and should be shaken well before use.

g) Arachis oil is used in the preparation of ‘Lysol’.

h) Sometimes it is necessary to go for continuous hot extraction.

i) For the trituration of iodine only glass mortar and pestle are used.

j) Glycerin is a preservative when diluted.

k) Bentonite is used in the preparation of calamine lotion

l) Camphor is present in all liniments.

m) A small quantity of alcohol may be used in the preparation of Lysol.

n) White soft paraffin should not be used in the preparations of eye ointments.

o) Alcoholic solutions should be added to the syrups carefully.

p) In the preparation of strong solution of ammonium acetate it is not possible to neutralize the acetic acid with ammonium bicarbonate only.

q) In the preparation of strong solution of iodine, potassium iodide is used.

r) Talc is used in the preparation of concentrated peppermint water.

s) Alcohol is used in the preparation of mucilage of tragacanth.

t) Phenol is used in the preparation of calamine lotion.

u) Syrup made by heat contain undue portion of inert sugar.

v) Glycerin of phenol cannot be diluted with water.

w) Tinctures prepared by maceration and made to definite volume are from unorganized drugs.

x) Two indicators are used in the preparation of strong ammonium acetate solution.

y) Citric acid is used in the preparation of syrup of ferrous sulphate.

z) Soft soap is used in the preparation of liniment of turpentine.

aa) Sodium lotion is used in the preparation of calamine lotion IP.

bb) Acacia powder is used in the preparation of liquid paraffin emulsion IP.

cc) Purified water is used in the preparation of concentrated peppermint water BPC.

dd) Emulsions are stored in cool place.

e) Polyhydric alcohols are used in the preparation of Syrups.

**Questions:**

1. Write short notes on: Calamine lotion I.P.; Flexible collodion; Soap liniment I.P.; Camphor water I.P. (4x5=20m)

2. Define solution. Discuss the procedure and principle involved in the preparation of lysol I.P. Mention its uses. (12)

3. Define elixir. Describe the method of preparation of an elixir. (8)

4. Define spirits. Discuss the procedure and principle involved in the preparation of Aromatic spirit of Ammonia I.P. Mention its uses. (12)

5. Define syrups. Discuss the preparation of Tolu syrup I.P. (8)

6. Discuss the principle involved, method of preparation and uses of the following:  (4 or 5)
   a) Lysol I.P
   b) Strong solution of ammonium acetate I.P
   c) Camphor water I.P
d. Strong solution of iodine.
e. Tannic acid glycerin I.P.
f. Liniment of turpentine I.P.
g. Salicylic acid collodion.
h. Concentrated peppermint water B.P.
i. Lassers paste.
j. Simple ointment.
k. Non staining iodine ointment.
l. Soap liniment.
m. Collodion.
n. Calamine lotion I.P.
o. Glycerine of starch
p. Aromatic spirit of ammonia.
q. Cold cream
r. Strong solution of iodine
s. Liquid paraffin emulsion IP
t. Milk of magnesia IP
u. Unnas’ paste
v. Syrup of ferrous phosphate BPC
w. Flexible collodion.

7. What do you mean by artificial syrup? How is it prepared? What are the uses of syrup?
8. Giving the examples discuss the preparation and uses of Elixirs?
9. What are aromatic waters? How are they prepared? What are their uses?

**Topic: Incompatibility**

1. Define Incompatibility and discuss about any one category of incompatibility with examples?
2. Write about Chemical Incompatibility in detail giving examples?
3. What do you mean by Therapeutic Incompatibility and discuss various types involved in it?