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**B.PHARM**  
**15PH201**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Regular Examination 2015-16**

**PHARM. ANALYSIS - I**

**Branch: Pharmacy**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 100**

**QUESTION CODE: W508**

**Answer Part-A which is compulsory and any four from the Part-B.**

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Part-A (Answer all the questions)**

**Q.1**

Answer the following

**(2 x 10)**

- a) The difference between equivalence point and end point of titration is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The pH of 0.01N nitric acid is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is used as a coating agent in Volhard's method of titration.
- d) Two indicators used in acid-base titration are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Eriochrome black T and murexide are used as indicators in \_\_\_\_\_ method of titration.
- f) Examples of two organic precipitants are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) 0.0253g contains \_\_\_\_\_ significant figures.
- h) The solution which resists the change in pH even after addition of small amount of acid or base is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) In titration, the solution which is generally taken in a burette is called \_\_\_\_\_ and the substance which is titrated is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- j) Balance the redox reaction:  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{-2} + \text{Fe}^{+2} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{+3} + \text{Cr}^{+3}$

**Q.2**

Answer the following

**(2x10)**

- a) Define and differentiate between accuracy and precision.
- b) Classify different types of errors and give one example from each category.
- c) What is Universal indicator?
- d) Define Lewis acid and base. Give at least one example from each.
- e) What is common ion effect?
- f) Give the principle of Fajan's method of titration.

- g) What is self indicator? Give example.
- h) Why acetic anhydride is used in the preparation of 0.1N Perchloric acid?
- i) What are Argentometric titrations?
- j) What are ligands? Classify them with examples.

**Part-B (Answer any four questions)**

- Q.3** a) Write the steps for minimization of errors in pharmaceutical analysis. (7)
- b) What do you mean by neutralization curve? Mention its significance by taking the example of titration of a strong acid against a strong base. (8)
- Q.4** a) Define and describe different types of complexometric titrations. (6)
- b) Write a note on chelating agents. (3)
- c) Give the procedure for determination of calcium by EDTA titration. (6)
- Q.5.** a) What are the advantages of non-aqueous titrations? (2)
- b) Give a note on the solvents used in non-aqueous method of titrations. (6)
- c) Write the method of preparation and standardization of 0.1N Potassium methoxide. (7)
- Q.6** a) Write down briefly the steps involved in gravimetric analysis by precipitation methods. (8)
- b) What is thermogravimetric curve? Mention its features. Mention the application with suitable example. (7)
- Q.7.** a) Give the principle behind Mohr's method of titrations. (6)
- b) Explain the principle and procedure behind estimation of sodium chloride by Volhard's method of titration. (9)
- Q.8** a) Write the theory of redox titrations. (3)
- b) How will you calculate strength and equivalent weights of oxidizing and reducing agents? Explain with suitable examples. (6)
- c) Write a note on preparation and standardization of 0.1N  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution. (6)
- Q.9** Answer the following (Any three) (5x3)
- a) Masking and demasking in complexometric titration.
- b) Ideal characteristics of primary standard
- c) Quinonoid theory of indicators
- d) Law of mass action

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Total Number of Pages: 2

**B.PHARM**  
**PH.2.5**

**2<sup>ND</sup> Semester Back Examination 2015-16**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS - I**

**BRANCH: B.Pharm.**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 70**

**Q.CODE:W509**

**Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.**

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

- Q1** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)**
- What is Self-indicator? Give example.
  - Define normality and molarity.
  - What is solubility product?
  - Distinguish between Accuracy and Precision.
  - Explain Common ion effect.
  - Write the Ideal characteristics of primary standards.
  - Define masking and demasking agents with examples.
  - Write the equation of Henderson-Hasselbalch equation.
  - Calculate the PH of 0.01N of HCl.
  - Name two indicators used in Complexmetric titrations.
- Q2** a) Write briefly on Law of mass action. **(5x2)**  
b) Define Neutralization curve of strong acid and strong base.
- Q3** a) Discuss briefly on Theories of Indicator. **(5x2)**  
b) Write the preparation and standardization of 0.1N TBAH
- Q4** Define Non aqueous titration.Explain the methods to estimate any acidic drug by Non-aqueous method of titration.Indicators used in Non-aqueous titration. **(10)**

**Q5** How do you prepare and standardize. **(5x2)**

a) Sodium hydroxide.

b) Silver nitrate.

**Q6** Write short notes on. **(5x2)**

a) Organic precipitants.

b) Co-precipitation.

**Q7 a)** Write the principle involved in the determination of chlorides by Volhards method. **(5)**

**b)** Write a note on preparation and standardization of 0.1N  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution. **(5)**

**Q8** Write short notes on. **(5 x 2)**

**a)** Amino acid titration.

**b)** Pharmaceutical error.

**c)** Buffer solution.

**d)** Universal indicator.

**2**

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Total Number of Pages: 02

**B.PHARM**  
**15PH203**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Regular Examination 2015-16**

**HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY-II**

**BRANCH: Pharmacy**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Q.CODE: W477**

**Answer Part-A which is compulsory and any four from Part-B.**  
**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Part – A (Answer all the questions)**

**Q1** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)**

- a) Gastrin secretion is stimulated by \_\_\_\_\_ and inhibited by \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) In the lung alveoli  $P_A\text{CO}_2$  is about \_\_\_\_\_ mmHg and diffusibility of  $\text{CO}_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (higher/lower) than  $\text{O}_2$ .
- c) GFR per day in young healthy adult is about \_\_\_\_\_ litres and daily urine output is \_\_\_\_\_ litres.
- d) Normally colloidal osmotic tension in the glomerular capillary is about \_\_\_\_\_ mmHg and the effective filtration pressure is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Rhodopsin is made up of a combination of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) The neurotransmitter released at the postganglionic sympathetic nerve ending is \_\_\_\_\_ and parasympathetic nerve ending is \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) GnRH stimulates the secretion of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) Insulin \_\_\_\_\_ gluconeogenesis and \_\_\_\_\_ lipolysis.  
(Inhibits/promotes).
- i) ADH in human being is \_\_\_\_\_.
- j) A myelinated nerve fibre conducts nerve impulse \_\_\_\_\_ than non-myelinated nerve fibre. (faster/slower)

**Q2** Answer the following questions: **Short answer type** **(2 x 10)**

- a) Name the hormones released from adrenal cortex.
- b) What is chloride shift?
- c) Define tidal volume.
- d) What is peptic ulcer?

- e) Define diabetes mellitus.
- f) What is Myxedema?
- g) Name any two excitatory neurotransmitters released in CNS.
- h) Define digestion.
- i) What is colour blindness?
- j) Define action potential?

**Part – B (Answer any four questions)**

- Q3** a) Describe the anatomy & physiology of liver. Add a note on its function. **(10)**  
 b) Write about the location and functions of different types of taste buds. **(5)**
- Q4** a) Explain briefly about the mechanism of respiration. **(10)**  
 b) Write a note on voice box. **(5)**
- Q5** a) Write in detail about the physiology of urine formation. **(10)**  
 b) Describe EEG with the nature of its waves. **(5)**
- Q6** a) Enumerate in detail about the steps involved in the neurohumoral transmission in parasympathetic nervous system. **(10)**  
 b) Write a note on reflex arc. **(5)**
- Q7** a) Write in detail about the physiology of menstruation. **(10)**  
 b) Write a note on spermatogenesis. **(5)**
- Q8** a) Briefly enumerate about the physiology of hearing. **(10)**  
 b) Name the hormones released from thyroid glands along with their functions. **(5)**
- Q9** a) Describe about the structure and functions of spinal cord. **(10)**  
 b) Draw a neat labeled diagram of human eye. **(5)**

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**B.Pharm**  
**PH.2.3**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Back Examination 2015-16**

**HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY-II**

**BRANCH: Pharmacy**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 70**

**Q.CODE: W478**

**Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.**

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Q1** Write briefly the followings : **(2 x 10)**

- a) Gastric Juice
- b) Tidal volume and vital capacity
- c) Chloride shift
- d) Ultra-filtration
- e) Middle ear cavity
- f) Write about human Uterus.
- g) Write about the human pancreas.
- h) Cerebellum
- i) Liver
- j) Parathyroid gland

**Q2** What is ANS? Classify ANS on the basis of chemical point of view. Draw and describe the anatomical disposition of Parasympathetic nervous system. **(10)**

**Q3** Describe the human digestive system with a neat and labeled diagram. Write a note on digestion of food in small intestine. **(10)**

**Q4** Describe the various part of urinary tract system with a neat and labeled diagram. Briefly mention about urinary tract infection. **(10)**

**Q5** What is menstruation? What are the various stages of menstrual cycle? **(10)**

**Q6** Describe the CNS. Briefly mention about the sensory and motor cortex and cerebellum and their function. **(10)**

**Q7** Draw and describe the anatomical structure of human eye. Write a brief note on commonest types of refractory errors of the eye. **(10)**

**Q8** Answer any two of the following : **(5 x 2)**

- a) Oogenesis
- b) Spermatogenesis
- c) Pregnancy and its maintenance.
- d) Answer any two of the following :



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**B.PHARM**  
**15PH205**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Regular Examination 2015-16**

**PHARMACOGNOSY- I**

**BRANCH: Pharmacy**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Q.CODE: W566**

**Answer Part-A which is compulsory and any four from Part-B.**

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Part – A (Answer all the questions)**

**Q1** Answer the correct option of the followings: **(2 x 10)**

- a) Trichomes are present on roots. (True/False)
- b) Unit of micrometry. (Milimiter/Micron)
- c) Drug having both volatile oil and fixed oil. (Acacia/Nutmeg)
- d) Family of Linseed oil. (Liliaceae/Linaceae)
- e) Nitrogen is secondary nutrient. (True/False)
- f) Chemical responsible for yellow colour of turmeric. (Curcuminoids/Jalapin)
- g) Myrrh is an Oleo-gum resin. (True/False)
- h) Family of Bees wax. (Bovidae/Apidae)
- i) Pectin is a reversible colloid. (True/False)
- j) Datura is having which type of Stomata. (Anisocytic/Paracytic)

**Q2** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)**

- a) Who coined the term Pharmacognosy?
- b) What is Seed Propagation?
- c) Define Stomatal number.
- d) Write two functions of Cytokinin.
- e) Write the chemical constituents of Agar.
- f) What is Polyploidy?
- g) Write the biological source of Cod liver oil.
- h) What is Vein-islet number?
- i) Write the biological source of Turmeric.
- j) Define Optical rotation.

**Part – B (Answer any four questions)**

- Q3** a) Write in details about the classification of Crude drugs with suitable examples. (10)  
b) Write the difference between Organized and Unorganized drug. (5)
- Q4** a) Write the various conditions of adulteration. (5)  
b) Describe in details about the different types of adulterants with examples. (10)
- Q5** a) Describe the different methods of Pest control management. (10)  
b) Write a note on Soil. (5)
- Q6** a) Describe the detail and systematic Pharmacognostic study of Honey. (10)  
b) Write the Biological source, Chemical constitution and Uses of Asafoetida. (5)
- Q7** a) Write the applications of Auxins and Gibberellin. (10)  
b) Define Mutation with it's detail classifications. (5)
- Q8** a) Write details about Secondary metabolites of plant origin with their properties. (10)  
b) Write the Biological source, Chemical constitution and Uses of Lard. (5)
- Q9** a) Write the Biological source, Chemical constitution and Uses of Wool fat and Gambir. (10)  
b) Write the classification of tannins with suitable examples. (5)

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**B.Pharm**  
**PH.2.7**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Back Examination 2015-16**

**PHARMACOGNOSY - II**

**BRANCH: Pharmacy**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 70**

**Q.CODE: W565**

**Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.  
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Q1** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)**

- a) Define and classify Tannins
- b) What are resins? Give two examples of oleo-gum resins.
- c) Goldbeater's skin test.
- d) Write the biological source and chemical constituents of Cinnamon.
- e) Define fibres. Write the biological source of silk.
- f) Name any four allergens of natural origin.
- g) Write the chemical constituents and use of Lemon grass.
- h) Define Pharmaceutical aids and write its various sources.
- i) Write the biological source and chemical constituents of Asafoetida.
- j) Write the biological sources of two drugs containing natural colours.

**Q2** Explain in detail about the properties and general method of extraction of volatile oil. **(10)**

**Q3** Write details on pharmacognostic profile and its importance of clove. **(5+5)**

**Q4** Write notes on the followings:

- a) Photosensitizing agents **(5)**
- b) Bentonite **(5)**

**Q5** What are resins? Classify resins basing on their composition. Write the biological source, chemical constituents and uses of Benzoin and Capsicum. **(2+3+5)**

**Q6** Write short notes on:

- a) Natural Allergens **(5)**
- b) Antioxidants **(5)**

**Q7** Write the Pharmacognosy of cotton. **(10)**

**Q8** Mention the biological source, chemical constituents and uses of: **(2.5x 4)**

- a) Podophyllum
- b) Myrobalan
- c) Mentha
- d) Saffron

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**B.PHARM**  
**15PH207**

**2nd Semester Regular / Back Examination 2015-16**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY-II (ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-I)**  
**BRANCH: PHARMACY**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max marks:100**

**Q.CODE: W437**

**Answer Section 'A' which is compulsory and any Four from Section 'B'.  
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Section A**

**Q1. Answer the following questions:**

**(2 x 10)**

a) Hybridisation of Carbon in Ethene is:

- i)  $sp$       ii)  $sp^2$       iii)  $sp^3$       iv)  $sp^3d$

b) The quantum number which gives idea about the orbitals is:

- i) Principal Q.N.      ii) Azimuthal Q.N.      iii) Magnetic Q.N.      iv) both ii & iii

c) The order of reactivity of alkyl halides towards  $SN^1$  reaction is:

- i)  $3^0 > 2^0 > 1^0$       ii)  $1^0 > 2^0 > 3^0$       iii)  $3^0 > 2^0 = 1^0$       iv)  $3^0 = 2^0 > 1^0$

d) The anti-Markovnikov's rule is based on:

- i) Carbocation mechanism      ii) Free radical mechanism  
iii) Rearrangement      iv) Resonance.

e) Alkanes are known as paraffin due to their:

- i) Less reactivity      ii) High polarity      iii) High viscosity      iv) More reactivity

f) The basic nature of amines are in the order of:

- i)  $3^0 > 2^0 > 1^0$  in gaseous phase      ii)  $2^0 > 3^0 > 1^0$       iii)  $1^0 > 2^0 > 3^0$       iv) Both i & ii

g) The electronic configuration of an element is  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5 4s^1$ . This represents its:

- i) Excited state      ii) Ground state      iii) Cationic form      iv) Anionic form

h) High boiling point of water is result of:

- i) Intermolecular hydrogen bonding      ii) Intramolecular hydrogen bonding  
iii) Both i & ii      iv) High specific heat

i) Alkyl halide can be converted into alkene by:

- i) Nucleophilic substitution reaction      ii) Elimination reaction

iii) Addition reaction

iv) Rearrangement reaction

j) In which of the following molecules, the central atom does not have  $sp^3$  hybridization?

i)  $CH_4$

ii)  $SF_4$

iii)  $BF_4$

iv)  $NH_4^+$

**Q2 Answer the following questions:**

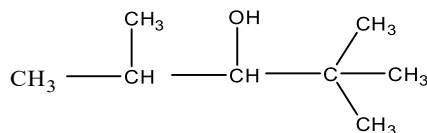
**(2 x 10)**

a) Explain Wurtz Reaction. Can methane be prepared by this method?

b) What are gem-dihalides and vicinal-dihalides? Give examples.

c) Write Williamson's synthesis.

d) Write the IUPAC name of



e) What are the isomers possible for formula  $C_2H_6O$ ? Write their IUPAC name.

f) What is Lindlar's catalyst? What is its use?

g) What are nucleophiles? Give examples.

h) Explain Cannizaro reaction.

i) What is Saytzeff rule? Explain with example.

j) Explain Diel's Alder Reaction.

## Section B

Q3 a) Explain the Bohr's Atomic theory and its limitations.

**(10)**

b) Differentiate between orbits and orbitals.

**(5)**

Q4 a) Define and classify chemical bond. Explain covalent bond and their types with examples.

**(3+7)**

b) Explain Hydrogen Bonding.

**(5)**

Q5 a) Define Alkanes with examples. Write any four method of preparation and any four chemical properties of Alkanes.

**(2+8)**

b) Explain Baeyer strain theory.

**(5)**

Q6 a) Explain  $SN^2$  mechanism with suitable example.

**(10)**

b) Differentiate between Inductive & Electrometric effect.

**(5)**

Q7a) Define Alkenes with examples. Write any four method of preparation and any four chemical properties of Alkenes. **(2+8)**

b) Explain the acidic property of acetylenic hydrogen. Give reactions due to the acidic character. **(5)**

Q8 a) Define and classify Carboxylic acids? Write any four method of preparation of Carboxylic acid. Explain the effect of substituent on acidity. **(3+4+3)**

b) Explain the Free radical substitution reaction mechanism with example. **(5)**

Q9 a) Define and classify Amines? Write any four method of preparation and any four chemical properties. **(2+8)**

b) How you can distinguish primary, secondary and tertiary alcohol **(5)**

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**B.Pharm**  
**PH.2.10**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Regular / Back Examination 2015-16**

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY –II**

**BRANCH: Pharmacy**

**Time: 3 Hours**

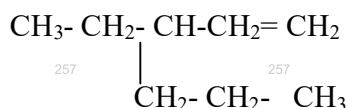
**Max Marks: 70**

**Q.CODE: W438**

**Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.  
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Q1** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)**

- What is Diels Alder Reaction?
- Define Markovnikov rule with suitable examples.
- Describe Saytzeff rule with suitable example.
- What are the bond angles in SP<sup>3</sup>, SP<sup>2</sup> and SP hybrid orbitals?
- Differentiate inter and intra molecular hydrogen bonding with examples.
- Write IUPA name of



- Why acetylene is acidic?
- Write structure of the following compounds.
- Write two forms for Electrophilic reagents and Nucleophilic reagents.
- What happens when Diethyl ether reacts with PCl<sub>5</sub>.

**Q2**

- Discuss various Postulates of Bohr's atomic structure & write its limitation **(5)**
- Write notes on chemical bonding. **(5)**

**Q3**

- What is hybridization? Discuss the types of hybridization with appropriate examples. **(5)**
- Discuss Baeyer strain theory and its limitation. **(5)**

**Q4** Outline any two general methods of preparation for Alkenes and Alkynes. **(10)**  
Discuss the mechanism of free radical substitution reactions of alkane.

**Q5** Write notes on following 

- SN<sub>1</sub> and SN<sub>2</sub> reactions. **(5)**
- Outline any four general methods of preparation of alcohols. **(5)**

**Q6 a)** What are Carbocation? Discuss their stabling in brief. **(5)**

**b)** Write notes on Williamson's Synthesis. **(5)**

**Q7 a)** Write any two general methods of preparation and any two chemical properties of Cycloalkanes. **(5)**

**b)** Explain Homolytic and Heterolytic bond fission **(5)**

**Q8** Write short notes on : **(2.5 x 4)**

**a)** Chemical Bonding

**b)** Free Radicals

**c)** Basicity of Amines

**d)** Nucleophilic Substitution reaction.



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**B.PHARM**  
**15PH209**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Regular Examination 2015-16**  
**BUSINESS COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH**

**BRANCH: Pharmacy**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Q.CODE: W273**

**Answer Part-A which is compulsory and any four from Part-B.**  
**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Part – A (Answer all the questions)**

**Q1**

Answer the following questions:

**(2 x 10)**

- Since communication is mostly through language, communication skills are sometimes described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The reader's ability to read between lines refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Carrying out orders, direct or indirect appeals, requests for help etc. by the subordinates are the forms of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The process of searching a text to have a specific piece of information is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The ideas generated through brain-storming are placed in different positions to form a diagram is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A written document that analyses and presents factual information, comments, suggestions, recommendations etc. is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The tendency to think that one's own culture is superior to other cultures is known as \_\_\_\_\_ communication.
- "An announcement of an increase in salary or promotion to a higher position" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ message.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a procedure used by organisations to assess the candidate's technical knowledge, skills, personality traits, level of commitment, basic interests etc.
- Being a team member, while you are communicating with your team mates in an organisation, the communicating category is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q2**

Answer the following questions: Short answer type

**(2 x 10)**

- What is Grapevine?
- Write any two barriers to Cross-cultural communication.
- What is Diagonal Communication?
- Make the following sentences Bias free:
  - BhimaBhoi was blind.
  - Mrs.Tripathy is a pharmacist
- Write any two examples of Informal communication.
- What is Coherence?
- What is Global comprehension?

- h) While two persons are communicating each other with which words/phrase, will you attract the attention of the person whom you need to interact?
- i) What is BCC? Explain its usage.
- j) Define Team and Group.

**Part – B (Answer any four questions)**

- Q3** a) Discuss the pros and cons of Speaking and Writing. (10)  
b) Narrate “how a Chronological CV is different from a Functional CV”. (5)
- Q4** a) As Marketing Manager of a Pharmaceutical company, draft a congratulatory e-mail message to the managers of different departments (such as Quality Assurance & Research and Production) for successful production of a new vaccine which has more demand in present pharmaceutical market. (10)  
b) Contrast between Group Discussion and Debate. (5)
- Q5** a) Imagine that you are the Production Analyst of a Pharmaceutical company. The Managing Director of your company has communicated you to find out what types of effort would be given to have an ample production. Draft a report. (10)  
b) What is a Topic Sentence? (5)
- Q6** a) Discuss the different stages of Team formation. (10)  
b) “Speech is Context-dependent”. Justify. (5)
- Q7** a) Leadership skills are required for the growth of a business organisation. Briefly discuss the principles of leadership that helps in the development of an organization. (10)  
b) Write a short note on Soft Skills. (5)
- Q8** a) Write down the differences between Formal and Informal communication. (10)  
b) What is Brain-storming? (5)
- Q9** a) Being a Pharmaceutical Sales Manager, how will you give a briefing of a new Pharmaproduct launched recently by your company. Give an oral presentation to a group of Medical practitioners. (10)  
b) What is Cohesion? Explain with example. (5)

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**B.PHARM**  
**15PH211**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Regular Examination 2015-16**  
**Hospital and Community Pharmacy**  
**BRANCH: Pharmacy**  
**Time: 3 Hours**  
**Max Marks: 100**  
**Q.CODE: W601**

**Answer Section 'A' which is compulsory and any Four from Section 'B'.  
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**SECTION- A**

**Q1** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)**

- a) Large Hospital have \_\_\_\_\_ numbers of beds.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ is used for Moist heat sterilization.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ method is used for distribution of Charged floor stock drugs.
- d) Large volume paranterals contains preservatives. **True / False**
- e) Objectives of PTC are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) Terminal method of family planning are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) In inventory control EOQ stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) Gaseous sterilization is done by using \_\_\_\_\_ gas.
- i) Full form of HEPA is \_\_\_\_\_.
- j) Objectives of PTC are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q2** a) Mention the temperature ranges for different storage conditions. **(2 x 10)**

- b) What do you mean by buffer stock?
- c) Mention three materials which are sterilized by Autoclave.
- d) What are surgical cotton?
- e) Composition of Universal antidote.
- f) Classify hospitals according to ownership.
- g) Mention the advantages of floor stock system.
- h) Composition of Infection control committee.
- i) Define OTC drugs.
- j) Master formula card.

**SECTION- B (answer any four)**

**Q3** a) Define Hospital. Classify them and note down the functions of Hospitals. **(10)**

b) Define and write the functions of Hospital pharmacy. **(5)**

**Q4** a) Define Inventory control and describe the techniques of Inventory control. **(10)**

b) Write notes on Purchase procedure of drugs. **(5)**

**Q5** a) Describe the Temporary methods of family planning. **(10)**

b) Write in brief about retail drug store. **(5)**

- Q6** a) Mention the different methods of drug distribution to in-patients, describe floor stock system. (10)  
b) Write notes on surgical cotton and adhesive tapes (5)
- Q7** a) Define sterilization. Describe the different methods of sterilization with suitable examples (10)  
b) Write about the emergency treatment of poisoning. (5)
- Q8** a) Describe elaborately on Pharmacy and Therapeutic committee. (10)  
b) Write about Infection control committee. (5)
- Q9** a) Describe in details about Hospital formulary system. (10)  
b) Write in brief about Ethics committee. (5)

Registration no:

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Total Number of Pages: 01

**B.PHARM**  
**PH.2.9**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Back Examination 2015-16**  
**HOSPITAL PHARMACY**  
**BRANCH: Pharmacy**  
**Time: 3 Hours**  
**Max Marks: 70**  
**Q.CODE: W602**

**Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.**

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

- Q1** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)**
- a) Mention the number of pharmacist required as per bed strength of a hospital.
  - b) Note the objectives of PTC.
  - c) What is ABC analysis?
  - d) Define Hospital Formulary system.
  - e) What is satellite Pharmacy?
  - f) Write about various types of storage conditions.
  - g) What are large volume parenteral?
  - h) Mention the advantages of Unit dose dispensing
  - i) What do you mean by ambulatory patient?
  - j) Mention the abilities required of a hospital pharmacist.
- Q2** a) Define and describe the functions of Hospital pharmacy. **(5)**  
b) Define and classify Hospital **(5)**
- Q3** a) Describe the contents of Formulary. **(5)**  
b) Define Drug Information centre. Describe different sources of information. **(5)**
- Q4** Define PTC. Describe its function, composition and role. **(10)**
- Q5** a) Describe the Floor stock system of drug distribution **(5)**  
b) Write notes on Unit dose dispensing system of drug distribution. **(5)**
- Q6** a) Write notes on Inventory control. **(5)**  
b) Purchase procedure of drugs **(5)**
- Q7** a) Mention the different methods of sterilizations with suitable example of materials sterilized by them. **(5)**  
b) Describe the method of moist heat sterilisation **(5)**
- Q8** Write short notes on any two: **(5 x 2)**
- a) Patient medication profile
  - b) Functions of Central sterile supply department
  - c) Adhesive tapes
  - d) Responsibilities of Hospital Pharmacist
  - e) Pyrogen test