



SLR-B – 1

Seat No.	
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M.Pharmacy (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
PHARMACEUTICS
Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis (CGPA/CBCS)

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

A. Answer **any three** : **(3×10=30)**

- 1) What is ELISA ? Explain with its types. Give its application.
- 2) Write note on X-ray diffraction.
- 3) Explain theory, instrumentation and applications of differential scanning calorimeter.
- 4) Write note on laser and reference standard.

B. Answer **all** : **(2×20=40)**

- 5) What is HPLC ? Name the different parts of HPLC instrument. Discuss detectors used in HPLC.
 - 6) Explain the mechanism of absorption (resonance) in NMR. Discuss chemical environment and chemical shift.
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**M.Pharmacy (Semester – I) (CGPA/CBCS) Examination, 2016
PHARMACEUTICS
Advanced Pharmaceutics – I**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 27-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

A. Answer any three : (10×3=30)

- 1) Explain the various methods of granulation. Enlist the advantages and disadvantages of each method.
- 2) Discuss in brief the methods by which the dissolution rate can be enhanced. Explain the dissolution testing of uncoated tablets.
- 3) Highlight the applications of polymers in pharmaceutical industry. Add a note on characterization of polymers.
- 4) Define the term solid dispersion. Enlist the ideal properties of carriers used in solid dispersion. Add a note on “overages”.

B. Answer the following : (20×2=40)

- 1) Discuss the factors responsible for destabilization of pharmaceutical products. How can they be overcome ?
 - 2) Write a note on :
 - a) Cyclodextrin complexation. **10**
 - b) Hydrotropy in pharmaceuticals. **10**
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**M.Pharmacy (Semester – I) (CGPA/CBCS) Examination, 2016
PHARMACEUTICS (Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics)
(Elective)**

Day and Date : Friday, 29-4-2016

Max.Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

A. Answer any three : (10× 3=30)

- 1) What do you mean by renal clearance ? Write in brief factor affecting renal clearance along with derivation for calculation of renal clearance.
- 2) Discuss the concept of pH partition hypothesis and give its limitations.
- 3) How would you estimate elimination rate constant, elimination half-life and clearance drug considering One-Compartment Open Model for an IV bolus administration.
- 4) How non-linear kinetics of a drug is detected ? Explain the causes of non linearity.

B. Answer the following : (20× 2=40)

- 5) What is distribution ? Describe in detail factor affecting distribution of drug. Give an account of volume of distribution.
 - 6) Define dissolution rate. Describe in detail theories of drug dissolution.
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SLR-B – 4

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**M.Pharmacy (Pharmaceutics) Examination, 2016
(CGPA/CBCS) (Elective)
ADVANCES IN DRUG DELIVERY**

Day and Date : Friday, 29-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

A. Answer any three. (10×3=30)

- 1) Describe in detail regulatory considerations in designing of Protein and peptide drug delivery system.
- 2) Explain the technologies used to design and evaluation of Buccal tablet and give mechanisms of transports of drugs through mucosal routes.
- 3) Discuss the various methods for enhancement of dissolution characteristics evaluation thereof.
- 4) What are the polymers ? Classification of polymers and applications of polymers in drug delivery system.

B. Answer the following. (20×2=40)

- 5) Discuss the design, development and evaluation of Occusert controlled drug delivery system.
 - 6) Describe in detailed methods of preparation, evaluation of liposomal drug delivery system.
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M.Pharmacy (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
QUALITY ASSURANCE
Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis (CGPA/CBCS)

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

A. Answer **any three** : **(3×10=30)**

- 1) What is ELISA ? Explain with its types. Give its application.
- 2) Write note on X-ray diffraction.
- 3) Explain theory, instrumentation and applications of differential scanning calorimeter.
- 4) Write note on laser and reference standard.

B. Answer **all** : **(2×20=40)**

- 5) What is HPLC ? Name the different parts of HPLC instrument. Discuss detectors used in HPLC.
 - 6) Explain the mechanism of absorption (resonance) in NMR. Discuss chemical environment and chemical shift.
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M.Pharmacy (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY
Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis (CGPA/CBCS)

Day and Date : Monday, 25-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

A. Answer **any three** : **(3×10=30)**

- 1) What is ELISA ? Explain with its types. Give its application.
- 2) Write note on X-ray diffraction.
- 3) Explain theory, instrumentation and applications of differential scanning calorimeter.
- 4) Write note on laser and reference standard.

B. Answer **all** : **(2×20=40)**

- 5) What is HPLC ? Name the different parts of HPLC instrument. Discuss detectors used in HPLC.
 - 6) Explain the mechanism of absorption (resonance) in NMR. Discuss chemical environment and chemical shift.
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**M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutics) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
(CGPA/CBCS)
ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICS – II**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 26-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

- I. Answer **any three** : **(10×3=30)**
- 1) What are various pathways of permeation through skin ? Explain penetration enhancers in TDDS.
 - 2) Describe about gel diffusion controlled and modulation of gastrointestinal transit time oral drug delivery system.
 - 3) Explain various routes for peptide delivery and add note on immunogenicity and stability of insulin.
 - 4) Discuss about development of pulmonary and vaginal drug delivery.
- II. Answer the following : **(20×2=40)**
- 1) Explain factors affecting ocular absorption and development of ocular drug delivery system.
 - 2) Write a note on :
 - A) Drug entrapment techniques and targeting in microspheres.
 - B) Application and immunological consideration of liposomes.
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**M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutics) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
(CGPA/CBCS)
ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICS – III**

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

A. Answer any three : (10×3=30)

- 1) a) Define Biopharmaceutics, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Chrono Pharmacokinetics and Clinical Pharmacokinetics.
b) Enlist the barriers to drug distribution. Describe blood-brain barrier in detail.
- 2) Describe the factors affecting clearance.
- 3) Discuss the study design protocol for bioavailability studies.
- 4) Write a note on non-linear pharmacokinetics with Michaelis Menten equation.

B. Answer the following questions : (20×2=40)

- 5) Describe the factors affecting drug-protein binding. What are the effects of protein drug binding on pharmacokinetic parameters ?
 - 6) Write a note on physicochemical factors affecting drug absorption with special emphasis on pH-partition hypothesis.
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**M.Pharmacy (Semester – II) (CGPA/CBCS) Examination, 2016
PHARMACEUTICS
Sterile Product Formulation and Technology**

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

A. Answer any three :

(10×3=30)

- 1) What is importance of sterilization in parenterals ? Explain various methods of sterilization used in formulation and development of parenterals.
- 2) Explain in detail formulation and characterization of dry product injection.
- 3) Explain in detail formulation and characterization of loaded erythrocytes.
- 4) Explain in detail selection of polymeric components for parenterals.

B. Answer the following :

(20×2=40)

- 1) Explain in detail pharmacopoeial requirement for LVP and SVP.
 - 2) Discuss in detail preparation of various powdered parenteral products.
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**M.Pharmacy (Semester – II) (CGPA /CBCS) Examination, 2016
(New CGPA Pattern)
PHARMACEUTICS
Cosmeticology**

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

I. Answer **any three** :

(10×3=30)

- 1) Explain in detail herbal cosmetics.
- 2) Describe skin irritation and sensitization clinical safety protocols for cosmetics.
- 3) Elaborate in brief about :
 - A) Aerosol cosmetics
 - B) Regulatory perspectives for sale of cosmetics.
- 4) Explain briefly manufacturing of creams and powder cosmetics.

II. Answer the following :

(20×2=40)

- 1) Explain physiological considerations for cosmetics.
 - 2) Write a short note on :
 - A) Rheology of antiperspirant and nail products
 - B) Hair waving and hair planting advance cosmetics.
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**Master of Pharmacy (Semester – II) (Quality Assurance) (CGPA/CBCS)
Examination, 2016**

QUALITY ASSURANCE TECHNIQUES – II

Day and Date : Tuesday, 26-4-2016

Total Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Instruction : Figures to the ***right*** indicate ***full*** marks.

A. Answer any three. (10×3=30)

- 1) Explain the types of process validation giving suitable examples.
- 2) Describe the provisions of Factories Act, 1948 regarding health and safety of employees.
- 3) Give an exhaustive account on validation documentation.
- 4) Describe salient features of Revised Schedule-M under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

B. Answer the following. (20×2=40)

- 5)
 - i) Explain the important consideration in validation of cleaning.
 - ii) Describe the recent development in IPR laws impacting pharmaceutical industry in India.
 - 6) Giving suitable example explain the steps involved in analytical method validation.
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**M. Pharmacy (Semester – II) (Quality Assurance) Examination, 2016
(CGPA/CBCS)**

QUALITY ASSURANCE TECHNIQUES – III

Day and Date : Thursday, 28-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total. Marks : 70

A. Answer any three :

(3×10 = 30)

- 1) Define : Active Ingredient, In-process Material, Theoretical Yield, Biostatics and goal of CPCSEA.
- 2) What is ANOVA ? What is correlation ? Explain the types of correlation.
- 3) What is OECD ? What are its 3R-principles ? Discuss the conduct of non-clinical laboratory study (FDA/GLP).
- 4) Why HPLC performance is verified ? Name characteristics for performance verification of HPLC. What is CFR ?

B. Answer all :

(2×20 = 40)

- 5) What is validation of Analytical method ? Name typical analytical characteristics used in method validation. Discuss these characteristics including definition, determination etc. of each character (USP).
 - 6) Why are cGMPs so important ? Give guideline for drug product containers and closures (subpart – E) and warehousing procedures (subpart – H).
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**Master of Pharmacy (Quality Assurance) (Semester – II) (CGPA CBCS)
Examination, 2016
QUALITY CONTROL**

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

Instruction : Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- A. Answer **any three** : **(10×3=30)**
- 1) Describe the important steps of monitoring of clinical trials.
 - 2) Explain the role of important components of Quality Assurance in pharmaceutical manufacturing.
 - 3) Describe the usefulness of Quality Risk Management in process development.
 - 4) Describe the factors to be considered while developing the packaging for a new formulation.
- B. Answer the following : **(20×2=40)**
- 5) i) What is the need of Quality by Design ? Explain important elements of the same.
ii) Describe the role of statistics in drug product development.
 - 6) Explain in detail the methodology of long-term and accelerated stability testing of new drug product as per ICH.
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**Master of Pharmacy (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) (Semester – II)
(CGPA CBCS) Examination, 2016
QUALITY CONTROL**

Day and Date : Saturday, 30-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

Instruction : Figures to the right indicate full marks.

A. Answer any three : (10×3=30)

- 1) Describe the important steps of monitoring of clinical trials.
- 2) Explain the role of important components of Quality Assurance in pharmaceutical manufacturing.
- 3) Describe the usefulness of Quality Risk Management in process development.
- 4) Describe the factors to be considered while developing the packaging for a new formulation.

B. Answer the following : (20×2=40)

- 5) i) What is the need of Quality by Design ? Explain important elements of the same.
ii) Describe the role of statistics in drug product development.
 - 6) Explain in detail the methodology of long-term and accelerated stability testing of new drug product as per ICH.
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