

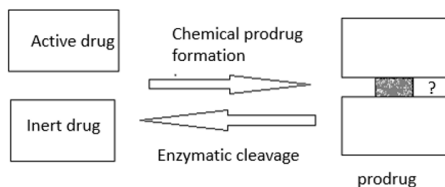
Bachelor of Pharmacy
Sixth Semester Examination, June-2021
Medicinal Chemistry-III [BP601T]

Time: 3:00 Hrs**Max Marks 75**

- Note :** (i) All parts of the question paper are compulsory.
(ii) All question of each part to be attempt at one place.

Part-A**Q.1 Multiple choice questions- [1x20 = 20 Marks]**

- Mercury catalyst does not function with which compound?
 - Aqueous acid
 - SO₃
 - Oleum
 - All of the Above
- Which of the following is the correct characteristic of bio precursors/ metabolic precursors?
 - The inert carrier is attached through a chemical bond
 - There is no inert carrier
 - There is a change in pH while the formulation
 - The active drug is converted to its inert form chemically
- Which bond should be between the active drug and inert carrier?



- Covalent bond
 - Vander Waal's force
 - Di-sulphide bond
 - Ionic bond
- What is a prodrug?
 - An excipient which helps in creating the environment for the drug-dissolving
 - Chemically drug precursor

- c) Excipient of drug formulation
 - d) A drug which is used by professionals
5. "Cascade lantention" concept takes into account which kind of prodrugs?
- a) Mixed type prodrugs
 - b) Pro-prodrugs
 - c) Bioprecursors
 - d) Carrier linked prodrugs
6. The addition of mercury changes the orientation in a number of aromatic sulfonation reactions.
- a) True
 - b) False
7. Why is the use of reaction solvents is important?
- a) Efficient mixing
 - b) Uniform reaction
 - c) Reduce reaction temperature
 - d) Both efficient mixing and uniform reaction
8. Which of the following aromatic sulfonation is not an electrophilic substitution reaction?
- a) Nitration
 - b) Halogenation
 - c) Alkylation
 - d) None of the mentioned
9. Prodrugs with two active compounds are known as _____
- a) Mixed type prodrugs
 - b) Pro-prodrugs
 - c) Bioprecursors
 - d) Mutual prodrug
10. Which of the following is a true Sulfonating agent?
- a) SO_3
 - b) H_3SO_4^+
 - c) HSO_3^+
 - d) All of the above
11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of ideal prodrug?
- a) Should rapidly transform, chemically and enzymatically forming the

- active product
- b) Should have intrinsic pharmacological activity
 - c) The vapour pressure should be less and evaporate easily
 - d) Apart from an active product, other metabolic fragments should be nontoxic
12. Which type of reaction is the heat of Sulfonation reaction?
- a) Exothermic
 - b) Endothermic
 - c) Neutral
 - d) None of the mentioned
13. What is $(\Delta H)_D$?
- a) Heat of Sulfonation
 - b) Heat of Dissociation
 - c) Heat of Deformation
 - d) Heat of Formation
14. Which is the earliest discovered prodrug?
- a) Prontosil
 - b) Sulphanilamide
 - c) Aspirin
 - d) Salicylic acid
15. What do we denote Heat of Sulfonation with SO_3 vapour as?
- a) ΔH_v
 - b) ΔH_D
 - c) ΔH_c
 - d) ΔH_f
16. The conversion of Ethylene to Ethanol is which type of reaction?
- a) Exothermic
 - b) Endothermic
 - c) Neutral
 - d) None of the mentioned
17. Which of the following is an example of a mutual prodrug?
- a) Prontosil is the prodrug for sulfanamide
 - b) Aspirin is the prodrug of salicylic acid
 - c) Benorylate prodrug for NSAIDs and paracetamol
 - d) Diesters pro-prodrug for pilocarpic acid

18. What is the use of Lauryl sulphate?
- Foaming agent
 - Cleaning agent
 - Drying agent
 - Wetting agent
19. Complete the following reaction: $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_3 \longrightarrow$ _____ .
- $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}$
 - $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_2$
 - $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_3$
 - $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4$
20. How does Sulfonation differ from other reactions?
- Reaction temperature
 - Reversible reaction
 - Both temperature and reversible reaction
 - None of the mentioned

Part-B

Q.2 Short answer questions. [5x7 = 35 Marks]

Note : Attempt any seven questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- Write a short note on antiprotozoal agents.
- Describe Anthelmintic
- Describe Sulphonamides
- Describe Tetracycline's
- Describe Antibiotics
- Describe Macrolides
- Describe Prodrugs.
- Describe QSAR

Part-C

Q.3 Long answer questions. [10x2 = 20 Marks]

Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- Explain in detail beta lactum antibiotics.
- Describe etiology of malaria and give the classification of antimalarial drugs.
- Describe antiviral agents and Give its classification.

Bachelor of Pharmacy
Sixth Semester Examination, June-2021
PHARMACOLOGY III [BP602T]

Time: 3:00 Hrs

Max Marks 75

Note : (i) All parts of the question paper are compulsory.
(ii) All question of each part to be attempt at one place.

Part-A

Q.1 Multiple choice questions-

[1×20 = 20 Marks]

- 1) The following antiasthma drug is not a bronchodilator:
 - (a) Ipratropium bromide
 - (b) Theophylline
 - (c) Formoterol
 - (d) Sodium cromoglycate

- 2) The most prominent and dose related side effect of salbutamol is:
 - (a) Rise in blood pressure
 - (b) Muscle tremor
 - (c) Hyperglycemia
 - (d) Central nervous system stimulation

- 3) The following classes of drugs are clinically beneficial in bronchial asthma:
 - (a) Histamine H1 receptor antagonists
 - (b) Platelet activating factor (PAF) antagonists
 - (c) Leukotriene (cys LT1) receptor antagonists
 - (d) All of the above

- 4) Select the fastest acting inhaled bronchodilator:
 - (a) Ipratropium bromide
 - (b) Formoterol
 - (c) Salbutamol
 - (d) Salmeterol

- 5) In a patient of bronchial asthma, inhaled salbutamol produces the following effect(s):
 - (a) Inhibits antigen-antibody reaction in the lungs
 - (b) Causes Broncho dilatation
 - (c) Reduces bronchial hyperactivity
 - (d) Both 'B' and 'C' are correct

- 6) Inhaled salbutamol is useful in bronchial asthma for:
- (a) Aborting/terminating asthma attacks
 - (b) Round the clock prophylaxis of asthma
 - (c) Status asthmatics
 - (d) All of the above
- 7) Select the correct statement about salmeterol:
- (a) It is a long acting selective beta2 agonist broncho-dilator
 - (b) It is a bronchodilator with anti-inflammatory property
 - (c) It is a beta blocker that can be safely given to asthmatics
 - (d) It is an antihistaminic with mast cell stabilizing property
- 8) Which of the following beta2 agonist bronchodilators is given by inhalation, and is suitable for both terminating asthma attacks as well as for twice daily prophylaxis:
- (a) Terbutaline
 - (b) Bambuterol
 - (c) Salmeterol
 - (d) Formoterol
- 9) Caffeine is more powerful than theophylline in exerting the following action:
- (a) Broncho dilation
 - (b) Cardiac stimulation
 - (c) Diuresis
 - (d) Augmentation of skeletal muscle contractility
- 10) The following vascular bed is constricted by caffeine:
- (a) Coronary
 - (b) Cutaneous
 - (c) Cranial
 - (d) Mesenteric
- 11) Methylxanthines exert the following action(s) at cellular/molecular level:
- (a) Intracellular release of Ca^{2+}
 - (b) Antagonism of adenosine
 - (c) Inhibition of phosphodiesterase
 - (d) All of the above
- 12) Choose the correct statement about theophylline:
- (a) Its use in asthma has declined because of narrow safety margin
 - (b) Its dose needs to be reduced in smokers
 - (c) It acts by increasing the formation of cAMP
 - (d) Its plasma half-life is longer in children compared to that in adults

- 13) Choose the correct statement about bambuterol:
- (a) It is an orally acting bronchodilator
 - (b) It is a prodrug
 - (c) It inhibits the enzyme pseudo cholinesterase
 - (d) All of the above
- 14) Relatively higher dose of theophylline is required to attain therapeutic plasma concentration in:
- (a) Smokers
 - (b) Congestive heart failure patients
 - (c) Those receiving erythromycin
 - (d) Those receiving cimetidine
- 15) Which of the following drugs inhibits theophylline metabolism and raises its plasma concentration:
- (a) Phenytoin
 - (b) Ciprofloxacin
 - (c) Levofloxacin
 - (d) Rifampicin
- 16) Select the antiasthma drug which cannot be administered by inhalation:
- (a) Theophylline
 - (b) Ipratropium bromide
 - (c) Budesonide
 - (d) Terbutaline
- 17) Theophylline is believed to benefit asthma patients by exerting the following actions except:
- (a) Broncho dilatation
 - (b) Augmentation of diaphragmatic contractility
 - (c) Reduced mediator release
 - (d) Inhibition of antigen: antibody reaction
- 18) Montelukast produces the following action(s) in bronchial asthma patients:
- (a) Broncho dilatation
 - (b) Suppression of bronchial hyper reactivity
 - (c) Stabilization of mast cells
 - (d) Both 'A' and 'B'

- 19) In comparison to inhaled beta2 adrenergic agonists, the inhaled Anticholinergics:
- Are more effective in bronchial asthma
 - Are better suited for control of an acute attack of asthma
 - Produce slower response in bronchial asthma
 - Produce little benefit in chronic obstructive lung disease
- 20) Leukotriene antagonists are used in bronchial asthma:
- For terminating acute attacks
 - As monotherapy in place of beta2 agonists
 - As adjuvants to beta2 agonists for avoiding corticosteroids
 - As nebulized powder in refractory cases

Part-B

Q.2 Long answer questions. [10×2 = 20 Marks]
Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- Write the Brief classification , mechanism and ADR of Anti-fungal agents
- Write the Brief classification , mechanism and ADR of Antiviral drugs
- Write the Brief classification, mechanism and ADR of quinolones, fluoroquinolones, & aminoglycosides.

Part-C

Q.3 Short answer questions. [5×7 = 35 Marks]
Note : Attempt any five questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- Write the Drugs used in the management of COPD.
- Write the difference between Expectorants and antitussives with example.
- Brief discussion about Nasal decongestants with example.
- Brief discussion about Respiratory stimulants with example.
- Brief classification and ADR of Antiulcer agents.
- Short notes on Appetite stimulants and Appetite suppressants with example.
- Short notes on Digestants and carminatives with example.
- Write the difference between Emetics and anti-emetics.

Bachelor of Pharmacy
Sixth Semester Examination, June-2021
Herbal Drug Technology [BP603T]

Time: 3:00 Hrs

Max Marks 75

- Note :** (i) All parts of the question paper are compulsory.
(ii) All question of each part to be attempt at one place.

Part-A

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

[1×20 = 20 Marks]

- 1) The countries included under ICH are
 - (a) European Union
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) USA
 - (d) All

- 2) As per ICH guidelines the sub-section Q1A (R2) deals with
 - (a) Photo stability testing
 - (b) Stability testing of new dosages forms
 - (c) Evaluation of stability data
 - (d) Stability testing of new drugs & products

- 3) As per ICH guidelines the sub-section Q1B deals with
 - (a) Photo stability testing
 - (b) Stability testing of new dosages forms
 - (c) Evaluation of stability data
 - (d) Stability testing of new drugs & product

- 4) As per guidelines the sub-section Q2A deals with
 - (a) Methodology
 - (b) Definitions and terminology
 - (c) Impurity testing of new drugs
 - (d) Stability testing of new drugs & products

- 5) As per guidelines the sub-section Q2B deals with
 - (a) Methodology
 - (b) Definitions and terminology
 - (c) Impurity testing of new drugs
 - (d) Stability testing of new drugs & products

- 6) Indicative substances as per guidelines is
- (a) Secondary metabolite
 - (b) Primary metabolite
 - (c) Biomarker
 - (d) All
- 7) The following drugs are used as colorants except
- (a) Capsicum
 - (b) Saffron
 - (c) Turmeric
 - (d) Neohesperdindihydrochalcone
- 8) The following drugs are used as natural sweeteners except
- (a) Stevia
 - (b) Licorice
 - (c) Corcussativus
 - (d) Sucrose
- 9) The following drugs are used as natural binders except
- (a) Gum Arabic
 - (b) Gelatine
 - (c) Linseed oil
 - (d) Corcussativus
- 10) The following drugs are used as diluents except
- (a) Sorbital
 - (b) Arrowroot
 - (c) Xylitol
 - (d) Mannitol
- 11) The following drugs are used as viscosity builder except
- (a) Agar
 - (b) Carrageenan
 - (c) Sorbital
 - (d) Pectin
- 12) Which of the following law passed by the Indian government in 1940?
- (a) The poison Act
 - (b) Drug Enquiring committee
 - (c) The drug and cosmetic Act
 - (d) The narcotic drug Act

- 13) Which of the following law passed by the Indian government in 1930?
- (a) The poison Act
 - (b) The dangerous drug Act
 - (c) The narcotic drug Act
 - (d) The drug and cosmetic Act
- 14) Eucalyptus oil is used most often to relieve which condition?
- (a) Obesity
 - (b) Acne
 - (c) Coughing
 - (d) Bloating
- 15) Herbal medicine is based on the use of?
- (a) Plant and Plant Extracts
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Animal sacrifice
 - (d) Human hair
- 16) Which form of herbal medicine is widely practiced in India?
- (a) Western
 - (b) Greek
 - (c) Chinese
 - (d) Ayurvedic
- 17) Which plant's gel is often used in lotion and sunblock?
- (a) Aloe Vera
 - (b) Ginger
 - (c) Acacia
 - (d) Turmeric
- 18) Which part of the ginger plant is used in health and medicine
- (a) Underground stem
 - (b) Seed
 - (c) Flower
 - (d) Petal
- 19) Which part of the Senna plant is used in health and medicine
- (a) Seed
 - (b) Flower
 - (c) leaves
 - (d) Roots

- 20) The volatile oils stored at _____.
- (a) High temperature
 - (b) Humid place
 - (c) Dry place with expose to sun light
 - (d) Cool and dry place

Part-B

Q.2 Long answer questions. [2×10 = 20 Marks]
Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 1) Give details about spirulina and Amla as a nutraceuticals.
- 2) Describes monograph analysis of herbal drugs from recent pharmacopoeia.
- 3) Describes incorporation of prepared and standardized extract in lotion and shampoos.

Part-C

Q.3 Short answer questions. [5×7 = 35 Marks]
Note : Attempt any seven questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- 1) How to define Nutraceuticals .give various examples.
- 2) Give some advantages and disadvantages of ayurvedic and homeopathy system of medicine.
- 3) Give classification of Herbal food and Herbal drug interactions.
- 4) Define Herbal Excipients and give significans of substances of natural origin as excipients.
- 5) Short note on sweeteners, binders, flavours.
- 6) Define conventional herbal formulation and novel dosage forms.
- 7) Describe evaluation of herbal drugs according to WHO and ICH guidlines.
- 8) Define term Patent IPR, Bioprospecting and Biopiracy.

Bachelor of Pharmacy
Sixth Semester Examination, June-2021
Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics [BP604T]

Time: 3:00 Hrs

Max Marks 75

- Note :** (i) All parts of the question paper are compulsory.
(ii) All question of each part to be attempt at one place.

Part-A

Q.1 Multiple choice questions- [1x20 = 20 Marks]

- 1) Which is the major process of absorption for more than 90% of drugs?
 - (a) Facilitated dilution
 - (b) Active transport
 - (c) Endocytosis
 - (d) Passive diffusion

- 2) What is driving force for passive diffusion?
 - (a) Concentration gradient only
 - (b) Electrochemical gradient only
 - (c) Charge equilibration & Concentration gradient
 - (d) Concentration & electrochemical gradient both

- 3) What is the driving force for pore transport.
 - (a) Hydrostatic pressure
 - (b) Concentration gradient
 - (c) Electrochemical gradient
 - (d) Charge equilibration

- 4) Which type of molecules can't pass through pore transport
 - (a) Low molecular weight molecules
 - (b) Water soluble drugs
 - (c) Molecules upto 400 dalton's
 - (d) Molecules greater than 400 dalton's

- 5) What is mean by carrier
 - (a) Non polar drug can be transported through carrier mediated transport
 - (b) Carriers binds reversible & non covalently with solute molecule
 - (c) It discharges the molecules & destroys itself
 - (d) Carrier is protein

- 6) What is major difference between Facilitated & passive diffusion?
- (a) Carrier mediated transport
 - (b) Downhill transport
 - (c) Energy is used
 - (d) Inhibition by metabolic poisons.
- 7) In active transport drug is transported from region of lower to one of higher concentration against
- (a) Concentration gradient only
 - (b) Uphill transport only
 - (c) Concentration gradient & uphill transport both
 - (d) None of the above
- 8) Who has poorly developed BBB.
- (a) Infants
 - (b) Adults of age more than 20
 - (c) Aged
 - (d) Children's of puberty
- 9) Which of the following has very low perfusion rate
- (a) Fat and bone
 - (b) Muscle and skin
 - (c) Lungs and kidneys
 - (d) Liver and heart
- 10) Blood test is barrier is located at
- (a) Capillary endothelium
 - (b) Sertolisertoli cell junction
 - (c) Fetal blood vessels
 - (d) None of the above
- 11) Binding of drugs falls into 2 components these are
- (a) Binding of drug to bile components & to extra vascular tissue
 - (b) Binding of drugs to bile components & other cells
 - (c) Binding of drugs to cell & blood cells
 - (d) Binding of drugs to blood components to bones to cells
- 12) What is molecular weight of human serum
- (a) 50000 dalton's
 - (b) 65000 dalton's

- (c) 60000 dalton's
 - (d) 75000 dalton's
- 13) Which of following is correct order
- (a) Albumin » alpha 1 acid glycoprotein » globulin » lipoproteins
 - (b) Albumin » globulin » lipoproteins » alpha 1 glycoprotein
 - (c) Albumin » alpha 1 glycoprotein » lipoproteins » globulin
 - (d) Albumin » lipoproteins » globulin » alpha 1 glycoprotein
- 14) What is the name of drug binding site III of HSA
- (a) Tamoxifen binding site
 - (b) Digitoxin binding site
 - (c) Diazepam binding site
 - (d) Warfarin and azopropazone binding site
- 15) Which of the given drug bind to B2 Globulin
- (a) Steroidal drug
 - (b) Vitamin A D E K
 - (c) Ferrous ions
 - (d) Carotenoids
- 16) Which vitamin molecules will bind to alpha 2 Globulin
- (a) Vitamin A D E K
 - (b) Vitamin B complex
 - (c) Vitamin A & B
 - (d) All of the above
- 17) Which of the given drug bind alpha 1 Globulin
- (a) Steroidal drug
 - (b) Vitamin ADEK
 - (c) Ferrous ions
 - (d) Carotenoids
- 18) Which drug bind to RBC membrane
- (a) Imipramine
 - (b) Phenytoin
 - (c) Acetazolamide
 - (d) Phenothiazine's
- 19) Which is the primary site for metabolism
- (a) Liver
 - (b) Kidneys

- (c) Lungs
- (d) Intestines

20) Following are the phase 1 reactions except

- (a) Oxidative reactions
- (b) Hydrolytic reactions
- (c) Reductive reactions
- (d) Sulfide reaction

Part-B

Q.2 Long answer questions. [10x2 = 20 Marks]

Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 1) Give the full introduction of biopharmaceutics.
- 2) What is pharmacokinetics explain with compartmental models.
- 3) Explain bioavailability and bioequivalence studies.

Part-C

Q.3 Short answer questions. [5x7 = 35 Marks]

Note : Attempt any seven questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- 1) Give a short note on elimination.
- 2) Give a short note on Distribution.
- 3) Give a short note on multi compartment model.
- 4) Give a short note on nonlinear pharmacokinetics.
- 5) Give a short note on Absorption.
- 6) Give a short note on one compartment open model
- 7) Give a short note on absolute and relative bioavailability
- 8) Give a short note on methods to enhance the dissolution rate and bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs.

Bachelor of Pharmacy
Sixth Semester Examination, June-2021
Pharmaceutical Biotechnology [BP605T]

Time: 3:00 Hrs

Max Marks 75

Note : (i) All parts of the question paper are compulsory.

(ii) All question of each part to be attempt at one place.

Part-A

Q.1 Multiple choice questions-

[1x20 = 20 Marks]

1. The First crop plant genome sequenced
a) Maize b) Wheat c) Rice d) Barley

2. Enzymes are
a) Protein
b) Carbohydrate
c) Nucleic acids
d) DNA molecule

3. The first Transgenic plant to be produced:
a) Rice
b) Maize
c) Cotton
d) Tobacco

4. PCR is a DNA amplifying in vivo method.
a) True
b) False

5. Primer used for the process of polymerase chain reaction are_____.
a) Single stranded DNA oligonucleotide
b) Double stranded DNA oligonucleotide
c) Single stranded RNA oligonucleotide
d) Double stranded RNA oligonucleotide

6. At what temperature do denaturation of DNA double helix takes place?
a) 60°
b) 54°
c) 74°

- d) 94°
7. Which of the following are the characteristics of microinjection?
- a) Suspend the cells in an electroporation cuvette
 - b) Injecting the DNA into the cell
 - c) Also known as Biolistics
 - d) Usage of ultrasound
8. Which of the following are the characteristics of laser-induced transfection?
- a) Fin focus of laser light is used
 - b) Injecting the DNA into the cell
 - c) Also known as biolistic
 - d) Usage of ultrasound
9. Damage and errors in DNA cause_____
- a) Mutation
 - b) DNA repair
 - c) Translation
 - d) Transcription
10. Bacterial gene delivery is known as _____
- a) Transduction
 - b) Bactofection
 - c) Infection
 - d) Conjugation
11. Restriction enzymes were discovered by
- (a) Smith and Nathans
 - (b) Alexander Fleming
 - (c) Berg
 - (d) None
12. Bacteria protect themselves from viruses by fragmenting viral DNA with
- (a) Ligase
 - (b) Endonuclease
 - (c) Exonuclease
 - (d) Gyrase
13. All types of mutations are transferable among generations.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
14. Which of the following is NOT a type of reverse mutation?
- (a) Back mutation
 - (b) Intergenic suppressor mutation

- (c) Intragenic suppressor mutation
 - (d) Missense mutation
15. How many kinds of mutation are found in DNA which includes mutation of only one base?
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4
16. The Golden Rice variety is rich in
- (a) Vitamin C
 - (b) B-carotene and ferritin
 - (c) Biotin
 - (d) Lysine
17. The DNA fragments have sticky ends due to
- (a) Endonuclease
 - (b) Unpaired bases
 - (c) Calcium ions
 - (d) Free methylation
18. Plasmids are used as cloning vectors for which of the following reasons?
- (a) It can be multiplied in culture
 - (b) Self-replication in bacterial cells
 - (c) It can be multiplied in laboratories with the help of enzymes
 - (d) Replicate freely outside bacterial cells
19. The First protein sequenced by Frederick sanger is
- (a) Haemoglobin
 - (b) Myoglobin
 - (c) Insulin
 - (d) Myosin
20. The vaccines prepared through recombinant DNA technology are
- (a) Third generation vaccines
 - (b) First-generation vaccines
 - (c) Second-generation vaccines
 - (d) None

Part-B

Q.2 Long answer questions. [10x2 = 20 Marks]

Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 1) Define biotechnology Write application of biotechnology to pharmaceutical industry.
- 2) Discuss in immune blotting technique.
- 3) What is Recombinant DNA Technology? Describe in detail how gene cloning can be performed using various enzymes and clone vector.

Part-C

Q.3 Short answer questions. [7x5 = 35 Marks]

Note : Attempt seven questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- 1) What are the ideal requirements of plasma substitutes.
- 2) Give an application of Hybridoma Technology.
- 3) Briefly describe the process of Fermentation.
- 4) Explain the functioning of Gene
- 5) State the general principles in Gene Synthesis.
- 6) What is Enzyme immobilization? Give advantages and disadvantage of EI and its application.
- 7) Write scope and Application of biotechnology.
- 8) Describe classification of Protein Engineering. Explain.

Bachelor of Pharmacy
Sixth Semester Examination, June-2021
Quality Assurance [BP606T]

Time: 3:00 Hrs

Max Marks 75

Note : (i) All parts of the question paper are compulsory.
(ii) All question of each part to be attempt at one place.

Part-A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.

[1×20 = 20 Marks]

1. According to dictionary Quality is a degree of
 - (a) Excellence
 - (b) Agreement
 - (c) Greatness
 - (d) None of these

2. GMP Ensures which of the following parameter .
 - (a) Quality
 - (b) Safety
 - (c) Efficacy
 - (d) All

3. Total Quality Management is a description of the _____.
 - (a) Culture
 - (b) Attitude
 - (c) Organization
 - (d) All

4. The purpose of ICH is to make recommendation on ways to achieve greater_____.
 - (a) Quality
 - (b) Harmonization
 - (c) Safety
 - (d) Optimization

5. Which of the following tools are used in QbD Process.
 - (a) PAT
 - (b) DOE
 - (c) Risk Assessment
 - (d) All

6. In which year ISO was Established.
 - (a) 1926
 - (b) 1936
 - (c) 1946
 - (d) 1956

7. Government of _____ has authorized NABL as the sole Accreditation body for Testing and Calibration laboratories.
 - (a) Australia
 - (b) US
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) India

8. In Pharmaceutical Industry an employee should have _____ of the job description.
 - (a) Clarity
 - (b) Understanding
 - (c) Both A & B
 - (d) None of these

9. In Which year Factories came into Existence.
 - (a) 1958
 - (b) 1948
 - (c) 1968
 - (d) 1978

10. Availability of _____ from supplier with equipment is important for Operating, handling, validation and Qualification.
 - (a) SOP
 - (b) Design
 - (c) Manual
 - (d) All

11. Secondary Packaging materials are used to improve the _____ of the product.
 - (a) Therapeutic Effectiveness
 - (b) Appearance
 - (c) Quality
 - (d) Strength

12. In leakage test of for plastic container _____ no. of containers are filled with water.
- (a) 10
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 20
 - (d) 25
13. The term GLP is most commonly associated with the _____ Industry.
- (a) Pharmaceutical
 - (b) Petrochemical
 - (c) Polymer
 - (d) None of these
14. Complaint about product is an indicator of the Product _____.
- (a) Quality
 - (b) Efficacy
 - (c) Safety
 - (d) None of these
15. Batch manufacturing record is a _____ specific documents .
- (a) Product
 - (b) Batch
 - (c) Both A & B
 - (d) None
16. Calibration minimizes uncertainties by assuring the _____ of the test Equipment.
- (a) Accuracy
 - (b) Robustness
 - (c) LOQ
 - (d) LOD
17. The purpose of IQ is to check the _____.
- (a) Design
 - (b) Installation
 - (c) Performance
 - (d) None of these

18. Organizing is the function of management which follows _____ .
- (a) Directing
 - (b) Controlling
 - (c) Planning
 - (d) None of these
19. Warehousing refers to the process of _____ goods.
- (a) Holding
 - (b) Conservation
 - (c) Both A & B
 - (d) None of these
20. Light Sensitive material should be stored in _____ container.
- (a) Transparent
 - (b) Amber Colour
 - (c) Plastic
 - (d) None of these

Part-B

Q.2 Long answer questions. [2×10 = 20 Marks]

Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 1) Explain Validation and give its scope, importance and types.
- 2) What do you mean by material management, its need and purpose?
Explain principles of material management.
- 3) Write in Detail on Batch formula record and Master formula record.

Part-C

Q.2 Short answer questions. [7×5 = 35 Marks]

Note: Attempt any 5 questions. Each question carries 7 marks.

- 1) Concept of GMP
- 2) Total Quality Management
- 3) Steps of ICH Process
- 4) Quality by Sensing (QbD)
- 5) International Organization For Standardization (ISO)
- 6) NABL Accreditation process.
- 7) Environmental Control in Sterile Area.
- 8) Quality Control test for Secondary packaging material.