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PHARMACEUTICS

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BY SOMKETU SIR

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1. Glycerin suppositories containing 92% glycerin are solidified by addition of

- (a) White wax
- (b) Stearic acid
- (c) Sodium stearate
- (d) PEG 4000





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Soap glycerin Suppository

In glycero-gelatin base, the gelatin is replaced with either curd soap or sodium stearate which makes the base sufficiently hard to prepare good quality of suppositories. Soap also helps in the evacuation action of glycerin.





2. What is the weight of rectal suppository

- (a) 3-5 gm
- (b) 4 gm
- (c) 2 gm
- (d) 6 gm





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- (a) 3-5 gm
- (b) 4 gm
- (c) 2 gm
- (d) 6 gm





Rectal Suppository

These are meant for introduction into the rectum for their systemic effect. These are generally made from theobroma oil and are available in various sizes to meet the needs of infants, children and adults.

Rectal suppositories are usually available in weight about 1-2 g. They are either cone or torpedo shaped.





3. If the suppository base is fatty, what is the range of saponification value

- (a) 100 m 120
- (b) 200 to 245
- (c) 100 to 150
- (d) 200 to 300





3. If the suppository base is fatty, what is the range of saponification value

- (a) 100 m 120
- (b) 200 to 245
- (c) 100 to 150
- (d) 200 to 300





IDEAL PROPERTIES

- Should be completely non-toxic & non-irritant.
- Should be compatible with a broad variety of drugs.
- Should be non-sensitizing.
- Should have wetting & emulsifying properties.
- Should be stable on the storage i.e. does not change color, odor or drug release pattern.
- Should have acid value below 0.2.
- Should have iodine value less than 7.
- The water no. is high i.e high percentage of water can be incorporated in it .





4. An estimate of the water absorption capacity of 100 gms of material as water number is a parameter for evaluation of

- (a) Hydrogels
- (b) Absorption bases
- (c) Gelling agents
- (d) Wetting agents





4. An estimate of the water absorption capacity of 100 gms of material as water number is a parameter for evaluation of

- (a) Hydrogels
- (b) Absorption bases**
- (c) Gelling agents
- (d) Wetting agents





An estimate of the water absorption capacity of 100 gms of material as water number is a parameter for evaluation of Absorption bases.





5. The synthetic fat bases consisting of a mixture of tri di and mono glycerides saturated fatty acid are known as

- (a) Witepsol
- (b) Massa estarinum
- (c) Massuppol
- (d) Wecobee





5. The synthetic fat bases consisting of a mixture of tri di and mono glycerides saturated fatty acid are known as

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Massa estarinum

It is a mixture of mono, di- and triglycerides of saturated fatty acids having the formula $C_{11}H_{23}COOH$ to $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$. This is also known as adeps solidus.





6. Liquid oral preparations of which one or two large doses of about 50ml are given in a single dose container is known as

- (a) Tinctures
- (b) Drops
- (c) Linctuses
- (d) Draughts





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Draughts

- Draughts are oral liquid preparation meant to take as a single dose. A single dose of mixture is usually known as draught.

Drops

- Drops are liquid oral preparation of potent drugs or vitamin which are given in to original form without dilution.





Linctuses

- They are viscous, sweet, liquid oral preparations that are usually prescribed for the relief of cold. They consist of simple solutions or admixture containing a high amount of syrup and sometimes, glycerine which in addition to give sweet taste to the preparation have a demulcent action on the mucous membranes of the throat.





7. Boric acid is freely soluble in

- (a) Water
- (b) Alcohol
- (c) Glycerin
- (d) Chloroform





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- (c) Glycerin
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Boric Acid Solubility

- Boric acid is freely soluble in water and glycerol, and sparingly soluble in pyridine.
- It is also slightly soluble in acetone and ethanol, but practically insoluble in diethyl ether.





8. This preparation is intended to meant for introduction into one of the body cavities

- (a) Douches
- (b) Draught
- (c) Gargles
- (d) Throat paints





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Douches

- Douches are aqueous solution directed against a part or into a body cavity for cleansing and antiseptic agent.

Throat paint

- Throat Paints are solutions or dispersions of one or more active ingredients intended for application to the mucosa of the throat or mouth. Used for pharyngitis or tonsillitis. Iodine throat paint is designed to kill germs.

Gargles

- Gargles are a type of pharmaceutical liquid dosage form used for local treatment of the throat and oral cavity.





9. What percentage of Benzoic acid is used as preservative in liquid preparations

- (a) 0.01% to 0.02%
- (b) 0.001% to 100.01%
- (c) 0.0001% to 0.001%
- (d) 0.1% to 1.01%





9. What percentage of Benzoic acid is used as preservative in liquid preparations

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Preservatives

- Phenyl mercuric nitrate - 0.001%
- Phenyl mercuric acetate - 0.002%
- Methyl paraben - 0.01 to 0.18%
- Propyl paraben - 0.005 to 0.035%
- Thiomersal - 0.001 to 0.02%
- Benzyl alcohol - 0.5 to 10.0%
- Phenol - 0.065 to 0.5%
- Chlorobutanol - 0.25 to 0.50%
- Benzoic acid – 0.01-0.02%





10. The label "Shake well before use" is indicated on the mixture containing

- (a) Soluble medicament
- (b) Potent medicament
- (c) Diffusible medicament
- (d) Miscible liquid





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STORAGE REQUIREMENTS & LABELLING

- Shake well before use.
- Do not freeze.
- Protect from direct light (for light sensitive drugs).
- In case of dry suspensions powder the specified amount of vehicle to be mixed may indicated clearly on label.





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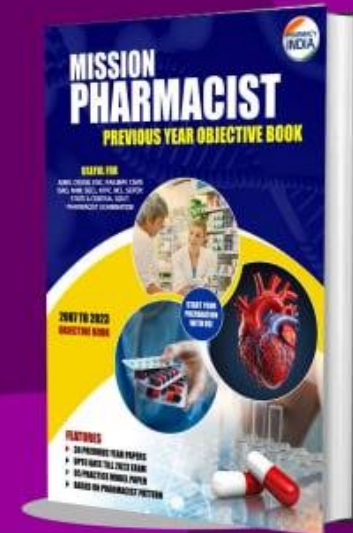
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11. Which one of the following is used as an antimicrobial preservative

- (a) Propylene glycol
- (b) Procaine hydrochloride
- (c) Propyl hydroxyl benzoate
- (d) Sodium hydrogen carbonate





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Antimicrobial preservative

- Propyl hydroxyl benzoate
- Benzyl alcohols
- Chlorobutanol
- Methyl paraben
- Propyl paraben
- Phenol
- Phenyl mercuric acetate
- Phenyl mercuric nitrate





12. On commercial scale, emulsions are prepared by

- (a) Dialysis
- (b) Freezing
- (c) Homogenisation
- (d) Centrifugation





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- (a) Dialysis
- (b) Freezing
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- (d) Centrifugation





On commercial scale, emulsions are prepared by

- Mechanical Stirrer
- Homogenizers
- Ultrasonifiers
- Colloidal Mills





13. To increase the viscosity of liquid, which of the following agents are used

- (a) PVP
- (b) Benzalkonium chloride
- (c) Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose
- (d) All of these





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Viscosity Enhancers

- Viscosity enhancers are avoided for the preparation of parenterals, owing to their high viscosity.
- Viscosity enhancers are prepared by hydrocolloids such as methyl cellulose, Sodium CMC, HPMC, or bentonite etc. produces high viscosity at low concentration.





14. Which one of these paraffin wax is used in eye ointment

- (a) White soft paraffin
- (b) Yellow soft paraffin
- (c) Hard paraffin
- (d) None of these





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- (a) White soft paraffin
- (b) Yellow soft paraffin**
- (c) Hard paraffin
- (d) None of these





- Eye ointments containing yellow soft paraffins are used to relieve eye dryness and irritation.
- They moisten, soothe and lubricate the surface of your eye, making it feel more comfortable.





15. Which is an example of absorption base

- (a) Macrogol
- (b) Coconut oil
- (c) PEG
- (d) Wool fat





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- (a) Macrogol
- (b) Coconut oil
- (c) PEG
- (d) Wool fat





Ointment bases

| Ointment Bases | Properties | Examples |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Oleagenous bases | Occlusive, hydrophobic, greasy, non-washable. | White petrolatum (Soft paraffin), Hard paraffin, Liquid paraffin |
| Absorption bases | Occlusive, Water absorbent, greasy, anhydrous. | Wool fat, Hydrous wool fat (lanolin), Wool alcohol, Bees wax |
| Emulsion bases | | |
| W/O type emulsion bases | Occlusive, hydrous, hydrophilic, greasy, non-washable. | Lanolin, cold cream |
| O/W type emulsion bases | Non-occlusive, can be diluted with water, non-greasy, washable. | Hydrophilic ointment |
| Water soluble bases | Water-soluble, washable, non-greasy, non-occlusive, lipid free. | Polyethylene glycol (Macrogals, Carbowax) |





16. W/O emulsifiers have HLB scale value range

- (a) 1-3
- (b) 3-6
- (c) 7-9
- (d) 13-16





16. W/O emulsifiers have HLB scale value range

(a) 1-3

(b) 3-6

(c) 7-9

(d) 13-16





Explanation -

| HLB RANGE | CATEGORY | EXAMPLE |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1-3 | Antifoaming agents | Simethicone |
| 3-6 | w/o emulsifying agents | Span 80, Span 60 |
| 7-9 | Wetting agents | Span 20, Span 40 |
| 8-16 | o/w emulsifying agents | Tween 20, 40, 60, 80 |
| 13-15 | Detergents | Tween 20, 40 |
| 15-18 | Solubilizing agents | SLS |





17. "Zephiran" is a

- (a) Anionic**
- (b) Cationic**
- (c) Non-ionic**
- (d) Ampholytic**





17. "Zephiran" is a

(a) Anionic

(b) Cationic

(c) Non-ionic

(d) Ampholytic





Zephiran

- Zephiran, also known as benzalkonium chloride, is a cationic detergent and ammonium compound that's used as a disinfectant and antiseptic in the medical field.
- **It's also a germicide and topical antiseptic.**
- **Zephiran is chemically stable, has low surface tension, and is an efficient wetting agent.**





18. The most important influence of temperature on emulsion stability

- (a) Creaming
- (b) Caking
- (c) Cracking
- (d) Phase inversion





18. The most important influence of temperature on emulsion stability

- (a) Creaming
- (b) Caking
- (c) Cracking
- (d) Phase inversion**





Phase inversion:

- Inversion in which O/W emulsion inverts to become a W/O emulsion and vice versa.
- The reason for the phase inversion is using of wrong type of emulsifying agents.

Causes

- Addition of an electrolyte may lead to phase inversion.
- May arise due to inappropriate emulsifier.





19. Example for a non-ionic emulsifying agent

- (a) Sodium lauryl sulphate
- (b) Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate
- (c) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide
- (d) Dodecyl pyridinium chloride





19. Example for a non-ionic emulsifying agent

(a) Sodium lauryl sulphate

(b) Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate

(c) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

(d) Dodecyl pyridinium chloride





Tween 80

- **Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate.**
- Polysorbate 80 is a nonionic surfactant and emulsifier often used in pharmaceuticals, foods, and cosmetics. This synthetic compound is a viscous, water-soluble yellow liquid.





20. Example for a cationic emulsifying agent

- (a) Dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate
- (b) Polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate
- (c) Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
- (d) Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose





20. Example for a cationic emulsifying agent

- (a) Dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate
- (b) Polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate
- (c) Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide**
- (d) Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose





Types of Surfactants

| Types | Example |
|-------------------|---|
| Anionic | Sodium lauryl sulphate(SLS), Triaton-X200, Sodium acetyl sulphate, Docusate |
| Cationic | Benzalkonium chloride, Cetyl trimethyl ammonium, Cetrимide |
| Non-ionic | Tween, Span, Myrj, Brij, Diethanolamine, PEG, Tween 80 |
| Amphoteric | N- alkylamino acid, Lecithin, Betaines |





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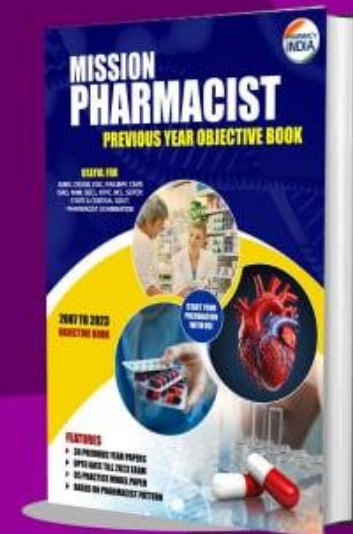
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21. In a suspension, the particle size is

- (a) 5-10 micron**
- (b) 10-15 micron**
- (c) 0.5-5 micron**
- (d) 8-12 micron**





21. In a suspension, the particle size is

- (a) 5-10 micron
- (b) 10-15 micron
- (c) 0.5-5 micron**
- (d) 8-12 micron





Suspension

- ✓ **Pharmaceutical suspension** may be defined as a dispersion in which insoluble solids (drugs) are suspended in a liquid medium .
- ✓ Pharmaceutical suspension is a heterogeneous system consisting of two phases in which internal phase is dispersed uniformly throughout the external phase.
- ✓ Particle size ranges from 0.5 to 5 micron.





22. A suspensoid in suspension formulation is

- (a) An active drug
- (b) A solubilizing vehicle
- (c) A wetting agent
- (d) A preservative





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- (a) An active drug**
- (b) A solubilizing vehicle**
- (c) A wetting agen**
- (d) A preservative**





Suspensoid

- A suspensoid is a substance that is dispersed throughout another substance, also known as a suspended phase.





23. Which of the following statements is TRUE for flocculated suspensions

- (a) Hard Cake is formed
- (b) Rate of sedimentation is high
- (c) They are difficult to re-disperse
- (d) Suspension is pleasing in appear





- 23. Which of the following statements is TRUE for flocculated suspensions**
- (a) Hard Cake is formed
 - (b) Rate of sedimentation is high**
 - (c) They are difficult to re-disperse
 - (d) Suspension is pleasing in appearance





Difference Between Flocculated and Deflocculated Suspension

| DEFLOCCULATED SUSPENSION | FLOCCULATED SUSPENSION |
|--|--|
| Pleasant appearance , because of uniform dispersion of particles. | Slightly sediment and clear supernatant layer. |
| Supernatant remains cloudy | Supernatant is clear |
| Particles experience repulsive force | Particles feel attractive forces |
| Particles exist as separate entities | Particles forms loose aggregates |
| Rate of sedimentation is slow as the size of the particles are small | Rate of sedimentation is high , as flocs are the smaller particles (higher size) |
| The sediment is closely packed and form hard cake. | Sediment is loosely packed network and hard cake cannot form. |
| Can not be redispersed | Easy to redisperse |
| In the potential energy curves , it represents the primary minimum. | In the potential energy curve , it represents the secondary minimum |
| Bioavailability is relatively high | Bioavailability us comparatively less. |





24. Which among the following is a thickening agent for suspension EXCEPT

- (a) Acacia
- (b) Tragacanth
- (c) Starch
- (d) Lactose





24. Which among the following is a thickening agent for suspension EXCEPT

- (a) Acacia
- (b) Tragacanth
- (c) Starch
- (d) Lactose**





Thickening Agents

- ✓ They act as structured vehicle.
 - ✓ Xanthan Gum
 - ✓ Tragacanth
 - ✓ Acacia
 - ✓ Starch





25. The particles which are deeply bonded, settle rapidly, easily redispersible are known as

- (a) Coagules**
- (b) Defloccules**
- (c) Floccules**
- (d) Sediments**





25. The particles which are deeply bonded, settle rapidly, easily redispersible are known as

- (a) Coagules
- (b) Defloccules
- (c) Floccules**
- (d) Sediments





- The particles which are deeply bonded, settle rapidly, easily redispersible are known as **floccules**.
- **Flocs** are loosely bound clusters having the open type of structures.
- **Aggregates** are strongly bound particles and more difficult to redisperse.





26. Indian pharmacopoeia of India has adopted type of classification system

- (a) Morphological
- (b) Pharmacological
- (c) Chemical
- (d) Alphabetical





26. Indian pharmacopoeia of India has adopted type of classification system

- (a) Morphological
- (b) Pharmacological
- (c) Chemical
- (d) Alphabetical





Indian Pharmacopoeia

- The alphabetical system of classification was adopted in Indian Pharmacopoeia e.g., A → Aspirin, B → Bumetanide, C → Cetirizine etc.





27. Which of the following is NOT an unofficial pharmacopoeia

- (a) British Pharmaceutical Codex
- (b) Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences
- (c) Merck Index
- (d) The United States Dispensary





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History of British Pharmacopoeia

- The first list of approved drugs with information on how they should be prepared was the **London Pharmacopoeia** published in **1618**.
- In 1907 the British Pharmacopoeia was supplemented by the **British Pharmaceutical Codex**, which gave information on drugs and other pharmaceutical substances not included in the BP, and provided standards for these.





28. Which of the following substances liberate water of crystallization

- (a) Hygroscopic
- (b) Efflorescent
- (c) Deliquescent
- (d) Eutectic mixtures





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- (a) Hygroscopic
- (b) Efflorescent
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- **Efflorescence** - Substances can lose water of crystallization through a process called efflorescence, which occurs when the crystals are exposed to dry air, even for a short time.
- **Deliquescent** - If a hygroscopic substance absorbs so much moisture that an aqueous solution is formed, the substance becomes deliquescent.





29. The solvates can exist in different crystalline forms called as

- (a) Enantiotropic
- (b) Monotropic
- (c) Pseudopolymorphs
- (d) Amorphous





29. The solvates can exist in different crystalline forms called as

- (a) Enantiotropic
- (b) Monotropic
- (c) Pseudopolymorphs
- (d) Amorphous





Pseudopolymorphism

- Solvates, also known as pseudopolymorphs, can exist in different crystalline forms. Solvates are crystalline solids that form during crystallization with the help of a solvent, and incorporate solvent molecules into their crystal lattice.





30. Which of the following is a type of Oral dosage form

- (a) Aerosol
- (b) Nebulizer
- (c) Subcutaneous administration
- (d) Tablet





30. Which of the following is a type of Oral dosage form

- (a) Aerosol
- (b) Nebulizer
- (c) Subcutaneous administration
- (d) Tablet





Tablet

According to the Indian Pharmacopoeia :-

Pharmaceutical tablets are solid, flat or biconvex dishes, unit dosage form, prepared by compressing a drug or a mixture of drugs, with or without diluents meant for oral administration.





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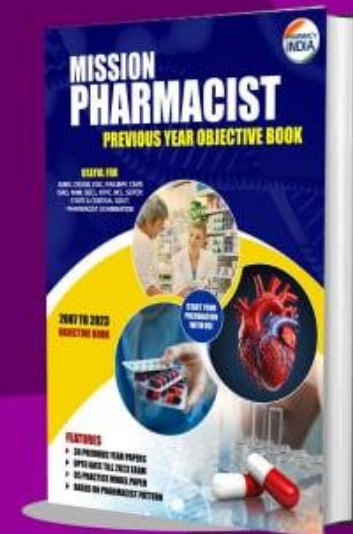
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31. The sweetening agent commonly used in chewable tablet is

- (a) Sucrose
- (b) Honey
- (c) Mannitol
- (d) Saccharin





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Sweetening Agent

- ✓ For chewable tablets:
- ✓ Mannitol → 72% as sweet as sucrose
- ✓ Saccharine (artificial): 500 time's sweeter than sucrose
- ✓ Disadvantage: Bitter after taste and carcinogenic
- ✓ Aspartame (artificial)
- ✓ Disadvantage: Lack of stability in presence of moisture.





32. Which of the following is the example of "Invert Sugar"

- (a) Sucralose
- (b) Lactulose
- (c) Lactose
- (d) Sucrose





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- (c) Lactose
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Invert sugar

Sucrose is called an invert sugar because there is a change in the sign of rotation from dextro before hydrolysis to leavo after hydrolysis. Sucrose on hydrolysis gives equimolar mixture of D-(+) glucose and D-(-) fructose.





33. Which of the following is used as a binder

- (a) Talc
- (b) Starch
- (c) Cellulose
- (d) Kaolin





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Binders and Adhesives

- ✓ These materials are added either dry or in wet form to form granules or to form cohesive compacts for directly compressed tablet.

Example

Starch, Carboxymethylcellulose sodium, Cellulose, Microcrystalline, Ethyl cellulose, HPMC, Magnesium aluminium silicate, Methylcellulose, Poly dextrose





34. Lactose is used as

- (a) Diluent
- (b) Glidant
- (c) Lubricant
- (d) Disintegrant





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Diluents

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Microcrystalline cellulose | Avicel Aricel Emocel |
| Starch | Sta-Rx-1500 |
| Sucrose (sucrose dextran ppt) | Di-Pac, Sugar tab. Nu- tab. |
| Anhyd. Lactose | DCL-30 |
| Spray dried lactose | Fast flow Zeparox TM |
| Hydrolysed starch Dextrates | Celutab, Emdex |
| CaHP04 | Emcompaces |
| Microfine cellulose | Elcema |





35. Why sub coating is provided on the tablets

- (a) To avoid deterioration to microbial attack
- (b) To prevent the solubility in acidic media
- (c) To avoid stickiness
- (d) To increase the bulk size of the tablets





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SUB COATING

Sub coating is applied :

- ✓ To form uniform edges
- ✓ To build up the tablet size
- ✓ Sub coating increases the tablet weight from 50 to 100 percent
- ✓ Examples - Gelatin, sugarcane powder, corn syrup, syrup , distilled water, Gum acacia.





36. According to Indian Pharmacopoeia the statement of sparingly soluble at 20° to 30° means approximate volume of solvent in ml per gm of solute is

- (a) From 1 to 10
- (b) From 30 to 100
- (c) From 10 to 30
- (d) From 100 to 1000





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- (c) From 10 to 30
- (d) From 100 to 1000





Solubility Studies

➤ General terms used for expressing solubility:

| Terms | Parts of solvent required to dissolve 1 part of solute |
|------------------------------|---|
| Very soluble | Less than 1 part |
| Freely soluble | 1 to 10 parts |
| Soluble | 10 to 30 parts |
| Sparingly soluble | 30 to 100 parts |
| Slightly soluble | 100 to 1000 parts |
| Very slightly soluble | 1000 to 10000 parts |
| Practically insoluble | More than 10000 parts |





37. Simple syrup USP contains ___ w/v sugar

- (a) 85%
- (b) 68%
- (c) 75%
- (d) 50%





37. Simple syrup USP contains ___ w/v sugar

- (a) 85%
- (b) 68%
- (c) 75%
- (d) 50%





Syrups

- Syrups are concentration aqueous preparation of sugar or sugar substances with or without flavoring agent and medical substances.
- The syrups containing medicinal substances are called "medicated syrup" and those containing aromatic or flavoured substances are known as "flavoured syrups".
- Simple syrup I.P contains 66.7%w/w sucrose in purified water (100 ml).
- Simple syrup USP contains 85%w/v sucrose in purified water (100 ml).





38. A solution of local anaesthetic contains 1:100,000 adrenaline. How much adrenaline have been added to make the solution

- (a) 0.01%
- (b) 0.1%
- (c) 100 mcg/ml
- (d) 10 mcg/ml





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Ratio Interpretation:

- The ratio 1:100,000 means there is 1 part adrenaline to 100,000 parts of the solution.

Amount of Adrenaline Added:

- To find out how much adrenaline is added, we need to know the total volume of the solution. However, if we assume a standard context (e.g., 1 liter), then the calculation would proceed as follows:

$$\text{Amount of adrenaline} = \frac{1}{100,000} \times \text{total volume of solution}$$

- For example, if the total volume of the solution is 1 liter (1000 milliliters)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Amount of adrenaline} &= \frac{1}{100,000} \times 1000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 0.01 \text{ mL} \\ &= 10 \text{ mcg/ mL}\end{aligned}$$





39. Use of Potassium Iodide in Iodine solution

- (a) Increase the solubility of Iodine
- (b) Decrease the solubility of Iodine
- (c) Reduce the toxicity of Iodine
- (d) Improve the appearance of Iodine solution





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Iodine Solution

- Iodine is wider antiseptic agent which is effective against bacteria, fungi, yeast, protozoa and viruses. It is slightly soluble in water. Its solubility in water can be increased by addition of complex forming agent like potassium iodide.





40. The dosage form in which fluid containing the drug is retained in the rectum for the drug to act either locally or systemically

- (a) Retention enema
- (b) Evacuant enema
- (c) Suppositories
- (d) Lotion





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Enema

- Retention enemas require you to “hold it” or retain the fluid for a bit so the enema has time to work inside your colon.
- Enemas are rectal injections of fluid intended to cleanse or stimulate the emptying of your bowel.





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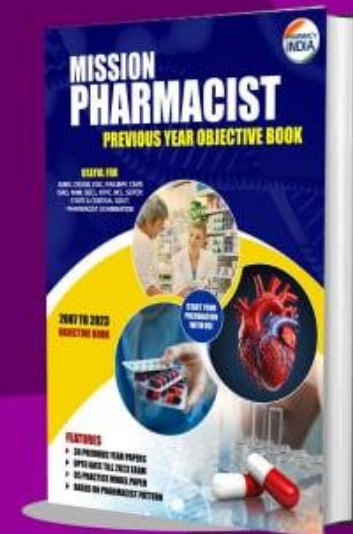
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