

24225

03 Hours / 80 Marks



20113

Seat No.

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Instructions –

- (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.
- (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
- (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
- (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (5) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Explain antioxidants with two therapeutic applications. Illustrate biological source, chemical constituents and pharmacological usefulness of Garlic.
- b) Explain classification of crude drugs on the basis of chemical nature with its two merits and demerits.
- c) Give biological source, chemical constituents, and method of preparation of Absorbent cotton.
- d) Define volatile oil and explain different extraction methods for the same.
- e) Illustrate the role of extractive soluble value in extraction and ash content in a crude drug evaluation.
- f) Define and classify pharmaceutical aids with examples.
- g) Give biological source, chemical constituents, therapeutic uses, cosmetic benefits and commercial preparations of sandal wood oil.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following :

30

- a) Give chemical constituents and uses of –
 - i) Nutmeg
 - ii) Cinnamon
- b) Mention source and therapeutic benefits of Omega-3-fatty acids.
- c) Explain the principle of Ayurveda.
- d) Illustrate different steps involved in preparation of Herbal formulation.
- e) Explain Ash content and extractive soluble value.
- f) Explain different methods of crude drug Adulteration.
- g) Define Asava and write the method of preparation of Asava.
- h) Explain the export potential of Aromatic and Medicinal plants.
- i) Give the name of chemical test used to detect the presence of Cardiac Glycoside and explain it.
- j) Define Antitussives with examples and give biological source, chemical constituents and uses of any one drug.
- k) Explain systematic investigation of plants material for its Phytochemical study.

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following :**

- a) The “Father of Medicine” is
i) Hippocrates ii) Aristotle
iii) Sydlar iv) Galen
- b) Who is regarded as a “Father of Botanical Science” ?
- c) Define Evaluation of crude drug.
- d) Residue remains after incineration is known as _____ of the crude drug.
- e) Foxglove leaves is a synonym of
i) Ajowan ii) Aloe
iii) Digitalis iv) Ashwagandha
- f) Mayer’s Reagent is
i) Potassium Mercuric Iodide solution
ii) Potassium Bismuth Iodide solution
iii) Iodine in Potassium Iodide solution
iv) Saturated solution of Picric Acid
- g) Which part of the plant is used as a drug in case of Ispaghula and Ginger.
- h) Combined Umbelliferone test is given by _____ drug.
i) Chemical nature present in Black pepper is
i) Resins ii) Glycosides
iii) Alkaloids iv) Volatile oil
- j) Benzoin belongs to _____ family.
- k) “D-linalool” is present in
i) Pyrethrum ii) Fennel
iii) Clove iv) Coriender
- l) Define Pharmacognosy.
- m) What is Pro-biotics ?
- n) Define Herbal formulation.
- o) “Agarose” and “Glycyrrhizin” is present in _____ and _____ crude drugs respectively.
- p) “Banda Soap” is a synonym of which drug ?
- q) “Ricinolic acid” is present in which drug ?
- r) How many Vittae are present on dorsal surface of Umbelliferous fruits ?
- s) Dorsal surface of Ajowan shows presence of _____ number of vascular bundles.
- t) Dragendorff’s reagent consists of _____ solution.
