Duration: 3 hrs.

B. PHARM. SIXTH SEMESTER BIOPHARMACEUTICS & PHARMACOKINETICS

SET

Full Marks: 75

BP604T [USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

(PART-A: Objective) Marks: 20 Time: 30 min. Choose the correct answer from the following: $1 \times 20 = 20$ Wagner-nelson method is used for the estimation of? b. Ke c. Vd d. Clearance In multi compartment model, the sharp decline of concentration on central 2. compartment due to? a. Distribution b. Metabolismd. None of the above c. Elimination In multi compartment model, elimination takes place from _compartment. 3. b. Central a. Peripheral c. Both (a) and (b) d. None of the above Distributive phase takes place in ___ _ compartment. b. Central a. Peripheral d. None of the above c. Both (a) and (b) Non linear Pharmacokinetics is also called as ? a. First order kinetics b. Mixed order kinetics c. Zero order kinetics d. None of the above Which of these is not a pharmacodynamic parameters? b. Onset of time a. Onset of action c. Therapeutics range d. Loading dose Non compartment analysis is also called as a. Model independent b. Model dependent d. Catenary model c. Mamillary model Frequency of administration of drug in a particular dose is a. Dose number b. Dose interaction d. Dose regimen c. Dose ratio

a. Therapeutic monitoringc. Therapeutic equivalence

Ratio of maximum safe concentration to minimum effective concentration of drug is

b. Therapeutic indexd. Therapeutic window

| 1 | | When transport system require ATP, it is ca a. Active c. Paracellular | b. | Passive None of the above |
|---|-----|--|----|--|
| 1 | | Pinocytosis transport comes under which or a. Active c. Vesicular | b. | Paracellular Facilitated or mediated diffusion |
| | | Which of the following drug is extensively ra. Lipid soluble drugs c. Polar drugs | b. | osorbed in tubular reabsorption phase? Water soluble drugs Hydrophilic drugs |
| 1 | | Rate determination step for lipophilic druga. Disintergrationc. Permeation | b. | Dissolution Gastric emptying time |
| 1 | | Drugs for easy penetration, need partition c a. High c. Low | b. | ficient ? Moderate Negligible |
| 1 | 15. | Which is the highest level of IVIVC? a. Level A c. Level C | | Level B Multiple level C |
| | | In open compartment IV bolus method, cleaa. First order kineticsc. Zero order kinetics | b. | nce follows ? Second order kinetics None of the above |
| 1 | 17. | Which route of drug administration shows a. Oral c. Rectal | b. | % bioavailability? Intravenus Topical |
| 1 | 18. | Maximum plasma concentration obtained a known as - a. Cmax c. DXU/dt | b. | r extravascular administration is . Tmax . AUC |
| | 19. | X/C=? a. Vd c. AUC | b. | . Cl _T . None of the above |
| - | 20. | $T_{1/2} =?$ a. $0.965/k$ | b. | . 0.951/k . 0.691/k |

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USTM/COE/R-01

PART-B: Descriptive Time: 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks: 35 [Answer any seven (7) questions] 5 1. Discuss assumptions of one compartment open model. 2. Discuss the causes of non linearity 5 5 3. Write factors influencing GI absorption of a drug. 5 4. Discuss latin square design for cross over bioequivalence studies 5. Discuss types of compartment model with diagram and write three applications. 6. Discuss assumptions of two compartment open model with 5 diagram. 7. 5 Discuss acceptance criteria for dissolution testing of different dosage forms. Discuss absorption of drugs from Non-per OS extravascular 8. 5

[Answer any two (2) questions]

Discuss five methods for enhancement drug solubility

routes(mention only 5 route)

9.

| 1. | Discuss one compartment open model i.v. bolus. | 10 |
|----|---|----|
| 2. | Discuss Michaelis Menten menthod for estimating parameters. | 10 |
| 3. | Discuss method of residual for two compartment open model. | 10 |

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