

B. PHARM.
SIXTH SEMESTER
BIOPHARMACEUTICS & PHARMACOKINETICS
BP604T [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 75

(PART-A: Objective)

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Downhill transport is commonly known as:
 - Active transport
 - Passive transport
 - Pore transport
 - Ion-pair transport
- Duration of washout period for crossover design is:
 - 4 weeks
 - 1 month
 - 2 months
 - 1 week
- _____ is the organ that mainly comprises Peripheral compartment in Two Compartment model:
 - Kidney
 - Muscles
 - Liver
 - Lungs
- An example of Permeation enhancers used in Blood-Brain barrier is"
 - Mannitol
 - Dihydropyridine
 - DMSO
 - Immunoglobulins
- The most frequently used Compartment model is:
 - Physiological model
 - Mammillary model
 - Catenary model
 - Distribution Parameter model
- Pharmacokinetic methods of Bioavailability measurement involves which studies:
 - Plasma level-time studies
 - Urinary excretion studies
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - Therapeutic studies
- Line-Weaver-Burke Plot is also known as:
 - Scatchard Plot
 - Klotz Plot
 - Hitchcock Plot
 - Direct Plot
- Elimination Half life is also known as:
 - Renal clearance
 - Rate constant
 - Plasma clearance
 - Biological half life
- The unit of C_{max} is expressed in:
 - mcg/ml
 - mg
 - mg/min
 - µg

10. Surface Renewal Theory is also known as:
- Film Theory
 - Interfacial Barrier model
 - Limited Solvation Theory
 - Danckwert's Model
11. Michaelis-Menten method is best used in:
- Zero order Kinetics
 - Linear Pharmacokinetics
 - Non Linear Pharmacokinetics
 - First order Kinetics
12. 100% Bioavailability is observed in the following route:
- Parenteral
 - Oral
 - Rectal
 - Topical
13. Which of the following does not fall under Multi Compartment models:
- Two Compartment Model
 - Three Compartment Model
 - One Compartment Model
 - All of the above
14. The time period for which drug concentration remains above MEC level is known as _____
- Onset of Action
 - Duration of Action
 - Therapeutic Index
 - Area Under Curve
15. Nano-crystal size range is
- 100-500 nm
 - 500 nm
 - 200-600 nm
 - 100 nm
16. Central Compartment is mostly associated with;
- Elimination
 - Metabolism
 - Distribution
 - Absorption
17. Metabolism by organs other than _____ is known as Extra-hepatic metabolism:
- Lungs
 - Kidney
 - Brain
 - Liver
18. High Solubility and High Permeability is observed in which class of drugs?
- BCS Class I
 - BCS Class II
 - BCS Class III
 - BCS Class IV
19. In Steady State Concentration, DR is referred to as:
- Drug Rate
 - Dose Ratio
 - Dosing Rate
 - Drug Ratio
20. Co transport is also known as:
- Uniport
 - Symport
 - Antiport
 - Facilitated Diffusion

(PART-B :Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 35

[Answer any seven (7) questions]

1. Explain about Kinetics of Protein Binding with proper graphs. 5
2. Explain about Two Compartment IV Infusion Open Model 5
3. What is Bioavailability? What are the Pharmacokinetic methods of Bioavailability measurement? 5
4. What are the causes of Non linearity in Drug Absorption? 5
5. What is Compartment analysis? Discuss about 5 advantages of Compartment modeling. 1+4=5
6. Discuss One Compartment Open Model IV Bolus for estimation of Pharmacokinetic parameters. 5
7. What is Dissolution? What are the different theories of Drug dissolution? 1+4=5
8. What is IVIVC? What are the different levels in IVIVC? 2+3=5
9. What is Pharmacokinetics? Discuss about the Pharmacokinetic Parameters with proper explanation of Plasma Drug Concentration Time Graph 1+3+1=5

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PART-C: Long type questions

[Answer any two (2) questions]

1. Discuss about Michaelis-Menten equation. Give a detailed explanation about the different methods of estimation of K_m and V_{max} . 10
2. Discuss in details about 10 methods to enhance Bioavailability. 10
3. What is Drug Absorption? Describe in details about the mechanisms of Drug Absorption with proper diagram. 1+9=10

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