c. Dosing Rate

## B. PHARM. SIXTH SEMESTER BIOPHARMACEUTICS & PHARMACOKINETICS BP604T



[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Dur	ation: 3 hrs.	Full Marks: 7		
	(PART-A: O			
Tim	e : 30 min.	Marks: 2		
Cho	ose the correct answer from the follow	ring: 1×20=20		
1.	Michaelis-Menten method is best used in:			
•	a. Zero order Kinetics	b. Linear Pharmacokinetics		
	c. Non Linear Pharmacokinetics	d. First order Kinetics		
2. 100% Bioavailability is observed in the following route:				
	a. Parenteral	b. Oral		
	c. Rectal	d. Topical		
3.				
5.	a. Two Compartment Model	b. Three Compartment Model		
	c. One Compartment Model	d. All of the above		
4.	The time period for which drug concentration	ion remains above MEC level is known as		
	a. Onset of Action	b. Duration of Action		
	c. Therapeutic Index	d. Area Under Curve		
5.	Nano-crystal size range is			
٥.	a. 100-500 nm	b. 500 nm		
	c. 200-600 nm	d. 100 nm		
6.				
0.	Central Compartment is mostly associated a. Elimination	b. Metabolism		
	c. Distribution	d. Absorption		
7				
7.	Metabolism by organs other thana. Lungs	is known as Extra-hepatic metabolism:  b. Kidney		
	c. Brain	d. Liver		
8.	Low Solubility and High Permeability is ob			
	a. BCS Class I	b. BCS Class II d. BCS Class IV		
	c. BCS Class III			
9.	In Steady State Concentration, DR is referre			
	a. Drug Rate	b. Dose Ratio		

d. Drug Ratio

10.	Co transport is also known as:				
	a. Uniport	b.	Symport		
	c. Antiport	d.	Facilitated Diffusion		
11.	Unhill transport is commonly known as:				
	Uphill transport is commonly known as:  a. Active transport	h	Passive transport		
	c. Pore transport		Ion-pair transport		
12.	Duration of washout period for crossover design is:				
	a. 4 weeks		1 month		
	c. 2 months	d.	1 week		
13.	is the organ that mainly comprises Peripheral compartment in Two				
	Compartment model:				
	a. Kidney	b.	Muscles		
	c. Liver	d.	Lungs		
14.	An example of Permeation enhancers used in Blood-Brain Barrier is"				
	a. Mannitol		Dihydropyridine		
	c. DMSO		Immunoglobulins		
15.					
	a. Physiological model		Mammillary model		
	c. Catenary model		Distribution Parameter model		
16.	Pharmacokinetic methods of Bioavailability				
10.	a. Plasma level-time studies		Urinary excretion studies		
	c. Both (a) & (b)		Therapeutic studies		
		u.	merapeutic studies		
17.	Line-Weaver-Burke Plot is also known as:				
	a. Scatchard Plot		Klotz Plot		
	c. Hitchcock Plot	d.	Direct Plot		
18.	Elimination Half life is also known as:				
	a. Renal clearance	b. 1	Rate constant		
	c. Plasma clearance	d.	Biological half life		
19.	The unit of Cmax is expressed in:				
1.	a. mcg/ml	h .	ma.		
	c. mg/min	b. 1	O .		
		d.	μβ		
20.	Surface Renewal Theory is also known as:				
	a. Film Theory		Interfacial Barrier model		
	c. Limited Solvation Theory	d.	Danckwert's Model		

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USTM/COE/R-01

## PART-B: Descriptive

Tin	ne: 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 Pharmacodynamic 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.	Discuss about any 5 Patient related factors influencing Drug Absorption.	5
8.	What is IVIVC? What are the 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

## PART-C: Long type questions

## [Answer any two (2) questions ]

- Discuss about Michaelis-Menten equation. Give a detailed explanation about the different methods of estimation of Km and Vmax.
- 2. Discuss in details about 10 methods to enhance Bioavailability.
- 3. What is Drug Absorption? Describe in details about the mechanisms of Drug Absorption with proper diagram.

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