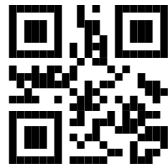


22223

3 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.
  - (6) In case student has attempted sub-question of question no. 3 more than once, only first attempt should be considered for assessment.

**Marks**

- 1. Attempt any SIX of the following:** **30**
- a) Why crude drugs are classified? Enlist different methods of classification of crude drugs and discuss morphological method with their merits and demerits.
  - b) State the meaning of adulteration. Explain different methods of adulteration with examples.
  - c) Define laxative with examples and give biological source, chemical constituents and therapeutic uses of aloe.
  - d) What are the pharmaceutical aids? Give biological source and chemical constituents of
    - i) Bees wax
    - ii) Tragacanth
  - e) Enlist different traditional systems of medicine and explain any one.
  - f) Define and give therapeutic applications of
    - i) Probiotics
    - ii) Antioxidants
  - g) Mention commercial preparations and cosmetic uses of
    - i) Olive oil
    - ii) Sandalwood oil
- 2. Attempt any TEN of the following:** **30**
- a) Differentiate between organized and unorganized drugs.
  - b) Enumerates various limitations in manufacturing of herbal formulations.
  - c) Discuss the role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy.
  - d) Define surgical dressings. State the ideal requirements of surgical dressings.
  - e) State the uses of following drugs.
    - i) Vinca
    - ii) Gokhru
    - iii) Ipecachunha
  - f) Write the method of preparation of Avaleha and Bhasma.
  - g) State biological sources, chemical constituents and uses of Neem.
  - h) What are antihypertensives? Give biological source and chemical constituents of Rauwolfia.
  - i) Define glycosides. Explain chemical tests for cardiac glycosides.
  - j) State the role of moisture content and extractive value in evaluation of crude drug.
  - k) Give contribution of
    - i) Seydler
    - ii) Galen
    - iii) Dioscoride in pharmacognosy

P.T.O.

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

- a) Name the drug which consist of 'Quinine' as a chemical constituents.
- Cinchona
  - Tolu balsam
  - Castor oil
  - Arjuna
- b) Balsams consist of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ acids.
- c) Mention any one oil used as source of vitamins.
- d) Gym nema is used as \_\_\_\_\_
- Antimalarial
  - Antitumour
  - Antidiabetics
  - Antitussive
- e) Family of colchicum seed is \_\_\_\_\_
- Loganaceae
  - Liliaceae
  - Lauraceae
  - Leguminosae
- f) Mention the synonym of
- Ephedra
  - Vasaka
- g) In case of Clove and Black pepper which part of plant used as drug.
- h) State the volatile oil content of fennel fruit.
- i) Determination of stomatal index is \_\_\_\_\_ type of evaluation.
- j) Name the drug which belongs to following synonym.
- Puncture vine
  - Indian saffron
- k) Give major chemical constituents present in
- Turmeric
  - Vinca
- l) Mayer's reagent consist of \_\_\_\_\_ solution.
- m) What you mean by Asava?
- n) Define the term 'Gutika'.
- o) Lycopodium spore method is a \_\_\_\_\_ method of evaluation of crude drug.
- Morphological
  - Microscopic
  - Physical
  - Chemical
- p) Extraction method used for preparation of delicate perfumes.
- Steam distillation
  - Enflurage
  - Eculle
  - Liquid carbon
- q) The pungent principle of ginger is \_\_\_\_\_.
- r) The Greek physician \_\_\_\_\_ known as 'Father of Medicine'.
- s) What are herbal cosmetics?
- t) Mention two drugs having family Solanaceae.
- \_\_\_\_\_