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P.M.B. 5454, ADO-EKITI

**DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
1ST SEMESTER TEST 2022/2023 SESSION**

Course: PCG 201

Course Title: Introduction to Pharmacognosy

Level: 200

Time Allowed: 30 minutes

Date: 17th January 2023

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer ALL questions
2. Answer all the questions in the space provided
3. Circle the right option in the multiple-choice questions, Underline the right answer in the TRUE/FALSE questions.
4. Write your Matriculation number on your question paper

1. The production and exudation of gum by an injured/diseased tree is called Gummosis
2. Tragacanth is gotten from Leguminous plant / Ashagals spp
3. The major chemical constituent of Tragacanth are tragacanthin, which is soluble in water, and bassorin, which is insoluble in water.
4. The best grade of tragacanth is called persian gum, while the lower grades are called hog tragacanth
5. The major constituent of Acacia gum is starch / Arabin 1/2
6. Psyllium is gotten from the plant Plantago ovina
7. One of the following is not a known adulterant of Tragacanth gum
(A) Acacia (B) Sterculia Myrrh (D) Chitral
8. In the chemical test with iodine solution, acacia gum gives a few blue spots.
TRUE/FALSE
9. Tragacanth is pre-formed in the plant and exudes slowly after injury. TRUE/FALSE
10. Psyllium is used in the preparation of lozenges and denture fixtures. TRUE/FALSE
11. Drug evaluation may be defined as the determination of identity, quality, purity.
TRUE/FALSE
12. Organoleptic evaluation means the study of drugs using organ of senses.
TRUE/FALSE

Kylem

~~stomata~~ ~~toxins~~
~~fract~~ ~~resolution~~

- 13. Examples of features searched for under the microscope are.....and.....
- 14. What is VIN? ~~Very Inhib~~ No
- 15. What is VTN? ~~Very Toxic~~ No
- 16. Solubility and Viscosity are methods of ~~physical~~ evaluation
- 17. Microscopical evaluation is useful for only powdered crude drugs. TRUE/FALSE
- 18. Adulteration means a process of addition of impure, cheap and filthy substances to genuine drug in order to get more recognition. TRUE/FALSE
- 19. The moisture content of a drug will be responsible for decomposition of crude drugs. TRUE/FALSE
- 20. Unintentional adulteration may be due to careless collection. TRUE/FALSE
- 21. Glyceradehyde is the least possible sugar unit, TRUE OR FALSE
- 22. The order of monomeric units in ~~galactose~~ ^{lactose} is glucose + galactose, TRUE OR FALSE
- 23. D-Glucitol (sorbitol), industrially important as an artificial sweetener, is synthetically obtained from the exhaustive catalytic hydrogenation of ~~Acacia~~ ^{D-glucose}
- 24. L-arabinose is to L-series of sugars, as D-arabinose is to ~~D-series~~ ^{D-series}
- 25. Mannose is a C-2 epimer of glucose, as ~~galactose~~ ^{galactose} is a C-4 epimer.
- 26. Pyranose ring formation in carbohydrates usually occurs between ~~Carbon 1~~ ^{Carbon 4} and ~~Carbon 5~~ ^{Carbon 5} while Furanose cyclization involves ~~Carbon 1~~ ^{Carbon 1} and ~~Carbon 5~~ ^{Carbon 4}
- 27. ~~Chair formation~~ ^{Chair formation} is the most stable conformation of all naturally occurring pyranoses
- 28. What is the point of the catalytic action of maltase in hydrolyzing maltose to its component monomers? ~~not~~ ^{4 glycosidic bond}
- 29. Filter paper is the most convenient laboratory source of pure cellulose TRUE OR FALSE.

All theory

20/30

Org of unorg crude drugs
B, 3 M
Desc. (Prof of 3m)
Diff oils.



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COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICS AND PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

200 LEVEL PHARM D. MID-SEMESTER TEST FIRST SEMESTER 2022/2023 SESSION

COURSE: PCT 211 (DISPENSING PRACTICAL I)

GROUP: 2A

DATE: Tuesday December 13, 2022

TIME: 9.30am – 11.30am

VENUE: PCT. Lab

MATRIC NO..

Answer ALL Questions in Sections A and B

SECTION A

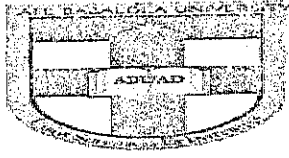
INSTRUCTIONS^{A3}: Preparation of product is required in this section. The attention of the Examiner must be drawn to any **poison** detected and the **poison book** duly signed afterwards. All calculations, table of quantities used, quantities dispensed, type of container, label, auxiliary label and specimen label must be clearly shown on the answer booklet. **The method of preparation and comment should only be given where required.**

1. Send 50 ml of 1 in 250 potassium permanganate solution to Hospital ward A with a direction to use as cleansing application to for ulcers.
You are to make use of 1% w/v stock solution of potassium permanganate.

SECTION B

INSTRUCTIONS: Preparation of products is not required in this section. All calculations, table of quantities used, quantities dispensed, type of container, label, auxiliary label and specimen label must be clearly shown on the answer booklet. **The method of preparation and comment should only be given where required.**

2. $\overline{R_x}$ Prepare Ammonium Chloride and Morphine Mixture PC_x 1979. Send 220 ml to Bek Caleb.
Label: 15 ml p.r.n.
• State the indication for this preparation:
3. Chris John, a ten year old child with dislocated elbow is to take 10 mg Codeine phosphate nocte for one week. Prepare and send the required number of powders with each powder weighing 200 mg and label appropriately. You are to make use of lactose as diluent.
• State the method of preparation



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College of Pharmacy
Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology

PCT 201 Test

2022/2023 Session, First Semester

Friday 25 November, 2022 Time Allowed: 25 Min.

Answer all questions as stated in each section

MATRIC NUMBER: _____

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Section A1: MCQ Circle the correct answer

- The methods of mixing pharmaceutical powders include;
A. Levigation
B. Trituration
C. Tumbling
 D. All of the above
- The success of weighing operations is dependent on
 A. Thorough knowledge of the balance
B. Performing a specific task on balance
C. Brand of the weighing balance
D. Determining weight of a substance

If a dispensing balance is used to weigh 0.250 g substances and incurred 4% permissible error in the process (use for question 3, 4 & 5)

- What is the sensitivity reciprocal of the balance in mg?
 A. 0.01 g
 B. 10 mg
C. 1 mg
D. 0.001 g
- How would you reduce the permissible error of the balance to 2.5%?
A. By weighing 40 mg material
 B. By weighing 400 mg material
C. By weighing 4000 mg material
D. None of the above

MATRIC NUMBER: _____

5. Why would it not be appropriate to weigh 0.15 g on the said balance?
A. Its bigger than weighable amount
B. It will incur lesser error than the permissible error
C. It's too small to be weighed
~~D. It will incur higher error than the permissible error~~
6. The proper care of electronic balance include the following except;
A. Clean the pan before and after weighing
B. Keep on a stable surface
~~C. Close the drawer while weighing~~
D. Use a weighing vessel
7. The choice of a weighing balance for a weighing task depends on
~~A. Sensitivity~~
B. Precision
C. Permissible error
D. Taring
- * 8. Likely errors to be encountered in the use of a dispensing balance includes;
~~A. Calibration error, rough surfaces and spoilage~~
B. Debris on pan, greasy surface and random errors
~~C. Handling material with hand, leveling error and calibration error~~
D. Debris on pan, calibration error and stable surface
9. Size reduction is important in pharmaceutical preparation because;
A. It aids mixing
B. It enhances absorption
C. It aids suspension
~~D. All of the above~~
10. The weighing technique peculiar to analytical balance is
A. Place the balance in a convenient position
~~B. Close the drawer~~
C. Check that the balance is set at zero
D. Clean the pan

Section A2: Write True or False against the questions

1. Comminution is a process of reducing drug particles into coarse and large particles. ... ~~false~~
2. The powders should ~~not~~ be forced through the sieve while sifting to avoid distorting the aperture. ~~true~~
3. Weighing balances with ~~lower~~ sensitivity reciprocal are less sensitive than those with higher values. ~~false~~
4. Weighing by difference is easy and less susceptible to error. ~~true~~ / ~~false~~
5. Levigation is employed in preparation of ointments and suspensions. ~~true~~

6. MATRIC NUMBER:

Section A3: Fill-in the Correct Answer

1. The method of mixing potent substances is called Trituration
2. The relationship between least weighable amount on a balance and the acceptable error is given as Minimum weighable amount = $\frac{\text{sensitivity reciprocal}}{\% \text{ error permissible}}$
- * 3. In preparation of oral solution, filtration may be necessary because It has to be fine/homogenous with
4. Suitable weighing vessel for semi solid material is ointment slab / grease proof paper
5. Size reduction on a large scale is achieved by (Attrition, Compression, Trituration, Attrition, Compression, Impact & Combined Impact)

Section B1: MCQ Circle the correct answer

1. Sensitivity of a balance is:
A. The amount of weight that will cause the pointer to reflect
B. The weight that is measurable
 C. The amount of weight that will cause the pointer to deflect
D. The weight that cannot be measured
2. Two different beam balances used for dispensing purposes are:
A. Beam scale class X and class Y
 B. Beam scale class B and class C
C. Beam scale class P and class Q
D. Beam scale class D and class E
3. The act of trituration that involves gradual addition of the powder mass is:
A. Addition dilution
B. Single up technique
C. Algebra dilution
 D. Geometric dilution/double up technique
4. The three types of measuring systems are:
 A. Metric, Apothecary and Avoirdupois system
B. Linear, non linear and obtuse system
C. Granular, geometric and dilution system
D. Apothecary, Dawson and Metric system

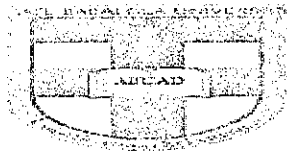
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Section B2: Write True or False against the questions

1. Analytical balance is used where extreme sensitivity is not required False
2. Percentage error is the amount of permissible error tolerated in a single weighing operation and most compendia state it as $\pm 70\%$ False

Section B3: Fill-in the Correct Answer

1. The process of determining definite weight and mass is called weighing.
2. Capacity is the heaviest load that can be measured on the weighing scale.



College of Pharmacy
Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology

PCT 201 Test 2
2022/2023 Session, First Semester
Friday December 9, 2022 Time Allowed: 45 Min.
Answer all questions as stated in each section

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MATRIC NUMBER: _____

Section A1: MCQ Circle the correct answer

1. The following may not be on the prescription sheet

- A. Name of patient
- B. Gender
- C. Date
- D. None of the above

2. Which of these is not part of the dispensing procedure

- A. Ensure that the prescription has the name and signature of the prescriber.
- B. Ensure that the prescription is dated and has the name of the patient.
- C. Check the name of the prescribed drug against that of the container.
- D. None of the above

3. For a Pharmacist to dispense a controlled substance, the prescription must include;

- A. Date of issue
- B. Quantity prescribed
- C. Drug name
- D. All of the above

4. The official textbook BP means

- A. British Pharmacy
- B. Britain Pharmacopeia
- C. British Pharmacopeia
- D. British Pharmaceutics

5. Which of these names is correctly written as official name of a product

- A. NaCl, PCx
- B. Sodium Chloride Solution PCx
- C. Sodium Chloride 0.9%w/v
- D. Sodium Chloride Solution PCx1979

MATRIC NUMBER:

- 6. The current Pharmaceutical Codex being used in the laboratory is of
 - A. Tenth Edition
 - B. Eleventh Edition
 - C. Twelfth Edition
 - D. Fifteenth Edition

- 7. Magistral formula is a medical product prepared in a pharmacy for;
 - A. Large scale dispensing
 - B. Industrial marketing
 - C. An individual patient
 - D. None of the above

- 8. Which of these statements is not correct about drug information
 - A. Ensure proper use of drugs
 - B. Improve cost of drug management
 - C. Reduces drug-related problems
 - D. None of the above

- 9. Which of these is not ^{tertiary} primary sources of drug information
 - A. Drug Compendia
 - B. Drug Formularies
 - C. Index Medicus
 - D. Drug Bulletins

- 10. One of these statements is not correct about tertiary sources of drug information
 - A. Best starting point to drug information queries
 - B. Time-efficient to use
 - C. Information may be out of date
 - D. None of the above

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Section A2: Write True or False against the questions

- 1. Incorrect dosage and dosage form can cause dispensing error True ✓
- 2. Only Pharmacists are to dispense controlled drugs True ✓
- 3. Non-prescription drugs are also called Over-The-Counter drugs True ✓
- 4. OTC drugs require prescription before dispensing False ✓
- 5. Controlled drugs are also called scheduled drugs True ✓

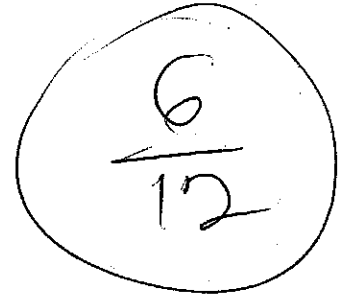
6. MATRIC NUMBER:

Section A3: Fill-in the Correct Answer

1. Dispensing is one of the vital elements of the rational *use of medication*
2. A Pharmacist acts with *ethics* and *honesty & integrity* in professional relationships
3. Prescription is an authorisation by a *medical practitioner*
4. The details of the controlled drug dispensed must be entered in *poison book*
5. The Magistral formula is similar to *in-prescription*

Section B1: MCQ Circle the correct answer

1. Which of the following is the advantage of measuring cylinder?
 a. It is suitable for precise measurements
 b. The wide mouth leads to faster evaporation/vaporization
 c. It can be used in the stirring or heating process
 d. It can hold liquid volume when strict accuracy is required
2. All of these are advantages of measuring cylinders except
 a. It has a wide range of volume
 b. It can be used to minimize measurement errors by choosing an appropriate size
 c. It is suitable for solution storage
 d. It has a spout that makes pouring easy
3. Factors that alter the shape of meniscus cause errors in measurement. Therefore, a greasy measure is
 a. Uncertain to determine
 b. Poorly wetted
 c. Has its tolerance reduced
 d. Certain to determine
4. In order to determine the true meniscus, which of these should be done?
 a. Hold the measure against a plain black surface
 b. Arrange a strip of black paper such that its upper edge is not visible immediately below the surface of the liquid
 c. Hold a finger horizontally below the graduation line
 d. Choose a measure of appropriate size and calibrate accordingly
5. The error in transferring a liquid from a measure to minimized by
 a. Raising the measure to eye level when measuring
 b. Choosing the right kind of measure for liquid transfer
 c. Holding the measure on the bench to minimize parallax error
 d. Rinsing out the residue with some of the liquid to be measured
6. Measuring by difference is done using
 a. Beaker only
 b. Measuring cylinder and pipette
 c. Pipette only
 d. Pipette and beaker



MATRIC NUMBER: _____

Section B2: Write True or False against the questions

1. Meniscus is the curvature, either convex or concave, often observed when liquids are placed into container True ✓
2. The degree to which the result of a measurement conforms to the correct value or standard is known as accuracy True ✓
3. The quality of being exact in measurement refers to precision of the measurement False ✓

Section B3: Fill-in the Correct Answer

1. Volumes under 1ml should be measured using beakers ✓
 2. Ordinary tests are very sensitive to touch ✓
 3. It is recommended that colored liquids should be measured by upper meniscus ✓
-

Section C1: MCQ Circle the correct answer

1. Emulsion should have which of these auxiliary labels?
 - a. For externally use only
 - b. Shake the bottle ✓
 - c. Not to be swallowed in large quantity
 - d. Not to be taken by mouth
2. _____ are not to be swallowed in large quantity
 - a. Mouthwash
 - b. Gargles ✓
 - c. Dusting powder
 - d. Oral suspension
3. Information given on the label should be _____
 - a. Accurate
 - b. Legible
 - c. Intelligible
 - d. All of the above ✓
4. Which of the following information is not required on the label?
 - a. The name of the preparation
 - b. The quantity of the preparation
 - c. The name of the patient
 - d. None of the above ✓

5
—
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Section C2: Write True or False against the questions

1. Labelling is not always a legal requirement False ✓
2. Adequate and relevant information should always be on the ^{label} True ✓

Section C3: Fill-in the Correct Answer

1. Two essential details of the contents of a container may be Label ✓ and packaging ✓

2. A clear and complete instruction on how to take or use pharmaceutical product includes name X and address X

MATRIC NUMBER: _____

Section D1: MCQ Circle the correct answer

The main reason why prescriptions should be checked and verified before dispensing is

- a. For accuracy and completeness
- b. To prevent error
- c. To counsel the patient
- d. To monitor the patient's drug therapy

2. Which is not a required step in the management of a prescription?

- a. Receiving the prescription
- b. Billing of prescription
- c. Filling prescription
- d. Counselling

3. Which of the following is a component of a prescription

- a. Name
- b. Signature
- c. Dosage
- d. All of the above

4. How would interpret i cap bid. x¹/₅₂

- a. 1 cap three time daily for one week
- b. 1 cap two time daily for one week
- c. 1 cap three time daily for one month
- d. 1 cap two time daily for one month

7
8

Section D2: Write True or False against the questions

- 1. The order of the movement of a prescription is Physician > Patient > Pharmacist False
- 2. The symbol - Rx is also known as inscription False

Section D3: Fill-in the Correct Answer

- 1. A prescription is an order for the supply of drugs
- 2. The Pharmacist is entrusted with the legal responsibility of filling and dispensing restricted prescription order