

10). Certain plants e.g. *Athaea* *officinalis* that produce mucilage as a water-retaining material contain less mucilage when grown on soil with Moisture content

11). Soils containing much humus and little lime are inclined to become Active, while those with abundant lime are Alkaline.

12). An example of research involving grafting is where *Cinchona ledgeriana* Scions are grafted on *Cinchona succirubra* Root Stocks resulting in a tree that produces bark rich the alkaloid, Quinidine.

13). The season each drug is collected is of considerable importance because the Quantities and sometimes the Nature of the Active Constituents is not constant throughout the year.

14). Drying process varies in duration from few hours to many weeks and in case of open-air.

15). Leaves and other delicate structures when Over dried become very brittle and tend to break in the course of transportation.

16). Evaluation of a drug ensures the Identity of a drug and determines the Quality and Purity of drugs.

17). Fibres may be defined as any hair-like raw material directly obtainable from an Animal, Vegetable or Mineral source.

18). Nature abounds in fibrous materials, especially Cellulose types such as cotton, wood, grains, and straw, Only a small number can be used for textile products or other industrial purposes.

19). Chemically, all vegetable fibres consist mainly of Cellulose, although they also contain varying amounts of substances as Hemicellulose, Lignin, Pectins and waxes that must be removed or reduced by processing.

20). Dressings are compulsorily needed for Proper management and subsequent Healing of wounds caused by injuries, burns, microbial infections and surgical operations.

PCT 316: Dispensing Practical IV
2022/2023 Session (Second Semester)

TEST

Wednesday May 17, 2022

Time Allowed: 1 Hr 30 Mins

REG. NO.:

2

Answer ALL Questions in Sections A and B
GROUP A

SECTION A

INSTRUCTIONS¹: The preparation of the products is required in Section A. The attention of the Examiner must be drawn to any **unusual doses** and **irregular labels**. All quantities used and dispensed and all calculations must be clearly shown. **The method of preparation should only be given where required.**

1. Rx

Prepare 20 g of Methyl Salicylate Ointment PC_x 1979.

Label: Apply to the inflamed skin area twice daily.

*State the method of preparation

2. Rx

Triethanolamine	0.25 g
Glicic acid	1.0 g
Benzyl Benzoate	12.5 ml
Water	12.5 ml
Water to	100%

Prepare 40 ml for Mrs. Danladi Usman and Label Appropriately.

SECTION B

INSTRUCTIONS: Preparation of the products is not required in this section. However, you are required to show your calculations ONLY.

3 a) Rx

Fluconazole tabs 100mg

Disp. _____ tabs

Sig: tab ii stat, then 3mg/kg b.i.d. × 7 d thereafter

Calculate the number of tablets to dispense to a patient weighing 147 lb.

b) Rx

George Ighodalo Age: 4 years

Weight: 52.8 pounds

Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate (EES) 200mg/5ml

Disp. 300ml

Sig: _____ ml qid until gone

i) If the dose of EES is 50mg/kg/day, how many milliliters would provide each dose?

ii) How many days would the prescription last the patient?

0.1g — 10ml
2 — 100

SECTION B: Answer ANY TWO (2) Questions (20 MARKS EACH)

1. You are given a conical flask containing 2000 mLs of water collected from ABUAD borehole, prepare and send 90 ml of bacteriostatic water for injection.
2. You are provided with phenyl mercuric nitrate 0.02% as bactericide, a glass eye drop bottle and a sintered glass filter No 4. Send 10 ml of 0.25% w/v zinc sulphate eye drop B.P.C.
3. You are provided with 50g of anhydrous dextrose, 9g of sodium chloride and 1000 mLs of freshly distilled water, prepare and send 250 mLs of intravenous dextrose saline infusion 0.9%w/v

7
50g ——— 250ml
2 ——— 100



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ESTD 1984

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

24th November, 2022

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY AND NATURAL PRODUCTS

MID-SEMESTER TEST 2022/2023 SESSION

COURSE CODE: PCG 301

TIME ALLOWED: 60MINS

COURSE TITLE: PHARMACOGNOSY I

Instruction: Answer ALL Questions in Sections A and B.

Section A

1. Medicinal plants can be collected from wild and Cultivated Sources.
2. Cultivation ensures quality and purity of medicinal plants..... True or False
3. Cultivation ensures irregular supply of crude drugs..... True or False
4. Name the two methods of propagation of medicinal plants Seeds & vegetative.
5. Gibberellic acid promotes the germination of dormant seeds..... True or False
6. What enzymes are indicated in the treatment of pancreatitis.....?
7. As a Pharmacist, what enzyme medication would you recommend for dyspepsia?
8. What is an autocatalytic enzyme? Give an example
9. Give two reasons why we rely on microorganisms for the production of enzymes in modern Pharmacognosy
10. Pancreatic amylase is a β -amylase, True or False
11. Resins are amorphous solid or semi solid substances that are water insoluble but mostly soluble in alcohol..... (a) amorphous, alcohol, water (b) non amorphous, alcohol, water (c) non amorphous, water, alcohol (d) amorphous, water, alcohol
12. are found to be hard, translucent or transparent and fusible.
(a) Chemically, resins (b) Physically, oleoresins (c) Physically, resins (d) Chemically, oleoresins
13. Oleoresins are semi-solid extracts composed of resin and obtained by evaporation of the solvents used for their production. (a) Olive oil (b) Corn oil (c) Vegetable oil (d) essential or fatty oil
14. are prepared from e.g. ginger, basil, nut meg, thyme, balsam, Indian bay leaves etc. (a) Oleoresins, spices (b) Resins, exudates (c) Oleoresins, exudates (d) Resins, spices
15. causes the body to make substances that fight pain and swelling.
(a) Bromelain (b) Malt extract (c) Papain (d) Oleoresin
16. volatile oil is used to standardize drugs which the efficiency is due to odourous principles
17. The apparatus used for volatile oil content determination is Clevenger's Apparatus organisms, microorganism

CLEVENGER'S APPARATUS

Coz they are gotten from plants, animals, microorganism
which are beneficial in pharmaceutical industry
Clevenger's



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ADO-EKITI, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA.
P.M.B 5454 ADO-EKITI.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

COURSE TITLE: PRINCIPLE OF STERILIZATION AND ASEPSIS

COURSE CODE: PMB 201

21st January, 2022

Continuous Assessment

ANSWER ALL

Time: 40 minutes

1. To achieve sterilization of Instrument, Theatre and Pharmaceutical Laboratory, **three definite stages** are very essential to be completed. **Discuss**



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P.M.B. 5454, ADO-EKITI

**COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND
BIOTECHNOLOGY**

300L FIRST SEMESTER (2021/2022) TEST

Answer All 30 Minutes

1. Define Isotonic Solution
2. Explain the consequences of intravenous administration of paratonic solutions.
3. Write short note on:
i. irrigation fluids ii. implants iii. absorbable haemostatics



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND
BIOTECHNOLOGY

300L FIRST SEMESTER (2021/2022) TEST

Answer All 30 Minutes

1. Define Isotonic Solution
2. Explain the consequences of intravenous administration of paratonic solutions.
3. Write short note on:
i. irrigation fluids ii. implants iii. absorbable haemostatics ^{notorious to stop blood loss during surgery}

solutions that possess similar salt levels as the body cells & blood

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

PCH 301 In-course Assessment Test
Instructions: Answer ALL questions

Time: 1 hour

1. Starting with an appropriate alkyl halide and using any other needed reagent, outline synthesis of 1-propanol. Explain the reaction mechanism.
2. Explain the following:
(a) Free radicals
(b) Electrophilic and nucleophilic reagents
(c) Homolytic and heterolytic fission of covalent bond.
3. Explain the mechanism of substitution reaction of chlorine on methane.

