

GOKULA KRISHNA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

HEI CODE: C-26844

NAAC SSR

CYCLE I



2: TEACHING - LEARNING & EVALUATION

2.5 Evaluation Process and Reforms

2.5.1 Mechanism of Internal and External Assessment

2.5.1 Documents Related to Grievances



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Behind RTC Depot, Sullurupeta, Tirupati Dist, Andhra Pradesh - 524121

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JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, ANANTAPUR
ANANTHAPURAMU - 515 002.AP (INDIA)
EXAMINATION BRANCH

Prof. E. Keshava Reddy
Director of Evaluation


Date: 28-03-2023

To
Ms. Sajja Yamini
H.T.No 20Z71R0094,
D/o Sajja Murali Krishna,
Gokula Krishna College of Pharmacy,
Sullurpeta behind Rtc Depot,
524 - 121


Sub: B.Pharm III Year I semester (R19) Regular & Supplementary January 2023 Examinations, Dt.27.02.2023 – Reg.

We have received your application requesting photo copy of your answer scripts in the, **Subject Name: Pharmacology – II and Subject Code: BP503T, with HT No. 20Z71R0094** pertaining B.Pharm III Year I semester (R19) Regular & Supplementary January 2023 Examinations. The Photo copy of answer scripts is herewith enclosed.

Yours Sincerely,


Director Evaluation




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Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India Pin : 515002

JNTUA Examination Information Center

Title : B.Pharmacy III Year I Semester (R19) Regular & Supplementary Examinations, January/February 2023

HallTicket Number : 20Z71R0094

Student Name : SAJJA YAMINI

Subject Code	Subject Name	Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Result Status	Credits	Grade
BP504T	PHARMACOGNOSY AND PHYTOCHEMISTRY II	23	64	87	P	4	A
BP505T	PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE	24	35	59	P	4	D
BP507P	PHARMACOLOGY II LAB	14	33	47	P	2	O
BP501T	MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY - II	23	41	64	P	4	C
BP508P	PHARMACOGNOSY AND PHYTOCHEMISTRY II LAB	14	34	48	P	2	O
BP506P	INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY I LAB	13	32	45	P	2	O
BP503T	PHARMACOLOGY II	24	5	29	F	0	F
BP502T	INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY I	23	46	69	P	4	C
BP509CV	COMPREHENSIVE VIVA-VOCE - V	44	0	44	P	0	Y

Result Disclaimer : Data and information are provided for informational purposes only, and the final results will be given by the respective Controller of Examinations.

Any discrepancy in the result noted above must be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations, within two weeks from the above date.

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B.Pharmacy III Year I Semester (R19) Regular & Supplementary Examinations,
January/February 2023

SUBCODE	SUBNAME	I.M	E.M	TOTAL	RESULT	CREDITS
BP505T	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	15	27	42	F	0
BP506P	Industrial Pharmacy I Lab	12	30	42	P	2
BP507P	Pharmacology II Lab	10	28	38	P	2
BP508P	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry II Lab	13	31	44	P	2
BP509CV	Comprehensive Viva-Voce - V	44	-	44	P	0
20Z71R0094	SAJJA YAMINI					
BP501T	Medicinal Chemistry - II	23	41	64	P	4
BP502T	Industrial Pharmacy I	23	46	69	P	4
BP503T	Pharmacology II	24	51	75	P	4
BP504T	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry II	23	64	87	P	4
BP505T	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	24	35	59	P	4
BP506P	Industrial Pharmacy I Lab	13	32	45	P	2
BP507P	Pharmacology II Lab	14	33	47	P	2
BP508P	Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry II Lab	14	34	48	P	2
BP509CV	Comprehensive Viva-Voce - V	44	-	44	P	0



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CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS

Thursday, Apr 20 2023

Page 28 of 28

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UNIVERSITY END EXAMINATION : MAIN ANSWER BOOK **053048**

Examination : **III Year B.Pharm I Sem (Reg/Supple.)**

Month & Year : January - 2023

Branch : B. Pharmacy

Q.P. Code : BP503T

Subject : Pharmacology - II

S Yamini 25/01/23
Signature of the student with date

Regulation

R19

HALL TICKET NUMBER

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A



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[Signature]
Signature of the invigilator with date

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Examination : **III Year B.Pharm I Sem (Reg/Supple.)**

Month & Year : January - 2023

Branch : B. Pharmacy

Q.P. Code : BP503T

Subject : Pharmacology - II

Regulation

R19



B



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FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Q.No.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	Total
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	18
	a		b		c		d				
2											
3	3	3									6
4	3	3									6
5											
6	3										3
7	3										3
8											
9	3										3
10	3										3
11	3										3
12	3										3
13	3										3
Total Marks :											

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MARKS IN WORDS

FIRST DIGIT

SECOND DIGIT

Five

one

Signature of the Examiner

Signature of the Scrutinizer

NOTE

Turn over for INSTRUCTIONS TO THE STUDENTS



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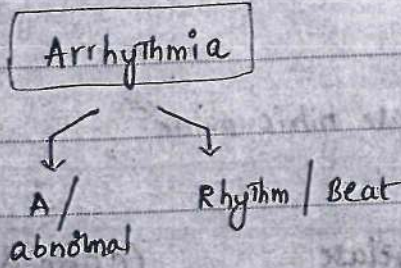
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PART-A

1. Answer the following

a) Arrhythmia



" Arrhythmia is a "Irregular heart" beat"

(or) abnormal beat, mainly occurs due to --

- (i) electric impulse don't work on the heart muscle
- (ii) Myocardial ischemia

Examples of drugs

(i) Membrane stabilizing agents

In. Quinidine, procainamide

(ii) B-Blockers

Atenolol, propranolol, timolol

b) Anti angina

These are those drugs which are used to treat

angina / ischemic chest pain called anti-angina

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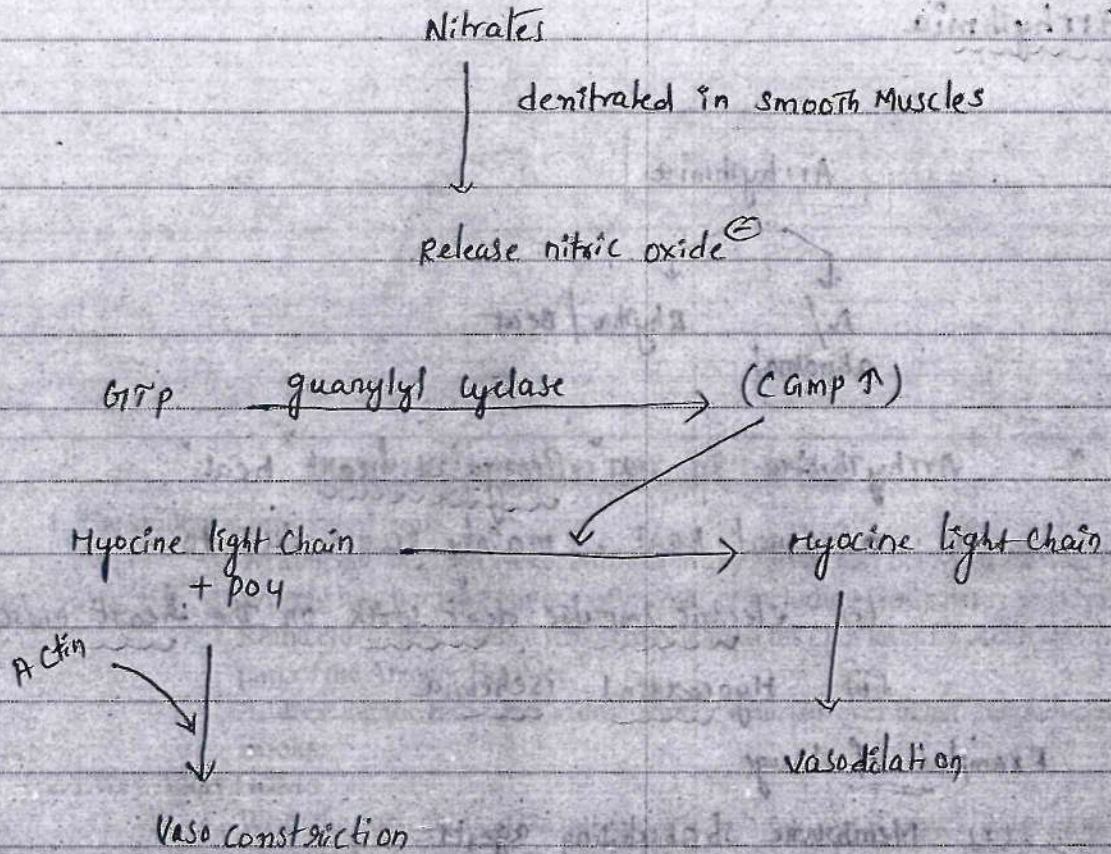
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Mechanism

glyceryl trinitrates comes under the class of vasodilators

(01) Nitrates



c) Anti platelet drugs

also known as "anti Thrombo embolic drugs"

I. Cox- inhibitor

Aspirin

II. ADP re uptake inhibitor

Dipyridamol



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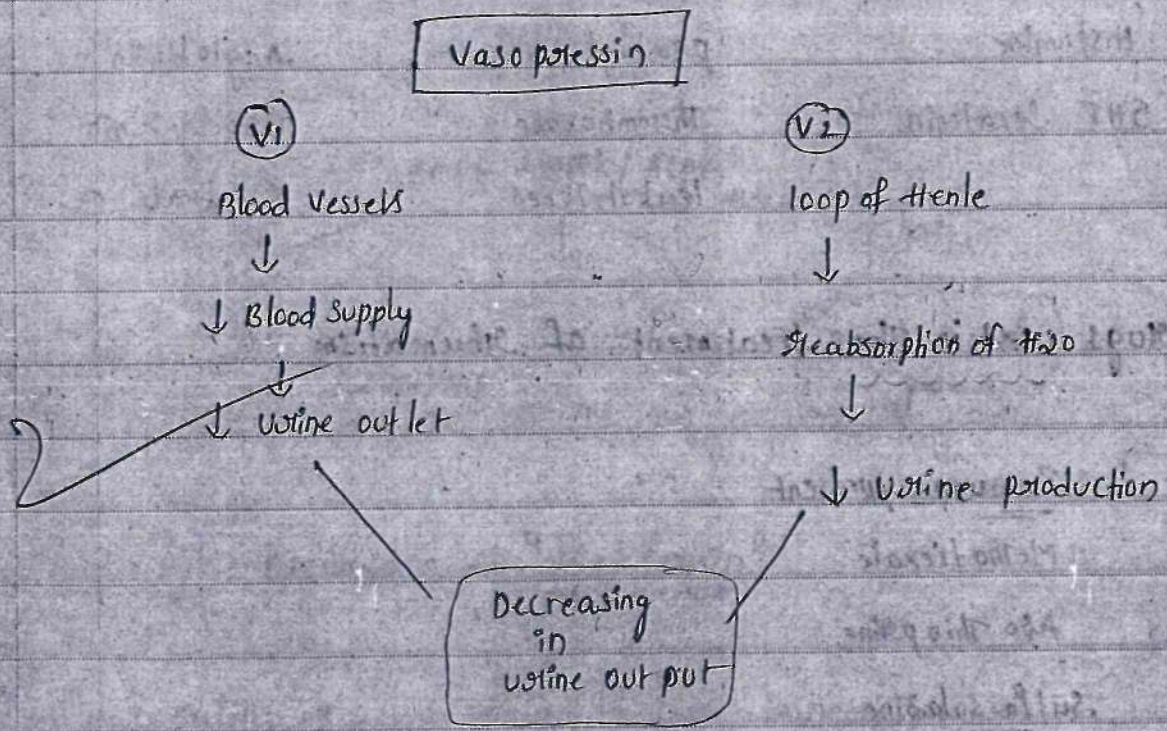
E. Kar

(iii) ADP receptor inhibitor
Ticlopidine

(iv) GTP-Gb - inhibitor
Abiciximab

(v) platelet aggregation inhibitor
Epo prasertrol.

d] use of vasopressin



Use - Finally Vasopressin analogues will decrease the urine output

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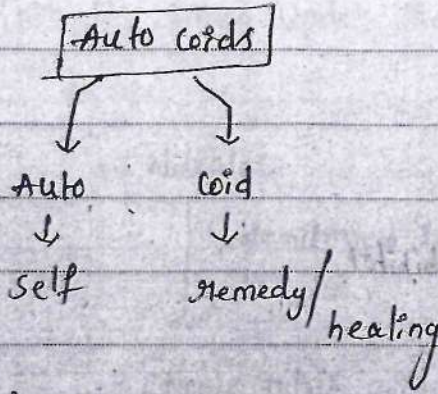


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e]

Auto coids



Eg Auto coids :-

Amine derivatives

Picosonoid

Peptide derivatives

(1) Histamine

prostaglandin

Angiotensin

(2) 5HT Serotonin

Thromboxane

Bradykinin

leukotrienes

Substrate P.

(f) Drugs used in the treatment of rheumatism

I. Immuno suppressant

Methotrexate

Azo Thioprine

II. Sulfa salazine

Gold compounds

pencilamine

III. B- Biogenic inhibitor

α TNF inhibitor

Inflizimab

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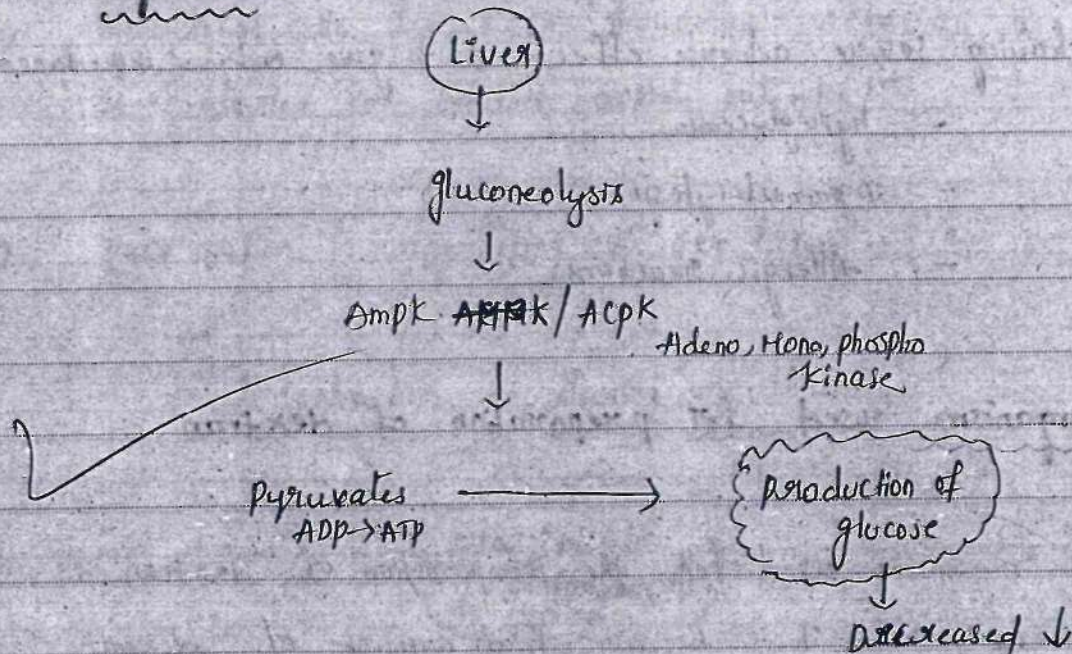




IV. Interleukins II- antagonist
Anakinra

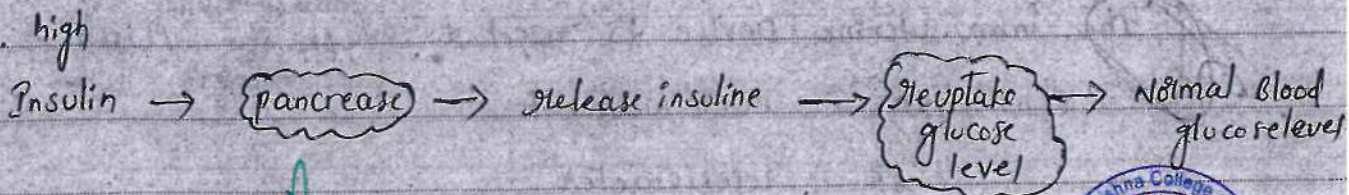
V. c- adjunct / corticosteroids
Hydrocortisone
Dexamethazone.

g) Biquanides



Eg Biquanides ⇒ "Metformin"

h) Insulin is given only in subcutaneous route

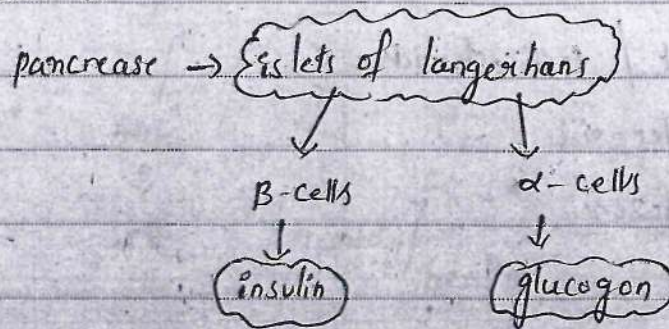


Laway





Insulin is given only in subcutaneous route because in :-



it having severe adverse effects so it give only subcutaneous

- hypoglycemia
- Aggranulocytosis
- Allergic reactions.

i) The organism used for preparation of dextran

The organism used for the preparation of dextran is Guinea pig. It is having high amount of dextran in their body.

ii) Intra uterine device

The intra uterine device is used to check the muscle contraction in each moment.

Eg uterioneter



havya
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PART: C

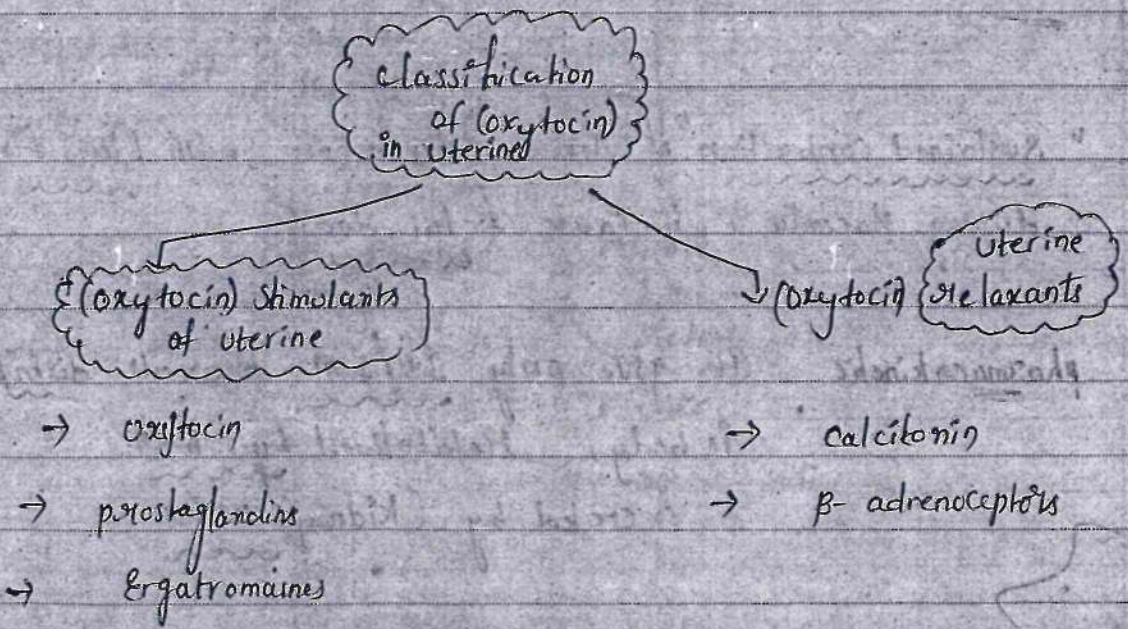
6. Therapeutic importance of oxytocin

⇒ Oxytocin give muscle contraction rhythmically in both in vitro & in vivo by originating muscles itself

⇒ Myometrial cells found in fundus acts as a pacemaker it converted to conduct action potential

⇒ pace maker is regulating the "sex hormones"

↑ contraction → during "menstruation"



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Therapeutic importance of oxytocin :-

(i) uterine muscle induce labor for muscles not functioning adequately

(ii) It is mainly responsible for "post partum" haemorrhage

oxytocin :- secrete milk from "mammalian glands"

Adverse effect of oxitocine -

"sustained contraction" of uterus interference with blood flow during placenta, it cause fetal death

pharmacokinetic It give only I.V/I.M overall distributed in body, Metabolized by liver & excreted by (kidney) urine

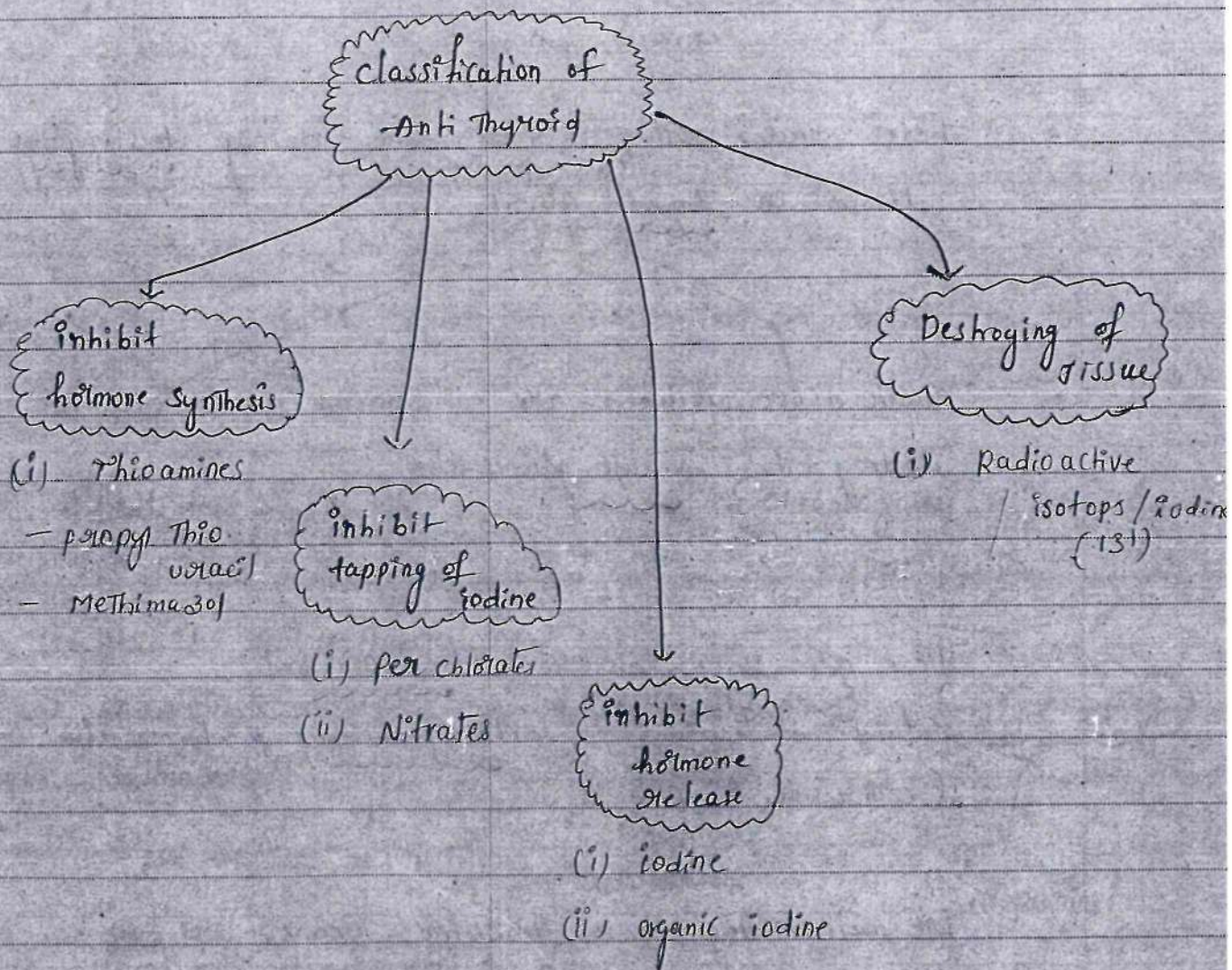




7.

Anti Thyroid drugs

These are those drugs which are used to treat hyperthyroidism called anti thyroid drugs



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Radio active iodine

- Radio active iodines are the one of the most important of class in anti thyroid drugs
- These radio active iodines are mainly destroying tissue in Thyroid gland
- Radio active iodines are increases means it will destroy the overall gland also
- These are very dangerous for our body further it leads to coronary artery problems also (atheroma, & CHF).
- We administering these inhibitor, means, we will definitely reduce Thyroidism.



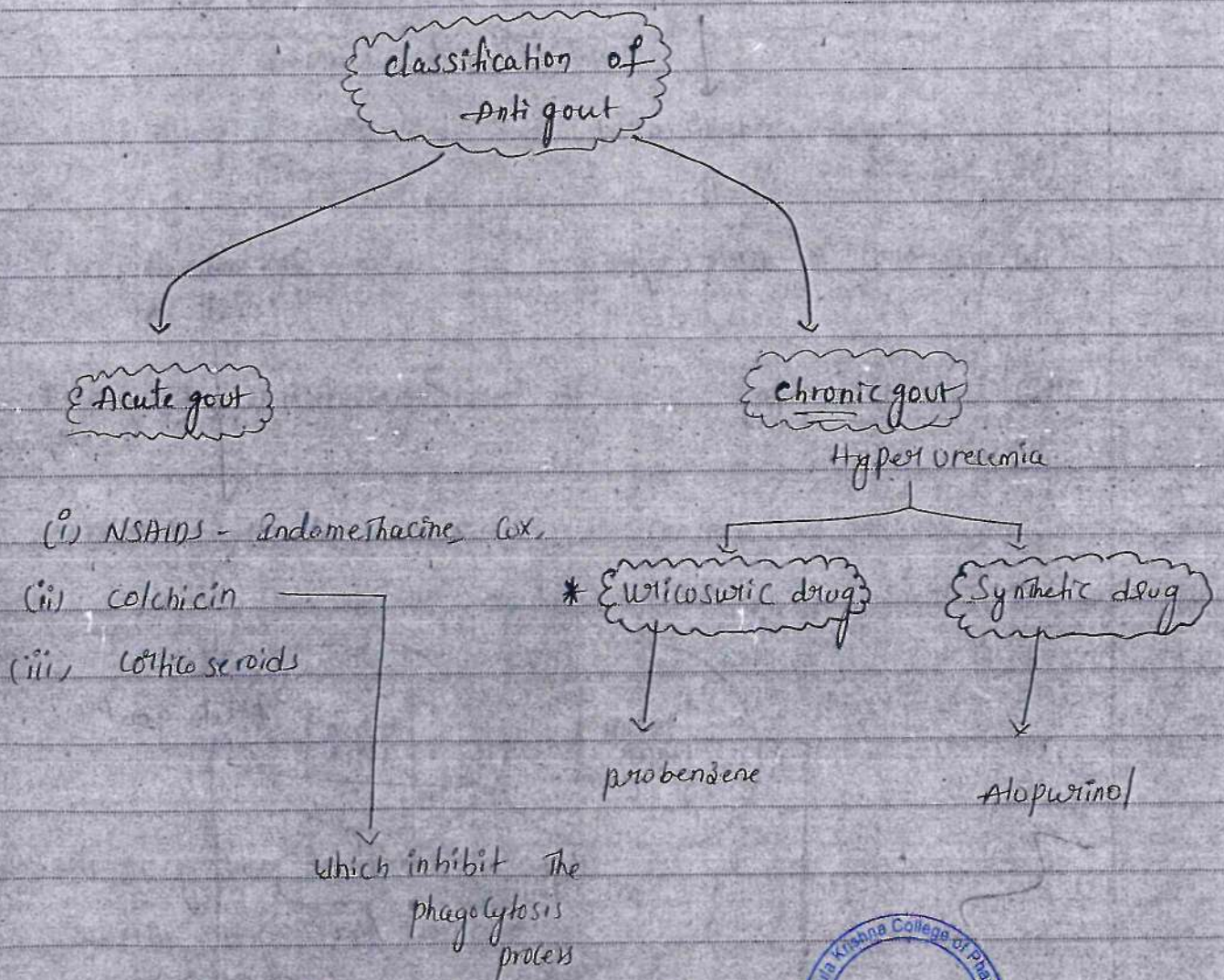
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9. uricosuric agents

These are those agents comes under the class of "chronic gout"

gout :- gout is the most common inflammatory disease mainly occurs due to deposition of "mono sodium urate crystals in joints & tissues following hyperuricemia"



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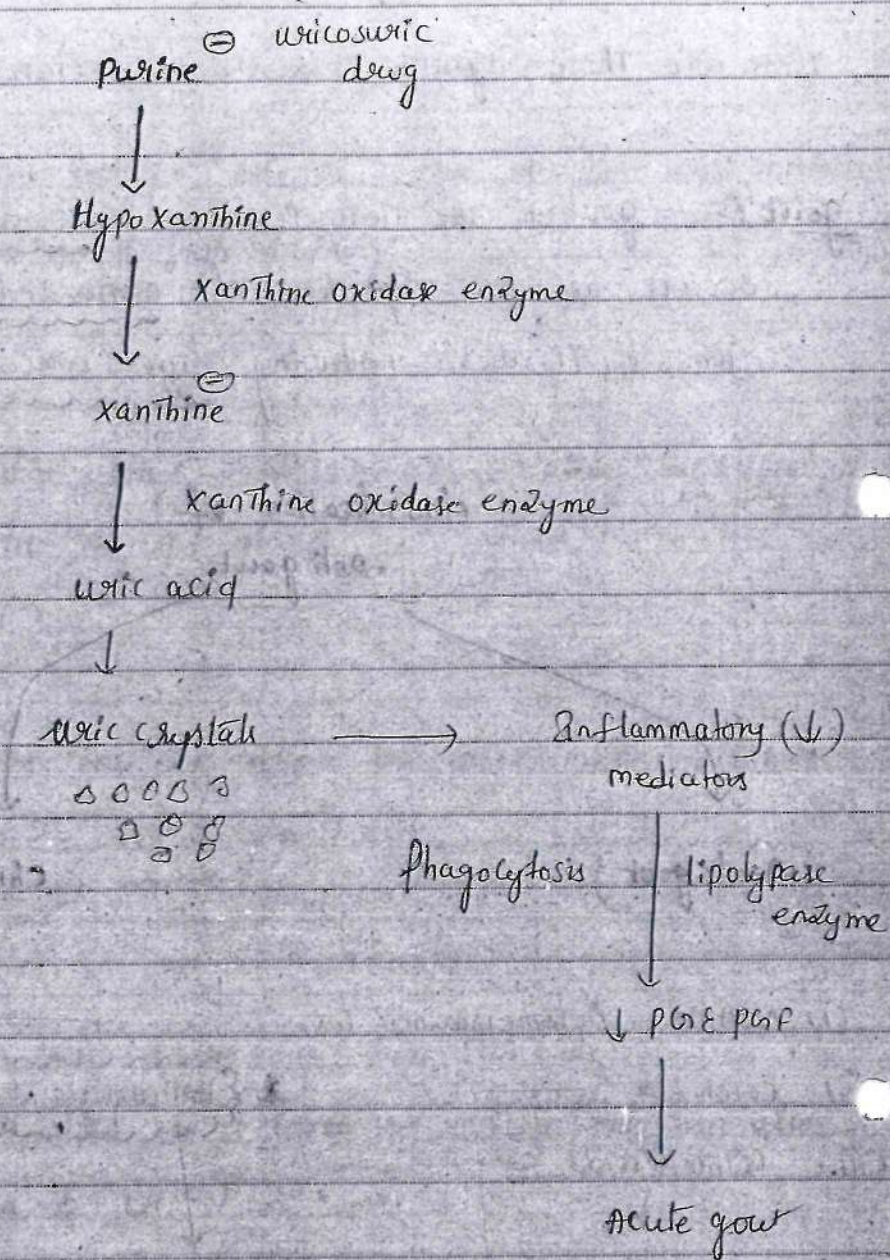


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Mechanism of action



There by we treat anti gout medicine for gout disease

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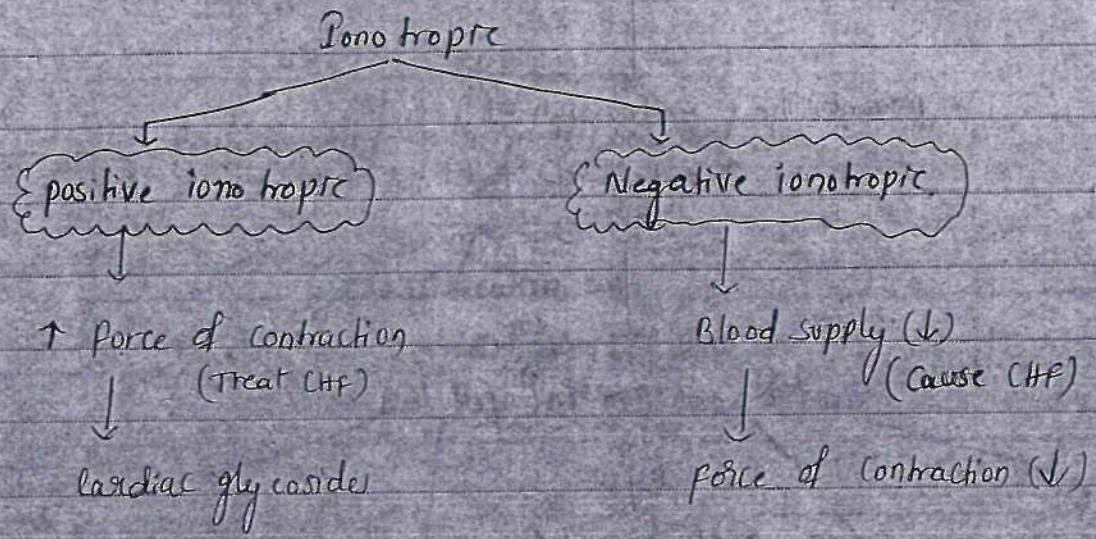
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10] Therapeutic role of Digoxin

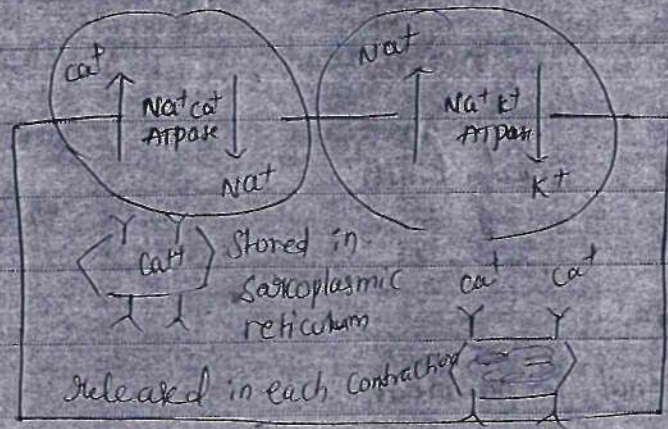
Digoxin also called as "cardiac glycosides"

(or) positive inotropic agents



* Digoxin is mainly used to treat cardiac failure (CHF)

cardiac glycosides mainly it contains 2 portions
one is (glycone) sugar & (aglycone) Non sugar moiety



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Mechanism of cardiac glycosides

Inhibit the Na^+ pump in cardiac site



Accumulation of intracellular Na^+



prevent the extrusion of Ca^{++}

↑ entry of Ca^{++} in cells



↑↑ Ca^{++} in intracellular cells



Ca^{++} stored in sarcoplasmic reticulum



Ca^{++} released in each contraction



↑ Force & velocity of contraction

Adverse drug

reaction

- Hypotension, Bradykinesia
- Diarrhea
- Hypokalemia
- Cough, renal impairment



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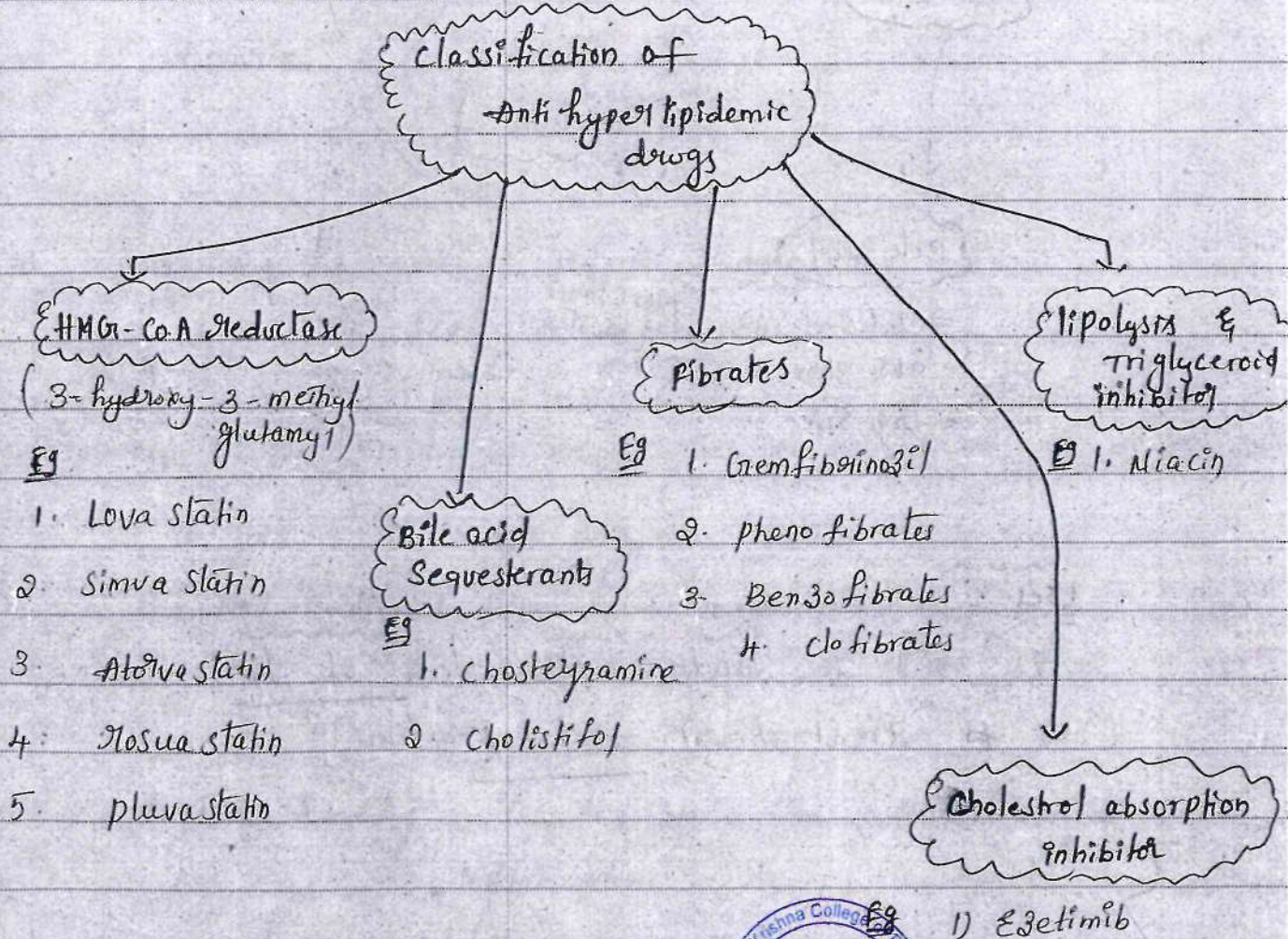
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11) Anti-hyperlipidemics

" These are those drugs which are used to decrease the cholesterol / plasma level of lipid in our body.
it means

LDL → HDL

Bad cholesterol to good cholesterol



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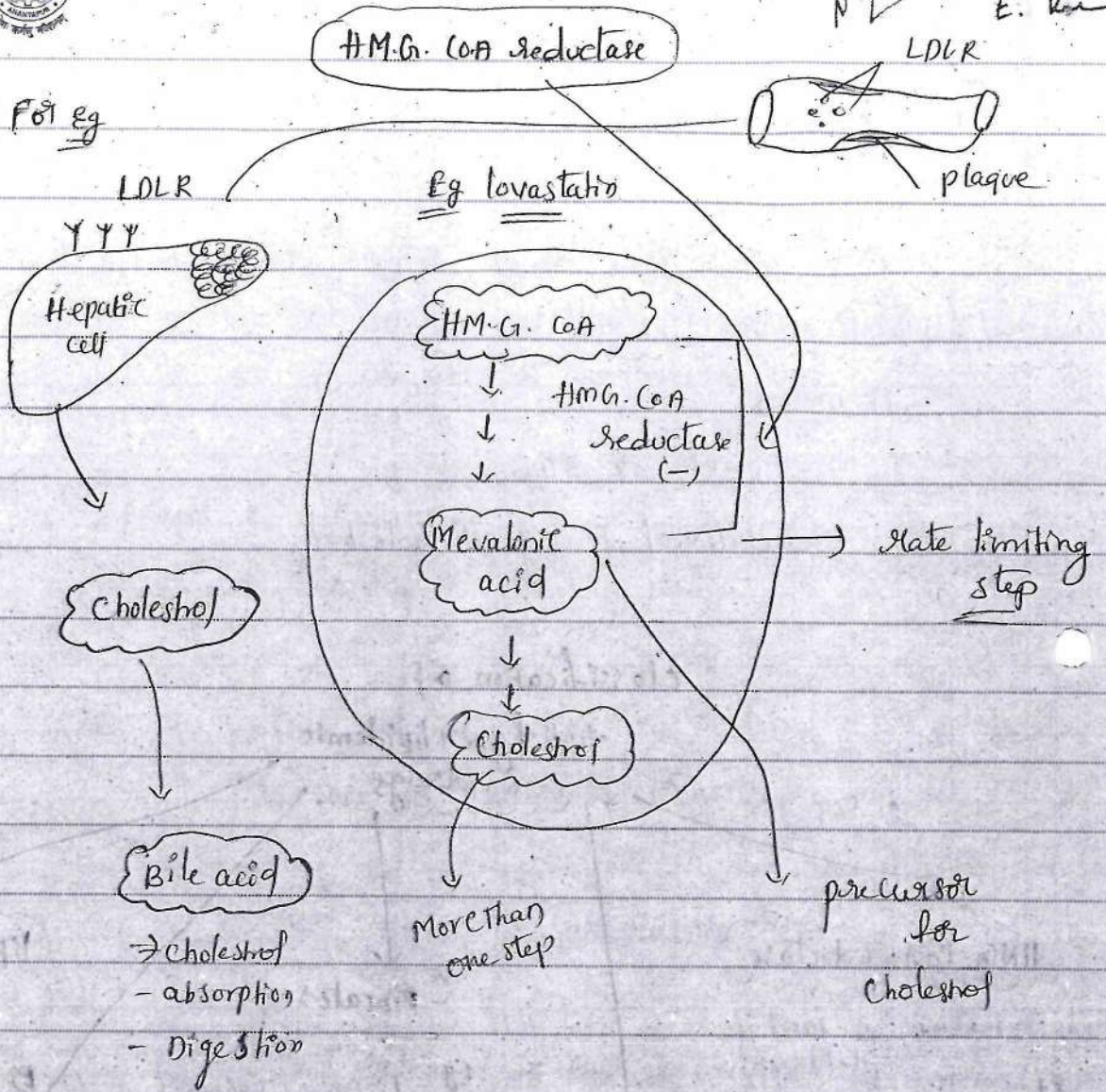
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Uses

- used to decrease plasma level of lipid
- to treat heart related problems.

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M

E. K. A. 1

12.

Pharmacological use of Aspirin

⇒ Aspirin is a salicylate derivative. Comes under the class of NSAID drugs

⇒ It is also called as "Acetate salicylate"

⇒ Aspirin is a prototype drug

⇒ Aspirin is mainly used to reduce the pain, fever, & inflammation

⇒ It blocks the COX-enzyme further it decreases the cell mediators production in our body

⇒ Further thereby it decreases the pain, fever & inflammation.

(Analgesic / pyretic / inflammation)

Lavay

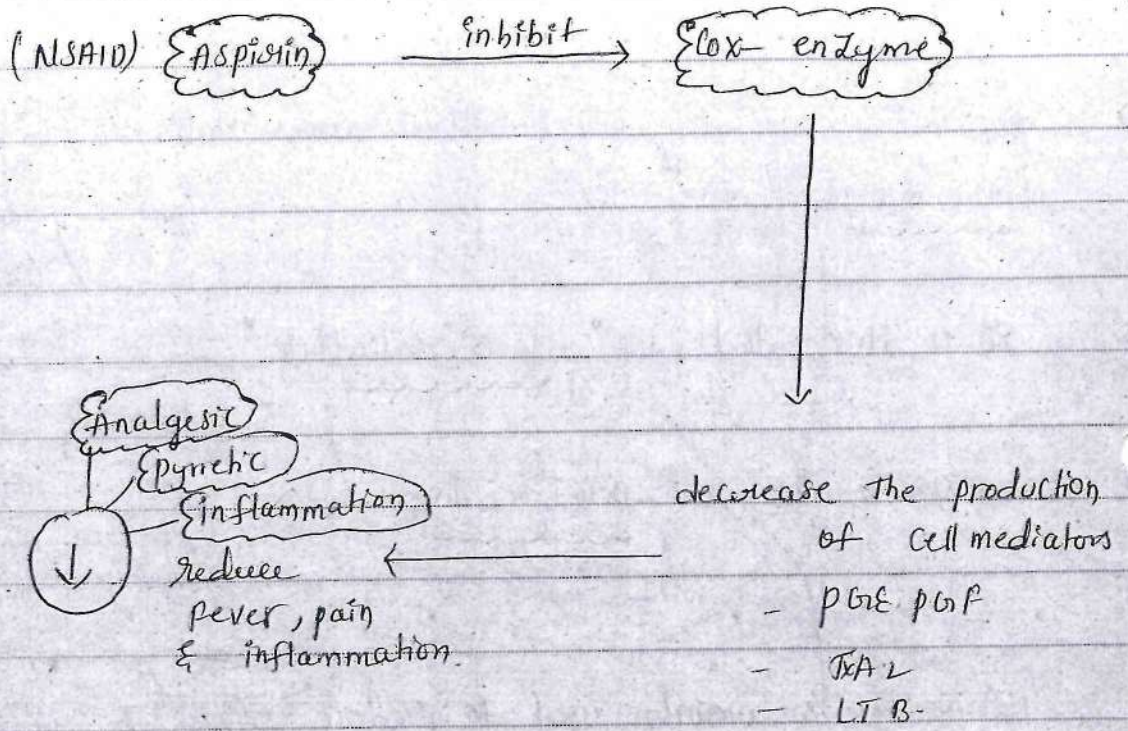
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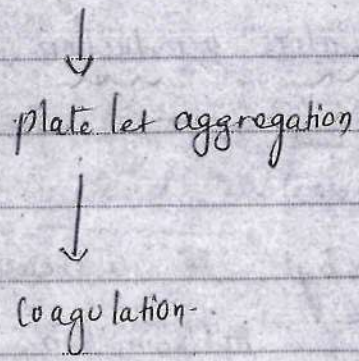
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Generally



⇒ Aspirin also used as pain killer. it inhibits the COX - prostaglandin - (Aspirin) Thromboxane -



Aspirin also used as a in (anti platelet drug) Thromboembolic disorder

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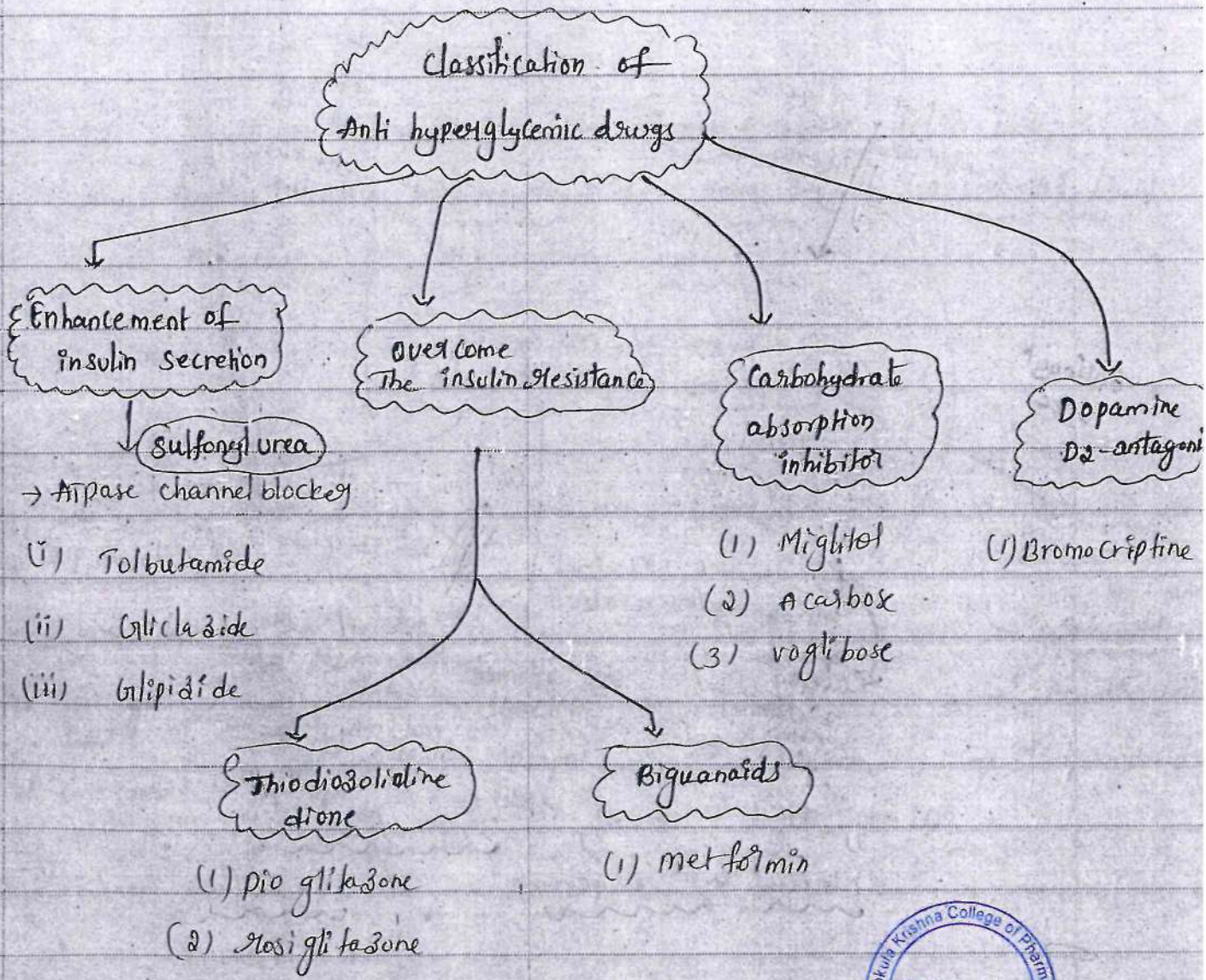


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13] Anti hyper glycaemic drugs

" These are those drugs which are used to treat / lower the blood glucose level in patients, who are suffering from hyperglycemia / diabetes mellitus, called anti hyper glycaemic drugs



Karavay

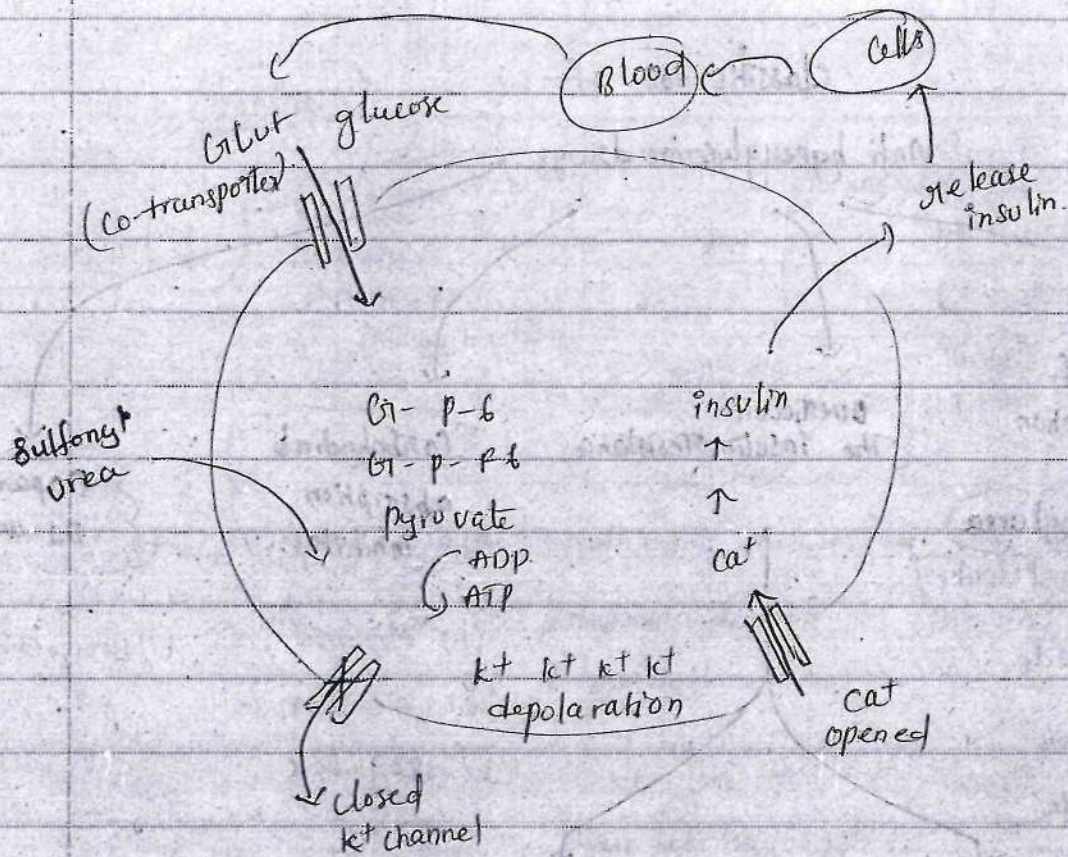
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Mechanism of action of Sulfonyl urea

- > Sulfonyl urea is a ATPase channel dependent & enhance the influx of Ca^{2+} , inhibit K^+ channel
- > it increase the insuline in our body & decrease the glucose level in our body



Sulfonyl urea mainly insuline production maybe enhanced by pancreas, decrease glucose level

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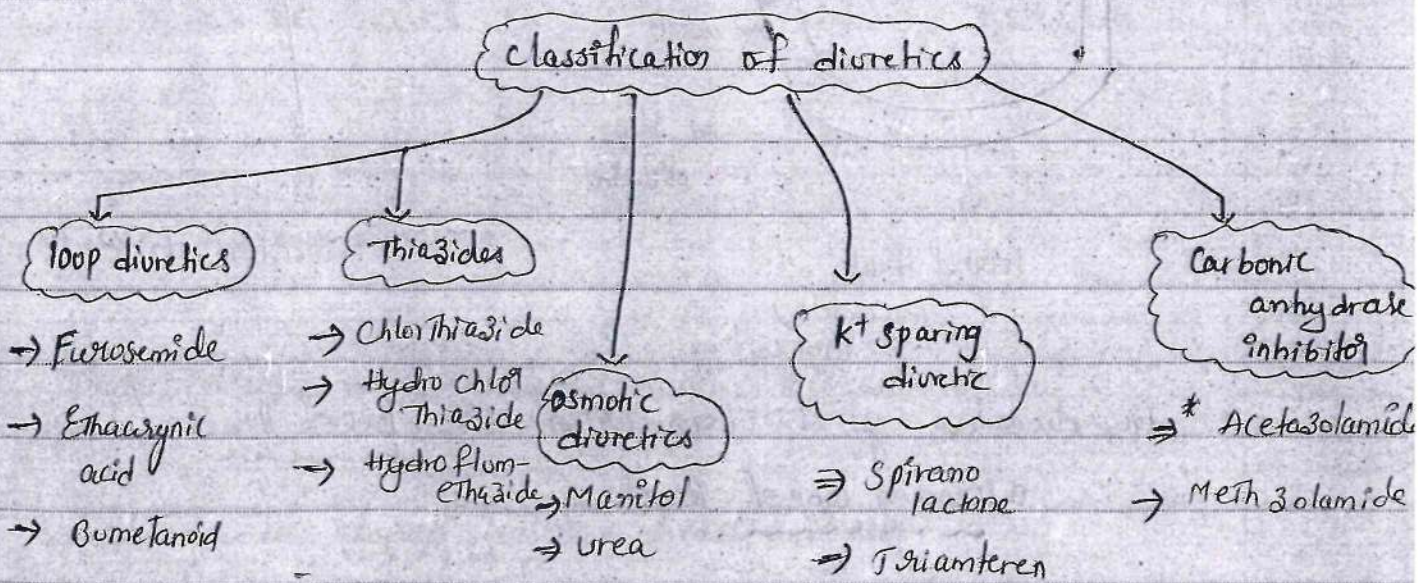


PART - B

3] a) diuretic agents

" Diuretics These are those drugs or agents which increase the production of urine by kidney "

→ which helps to remove "salt & water" from body, further useful for treatment of heart failure, abnormal fluid retention & drug induced edema.



3

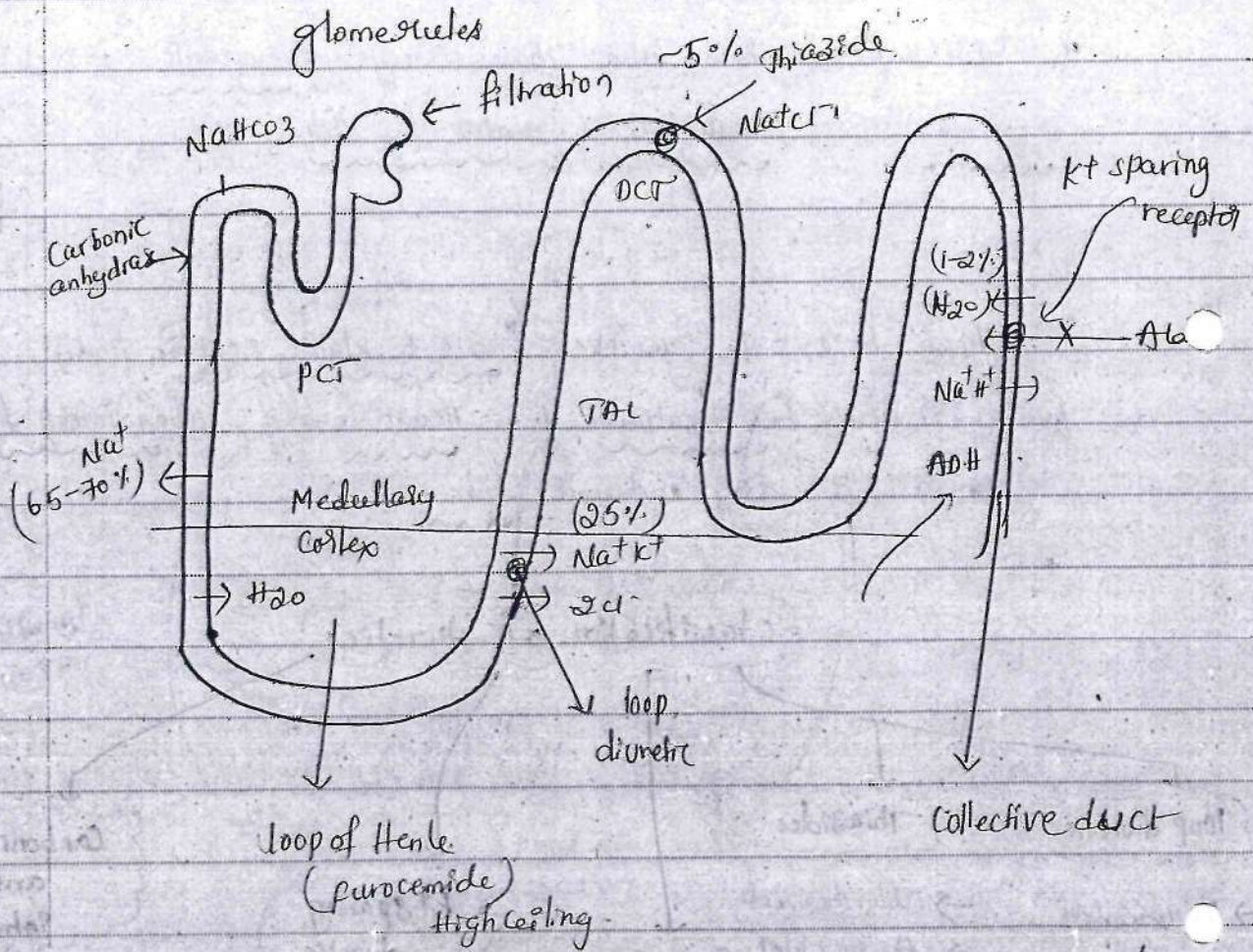
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3.b] Pharmacology of loop diuretic



- loop diuretics gives their action on loop of Henle / ascending loop of Henle
- which inhibit the Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻ co-transporter reduce the reabsorption of sodium by Na⁺K⁺ Appa



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M

E. Karan

in loop of Henle

→ ascending loop, K^+ channels are introduced into lumen part of nephron

→ further results it give " Mg^{++} & Ca^{++} " channels which are mainly responsible for the reabsorption of sodium into the collecting tubules.

→ later on 95% of Na^+K^+ & sodium are reabsorbed into the blood

It excrete the waste fluid by the urine.

uses of loop diuretics

- These drugs are greatest diuretic effect
- used in hypertension, heart failure.
- drug induced edema etc

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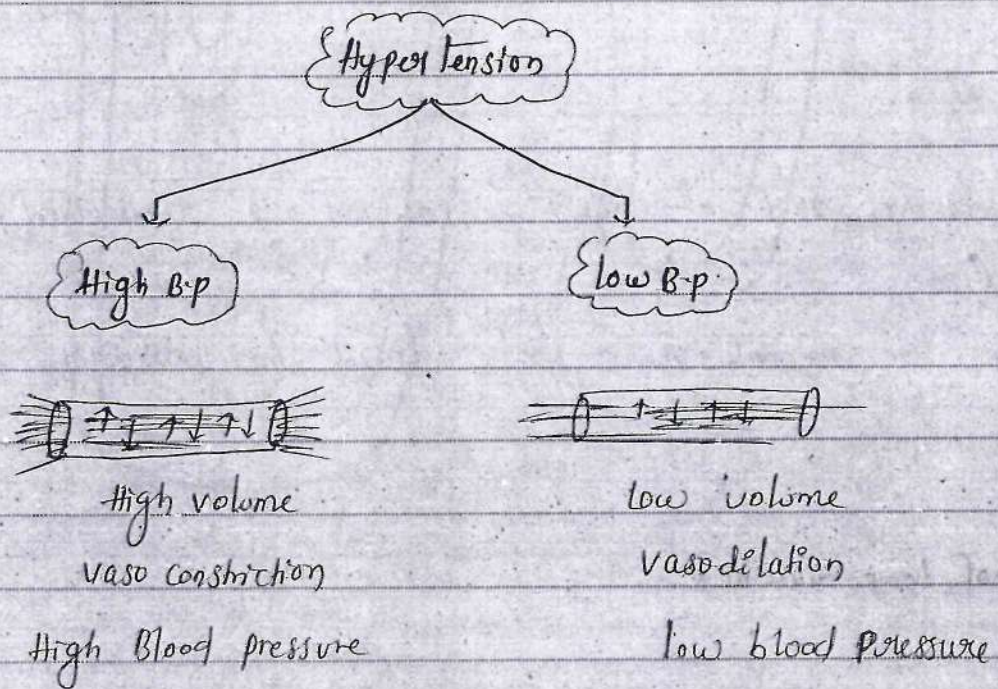




4. a) Anti hypertensives

" These are those drugs which are used to treat hypertension, called anti hypertensive drugs

Basically They are 2 types





Classification of Anti hypertensive

ACE inhibitors

- Captopril
- Enalapril
- Lisinopril

B-Blockers

- Atenolol
- Timololol
- propranolol

α-Blockers

- prazosin
- Terazosine
- Doxazosine

Vasodilators

- Sodium nitropruside
- Hydralazine

Centrally acting drugs

- Methyl dopate
- clonidine

Angiotensin-II-blockers

- losartan
- telmsartan
- Irbesartan
- Candesartan

Calcium channel Blockers

- Amlodifine
- nifedifine
- Verapamil
- Diltiazem hydrochloride
- Nemodifine
- Famodifine

Diuretics

- Chlorthalido
- Furosemide
- Hydrochlor Thiazide



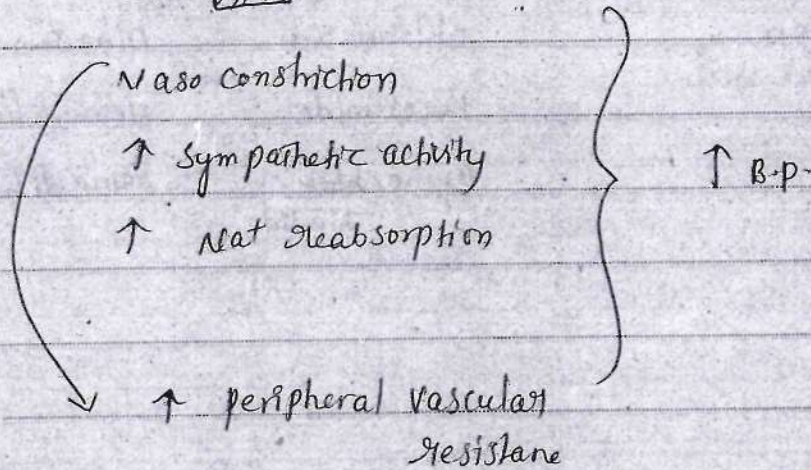
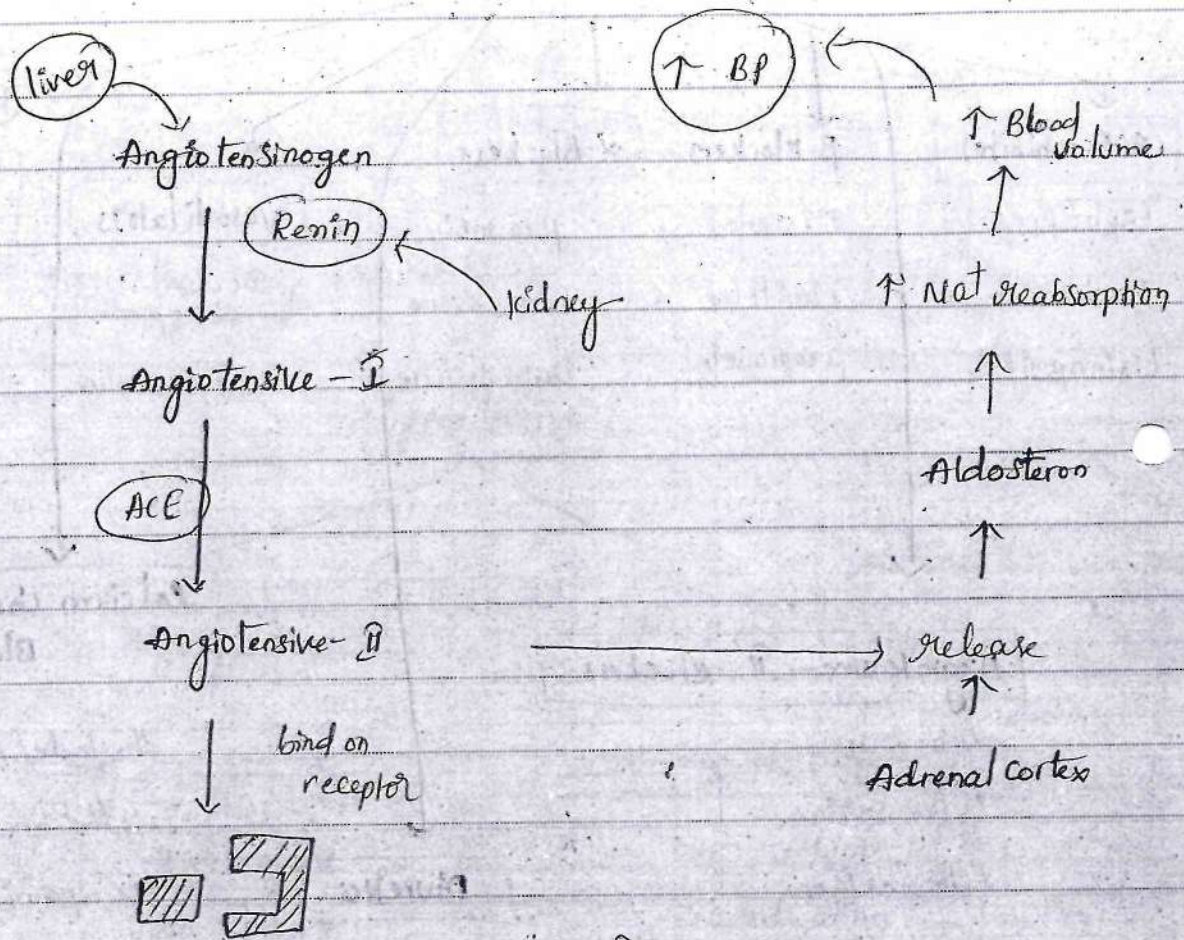
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4.6] Mechanism of action of ACE inhibitor

ACE - Angiotensin converting enzyme





E. Kar A.

Adverse drug :- - Hypokalemia

Reaction

- acute kidney damage

- Bradycardia, dizziness

- Dizziness, headache, Nausea

Therapeutic use :- - used to treat Hypertension

- Myocardial Ischemia

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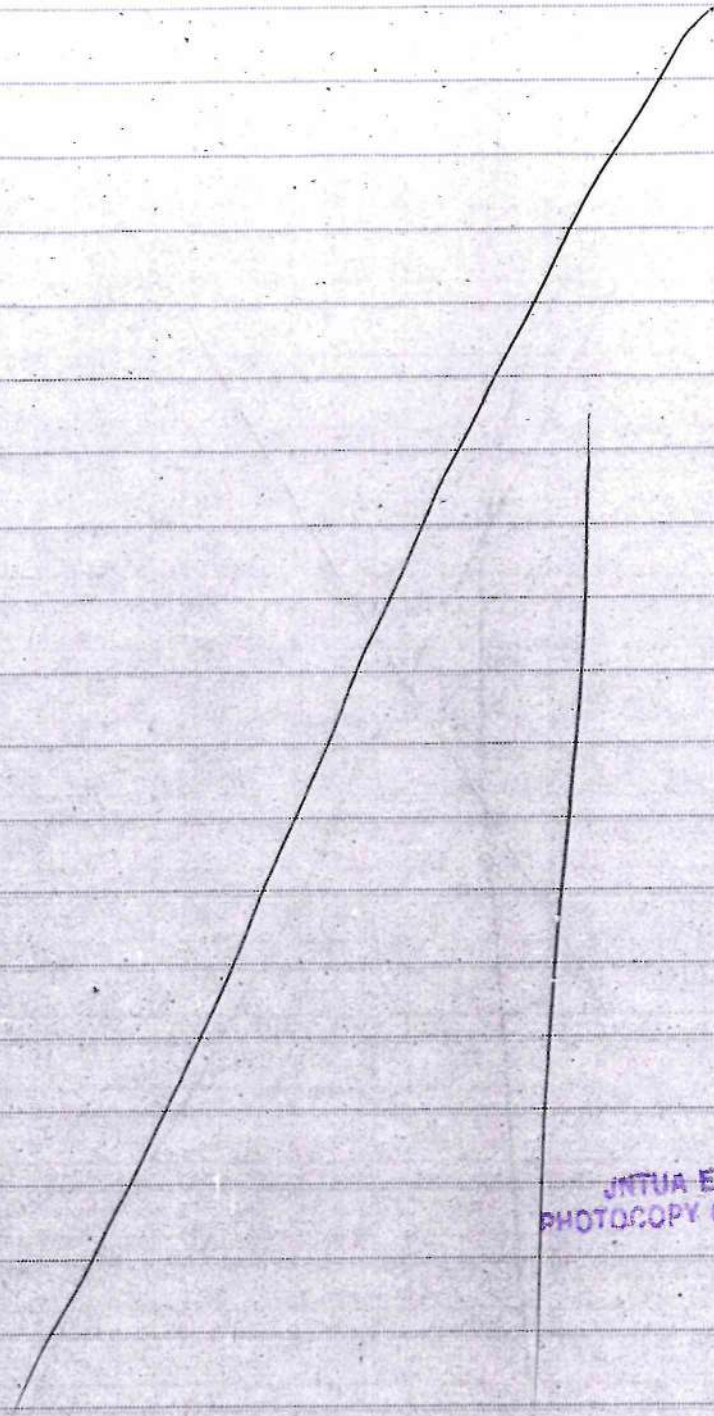
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Application Details			
Notification: B.Pharm I Yr I sem (R19) Regular June 2023 Dt.18.7.2023 -RC & PCA			
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JNTUA Examination Information Center

Title : B.Pharmacy I Year I Semester (R19) (2022 Admitted Batch) Regular Examinations, June 2023

HallTicket Number : 22Z71R0041

Student Name : MOHAMMED MASEERA THABASSUM

Subject Code	Subject Name	Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Result Status	Credits	Grade
'107P	HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY LAB	14	34	48	P	2	O
'101T	HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY - I	21	48	69	P	4	C
'113CV	COMPREHENSIVE VIVA-VOCE - I	45	0	45	P	0	Y
'102T	PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS	22	46	68	P	4	C
'104T	PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY	24	53	77	P	4	B
'108P	PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS LAB	13	34	47	P	2	O
'109P	PHARMACEUTICS - I LAB	13	34	47	P	2	O
'105T	COMMUNICATION SKILLS	15	34	49	P	2	O
'106RMT	REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS	13	29	42	P	3	A
'111P	COMMUNICATION SKILLS LAB	10	15	25	P	1	O
'110P	PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY LAB	15	32	47	P	2	O
'103T	PHARMACEUTICS - I	24	13	37			F


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BP105T	COMMUNICATION SKILLS	15	34	49	P	2	O
BP113CV	COMPREHENSIVE VIVA-VOCE - I	45	0	45	P	0	Y
BP109P	PHARMACEUTICS - I LAB	13	34	47	P	2	O
BP103T	PHARMACEUTICS - I	24	58	82	P	4	A
BP111P	COMMUNICATION SKILLS LAB	10	15	25	P	1	O
BP102T	PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS	22	46	68	P	4	C
BP106RMT	REMEDIAL MATHEMATICS	13	29	42	P	3	A
BP104T	PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY	24	53	77	P	4	B
BP108P	PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS LAB	13	34	47	P	2	O
BP110P	PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY LAB	15	32	47	P	2	O
BP101T	HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY - I	21	48	69	P	4	C
BP107P	HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY LAB	14	34	48	P	2	O

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On : I Year B.Pharmacy I Sem (Regular)

Year: June - 2023

: B-Pharmacy

: Bp103T

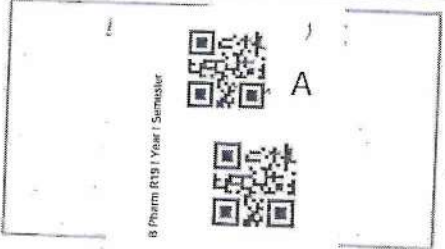
pharmaceutics-1

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16/6/23

Signature of the invigilator with date
16/6/23

Regulation
R19

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Examination : I Year B.Pharmacy I Sem (Regular)

Month & Year : June 2023

Branch : B-pharmacy

Q.P. Code : Bp103T

Subject : pharmaceutics-1

Regulation
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Q.No.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	Total
1	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	08
2	0										0
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12	Total Marks :										
13	1										1

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B-28³

M

E. K. S. A. S.

1) pharmacopoeia:

The pharmacopoeia is derived from the Latin word.

The phasmakon means to prepare drug (or) medicine.

* Charles rice he struggled in (18W-1909) he was modern scientific.

* Pharmacopoeia's are present in regional, subregion, national, international etc.

pharmacopoeia are: Indian pharmacopoeia, British pharmacopoeia, united state of pharmacopoeia, Martindale index of pharmacopoeia, European pharmacopoeia, Japanese pharmacopoeia etc.

2) pharmacy as a Career:

* Nowadays pharmacy have a best scope in any where.

⇒ In industrial purposes or business deals to have a great future.

⇒ Best employment in mostly foreign countries.

⇒ pharmacist also have a good career. To Compounding and dispensing drugs.

⇒ pharmacy have jobs in quality, production, & Analytical chemistry.

⇒ These are good career of pharmacy.

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d) Weights and measures:-

In the metric system is pharmacopoeia weights and measures are used in this metric system.

d) Dusting powders:-

When these are solid dosage of medicaments. They contain medicaments. Dusting powders are applied in the skin. Due to emollient to skin. It is having some ingredients of mixing powder

Examples:-

- 1) Medical
- 2) Surgical

e) Elixirs:-

Elixirs are clear, sweetened, aromatic, hydroalcoholic. Water, glycerin, glycol, propylene glycol. 5 to 10% Alcohol. Colouring agents, flavouring agents, preservatives.

Examples:

- 1) Syrup
- 2) Lotions
- 3) Liniments



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5

M E. K. A. P.

A) Physical Incompatibility:-

physical incompatibility occurs due to change undesired product may be formed. physical incompatibility as well as in organic solvents in a particular system. physical incompatibility is due to immiscible to each other. A drug may be precipitated. liquefy lowering melting point. When combining two or more substances

Examples:-

Immiscibility

Insolubility

Precipitation

Liquefaction

(9) Suppositories:-

suppositories are solid dosage form of medicament. They may insertion into body cavity and rectum, vaginal suppository are generally in orally administered taken drug.

Advantages:-

⇒ They can easily to swallow.

⇒ These drugs are taken easily to children, elder patients.

⇒ They are less stable.

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Disadvantages:-

- These are lowering point kept in refrigerator $0-5^{\circ}$. Which is hard to poor people.
- Dispersing suppositories very hard.
- These are bitter taste, colourless.
- So the many disadvantages.

i) Method of preparation for pastes.

These are prepared like ointments. Pastes and ointments preparation are similar methods. They are

- 1) Trituration method
- 2) Fusion method.

Trituration method:

The pastes are solid dosage forms. They contain medicaments are used. The substances of ingredients and triturate vigorously through it. Pastes are external application.

J) Throat paints:-

Throat paints are used to treat throat infections. They contain medicaments. These are suppository base. They instilled into the



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smooth cavity.

PART-B

4. Emulsions:-

An emulsion is a biphasic solid dosage form. They contain medicaments. These have a minute globules are divided as disperse phase. These have forming globules are continuous phase. Emulsions have two types. They are oil in water type & water in oil type. These are opposite phases are continuous phase and dispersed phase.

They are four methods of preparations are there in emulsions.

- 1) Dry gum method
- 2) Wet gum method
- 3) Bottle method
- 4) other method

1) Dry gum method:-

* Measure the quantity required of oil and triturate vigorously into the mortar in it.

* Add more water in small portions gum acacia is required quantity as a base is also known as primary emulsion.

* Transfer it into a bottle and dispensing in it.

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S.No	Name of oil	Name of Ingredients	Ratio of oil
1.	Fixed oil	Caster oil	4:2:1
2.	volatile oil	Pepermint purified water	2:2:1
3.	Mineral oil.	liquid paraffin	3:2:1

2) Wet gum method:

The proportions of the method oil and water in various.

* Measure the quantity required of oil and volatile triturate vigorously through it.

* Add required more amount of water mixed well up the ingredients as gum acacia required quantity amount of a base is also known as primary emulsion.

* Add required amount of water in small portion filled.

* Transfer into a plastic container and dispense in it.

3) Other method :-

Various, homogenizer is needed to this method. Hand homogenizer method is available in other method. The ingredients are to be well mixing agent.



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Stability problems in emulsions :

- Emulsion methods are determined by

i) emulsions containing diffusible solids

ii) emulsions containing synthetics.

iii) emulsions containing the gum acacia, Agar, Tragacanth.

iv) These having semi synthetic \rightarrow vegetable sources.

* emulsions containing the bees wax.

* emulsions is preferable to also known as the enemas.

3. Eutectic mixtures:-

When two or more than two substances of drugs for determining between the ingredients are involved them. They are less in nickel, brass, cobalt. Hygroscopic powders:-

These are defined as the absorb moisture from atmosphere is called hygroscopic powders. Example of sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, zinc etc.

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- *) The paediatric dose calculation based on age & body weight
- *) percentage of dose = $\frac{\text{Surface area of adult} \times 100}{\text{Surface area of child}}$

⇒ These surface area is based upon the percentage of dose calculations:

⇒ The surface area intention calculation by the percentage dose form of adult & child.

⇒ paediatric dose is prefer only most in adult 12-24 age of children.

⇒

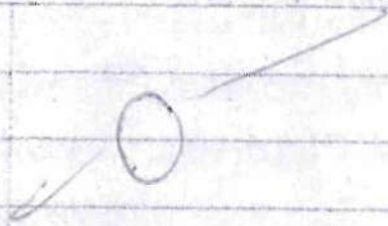
$$80\% = \frac{21}{19} \times 100$$

⇒ The age of surface are calculated by multiply with 100.

$$= \frac{\text{Body Weight} \times 100}{\text{Adult age child}}$$

$$= \frac{28}{14} \times 100$$

$$= 2$$



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PART-C

1) Evaluation methods of suspensions:-

1) Sedimentation method

2) Ophthalmic method.

3) Rheological method.

Sedimentation method:-

The measurement of sedimentation parameters as the suspension base then desired of shape length. Continuity (μm) is involved in the point. It is used in it length of particles intravenously or redispersing through the formulations of sedimentation property based upon approximately (μm) in this solution content.

Ophthalmic method:-

It is a ophthalmic method. These is not commonly used method in eye instilled the eye drops. It is preparing ophthalmic contents are each other together. It is sustained for ability of ophthalmic process.

Rheological method:-

The stability of viscosity matter, qualities of a good suspension method. It is preparing rheologically. It is viscometer of the substance.

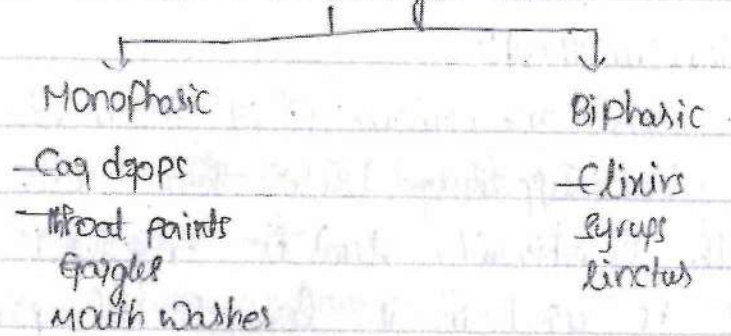
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7. Liquid dosage form is commonly as monophasic or biphasic. Monophasic liquid dosage form is which there is only one phase. They contain medicaments.



- * It is easy to enhance the liquid dosage form.
- ⇒ It is taken drugs by oral administered.
- ⇒ They are using different techniques to enhancing solubility techniques in liquid dosage form.
- ⇒ They are penetrates the solubility nature of substance.
- ⇒ The containing medicaments are order by mixing or mixing the solubility of liquid dosage form.



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nd

(3) Methods of preparation for ointments :-

1) Trituration method :

2) Fusion method.

Trituration method :-

Ointment is a solid dosage form. They containing medicaments. These are external application on the skin. Ointment is preparing for required amount of oil and used ingredients and triturate vigorously them. These are greasy in nature of substance. It is hard to greasy. Paste & ointment preparations are similar methods.

Fusion method :

It is preparing for few ingredients to use the product formed is the ointment base.

3) ear drops :-

Ear drops are installed into a dropper. Ear drops or nasal bougies. It is cone, thin, cylindrical shaped.

Containers :-

It is well plastic containers are to be dispensing in it.

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9) Syrups:-

- A Syrup is nearly concentrated ~~to~~ 44%. They contain medicament. Syrops are liquid dosage form.

Enemas:-

- Enemas also known as emulsions these are the pH of Gastro Intestinal tract for absorption of digestion.

6) Geometric dilutions:-

When two or more than two combinations of drugs. The dissolved dilution in a particular disease to particular solvent system. dilution of sub drugs substance in geometric is involved this system. Some for



Kumar

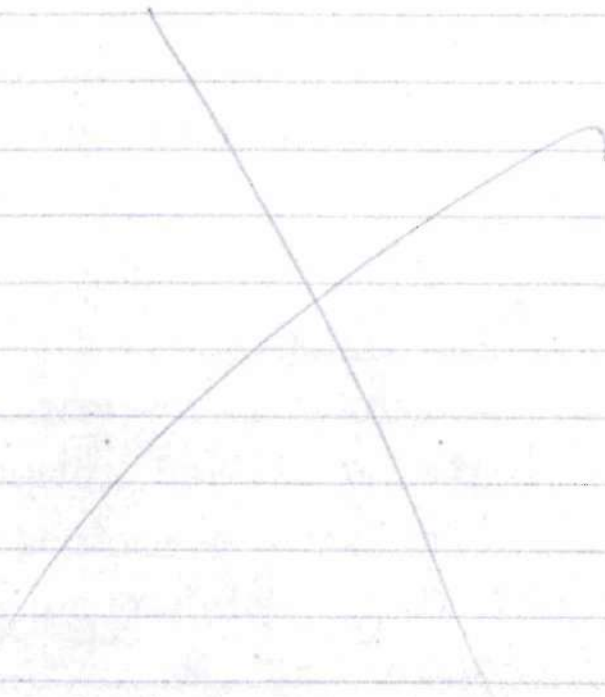
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E. K. 11





M E. *K*



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