T.Y.B. Pharm
Sem – VI
1/11/2025
ATKT

**Time: 3 Hours** **Total Marks: 75**

**N.B:**
1. **All questions are compulsory**
2. **Figures to right indicate full marks**
3. **Draw structure where ever necessary**

**Q1 Answer the Following** **20 M**

1) Which of the following methods is NOT typically used for the authentication of crude drugs?
   - a Macroscopic Examination
   - b Microscopic Examination
   - c Chromatographic Analysis
   - d Ash Value

2) Which of the following best defines a herb
   - a A type of tree known for its height and wood quality.
   - b A plant or part of a plant valued for its medicinal, savory, or aromatic qualities.
   - c A type of mineral used in various Pharmaceutical applications.
   - d A species from Marine organism known for its vibrant colors

3) Which of the following practices is essential for the cultivation of medicinal plants
   - a Using Enzymes, Harmones & fertilisers to maximize growth
   - b Implementing crop rotation and organic farming techniques to maintain soil health.
   - c Harvesting plants at any stage of growth to ensure a constant supply.
   - d Growing medicinal plants locally, Ignoring local climate conditions and soil types.

4) Which of the following is a step involved in processing of herbal drugs
   - a Identify & verify its biological origin.
   - b Garbling
   - c Identification of actives
   - d To enhance flavour

5) Which of the following formulations involves self generated alcohol to extract actives?
   - a Asava & Aristhas
   - b Natural Syrup with herbs
   - c Herbal Mineral medicine
   - d Aromatic infusion

6) Which of the following is not considered a potential cancer-preventive nutraceutical?
- a Curcumin
- b Garlic
- c Hypericum
- d Resveratrol

7) Beeswax is used in preparation of
- a Lip care products
- b Dental products
- c Hair care products
- d Eye care products

8) Agent best suited as binder, viscosity builder and disintegrant is
- a Acacia
- b Cellulose
- c Agar
- d Gum karaya

9) *Crocus sativus*is used as a
- a Natural Colourant
- b Viscosity builder
- c Disintegrant
- d Natural sweetener

10) A Protein, which can be used as natural sweetener is
- a Glycerhyiza
- b Stevia
- c Monellin
- d Thaumatin

11) *Trigonella foenum graceum and Momordica charantia* are recommended for treatment of
- a Cancer
- b Diabetes
- c Cardiovascular Diseases
- d Irritable bowel syndrome

12) Hypericum reacts with warfarin & produces
- a Decrease in anticoagulant effect
- b Increase in anticoagulant effect
- c Increase in RBC
- d Decrease of Platelets

13) Which of the following may not be a good choice of natural occurring antioxidant in herbal formulation
- a Vitamin A
- b Aloe
- c Hypericum
- d Vitamin E

14) Which of the following does Schedule Z mainly focus on regarding ASU drugs?
- a Labeling and packaging requirements
- b Standardization of clinical trial procedures
- c Marketing and advertisement regulations
- d Export policies for ASU medicines

15) What is the main purpose of Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR)?
- a To protect natural forests
- b To provide exclusive rights to breeders for new plant varieties
- c To regulate usage of crops
- d To prevent deforestation

16) Which type of stability study is conducted to determine the shelf-life of herbal drugs under accelerated conditions?
- a Microbial stability study
- b Real-time stability study
- c Forced degradation study
- d Accelerated stability study

17) Which of the following is a key role of the ASU DCC (Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani Drug Consultative Committee)?
- a Formulating laws for the production of ASU drugs
- b Providing financial assistance to ASU drug
- c Ensuring uniform implementation of ASU drug regulations across states
- d Conducting research on modern medicine alternatives

18) What is the primary objective of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) under Schedule – T?
- a To ensure cost reduction in crude drug usage in manufacturing
- b To standardize packaging designs for ASU products
- c To ensure the quality, safety, and efficacy of ASU drugs
- d To increase the shelf life of all ASU medicines

19) According to Schedule – T, which area is required to be separated to prevent cross-contamination in drug manufacturing units?
- a Storage area and office area
- b Manufacturing area and packaging area
- c Raw material storage and finished goods storage
- d R&D area and quality control area

20) ..... is a Herbo mineral preparation
- a Asava
- b Bhasmas
- c Gutika
- d Avehlaya

**Answer any Two of the following:** **20M**

1. Discuss different Sweeteners & Binders as raw materials used in herbal cosmetics.
2. Enumerate different classes of Nutraceuticals with suitable examples.
3. Explain the patenting aspects of Natural products & exemplify with a suitable case study.

**Q.III Answer any seven of the Following** **35M**

1. With Suitable examples, explain Herb drug authentication & Processing?
2. Write a note on any two drugs used as nutraceuticals for Diabetes.Explain Herb interaction of Hypericum.
3. Write a short note on Ashwagandha & Spirulina
4. Give sources of Flavours & antioxidants used in herbal cosmetics.
5. Define phytosome. Write a note on preparation and evaluation of phytosome.
6. Outline the different infrastructure requirements for Herbal drug manufacturing.
7. Write a note on geographical indications and Discuss the Patent case study of Curcuma.
8. Discuss preparation of Bhasma & Aristha with suitable example.
9. Enumerate role of pest control in biodynamic agriculture.

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