

First B.H.M.S. (2015) (New) Examination, Summer - 2021
HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY
(BHMS-2015 Syllabus is applicable to BHMS (New) students)

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **blue/black** ball point pen only.
 - 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.

1. Write short answer (**any ten** out of fifteen) : **[10 × 2 = 20]**

- a) Object of Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia.
- b) Sources of Homoeopathic pharmacy.
- c) Define pharmacology and pharmaconomy.
- d) Write two examples of medicine prepared from fresh and dried leaves.
- e) Define Imponderabilia with two examples.
- f) How will you collect animal drug substances?
- g) Define pharmacopraxy and pharmacogenetic.
- h) Who is the best prover and in which aphorism it is mentioned.
- i) Name the semisolid vehicle.
- j) Define Trituration and two merit of Trituration.

- k) Write down the English meaning of following abbreviation.
- i) Agit a us
 - ii) Ft.pulv
 - iii) S.O.S.
 - iv) T.I.D.
- l) Define maceration and percolation.
- m) Describe water bath and its uses.
- n) Write down the preservation of flouric acid and phosphorus.
- o) Cleansing of Iron mortar and pestles.

2. Write short answer (**any four** out of six): [4 × 5 = 20]

- a) Define Nosodes with its classification. Write five examples of nosodes prepared from animals.
- b) Define synthetic sources with five examples.
- c) Branches and scope of Homoeopathic pharmacy.
- d) Define doctrine of signature with two examples.
- e) Preservation of potentised medicine.
- f) Define mother tincture and describe class II.

3. Write short answer (**any four** out of six) : [4 × 5 = 20]

- a) Write about H.P.I. in detail.
- b) Define placebo with its utility.
- c) Uses of Glycerine.
- d) Characteristics and uses of poultices.
- e) Difference between potency and dilution.
- f) Aim and objective of Quality control.

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4. Long answer question (**any two** out of four) : [2 × 10 = 20]
- a) Advantages and types of chromatography. Describe T.L.C.
 - b) Define ointment and method of preparation of ointment.
 - c) Define pharmacist. Write five feature and qualities.
 - d) Define pharmacopoeia. Describe B.H.P.

Long answer question (**any one** from Q. No.5, 6 and 7) :

5. Sources of Drug. Glycosides with five examples. Volatile oil with five examples, Sarcodes with five examples & Inorganic compound with five examples. [1 × 20 = 20]
6. Define Homoeopathic Drug proving, Qualities of prover, Pre-requisition (essential) of Drug proving, Precautionary measure to be taken during proving & write down relative merit and demerit of employing large and moderate dose. [1 × 20 = 20]
7. Define Homoeopathic Posology. Selection of potency according to constitution and temperament, Name various kinds of doses & Factors responsible for repetition of doses. [1 × 20 = 20]

