

August 2023

PHARMACOGNOSY

Full Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Answer all questions as directed.

[10 x 1 = 10]

1. Choose the correct alternative (any ten)

- (i) Ayurvedic dosage form of tablets are known as - a) Talla b) Vati c) Lehya d) Churna
- (ii) Gambler fluorescein Test is used for drug - a) Arjuna b) Ashoka c) Pale Catechu d) Black Catechu
- (iii) Reserpine is found in- a) Digitalis b) Vasaka c) Cinchona d) Rauwolfia
- (iv) Mucilage containing purgative drug is a) Rhubarb b) Aloes c) Isabgol, d) Senna
- (v) Shark liver oil contains - a) Enzyme, b) Vitamin-A, c) Volatile oil d) Gum.
- (vi) Cinchona belongs to the family - a) Lauraceae, b) Myristicaceae, c) Rubiaceae, d) Labiatae
- (vii) Keller-Killiani test is done to identify - a) Cardiac Glycosides, b) Anthraquinone Glycosides, c) Coumarin Glycosides, d) Saponin Glycosides
- (viii) Atropine is an example of - a) Tropane alkaloid, b) Quinoline alkaloid, c) Indole alkaloid, d) Purine alkaloid.
- (ix) Trichomes are outgrowths of - a) Parenchymal cells, b) Epidermal Cells, c) Both a & b, d) None
- (x) Absorbent cotton consists of - a) Keratin unit b) cellulose unit c) Amino acid d) Lignin unit
- (xi) Name the crude drug used as emetic - a) Agar, b) Ipecac, c) Clove, d) Colchicum

[10 x 1 = 10]

2. Fill in the blanks (any ten)

- (i) German scientist Seydler, coined the term 'Pharmacognosy' in his book named _____
- (ii) The Indian Pharmacopoeia follows the _____ classification of crude drugs.
- (iii) Mayer's reagent is used for the test of _____.
- (iv) Latex is present in _____ tissue of certain plants.
- (v) When both edges of a bark roll independently due to shrinkage, it is described as _____ method.
- (vi) Quantitative microscopic evaluation of powdered drug is done by _____ method.
- (vii) Colchicine is used in the treatment of _____.
- (viii) The full form of HPTLC is _____.
- (ix) Chemically Kaolin is _____.
- (x) Deadly Nightshade is the synonym of _____.
- (xi) Amla fruit is a rich source of _____.

[10 x 3 = 30]

3. Answer the following questions (any ten).

- (i) State the advantages and disadvantages of pharmacological classification of crude drugs.
- (ii) Write the Biological source, Chemical Constituents and Uses of Tinnevely Senna.
- (iii) Distinguish between Fixed Oil and Volatile Oil.
- (iv) Give a brief outline about the Stas Otto method of extraction of glycosides.
- (v) Define adulteration. Give examples.
- (vi) Explain the terms Vata, Pitta and Kapha as per ayurvedic system of medicine.
- (vii) Write down the significance of vein-islet number and palisade ratio in evaluation of crude drugs.

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- (viii) Write a brief note on pro-biotics and pre-biotics.
- (ix) Write the identification tests for Tannins.
- (x) Write the Biological source, Chemical constituents and therapeutic use of Punarnava.
- (xi) Write a brief note on Surgical Catgut and its preparation.

d. Answer the following questions (any six).

- (i) Define crude drugs. Write about the classification of crude drugs with examples. [1+4 = 5]
- (ii) Write the part used and active constituents of the following – [1+1+1+1+1]
- a) Agar b) Myrobalan c) Ginger d) Coriander e) Colechicum
- (iii) Write the method of preparation of the Ayurvedic formulations : a) Arista , b) Avalcha [2.5 + 2.5=5]
- (iv) Classify alkaloids on the basis of chemical nature with suitable examples. [5]
- (v) Write about the source, chemical constituents, commercial preparation, therapeutic and cosmetic uses of - (a) Aloe Vera Gel or (b) Almond Oil [1+1+2+1=5]
- (vi) Write down the biological source, morphological characters, chemical constituents and uses of Cinchona. [1+2+1+1=5]
- (vii) Write down the biological source, chemical constituents present and therapeutic uses of Clove [2.5+2.5=5] and Belladonna.