

[Total No. of Questions - 9] [Total No. of Printed Pages - 4]
(2063)

874

B. Pharmacy 4th Semester Examination

Pharmacognosy-III

HBP-206

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

The candidates shall limit their answers precisely within the answer-book (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued.

Note : Attempt any five questions. Select one question from each of the section A, B, C, D. Section E is compulsory.

SECTION - A

1. What are Saponin? Enumerate their properties.
Write biological source, chemical constituents
and uses of liquorice and dioscorea. **(4+4+8=16)**
2. Describe digitalis under a suitable
pharmacognostic scheme. **(16)**

SECTION - B

3. Write biological source, chemical constituents
and uses of following drugs. **(4×4=16)**
(a) Senna (b) Chirata (c) Rhubarb (d) Gentian
4. Write note on:
(a) Anthraquinone glycosides (b) An account of
the commercial varieties of Aloe and their
preparation. **(8+8=16)**

874/1000

[P.T.O.]

SECTION - C

5. Write biological source, chemical constituents and uses of following drugs.
(a) Chitrok (b) Kantkori (c) Arjuna (d) Amla (4×4=16)
6. Explain in detail pharmacognostic profile of Brahmi and Gokhru. (8+8=16)

SECTION - D

7. Write note on:
(a) Guggul (b) Kalmegh (8+8=16)
8. Define the term Ayurvedic dosage form. Enlist the various dosage form. Explain in detail preparation and standardization of Asiuar and Aristhan. (2+2+12=16)

SECTION - E

9. Write answer of following objective type question—
- (a) Digitoxin is present in—
(1) Digitalis lanata (2) Tinnevelly Sehna
(3) both (4) none
- (b) Keller Killioni test used to detect—
(1) Glucose (2) Sucrose (3) Digitoxose sugar (4) Rhamnose
- (c) Barbaloin present in aloes belong to—
(1) Alkaloid (2) O-glycoside (3) C-glycoside
(4) None

- (d) Borntrager tol is given by—
(1) Alkaloids (2) Glycosides (3) Anthroquinoner (4) saponin
- (e) Punorhava is used in the treatment of—
(1) Juandice (2) Malaria (3) Cardiac arrest (4) Tuberculosis
- (f) The sugar moiety of Digitalin purpurea is—
(1) 2-6 deoxy allose (2) 1-6 deoxy fructose (3) 2-deoxyrham-nose (4) 2-6 deoxy galactose.
- (g) Aryuna bark is—
(1) Flat (2) Channelled (3) Quilled (4) Double quilled
- (h) Ashoka bark is under—
(1) Astringent (2) Laxative (3) Antimalarial (4) Juandice
- (i) Neem belong to family—
(1) Papilionaceae (2) Meliaceae (3) Malvaceae (4) Lilliacae
- (j) Arka is prepared by—
(1) Distillation (2) Maceration (3) Decoction (4) None
- (k) Stomata present in Senna is—
(1) Paracytic (2) Diacytic (3) Ahomouytic (4) None

[P.T.O.]

- (l) Phloroglucinol & HCL used to detect—
(i) starch (2) Lignified tissue (3) Cutin
(4) None
- (m) Guggulip is used as—
(1) Antimalarial (2) Antihypertensive
(3) Antihyperlipidaemic (4) Anticancer.
- (n) Foam test is specific for—
(1) Cardiac glycoside (2) saponin
(3) Anthraquinone (4) None
- (o) Glycyrrhizin is—
(1) K and co salt of glycyrrhizic acid (2) Mg
and Ca salt of glycyrrhizic acid (3) both
(4) None
- (p) Bitter wood is known as—
(1) Arjuna (2) Quarcia (3) Gokhru
(4) Chirata. **(16×1=16)**