

**MCSC\_PHARMACY\_program\_4.8.1 T\_ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM SEM VIII\_pattern 2015**

<b>Item Text</b>	<b>Option Text 1</b>	<b>Option Text 2</b>	<b>Option Text 3</b>	<b>Option Text 4</b>
The maximum limits of residual solvents during microencapsulation for chloroform and DCM imposed by the 2002 edition of the USP and the guidelines of the ICH	60 and 600 ppm	70 and 800 ppm	90 and 800ppm	100 and 1000ppm
The difficulties faced during measurement of drug release from microencapsulated systems are due to	Smaller size of particles	Due to the barrier layer of dissolved polymer	Due to the residual solvents	Due to the environmental conditions
Identify the correct statement	Conventionally, the dialysis bag diffusion technique does not measure the true release rate but rather the partition of a drug between the various phases of a dispersed system	It is the drug that gets diffused through the dialysis bag	An external sink depends significantly on the particle release rate from microencapsules filled in the dialysis bags	Drug release through dialysis bag is independent of pore size of dialysis membrane
Diffusional Exponent from Spherical Nonswellable Controlled Release Systems for Fickian diffusion is	<0.5	0.5	0.5–1.0	1
Mechanism of Diffusional Release from Spherical swellable Controlled Release Systems for Diffusional exponent of >1 is	Fickian diffusion	Anomalous (non Fickian) transport	Case-II transport	Super-Case II transport

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Choose the correct match for the common enteric polymers and their respective pH thresholds	Cellulose acetate phthalate(CAP).....pH trigger 6	Shellac ...pH trigger 6.0	Polyvinyl acetate phthalate(PVAP) pH trigger 4.0	Rosin...pHtrigger 7.2
Out following which is NOT a technique of microencapsulation?	Coating	Mixing	Phase separation and coaccervation	Air suspension and coating
Floating gastro retentive systems can NOT be formulated by one of following.	By using swellable polymers	By using effervescent mixture	By using mucoadhesive polymers	By formulating microcapsules
Major drawback of ophthalmic ointments is:	Blurring of vision	Blurring of vision and matted eyelids	Prolonged release	Loss of drug by drainage
Full form of SODI is	Soluble ocular drug inserts	Simple ophthalmic dual implants	Solution of drug in implants	Sequence of oral implants
Compounds in food that induce the growth or activity of beneficial microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi are termed as:	Probiotics	Prebiotics	Nutraceuticals	Nutritional supplements
Components of Transdermal Patch	Backing membrane, drug reservoir, polymer matrix	Adhesive membrane, drug reservoir, polymer matrix	Adhesive, Backing membrane, drug reservoir, polymer matrix	Adhesive and Backing membrane, drug reservoir
Which of the following is not an evaluation test for transdermal drug delivery system?	Buoyancy	Folding endurance	Tensile strength	Dissolution
Loss of moisture of a Transdermal Patch is determined by	Moisture content	Vapour permeation	Moisture uptake	Weight loss
the force required to remove an adhesive	Peel adhesion strength	Shear strength	In-vitro drug release	Quick- stick (peel tack) test

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coating from a test substrate of a Transdermal Patch is called				
Which is NOT a pathway of drug absorption through skin	Intercellular route	Transcellular route	Transfollicular route	Through mucous membrane
The typical ingredient of transdermal drug delivery systems is	polymer matrix	The drug	Permeation enhancers	Antioxidants
The greatest number of microflora live in the	Small intestine	Stomach	large intestine	pancreas
Which one of the following is NOT a process control variable for spray drying	pH	Viscosity	feed rate	drying rate
Nonpareil seeds the following is true <b>except</b>	Core contains drug	Core does not contain drug	are sugar pellets	coated with drug