

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
March/April, 2017

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Pharm.
Year : II

Course : PHAR 204
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. : Time : 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No. :

Date : MAR 30 2017

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

Tick (√) the most appropriate answer.

- Commercial source of menthol is
a. *Mentha spicata* b. *Mentha piperita* c. *Mentha arvensis* d. *Mentha asiatica*
- Schizolysigenous duct is the characteristic of
a. Fennel b. Clove c. Ginger d. Lemongrass
- Choose a drug for amoebic dysentery with its major constituent
a. Root of rheum and emodin b. Stolan of ipecac and emetine
c. Leaf of tobacco and Nicotine d. Bulb of colchicum and colchicines
- Choose the correct statement from the following
a. Sucrose strength of 60% can be used as preservative
b. Amylose has branched type of sugar chain
c. 2-4.D is toxic to monocot plant
d. Gibberellins used to decrease the height of the plant
- Choose right combination of the following
a. Datura: Curved covering trichome, an-isocytatic stomata, tree
b. Clove: Eugenol, dental analgesic, herb
c. Jatamansi: Rhizome, Essential oil, hysteria
d. Agar: microbial media, laxative, terrestrial plant
- Find out the pair of plants with related to common therapeutic value
a. Digitalis, Squill b. Rheum, Clove c. Ephedra, Senna d. Rauwolfia, Swertia
- Principal acid of tamarind pulp is
a. Tartaric b. Ascorbic c. Oxalic d. Butyric
- The standardization parameter useful to evaluate the oil products from herbs
a. Extractive value b. Glandular trichome
c. Oil gland number d. Solubility
- Choose one of the correct statement about the plant tissue culture
a. Drugs can be produced under controlled environment conditions.
b. Plants can be easily multiplied to yield their specific metabolites.
c. Uniform biomass can not be obtained at all time.
d. It can be used to know and study of plant yield.

10. Highest proportion of Linolic acid is found in
a. Sesame oil b. Linseed oil c. Olive oil d. Castor oil
11. Find the plants from tropical climate
a. Rauwolfia, Calamus b. Chirata, Tamarindus
c. Taxus, Pinus d. Senna, Picrorrhiza
12. Alkaloids are screened in plants by
a. Mayers reagent test b. Keller-Killiani test
c. Sodium picrate test d. Alkaline reagent test
13. Physiochemical parameters of crude drug evaluation includes
a. Ash value, Extractive value, Moisture content
b. Sensory property, Taste, Foreign matter
c. Bitterness value, Acid value, Astringent property
d. Pesticide residue, Microbial load, Radioactive contaminations
14. Find the correct therapeutic value of given plant
a. Quinine from Cinchona bark used in stroke.
b. Morphine from *Papavar somniferum* used in malaria
c. Reserpine from *Rauwolfia serpentine* used in hypertension
d. Atropine from *Atropa belladonna* used in skin care
15. Which of the following statements is not true of herbal medicines?
a. Herbal medicines may contain a range of active principles acting together to produce a beneficial effect.
b. Herbal medicines have less side effects compared to conventional medicines.
c. It is more difficult to receive an overdose of an active drug if it is present in a herbal medicine rather than as a pure medicine.
d. Certain compounds in herbal medicines may enhance the activity of the active principle.
16. Match the following with suitable group
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (i) Galactagogue | (i) Amarogensine |
| (ii) Colchicum | (ii) Livertonic |
| (iii) Withania | (iii) Gout |
| (iv) Picrorrhiza | (iv) Asparagus |
| (v) Cwerata | (v) Adaptogenic |

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SECTION "B"

[5Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions:

1. Point out the role of pharmacognosy for development of herbal drugs.
2. Mention the few drugs from marine sources.
3. Compare between extractive value and ash value of herbal drugs.
4. Sketch out the anatomical diagram of the Hypanthium of fennel.
5. Mention the trichome and stomata in different plant leaves.
6. Write down the collection time and preparation of root rhizome plant drugs.
7. What are the organized drugs. Give any three plants having laxative property.

SECTION "C"

[5Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

6. Write down the historical background of development of pharmacognosy.
7. Explain the Ayurveda with relevant to herbal medicine in detailed.
8. Explain the chemistry and uses of balsams.
9. Describe the starch and agar as formulation aid.
10. What are the factors involved in the cultivation of medicinal plants? Explain with special reference to Lemongrass.
11. Explain the role of plant hormones.
12. What is the role of herbal medicine in the modern medicine?

SECTION "D"

[2Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

13. Describe the pharmacognostical scheme of Mentha.
14. Mention the methods used for evaluation of herbal drugs.
15. Give the detailed account on chemistry of fixed oils and their applications.

