

First B.H.M.S. (New)/(2015) Examination, Summer 2018 HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

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 compulsorý.
 - 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.
- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

- a) Mention the name and year of publication of first homoeopathic pharmacopeia.
- b) What are the branches of Homoeopathic Pharmacy?
- c) First homoeopathic pharmacopeia was published by whom and year of publication?
 - d) Define nosodes. Give two examples.
 - e) Define Alkaloids. Give two examples with source.
 - f) Collection of Mineral Kingdom.
 - 9) Define Pharmacopedics. Plarmacopeia.
 - h) Define Drug Proving? Who is best prover?
 - i) Write Impurities present in Ethyl Alcohol.
 - j) Define homeopathic Potentisation.
 - k) Write full form and meaning of P.R.N. and H. D.
 - I) Under which Drug, fundamental rule for Class VI-A is described in Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura?
 - m) Cleansing of Phails and Glasses.
 - n) Preservation of Allumina and Lachesis.
 - o) What precautions are taken in Dispensing of Tinctures or Solutions with globules?



2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) Mineral Kingdom.
- b) Collection of drug substances from Vegetable Kingdom.
- c) Preservation of Mother preparations.
- d) Scope of homoeopathic pharmacy.
- e) Types of Mortar and Pestles and their respective uses.
- f) Doctrine of signature.
- 3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) British Homoeopathic Pharmacopeia (B.H.P.).
- b) Glycerine.
- c) Potency and Types of potencies.
- d) Poultices or Cataplasms.
 - e) Detection of Impurities in Ethyl Alcohol.
 - f) Define Quality control. Write objectives and factors for Quality Control.
- 4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- a) Describe Determination of Moisture Content.
- b) Describe scope and limitation of External Application and preparation of Glycerols.
- c) Describe principles and mode of Prescription Writing with two examples.
- d) Specialty and Originality of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

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

5. Long answer question:

Define Vehicle and describe preparation of Ethyl Alcohol with its uses.

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

6. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

What are new methods of Mother Tincture preparation? Explain in detail the preparation of Mother Solution.

7. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

Define Posology. Write difference between Homoeopathic and Allopathic concepts of doses and write about selection of potency and reasons of applying only single simple medicinal substance at a time.



First B.H.M.S. (New/2015) Examination, Winter 2017 HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

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- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
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- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

- a) Define Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
- b) Who invented first Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia and when ?
- c) What are the various types of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia?
- d) Define Synthetic source with two examples.
- e) Give four examples of medicines prepared from venoms.
- f) Define Pharmacognosy.
- g) Define drug proving and who is best Prover.
- √h) Define medicine and remedy.
 - i) Source of Glycerine with its four uses.
 - j) What is Succussion?
 - k) Write down the English meaning of following abbreviation.
 - i) C.M.
 - ii) Vac Ven
 - iii) Cochl
 - iv) B.I.D.
 - I) What is the drug power of class I to class IV?
 - m) What are the uses of Water bath and Presses?



- n) How is Lachesis and Caustic preparations preserved?
- o) What are the uses of Desiccator?

2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) Animal kingdom.
- b) Write down the general rule of collection of drug substance from vegetable kingdom and their cleaning.
- c) Write down different branches of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
- d) What is Doctrine of signature? Explain with five examples.
- e) Describe class IV.
- f) Describe Hydrometer and Alcoholometer with its uses.

3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) Describe British Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.
- b) What are the advantages of 50 Millesimal potencies?
- c) Define Proof spirit and how will you determine its standard strength.
- d) Liniments its Preparation and uses.
- e) Fluxion Potency.
- f) Write Preparation and Properties of Globules.

4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- a) Write in detail about specialities and originalities of Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
- b) Define Decantation, its process and uses. Write difference between Decantation and Filtration.
- c) Write in detail about prescription writing.
- d) Name the list of external application and describe preparation and uses ointments.

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

5. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

Define Vehicle. Describe the method of preparation of sugar of milk, its purification, properties, uses and purity test.

6. Long answer question:

 $(1\times20=20)$

What are new methods of preparation of mother tinctures? Describe any one of them in detail. Write difference between new method and old method.

7. Long answer question:

 $(1\times20=20)$

Define Homoeopathic Posology. Write in detail about selection of potency and concept of minimum dose.



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- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

- a) Define Homoeopathic pharmacy.
- b) What are the number of monographs present in 1st and 2nd HPI?
- c) First pharmacopoeia published by Dr. Caspari in which year and its name?
- d) Give two example drugs prepared from Roots, Bulbs.
- e) Name the active principle Nux Vomica, Opium, Ipecac, Aconite.
- f) What is the proper time for collection of the plants?
- g) Define Pharmacology.
- h) Who is an Ideal prover and its qualities?
- i) What is the chemical formula and molecular weight of sugar of milk?
- j) Write two important objects of potentisation.
- k) Write down the meaning of BD, SOS, Hora, HS.
- l) What is the uniform drug strength of sulphur and phosphorus by new method?
- m) Name the Drying Agent used in Dessicator.
- n) How are venoms preserved?
- o) What is olfaction?



2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) Mineral Source.
- b) Collection of drugs belonging to vegetable source.
- c) Branches of Hom pharmacy.
- d) Imponderbelia.
- e) Explain Doctrine of Signature.
- f) Mortar and Pestle.

3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) American Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.
- b) Embrocations.
- c) Preparation of Dose for L.M. potency.
- d) Preparation of sugar of milk.
- e) Placebo.
- f) Biological Evaluation.

4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $(2\times10=20)$

- a) Define Prescription writing. Write in detail about parts, ideals and example of Prescription.
- b) What is Sublimation? Describe process in detail with its uses.
- c) What is speciality and originality of Homoeopathic Pharmacy?
- d) What are External applications? Describe the preparation and uses of ointments.

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

5. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

What are various sources of homoeopathic drugs. Describe Plant and Vegetable source. What are Nosodes?

6. Long answer question:

 $(1\times20=20)$

Define Percolation, principle of percolation, process of percolation and difference between Maceration and Percolation.

7. Long answer question:

 $(1\times20=20)$

What is Posology? What are various types of doses? Explain the concept of Minimum Dose.



First B.H.M.S. (2015) Examination, Winter 2016 HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

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- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

- a) What is Galenical Pharmacy?
- b) American Homoeopathic pharmacopeia was compiled and published in year and whom?
- c) Write sources of Homoeopathic pharmacy.
- d) What do you mean by Alkaloid and resinoid?
- e) Name any four examples of fish group of remedies.
- f) Give the one example of medicine prepared from fungus, spores, stem, bulb.
- g) What is Pharmacopraxy?
- h) In which aphorism Drug Proving is explained?
- i) Write any four properties of Glycerine.
- i) Define Succussion.
- k) Write any two objects of Potentialisation.
- I) Who introduced New Method of preparation of mother tincture?
- m) Cleansing of chopping board and knife.
- n) Preservation of Corrosive drug substances.
- o) Name the various Routes of Administration of Homoeopathic medicine.



2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) Sarcodes
- b) General rules of collection of Nosodes
- c) Preservation of mother preparation
- d) Class VII
- e) Balances
- f) Explain Doctrine of Signature.
- 3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) American Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia
- b) Lotions
- c) Fluxion Potency
- d) Chief varieties of Alcohol
- e) Globules
- f) Standards of Mother tinctures.
- 4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- a) Describe in detail Prescription writing.
- b) Explain the process of Crystallisation with its use in Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
- c) Speciality and Originality of Homoeopathic pharmacy.
- d) What is Hahnemannian view about scope and limitation of use of External Applications? Describe liniments.

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

5. Long answer question:

 $(1\times20=20)$

Define Alcohol. Its sources, properties, preparation and uses of Alcohol.

6. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

What is old method of classification of drugs? Describe the preparation of mother tinctures.

7. Long answer question:

 $(1 \times 20 = 20)$

Define Homoeopathic Posology. Write in detail about selection of potency and concept of Minimum Dose.



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- 1. Write short answer (any ten out of fifteen):

- a) Define homoeopathic pharmacy.
- b) Mention the sources of homoeopathic pharmacy.
- c) In which year the first Indian Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia was published? How many volumes?
- d) Mention the medicines prepared from roots only.
- e) Give four examples of sarcodes.
- f) How will you collect flowers and stems?
- g) Define pharmacodynamics.
- h) Define succussion.
- i) What are methods of drug proving?
- i) Define potentisation?
- k) Write full form and meaning of C.M. and H.S.
- I) Write down the ratio of the drug substance to the vehicle Class II and IV.
- m) Cleansing of porcelain mortor and pestle.
- n) How will you do preservation of mother tincture?
- o) Dispensing of L. M. potency.



2. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) Vegetable sources.
- b) Collection of animal sources.
- c) Water bath.
- d) Doctorine of signature.
- e) Preservation of drug substances and potentised medicine.
- f) History of evolution of homoeopathic pharmacy.
- 3. Write short answer (any four out of six):

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- a) Define pharmacopoeia. Explain German homoeopathic pharmacopoeia.
- b) Explain jumping and straight potency.
- c) Preparations of liniment and lotion.
- d) Properties and uses of glycerine.
- e) Explain Staphs Process.
- f) Organoleptic Evaluation.
- 4. Long answer question (any two out of four):

 $(2\times10=20)$

- a) What is speciality and originality of Homoeopathic Pharmacy?
- b) Define and describe prescription writting with its legibility and importance.
- c) Explain decantation and filtration.
- d) What is Hahnemanian view about scope and limitations of use of external application? Explain fomentations.

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

5. Long answer question:

 $(1\times20=20)$

Define vehicles. Classification of vehicles. Describe the preparation, sources, uses impurities in Alcohol.

Long answer question :

 $(1\times20=20)$

What is old method of classification of drugs? Explain in detail the preparation of mother powders.

Long answer question :

 $(1\times20=20)$

Define posology. Write in detail about of selection of potency and the concept of Minimum Dose.