



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.PHARM (N)/SEM-7/PT-709A/2011-12

2011

PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

10 × 1 = 10

- i) Containers meant for storage of injectables are made of
- a) lime-soda glass b) type-II glass
- c) neutral glass d) type-I and type-II.
- ii) Hermetic container is impervious to
- a) moisture b) air
- c) temperature d) microbes.
- iii) Aluminium-Aluminium (Alu-Alu) package is used for the storage of
- a) Aerosols b) Ointments
- c) Tablets d) Pastes.

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- iv) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is a condensation polymer formed by the reaction of ethylene glycol with
- a) Terephthalic acid b) Sulphuric acid
c) Polyamides d) None of these.
- v) Conditions for testing paper and board packaging material is
- a) $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, 50% RH
b) $29^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, 60% RH
c) $33^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, 80% RH
d) $43^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, 40% RH.
- vi) Aluminium is used as a packaging material for its ability to resist.
- a) Oxidation b) Corrosion
c) Hydrolysis d) Gas permeability.
- vii) Which of the following is not a basic design for closures ?
- a) Screw-on b) Crimp-on
c) Press-on d) Thrash-on.
- viii) PVC starts degrading at
- a) 280°F b) 212°F
c) 220°F d) 180°F .
- ix) USP Type-I glass is
- a) treated soda-lime glass
b) regular soda-lime glass
c) NP-general purpose soda-lime glass
d) borosilicate glass.



- x) Clarity and brilliance is imparted to glass containers by using
- a) Lead
 - b) Boron oxide
 - c) Copper
 - d) Iron oxide.
- xi) Collapsible tubes made from lead are not used for pharmaceutical packaging due to
- a) Inferior metal
 - b) Soft in nature
 - c) Risk of Lead poisoning
 - d) Not good in appearance.
- xii) A very practical method of disposing plastic containers is
- a) Incineration
 - b) Open dumping
 - c) Sanitary landfill
 - d) Composing.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Differentiate between 'Tamper resistant' and 'Tamper evident' packaging.
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of metals as packaging materials ?
4. Write a short note on packaging of suppositories.
5. Discuss roll-on type of closure.
6. What do you mean by solid waste ? Briefly explain the different types of solid waste.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. What type of drugs are packed in aerosol containers ? Give a detailed account on the packaging of Metered Dose Inhalers. $4 + 11$
8. a) Give details of hydrolytic resistance test of glass containers intended for parenteral use. Also depict the QC measures on rubber closures of parenterals.
b) Write a note on the optical properties of glass. $10 + 5$
9. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3×5
 - a) Polyethylene terephthalate plastic packaging
 - b) Polyvinyl chloride plastic packaging
 - c) Acrylics in plastic packaging
 - d) Nylons in plastic packaging.
10. Explain the methods of strip and blister packaging mentioning their uses, advantages and disadvantages.
11. Write short notes on the following : $2 \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$
 - a) Drug-plastic interactions
 - b) Impact extended containers.

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