

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**B. PHARM - SEMESTER-VII EXAMINATION - WINTER-2016**

**Subject Code: 270005****Date: 25/11/2016****Subject Name: Pharmacognosy-VI (Herbal Drug Technology)****Time: 10.30 AM to 01.30 PM****Total Marks: 80****Instructions:**

1. Attempt any five questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1** (a) Explain analytical techniques play an important role in evaluating the quality of herbal drugs-Justify this statement. **06**  
(b) Explain the evaluation method used for standardization of herbal. **05**  
(c) Explain Role of TLC & HPTLC in evaluation of Herbal Extract. **05**
- Q.2** (a) Define & classify the allergens with example with the role in immunotherapy **06**  
(b) Describe Novel anticancer compound obtained from marine source. **05**  
(c) Write note on fungal toxin with Type-III allergic reaction. **05**
- Q.3** (a) Define cosmetic with role of herbs in skin cosmetics with examples. **06**  
(b) Write the detail pharmacognosy of Neem. **05**  
(c) Write chemotaxonomy of medicinal plant contains alkaloids. **05**
- Q.4** (a) Write in details of photo sensitizing agents. **06**  
(b) Explain the role of Photosensitizing agents in PDT & PUVA Therapy. **05**  
(c) Write Pharmacognosy of Guggul and Punarnava. **05**
- Q.5** (a) Write on herbal pesticide with ideal properties. **06**  
(b) Explain the role of Plant Natural sweetener with application in pharmacy. **05**  
(c) Write the Detail pharmacognosy of any one drugs used in kidney stone. **05**
- Q. 6** (a) Write about the plant bitters with pharmaceutical application. **06**  
(b) Give the significance of chemotaxonomy of medicinal plants. **05**  
(c) Describe Novel anticancer compound obtained from marine source. **05**
- Q.7** (a) "Marine source has potential for Novel Therapeutical active metabolites"- Justify this statement. **06**  
(b) Explain the detail pharmacognosy of drug known as shankhawali. **05**  
(c) Give Biological source, family, active constituents and uses of Talispatra and Ashoka. **05**

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