

Registration no:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Total Number of Pages: 2 (Two)

B. PHARM
15PH102

1st Semester Regular / Back Examination 2016-17
INORGANIC PHARMA. CHEMISTRY
 (According to New Syllabus)

Time: 3 Hours

Max marks: 100

Q. CODE: Y719

Answer Part- 'A' which is compulsory and any Four from Part-'B'.
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part- A**Q1** Answer the following questions: **(2x10)**

- a) Which of the following is used as a quenching vapour in GM counter?
i) Chlorine, ii) Bromine, iii) Ethyl formate, iv) All of these
- b) What are the methods used for purifying inorganic substances?
i) Sublimation, ii) Recrystallisation, iii) Drying, iv) All of these
- c) What is the pH of blood of a normal volunteer?
i) 4.5-8, ii) 7.4-7.5, iii) 5.4-7.5, iv) 1.5-3.5
- d) Which of the following have vasodilation action?
i) Sodium nitrite, ii) Sodium thiosulphate, iii) Magnesium sulphate, iv) All of these
- e) Which of the following is used as a dental desensitizing agent?
i) Strontium chloride, ii) Zinc chloride, iii) All of these, iv) None of these
- f) Carbon dioxide is stored in which coloured cylinder?
i) Blue, ii) White, iii) Grey, iv) Black
- g) Ammonium carbonate is used as :
i) Cathartic, ii) Sedative, iii) Respiratory stimulant, iv) None of these
- h) Benzoic acid is used as
i) Dessicant, ii) Preservative, iii) Filter aid, iv) Suspending agent
- i) Sclerosing agents are used to prevent
i) Edema, ii) Variceal bleeding, iii) Sepsis, iv) Warts
- j) In the formation of chelate which of the following can be used as a ligand
i) EDTA, ii) Magnesium, iii) Iron, iv) All of these

Q2 Answer the following questions: **(2x10)**

- a) Explain universal antidote?
- b) What is dry ice? Mention its use.
- c) Explain the role of thioglycolic acid in the limit test of iron.
- d) What is anti-rust tablet? Mention its composition & use.
- e) Define expectorant. Give two examples.
- f) Mention the storage and uses of laughing gas.
- g) What is barium meal? Give its use.
- h) What is the value of 'Z' generally the radio-active materials have?
- i) Why ammonia and potassium cyanide are used in the limit test for heavy metals?
- j) Combine antacid preparation is better than single antacid preparation. Justify it.

Part- B (Answer any four questions)

- Q3** a) Classify topical agents with suitable examples. Mention the mechanism action of anti-microbial agents. Write down the monograph silver nitrite & hydrogen peroxide. (10)
 b) Write short notes on: i) Emetics, ii) Limit test of chloride (5)
- Q4** a) Explain in details the limit test for arsenic along with a neat labeled diagram. (10)
 b) Write a note on various types of water listed in I.P. (5)
- Q5** a) What is an antacid? Classify it. Write down the ideal characteristics of an antacid. Write the monograph of any two antacid. (10)
 b) Classify cathartics basing on their mechanism of action with suitable examples. (5)
- Q6** a) Explain the functioning of G.M. counter. What precautions are to be taken during handling of radio pharmaceuticals? (10)
 b) Give the applications of radio isotopes. (5)
- Q7** a) Write short notes on: i) Haematinics, ii) dentrifiers (10)
 b) Write notes on the role of iodine in the body. (5)
- Q8** a) Classify antidotes according to the mechanism of action. Explain how cyanide poisoning affects the body and how it should be treated. (10)
 b) What is replacement therapy? Write down ORS. (5)
- Q9** a) Write down preparation, properties and uses of the following: (10)
 i) Zinc sulphate, ii) Boric acid, iii) zinc oxide, iv) Sodium fluoride
 b) Write down the application of buffers in pharmacy. (5)