Registration no: | | | | | | | | | | |

Total Number of Pages: 02

B.PHARM
15PH103

1st Semester Regular Examination 2015-16

INORGANIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

Branch: B.Pharm

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

QUESTION CODE: T802

Answer Part-A which is compulsory and any four from the Part-B.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part-A(Answer all the questions)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer: **(2 x 10)**

a) Limit test for Sulphate required following chemicals:
a)Barium Chloride and Nitric acid; b)Barium Chloride and Citric acid.
c)Barium Chloride and Hydrochloric acid; d)Barium Chloride and Sulphuric acid.

b) Which reducing agents are used in to convert arsenic acid to arsenious acid?Ascorbic acid
a)Stannous Chloride ; b)Potassium Iodide; c)b & c

c) Goitre is caused due to deficiency of
a)Iron; b)Iodine; c)Magnesium; d)Calcium

d) Which one increases the Calcium absorption?
a)Phosphate; b)Oxalate; c)Vitamin D; d)None of the above

e) Which one acts as physiological buffer?
a)Myoglobin; b)Blood ; c)Haemoglobin ; d)None of the above

f) What is dry ice?
a)Solid CO_2 , b)CO_2; c)Liquid CO_2 ; d)All of the above.

g) Anti –Rust tablet is prepared by
a)Mixing $NaNO_3$ with Na_2CO_3, b) Mixing $NaNO_2$ with $MgCO_3$;
c) Mixing $NaNO_2$ with Na_2CO_3; d) Mixing $NaNO_3$ with $MgCO_3$

h) Which of the followings is used as a quenching vapour in G-M counter?
a)Chlorine; b) Bromine; c) Ethyl formate; d) All of the above;

i) Titanium Dioxide is used as
a)Flavouring agent ; b)Colouring agent; c)Sweating agent; d)Diluent

j) Which chemical is used in photographic industry as 'hypo'?
a)Sodium thiosulphate ; b)Sodium nitrite; c)Sodium hydroxide; d)Sodium Carbonate

Q.2 Answer the following **(2x10)**

a) Why dilute HCl is used in the limit test for sulphate?
b) What is half life of a radioactive material? Give its significance.
c) What is universal Antidote? Give the formula.
d) What is barium meal? Give its uses.
e) What is Rochelle's salt. Mention its use.
f) What is calamine? Give its uses.
g) Write any two effects of impurities in pharmaceutical substances.
h) Why potassium iodide is used in preparation of iodine solution?
i) Define astringent. Give two examples.
j) What is white vitriol? Give its uses.

Part-B (Answer any four)

Q.3 **a)** What are the different sources of impurities? **(5)**

b) Define and classify antacids with examples. Mention the ideal characteristics of antacids. Write down the monograph of any two inorganic antacids. **(2+3+5)**

Q.4 **a)** Classify topical agents with suitable examples. Mention different actions of astringents. **(5)**

b) Write down the mechanism action of antimicrobial agents. Write down the monograph of Hydrogen peroxide and Silver nitrate. **(4+6)**

Q.5. **a)** Define the term Abrasive and Dentifrice. Classify the dental product with suitable examples. Write down the monograph of Sodium Fluoride and Strontium Chloride. **(2+2+6)**

b) Describe the role of fluorides in dental care. **(5)**

Q.6 **a)** Define radiopharmaceuticals with suitable examples. Mention different units of measurement of radioactivity. **(5)**

b) Give a detail note on the construction and working of G-M counter. Discuss various applications of radio pharmaceuticals. **(6+4)**

Q.7. **a)** Write the principle of limit test for Iron. **(5)**

b) With a neat labeled diagram describe detail about the limit test for Arsenic. **(10)**

Q.8 **a)** Define expectorants. Give the mechanism of action of expectorants. Write down the monograph of any one inorganic expectorant. **(6)**

b) Define antidotes. Classify antidotes according to their mechanism of actions. Explain, how cyanide poison affects the body and how it is treated? **(2+2+5)**

Q.9 Write notes on:-(Any three) **(5x3)**

a) Antioxidants
b) Respiratory Stimulants
c) ORS
d) Haematinics
e) Emetics