

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

Time Allowed : 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Notes: (i) Attempt all the questions.

(ii) Students are advised to specially check the numerical data of question paper in both versions. If there is any difference in Hindi translation of any question, the students should answer the question according to the English version.

(iii) Use of pager and mobile phone by the students is not allowed.

PART A

(Long Questions)

Note : Answer any six questions. Each carries equal marks.

[6×5=30]

- Q.1. Discuss the scope and objectives of pharmaceutical chemistry.
- Q.2. Explain volumetric analysis. Discuss in brief the complexometric titration.
- Q.3. Write in brief the pharmaceutical formulation, storage conditions and uses of medicinal gases.
- Q.4. Discuss Analgesics and Anti-inflammatory agents. Explain the physico-chemical properties and uses of Ibuprofen.
- Q.5. Classify Antibiotics. Discuss chemical and physical properties of macrolides.
- Q.6. Classify drugs acting on cardiovascular system. Discuss Antihypertensive drugs.
- Q.7. Classify drugs acting on Autonomic nervous system. Discuss physico-chemical properties of salbutamol and ephedrine.

PART B

(Short Questions)

Note : Answer any ten questions. Each carries equal marks.

[10×3=30]

- Q.1. Name three anti-neoplastic agents.
- Q.2. Write about sulfacetamide.
- Q.3. What are gastrointestinal agents?
- Q.4. Write a note on haematinics.
- Q.5. Classify anti-tubercular drugs.
- Q.6. Write a note on Alpha Adrenergic Blockers.
- Q.7. Write in brief about Gravimetric analysis.
- Q.8. Write a note on Metformine.
- Q.9. Write the chemical structure of Aspirin.
- Q.10. Write about Phenytoin.
- Q.11. What are anti-depressants?

PART C

(Objective Questions)

Note : Answer all questions. Each question carries equal marks.

[20×1=20]

- Q.1. Nessler cylinder is not used during limit test for which of the following?
- (a) Iron (b) Sulphate (c) Chloride (d) Arsenic

- Q.2. Which of the following should be stored in a light resistant container?
 (a) Calcium carbonate (b) Zinc Oxide
 (c) Hydrogen peroxide (d) Titanium dioxide
- Q.3. EDTA is used as titrant in which of the following?
 (a) Complexometric titration (b) Acid-base titration
 (c) Redox titration (d) None of the above
- Q.4. Lasix is the brand name of which of the following?
 (a) Frusemide (b) Griseofulvin (c) Diazepam (d) Salbutamol
- Q.5. Which of the following is antiviral agent?
 (a) Rifampicin (b) Propranolol (c) Acyclovir (d) Phenytoin
- Q.6. Drugs used to treat epilepsy are known as :
 (a) Antipsychotic (b) Antidepressants
 (c) Sulfonamides (d) Anticonvulsants
- Q.7. Adrenergic drugs are also known as :
 (a) Sympathomimetic agents (b) Hypoglycemic agents
 (c) Anti-hypertensive agents (d) Sedatives and hypnotics
- Q.8. Which of the following is hypoglycemic drug?
 (a) Acetazolamide (b) Insulin (c) Atenolol (d) Paracetamol
- Q.9. Which of the following is used as antimalarial?
 (a) Erythromycin (b) Chloroquine phosphate
 (c) Fluconazole (d) Glimepiride
- Q.10. Aza represents the presence of which of the following?
 (a) S (b) O
 (c) N (d) None of the above
- Q.11. Laughing gas is known as _____
- Q.12. Chemical formula of Boric acid is H_3BO_3
- Q.13. Griseofulvin is used as fungicidal
- Q.14. Sodium fluoride is used in the treatment of carotaxenic
- Q.15. 5,5-diphenylimidazolidine-2, 4-dione is the chemical name of Phenytoin
- Q.16. Arsine gas produces a yellow or brown colour stain when it comes in contact with _____.
- Q.17. What are dentifrices?
- Q.18. Para Amino Salicylic (PAS) Acid is used in the treatment of _____.
- Q.19. Give an example of Urinary Tract Anti-infective agent.
- Q.20. Thiopental sodium is given by _____ route.

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