SLR-TV – 4

Seat No.	

Set P

B. Pharmacy (Semester – I) (New CBCS) Examination, 2018
PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Day and Date : Friday, 14-12-2018 Max. Marks : 75
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

1. Multiple choice question. **(1×20=20)**

1) In limit test of sulphate alcohol not allow
   a) saturation b) super saturation
   c) less saturation d) precipitation

2) Limit test are _____ test designed to identify and control small quantities of impurities.
   a) Qualitative b) Quantitative c) Imperative d) All of these

3) Limit test for iron purple color is due to formation of _____
   a) Ferrous thiogycolate b) Glycolate
   c) Ferric glycolate d) Glycollic acid

4) According to Lewis concept acid is
   a) electron pair accepter b) electron pair donor
   c) proton accepter d) electron accepter

5) Boron trifluoride is
   a) Acid b) Base c) Neutral d) Amphoteric

6) The pH vale of blood is
   a) 7.4 to 7.5 b) 5.4 to 7.5 c) 4.5 to 8.0 d) 2.0 to 4.0

7) Carbonic acid is _____ acid.
   a) strong b) weak c) very strong d) none of these

8) In parenteral pharmaceutical preparation following buffer is used
   a) Borate b) Phosphate
   c) Chlorate d) None of these

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9) Boric acid having _____ mol.wt.
   a) 61.83 b) 40.1 c) 45 d) 50

10) Sodium thiosulphate is titrated with _____ solution.
   a) 0.1 N iodine b) 0.5 N iodine c) 0.1 N HCL d) 0.5 N HCL

11) Baking soda is known for
   a) Na_2CO_3 b) $NaHCO_3$ c) NaOH d) K_2CO_3

12) Hydrogen peroxide is used as
   a) antiseptic b) acidifying agent
   c) protective d) antioxidant

13) Compounds capable of function as antimicrobial agent through oxidative mechanism are
   a) H_2O_2 b) halogen c) $KMnO_4$ d) all of these

14) Hydrogen peroxide is titrated from
   a) 0.6 N $KMnO_4$ Irritation b) 0.3 N $KMnO_4$
   c) 0.5 N $KMnO_4$ d) 0.1 N $KMnO_4$

15) When _____ gas is passed through potassium permanganate solution, which disappear violet colour.
   a) Hydrogen sulphide b) Chlorine
   c) Carbon dioxide d) Oxygen

16) Ammonium chloride is titrated with _____ solution.
   a) Sodium fluoride b) Sodium iodide
   c) Sodium carbonate d) Silver nitrate

17) Copper sulphate is titrated with
   a) Sodium fluoride b) Sodium iodide
   c) Sodium thiosulphate d) Sodium hydroxide

18) _____ is required in carbohydrate and protein metabolism.
   a) Magnesium b) Calcium c) Sodium d) Potassium

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19) _____ is used as antidote in cyanide poisoning.

a) Sodium fluoride
b) Sodium iodide
c) Silver nitrate
d) Sodium thiosulphate

20) Identify strong oxidizing agent

a) CO_2
b) SO_2
c) H_2S
d) H_2O_2

2. Long answer (answer **2** out of 3). **(2×10 =20)**

1) Explain method of preparation and assay of sodium chloride. Enlist properties and uses of it.

2) Explain various sources and type of impurities in pharmaceuticals. Discuss principle and Working of Gutzeit apparatus for the limit test of Arsenic.

3) Explain the term "emetics" with example and highlights various antidotes along with their mechanism.

3. Short answer (answer **7** out of 9). **(7×5=35)**

1) Define the term antacids. Explain preparation and uses of sodium bicarbonate.

2) Explain the role of ammonium chloride as effective expectorants.

3) Highlights precaution and pharmaceutical application of radiopharmaceuticals.

4) Explain the term dentifrices with example.

5) Write principle and reaction involved in limit test of lead.

6) Discuss the term 'physiological acid base balance".

7) Explain role of sodium and potassium.

8) Give properties and medicinal uses of sodium nitrite 333.

9) Define pharmacopeia and highlight history of it.

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