Seat No.: ____

Enrolment No.____

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BPHARM – SEMESTER – I • EXAMINATION – WINTER 2012 Ja. 2210002 Datas 11 01 2012 .

| BPHARM – SEMESTER – I • EXAMINATION – WINTER 2012 | | | |
|---|--|--|------------|
| | Subje | ct code: 2210002 Date: 11-01-2013 | 3 |
| | Subje | ct Name: Pharmaceutical Chemistry-I (Inorganic chemistry) | |
| | Time: 02:30 pm – 05:30 pm Total Marks: 8 | | |
| Instructions: | | | |
| | 1. Attempt any five questions. | | |
| | | Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary. | |
| | | Figures to the right indicate full marks. | |
| | 5. | rigures to the right mulcate fun marks. | |
| Q.1 | (a) | Define and explain the following terms. | 06 |
| Q.1 | (u) | (i) Antacids (ii) Antiseptic (iii) Emetics (iv)Pharmaceutical aids | vv |
| | | (v) Buffers (vi) Limit test | |
| | (b) | Define and classify topical agents with suitable examples. Give Preparation, | 05 |
| | (0) | Properties, uses and assay principle of Zinc oxide. | 00 |
| | (c) | Enlist the sources of the impurities in Pharmaceuticals and discus the | 05 |
| | (0) | manufacturing hazards as source of impurity. | UC |
| Q.2 | (a) | Distinguish between. | 06 |
| × | (u) | 1. Hypochlorhydria and Hyperchlorhydria. | 00 |
| | | 2. Water for injection and sterile water for injection. | |
| | (b) | Explain the mechanism of action of inorganic antimicrobial agents. | 05 |
| | (c) | Discuss electrolyte used for replacement therapy and essential ions. | 05 |
| Q.3 | (a) | Explain principle of limit test for iron and arsenic. | 06 |
| · · | (b) | Discuss physiological acid-base balance and give a note on sodium | 05 |
| | | bicarbonate as an electrolyte used in acid-base therapy. | |
| | (c) | Write Assay Principle and chemical reaction of following | 05 |
| | | 1. Ammonium chloride 2. Boric acid | |
| Q.4 | (a) | Comment on the following statements: | 06 |
| | | 1.Potassium iodide is added in aqueous iodine solution. | |
| | | 2. Glycerin is added in assay of Boric acid. | |
| | | 3. Aqueous Ammonia is added in limit test of lead | |
| | (b) | Write down various clinical applications of radiopharmaceuticals. | 05 |
| | (c) | Describe ion exchange resin method for softening hard water. | 05 |
| Q.5 | (a) | Give the synonyms and uses of the following. | 06 |
| | | 1. Precipitated chalk2. Lunarcaustic3. Rochelle salt | |
| | | 4. Alum 5. Graham's salt 6. Green vitriol. | ~ - |
| | (b) | Write composition of various iodine preparations. | 05 |
| 0 (| (c) | Discuss the biological significance of calcium. | 05 |
| Q. 6 | (a) | Explain the following terms. | 06 |
| | (1) | 1. Preservative 2. Expectrorant 3. Deliquesant | 0.5 |
| | (b) | Classify dental products with suitable examples. Discuss the role of fluoride in | 05 |
| | | preventing tooth carries. Give a brief account of zinc chloride as a dental product. | 0 <i>F</i> |
| | (c) | What are Radio-pharmaceuticals? Give uses of Iron [59Fe], Na 131I and | 05 |
| 07 | (a) | Cynocobalamine [57Co]. | 04 |
| Q. 7 | | Write a note on- combinations of antacid preparations. | 06 05 |
| | (b) | Give an account on method of preparation and uses of hydrochloric acid. | 05 05 |
| | (c) | Discuss complexing agents used in therapy. | 03 |