

Seat Number

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Sim-1 9

वलय - 010

BP 104-T

Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry
(Also Old Equivalence T.1.1.3)
(711104)

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.
2. Graph or diagram should be drawn with the black ink pen being used for writing paper or black HB pencil.
3. Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. Figures to write indicate full marks.

1. All questions are compulsory.

20x1
=20

- a) First edition of IP was published in
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| i) 1960 | ii) 1948 |
| iii) 1955 | iv) 1966 |
- b) Descriptive term soluble means
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Less than 1 part | ii) From 10 to 30 parts |
| iii) 1 to 10 parts | iv) 30 to 100 parts |
- c) Which of the following is strong base.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| i) Ammonium hydroxide | ii) Ammonia |
| iii) Sodium Hydroxide | iv) Methylamine |
- d) NH_4Cl is used as
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| i) Expectorant | ii) Emetic |
| iii) Antidote | iv) Antacid |
- e) Low concentration of calcium causes
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| i) Hypercalcemia | ii) Hypocalcemia |
| iii) Hyponatremia | iv) Hypernatremia |
- f) Calcium carbonate is used as
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| i) Emetic | ii) Dentifrices |
| iii) Acidifier | iv) Expectorant |

- g) Synonym for sodium bicarbonate is
 i) Meetha soda
 ii) Baking soda
 iii) Sodium Hydrogen carbonate
 iv) All of the above
- h) Drugs used to relive constipation are called as
 i) Antacid
 ii) Haematinics
 iii) Astringents
 iv) Cathartics
- i) Agent which inhibit growth of microorganism living tissue is called as
 i) Disinfectant
 ii) Antiseptic
 iii) Germicides
 iv) Sanitizers
- j) The stain produced in limit test for Arsenic is
 i) Black
 ii) Violet
 iii) Yellow
 iv) Pink
- k) Purgative are
 i) Protective
 ii) Strong cathartics
 iii) Emetic
 iv) All of the above
- l) The substance which react with toxic substance called as
 i) Poison
 ii) Antidote
 iii) Emetic
 iv) None of the above
- m) Which of the following is ideal properties of dental product
 i) Easy to use
 ii) Must not produce any stain on teeth
 iii) Must not produce nausea or vomiting
 iv) All of the above
- n) Table salt is synonym for
 i) NaCl
 ii) KCl
 iii) NaOH
 iv) None of the above
- o) Agent used to produce emesis is called as
 i) Astringent
 ii) Emetic
 iii) Purgative
 iv) Protective
- p) Hypokalemia is
 i) Decrease K level
 ii) Increase K level
 iii) Increase Na level
 iv) Decrease Ca level
- q) A solution having same osmotic pressure across a semipermeable membrane is
 i) Hypertonic
 ii) Hypotonic
 iii) Isotonic
 iv) None of the above

- r) Impurities in pharmaceutical preparation may be due to
 i) Raw material ii) Manufacturing process
 iii) Chemical Instability iv) All of the above
- s) A solution which resist in the change of pH is called as
 i) Acid ii) Buffer
 iii) Base iv) Acidifier
- t) White vitriol is synonym for
 i) ZnSO_4 ii) CuSO_4
 iii) NaHCO_3 iv) NaOH

2. Attempt any two.

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- a) Define antacid give ideal properties of Antacid, classify in detail GIT Agent.
- b) Define Impurity give its sources, give principle and reaction for limit test for chloride.
- c) Give role of major extra and intracellular electrolyte with example, give composition of ORS.

3. Solve any seven.

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- a) Explain theories of acid and Base.
- b) Define poison and antidote, explain role of antidote.
- c) Explain reaction and principle involved in limit test for Sulphate.
- d) Define and classify expectorant with its MOA.
- e) Define Haematinics, give synonym physical properties and uses of FeSO_4 .
- f) Add note on history of IP.
- g) Define Antimicrobial agent. Discuss MOA of inorganic antimicrobial agent.
- h) Write pharmaceutical application of radioactive substance.
- i) Define radioactive substance, give storage labelling of radioactive preparation.
