

Seat Number

--	--	--	--	--	--



कपिला - 004

W-17

BP 104 T

**Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry
(711104)**

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks

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. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence.

20

- a) Citric acid is added in limit test of iron to -----
i) Produce pink colour ii) Avoid interference of other metals
iii) React with iron iv) Produce acidity
- b) The stain produced in the limit test of arsenic is -----
i) Violet ii) Yellow
iii) Black iv) None of the above
- c) The mechanism of action of buffer is based on -----
i) Henderson Hassel Balch equation
ii) Compton's equation
iii) Sorenson's equation
iv) Ilkovic equation.
- d) Dental cement consists of -----
i) Zn + Eugenol ii) Na + Mannitol
iii) Al + Cresol iv) None of above
- e) Al & Mg containing antacids cause -----
i) Ulcers & diarrhoea ii) Constipation & Laxation
iii) Both i & ii iv) None of above
- f) Which of the following is bacteriostatic.
i) H_3O^+ ii) H_2O_2
iii) Both i & ii iv) None of above
- g) Non - systemic antacid which produces systemic effect upon reaction with gastric HCl is -----
i) $Al(OH)_3$ ii) $CaCO_3$
iii) $Mg(OH)_2$ iv) $Na HCO_3$

- h) Povidone iodine is better than tincture iodine because -----
 i) it cause no irritation ii) Semisolid
 iii) Nonvolatile iv) None of above
- i) EAL is used to treat ----- poisoning.
 i) Lewisite ii) Cu
 iii) Pb iv) CN
- j) ----- is major extracellular electrolyte in body.
 i) Magnesium ii) Calcium
 iii) Potassium iv) Sodium
- k) Antacid are used in combination with -----
 i) Alginic acid ii) Mg silicate
 iii) Simethicone iv) All of above
- l) Ammonium chloride is used as -----
 i) Emetic ii) Expectorant
 iii) Haematinic iv) Antidote
- m) Alcohol is used in barium sulphate reagent to prevent -----
 i) Saturation ii) Super Saturation
 iii) Turbidity iv) Opalescence
- n) Which of the following is important buffer pair in human body?
 i) $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{HCO}_3^-$ ii) $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4/\text{HCO}_3^-$
 iii) $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}/\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ iv) $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-/\text{HCO}_3^-$
- o) Anemic is general term for a condition in which ----- are deficient in number.
 i) WBC ii) RBC
 iii) Platelets iv) All above
- p) ----- is known as Muriate of Potash.
 i) KCl ii) FeSO_4
 iii) KOH iv) All above
- q) Impurities in pharmaceutical preparation may be due to following -----
 i) Raw material ii) Manufacturing process
 iii) Chemical instability iv) All of the above
- r) What should be ideal property for an antacid preparation.
 i) It should be non-absorbable.
 ii) Should not cause systemic alkalosis
 iii) buffer in the range pH 4 - 6.
 iv) all of above.
- Laxative are mild -----
 i) Cathartic ii) Expectorant
 iii) Protective iv) All above



- t) Hypochloremia can be caused by -----
i) Salt loosing nephritis ii) Metabolic acidosis
iii) Metabolic alkalosis iv) both i & ii
2. Attempt **any two** of the followings. 20
- Define purity, impurities. Explain the sources of impurities in pharmaceutical substance.
 - Write in detail about major intracellular and extra cellular electrolytes.
 - Explain the limit test for Arsenic in detail.
3. Attempt **any seven** of followings. 35
- Explain the respiratory stimulants with suitable examples.
 - Explain the acidifiers in detail.
 - Define and explain dentifrices.
 - Define isotonic solutions, and explain the methods for adjustment of isotonicity.
 - Explain the principle involved in limit test for Iron.
 - What are the effects of impurities in pharmaceutical substances.
 - Define acids and bases according to different theories.
 - What are radio pharmaceuticals? Explain storage conditions.
 - What are Poisons. Explain the role of antidotes.
