

Seat Number

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BP 104-T

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

W-19

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.

1. All questions are compulsory.

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- i) Ethanol is added in the limit test of sulphate for -----
 a) Decreasing water content b) For increasing supersaturation
 c) For increasing stability d) For solvent effect
- ii) What is milk of Magnesia?
 a) Magnesium hydroxide mixture
 b) Calcium phosphate mixture
 c) Aluminium hydroxide gel
 d) Calcium carbonate
- iii) The cathartic acts by increasing osmotic load of intestine is -----
 a) Stimulant cathartic b) Saline cathartic
 c) Lubricants d) Both a and b
- iv) Ammonium chloride is an example of -----
 a) Stimulant expectorant b) Sedative expectorant
 c) Both a and b d) Antacid
- v) Which of the following anti - dot is used for cyanide poisoning?
 a) Magnesium sulphate b) Kaolin
 c) Copper sulphate d) Sodium thiosulphate
- vi) In the limit test for arsenic, which apparatus is used?
 a) Test tub b) Nessler cylinder
 c) Gutzeit apparatus d) Beaker
- vii) The "Unit of exposure" for radio - isotope is -----
 a) Curie b) RBE
 c) RAD d) Roentgen

- viii) Which of the following devices are used for the measurement of radio – activity?
- Ionization chamber
 - Proportional counter
 - Geiger – Muller counter
 - All of the above
- ix) Which form of arsenic produces arsine gas, after reaction with hydrogen gas?
- As^+
 - As^{++}
 - As^{+++}
 - As^{++++}
- x) What is hyper – natremia?
- High serum level of magnesium
 - High serum level of sodium
 - High serum level of potassium
 - Low serum level of sodium
- xi) Identify the correct definition of anti – carries agents.
- The agent used for oral hygiene
 - The agent used for the treatment or prevention of carries in teeth.
 - The agent used for cleaning teeth
 - The agent used for decreasing hypersensitivity of teeth
- xii) When the first edition of Indian pharmacopoeia is published?
- 1996
 - 1955
 - 1989
 - 1948
- xiii) Which of the following is used as cement and fillers in dental product?
- Strontium chloride
 - Pumice
 - Calcium phosphate
 - Zinc oxide
- xiv) In the limit test for iron, after adding ----- produces violet colour.
- Thioglycolic acid
 - Citric acid
 - Ammonia
 - Water
- xv) Dentifrices are used for -----
- To avoid tooth decay
 - Cement and fillers
 - Cleaning teeth and gums
 - All of the above
- xvi) Which of the following agents are used in hypochlorhydria?
- Antacids
 - Acidifiers
 - Absorbents
 - Protectives
- xvii) ----- is known as Muriate of Potash.
- KCl
 - FeSO_4
 - KOH
 - All of the above
- xviii) What is Lewis acid?
- Accept the electron
 - Donate the electron
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above

xix) In the limit test for sulphate, identify the correct acid used to maintain acidity of system.

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| a) Dil. Sulphuric acid | b) Dil. Nitric acid |
| c) Pentanoic acid | d) Glacial acetic acid |

xx) In the limit test of chloride in calcium hydroxide, which acid is used?

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Dil. HCl | b) Conc. HCl |
| c) Dil. HNO_3 | d) Glacial acetic acid |

2. Attempt **any two** questions.

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- i) Describe the different methods used to measure the isotonicity.
- ii) Describe in detail the limit test for Arsenic with suitable diagram.
- iii) Describe in detail Geiger – Muller counters and Scintillation counters for the measurement of Radio – activity.

3. Attempt **any seven** questions.

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- i) Define buffer, buffer index and buffer capacity.
- ii) Discuss the principle, reaction and assay procedure for calcium gluconate.
- iii) Classify antimicrobials based on their mode of action.
- iv) Give principle, reaction involved in limit test of lead.
- v) Define poison and antidote. Discuss the physical and chemical properties and assay of sodium thiosulphate.
- vi) Define anti – carries agents. Explain how fluoride produces anti-carries activity.
- vii) Define expectorants. Discuss the physical and chemical properties and assay of ammonium chloride.
- viii) Define Haematinics. Discuss the physical and chemical properties and assay of ferrous sulphate.
- ix) Classify antacids with suitable example. Add a note on combination of antacid therapy
