Enrollment No: \_\_\_\_\_ Seat No: \_\_\_

## PARUL UNIVERSITY **FACULTY OF PHARMACY**

## **B.Pharm. Winter 2017 - 18 Examination**

Semester: 1 Date: 16/01/2018

**Subject Code: BP104T** Time: 10:00 am to 1:00 pm

**Subject Name: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry Total Marks: 75** 

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- 1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.

2. M	Take suitable assumptions wherever necessary.					
0.1	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each	)				
1.	The category of calcium gluconate is					
	a) Antacid	b) Calcium replenisher				
	c) Urinary acidifier	d) Respiratory stimulant				
2.	Fluoride inhibits caries formation via	, .				
	a) Decrease acid solubility of enamel	b) Bacterial inhibition				
	c) Both a and b	d) Increase acid solubility of enamel				
3.	Ammonium chloride is used as	•				
	a) Expectorant	b) Diuretic				
	c) Systemic acidifier	d) All of the above				
4.	Isotopes defined by					
	a) Same no. of proton, different no. of neutron	b) Same no. Of neutron, different no. of proton				
	c) Same no. of proton, same no. of neutron	d) All of the above				
5.	Impurities in pharmaceutical preparation possibly due to which source					
	a) Raw material	b) Manufacturing process				
	c) Chemical instability	d) All of the above				
6.	Halogenation mechanism occurring with antiseptic a	re				
	a) Hypohalite	b) Sulphydryl				
	c) Halogens	d) None				
7.	T I					
	a) Redox titration	b) Acid-base titration				
	c) Precipitation titration	d) Complexometric titration				
8.	is used as titrant for the assay of potassium permanganate.					
	a) 0.1 N hydrochloric acid	b) 0.1 N sodium thiosulphate				
	c) 0.1 N iodine	d) 0.1 N oxalic acid				
9.	Lugol's solution is composed of					
	a) Iodine	b) Iodine and potassium iodate				
	c) Iodine and potassium iodide	d) Iodine and alcohol				
10.	An alpha particle is					
	a) An electron	b) One neutron and one proton				
	c) Two neutrons and two protons	d) An X-ray emission				
11.	Diphenyl thiocarbazone is used in the limit test of					
	a) Lead	b) Sulphate				
	c) Arsenic	d) Iron				
12.	The formation of purple color in the limit test for Iron due to formation of which complex					
	a) Ferric thioglycolate	b) Ammonium citrate				
	c) None	d) Ferrous thioglycolate				
13.	In metabolic acidosis					
	a) HCO <sub>3</sub> excess	b) CO <sub>2</sub> decreased				
	c) HCO <sub>3</sub> deficit	d) All of the above				
14.	Calcium gluconate is prepared by					
	a) Lactic acid and CaCO <sub>3</sub>	b) Oxalic acid and CaCO <sub>3</sub>				
	c) Gluconic acid and CaCO <sub>2</sub>	d) Gluconic acid and Ca(OH).				

(20)

15.	First edition of the Indian pharmacopoeia was published	d in			
	a) 1966	b) 1989			
	c) 1955	d) 2000			
16.	Glycerinl is added in the assay of				
	a) Copper sulphate	b) Boric acid			
	c) Dil. HCl	d) Potassium chloride			
17.	<sup>131</sup> I used in				
	a) Hyperthyroidism	b) Hypothyroidism			
	c) Cancer	d) All of the above			
18.	The Epsom salt is				
	a) Magnesium Sulphate	b) Magnesium Oxide			
	c) Magnesium Hydroxide	d) Magnesium Trisilicate			
19.	Assay procedure of Potash alum is based on the princip	le of			
	a) Redox titration	b) Gravimetric method			
	c) Precipitation titration	d) Complexometric titration			
20.	is major extra cellular electrolyte in body.				
	a) Magnesium	b) Calcium			
	c) Potassium	d) Sodium			
_	Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Marks Each)		<b>(20)</b>		
	Define limit test. Explain limit test for chloride. Write a note on Gutzeit test.				
	Define and classify antacid. Write ideal properties of antacid. Write a note on aluminium hydroxide gel.				
3.	Enlist methods for measurement of radioactivity. Discuss any two in detail. Discuss pharmaceutical				
	application of radioactive substances.				
	Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Marks Each)		(35)		
	Discuss Oral Rehydration Salt.				
	Write a brief note on sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals				
	Define anti microbial agents. Discuss its mechanism of action.				
	Give preparation, assay and uses of sodium thiosulphate.				
	Write a note on saline cathartics.				
6.	Define with suitable example.	A			
7		Astringent (v) Haematinics			
	What are pharmaceutical buffers? Explain buffer capacity in brief.  Give preparation, assay and uses of Ammonium chloride.				
	Define anticaries agent. Write down brief note on sodiu				
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