| Seat No: Enrollment No: PARUL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF PHARMACY B. Pharm. Winter 2019 - 20 Examination | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Semester: 1 Subject Code: BP104T Subject Name: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry | | | Date: 09/12/2019 Time: 10:00am to 01:00pm Total Marks: 75 | |
| 1. F | ructions: igures to the right indicate maximum marks. Iake suitable assumptions wherever necessary. | | | |
| Q.1 | Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each) | | (20) | |
| 1. | Hydrogen peroxide is used as | | | |
| | a) Antiseptic | b) Protective | | |
| | c) Acidifying agent | d) Antioxidant | | |
| 2. | Which of the following is called Rochelle salt? | | | |
| | a) Potassium citrate | b) Potassium bitartar | ate | |
| | c) Sodium potassium tartarate | d) All of above | | |
| 3. | Sodium Bicarbonate is | | | |
| | a) Cathartics | b) Antacid | | |
| | c) Antioxidants | d) Antidote | | |
| 4. | To prevent dental caries toothpaste containing | should be used. | | |
| | a) Potash Alum | b) Sodium fluoride | | |
| | c) Sodium potassium tartrate | d) Iodine | | |
| 5. | Antacids are used for treating indigestion which contain | in | | |
| | a) Potassium hydroxide | b) Sodium hydroxide | | |
| | c) Magnesium carbonate | d) Magnesium hydro | xide | |
| 6. | Synonym of the Chlorinated Lime is | | | |
| | a) Ammonium muriate | b) Sodium potassium | n tartrate | |
| | c) Bleching powder | d) Potassium bitartar | ate | |
| 7. | Following all are Cathartics except | | | |
| | a) Bentonite | b) Sodium orthophos | phate | |
| | c) Kaolin | d) Hydrogen peroxid | e | |
| 8. | Sodium iodide I ¹³¹ is used to treat | | | |
| | a) Hypernatremia | b) Hypertension | | |
| | c) Hyperkalemia | d) Hyperthyroidism | | |
| 9. | Which one Astringents | | | |
| | a) Potash Alum | b) a and c both | | |
| | c) Zinc Sulphate | d) Copper sulphate | | |
| 10. | Which stains paper is used in limit test of Arsenic? | | | |
| | a) Cobalt chloride | b) pH paper | | |
| | c) Mercuric chloride paper | d) None of above | | |
| 11. | Which one is Haematinics? | | | |
| | a) Ferrous sulphate | b) a and c both | | |
| | c) Ferrous gluconate | d) None of above | | |
| 12. | Half life | | | |
| | a) $\lambda = 0.693/t_{1/2}$ | b) $\lambda = 6.93 / t_{1/2}$ | | |
| | c) $\lambda = 0.0693 / t_{1/2}$ | d) $\lambda = 0.00693/t_{1/2}$ | | |
| 13. | are the agents which prevent or arrest vor | niting? | | |
| | a) Preservatives | b) Antacids | | |
| | c) Antiemetic | d) Antidotes | | |

| 14. | Curie is defined as the amount of radioactive substance which give rise to a decay rate of | | | | |
|-----|--|---|------|--|--|
| | decay per second. | 1) 27 107 | | | |
| | a) 3.7×10^{19} per second | b) 3.7×10^7 per second | | | |
| 1.5 | c) 3.7×10^{10} per second | d) 3.7×10^{11} per second | | | |
| 15. | In Bronsted-Lowry concept base is | 1) D | | | |
| | a) Proton donor | b) Proton acceptor | | | |
| 1.0 | c) Electron donor | d) Electron acceptor | | | |
| 16. | Impurities in pharmaceutical preparation may be due to | _ | | | |
| | a) Raw material | b) Chemical instability | | | |
| | c) Manufacturing process | d) All of the above | | | |
| 17. | Dil HCl is | | | | |
| | a)Acidifires | b)Expectorants | | | |
| | c)Radiopharmaceuticals | d) Antacid | | | |
| 18. | What is true about antacid? | | | | |
| | a) It is alkaline substance | b) Used for inhibiting release of acid | | | |
| | c) It is water soluble | d) All of above | | | |
| 19. | The standard and test solution used for limit test are p | • | | | |
| | a) Beaker | b) Burette | | | |
| | c) Nessalar cylinder | d) Volumetric flask | | | |
| 20. | An alpha particle is a fast moving packet containing | | | | |
| | a) Two protons and two neutrons | b) one protons and two neutrons | | | |
| | c) Two electron | d) None of above | | | |
| 0.2 | Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Mark Each) | | (20) | | |
| 1. | | | | | |
| | α , β , γ radiations. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| | note on Oral Rehydration Salt. | | | | |
| 3. | Define a limit test. Explain gutzeit test procedure with | n diagram. Discuss the sources of impurities in | | | |
| | Pharmaceuticals. | | | | |
| Q.3 | Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Mark Each) | | (35) | | |
| 1. | Classify the Gastrointestinal agents. | | | | |
| 2. | Write assay of Hydrogen peroxide and Chlorinated lime. | | | | |
| 3. | Write mechanism and classification of Antimicrobial agents. | | | | |
| 4. | Give a brief note on measurements of tonicity, and me | _ | | | |
| 5. | Write a short note on modified limit test for Chloride a | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | |
| 6. | Write a short note on Poison and Antidote. | | | | |
| 7. | Write a short note on role of fluoride in the treatment of dental caries. | | | | |
| 8. | Write pharmaceutical application of radioactive substances. | | | | |
| 9. | Write assay of Copper sulphate. | | | | |
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