

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**B. Pharm. – SEMESTER – I • EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2017**

**Subject Code: 2210002**

**Date: 01/06/2017**

**Subject Name: Pharmaceutical Chemistry-I (Inorganic Chemistry)**

**Time: 02:30 PM to 05:30 PM**

**Total Marks: 80**

**Instructions:**

1. Attempt any five questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

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|------------|---|-----------|
| <b>Q.1</b> | <b>(a)</b> Explain various acid-base theories.  | <b>06</b> |
|            | <b>(b)</b> Define Limit test. Write a note on Gutzeit test.   | <b>05</b> |
|            | <b>(c)</b> Write a note on source of impurities and effects of impurities on pharmaceutical substances.   | <b>05</b> |
| <b>Q.2</b> | <b>(a)</b> Write synonym, chemical formula, preparations and uses of following (any four)<br>(i) KOH (ii) Chlorinated Lime (iii) Nitrous Oxide<br>(iv) Calcium Hydroxide (v) Phosphoric Acid (vi) Epsom Salt  | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Q.3</b> | <b>(a)</b> Write a note on complexing and chelating agents used in therapy.   | <b>06</b> |
|            | <b>(b)</b> Define antidotes. Write a note on antidotes in poisoning.  | <b>05</b> |
|            | <b>(c)</b> Write a note on detection and measurement of radiopharmaceuticals. Briefly explain radio opaque contrast media.  | <b>05</b> |
| <b>Q.4</b> | <b>(a)</b> Define following (any six)<br>(i) Pharmacopoeia (ii) Buffer capacity (iii) Curie (iv) Water for injection<br>(v) purified water (vi) pH and pOH (vii) achlorhydria (viii) Radionuclide   | <b>06</b> |
|            | <b>(b)</b> Define expectorants. Discuss the role of ammonium compounds as respiratory stimulants.   | <b>05</b> |
|            | <b>(c)</b> Briefly explain anticaries agents, cleaning agent, polishing agent and desensitizing agent with examples as dental products.   | <b>05</b> |
| <b>Q.5</b> | <b>(a)</b> Comment on the following statements (any three)<br>(i) KI is added in aqueous iodine solution.<br>(ii) Nitrobenzene is used in assay of ammonium chloride.<br>(iii) Citric acid is used in limit test of iron.<br>(iv) Glycerin is added in the assay of boric acid. | <b>06</b> |
|            | <b>(b)</b> Write a note on electrolyte combination therapy  | <b>05</b> |
|            | <b>(c)</b> Define with example following as pharmaceutical aids in pharmaceutical industry:<br>(i) Anti-oxidant (ii) Filter aid (iii) Adsorbent (iv) Diluent (v) Preservative   | <b>05</b> |
| <b>Q.6</b> | <b>(a)</b> Give synonym of the following (any six)<br>(i) Lugol's solution (ii) Muriatic acid (iii) cream of tartar (iv) Green vitriol<br>(v) tartar emetic (vi) Precipitated chalk (vii) Milk of magnesia (viii) Rochelle salt   | <b>06</b> |

- (b) Define haematinics. Give preparation, properties and use of any two iron compounds. **05**
- (c) Define major intra and extra cellular electrolytes. Give physiological function of sodium and disease associated with it **05**
- Q.7** (a) Write preparations, properties, assay, uses and storage conditions of the following.(any four) **16**

  - (i) Carbon Dioxide (ii) Oxygen (iii) Hydrogen Peroxide (iv) Zinc Oxide
  - (v) Boric acid (vi) Zinc Chloride

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