

End Semester / Reappear (Semester I) Examination Dec 2022

Programme: B. Pharm

Full Marks: 75

Course: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry

Time: 3 Hrs.

Course Code: BP104T

Enrollment No: _____

Section I

1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions. 20x1=20

- i. The standard solution of arsenic contains
(a) Arsenious acid (b) Arsenic acid (c) Arsine (d) Arsenic oxide
- ii. Inorganic compounds generally do not contain..... atoms.
(a) Nitrogen (b) Carbon (c) Oxygen (d) Sulphur
- iii. Extracellular fluid includes
(a) Vascular fluid (b) Interstitial and vascular fluid (c) Interstitial fluid only (d) None of these
- iv. Sodium Metaphosphate is also known as
(a) Precipitated chalk (b) Madrell's salt (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
- v. What is the concentration of pure water
(a) 55.51 M (b) 25.51 M (c) 55 M (d) 25 M
- vi. Which vitamin is necessary for tooth formation
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D (c) Vitamin C (d) All of the above
- vii. The drug which promotes defecation is Called
(a) Purgative (b) Laxative (c) Cathartic (d) Protective
- viii. The condition in which excessive secretion Of gastric HCl is called as
(a) Achlorhydria (b) Hyperchlorhydria (c) Hypoacidity (d) None of the above
- ix. Which is not a class of topical agents
(a) Antibiotic (b) Protectives (c) Antimicrobial (d) Astringents
- x. Alum is commonly used as
(a) Anti-infective (b) Astringent (c) Protectives (d) All of these
- xi. Ferrous sulfate is also known as
(a) Blue vitriol (b) Caustic potash (c) Condy's Crystals (d) Melanterite
- xii. After inhalation oxygen combines with haemoglobin the formed complex is
(a) Carboxyhaemoglobin (b) Oxyhaemoglobin (c) Dioxyhemoglobin
(d) Carboxyhaemoglobin
- xiii. Which of the following antidotes is not used in cyanide poisoning
(a) Hydroxy cobalamine (b) Sodium nitrite (c) Sodium calcium EDTA (d) Both a and b
- xiv. Which of the following acts as quenching Gas in Geiger Muller counter
(a) Alcohol (b) Argon gas (c) Krypton (d) Hydrogen

- xv. Which of the given are the biological effects Of Radiation
 (a) Somatic effects (b) Genetic effects (c) Skin damage (d) All of the above
- xvi. Acute metabolic alkalosis may be Corrected by
 (a) KCl (b) NaCl (c) NaHCO₃ (d) CaCl₂
- xvii. Potassium therapy is contraindicated in patient
 (a) Impaired renal function(b) Acute dehydration(c) Myotonia congenital(d) All of the above
- xviii. The basic objective of replacement therapy is
 (a) To restore the volume and composition of body fluids (b) To restore the volume only(c)
 To restore the composition of body fluids only (d) None of these
- xix. The given below is used for the diagnosis of Malignant neoplasm
 (a) Phosphorus-32 (b) Chromium -51 (c) Cobalt-57 (d) Iodine-131
- xx. The process of removal of tartar from teeth is known as
 (a) Bleaching (b) Polishing (c) Root canal (d) Scaling

Section II

2. **Short Answer type questions. Answer any five.** **5x7=35**

- a. Explain the principle involved in the limit test for Arsenic.
- b. Describe Physiological acid base balance in human body.
- c. Define acids and bases according to various concepts.
- d. What is electrolyte combination therapy? Explain a note on ORS.
- e. Explain synthesis and uses of Sodium bicarbonate.
- f. Describe role of hematinics in blood formation.
- g. Explain the applications of Radiopharmaceuticals in Pharmacy.

Section III

Long Answer type questions. Answer any two. **2x10= 20**

3. Explain the various sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals. Discuss the importance of limit tests in quality control of pharmaceuticals.
4. What are anti-microbials? Give the method of preparation and principle in the assay of chlorinated lime and hydrogen peroxide.
5. Define and classify antidotes with examples. Write a note on activated charcoal and sodium thiosulphate.
