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(GIMT & GIPS)
Azara, Hatkhowapara,
Guwahati -781017

BP 104 T

Roll No. of candidate

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2019

B.Pharm. 1st Semester End-Term Examination
PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY
(THEORY)

(New Regulation) (w.e.f. 2017-2018)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.

1. Multiple choice questions : (20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) Excessive heat means
- (a) Any temperature between 10-30°C
 - (b) Any temperature between 20-30°C
 - (c) Any temperature above 40°C
 - (d) None
- (ii) Chemical formula of slaked lime is
- (a) CaCl_2
 - (b) $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
 - (c) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
 - (d) KOH

[Turn over

- (iii) According to I P. 201 0. Method A for the limit test for heavy metals states the concentration of lead standard solution to be
- (a) 5 ppm
 - (b) 10 ppm
 - (c) 20 ppm
 - (d) 30 ppm
- (iv) The chemicals labelled as "FeT" means
- (a) Completely free from iron
 - (b) Presence of iron
 - (c) Iron may or may not be present
 - (d) None
- (v) Ringer's injection, also known as compound sodium chloride injection. Its composition is
- (a) 0.86% w/v NaCl, 0.030% w/v KCl and 0.033% w/v $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - (b) 1% w/v NaCl, 2% w/v KCl and 3% w/v $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - (c) 0.60% w/v NaCl, 0.030% w/v KCl and 0.50% w/v $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - (d) 0.30% w/v NaCl, 0.030% w/v KCl and 0.030% w/v $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (vi) Pumice is used as
- (a) Cavity liner
 - (b) Desensitizer
 - (c) Abrasive
 - (d) Analgesic

(vii) Iodine tincture USP contains

- (a) 2% w/v iodine and 2.4% sodium iodide in alcoholic solution
- (b) 10% w/v iodine and 20% sodium iodide in alcoholic solution
- (c) 30% w/v iodine and 30% sodium iodide in alcoholic solution
- (d) 30% w/v iodine and 40% sodium iodide in alcoholic solution

(viii) Chlorinated lime is also known as

- (a) Caustic soda
- (b) Bleaching powder
- (c) Washing soda
- (d) Soda lime

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(ix) Chemical formula for Tale is

- (a) $3\text{BaO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (b) $3\text{CaO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (c) $3\text{MgO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (d) $3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(x) Which one of the following compound is known as Epsom Salt

- (a) Sodium sulphate
- (b) Magnesium sulphate
- (c) Calcium sulphate
- (d) Potassium sulphate

- (xi) Bismuth containing salts has the following side effect
- (a) Black stool
 - (b) Abdominal Pain
 - (c) Constipation
 - (d) All of them
- (xii) Major food source of Potassium is
- (a) Milk and milk products
 - (b) Meat
 - (c) Legumes
 - (d) All of them
- (xiii) Which one of the following compound is not an antioxidant
- (a) Sodium thiosulphate
 - (b) Sodium nitrite
 - (c) Sulphar dioxide
 - (d) Calcium carbonate
- (xiv) Semithicone in antacid preparations is used as
- (a) Defoaming agent
 - (b) Colouring agent
 - (c) Flavouring agent
 - (d) All of them

(xv) Which one of the following is a conjugate base of H_2SO_4

(a) HSO_4^-

(b) H_3O^+

(c) Cl^-

(d) None

(xvi) The latest edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia is

(a) 6th edition

(b) 7th edition

(c) 8th edition

(d) 9th edition

(xvii) Achlorhydria means

(a) Level of gastric acid is high

(b) Level of gastric acid is low

(c) Level of sodium in blood is high

(d) Level of sodium in blood is low

(xviii) Becquerel is a unit of measurement of

(a) Conductivity

(b) Density

(c) Optical activity

(d) Radioactivity

(xix) Endodontist means

- (a) Specializes in treating the diseases of gums surrounding the teeth
- (b) Specializes in root canal therapy
- (c) Specializes in artificial devices for the mouth such as implants
- (d) None

(xx) Cyanide poisoning can be treated with

- (a) Sodium thiosulphate
- (b) Sodium nitrite
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None

2. Short questions (Answer any seven).

- (a) Define antioxidants. Enlist inorganic antioxidants. Write the preparation, properties and pharmaceutical uses of sodium thiosulphate.
(1 + 1 + 3 = 5)
- (b) What are antacids? Classify them with examples. Write the ideal properties of antacids.
(1 + 2 + 2 = 5)
- (c) Classify inorganic dental products with examples. How dental caries can be prevented?
(3 + 2 = 5)
- (d) Define isotopes with examples. Discuss the applications of radioisotopes.
(2 + 3 = 5)
- (e) What are protectives? Write notes on talc and calamine.
(1 + 2 + 2 = 5)
- (f) Classify antidotes with examples. Discuss the treatment of cyanide poisoning.

- (g) What is a monograph in Pharmacopoeia? Write about the information provided in a pharmacopoeial monograph. (1+ 4 = 5)
- (h) Write about the various pharmaceutical preparation of sodium chloride and potassium chloride along with their composition. (5)
- (i) Discuss the inorganic official compounds of iodine and iron. (5)

3. Long Questions (Answer any *two*) :

- (a) Discuss the limit tests with the principle and procedure for Sulphate and iron. (5 + 5 = 10)
- (b) Write notes on : (5 + 5 = 10)
- (i) Inorganic antimicrobials and astringents.
- (ii) Oral rehydration therapy.
- (c) What is radioactivity? Write the general properties of radiations. How radiations are detected and measured? (2 + 3 + 5 = 10)
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