

22223

3 Hours / 80 Marks



20112

Seat No.

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- Instructions* –
- (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.
  - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
  - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
  - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - (5) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
  - (6) In case student has attempted sub-question of Question No. 3 more than once, only first attempt should be considered for assessment.

**Marks****1. Attempt any SIX of the following:****30**

- a) Name any 2 of the following:
 

i) Hematinics	ii) Antacids
iii) Dental Products	iv) Cathartics
v) Antiseptics / Disinfectants	
- b) Define - "Volumetric analysis". List the apparatus needed in volumetric analysis. mention the types of volumetric analysis.
- c) Define the term "epilepsy". Classify Anti-epileptic agents with suitable examples.
- d) Draw chemical structure of Dapsone. Give its chemical name, uses, formulations and storage conditions.
- e) Explain reaction and principle involved in Limit Test of Arsenic and draw neat and labelled sketch of Gutzeit's apparatus.
- f) What are adrenergic drugs? Classify with examples. Draw the structure of Norepinephrine.
- g) Define and classify anti-neoplastic agents. Draw structure of 5 Fluorouracil.

**2. Attempt any TEN of the following:****30**

- a) Discuss any three different sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals.
- b) Classify Antimalarials. Draw structure of chloroquine phosphate.
- c) Give storage-stability, uses and brand name of drug Penicillin G.
- d) What are para sympathomimetic agents? Draw structure of drug Acetylcholine. Give its storage and stability conditions.
- e) Define and classify sedatives and Hypnotics with examples. Draw the structure of Phenobarbitone.
- f) Give the structure, chemical name and uses of Frusemide.
- g) Define diabetes mellitus. Draw structure of metformin and give its popular brand names.
- h) What are narcotic analgesics? Give its classification with examples.
- i) Give uses for
 

i) Chlorpromazine	ii) Chloramphenicol
iii) Propranolol	
- j) Classify Antihypertensive agents with suitable examples.
- k) Draw structure for:
 

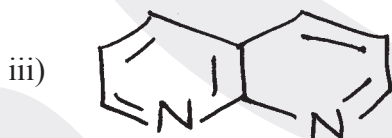
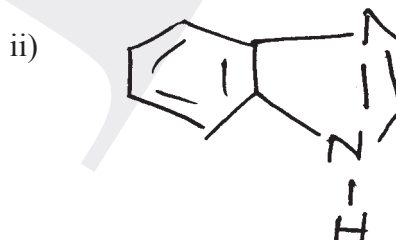
i) $\beta$ -Lactum antibiotic	ii) Sulfa Drug
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P.T.O.



3. Attempt the following:

- a) Define antibiotics.
- b) Write any 2 uses of Azithromycin.
- c) Draw structure of acetyl group and chloro group.
- d) Draw structure of Pyridine and give its method of numbering.
- e) Chemical formula for bleaching powder is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i)  $\text{Ca}(\text{clo})_2$
  - ii)  $\text{Ca}(\text{c1o})_4$
  - iii)  $\text{CaCo}_3$
  - iv)  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Co}_3$
- f) Prazosin drug is used for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Hypertension
  - ii) Brain tumor
  - iii) Diarrhoea
  - iv) Cancer
- g) Name any 2 indicators used in Acid-base titration.
- h) The synonym of Calcium Carbonate is \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) The precipitating agent used in Limit Test for chloride is \_\_\_\_\_.
- j) Define "Redox Titration".
- k) Draw structure of Atropine sulfate.
- l) Doxycycline belongs to the structural class of Antibiotics.
  - i) Penicillins
  - ii) Macrolides
  - iii) Tetracyclines
  - iv) None of these
- m) IUPAC name of Paracetamol is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) N - (2, 2- diethyl hydroxy) acetamide
  - ii) N - (4 - hydroxy phenyl) anilide
  - iii) 4 - hydroxy - Acetanilide
  - iv) None of the above.
- n) Full form of NSAID is \_\_\_\_\_.
- o) Structure of Indole ring is \_\_\_\_\_



- p) State whether true or false for Antacids are meant for constipation and hypoacidity.
- q) Define "non-aqueous titration".
- r) Gravimetric Analysis is a Semi-quantitative method. True or False.
- s) Give 2 uses of Atenolol.
- t) Name any 2 Anti-depressant drugs.

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