Exam Date & Time: 20-Jul-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

## Medicinal Chemistry-I [PCH-BP402T]

|            | Medicinal Chemistry-1 [1 Cit-Di 4021]   |
|------------|---|
| Marks: 75  | Duration: 180 mins.   |
|            | I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)  |
| Answer all | the questions. Section Duration: 30 mins  |
| 1)         | What structural feature of methacholine makes it more hydrolytically stable than  |
| -/         | acetylcholine   |
|            | Presence of Presence  |
|            | presence of R-methyl and of Presence (1)  |
|            | 1) carbamoyl 2) carbamoyl 3) $\beta$ -methyl 4) of ester  |
|            | group group linkage   |
|            |   |
| 2)         | Which of the following drug is used in the treatment of urinary incontinence  |
|            | 1) Atropine 2) Scopolamine 3) Cyclopentolate 4) Methantheline (1)   |
|            | 1) Principle 2) Scopolarimic 3) Cyclopeniolate 4) Bromide   |
| 3)         | Which of the following class of opioids are obtained by removal of Ring-B, C and D  |
|            | of morphine   |
|            | (1)   |
|            | Marphinan Panzamarphan 4-phenyl Phanylmonyl   |
|            | [1)   Morphinal   2)   Benzomorphan   3)   Piperidine   4)   Prientifropyt   amine  |
| 4)         |   |
| 4)         | Identify the number of asymmetric carbons in morphine   |
|            | $T_{WO}$ (1)  |
|            | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Two $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix}$ Four $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \end{bmatrix}$ One $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Five |
|            |   |
| 5)         | Why barbiturates are acidic in nature   |
| ~/         | ,   |
|            | As it a Due to  |
|            | Presence of     diacyl   Due to lactim-   alloy   (1)   |
|            | 1)   nexanydropyrimidine   2)   urea   3)   lactam   4)   substituents  |
|            |   |
|            | carbon  |
| 6)         | Which among the following is not a metabolite of chlordiazepoxide   |
|            | (1)   |
|            | 1) Nordiazepam 2) Lorazepam 3) Oxazepam 4) Demoxepam  |
|            |   |
| 7)         | Introduction of a polar group in to the aromatic group at C-5 of barbiturates increases the duration of action Why? (1)                                   |
|            | the duration of action Why?   |

|     | Increases the binding affinity to the GABA A receptor  Decrease the lipid solubility  3) Increases the lipid solubility  4) Keep the drug in correct conformation  |
|-----|--|
| 8)  | Which of the following opioid drug is used in the treatment of diarrhoea   |
|     | 1) Codeine 2) Meperidine 3) Diphenoxylate 4) Pentazocine (1  |
| 9)  | Which among the following drug has the IUPAC name 2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)cyclohexanone  |
|     | 1) Ketamine 2) Dicyclomine 3) Fentanyl 4) None of the above  |
| 10) | Which of the following drug is a aryl acetic acid derivative   |
|     | 1) Indomethacin 2) Ibuprofen 3) Aceclofenac 4) Mefenamic acid (1   |
| 11) | The compound which is not conjugated by methylation is   |
|     | 1) aspirin 2) nicotinamide 3) isoniazid 4) estrogen  |
| 12) | The drug which act by blocking dopamine receptor especially D2 receptor is   |
|     | 1) haloperidol 2) clozapine 3) prochlorperazine 4) loxapine 6  |
| 13) | Isosterism is the process of   |
|     | Replacement similar valence group  Replacement similar reproduction of group having different mass number group  Replacement similar reproduction of group having different mass number group having differ |
| 14) | Which of the following is the selective antagonist of alpha1 receptors   |
|     | 1) Prazosin 2) Clonidine 3) Adrenaline 4) Yohimbaine (1  |
| 15) | Metoprolol is a selectiveantagonist  |
|     | 1) Alpha1 2) Alpha2 3) Beta 1 4) Beta2 (1  |
| 16) | Dimercaprol is a chelating agent used for the treatment of   |
|     | (1   |

|          | A unusia   | 7   |
|----------|--|-----|
|          | Arsenic poisoning 2) Iron poisoning 3) Lead poisoning 4) Vanadium poisoning  |     |
| 17)      | The most important physicochemical properties affecting the drug action  | J   |
|          | Acid base properties 2) Chelation 3) Hydrogen bonding 4) Partition coefficient   | (:  |
| 18)      | Benorylate is hydrolysed to  | J   |
|          | Paracetamol and diclofenac 2) Paracetamol and aspirin 2) Paracetamol and aspirin 4) Aspirin and diclofenac               | (1  |
| 19)      | Which of the following substance is the first precursor of Adrenaline?   | ı   |
|          | 1) DOPA 2) Tyrosine 3) Dopamine 4) Nor adrenaline  | (1  |
| 20)      | Which drug used in allergic reaction   |     |
|          | 1) Naphazoline   2) Isopurine   3) Dopamine   4) Ephedrine   | (1  |
|          | II Long Answers  |     |
|          | the questions.   |     |
| 21)      | Classify anticholinergies giving one structure from each class   | (5  |
| A)       |  | (5  |
| B)       | Discuss the SAR of parasympathomimetic drugs   | (5  |
| 22)      | Define anticonvulsant drugs. Classify them giving one structure from each class and discuss the SAR & MOA of hydantoins. | (7  |
| A)       |  | (,  |
| В)       | Outline the method of synthesis of ethosuximide  | (3  |
|          | III Short Answers  |     |
|          | the questions.  Write the common structural features or SAR of NSAIDs  |     |
| 23)      | write the common structural leatures of SAR of NSAIDS  | (5  |
| 24)      | Discuss the SAR of barbiturates as sedative and hypnotics  | (5  |
| 25)      | Outline the synthesis of meperidine and procyclidine   | (5  |
| 26)      | Outline the synthesis of ketamine  |     |
| 4.3      |  | (2  |
| A)<br>B) | Briefly discuss the SAR of Sympathomimetic agents  | (2. |

-----End**----**-