MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION MANIPAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

B Pharm I Semester - End Semester Theory Examination (Make up)- January 2023

Course: PCH-BP104T: Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry

Date: 24.01.2023 **Duration: 3hrs** Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: Answer ALL questions.

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCOs)

 $20 \text{ Q} \times 1 \text{ mark} = 20 \text{ marks}$

- 1. International Pharmacopoeia is published by
 - a) United States Pharmacopeial Convention
 - b) Europian Pharmacopoeial Commission
 - c) Indian Pharmacopoeial Commission
 - d) World health organization
- is the major source of impurities in process of inorganic pharmaceuticals
 - a) acetic acid
 - b) water
 - c) benzene
 - d) d) Hydrochloric acid
- 3. The colour of the solution of diphenyl thiocarbazone -lead complex in chloroform is
 - a) Yellow
 - b) Green
 - c) Violet
 - d) Blue
- 4. Lead acetate cotton in the tube traps
 - a) Sulphuric acid fumes
 - b) Arsine gas
 - c) Arsenous gas
 - d) Hydrogen sulphide gas.
- 5. Bromide impurity produces following colour opalescence in limit test for chlorides
 - a) Red colour
 - b) pale red colour
 - c) Intense yellow colour
 - d) pale yellow colour
- 6. Thyroid deficiency treated using
 - a) iodine
 - b) sodium chloride
 - c) milk of magnesia
 - d) none of these
- The Mandals paint is
 - a) 1.25% w/v of iodine in glycerine.
 - b) 1.25% w/v of iodine in water.
 - c) 2.5%w/v each of iodine and KI in alcohol.
 - d) 2.5%w/v each of iodine and KI in water
- 8. Hydrogen peroxide is used as
 - a) antiseptic
 - b) acidifying agent
 - c) protective
 - d) antioxidant
- 9. Ferrous Sulphate is assayed by
 - a) Iodimetry
 - b) Iodometry
 - c) Cerimetry
 - d) Iodate titration
- 10. Magnesium hydroxide confers its antacid action by
 - a) Magnesium ion
 - b) Hydroxide ion
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Whole molecule

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- 11 Which of the following statements is not true?
 - a) Buffer capacity changes as the ratio log([Salt]/[Acid]) increases with added base
 - b) Buffer capacity is not a fixed value for a given buffer system
 - c) Buffer capacity does not depend on the amount of base added.
 - d) Influenced by the total concentration of the buffer constituents
- 12 Which of the following is not a component of Zinc Ugenol cement?
 - a) Zinc sulphate
 - b) Zinc acetate
 - c) Zinc stearate
 - d) Zinc oxide
- 13 Identify the wrong statement. In the assay of Ammonium chloride,
 - a) Color changes to pink at the equivalence point.
 - b) Liberated sodium hydroxide is estimated
 - c) Dilute phenolphthalein solution is used as an indicator
 - d) Formalin is added
- 14 Identify the correct statement with regard to Ferrous fumarate
 - a) It is freely soluble in water
 - b) It is a reddish orange to reddish brown colored compound
 - c) Furnarate component of the compound has hydrogens cis to each other.
 - d) It is estimated by complexometry
- 15 Identify the wrong statement with regard to Astringents
 - a) They precipitate proteins

 - b) They constrict blood vesselsc) They possess strong local antiseptic action
 - d) They provide protection from external irritation
- 16 Nitrous acid is an example for
 - a) Weak acid
 - b) Strong acid
 - c) Very Strong acid
 - d) Very Weak acid
- 17. Equation for White-Vincent Method is
 - a) $V = W \times E + 111.1$
 - b) $E = W \times V \times 111.1$
 - c) $V = W \times E \times 111.1$
 - d) $W = V \times E \times 111.1$
- 18. Compound assayed by Argentometry is
 - a) Sodium acetate
 - b) Sodium citrate
 - c) Sodium chloride
 - d) Sodium bicarbonate
- 19. Carnallite contains
 - a) Sodium chloride
 - b) Sodium fluoride
 - c) Magnesium carbonate
 - d) Potassium chloride
- 20. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to Calcium chloride?
 - a) It is colorless solid
 - b) It is available in anhydrous form as well as dihydrate form.
 - c) It is not hygroscopic
 - d) Used as an antidote to magnesium intoxication

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II Long Answers

 $2 Q \times 10 \text{ marks} = 20 \text{ marks}$

Question

- 1. A. What are antacids? Classify them with suitable examples. Explain the preparation and assay of boric acid. 7M
 - B. Name the various iodine preparations and giving their compositions and uses. 3M
- 2. A. Define a) Isotonic solution b) buffer c) isotonic value. 3M
 - B. Explain with equations, the principle involved in the assay of sodium chloride and Calcium gluconate 5M
 - C. Explain Lewis theory of acids and bases 2M

III Short Answers

 $7 \text{ Q} \times 5 \text{ marks} = 35 \text{ marks}$

Ouestion

- 1. Explain with reactions, the method of preparation, and assay of zinc chloride. Give its physical property and uses. 5M
- 2. Explain with chemical equation the principle involved in the Limit test for Chloride and Iron (2+3)
- 3. What information should be included on the label of the primary container containing radiopharmaceutical? 5M
- 4. Explain with reactions, the method of preparation, and assay of, ferrous sulphate. Give its physical property and uses. 5M
- 5. Explain with reactions, the method of preparation of potash alum. Give its physical property and uses 5M
- 6. List down the various sources of impurities in pharmaceutical preparations 5M
- 7. Explain with reactions, the method of preparation, and uses of a) sodium fluoride b) Calcium carbonate