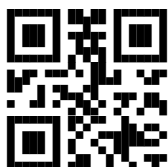


22223

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:

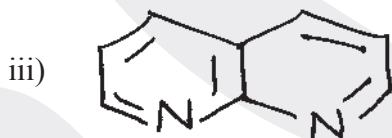
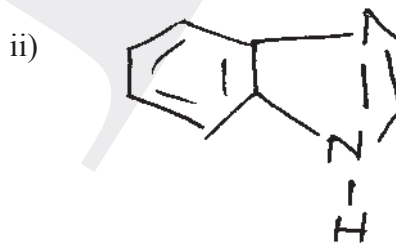
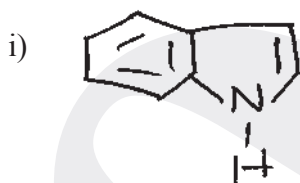
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|-------------------------------|----------------|
| i) β -Lactum antibiotic | ii) Sulfa Drug |
|-------------------------------|----------------|

P.T.O.



3. Attempt the following:

- Define antibiotics.
- Write any 2 uses of Azithromycin.
- Draw structure of acetyl group and chloro group.
- Draw structure of Pyridine and give its method of numbering.
- Chemical formula for bleaching powder is _____.
 - $\text{Ca}(\text{clo})_2$
 - $\text{Ca}(\text{c1o})_4$
 - CaCo_3
 - Ca_2Co_3
- Prazosin drug is used for _____.
 - Hypertension
 - Brain tumor
 - Diarrhoea
 - Cancer
- Name any 2 indicators used in Acid-base titration.
- The synonym of Calcium Carbonate is _____.
 - The precipitating agent used in Limit Test for chloride is _____.
 - Define "Redox Titration".
- Draw structure of Atropine sulfate.
- Doxycycline belongs to the structural class of Antibiotics.
 - Penicillins
 - Macrolides
 - Tetracyclines
 - None of these
- IUPAC name of Paracetamol is _____.
 - N - (2, 2- diethyl hydroxy) acetamide
 - N - (4 - hydroxy phenyl) anilide
 - 4 - hydroxy - Acetanilide
 - None of the above.
- Full form of NSAID is _____.
- Structure of Indole ring is _____



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