Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka I Year Pharma-D Examination - Jan 2014

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 70 Marks

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Q.P. CODE: 2855

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS (Answer any Two)

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$

- 1. Write the principle and procedure for the limit test for (a) Iron (b) Chlorides
- 2. What are ligands? Classify them with examples. Discuss different types of EDTA titrations in details
- 3. Explain various methods of detecting end point in precipitation titrations with examples

SHORT ESSAYS (Answer any Six)

 $6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks}$

- 4. List the natural buffers present in physiological system. How do they maintain acid base balance
- 5. Explain the conditions for iodometric titrations
- 6. What are protective and adsorbents? Give their pharmaceutical importance with examples
- 7. What are systemic alkalisers and acidifiers? How do they act? Give suitable examples
- 8. Write the preparation, uses and assay of boric acid
- 9. Write the principle of non aqueous titration? Give the assay principle of sodium Benzoate
- 10. Write the prepration and assay principles involved in aluminium hydrpxide gel
- 11. What are determinate and inderminate errors? Give examples

SHORT ANSWERS $10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks}$

- 12. What are expectorents? Write the principle involved in the assay of ammonium chloride.
- 13. Assay of zinc oxide
- 14. Give the important uses of oxygen as medicinal agent
- 15. Write the principle in the assay of chlorinated lime
- 16. Write the storage condition of iodine
- 17. Define mixed indicator and universal indicator
- 18. What is the difference between antiseptic and disinfectant
- 19. Mention pharmaceutical use of Zinc Eugenol cement
- 20 What are cathartics? Give examples
- 21. Define the following terms (a) Limit test (b) Assay
