

24225

03 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) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
 - (5) 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) Explain reaction and principle involved in limit Test of Arsenic and draw neat and labelled sketch of Gutzeit's apparatus.
- b) Give storage condition and uses of (any two)
 - i) Oxygen
 - ii) Nitrous oxide
 - iii) Hydrogen Peroxide
- c) Define "Volumetric analysis. Mention the types of volumetric analysis, Explain Acid-base titration and give types of acid base titration.
- d) What are adrenergic drugs? Classify with examples. Draw the structure of Propranolol.
- e) Define and classify anticonvulsant, give structure and uses of Phenytoin.
- f) Define and classify Antibiotics giving suitable example of compounds under each class, give structure of Amoxicillin.
- g) Classify sulphonamides based on chemical nature and its uses. What is cotrimoxazole ?

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

- a) Define limit test and give reaction and principle involved in limit test of Chloride.
- b) Define Cholinergic, give structure and chemical name of acetyl choline.
- c) What is the Principle involved in Gravimetric analysis ? Enlist the steps involved in gravimetric analysis.
- d) Define Sedative and Hypnotics, give structure of Diazepam.
- e) Give structure, chemical name and brand name of Frusemide.
- f) Define and classify antihypertensive agents.
- g) Define and classify antineoplastic agents.
- h) Define and classify Hypoglycaemic agent
- i) Give structure and brand name of (any two)
 - i) Aspirin
 - ii) Paracetamol
 - iii) Chloroquine
- j) Define and classify anti-Tubercular agent give structure of INH.
- k) Give uses and brand name of (any two)
 - i) Erythromycin
 - ii) Penicillin G
 - iii) Chlorpromazine

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following :**

- a) Limit test are performed in:
- i) Separating flask
 - ii) Arsenic test apparatus
 - iii) Nessler's cylinder
 - iv) Measuring cylinder
- b) Which of the following are anti-microbial agents?
- i) Silver Nitrate
 - ii) Hydrogen peroxide
 - iii) Potassium permanganate
 - iv) All of the above
- c) To prepare a solution of accurately know volume, use a _____.
- i) Beaker
 - ii) Conical flask
 - iii) Volumetric Flask
 - iv) Measuring Cylinder
- d) Name anyone drug containing indole heterocyclic ring.
- e) _____ are used in iron deficiency anemia.
- f) _____ is a plant origin anticancer agent.
- g) Identify the following hetero cycle
- i) Imidazole
 - ii) Pyrazole
 - iii) Oxazolidine
 - iv) Pyrrol
- h) _____ causes both reversible loss of sensation and consciousness.
- i) Draw the structure of following groups.
- i) Amino
 - ii) Phenyl
- j) Define anti-arrhythmic agent.
- k) Write two examples of tricyclic antidepressants.
- l) Give Brand name of Ibuprofen.
- m) Give uses of Salbutamol.
- n) Write dosage form (Pharmaceutical Preparation) of Isosorbide Dinitrate.
- o) Draw the structure of Naphazoline.
- p) Define Diuretics with examples.
- q) Write IUPAC name of Dapsone.
- r) Give uses of Diclofenac.
- s) The order of preference for hetero atoms are as follow
- i) Oxygen, Nitrogen, Sulphur
 - ii) Sulphur, Nitrogen, Oxygen
 - iii) Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen
 - iv) Nitrogen, Oxygen, Sulphur
- t) Give dosage form (Pharmaceutical Preparation) Azithromycin.
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