

BACHELOR OF PHARMACY EXAMINATION, 2019

(1st Year, 2nd Semester)

Pharmaceutical Chemistry – II

Time: Three hours.

Full Marks: 100

Answer any *five* questions taking at least *two* from each group

GROUP – A

1. (a) Define assay of a drug? How Chemical assay differs from Biological assay?
(b) State the characteristics of an indicator? Explain the role of an indicator in different types of titration with suitable example in every case.
(c) Differentiate between primary and secondary standard solution with example
(d) What is redox titration? Describe with example. $4 \times 5 = 20$
2. (a) Explain different components of a monograph in IP with a suitable example
(b) Define a Pharmacopoeia. Name the Pharmacopoeias of different countries.
(c) Describe the assay of Metronidazole as prescribed in IP.
(d) Classify different Titrimetric analysis $4 \times 5 = 20$
3. Define and Explain the usefulness of the following for Analysis of pharmaceuticals with example:
 - a) Back titration
 - b) Test for Statistical significance
 - c) Potentiometric titration
 - d) Buffer solution
 - e) Reference standard & standard curve $4 \times 5 = 20$
4. Describe the therapeutic use, chemical structure, assay procedure of the following as prescribed in Indian Pharmacopoeia. $10 \times 2 = 20$
 - (a) Ibuprofen
 - (b) Levocetirizine Hydrochloride
 - (c) Chlorpromazine
 - (d) Amitriptylin
 - (e) Alprazolam
 - (f) Captopril
 - (g) Albendazole
 - (h) Ranitidine
 - (i) Acyclovir
 - (j) Allopurinol

B.Pharm 1st Year 2nd Semester Examination-2019

Pharmaceutical Chemistry-II

(Analysis-I)

Time: 3 Hours

GROUP - B

Full Marks: 100

Answer any five questions taking atleast two from each group

1. a) What do you mean by impurities in pharmaceuticals?
b) What are the sources of impurities & how can you control them?
c) Discuss the tests for purities. 2+12+6=20

2. a) Define limit test. What are the factors to be considered while fixing the limit?
b) Discuss the principle, procedure & instrumentation involved in the limit tests for Arsenic & lead with a neat sketch. 6+8+6=20

3. a) Define Gravimetry. Mention the advantage & disadvantages of gravimetric analysis.
b) Discuss the steps involved in Gravimetric assay of a pharmaceutical.
c) Write a note on filters used in Gravimetric analysis. 4+12+4=20

4. Write the principle , instrumentation & application of any two of the following. 10×2=20
 - a) Karl fischer titration.
 - b) Kjeldahl titration.
 - c) Gasometry
 - d) Complexometric titration