[Time: 3 Hours] [Marks:80]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

Q.1 Attempt all multiple-choice questions

 \mathcal{L}^{20}

- Assay of ferrous Sulphate is __type of titration
 - a) Iodometry
 - b) Iodimetry
 - c) Cerimetry
 - d) Permagnometry
- 2. The species which have different atomic mass number but same atomic number is called
 - a) Isobars
 - b) Isotopes
 - c) Isomers
 - d) Nuclide
- 3. The compound used as supplemental therapy in iron-deficiency anemia is
 - a) White vitriol
 - b) Blue vitriol
 - c) Green vitriol
 - d) Epsom salt
- 4. In the assay of copper sulphate, KSCN is added to stop reaction of ----
 - a) to prevent adsorbtion of iodine on precipitate.
 - b) It reacts with KI
 - c) it converts Cu2I to Cu2I2
 - d) It reacts with sodium thiosulphate
- 5. Which GIT agents are used in the treatment of Diarrahea
 - a) Laxatives
 - b) Antacids
 - c) Protective and adsorbants
 - d) Saline Cathartics
- 6. Which one of the following is classified as an astringent?
 - a) Sodium potassium tartarate
 - b) Potash Alum
 - c) Potassium iodide
 - d) Calcium gluconate
- 7. Calcium gluconate is prepared by
 - a) lactic acid and CaCO3
 - b) Oxalic acid and CaCO3
 - c) gluconic acid and CaCO3
 - d) gluconic acid and Ca(OH)2

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8.	Sodiur	n Iodide-131 is used for
200	a)	Hyperthyroidism
257	(b)	Hypertension
15.0°T	c)	Hyperglycemia
% B	d)	Hypoxia Hypoxia
50,		
9.	Radioa	active material should be handled with
(E)	a)	Forceps
N. A.	b)	hands
(8)	c)	Tissue paper
	, d).	Spatula S
(20	u)	Spatula 200 St.
3 10.		_is a reducing agent used as an antidote.
10.	60	
, 25°	a)	Sodium thiosulphate
5° 5	(b)	Sodium chloride
, No.	c)	Ammonium chloride
.60,	a)	Copper sulphate Copper sulphat
11.		ompound which converts haemoglobin to methaemoglobin in cyanide poisoning
100 C	treatm	
3, 0,	(a)	Sodium thiosulphate
200	b)	Sodium nitrite S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
200	(c)	Activated charcoal
207	(d)	Sodium nitrate
	200	
12.		eal characteristics of an antacid are
	a)	Should be non-absorbable or do not cause systemic alkalosis
	b)	should probable inhibit pepsin
	(c)	Should have buffer in the pH range of 4-6
*	d)	All ST ST ST ST ST ST
	59	
13.	4	is prepared when the rock is mined
	a)	Bismuth subgallate
200		Bismuth subgallate Bismuth subcarbonate Kaoline
No.	(c)	Kaoline & S
B, 3	d)	Sodium bicarbonate
) ,	
94.	Assav	of Hydrogen peroxide istype of titration
6	a)	Permangnometry
Co	(b)	Iodometry
	(c)	Acid Base titration
G ()	d)	Complexometry
y S	u)	Complexionery 6
915	Calcul	ate the amount of salt necessary to make a solution that contains 163mEq/l of Na+
6 13.	and Cl	
250		9 gm/l
By a		9.53 mg/l
2, 2,	c)	
	(1)	9535 mg/l
EQ,	dy	9555 Hg/I
E CO	E.	
\$	E C	
105	04	Page 2 of 4
\$,9	E By By By By By
-67	650	
60	A	D368C1AF5E8F0FBBB642000DC0054827
10	~ Y	

EPS .	gro.	a) b) c) d)	Al2O3,2SiO2.2H2O Al2O3.2SiO2.3H2O Al2O3.2SiO2.5H2O Al3O2.2SiO2.2H2O	85
۵	17	Radios	active material should be stored in container shielded by	50'
45	V1 /.	a)	Lead bricks	
F		b)	Sodium bricks	
) ′	2	c)	Iodide bricks	
	Y.	,	Potassium bricks	\$ C)
	20		1 Ottassium-Orieks	X
	18.	Examr	ole of Desensitizer is -	
	10.	a)	Zinc chloride Zinc chloride	
ÇO'		b)	Sodium fluoride	
	· 2/	c)	Stannous floride	
	500	d)	Calcium carbonate	7
2	5	18		
	19.	The bu	affer capacity is maximum when	
5			ratio [salt]/[acid] are equal to 1	5
			ratio [salt]/[acid] are less than 1	20
	9	c)	ratio [salt]/[acid] are greater than 1	9
.6	× × ×	d)	it is mixture of strong acid and strong base	
200		20		
\$	20.	Which	of the following compound swells in water and used as cathartic	
	200	a)	Calcium Carbonate	00
	CEN .	b)	Aluminium hydroxide	37
2		c)	Bentonite S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	7
5		(d)	Sodium Bicarbonate	
		90		
Q.2	~ E		pt any one question	200
	i)	a)	Explain various sources and type of impurities in pharmaceuticals.	06
,9		b)	Give category, uses and mechanism of action of: sodium nitrite, sodium	06
30		C. Y.	thiosulphate, activated charcoal.	
		30		
V	ii)	a)	What are saline cathartics? Give the preparations, properties and uses of Magnesium	06
	11)	<i>a)</i>	Sulphate.	90
4	X			
9		% b)	What are astringents? Describe properties and applications of astringents with	06
		(2)X	suitable examples.	
	S	5		4
Q.3	9	Attem	pt any four questions	9
5	i)	a)	Write a note on storage conditions and precautions of radioactive isotopes.	06
6		(b)	Write a note on Electrolytes used in Acid-base therapy	06
20		Sp. 2)		
) [*]	ii)	3)	Write the principle involved in the preparation and assay of Hydrogen peroxide	06
	11)	a)		
ć		D)	Write a note on preparation, purification, assay and uses of Ammonium chloride	06
200	<i></i>	200		

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Paper / Su	bject Code: 66308 / Pharmace	utical Inorganic Chemistry	(R-2019)
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Sign Sign of	are astringents? Give suitable e		EST SE LOS
A U A V A V A V A V A V A V A V A V A V	in Achlorhydria. Describe the aguss Pharmaceutical applications		06
	about physiological acid-base		
soluti			01 1 % W/V
b) Disci	uss modified Limit Test for chlor	ide and sulphate.	100 A
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