

## **Pharma-D First Year Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry**

### **Important Question Bank**

#### ***Essay Questions Pharma D 1<sup>st</sup> Year:***

1. Describe the various sources of impurities in pharmaceutical substances.
2. What is ceriometry? Explain its advantage over other oxidizing agents.
3. List out various volumetric methods and explain back titration with example.
4. What is complexometric titrations. Explain its principle with suitable examples.
5. Explain the various theories of indicators.
6. Describe the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for Iron.
7. Describe the principle and procedure involved in conducting limit test for arsenic with neat diagram.
8. List out various volumetric methods. Explain redox titration with suitable example.
9. What are cathartics? Give examples. Give the method of preparation of any one of them.
10. What is gravimetric method?  
Explain the various steps involved in it with example.
11. What is non aqueous titration?  
Explain its principle with suitable example.
12. What are antimicrobials? List out various official preparation.  
Explain the assay of any one of them.
13. Write in detail the preparation, properties assay, identification test and uses of oxygen.
14. Write the preparation, acid consuming capacity and assay of aluminium hydroxide gel.
15. Write the principle involved in the non aqueous titration.
16. Preparation and Standardisation of perchloric acid.
17. Explain the experimental techniques of gravimetric analysis.
18. Describe the sources of impurities in pharmaceutical substances.
19. Explain the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for arsenic with neat labeled diagram of the apparatus.
20. What are the various errors that occurs during analysis?
21. Write briefly about Complexometric titrations.
22. What are the qualities of an ideal antacid?
23. What are antacids? Give the classification of antacids.
24. Discuss about organic precipitants.
25. What is gravimetric analysis? Discuss the steps involved in gravimetric analysis.

26. Explain the sources of impurities with examples. Discuss on the principle involved in the limit test for iron and lead
27. Explain on physiological acid – base balance and its importance. Briefly discuss on any five electrolytes used in acid – base imbalance.
28. Explain about the dental products that have studied?
29. Give the preparation, Identification tests, assay and medicinal uses of any two antacids.
30. Explain the principle involved in nonaqueous titrations.
31. Write the preparation and standardisation of perchloric acid.
32. Types of errors in quality control.
33. Explain about the dental products that have studied?
34. Give the preparation, Identification tests, assay and medicinal uses of any two antacids.
35. Explain the theory of indicators.
36. Write the principle and methods involved in the precipitation titration.
37. Describe the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for Iron.
38. Explain the procedure for the assay of oxygen and carbon dioxide.
39. Explain the various steps involved in Gravimetric analysis.
40. Explain the theory of acid-base indicators.
41. Explain the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for Arsenic with neat labeled diagram of the apparatus.
42. Write notes on Non-aqueous titration.
43. What are Expectorants? How do they act? Discuss the role of Ammonium chloride as respiratory stimulants.
44. What is Gravimetric titration? Explain the various steps involved in it with example.
45. What is Complexometric titration? What are its application? Explain about the masking and demasking agents.
46. Discuss about Electrolyte replenishers and composition of ORS.
47. Explain the physiological role of iron and iodine with the related disease condition.
48. How will you classify antimicrobials? Write the mechanism of action and assay of boric acid and silver nitrate.
49. What are antidotes? How do they act during cyanide poisoning? Write the preparation and assay of sodium thiosulphate.
50. Write a note on oral rehydration salt and electrolyte combination therapy.
51. Define the term Pharmaceutical Aids with suitable examples.
52. Explain the theory of precipitation titrations.  
Describe the principle involved in modified Volhard's method with example.
53. What are Electrolytes? Write its essential function in the body.  
Give note on acid-base regulators.
54. What are Acid-base titrations? Explain its principle with suitable examples.
55. Explain the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for Iron.
56. What are Antimicrobials? List out various Official Preparation. Explain.
57. What are Expectorants? Give the preparation, identification test, assay of any one Expectorant.

58. List out various Volumetric methods. Explain Redox titration with suitable example.
59. Explain the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for arsenic with the help of a neat diagram.
60. Give the preparation, identification tests, assay and medicinal uses of any two Antacids.
61. What is Complexometric titration? Explain its principle with suitable examples.
62. Write in detail about the sources of impurities in pharmaceutical substances. Explain the method and principle involved in the limit test for sulphate.
63. Define radioactivity. Explain the types of radiation. List out various method for detecting and measuring radioactive radiation. Describe any one method.
64. Define antacid, classify it with examples. What are the qualities of an ideal antacid? Write about the combinations of an antacid with suitable examples. Explain the acid neutralizing capacity of antacid.
65. What is non-aqueous titration? Explain the various solvents involved in nonaqueous titration with examples.
66. Explain on various types of Argentimetric titrations with examples.
67. Explain the principle and procedure for limit test for iron including the reason for the addition of various reagents.
68. Describe the principle involved in the assay of Magnesium Sulphate and Ammonium Chloride.
69. Define primary and secondary standards. What are the requirements of primary standard? Add a note on Arrhenius concept of acid - base and its limitations.
70. What is Non-Aqueous Titration? Write the types of solvents used in Non-Aqueous Titration with examples.
71. Explain in detail about different types of Complexometric titrations with examples.
72. Explain the properties of Alpha, Beta and Gamma Rays. What are the clinical applications of Radio isotopes?
73. Explain on physiological acid-base balance and its importance. Discuss briefly on any five electrolytes used in acid-base imbalance.
74. Define Acidifiers and explain the term "Achlorhydria". Give the preparation, assay and medicinal uses of Ammonium chloride.
75. List out various volumetric methods and explain back titration with example.
76. What are Antimicrobials? Write the preparation and assay of chlorinated lime and Boric acid.
77. Write in detail the preparation, properties, identification tests, assay and uses of Oxygen.
78. Explain in detail about acid-base balance in blood. What are the electrolytes used for maintaining the physiological acid-base balance? Discuss in detail about any two of it.
79. Briefly discuss about Antimicrobials. Explain in detail about the preparation, properties with suitable reactions and medicinal uses  $\text{KMnO}_4$ .
80. a) What is EDTA? Write its structure and role in Complexometric titration.  
b) Briefly discuss on Redox titrations.

**Short Note Questions**

1. What are antacid?
2. Explain the role of fluorides as anti caries agent.
3. Write the composition of Ringer's solution. Explain its importance.
4. Describe the principle involved in modified volhard's method with example.
5. Write short notes on pharmaceutical aid.
6. Write any one method to measure radio activity.
7. Write short notes on masking and demasking agents.
8. What are dentritrices? List out the official compounds.
9. Give the principle and reaction involved in the preparation of boric acid and magnesium sulphate.
10. Write a note pharmaceutical importance of medicinal gases.
11. Explain the theory of Indicators.
12. Write a note on the preparation assay and uses of Boric acid.
13. Define error and write its types.
14. Write about the Pm indicator used in complexometric titration.
15. Write any five radio pharmaceuticals and their uses.
16. Explain the principle of Redox titrations with suitable examples.
17. Give the preparation, assay and uses of calcium gluconate.
18. Explain the theory of precipitation titrations.
19. What are antidotes? Explain about any one antidote used for cyanide poisoning.
20. Write a note on various pharmaceutical aids with examples.
21. Clinical applications of Radio-Pharmaceuticals.
22. Define acidifier. Discuss the preparation, assay and medicinal uses of ammonium chloride.
23. Write notes on non-aqueous solvents.
24. Explain the role of fluorides as anticaries agents.
25. Write a note on respiratory stimulants with an example.
26. Explain the physiological role of Iron and copper.
27. What are cathartics? Give an example.
28. How do you minimize errors in pharmaceutical analysis?
29. Discuss oral rehydration therapy.
30. Describe the principle involved in Modified Volhard's method with an example.
31. What are the fundamentals of volumetric analysis?
32. Any one preparation and Assay of boric acid.
33. Theory and solvents used in non- - aqueous titration.
34. What is EDTA? write its structure and importance in complexometric titration
35. Role of copper as an essential element 4 10
36. Co-precipitation and post precipitation
37. Use of adsorption indicators in precipitation titration

38. Labeling of radiopharmaceuticals, handling and storage of radioactive materials
39. Determinate and indeterminate errors
40. What is antidote? Classify them. Explain the action of sodium nitrite as an antidote in cyanide poisoning.
41. Medicinal uses of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide.
42. Explain about the Expectorants.
43. Write the various steps involved in Gravimetry analysis.
44. Describe the theory of indicators.
45. Write about the Cathartics.
46. What is Ceriometry and mention about its advantages?
47. Write the Clinical applications of radiopharmaceuticals with examples.
48. Explain about the Masking and Demasking agents.
49. Write the preparation, assay and uses of chlorinated lime.
50. Give the principle involved in Modified Volhard's method.
51. Write a note on Dentifrices.
52. Define the term antidote and write about any one antidote used for cyanide poisoning.
53. Write the Preparation and standardisation of perchloric acid.
54. What is complexometric titration and explain its principle.
55. Explain about the Electrolyte combination therapy.
56. What are the various experimental techniques of gravimetric analysis
57. Write the preparation and assay of Boric acid.
58. Describe the theory of redox titration.
59. Give the storage condition for oxygen, carbondioxide and nitrous oxide.
60. Explain the various types of errors in quality control.
61. Give an account on Dentifrices.
62. How will you prepare and standardize 0.05 M disodium EDTA.
63. Explain types of solvent used in non aqueous titration.
64. Describe the principle involved in Mohr's method.
65. What are the applications of buffer solution in pharmacy.
66. Write a note on the assay and uses of aluminium hydroxide gel.
67. Explain the physiological role of copper & selenium.
68. What are cathartics? Give an example.
69. Explain Geiger-Muller counter
70. What are antacids? Classify them with examples.
71. How will you prepare and standardize 0.1 N Sodium hydroxide.
72. Explain the different types of Complex metric titration.
73. Describe in detail about Henderson-Hasselbalch equation.
74. Write a note on the assay and uses of calcium gluconate.
75. Describe the principle involved in volhard's method.
76. What are antacids? Classify them with examples.
77. Explain the physiological role of zinc.
78. What are antidotes? Explain about any one antidote.
79. Write a note on purified water & water for injection.

80. Explain the theory of indicator.
81. What are antacids? Classify them. What are the factors for choice ideal antacids?
82. What are antimicrobial? Write its mechanism of action with suitable example.
83. Medicinal gases uses and storages.
84. Write note on Radio pharmaceuticals.
85. Explain about direct and indirect titrations involving potassium permanganate and iodine with any one example each.
86. Define the term sedative and expectorant. Write the preparation of potassium bromide and potassium citrate.
87. What are the compounds used under acid base therapy?  
Write the uses for any five compounds.
88. Write the physiological role of copper and sulphur.
89. Write a note on non aqueous titration and elaborate on the indicators used.
90. Explain Mohr's method and Volhard's methods of titrations.
91. What is Ceriometry? Explain its advantages over other oxidizing agents.
92. Henderson - Hasselbalch equation.
93. Limit test for arsenic.
94. What is acidifiers and antacid? Give examples.
95. Note on Radio Pharmaceuticals.
96. Write any five Radio Pharmaceuticals and their uses.
97. What are Antidotes? Explain about any one Antidote used for cyanide poisoning.
98. Explain the theory of Indicators.
99. Write the various steps involved in Gravimetric Analysis.
100. Give the principle involved in the assay of Sodium Chloride.
101. Write a note on Dentifrices.
102. Describe the principle involved in modified Volhard's method with example.
103. Define error and write its types.
104. Write a note on various Pharmaceutical Aids with examples.
105. What are Cathartics? Give an example.
106. Role of Zinc as essential elements.
107. Explain about the Masking and Damasking agents.
108. Write the storage and medicinal uses of oxygen, nitrous oxide and helium.
109. Write a note on iodine solutions and povidone - iodine.
110. Explain the assay of calcium gluconate and give any one identification test.
111. Discuss on official preparations of sodium chloride.
112. Write a note on silicone polymers and simethicone.
113. List the sources of impurities in pharmaceutical substances and explain on any two.
114. Write the principle involved in the titration of very weak bases by non aqueous titration.
115. Describe the electrolytes used for replacement therapy with an example.
116. Write the clinical application, hazards and precautions of radiopharmaceuticals.



117. Define antidote, sclerosing agents and expectorants with examples. Add a note on antimicrobial agents.
118. Explain the role of fluorides as anti caries agent.
119. What are respiratory stimulant? Give the preparation and uses of Ammonium carbonate.
120. Write about acid neutralizing capacity of antacids.
121. Write note on pharmaceutical importance of medicinal gases.
122. Define antidote and write a note on Sodium nitrite.
123. Define Sedatives. Write the preparation and assay of Potassium bromide.
124. Write notes on radio opaque contrast media.
125. Write notes on masking and demasking agents.
126. Explain the physiological role of Calcium and Potassium.
127. Write the principle involved in the limit test for Iron.
128. What is Ceriometry? Explain its advantage over other oxidizing agents.
129. Write the preparation and standardisation of 0.1N Perchloric acid.
130. Differentiate between Iodimetry and Iodometry with suitable example.
131. Write briefly on Theory of indicators.

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