(LI 4258)

## **FEBRUARY 2016**

Sub. Code: 4258

## SECOND YEAR B.PHARM. EXAMINATION PAPER III – ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Q.P. Code: 564258

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Essay:  $(2 \times 20 = 40)$ 

- Define racemic modification. Explain the various methods of resolution of racemic modification.
- Define and classify heterocyclic compounds with examples. Explain the nomenclature of heterocyclic compounds. Write the methods of preparation and reactions of quinoline.

II. Short notes:  $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- Explain the stability of the possible conformations of disubstituted cyclohexane.
- Explain sequence rules giving examples.
- 3. Compare and contrast Clemmensen reduction and Wolf Kishner reduction.
- a) Explain the basicity of Pyrrole and Pyridine.
  - b) Give any two electrophilic substitution reactions of furan.
- Explain DL system of nomenclature. What are its disadvantages?
- Discuss the chemistry and pharmacological activity of Ephedrine.
- Define and classify Terpenoids. Add a note on the chemistry and uses of Thymol.
- 8. What are the applications of (a) Selenium oxide (b) Lithium Aluminium Hydride?

III. Short answers:  $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

- Why Nitrobenzene is mostly used as oxidizing agent in Skraup synthesis?
- 2. What is 1, 3-diaxial interaction?
- Write the structure and numbering of any two 5-membered heterocyclic compounds containing two similar hetero atoms.
- Give the structure and numbering of (a) Isoquinoline (b) Phenothiazine.
- 5. Give one test for identification of the Steroidal Nucleus.
- 6. What are Sennosides?
- Write any two reactions of Imidazole.
- 8. Define Enantiomers and Diastereomers.
- Write the structure and uses of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>
- 10. What do you mean by centre of symmetry? Explain with an example.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

