Code: 15R00106

R15

B.Pharm I Year I Semester (R15) Supplementary Examinations May/June 2018

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

PART – A

(Compulsory Question)

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1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)

(a) Write the principle involved in the limit test for iron.
(b) Mention various sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals.
(c) What is primary standard? Give examples.
(d) Write the relationship between molarity and normality.
(e) Write the composition of Ringer's solution.
(f) Write a brief note on haemodialysis fluids.
(g) Write the principle involved in the assay of ammonium chloride.
(h) What are acidifiers and antacids? Mention some official compounds of such category.
(i) Draw the structure and clinical uses of sodium antimony gluconate.
(j) Write the principle involved in diazotization titrations.

PART – B

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

UNIT – I

2 Explain the principle and procedure involved in the limit test for heavy metals.

OR

3 Discuss the qualitative tests for any two cations and anions.

UNIT – II

4 Explain the basic reaction involved in complexometric titrations. Name the titrants used in complexometric and how do you prepare and standardize 0.05 M EDTA.

OR

5 What is primary standard? Write the ideal requirements of a substance to be a primary standard. Mention various primary standards used in different reactions.

UNIT – III

6 Explain the method of preparation and uses of:

(a) Calcium gluconate.
(b) Sodium fluoride.

OR

7 Write the properties and identification tests for the following:

(a) Ferrous sulphate.
(b) Dibasic calcium phosphate.

UNIT – IV

8 Write the principle and procedure involved in the assay of the following inorganic compounds:

(a) Zinc oxide.
(b) Hydrogen peroxide solution.

OR

9 Write the preparation, properties and uses of:

(a) Boric acid.
(b) Magnesium stearate.

UNIT – V

10 What are antacids? Explain in detail. Write a detailed note on preparation and tests for purity of aluminium hydroxide gel.

OR

11 Write the structure and clinical uses of the following inorganic compounds:

(i) Cisplatin. (ii) Sodium tetradecyl sulphate. (iii) Sodium aurothiomalate.
(iv) Plaster of Paris. (v) Lithium carbonate.

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