

Roll no. _____

ID:2132

Semester: 2nd Year

Branch: Pharmacy

Subject Name : Pharmaceutical Chemistry –II

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.

MM: 80

Section –A

Note: Multiple Choice/Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory.

20x1=20

- Q.1 One of given is used in management of cardiac arrhythmias
(a) Alpha methyl dopa (b) Glyceryl trinitrate
(c) Clofibrate (d) Quinidine
- Q.2 The ring present in sulfamethoxazole
(a) Pyrazole (b) Thiazole
(c) Isoxazole (d) Oxazole
- Q.3 Captopril and Enalapril are
(a) ACE inhibitors (b) Hypocholesterolemic
(c) Vasodilators (d) β -blockers
- Q.4 Busulphan acts by
(a) Fragmentation of DNA (b) Mismatching of nucleotides
(c) Separation of DNA strands (d) All
- Q.5 Significant protein shows binding with drug is
(a) Keratin (b) Globulin
(c) Albumin (d) Glycoprotein
- Q.6 Steroids can be used to
(a) Promote muscle growth (b) Increase appetite
(c) Increased eye sight (d) Sharpen memory
- Q.7 One of given is amide derivative in local anesthetics
(a) Lidocaine (b) Cocaine
(c) Procaine (d) Benzocaine
- Q.8 Phenobarbitone is used as
(a) Sedative (b) Hypnotic
(c) Anticonvulsant (d) All
- Q.9 The carbon-carbon bond in steroid is indicated by is
(a) δ (b) ϕ
(c) Δ (d) β
- Q.10 Acetyl choline is hydrolysed by enzyme
(a) Acetylase (b) Cholinase
(c) Acetylcholinesterase (d) Transferase
- Q.11 The heterocyclic ring indole is present in
(a) Phenylbutazone (b) Diclofenac
(c) Indomethacin (d) All
- Q.12 Duration of action of sulphonylureas is determined by presence of
(a) Amino (b) Phenyl
(c) Alkyl (d) Aliphatic
- Q.13 The active metabolite of phenylbutazone is
(a) Oxyphenbutazone (b) Sulfapyrazone
(c) Azapropazone (d) Phenazone
- Q.14 Erythromycin belongs to class of
(a) Macrolide (b) Peptide
(c) β -lactam (d) Ester derivatives
- Q.15 Methimazole is

- | | | |
|------|--|---------------------|
| | (a) Loop diuretics | (b) Antithyroid |
| | (c) Sulfonamide | (d) Antianginal |
| Q.16 | Promethazine belongs to class of | |
| | (a) Aminoalkyl ethers | (b) Phenothiazines |
| | (c) Propylamine | (d) Ethylenediamine |
| Q.17 | Sulphonamides inhibit synthesis of | |
| | (a) Ascorbic acids | (b) Folic acid |
| | (c) Lactic acid | (d) Malonic acid. |
| Q.18 | Heterocyclic structure present is in the penicillin | |
| | (a) Thiazole | (b) Pyrrolidine |
| | (c) Pyrazolidine | (d) Thiazolidine |
| Q.19 | Chemical substances increasing the rate of urine formation are | |
| | (a) Diuretics | (b) Tranquilizers |
| | (c) Antibiotics | (d) Sulphonamides |
| Q.20 | Bitter taste of chloramphenicol is masked by esterifying with | |
| | (a) Palmitate | (b) Oleate |
| | (c) Stearate | (d) Salicylate |

Section-B

Note: Short answer type Questions. Attempt any ten questions out of eleven questions.

10x3=30

- Q.21 Tell the functions and give the chemical structure of Chlorocresol.
 Q.22 Give mechanism of action of local anesthetics.
 Q.23 Distinguish between phase I and Phase II reactions for metabolism of drug.
 Q.24 Interpret the term "Cardiac glycosides".
 Q.25 Give examples and therapeutic indications of anti-mycobacterials.
 Q.26 Loop diuretics may result in cardiac arrhythmias. Infer the statement.
 Q.27 Discuss IUPAC rules for nomenclature of organic compounds with examples.
 Q.28 Classify antihistamine drugs with example.
 Q.29 Discuss the nomenclature, chemical structure and uses of Diazepam.
 Q.30 Differentiate between the chemistry thyroxine and antithyroid drugs.
 Q.31 How do diagnostic agents assist management of different diseases?

Section –C

Note: Long answer questions. Attempt any six questions out of seven questions.

6x5= 30

- Q.32 Describe the chemistry, physical and chemical properties of adrenergic. Give the chemical structure and uses of Isoprenaline.
 Q.33 Classify antibiotics on different basis. Discuss about aminoglycosidal antibiotics.
 Q.34 Tell about the nomenclature and chemical structure (a) Chlorpromazine (b) Chloroquine
 Q.35 Classify anti-neoplastic agents with example? Discuss the mechanism of action of alkylating agent along with their relative uses in treating the different types of neoplasms.
 Q.36 Discuss the nomenclature, chemical structure and uses of (a) Hydrochlorothiazide (b) Imipramine
 Q.37 How do anticoagulants prevent the bleeding of blood. Explain the chemistry and uses of Heparin.
 Q.38 Distinguish between
 (a) Antiseptics and Disinfectants (b) Cholinergic and Anticholinergics