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PY 132603

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(GIMT & GIPS)
Azara, Hatkhowapara,
Guwahati - 781017

Roll No. of candidate

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2019

B.Pharm. 6th Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY — VI

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.

SECTION — A

1. Multiple choice questions (Answer *all*) :

(10 × 1 = 10)

- (i) The antiarrhythmic drug with local anaesthetic action is
- (a) Verapamil
 - (b) Bretylium
 - (c) Procainamide
 - (d) Disopyramide
- (ii) Extra-pyramidal symptoms are a common side-effect of which of the following medications?
- (a) Haloperidol
 - (b) Olanzapine
 - (c) Quetiapine
 - (d) Ziprasidone

[Turn over

- (iii) Anaesthesia of mucous membranes is called
- (a) Infiltration anaesthesia
 - (b) Field block anaesthesia
 - (c) Nerve block anaesthesia
 - (d) Topical anaesthesia
- (iv) Choose the IUPAC name for Carbamazepine
- (a) 5 [3-(dimethylamino)ethyl]10-11 dihydro-5H dibenz [b, f] azepine
 - (b) 5H dibenz[b,f] azepine 5 carboxamide
 - (c) 5H dibenz[b.f]azepine 5 acid chloride
 - (d) 5[3-(dimethylamino)propyl] 10,11 dihydro-5H dibenz [b,f] azepine
- (v) Testosterone can be commercially synthesised from
- (a) Sarsasapogenin
 - (b) Mexogenin
 - (c) Oubagenin
 - (d) Halotensin
- (vi) The raw material for the synthesis of Propranolol is
- (a) α -Naphthylamine
 - (b) β -Naphthol
 - (c) α -Naphthol
 - (d) 1-Naphthaldehyde
- (vii) Drug of choice for nephrotic oedema is
- (a) Furosemide
 - (b) Chlorthiazide
 - (c) Acetazolamide
 - (d) Mannitol

(viii) Steroids obtained from microorganisms are called as

- (a) Zoo sterols
- (b) Phytosterols
- (c) Mycosterols
- (d) All of the above

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(ix) The double bond in progesterone is between

- (a) 3 and 4th position
- (b) 1 and 2nd position
- (c) 4 and 5th position
- (d) 5 and 6th position

(x) Anticoagulants interfere with

- (a) Prothrombin
- (b) Vitamin K
- (c) Factor V
- (d) Factor XII

SECTION — B

Long type Questions (Answer any six). (6 × 15 = 90)

2. Enumerate the mode of action of Diuretics. Outline the synthesis and uses of Acetazolamide and Chlorthiazide? Discuss the SAR of Furosemide. (5 + 6 + 4)
3. What are opioid analgesics? Classify them by giving at least one typical example of each class. Describe the SAR of this class in detail. Write a note on Antiarrhythmic drugs. (2 + 4 + 4 + 5)

4. What are general anaesthetics? Give classification of general anaesthetics and write their mode of action? Describe synthetic schemes of Thiopental and Ketamine. (2 + 7 + 6)
5. Sketch the synthetic procedure and uses on any *three* of the following drugs: (3 × 5)
- (a) Methyldopa
 - (b) Pentazocine
 - (c) Nikethamide
 - (d) Captopril.
6. Define and classify Anti-parkinsonism agents. Write the general mode of action of Anti-parkinsonism agents. Describe the synthesis and uses of Carbidopa and Levodopa. (2 + 4 + 4 + 5)
7. What are Anti-tussive agents? Classify Antitussives with examples? Explain the synthesis of Cramiphen. Write note on Dextromethorphan. (2 + 4 + 4 + 5)
8. Classify steroids with suitable examples and mention their therapeutic uses. Describe the synthesis of Prednisolone. Write a brief explanatory note on Adrenocorticoids. (7 + 3 + 5)
9. Define Anticonvulsant drugs. Classify them with suitable examples. Outline the synthesis of any two drugs of these group. (2 + 5 + 8)

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