Total No. of printed pages = 7

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Roll No. of candidate | | | | | | | | | | |

2020

D.Pharm 2nd Year End-Term Examination

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY II

Full Marks – 50 Time – Two hours

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

Answer Question No. 1 and any *ten* from the rest.

A. Multiple choice questions : (any TEN) (10 × 1 = 10)

1. (i) Match the following:

(w)	Cis-platin	(i)	Antibiotics
(x)	Penicillin	(ii)	Hypoglycomic agent
(y)	Tolbutamide	(iii)	Antihypertensive
(z)	Losartan	(iv)	Antineoplastic agent

(a) w-(iv), x-(i), y-(ii), z-(iii)

(b) w-(iv), x-(i), y-(iii), z-(ii)

(c) w-(i), x-(iv), y-(iii), z-(ii)

(d) w-(iv), x-(iiii), y-(ii), z-(i)

[Turn over

(ii) Thyroxin is

(a) T_4 (b) T_3

(c) T_2 (d) T_1

(iii) Water soluble vitamin are

(a) Vitamin A, B & C

(b) Vitamin A, D, E, & K

(c) Vitamin D, A, & K

(d) Vitamin B & C

(iv) Penicillin V is

(a) Acid - resistant

(b) Phenoxy methyl penicillin

(c) Obtain from natural source

(d) All of the above

(v) Match the following:

(w)	Cephalosporin	(i)	Erythromycin
(x)	Macrolides	(ii)	Doxycycline
(y)	Penicillin	(iii)	Cephalexin
(z)	Tetracyclines	(iv)	Cloxacilin

(a) w-(iii), x-(ii), y-(iv), z-(i)

(b) w-(iv), x-(i), y-(iii), z-(ii)

(c) w-(iii), x-(i), y-(iv), z-(ii)

(d) w-(iv), x-(iii), y-(ii), z-(i)

(vi) The IUPAC name of aspirin

(a) 4-acetyloxybenzoic acid

(b) 2-acetylbenzoic acid

(c) 2-(acetyloxy)benzoic acid

(d) None of the above

(vii) Co-trimoxazole inhibit the synthesis of

(a) Folic acid synthesis

(b) PABA synthesis

(c) Pteridine synthesis

(d) None of the above

(viii) Example of diuretics is

(a) Furosemide

(b) Propranolol

(c) Telmisartan

(d) Theophylline

(ix) Chloroquine belongs to

(a) 8-aminoquinolones

(b) 4-aminoquinolones

(c) Artemisins

(d) Biguanides

(x) Indomethacin is

(a) Anti-pyretic (b) Analgesic

(c) Antihistaminic (d) NSAID

(xi) Vincristine is

(a) Vinca derivatives

(b) Taxol derivatives

(c) Podophyllotoxin derivatives

(d) Camptothecin derivatives

(xii) Digitoxin on hydrolysis gives

(a) Digoxigenin and Digitoxose

(b) Digitoxigenin and Digitoxose

(c) Glycone and Aglycone

(d) None of the above

(xiii) The IUPAC name of isoniazid

(a) pyridine-4-carbohydrazide

(b) pyrimidine-4-ketohydrazide

(c) pyridine-3-carbohydrazide

(d) None of the above

(xiv) Adrenocorticoids include

(a) Glucocorticoids

(b) Mineralocorticoids

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

(xv) Dapsone is

(a) Antiamoebic (b) Antileprotic

(c) Antihelmintic (d) Antimalarial

(xvi) Example of adrenergic drug is

(a) Isoprenaline

(b) Propranolol

(c) Neostigmine

(d) Amitryptiline

(xvii) Valium causes

(a) Stimulates CNS

(b) Stimulates ANS

(c) Depression of CNS

(d) Depression of ANS

(xviii) Congo red is used for

(a) Detection of cell wall

(b) Detection of amyloid

(c) Detection of corneal ulcers

(d) Detection of kidney function

(xix) Antianginal drugs are

(a) Vasodilators

(b) Calcium channel blockers

(c) β-adrenergic blockers

(d) All of the above

(xx) Lignocaine comes under

(a) Benzoic acid derivatives

(b) p-aminobenzoic acid derivatives

(c) Anilides

(d) None of the above

B. Short answer type question (any *four*) (4 × 5 = 20)

2. Define tuberculosis. Classify anti-tubercular drugs with examples and write the drug profile of ethambutol. (1+2+2)

3. Classify alkylating agents with examples and its mechanism of action. Write the drug profile of any one agent. (2+1+2)

4. What do you mean by allergic reactions? How antihistamines help in these conditions? Classify them. (1+2+2)

5. What are different types of diabetes? Classify hypoglycaemic agents with examples. (2+3)

6. What is the causative agent of malaria'? Classify antimalarial drugs. Write the drug profile of chloroquine. (1+2+2)

7. Classify antihypertensive drugs with examples and mechanism of action of ACE inhibitors. (3 +2)

8. What are diagnostic agents? Write a note on anticoagulants. (1+4)

9. Differentiate between antiseptics and disinfectants. Classify them. Write the full drug profile of proflamine. (1+2+2)

C. Long answer type question (any *two*) (2 × 10 = 20)

10. What is the mechanism of action of cardiac glycosides? Classify steroidal drugs with examples and drug profile of progesterone, testosterone and hydrocortisone. (2+2+6)

11. What are antibiotics? Classify antibiotics. Classify each class of β-lactum antibiotics with examples along with its mechanism of action. (1+3+6)

12. Explain the different stages of general anaesthesia. Classify and explain mechanism of action of local anaesthetics. Write a short note on hypnotics and complete drug profile of phenobarbitone. (2+3+5)

13. Define analgesics. Write the mechanism of action and drug profile of aspirin. Classify NSAIDs with examples and give drug profile of any one drug. (1+3+4+2)

14. Write a detail note on fat soluble vitamins mentioning their sources, functions and disease caused due to their deficiency. (10)

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