

PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART – A

(Compulsory Question)

- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- Write the principle involved in the limit test for iron.
 - Mention various sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals.
 - What is primary standard? Give examples.
 - Write the relationship between molarity and normality.
 - Write the composition of Ringer's solution.
 - Write a brief note on haemodialysis fluids.
 - Write the principle involved in the assay of ammonium chloride.
 - What are acidifiers and antacids? Mention some official compounds of such category.
 - Draw the structure and clinical uses of sodium antimony gluconate.
 - 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:

- Calcium gluconate.
- Sodium fluoride.

OR

- 7 Write the properties and identification tests for the following:

- Ferrous sulphate.
- Dibasic calcium phosphate.

UNIT – IV

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

- Zinc oxide.
- Hydrogen peroxide solution.

OR

- 9 Write the preparation, properties and uses of:

- Boric acid.
- 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:

- Cisplatin.
- Sodium tetradecyl sulphate.
- Sodium aurothiomalate.
- Plaster of Paris.
- Lithium carbonate.
