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**B. PHARM
MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY – II
(BP501T)**

[Time: 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 75]

I Long Question: Answer Any Two

[10×2=20]

1. Write Down the SAR of Local anaesthetics.
2. Write down SAR of Diuretics with synthesis of Acetazolamide and use.
3. Write down the Classification of Anti-hypertensive agents with four drugs structure and uses.

II. Short Question: Answer any Seven

[5×7=35]

1. Write structure and uses of Cimetidine.
2. Explain Insulin and its preparations.
3. Write down the synthesis and uses of Benzocaine.
4. Write structure and uses of Diphenhydramine hydrochloride.
5. Write down the synthesis and uses of Chlorothiazide.
6. Write structure and uses of Warfarin.
7. Write structure and uses of Tolbutamide
8. Write down the synthesis and uses of Procaine.
9. Give preparation of Cyclobutane.

III. Objectives Question: Answer All Question

[20×1=20]

1. Atenolol is used as
a.) Antihypertensive b.) Analgesic c.) Anticancer d.) None of these
2. Propranolol
a.) Inhibits the stimulation of renin production by catecholamines
b.) Causes prominent postural hypotension c.) Is a B1 specific blocker d.) none
3. which one is not Loop diuretics?
a.) Furosemide b.) Bumetanide c.) Ethacrynic acid
d.) Verapamil
4. Aniline is
a.) Acidic in nature b.) Basic in nature c.) Both d.) None
5. Captopril
a.) Inhibits the stimulation of renin production by catecholamines
b.) Causes prominent postural hypotension
c.) Is a B1 specific blocker
d.) none

6. H1 receptor antagonist is.
a.) Cetirizine b.) omeprazole c.) cimetidine d.) All
7. Which of the following antianginal agent is a calcium channel blocker?
a.) Nitroglycerine b.) Quinidine c.) Verapamil. d.) Quinidine
8. Which of the following histamine receptor increase the release of gastric acid?
a.) H1 receptor b.) H2 receptor c.) H3 receptor d.) H4 receptor
9. Which is not an example of H1 antagonists.
a.) Zolamine b.) Tripelennamine c.) Doxylamine d.) Cimetidine.
10. H1 receptor is located in.
a.) Heart b.) smooth muscles c.) None d.) Both
11. Which is an example Anti-arrhythmic Drug
a.) Disopyramide phosphate b.) Warfarin c.) Digoxin d.) None
12. Which is an example of Potassium sparing Diuretics
a.) Spironolactone b.) Ethacrynic acid c.) Both d.) None
13. Which is an example of Corticosteroids
a.) Prednisolone b.) L-Thyronine c.) Methimazole d.) Tolbutamide
14. Mechlorethamine is a
a.) Alkylating agents b.) H2-antagonist c.) H1-antagonists d.) None
15. What is the full form of SAR?
a.) Structure Activity analysis b.) Structure Activity Relationship
c.) Both d.) None
16. Which is an example of Antibiotic use in antineoplastic agent.
a.) Dactinomycin b.) Doxorubicin c.) Daunorubicin d.) All
17. Which is not an example of H1 antagonists
a.) Cimetidine b.) Omeprazole c.) Mechlorethamine d.) None of these
18. Osmotic Diuretics are pharmacologicalagent.
a.) Benzoic acid b.) Phenol
c.) Chlorobenzoic acid d.) Dichlorobenzoic acid
19. Which of the following carbonic anhydrase inhibitors?
a.) Acetazolamide b.) Methazolamide
c.) Dichlorphenamide d.) All
20. Tolbutamide is used as
a.) Analgesic b.) Antidiabetic
c.) Anticancer d.) None of these

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C (SVSU:2023-24/R)

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B.PHARM

**IIIRD YEAR, VTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION
INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY-I (CODE-BP502T)**

[Time : 3:00 Hours]**[Max. Marks : 75]****Q1. Long Question : Answer Any Two | 10×2=20 |**

- Explain various components of tablet coating in detail. Write about sugar coating of tablets.
- Describe in detail about formulation and evaluation of parenteral products.
- Define preformulation studies. Explain solid state stability analysis of drugs. How will you perform accelerated stability testing?

Q2. Short Question: Answer any Seven | 5×7=35 |

- Write a note on BCS classification of drugs with examples.
- Formulation and evaluation of soft gelatin capsules.
- Explain advantages and disadvantages of plastic as packaging material. Explain various plastic used in pharmaceutical packaging.
- Formulation and evaluation of vanishing cream.
- Classify ophthalmic products. write about formulation of eye ointments.
- Chilsonator roller compactor.
- Explain various propellants used in pharmaceutical aerosols.
- Legal and official requirements for containers.
- Write a note on film defects.

Q3. Multiple choice question.(Answer all) | 1×20=20 |

- Potassium bromide can be filled as capsule dosage form.
 - True
 - False
 - Jellies
 - Pastes
- A patient taking -----must not drive a vehicle
 - Emulsion
 - Suspension
 - Solution
 - Elixirs
- A-108 propellant is-
 - Trichlorofluoromethane
 - Butane
 - Propane
 - Difluoroethane
- is not a component of aerosol valve?
 - Ferrule
 - Housing
 - Spring
 - Actuator
- is not a component of aerosol valve assembly?
 - Ferrule
 - Gasket
 - Housing
 - Lid
- is not a tablet defect?
 - Mottling
 - Lamination
 - Blistering
 - Capping

- vii. Highly resistant sodalime glass is classified under which type?
a. TYPE-I b. TYPE-II c. TYPE-III d. TYPE-IV
- viii. Amorphous form shows?
a. Poor solubility b. Poor solubility
c. Long range order d. None of above
- ix. Ideal Sedimentation(H_u/H_o) ratio for suspensions must be?
a. 1 b. Less than 1 c. 0.5 d. More than 1
- x. ----- is not a directly compressible vehicle for tablets?
a. Emdex b. Celutab c. Primogel d. Veegum
- xi. Tragacanth mucilage is used as ----- in compact face powders..
a. Hardeners b. Vulcanizing agent
c. Binder d. Slippery agent
- xii. -----is an anionic surfactant?
a. SLS b. Cetrimide
c. Methyl pyridinium chloride d. Tween -20
- xiii. Largest size of capsule used in human beings is represented by number
a. 1 b. 000 c. 5 d. 00
- xiv. In case of hard capsules, the iron content of gelatin should be -----ppm.
a. NMT 15 b. 20-25 c. NMT 25 d. NMT 50
- xv. HEPA filters have an efficiency of filtering -----percentage of particles of 0.5 micron and above.
a. 99 b. 90 c. 99.97 d. 97
- xvi. USP dissolution test apparatus Type II as per USP is?
a. Basket type b. Paddle type
c. Rotating cylinder d. None
- xvii. DSC is-
a. Differential scanning calorimetry b. Differential scattering calorimetry
c. Digital scanning calorimetry. d. None
- xviii. Crystalline forms of particles shows----- as compared to their amorphous counterparts
a. Less solubility b. More stability
c. Less thermodynamic energy d. All of above
- xix. Polyamide is also called as-----
a. Polyester b. Nylon c. Polyethylene d. None
- xx. Which of the following material is used as blister packaging material?
a. PVC b. Polyethylene c. Polypropylene d. All of above