

PART C — (3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any THREE questions.

21. What are the causes, symptoms, diagnosis method, prevention control and treatment for typhoid? Explain.
 22. Give the structure, properties and therapeutic uses of penicillin.
 23. (a) Write a note on pethidine and methadone.
(b) Draw the structure of ibuprofen and ketoprofen and write any two uses of the above.
 24. Write a note on non-volatile anaesthetics.
 25. How will you determine the sugar level by Benedict's test?
- _____

S.No. 6250

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(For candidates admitted from 2022–2023 onwards)

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023.

Chemistry — Elective

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

- I. (A) Multiple choice question. (5 × 1 = 5)
 1. Which disease is caused by Mosquito?
(a) Jaundice (b) Piles
(c) Typhoid (d) Malaria
 2. Chloramphenicol is used to cure _____
(a) Jaundice (b) Piles
(c) Typhoid (d) Malaria
 3. Morphine is an example for _____ alkaloid.
(a) Quinoline-Pyridine
(b) Pyridine-Pyrollidine
(c) Indole
(d) Phenanthrene-isoquinoline

4. An example for volatile anaesthetics is _____
 (a) CHCl_3 (b) Cocaine
 (c) Aspirin (d) Procaine
5. The normal Haemoglobin level in female is _____
 (a) 8-10 g (b) 12-15.5 g
 (c) 16-18 g (d) 6-10 g

(B) Fill in the blanks. $(5 \times 1 = 5)$

6. Ferrous gluconate is used to cure _____
7. Acetyl salicylic acid is called as _____
8. The number of $-\text{OCH}_3$ group present in propanidid is _____
9. As the chain length of an organic compound increases 1 its pharmacological activity _____
10. O-toluidine method is used to determine _____ in serum.

II. Answer ALL the questions. $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

11. Define Pharmacology.
12. What is the effect of halogen on pharmacological activity?
13. How is analgin synthesized?
14. Write the synthesis of procaine.
15. What is GTT? Why it is used in clinical chemistry?

PART B — $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Define First aid. What are the first aid given for burns?
 Or
 (b) What are the causes and symptoms of Jaundice? How it is diagnosed?
17. (a) Define antibiotics. How it is classified based on biological action?
 Or
 (b) Describe the effect of unsaturation and hydroxyl group on the pharmacological activity of a compound.
18. (a) Explain the analytic action of morphine.
 Or
 (b) Write the preparation and used of paracetamol and phenacetin.
19. (a) What is diabetes? How it is detected in blood? Explain.
 Or
 (b) How will you estimate RBC count in human blood?
20. (a) Define anaesthetics. How it is classified?
 Or
 (b) Summarise the advantages and disadvantages of chloroform and ether.