

Marks Scored:

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
Semester End Examination [C]  
June, 2018

Level : B. Pharm.

Course : PHAR 216

Year : II

Semester: I

Exam Roll No. :

Time : 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date :

JUN 11 2018

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

1. Sodium acetate can be assayed as ..... titration  
[a] Acid base [b] Gravimetric  
[c] Complexiometric [d] Non Aqueous
2. Ferrous gluconate can be prepared by treating barium gluconate with  
[a] Ferrous sulphate [b] Ferrous chloride  
[c] Ferrous ammonium citrate [d] Ferrous fumarate
3. Impurities in pharmaceutical preparations may be due to following sources  
[a] Raw material [b] Manufacturing process  
[c] Chemical stability [d] All of the above
4. Epsom salt is  
[a]  $\text{CaSO}_4$  [b]  $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  [c]  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  [d]  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
5. Activated charcoal is used as  
[a] Adsorbent [b] Absorbent [c] Protective [d] Astringent
6. Medicinally Sodium nitrite is used as  
[a] Antidote [b] Antacid [c] Emetic [d] Astringents
7. The drugs which increases acidity are known as  
[a] Acidifying agent [b] Antacid [c] Laxative [d] Protective
8. The mol. wt. for Magnesium hydroxide is  
[a] 58.2 [b] 40.30 [c] 100.09 [d] 84.01
9. Normal saline solutions contains \_\_\_\_\_% of sodium chloride  
[a] 0.5 [b] 0.6 [c] 0.8 [d] 0.9
10. Lugol's solution contains ..... % of iodine  
[a] 2 [b] 3 [c] 4 [d] 5
11. Calamine contains little amount of zinc oxide and  
[a] Aluminum oxide [b] Calcium oxide [c] Ferric oxide [d] Magnesium oxide
12. Dried calcium carbonate contains ..... % of  $\text{CaCO}_3$   
[a] 96.0 [b] 97.0 [c] 98.0 [d] 99.0

13. Lime water contains not less than..... % of  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$   
[a] 0.15 [b] 0.20 [c] 0.30 [d] 0.35
14. Hydrogen peroxide is assayed by  
[a] Acid-- base [b] Oxidation – reduction  
[c] Complexiometric [d] Precipitation
15. Ammonium Chloride is soluble in ..... parts of water  
[a] 2.0 [b] 2.5 [c] 2.6 [d] 2.7
16. Potassium iodide is used as  
[a] Expectorant [b] Antioxidant [c] Antidote [d] Antacid
17. Dilute Hydrochloric acid contains ..... % W/W of HCl  
[a] 9.0 [b] 10.0 [c] 11.0 [d] 12.0
18. Average daily intake for Calcium in adults is about ..... mg  
[a] 600---800 [b] 800---1000 [c] 800---1200 [d] 1000---1200
19. Each ml of 0.1N Ammonium thiocyanate is equivalent to ..... gm of  $\text{AgNO}_3$   
[a] 0.01699 [b] 0.00278 [c] 0.001249 [d] 0.0058
20. The reduction of hydrogen ion concentration leads to  
[a] Respiratory alkalosis [b] Metabolic alkalosis  
[c] Respiratory acidosis [d] Metabolic acidosis

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Level : B. Pharm.  
Year : II  
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : PHAR 216  
Semester: I  
F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"

[5Q × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Write the principle and reactions involved in the limit test for iron.
2. How Calcium Carbonate is prepared in laboratory?
3. What is meant by oral rehydration therapy? Give the composition for ORS powder.
4. Give the method of assay for hydrochloric acid.
5. Give an identification test for sodium and magnesium ions.
6. Define antacid. Classify it with examples.
7. How is boric acid assayed?

SECTION "C"

[5Q × 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. What are expectorant? Write down the principle and procedure for preparation and assay for potassium iodide.
9. Name the official compounds for iron. Describe the method of preparation, assay for ferrous sulphate.
10. What are important functions of sodium and potassium ions in the body?
11. Give the theory, principle and procedure for arsenic limit test.
12. List the official compound of Iodine. Describe the action, uses and assay for iodine.
13. Outline briefly the principle and procedure for the assay for magnesium sulphate.
14. Explain the terms metabolic acidosis and alkalosis. How are these corrected?

SECTION "D"

[2Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

15. Describe pharmaceutical aids. Give monograph standards, description, preparation, assay uses and Identification test for Sodium Hydroxide.
16. What are topical agents? Classify them with example. Give preparation, properties, assay and uses for Potassium permanganate and hydrogen peroxide.
17. Give monograph standard, preparation, assay, identification for magnesium trisilicate.

