



<b>Faculty: Medicine and Allied Health Sciences</b>	<b>Year/Part: I/I</b>
<b>Program: Pharmacy</b>	<b>Exam Year: 2080, Mangshir (Model Question)</b>
<b>Level: Bachelor</b>	<b>Subject: Pharmaceutical Chemistry I (Inorganic Chemistry) (BP103)</b>

**GROUP A (Multiple Choice Questions)****[10x1=10]**

- i. Answers should be given by filling the Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet.  
 ii. Rough can be done in the main answer sheet  
 iii. Maximum time of 20 minutes within the total time is given for this group.

- Drugs inducing vomiting are:
  - Abrasives
  - Emetics
  - Laxatives
  - Anti-emetics
- Pharmakon means:
  - make
  - monograph
  - drug
  - book
- Limit test is:
  - quantitative
  - qualitative test
  - semiquantitative test
  - all of the above
- Alcohol is added in limit test of sulphate for following reason:
  - prevent supersaturation
  - increase sensitivity
  - to make solution acidic
  - prevent precipitation
- Impurities are:
  - toxic
  - undesired material
  - both of the above
  - none of the above
- The pH of stomach in empty state is :
  - more than 7
  - 1.5 to 2.5
  - 5 to 6
  - 3.5 to 4.5
- Calcium carbonate is also called as:
  - Precipitated chalk
  - lime stone
  - baking soda
  - magaldrate
- Laxatives are :
  - mild cathartics
  - strong cathartics
  - none
  - both
- Example of desensitizing agent is:
  - stronium chloride
  - calcium carbonate
  - sodium fluoride
  - All
- Stannous fluoride on oxidation turns to:
  - Stannous trifluoride
  - Stannous difluoride
  - Stannous tetrafluoride
  - None of the above

Marks Secured: \_\_\_\_\_

Code No. 

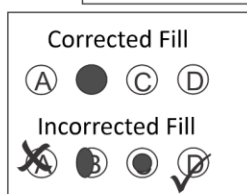
In Words: \_\_\_\_\_

Examiner's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinizer's Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

In Words: \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinizer's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

**MANMOHAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**Office of the Controller of Examinations**

Budhiganga-4, Morang, Koshi Province, Nepal  
Exam Year: 2080, Mangshir

<b>Faculty: Medicine and Allied Health Sciences</b>	<b>Level: Bachelor</b>	<b>Year/Part: I/I</b>
<b>Program: Pharmacy</b>	<b>Time: 3 Hours</b>	<b>F.M.: 50</b>
<b>Subject: Pharmaceutical Chemistry I (Inorganic Chemistry) (BP103)</b>		<b>P.M.: 25</b>

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

**GROUP A (Multiple Choice Questions and Answer Sheet in separate paper) [10x1=10]**

**GROUP B (Problem Based Question) [1x10=10]**

1. A patient went to a dentist with pain and inflammation in his teeth. On examination of his teeth, he found out the teeth has problem of dental caries, the doctor prescribed him a toothpaste with fluoride ion.
  - a. Write down mechanism of action of fluoride on dental caries. [4]
  - b. Write down method of preparation, properties and uses of sodium fluoride. [5]
  - c. Define dental caries. [1]

**GROUP C (Long Answer Questions - Attempt Any Four) [4x5=20]**

2. Define impurities. Explain any four sources of impurities.
3. Define haematinic. Write down properties, preparation and uses of ferrous fumarate.
4. Describe different concepts of acids and bases.
5. What is complexation and chelation? Write down the importance of chelation.
6. Write down properties, preparation, storage and labeling of oxygen gas.

**GROUP D (Short Answer Questions - Attempt Any Five) [5x2=10]**

7. Define monograph and pharmacopoeia.
8. Write down antidotes for any four poisoning.
9. Define electrolyte replacement therapy.
10. Define and classify protective.
11. Write down four physiological roles of sodium ion.
12. Differentiate purgatives and laxatives.

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