

Pharma Unit



Pharmaceutical Chemistry Top 30 IMP Short (1M) Questions with Answers **According To New Syllabus ER 2020-2021**

1. Define pharmaceutical chemistry?

Ans. The chemistry which studies about the drug design and synthesis of biologically active molecules is known as pharmaceutical chemistry

2. Define impurities?

Ans. Impurities are defined as the presence of undesired and unexpected material during any procedure and that may affect the final product

3. Define accuracy and precision?

Ans. Accuracy - accuracy is the closeness of measured value to the true value. Precision - the degree of repeatability of same value or same result is called as precision

4. Define errors and enlist sources of errors?

Ans. Error is the difference between the standard value and measured value.

Sources of errors - Sample preparation, error by analyst, equipment error, reporting error, calculation error, error due to transport and storage

5. Which apparatus is used in the limit test of arsenic?

Ans. Gutzeit Apparatus

6. Define chelating agent? Name any 2 chelating agents?

Ans. Ligands having more than one electron donating group are called chelating agents. Examples – copper chelators, Iron chelators.

7. Define titration?

Ans. Titration is a technique where a solution of known concentration is used to determine the concentration of an unknown solution

8. Define neutralization reaction?

Ans. Neutralization reaction can be defined as a chemical reaction in which an acid and base quantitatively react together to form a salt and water as product

9. Define haematinics?

Ans. Haematinics are the drugs used to increase the concentration of haemoglobin in blood or used to cure anaemia mainly due to iron deficiency

10. Define antacids?

Ans. Antacids are such substances which are used to neutralise the excess amount of acid in our stomach

11. Define dental products?

Ans. Dental products are those substances which prevent the dental caries, dental decay and give the freshness and cleanness to the mouth and teeth

12. Define dentifrices and write storage of it?

Ans. Dentifrices is a substance used for cleaning the reachable surface of the teeth with a toothbrush For example - calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, etc. It should be stored in a well closed container.

13. What is dental fluorosis?

Ans. Dental fluorosis is a condition that causes changes in the appearance of tooth enamel. It's caused by overexposure to fluoride in the early years of life when your permanent teeth are developing.

14. Give a chemical formula of nitrous oxide and calcium carbonate?

Ans. Nitrous oxide - N_2O & Calcium carbonate - $CaCO_3$

15. What are cyclic and acyclic compounds?

Ans. Cyclic compounds - cyclic compounds of the compound which have closed rings for e.g.- Benzene

Acyclic compounds - Acyclic compounds are the compounds which have opened Chain skeleton for e.g.- Methane

16. Define antipsychotic drugs?

Ans. Antipsychotic drugs are mainly used for treating schizophrenia. However, they can also be used in mania with much agitation. Examples are – chlorpromazine, Haloperidol

17. Enlist 4 stages of anaesthesia?

Ans. Stage 1(Analgesia), Stage 2(Delirium or Excitement), Stage 3(Surgical Anaesthetics), Stage 4(Medullary paralysis)

18. Define sedatives & hypnotics?

Ans. Sedative is a drug that produces calming or quietening effect and reduces excitement it may induce drowsiness

Hypnotics is a drug that induces sleep which resembling to natural sleep

19. Define sympathomimetics?

Ans. Drugs that partially or completely mimic the actions of epinephrine or norepinephrine are called sympathomimetic drugs. They produce effects similar to the effect of sympathetic nerve fibers

20. Define hypertension?

Ans. Hypertension also known as high blood pressure is a long term medical condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated. The systolic blood pressure will be more than or equal of 140 mmHg and Diastolic pressure will be more than or equal of 90 mmHg

21. Define antiarrhythmic drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of irregular heartbeat or arrhythmia are called antiarrhythmic drugs. For e.g.- amiodarone, sotalol, etc.

22. Define diuretics?

Ans. Diuretics are the drugs which produce diuresis, or they increase the urine output. For e.g.- chlorthalidone, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide

23. Define hypoglycemic drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used to reduce the blood sugar level are called hypoglycemic drugs. For example, metformin, etc.

24. Define Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs?

Ans. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are medicines that are used to relieve pain, reduce inflammation, and bring down a high temperature. For e.g.- Paracetamol, Ibuprofen.

25. Define narcotic analgesic?

Ans. Narcotic analgesics are drugs that relieve pain by binding to opioid receptors which are present in the central and peripheral nervous system and can cause numbness and induce a state of unconsciousness. For e.g.- Morphine, etc.

26. Define anti-tubercular agents?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of tuberculosis are called anti-tubercular agents. For e.g.- Ethambutol, Rifampicin, etc.

27. Define sulfonamides?

Ans. Sulphonamides, also known as sulfa drugs, are a class of antibiotics that work by inhibiting the growth and reproduction of bacteria. They achieve this by blocking the synthesis of folic acid in bacteria. Examples of sulfonamide antibiotics include trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, sulfadiazine, sulfamethizole,

28. Define antibiotics?

Ans. Antibiotics are medications used to treat bacterial infections. They work by killing or inhibiting the growth of bacteria. Examples of antibiotics include amoxicillin, ampicillin, cephalexin, azithromycin

29. What are beta lactam antibiotics?

Ans. Beta-lactam antibiotics are a type of antibiotics that have a beta-lactam ring in their structure, which is essential for their antibacterial activity. Examples of beta-lactam antibiotics include amoxicillin, ampicillin.

30. Define antineoplastic agents?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of cancer are called antineoplastic agents. For e.g.- Busulfan, Carmustine, Chlorambucil, Cyclophosphamide

Very Imp Note :-

- Please Read All the chapters very carefully before Social Pharmacy Exam
- These questions are only for the reference purpose

