



2.5.1: Sample Internal Answer Sheet

DR. B. C. ROY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

M. Pharm. / B. Pharm. / D. Pharm. 1st Year 1st Semester / Part, 20 24

CA / IA No. CA-III Date 18/01/24

Name Arijit Mondal Exam. Cell Sl. No. 1890592306

Paper Pharmaceutical, Inorganic Chemistry Paper Code PT-103

Sl. No. IE/T/ 13451

[Signature]
Signature of Invigilator

FOR EVALUATION ONLY
(Marks Obtained)

[Full Marks 25]

Question Number	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total Marks	Evaluator's Signature
Marks Obtained	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>23 1/2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> <u>18/01/24</u>

[START ANSWERING FROM THE SPACE BELOW]

17) Catharatics: Catharatics are the drugs which are used to bring out defecation (emptying of the stomach) by ~~at~~ increasing the osmotic load of the intestine by absorbing a large amount of water, thus stimulating peristalsis.

Example: Bentonite, Kaoline

b) Calcium Bentonite is called Fuller's earth. It is a catharatics. (1/2)

c) The molecular formula of Chlorinated lime is Ca(ClO)₂

d) Fluorine is an inorganic compound that prevents tooth decay or caries.

Expectorants

• These are ^{the} drugs which are used to help in removal

Anti-tussive

• These are drugs which ~~are~~ suppresses the cough area



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of sputum from the
respiratory tract

- ~~and~~ Mainly used
for the treatment
of wet cough.

- It is a productive
cough.

referred to as cough
reflex area, it reduces
the urge to cough.

- Mainly used in the
treatment of ~~the~~ dry
cough.

- It is a non-productive
cough.

2) Ideal characteristic of antacids:

- 1) It should be water insoluble.
- 2) It should have fine particle sizes.
- 3) It should not be easily absorbable.
- 4) It should not cause constipation.
- 5) It should not act as a laxative.
- 6) It should have rapid onset of action.
- 7) It should have long term impact.
- 8) It should also inhibit the pepsin.
- 9) It should be non-toxic.
- 10) It should be easily available.

3) Antimicrobials : Antimicrobials are the chemicals & their preparations which are used to treat and prevent infections due to microbes.



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- They either kill or inhibit the growth of microorganism.

Classification:

a) Antiseptic:

- These are the antimicrobials which are mainly used in the living cell/surfaces.
- They either kill or inhibit the growth of microorganism.
- An ideal antiseptic should destroy bacteria, fungi, spores, viruses and any infective agents without causing harm to the tissue of the host.

Example: Hydrogen peroxide, ~~silver nitrate~~

b) Disinfectant:

- These are used in the non living surfaces.

- They either kill or inhibit the growth of microorganism.
- They are mainly used in the hospital environment such as linen, utensil and also used in home also

Example: Sulphur dioxide.

c) Germicides:

- These are the antimicrobials which kill ~~bacter~~ microorganism.


- They can be used in living & non living surfaces.
- They are classified in 3 categories:

Bactericide: Against Bacteria

Fungicide: Against Fungi

Virucide: Against viruses




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d) Bacteriostatic : These are the antimicrobials which do not kill bacteria. They only prevent the growth of bacteria.

• They can be used in living & non living surfaces.

Example: Chloramphenicol

e) Sanitizers : These are the disinfectants which are used to maintain general public health standard.

• It is concerned with cleaning & washing away organic matter.

Example: Soap, alcohol.

f) Sterilization : It is the process in which microorganism ~~are~~ either kill or prevent their growth in presence of excess amount of heat.

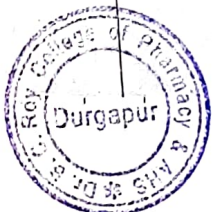
g) Iodine preparation:

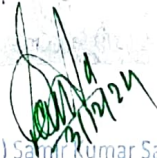
a) Aqueous iodine :

Synonym : Lugol's solution.

Preparation : 5% of w/v iodine & 10% w/v potassium iodine is used.

Iodine 50 gm
Potassium iodide 100 gm
Purified water (w/w) 1000 ml




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b) Weak iodine

Synonym : Tincture of iodine

Preparation : 2% w/v of iodine & 2.5% w/v of
potassium iodide.

Iodine 20 gm

Potassium iodide 25 gm

Alcohol (v/v) (50%) 1000 ml

c) Strong iodine

Synonym

Preparation : 2% w/v of iodine & 6% w/v of potassium
iodide.

Iodine 20 gm

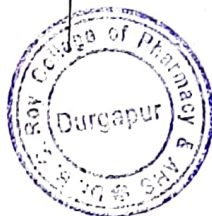
Potassium iodide 60 gm

Alcohol (v/v) (50%) 1000 ml

d) Povidone-iodine

It is an aqueous solution of povidone & iodine.

Povidone-iodine is a complex ~~between~~ formed by
the alteration of povidone & iodine. This complex
has 10% of available iodine.



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Properties : The complex occurs as yellowish-brown amorphous powder.

- It is soluble in water & alcohol.
- The solution is transparent in nature and it has reddish brown colour.

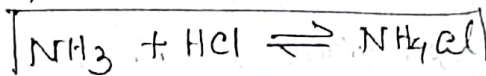
⇒ Ammonium chloride :

a) Physical properties :

- Colour : white crystalline powder
- odour : odourless
- Taste : lime / bitter taste
- Solubility : soluble in water.

b) Chemical preparation :

It is prepared by the reaction of ammonia & hydrochloric acid.



c) Test for purity :

- Presence of ~~heavy~~ metals & non-metals are tested.
- Loss on drying.



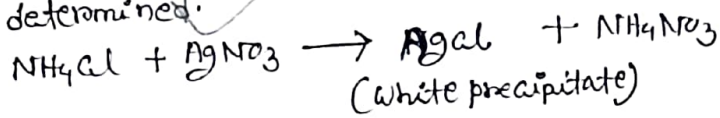

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d) ^{assay} Identification test : Identification of Ammonium chloride

is done by Volhard's method or precipitation titration.

~~The~~ In this method excess amount of Chlorine is determined.



e) use :

i) It is used as saline diuretics.

ii) It is used as expectorant.

iii) It is used as Acidifiers.

iv) It is used as Fertilizers.

v) It is used as glue.



... addresses the broad areas

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Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD
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[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Evaluated answer script has been explained to me and it was found to be satisfactory / unsatisfactory.

Arajit Mondal
18/01/24

Signature of Student

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