

- (viii) Which is used as an Expectorant?
 a. KI
 b. CuSO_4
 c. KBr
 d. FeSO_4
- (ix) pH range of Urine is
 a. 4-6
 b. 7-10
 c. 6-8
 d. 4.5-8
- (x) Which of the following is essential to regulate acid base balance
 a. Sulphate
 b. Chloride
 c. Sodium
 d. Bicarbonate
- (xi) As per I.P room temperature means
 a. 10 to 15°C
 b. 15 to 20°C
 c. 15 to 30°C
 d. 37°C C
- (xii) pH of 0.1N HCL solution
 a. 0
 b. 1.0
 c. 2.5
 d. 3.2
- (xiii) The International Pharmacopoeia is published by the
 a. MHRA
 b. WHO
 c. CDSCO
 d. USFDA
- (xiv) The synonym of $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is
 a. Blue Vitriol
 b. Mohr's salt
 c. White Vitriol
 d. Green Vitriol
- (xv) Units of Radioactivity
 a. RAD
 b. Curie
 c. Rontgen
 d. All of the above
- (xvi) Measurement of radioactivity is done by
 a. Ionization Chamber
 b. Scintillation counter
 c. G.M Counter
 d. All of the above
- (xvii) Example of radio opaque contrast media is
 a. MgSO_4
 b. Bentonite
 c. BaSO_4
 d. Kaoline
- (xviii) To prevent dental caries the concentration of NaF that is used topically is
 a. 1% solution
 b. 3% solution
 c. 2% solution
 d. 5% solution
- (xix) Thioglycolic acid is used for the limit test of
 a. Lead
 b. Heavy metal
 c. Iron
 d. Lead
- (xx) I^{131} is used in the treatment of
 a. Thyroid
 b. Cancer
 c. Anaemia
 d. CHF

Group – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

8 x 5 = 40

Answer any *eight* from the following

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| 2. Why Lead acetate cotton is used in the Limit test of Arsenic? | 5 |
| 3. Write the preparation, properties and use of chlorinated lime. | 2+2+1 |
| 4. Write the preparation, properties and use of chlorinated lime. | 2+2+1 |
| 5. Define with examples : Emetics, Astringents, Antidote, Hematinic and Laxative | 1+1+1+1+1 |
| 6. Define Isotonic, Hypotonic and Hypertonic solution with examples | 1+2+2 |
| 7. What are Anticaries agents? Describe the role of Fluoride as anticaries agents. | 2+3 |
| 8. What is scale preparation of Iron? What is its utility? Write the preparation, properties and use of Ferric ammonium sulphate | 1+1+3 |
| 9. Write a short note on pH, pOH and Buffer solution with example. | 1+2+2 |
| 10. Define Dehydration, Hypovolemia and Edema. Write the composition of ORS as per WHO and I.P. | 3+2 |
| 11. Write a short note on Handerson-Hasselbatch equation for Acidic Buffer solution. | 5 |

Group – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

2x 10 = 20

Answer any *two* from the following

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| 12. Define Topical Agents. Write a note on categories of Topical Agents. Write the properties and use of Simethicone, Zinc oxide and Titanium dioxide. | 2+2+2+2+2 |
| 13. What are major intra and extra cellular electrolytes? Give the important function served by chloride and bicarbonate ion. Describe electrolyte combination therapy. Write the method of preparation, properties and use of Potassium chloride. | 1+2+3+4 |
| 14. Define Purgative and Cathartics. Write the mechanism of action of cathartics. Write the preparation, properties and use of Magnesium oxide, Magnesium sulphate and Sodium potassium tartrate. | 1+1+2+2+2+2 |