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B. Pharm.

(SEM IV) THEORY EXAMINATION 2017-18

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS-II

Time: 3 Hours ***Total Marks: 100***

Note: Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

SECTION A

1. Attempt *all* questions in brief. 2 x10 = 20

a. Define titration
b. Discuss interference due to water in nonaqueous titrations.
c. What is the effect of dilution in case of conductance measurement?
d. Explain two-dimensional paper chromatography.
e. What is the use of guard column in case of RP-HPLC?
f. Name any two Karl-Fischer reagents.
g. What is the difference between normal phase chromatography and reverse phase chromatography?
h. Define the term levelling effect.
i. Discuss demasking agents.
j. Write down the Nernst equation.

SECTION B

2. Attempt any *three* of the following: 10 x 3 = 30

a. Explain nonaqueous titration of weak acid with weak bases. What are the advantages of nonaqueous titration?
b. Explain the types of complexometeric titrations. Discuss about masking and demasking agents.
c. Derive Nernst equation giving effect of concentration of electrolyte on potential of electrode.
d. What is the theory and principle of flash chromatography? Discuss its pharmaceutical applications.
e. Write short note on radioimmunoassay.

SECTION C

3. Attempt any *one* part of the following: 10 x 1 = 10

a. Enlist the names of drugs which are analyzed by nonaqueous titration. Discuss the pharmaceutical importance of nonaqueous titration.
b. What is the principle of complexometeric titrations? Discuss about various indicators which is used in complexometeric titrations.

4. Attempt any *one* part of the following: 10 x 1 = 10

a. Explain the basic principle and instrumentation of conductometry.
b. Discuss potentiometric titration. How would titrate solution of weak base and strong acid?

5. Attempt any *one* part of the following: 10 x 1 = 10

a. Explain the basic principle and theory of TLC.Discuss about the pharmaceutical application of TLC.
b. What is the basic principle of HPLC? Discuss about various types of detectors used in HPLC?

6. Attempt any *one* part of the following: 10 x 1 = 10

a. What do you mean by diazotization titrations? Why low temperature is mandatory for diazotization titrations?
b. Discuss about preparation and standardization of Karl-Fischer reagent

7. Attempt any *one* part of the following: 10 x 1 = 10

a. What is the basis of nitrogen estimation by Kjeldahl's method?
b. Discuss theory and principle of polarographic analysis. What are the advantages of polarographic method?

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