

16369(J) J-16

**B. Pharmacy 4th Semester Examination**

**Pharmaceutical Analysis-II (NS)**

**BP-241**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 70**

*The candidates shall limit their answers precisely within the answer-book (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued.*

**SECTION - A**

*Attempt any two.*

1. Describe the standard operating procedure of HPTLC with respect to herbal raw material. (10)
2. Describe the instrumentation and pharmaceutical applications of amperometric titration. (10)
3. Discuss the principle of glass electrode and Explain, how the glass electrode function as an indicator electrode for hydrogen ion. (10)

**SECTION - B**

*Attempt any eight.*

4. How does the halogen acid salts of weak bases are assayed by non-aqueous titration? (5)
5. What are the metal ion indicators? Discuss its applications in drug analysis. (5)
6. Give the principle reaction involved in the Karl Fischer Titration and oxygen flask combustion. (5)

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7. Discuss the equipment and applications of potentiometric titration. (5)
8. Discuss the applications conductometric titrations with suitable examples. (5)
9. What are the advantages of rotating platinum microelectrode over a dropping mercury electrode? (5)
10. Enumerate the detectors used in gas chromatography. Describe the design and suitability of flame ionization detector in gas chromatography. (5)
11. Describe in details the various applications of Thin Layer Chromatography (5)
12. Discuss the applications of polarography. (5)
13. Write short notes on extraction techniques. (5)
14. Describe the role of polarity in adsorption chromatography. (5)

**SECTION - C**

*Attempt all the questions.*

15. Name the indicators used in non-aqueous titrations (2)
16. What are the masking and demasking agents used in complexometric titrations? (2)
17. Distinguish between equivalent conductance and molar conductance. (2)
18. Ethosuximide (IP) can be assayed by 0.1 N Sodium methoxide/ 0.1 N Tetrabutyl ammonium hydroxide. Give the principle reaction. (2)
19. Write the principle reaction involved in the assay of sulfanilamide. (2)