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Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES **End Semester Examination, December 2022**

Set-1

Course: Medicinal Chemistry II Theory Semester : V Program: B.Pharm Duration : 03 Hours **Course Code: BP501T** Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: Read questions carefully. Attempt all questions from Group A (20 marks); Attempt any two questions from Group B (20 marks). Attempt any seven questions from Group C (35 marks).

SECTION A Type the answers in test box

(20Ox1M=20 Marks)

S. No.		Marks	COs
Q1	Which of the following is an osmotic diuretic agent?	1	CO1
	A) Acetazolamide B) Isosorbide C) Amiloride D) Furosemide		
Q2	Which of the following is a nucleoside-based anticancer drug? A) Cytarabine B) Fludarabine C) Azathioprine D) 5-Fluorouracil	1	CO1
Q3	 Which of the following is used for the treatment of hypertension and angina? A) Diuretic agent B) Calcium channel blocker (CCB) C) β-adrenergic blocker D) Both β-adrenergic blocker and CCB 	1	CO1
Q4	Meclizine is a H ₁ antihistamine that contains which one of the following in its chemical structure? A) Piperidine B) Histidine C) Piperazine D) Phenothiazine	1	CO1
Q5	Calcium Channel Blockers block the inward movement of Ca ²⁺ ions by binding to which of the following type of calcium channel? A) T-type B) L-type C) N-type D) All of the above	1	CO1
Q6	Which of the following drug contains imidazolidine-2,4-dione? A) Phenytoin B) Methotrexate C) Amiodarone D) Heparin	1	CO1
Q7	Identify the reactant A in the following reaction: $CH_2-C\equiv N$ + A $NaNH_2$ $N\equiv C-C-H$	1	CO4
	A)		

Q8	,	1	
Ų٥	Which of the following drug inhibits Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex 1?	1	CO1
	A) Menadione		
	B) Warfarin		
	C) Clofibrate		
	D) Gemfibrogil		~ ~ ~
Q9	Which of the following is a Phosphonate-containing ACE inhibitor?	1	CO1
	A) Lisinopril		
	B) Enalpril		
	C) Fosinopril		
	D) Captopril		~~.
Q10	Identify the reagent A in the following reaction:	1	CO4
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
	$HO \longrightarrow O \longrightarrow O \longrightarrow O$		
	A) Nitric acid		
	B) Nitric acid & Sulphuric acid		
	C) Nitrous acid		
	D) Nitrous acid & Sulphuric acid		
Q11	Cyclopentanoperhydrophenanthrene ring is present in:	1	CO1
4.1	A) Pentobarbital	_	
	B) Hydrocortisone		
	C) Tetracycline		
	D) Diethylstilbestrol		
Q12	What are the configurations of groups X and Y in the given structure?	1	CO2
V		_	002
	H		
	⊗ (H) >		
	ĤŤÔ		
	V I ∨ H		
	A) α and α, respectively		
	B) β and β, respectively		
	C) β and α, respectively		
	D) α and β, respectively		
Q13	The following anticancer drugs suppress the microtubule dynamics and lead to	1	CO1
	metaphase arrest EXCEPT?		
	A) Colchicine B) Vinblastine		
	C) Paclitaxel D) Bleomycin		
Q14	Which of the following drugs can cause Torsades De Pointes?	1	CO3
	A) Quinidine		
	B) Esmolol		
	C) Lignocaine		
	D) Flecainide		
Q15	The chemical structure of local anesthetic Dibucaine contains:	1	CO1
-	A) Quinazoline	_	
	B) Indole		
	B) Indole C) Quinoline		
	B) Indole C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole		
Q16	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole	1	CO1
Q16	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan?	1	CO1
Q16	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1	1	CO1
Q16	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1 B) Position 3	1	CO1
Q16	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1 B) Position 3 C) Position 7	1	CO1
	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1 B) Position 3 C) Position 7 D) Position 9	1	CO1
	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1 B) Position 3 C) Position 7 D) Position 9 The reaction of <i>p</i> -Nitrobenzoic acid with ethanol gives an intermediate, which		
	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1 B) Position 3 C) Position 7 D) Position 9 The reaction of <i>p</i> -Nitrobenzoic acid with ethanol gives an intermediate, which upon reduction gives:		
	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1 B) Position 3 C) Position 7 D) Position 9 The reaction of <i>p</i> -Nitrobenzoic acid with ethanol gives an intermediate, which upon reduction gives: A) Procaine		
Q16 Q17	C) Quinoline D) Benzimidazole Which position of guanine is alkylated by Melphalan? A) Position 1 B) Position 3 C) Position 7 D) Position 9 The reaction of <i>p</i> -Nitrobenzoic acid with ethanol gives an intermediate, which upon reduction gives:		

Q18	Which of the following is a bile acid sequestrant?	1	CO1
	A) Lovastatin		
	B) Colestipol		
	C) Clofibrate		
010	D) Nicotinic acid	1	001
Q19	Which of the following drug belongs to biguanide class of antidiabetic drug?	1	CO1
	A) NateglinideB) Rosiglitazone		
	C) Voglibose		
	D) Metformin		
Q20	The molecule PABA is the precursor for the synthesis of:	1	CO4
~- °	A) Procaine	-	
	B) Lignocaine		
	C) Bupivacaine		
	D) Cocaine		
	SECTION B (20 Marks)		
	Scan and upload		
	(2Qx)	10M=20 N	Iarks)
Attemp	et 2 Question out of 3		,
Q1	Describe the chemical structure, mechanism of action and important uses of the	2.5 x 4	CO ₄
~	following drugs: (a) Methotrexate (b) Azathioprine (c) Captopril (d) Lovastatin		
Q2	Explain the structure-activity relationships of H1 antihistamines. Describe the	4 + (2 x)	CO3
	synthesis of any two of the following drugs: (a) Disopyramide (b) Methyldopa	3)	CO4
	(c) Acetazolamide		
03	(a) Consider the reaction with the following scheme:	(6 ; 1)	COI
Q3	(a) Consider the reaction with the following scheme:	(6+4)	CO1
			COS
	A B —		
	NH2 NH2		
	H₂/Pd−C		
	Intermediate II $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2/\text{Pd-C}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{N}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{C}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{C}}$		
	ozn'zo		
	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH-COOC ₂ H ₅ 1. SOCIo		
	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ O N O Final Product		
	1 mai i roduct		
	(i) Name the reagents A. P. and C in the above reaction? (2 montes)		
	(i) Name the reagents A, B and C in the above reaction? (2 marks)(ii) Write the chemical structures of intermediates I and II. (2 marks)		
	(ii) Write the chemical structures of intermediates 1 and 11. (2 marks) (iii) Write the chemical structure and common name of the final product. (2		
	marks)		
	(b) Discuss on the mechanism of action and uses of any two of the following: (i)		
	Sildenafil (ii) Disopyramide (iii) Simvastatin (iv) Nandroline		
	SECTION-C (35 Marks)		
	Scan and upload		
		CRE 20 B	larks)
Attemn	· -	x5M=30 N	
	t 7 Question out of 9		
Attemp Q1	Define and classify the local anesthetics with suitable examples. Draw the	3+2	
Q1	Define and classify the local anesthetics with suitable examples. Draw the chemical structure of at least one local anesthetics.	3+2	CO1
	Define and classify the local anesthetics with suitable examples. Draw the		CO1 CO1

Q4	Describe the sites of actions of diuretics. Write the chemical structure and MOA		CO4
	of Timolol.		
Q5	Describe the synthesis and mechanism of action of Cimetidine.	5	CO4
Q6	Write the chemical structures and mechanism of actions of Camptothecin and		CO1
	Vincristine.		
Q7	Describe the MOA of ACE inhibitors. Write the chemical structure of any two:	2+3	CO1
	(i) Quinapril, (ii) Clonidine, (iii) Triamterene.		
Q8	Write the chemical structures of thyroid hormones T3 and T4. Illustrate the	3+2	CO1
	mechanism of action of Methimazole.		
Q9	Illustrate the nomenclature of steroids. Write the chemical structure and uses of	2+3	CO1
	Betamethsone.		