

# DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

**B. PHARMACY**

**4 SEM IMPORTANT QUESTIONS**

**MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY**

# DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

## UNIT- I

10 Hours

### **Introduction to Medicinal Chemistry**

**History and development of medicinal chemistry**

### **Physicochemical properties in relation to biological action**

Ionization, Solubility, Partition Coefficient, Hydrogen bonding, Protein binding, Chelation, Bioisosterism, Optical and Geometrical isomerism.

### **Drug metabolism**

Drug metabolism principles- Phase I and Phase II.

Factors affecting drug metabolism including stereo chemical aspects.

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**10 MARKS**

1. Explain the physiochemical properties related to biological action
2. Explain drug metabolism in phase 1 and phase 2

**5 MARKS**

1. Explain the factors which affect drug metabolism
2. Explain phase 1 reaction

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## UNIT- II

10 Hours

### Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System

#### Adrenergic Neurotransmitters:

Biosynthesis and catabolism of catecholamine.

Adrenergic receptors (Alpha & Beta) and their distribution.

#### Sympathomimetic agents: SAR of Sympathomimetic agents

Direct acting: Nor-epinephrine, Epinephrine, Phenylephrine\*, Dopamine,

Methyldopa, Clonidine, Dobutamine, Isoproterenol, Terbutaline, Salbutamol\*, Bitolterol, Naphazoline, Oxymetazoline and Xylometazoline.

- Indirect acting agents: Hydroxyamphetamine, Pseudoephedrine, Propylhexedrine.
- Agents with mixed mechanism: Ephedrine, Metaraminol.

#### Adrenergic Antagonists:

**Alpha adrenergic blockers:** Tolazoline\*, Phentolamine, Phenoxybenzamine, Prazosin, Dihydroergotamine, Methysergide.

**Beta adrenergic blockers:** SAR of beta blockers, Propranolol\*, Metibranolol, Atenolol, Betazolol, Bisoprolol, Esmolol, Metoprolol, Labetolol. Carvedilol.

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10 MARKS

1. Explain biosynthesis and catabolism catecholamine
2. Explain the SAR of beta adrenergic blockers
3. Explain the SAR of sympathomimetic agents

5 MARKS

1. Explain adrenergic neurotransmitter with adrenergic receptor (alpha, beta)
2. Classify sympathomimetic agents

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2 MARKS

1. Write the synthesis and use of phenylephrine
2. Draw structure of tolazoline

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## UNIT-III

10 Hours

### **Cholinergic neurotransmitters:**

Biosynthesis and catabolism of acetylcholine.

Cholinergic receptors (Muscarinic & Nicotinic) and their distribution.

### **Parasympathomimetic agents: SAR of Parasympathomimetic agents**

**Direct acting agents:** Acetylcholine, Carbachol\*, Bethanechol, Methacholine, Pilocarpine.

**Indirect acting/ Cholinesterase inhibitors (Reversible & Irreversible):** Physostigmine, Neostigmine\*, Pyridostigmine, Edrophonium chloride, Tacrine hydrochloride, Ambenonium chloride, Isoflurophate, Echothiophate iodide, Parathion, Malathion.

**Cholinesterase reactivator:** Pralidoxime chloride.

### **Cholinergic Blocking agents: SAR of cholinolytic agents**

**Solanaceous alkaloids and analogues:** Atropine sulphate, Hyoscyamine sulphate, Scopolamine hydrobromide, Homatropine hydrobromide, Ipratropium bromide\*.

**Synthetic cholinergic blocking agents:** Tropicamide, Cyclopentolate hydrochloride, Clidinium bromide, Dicyclomine hydrochloride\*, Glycopyrrolate, Methantheline bromide, Propantheline bromide, Benztropine mesylate, Orphenadrine citrate, Biperidine hydrochloride, Procyclidine hydrochloride\*, Tridihexethyl chloride, Isopropamide iodide, Ethopropazine hydrochloride.

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**10 MARKS**

1. Explain the biosynthesis and catabolism of acetylcholine
2. Write down the SAR parasympathomimetic agents

**5 MARKS**

1. Explain cholinergic neurotransmitter and cholinergic receptor
2. Classify parasympathomimetic agent

**2 MARKS**

1. Explain cholinesterase reactivator with example
2. Explain solanaceous alkaloids
3. What are synthetic cholinergic blocking agents?



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## UNIT-IV

### A. Sedatives and Hypnotics:

**Benzodiazepines:** SAR of Benzodiazepines, Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam\*, Oxazepam, Chlorazepate, Lorazepam, Alprazolam, Zolpidem

**Barbiturates:** SAR of barbiturates, Barbitol\*, Phenobarbital, Mephobarbital, Amobarbital, Butobarbital, Pentobarbital, Secobarbital

### Miscellaneous:

Amides & imides: Glutethimide.

Alcohol & their carbamate derivatives: Meprobamate, Ethchlorvynol.

Aldehyde & their derivatives: Triclofos sodium, Paraldehyde.

### B. Antipsychotics

**Phenothiazines:** SAR of Phenothiazines - Promazine hydrochloride, Chlorpromazine hydrochloride\*, Triflupromazine, Thioridazine hydrochloride, Piperacetazine hydrochloride, Prochlorperazine maleate, Trifluoperazine hydrochloride.

**Ring Analogues of Phenothiazines:** Chlorprothixene, Thiothixene, Loxapine succinate, Clozapine.

**Fluro buterophenones:** Haloperidol, Droperidol, Risperidone.

**Beta amino ketones:** Molindone hydrochloride.

**Benzamides:** Sulpiride.

**C. Anticonvulsants:** SAR of Anticonvulsants, mechanism of anticonvulsant action

**Barbiturates:** Phenobarbitone, Methobarbital. **Hydantoins:**

Phenytoin\*, Mephentyoin, Ethotoin **Oxazolidine diones:**

Trimethadione, Paramethadione **Succinimides:**

Phensuximide, Methsuximide, Ethosuximide\* **Urea and**

**monoacylureas:** Phenacemide, Carbamazepine\*

**Benzodiazepines:** Clonazepam

**Miscellaneous:** Primidone, Valproic acid, Gabapentin, Felbamate

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10 MARKS

1. What are sedative & hypnotics . Classify them
2. Explain SAR of barbiturates
3. Explain SAR of benzodiazepine
4. Write short note on anti psychotics and explain SAR of phenothiazine
5. Write short note on anti convulsant and explain SAR of anti convulsant

5 MARKS

1. Classify antipsychotics
2. Classify anti convulsant

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2 MARKS

1. Write the structure and method of preparation of phenytoin
2. Draw the structure and method of preparation of chlorpromazine hydrochloride

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## UNIT-V

### **General anesthetics:**

**Inhalation anesthetics:** Halothane\*, Methoxyflurane, Enflurane, Sevoflurane, Isoflurane, Desflurane.

**Ultra short acting barbiturates:** Methohexital sodium\*, Thiamylal sodium, Thiopental sodium.

**Dissociative anesthetics:** Ketamine hydrochloride.\*

### **Narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics**

**Morphine and related drugs:** SAR of Morphine analogues, Morphine sulphate, Codeine, Meperidine hydrochloride, Anilerdine hydrochloride, Diphenoxylate hydrochloride, Loperamide hydrochloride, Fentanyl citrate\*, Methadone hydrochloride\*, Propoxyphene hydrochloride, Pentazocine, Levorphanol tartarate.

**Narcotic antagonists:** Nalorphine hydrochloride, Levallorphan tartarate, Naloxone hydrochloride.

**Anti-inflammatory agents:** Sodium salicylate, Aspirin, Mefenamic acid\*, Meclofenamate, Indomethacin, Sulindac, Tolmetin, Zomepirac, Diclofenac, Ketorolac, Ibuprofen\*, Naproxen, Piroxicam, Phenacetin, Acetaminophen, Antipyrine, Phenylbutazone.

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10 MARKS

1. Explain anti inflammatory agent, classify them and also write any one method of preparation of it
2. Explain SAR of morphine

5 MARKS

1. Differentiate between narcotics and non narcotic agent
2. Explain general anesthetic and also write method of preparation of halothane

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2 MARKS

1. Explain dissociative anaesthetic with example
2. Draw structure of methohexital sodium
3. Draw structure of diclofenac
4. Explain ultra short acting of barbiturates
5. Give any 2 example of inhalation anaesthetic