

Pharmaceutical & Heterocyclic Chemistry (452 Ch) May, 26th 2019 Time: 2 hrs 4th Level Students

Faculty of Science Chemistry Department

Applied Chemistry

الإجابة النموذجية لامتحان مادة الكيمياء الدوائية والحلقات غير المتجانسة

كود المادة: (452 ك)

(نصف ورقة امتحانية)

- المستوى: الرايع
- التاريخ : الأحد 26 / 5 / 2019
- الممتحن : د/ عبد المتعال عبدالمجيد الشيخ
 - قسم : الكيمياء
 - كلية : العلوم

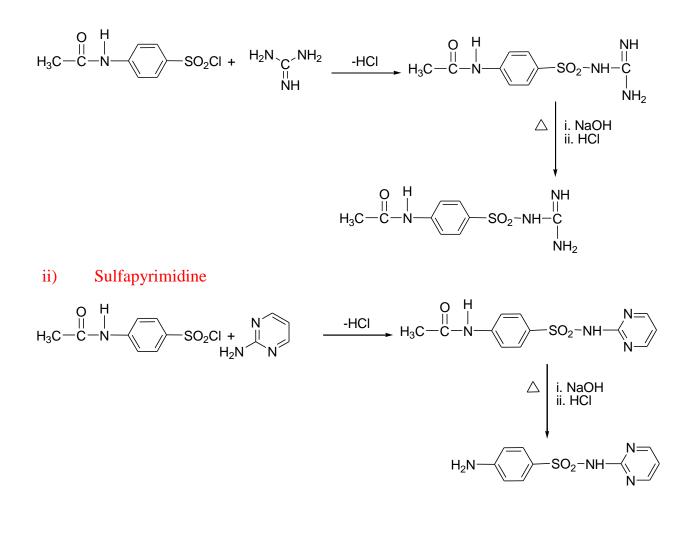
Section (I)	Answer the follo	wing questions:	(24 Mark)
*1. Choose and co	py the correct an	swer for the follow	<u>ng: (12X0.5 = 6 Mark)</u>
1. All the following are fan	nilies of opioid peptides	s produced by the body \mathbf{Exc}	<u>ept</u>
a) Enkephalins	b) Dolphins	c) Dynorphins	d) β-endorphin
2. Which of the following a	are side effects of Aspir	in ?	
a) Stomach irritatio	n b) Ul	cer c) Hypoglycemia	d) A and B
3. Analgesic works by redu	icing the level of		
a) Acetyl coline	b) Insulin	c) Thromboxane and P	rostaglandin d) None of these
4. Which of the following	Drugs used for treatmer	t of heroin addiction?	
a) Codeine	b) Methadone (D	olophine) c) Nuprin	d) Morphine
5. A drug which is chemica	lly related to Acetanili	de is	
a) Letrozole	b) Phenacetin	c) Tylenol	<u>d) B and C</u>
· · · ·	group with a larger alk	1 0	b) Adding extra alkyl groups
7. Which of the following n	arcotic drugs has the hi	ghest potential?	
a) Morphine	b) Methadone	c) Codeine	d) None of these
8is o	ne of Natural opioids	?	
a) Morphine	b) Dolophine	<u>c) Leu-enkephalin</u>	d) Novocaine
9. The following general str true for active sulphona	-	e of sulphonamides. Which	of the following statements is
	R ¹ HN		
 a) R¹ can be H or an alk c) The sulphonamide fu) The aromatic ring is essential roup. d) R ² must be hydrogen
10. Drugs which are inactiv	e <i>in vitro</i> , but active on	ce the drug has been absorb	ed <i>in vivo</i> are
a) Metabolites	b) Predrugs	c) Postdrugs	d) <u>Prodrugs</u>
11. All of the following drug	gs may used as antipyr e	etic drugs Except	
a) Antipyrine	b) Tylenol	<u>c) proflavine</u>	d) Analgin

12. The general mechanism of action of sulfa drugs is to disrupte bacteri reproduction via:

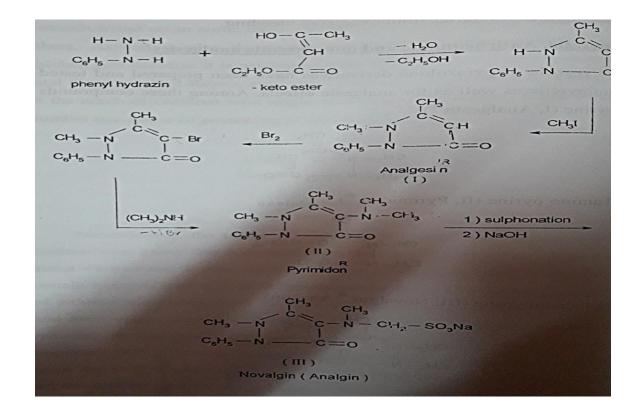
- a) Acting as a part in manufacturing its folic acid and new protein and thus inhibit its DNA and RNA synthesis
 - b) Interfering with transcription and blocking RNA synthesis
 - c) Cross linking and formation of bridges between separate strands of DNA
 - d) None of these

2. (A) Show how you can synthesize Only Five of the following Drugs (5x3=15 Mark)

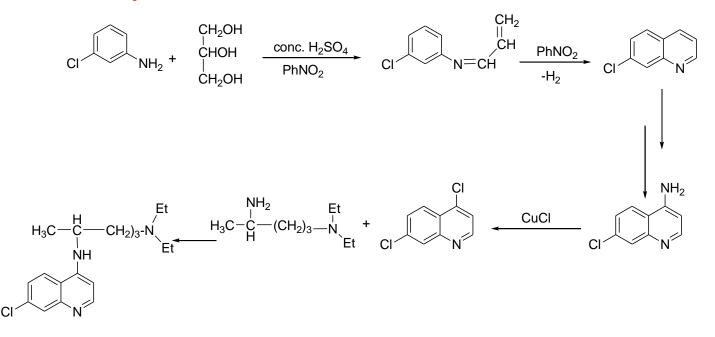
i) Sulfaguanidine



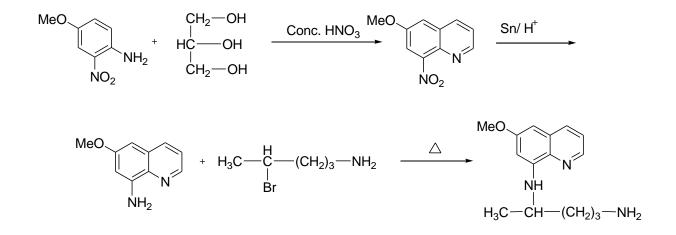
iii) Novalgin



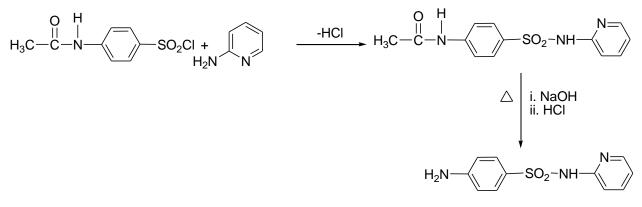
iv) Chloroquine



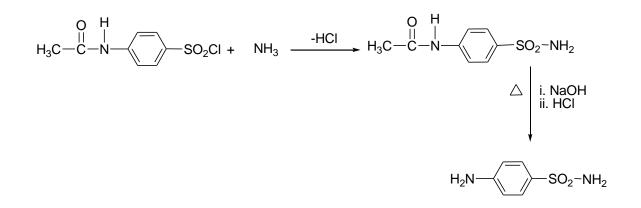
v) Primaquine



vi) Sulfapyridine



vii) Sulfanilamide



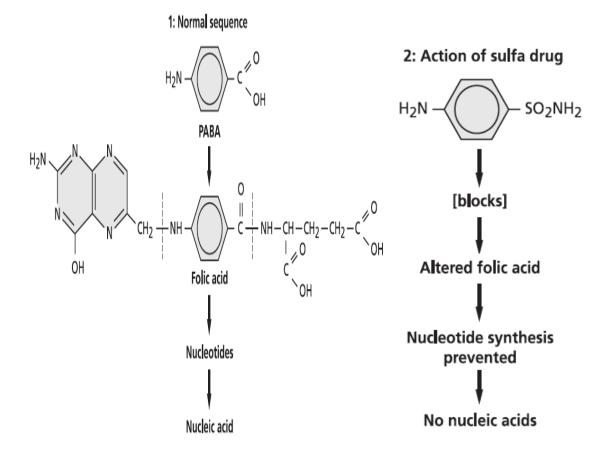
(B). Discuss the mechanism of action of sulfa drugs on bacteria? (3 Marks)

1. Bacterium requires p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) in order to make a second compound, **Folic** acid.

- 2. Folic acid, in turn, catalyzes the production of nucleic acids that become part of a bacterium's mechanism for manufacturing new proteins and reproducing its own DNA.
- 3. The structure of sulfa drug molecules, is very similar to that of the PABA molecule.

4. The sulfanilamide molecule can substitute for the PABA molecule in the synthesis of the bacterium's folic acid.

- 5. The altered form of folic acid is unable to catalyze the synthesis of DNA, and the bacterium's metabolic process is disrupted.
- 6. Members of the bacterial colony are unable to grow or reproduce, thus they die, and the infection that they cause is successfully treated.



All the best wishes,

Dr. Abdelmotaal El-Sheikh