

N.B. : (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
(2) Answer any four questions from the remaining six.

1. Answer the following questions. Draw structures wherever pertinent :- 7
- A non-selective CNS stimulant that is a re-uptake inhibitor.
 - An NSAID with a pyrrole nucleus.
 - A morphine derivative which has mixed agonist-antagonist activity.
 - An antagonist of the benzodiazepine receptor.
 - A carbamate derivative with pharmacological properties that resemble the benzodiazepines and the barbiturates.
 - A selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.
 - A barbiturate with intermediate duration of action (3-6 hrs)
2. Draw the structure, give the generic name and state the therapeutic use of the following :- 7
- 2-Bromo-2-chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane
 - 7-Chloro-2-(methylamino)-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide monohydrochloride
 - 2-Ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide
 - 6-Methoxy- α -methyl-2-naphthaleneacetic acid
 - 4-(Dimethylamino)-3-methyl-1,2-diphenyl-2-butanol propionate
 - 5-[3-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenz[b, f]azepine
 - 5-Allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)-2-thiobarbiturate
- OR**
2. Draw the structure, write the chemical name and state the therapeutic use of the following :- 7
- Triflupromazine
 - Piroxicam
 - Haloperidol
 - Fentanyl
 - Trazodone
 - Pargyline
 - Trimethadione
3. (a) The following statements relate to the SAR of phenothiazines. State whether they are true or false. Correct those which are false (any four) :- 4
- Substitution at positions 1 and 2 on the phenothiazine ring improve activity.
 - A 4-atom chain connecting N¹⁰ to the side chain amino group is best for activity.
 - Branching of side chain with large groups (e.g. phenyl) decreases activity.
 - A methyl at the β -position in the side chain creates a chiral centre and both stereoisomers are equally active.
 - Of the amino groups in the side chain the dimethylamino and the diethylamino are equally active.
- (b) Draw the structures of the three methylxanthines- caffeine, theophylline and theobromine. Which is the receptor responsible for their CNS stimulant action? 3

4. Write a synthetic scheme involving at least 3 steps for the following :—
- (a) Carbamazepine or meperidine or doxepine 4
 - (b) Diclofenac or fluoxetine or prionicam. 3
5. (a) Classify the different epilepsies. Name the different classes of drugs used to treat the epilepsies. 3
- (b) State whether the barbiturates are acids, bases or neutral. Give an approximate value of their pK_a . 3
- How does substitution at the C5 position alter the pK_a .
- (c) Give one example of an atypical antipsychotic agent. What is its unique feature ? 1
6. (a) Give the names and structures of any two narcotic antagonists. What are they used for ? 2
- (b) What are the unique features of the opiod receptor model as outline by Portoghese ? 4
- OR**
- (b) Mention the features of the $GABA_A$ receptor. 4
- (c) Draw the structure of tranlycypromine. Mention any pertinent stereochemical features of this molecule. 1
7. (a) Name and draw the structure of the metabolite(s) of the following drugs or drug class. Also mention if any of the metabolites are active. 4
- (i) Enflurane
 - (ii) The barbiturates
 - (iii) Carbamazepine
 - (iv) Chloral hydrate
- (b) What is common to the following compounds-Mefenamic acid, indomethacin and ibuprofen ? 3
- What is the relationship between stereochemistry and activity for ibuprofen ?