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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology
Important Questions
Chapter 1 : Introduction to Biochemistry

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Chapter 1
Introduction to Biochemistry
IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Describe the term Biochemistry ? Write the scope of Biochemistry.

Ans. ***Bio :*** living organisms

- → ***Chemistry :*** chemistry
- → Also called as chemistry of life/ living cells.
- → Biochemistry involves the study of chemistry of life.
- → The term biochemistry was introduced by Carl Neuberg in 1903.
- → Which specialies in the chemical process and chemical transformation in living organisms.
- → It lies between Biology and Chemistry that studies complex chemical rnx chemical structure giving rise to life.
- → It deals with chemical basis of life in plants and animals.
- → It relis on basic laws of chemistry.
- → Like growth, reproduction, metabolism, response towards stimuli etc.

Defination

- ➢ The chemistry of life.
- ➢ The science concerned with the chemical basis of life.
- ➢ The science concerned with the various molecular that occurs in living cells and organisms and their chemistry reaction.

Scope of bio chemistry in pharmacy

Various scope of Biochemistry

- Bio-Chemical Test
- The Half-life
- Drug Constitution
- Drug Storage
- Drug Metabolism

⇨ **Bio-Chemical Test :** These tests help fix the specific half life or date of expiring of drugs.

⇨ **The half life :** This is a test done on Bio-Chemical drugs to know how long a drug is stable when kept at so & So Temperature.

⇨ **Drug Constitution :** Bio Chemistry gives an idea of the constitution of the drug.

- It chance of dehydration with varry into Temperature etc.
- How modification in the medicinal chemistry helps to improve efficiency minimize the side effects.

⇨ **Drug Storage :** The storage condition required can be estimated by the Bio-Chemical Test for example many enzymes.

- Hormones are stored for dispensing.
- These get deteriorated over time due to temperature or oxidation contamination & also due to improve storage.

⇨ **Drug Metabolism :** It gives an idea of how drug molecules are metabolised by many biochemical reaction in the presence of enzymes.

- This helps to avoid drug which have a poor metabolism.

Q2. Define Micro molecules & Macro molecules.

Ans.

Micromolecules

- → Micromolecules are small organic molecules present in the cystol of a living cells.
- → No of there molecules in a cell is around 100-200.
- → Some common examples of micromolecules Aminoacids, nucleotides, sugar, & their phosphorilated derivatives.
- → Most of there molecules are water soluble, polar are charged and present in micromolar to millimetre concentration.

Macromolecules

- → The macromolecules have large molecular weight and are formed by polymerization of monomer units.
- → Example polysaccharides (starch) are formed by polymerization of monosaccharides units.
- → **Protein :** are formed by polymerization of aminoacids.
- → **Lipids :** are formed by polymerization of fatty acids.
- → **DNA & RNA :** are formed by polymerization of nucleotides units.

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