

# GENERAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

## VI semester

### Questions to the control work No. 1

1. The essence and methods of oxidimetry. Permanganometry. Characteristics, working solution, standardization.
2. Features and capabilities of the permanganometry method: determination of oxidizing and reducing agents. Advantages and disadvantages of the method.
3. General characteristics of the iodometric titration method. Fixing the equivalence point.
4. General characteristics of the iodochlorometric titration method. Fixing the equivalence point
5. Standard solutions in iodometry. Preparation, standardization.
6. Application of iodometry in pharmaceutical analysis – determination of ascorbic acid, sodium metamizole and caffeine. Advantages and disadvantages of iodometry.
7. Redox titration – bichromometry.
8. Redox titration – cerimetry.
9. Bromatometry. General characteristics. Preparation of the  $\text{KBO}_3$  solution, and its standardization. Direct bromatometric titration.
10. Bromometric (bromatometric titration) determination. Classification. Advantages and disadvantages.
11. Nitritometry. The essence of the method. Advantages and disadvantages of the nitritometry method.
12. Preparation of the  $\text{NaNO}_2$  working solution and its standardization. Indicators of the nitritometry method.