

(Chapter 16)(Chemistry in Everyday Life)

XII

Question 16.1:

Why do we need to classify drugs in different ways?

Answer

The classification of drugs and the reasons for classification are as follows:

(i) On the basis of pharmacological effect:

This classification provides doctors the whole range of drugs available for the treatment of a particular type of problem. Hence, such a classification is very useful to doctors.

(ii) On the basis of drug action:

This classification is based on the action of a drug on a particular biochemical process. Thus, this classification is important.

(iii) On the basis of chemical structure:

This classification provides the range of drugs sharing common structural features and often having similar pharmacological activity.

(iv) On the basis of molecular targets:

This classification provides medicinal chemists the drugs having the same mechanism of action on targets. Hence, it is the most useful to medicinal chemists.

Question 16.2:

Explain the term target molecules or drug targets as used in medicinal chemistry.

Answer

In medicinal chemistry, drug targets refer to the key molecules involved in certain metabolic pathways that result in specific diseases. Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids are examples of drug targets.

Drugs are chemical agents designed to inhibit these target molecules by binding with the active sites of the key molecules.

Question 16.3:

Name the macromolecules that are chosen as drug targets.

Answer

The macromolecules chosen as drug targets are carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids.



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Question 16.4:

Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors?

Answer

A medicine can bind to more than one receptor site. Thus, a medicine may be toxic for some receptor sites. Further, in most cases, medicines cause harmful effects when taken in higher doses than recommended. As a result, medicines may be poisonous in such cases. Hence, medicines should not be taken without consulting doctors.

Question 16.5:

Define the term chemotherapy.

Answer

The use of chemicals for therapeutic effect is called chemotherapy. For example: the use of chemicals in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases

Question 16.6:

Which forces are involved in holding the drugs to the active site of enzymes?

Answer

Either of the following forces can be involved in holding drugs to the active sites of enzymes.

- (i) Ionic bonding
- (ii) Hydrogen bonding
- (iii) Dipole – dipole interaction
- (iv) van der Waals force

Question 16.7:

While antacids and antiallergic drugs interfere with the function of histamines, why do these not interfere with the function of each other?

Answer

Specific drugs affect particular receptors. Antacids and anti-allergic drugs work on different receptors. This is the reason why antacids and anti-allergic drugs do not interfere with each other's functions, but interfere with the functions of histamines.

Question 16.8:

Low level of noradrenaline is the cause of depression. What types of drugs are needed to cure this problem? Name two drugs.

Answer

Anti-depressant drugs are needed to counteract the effect of depression. These drugs inhibit enzymes catalysing the degradation of the neurotransmitter, noradrenaline. As a result, the important neurotransmitter is slowly metabolised and then it can activate its receptor for longer periods of time.

Two anti-depressant drugs are:

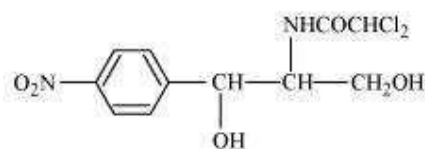
- (i) Iproniazid
- (ii) Phenelzine

Question 16.9:

What is meant by the term 'broad spectrum antibiotics'? Explain.

Answer

Antibiotics that are effective against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria are known as broad spectrum antibiotics. Chloramphenicol is a broad spectrum antibiotic.



Chloramphenicol

It can be used for the treatment of typhoid, dysentery, acute fever, pneumonia, meningitis, and certain forms of urinary infections. Two other broad spectrum antibiotics are



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vancomycin and ofloxacin. Ampicillin and amoxicillin –synthetically modified from penicillin – are also broad spectrum antibiotics.

Question 16.10:

How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants? Give one example of each.

Answer

Antiseptics and disinfectants are effective against micro-organisms. However, antiseptics are applied to the living tissues such as wounds, cuts, ulcers, and diseased skin surfaces, while disinfectants are applied to inanimate objects such as floors, drainage system, instruments, etc. Disinfectants are harmful to the living tissues.

Iodine is an example of a strong antiseptic. Tincture of iodine (2 – 3 percent of solution of iodine in alcohol – water mixture) is applied to wounds. 1 percent solution of phenol is used as a disinfectant.

Question 16.11:

Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate or magnesium or aluminium hydroxide?

Answer

Antacids such as sodium hydrogen carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, and aluminium hydroxide work by neutralising the excess hydrochloric acid present in the stomach.

However, the root cause for the release of excess acid remains untreated.

Cimetidine and rantidine are better antacids as they control the root cause of acidity. These drugs prevent the interaction of histamine with the receptors present in the stomach walls.

Consequently, there is a decrease in the amount of acid released by the stomach. This is why cimetidine and rantidine are better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, and aluminium hydroxide.

Question 16.12:

Name a substance which can be used as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant.

Answer



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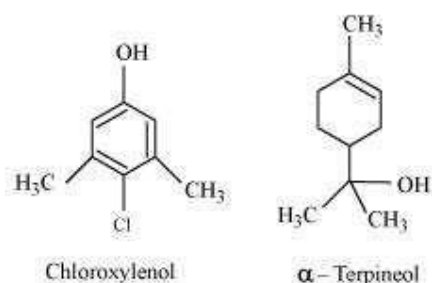
Phenol can be used as an antiseptic as well as a disinfectant. 0.2 percent solution of phenol is used as an antiseptic, while 1 per cent of its solution is used as a disinfectant.

Question 16.13:

What are the main constituents of dettol?

Answer

The main constituents of dettol are chloroxylenol and α -terpineol.



Question 16.14:

What is tincture of iodine? What is its use?

Answer

Tincture of iodine is a 2 – 3 percent solution of iodine in alcohol – water mixture. It is applied to wounds as an antiseptic.

Question 16.15:

What are food preservatives?

Answer

Food preservatives are chemicals that prevent food from spoilage due to microbial growth. Table salt, sugar, vegetable oil, sodium benzoate (C_6H_5COONa), and salts of propanoic acid are some examples of food preservatives.

Question 16.16:

Why is use of aspartame limited to cold foods and drinks?

Answer



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Aspartame becomes unstable at cooking temperature. This is the reason why its use is limited to cold foods and drinks.

Question 16.17:

What are artificial sweetening agents? Give two examples.

Answer

Artificial sweetening agents are chemicals that sweeten food. However, unlike natural sweeteners, they do not add calories to our body. They do not harm the human body. Some artificial sweeteners are aspartame, saccharin, sucralose, and alitame.

Question 16.18:

Name a sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient.

Answer

Artificial sweetening agents such as saccharin, alitame, and aspartame can be used in preparing sweets for diabetic patients.

Question 16.19:

What problem arises in using alitame as artificial sweetener?

Answer

Alitame is a high potency sweetener. It is difficult to control the sweetness of food while using alitame as an artificial sweetener.

Question 16.20:

How are synthetic detergents better than soap?

Answer

Soaps work in soft water. However, they are not effective in hard water. In contrast, synthetic detergents work both in soft water and hard water. Therefore, synthetic detergents are better than soaps.

Question 16.21:

Explain the following terms with suitable examples

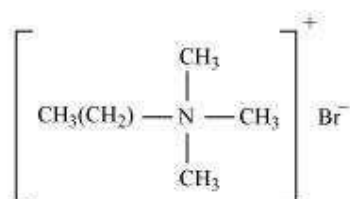
- (i) Cationic detergents
- (ii) Anionic detergents and
- (iii) Non-ionic detergents

Answer

(i) Cationic detergent

Cationic detergents are quaternary ammonium salts of acetates, chlorides, or bromides. These are called cationic detergents because the cationic part of these detergents contains a long hydrocarbon chain and a positive charge on the N atom.

For example: cetyltrimethylammonium bromide



Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide

(ii) Anionic detergents

Anionic detergents are of two types:

1. Sodium alkyl sulphates: These detergents are sodium salts of long chain alcohols. They are prepared by first treating these alcohols with concentrated sulphuric acid and then with sodium hydroxide. Examples of these detergents include sodium lauryl sulphate ($\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_3^- \text{Na}^+$) and sodium stearyl sulphate ($\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_3^- \text{Na}^+$).

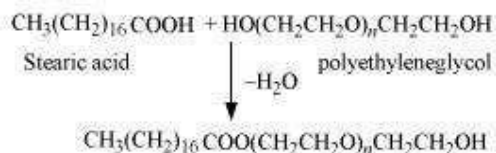
2. Sodium alkylbenzenesulphonates: These detergents are sodium salts of long chain alkylbenzenesulphonic acids. They are prepared by Friedel-Crafts alkylation of benzene with long chain alkyl halides or alkenes. The obtained product is first treated with concentrated sulphuric acid and then with sodium hydroxide. Sodium 4-(1-dodecyl) benzenesulphonate (SDS) is an example of anionic detergents.

(iii) Non-ionic detergents

Molecules of these detergents do not contain any ions. These detergents are esters of alcohols having high molecular mass. They are obtained by reacting polyethylene glycol and stearic acid.



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Question 16.22:

What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents? Give one example of each.

Answer

Detergents that can be degraded by bacteria are called biodegradable detergents. Such detergents have straight hydrocarbon chains. For example: sodium lauryl sulphate

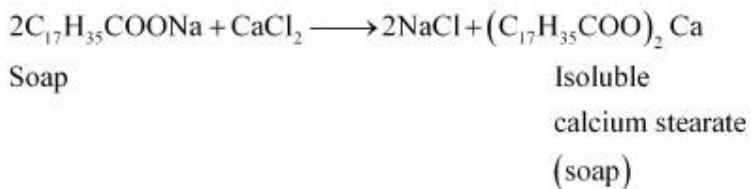
Detergents that cannot be degraded by bacteria are called non-biodegradable detergents. Such detergents have highly-branched hydrocarbon chains. For example: sodium -4- (1, 3, 5, 7- tetra methyl octyl) benzene sulphonate

Question 16.23:

Why do soaps not work in hard water?

Answer

Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of long-chain fatty acids. Hard water contains calcium and magnesium ions. When soaps are dissolved in hard water, these ions displace sodium or potassium from their salts and form insoluble calcium or magnesium salts of fatty acids. These insoluble salts separate as scum.



This is the reason why soaps do not work in hard water.

Question 16.24:

Can you use soaps and synthetic detergents to check the hardness of water?

Answer

Soaps get precipitated in hard water, but not in soft water. Therefore, soaps can be used for checking the hardness of water.

However, synthetic detergents do not get precipitated either in hard water or in soft water. Therefore, synthetic detergents cannot be used for checking the hardness of water.

Question 16.25:

Explain the cleansing action of soaps.

Answer

Soap molecules form micelles around an oil droplet (dirt) in such a way that the hydrophobic parts of the stearate ions attach themselves to the oil droplet and the hydrophilic parts project outside the oil droplet. Due to the polar nature of the hydrophilic parts, the stearate ions (along with the dirt) are pulled into water, thereby removing the dirt from the cloth.



Question 16.26:

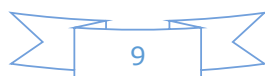
If water contains dissolved calcium hydrogen carbonate, out of soaps and synthetic detergents which one will you use for cleaning clothes?

Answer

Synthetic detergents are preferred for cleaning clothes. When soaps are dissolved in water containing calcium ions, these ions form insoluble salts that are of no further use. However, when synthetic detergents are dissolved in water containing calcium ions, these ions form soluble salts that act as cleansing agents.

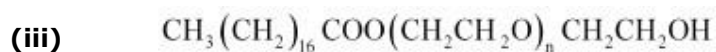
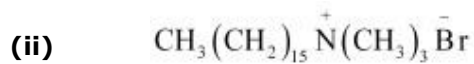
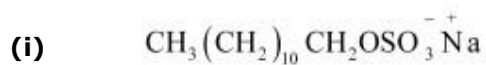
Question 16.27:

Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.





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Answer

