1. Lozenges are solid dosage form intended for

a) Faster action

*b) slow dissolution

c) slow disintegration

d) None of the above

Exp: Lozenges are solid preparations that are intended to dissolve or disintegrate slowly in the mouth. They contain one or more medicaments usually in a flavored, sweetened base. Lozenges are most often used for localized effects in the mouth. Lozenges have the advantage of 1.being easy to administer to pediatric and geriatric patients. 2. having formulas that are easy to change and can be patient specific. 3.keeping the drug in contact with the oral cavity for an extended period of time. One disadvantage of using a "gummy-type" lozenge with children is they may perceive it as candy.

2. Implants are designed for

*a) Prolonged action

b) fast action

c) Increase efficiacy

d) None of the above

Exp: Implantable drug delivery devices offer several advantages over conventional oral or parenteral dosage forms. **First**, implantable devices allow site specific drug administration where the drug is most needed. **Second**, implantable devices allow for sustained release(prolonged action) of a therapeutic agent. The last and perhaps most important advantage is patient compliance.

3. International system of unit (SI) includes

*a) Metric system

b) Avoirduposis system

c) Apothecaries system

d) None

Exp: International System of Units (SI) is international decimal system of weights and measures derived from and extending the **metric system of units**. Adopted by the 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures in 1960, it is abbreviated SI in all languages.

4. 10 % w/w dextrose means

a) 1 g dextrose in 100 ml of product

*b) 1 g dextrose in 100 g product

c) 1 mole of dextrose in 100 ml of product

d) None of these

Exp: **% CALCULATION**

1	**%** W/W (gas inliquid)	No of gm of active soln in 100 gm of product
2	**%** (solid in	No of gm of active soln in 100 ml of product

3	**%** v/v (liquid in liquid)	No of ml of active soln in 100 ml of product
4	% v/w	No of ml of active soln in 100 gm of product

5. 1 tumblerful is equivalent to

a) 200 ml

*b) 240 ml or 6 fluid ounce

c) 240 ml or 10 fluid ounce

d) 250 ml or 8 fluif ounce

Exp:

S.No.	Domestic Measure	Metric system	Imperical system
1.	1 drop	0.06 mL	1 minim
2.	1 teaspoon full	4 mL/ 5mL in some book	1 fluid drachm
3.	1 dessert spoon full	8 mL	2 fluid drachm
4.	1 tablespoon full	15 mL	4 fluid drachm
5.	2 tablespoon full	30 mL	1 fluid ounce
6.	1 wineglassful	60 mL	2 fluid ounce
7.	1 teacup full	120 mL	4 fluid ounce
8.	1 tumbler full	240 mL	8 fluid ounce

6. Micromeritics deals with study of

a) powders

b) microspores

c) metric system of measurment

*d) small particles

Exp: Micromeritics is the science and technology of small particles. Knowledge and control of the size and the size range of particles are of significant importance in pharmacy because of the size and surface area of a particle related to the physical, chemical and pharmacologic properties of a drug. The particle size of a drug can affect its release from dosage forms that are administered orally, parenterally, rectally and topically.

7. The extraction process, in which crude is kept in contact with menstruum is called…….?

a) infusion

*b) maceration

c) percolation

d) none of these

Exp: **Extraction**: Treatment of the plant or animal tissue with solvent, whereby the medicinally active is dissolved and most of the inert matter remains undissolved.

Menstruum: solvent used for extraction is known as a menstruum

Marc: inert insoluble material that remains after the extraction

Galenicals: all preparations that are prepared by using one of the various extraction processes is known as Galenicals.

8. Aqueous thermolabile solution is concentrated by a process:

a) simple distillation

b) distillation under reduced pressure

*c) evaporation under reduced pressure

d) simple evaporation

Exp: Liquid boils when vapour pressure is equal to the atmospheric pressure. If the external pressure is reduced by applying vacuum, the boiling point of liquid is lowered. Therefore, the liquid boils at a lower temperature.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTILLATION METHODS

I. Simple Distillation (Differential distillation) II.

Flash Distillation (Equilibrium distillation)

III. Vacuum distillation (distillation under reduced pressure)

IV. Molecular Distillation (Evaporation distillation or short path distillation.)

V. Fractional Distillation (Rectification)

VI. Aezotropic and extractive Distillation

VII. Steam Distillation

VIII. Destructive Distillation

IX. Compression Distillation

9. Antibiotic are preferably dried by:

a) fluidised bed drier

b) By Evaporation under reduced pressure

*c) vacuume dried

d) tray drier

Exp:

10. sulphar powders are sterilised by

*a) hot air oven

b) autoclave

c) radiation

d) None

Exp: Vacuum dryers-All types of heat-sensitive materials

11. Enteric coating is done when

*a) active ingradient is unstable in acid

b) active ingradient is unstable in base

c) active ingradient causes irritation in intestine

d) none

Exp: An enteric coating resists dissolution under acidic conditions, but is freely soluble at the more basic conditions of the intestinal tract. Enteric coating may be used to protect acid-labile drugs. Enteric coatings are primarily used for the purpose of:

1) Maintaining the stability of APIs that are unstable when exposed to the acidic conditions of the gastric.
2) Minimizing the side effects (eg, nausea, and gastric irritation and bleeding) that can occur with APIs.

3) Creating opportunities for "night-time dosing" strategies, where the intent is to allow the dosage form to be consumed at bed-time, and permit effective blood levels of the API to be attained just prior to waking.
4) Facilitating colonic drug delivery.

12. If average weight of tablet of 300 mg, then allowed weight variation is

a) 10 %

b) 7.5 %

*c) 5 %

d) 1%

Exp:

IP/BP	Limit	USP
80 mg or less	± 10%	130mg or less
More than 80mg or Less than 250mg	± 7.5%	130mg to 324mg
250mg or more	± 5%	More than 324mg

13. shellac is used for sugar coating for

*a) sealing

b) sub coating

c) polishing

d) none

Exp: Sealing is done To prevent moisture penetration in tablet core

14. Which is largest size of capsule?

*a) 000

b) 00

c) 1

d) 5

Exp:

Size	Volume (mL)	m=V × d (in gm)
000	1.37	largest
00	0.95	
0	0.68	
1	0.50	
2	0.37	
3	0.30	
4	0.21	
5	0.13	smallest

15. BCG vaccine contains

a) Killed bacterial suspension

*b) alive bacterial suspension

c) attenuated toxioid

d) none

Exp:

16. First Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in

*a) 1955

b) 1966

c) 1976

d) 1980

Exp:

17. sodium bicarbonate is used as

a) Electrolyte replenisher

b) systemic alkaliser

c) antacid

*d) all of these

Exp:

18. Aluminium hydroxide gel IP contain

a) Aluminum hydroxide

b) aluminium oxide

c) hydrated aluminium oxide

*d) hydrated aluminium oxide with little aluminum carbonate/bicarbonate

Exp:

19. Green vitrol is

a) copper sulphate

b) magnesium sulphate

*c) ferrous sulphate

d) sodium sulphate

Exp:

20. Zinc chloride is used as

a) Antibacterial

*b) Astringent

c) Preservatice

d) None

Exp:

21. Lugol's solution is

a) weak iodine solution

b) aqueous iodine solution

*c) strong iodine solution

d) None

Exp:

22. Calomel is

a) magnesium chloride

b) murexide

*c) mercurous chloride

d) calamine

Exp: C**alomel (Hg_2Cl_2)**, also called **mercurous chloride.** It has found application in certain insecticides and fungicides, however. The compound is also used in the construction of calomel electrodes for potentiometric titration (a chemical technique designed to measure the potential between two electrical conductors in a medium such as an electrolyte solution).

23. which of these is used as preservative ?

*a) sodium benzoate

b) sodium salicylate

c) sodium metashulphite

d) None

Exp: **Sodium metabisulphite** is used as an antioxidant agent in many pharmaceutical formulations. Bezoic acid and its salt Sod benzoate is used as preservative.

24. which one of these acid is used in the treatment of skin condition?

*a) Benzoic acid

b) Propionic acid

c) acetic acid

d) None of the above

Exp: Benzoic acid has a long history of use as an antifungal agent in topical therapeutic preparations such as Whitfield's ointment (benzoic acid 6% and salicylic acid 3%). It has been used with salicylic acid as a topical antifungal agent and in the treatment of athletes foot and ringworm.

25. Which one of these is an anti-emtic agent?

a) Ammonium chloride

b) apomorphine

*c) Dimenhydrinate

d) Diphenoxyate

Exp: Dimenhydrinate is used to prevent and treat nausea, vomiting, and dizziness caused by motion sickness. Dimenhydrinate is in a class of medications called antihistamines.

26. One of these is criteria for purity of Psyllium?

a) Adsorbent power

***b) swelling factor**

c) colour development

d) none

Exp: Many herbal drugs are utilized due to swelling property (those are containing an appreciable amount of constituents like mucilage, pectin or hemicelluloses). The swelling index is defined as the volume in ml taken up by the swelling of 1 g of herbal material under specified conditions. Its determination is based on the agent as specified in the test procedure for each individual herbal material (either whole, cut or pulverized).

27. which one of these reagent is used to indicate presence of emetine?

*a) Potassium chlorate

b) potassium bismuth iodide

c) iodine in potassium iodide solution

d) Picric acid

Exp:

28. Vasaka is used as

*a) expectorant

b)sedative

c) stumulant

d) cardiac tonic

Exp:

29. shark liver oil contains

*a) Vit D

b)Vit A

c) Vit A & D

d) Vit E

Exp:

30. Penicillin is discovered by

a) Robert koch

b) Robert brown

*c) Alexander flemiing

d) Paul Enhrlich

Exp:

31. Which one of these is an oleogum resin?

a) aloe

b) colophony

*c) Asafoetida

d) Catechu

Exp:

32. Ruthenium red gives pink or red colour

a) gaur gum

b) agar

*c) plantago

d) Gelatin

Exp:

33. Which one of these is a quinolone alkaloids?

a) Ergotamine

b) Scopolamine

*c) Cinchonamine

d) reserpine

Exp:

34. Ma-Huang is a synonym for

*a) Ephedra

b) Cincamon

c) Ipecac

d) Quillaia

Exp:

35. Which one these is used in gout?

*a) Colchicum

b) Ipecac

c) vinca

d) None

Exp:

36. Beta ionine (starting material for Vit A) is prepared from terpenoid?

a) Limonene

b) carvone

*c) Citral

d) Eugenol

Exp:

37. Bufadenolides are present in

*a) Squill

b) Digitalis

c) Allium

d) Digitalis

Exp:

38. Which one of these alkaloids does not nitrogen in the ring system?

*a) Ephedrine

b) Papaverine

c) Quinine

d) Quinidine

Exp:

39. Diosgenin is a

a) Alkaloid obtained from dioscorea

*b) Glycoside obtained from dioscorea

c) Protein obtained from discorea

d) None of these

Exp:

40. Alanine is a

a) Essential amino acid

*b) Non essential amino acid

c) both of these

d) None of these

Exp:

41. The normal level of ketone bodies in the blood is
a) 10 mg/dl
b) 40 mg/dl
c) 15 mg/dl
*d) 1mg/dl
Exp:
42. Cholesterol consists of
*a) 27 carbon atoms
b) 30 carbons
c) 14 carbons
d) 35 carbons
Exp:
43. Normal value for glucose in the blood is:
a) 250 mg
b) 200 mg
c) 100-120 mg
*d) 80-120 mg
Exp:
44. Mast cell responsible for release of
*a) Serotonin
b) Keratin
c) fatty Acids
d) None of above
Exp:
45. The Normal erythrocyte count is
a) 3.5 millions/mm^3
*b) 5.5 millions/mm^3
c) 6.5 millions/mm^3
d) 7.5 millions/mm^3
Exp:
46. Human heart is:
*a) 4 Chambered
b) 3 Chambered
c) 2 Chambered
d) 1 Chambered
Exp:
47. Purkinge fibres is present in
a) Kidney
*b) Heart
c) Spleen
d) None
Exp:
48. Blood is supplied to the heart through
a) carotid artery
*b) coronary artery
c)Sublingual artery
d) Pulmonary artery
Exp:
49. Polyurea is a condition characterized by
*a) Increased urine formation
b) appearance of glucose in urine
c) appearance of protein
d) all of these
Exp:
50. melatonin is secreted by:
a) Thymus gland
b) adenophysis
*c) pineal gland
d) adrenal gland
Exp:
51. Female sex hormone is
a) Stilbosterol
*b) Oestradiol
c) Testosterone

d) Hydrocortisone

Exp:

52. In female ovulation take place in regular menstrual cycle on

*a) 14 days

b) 16 days

c) 20 days

d) 18 days

Exp:

53. The deposition of sodium urate crystal in joints leads to disease

*a) gout

b)arthritis

c) inflammation

d) calculi

Exp:

54. spermatazoa are formed

a) vasa deferens

b) prostate gland

*c) seminal vesicle

d) None

Exp:

55. Myopia is corrected by

a) Plane lens

*b) Concave lens

c) Convex lens

d) Cylindrical lens

Exp:

56. ELISA test is used for diagnosis of

a) tuberculosis

b) typhoid

*c) AIDS

d)Rabies

Exp:

57. A protozoal disease is

a) Tetanus

b) Diptheria

*c) Malaria

d) Diarrhorea

Exp:

58. Water bron disease is

a) Tuberculosis

*b) Cholera

c) Measles

d) Influenza

Exp:

59. Saheli, Oral contraceptives contains

*a) Centochroman

b) Osterogen

c) Progesterone

d) Oestrogen & Progestrone

Exp:

60. Which one of these is sexually transmitted disease?

a) Malaria

*b) Gonorrhoea

c) cholera

d) Leprosy

Exp:

61. An Example of Non-communicable disease is

*a) cancer

b) Syphilis

c) Gonorrohoea

d) tuberculosis

Exp:

62. Iodine deficiency disorder is

a) Gout

*b)Goitre
c) nightblindness
d) Inflammation
Exp:
63. Vitamin C deficiency causes disease
a) Beri-beri
*b) Scurvy
c) Nightblindness
d) Myxodexma
Exp:
64. HIV is a.....virus
a) DNA
*b) RNA
c) Paramyxo
d) Retovirus
Exp:
65. Influenza spreads by
a) Faceal route
*b) Droplet infection
c) Dust
d) Mother to foetus
Exp:
66. Simple syrup BP contains sugar
*a) 85%
b)60 5
c) 75%
d) 50 %
Exp:
67. Which one of these is anionic surfactants
*a) Sod. Lauryl sulphate
b) Glyceryl monostearate
c) Tetradeacyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
d) Sorbitan monooleate
Exp:
68. Tween is a
*a) Hydrophilic surfactant
b) Hydrophobic
c) Preservative
d) Antioxidant
Exp:
69. In Non-staining IODINE ointment, which one of these ingredient is added to bind Iodine
*a) Arachis oil
b) Yellow soft paraffin
c) Methylsalicylate
d)none
Exp:
70. Handerson Hassel equation is related to
*a) Buffer solution
b) dissolution rate
c) osmotic presssure
d) absorption
Exp:
71. Benzalkonium chloride (eye drop preservative) is used in
*a) 0.01 %w/v
b) 0.02 %w/v
c) 1.0 %w/v
d) 0.05 %w/v
Exp:
72. Which one of these paraffin wax is used in eye ointment ?
a) White soft paraffin
*b) Yellow soft paraffin

c) Hard paraffin

d) None

Exp:

73. One thousand nanogram equals to one

a) picogram

b)gram

*c)microgram

d) none

Exp:

74. Which one of these antibiotics contain naphthacene nucleus?

a) tobramycin

*b) tetracyclines

c) amoxycillin

d) None

Exp:

75. Betamathasone & prednisonone are used in

a) Infection

*b) Inflammation

c) Ulcer

d) None

Exp:

76. Toxicity of digitalis is increased due to

a) Entry of calcium ion

*b) Depletion of potassium ion

c) Depletion of sodium ion

d) all

Exp:

77. Tetracyclines are not administered with milk because

a) Toxicity is increase

b) Activity is destroyed

*c) insoluble chelates is formed

d) all

Exp:

78. most common adverse effect of NSAIS's?

a) Liver toxicity

b) addiction

c) Haematological disorder

*d) Gastric ulcer

Exp:

79. The licence for the manufacture of drugs are issued by

a) Drug controller of India

b) Health ministry, Govt of India

*c) State drug controller

d) Drug Inspector

Exp:

80. Biological belongs to schedule

*a) C

b) F

c) M

d) T

Exp: