Drug Inspector 2023 BPSC

40

12/AUN/M-2023-7

Booklet Series

Candidate's Roll Number

9	0	0	8	8	7

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Serial No. 300228

Question Booklet

PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HOSPITAL PHARMACY

PAPER—4

Unit—I

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Question Booklet contains **50** questions in all.
2. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. Attempt **all** questions.
4. **Immediately after commencement of the examination, you should check up your Question Booklet and ensure that the Question Booklet Series is printed on the top right-hand corner of the Booklet. Please check that the Booklet contains 20 printed pages including two pages (Page Nos. 18 and 19) for Rough Work and no page or question is missing or unprinted or torn or repeated. If you find any defect in this Booklet, get it replaced immediately by a complete Booklet of the same series.**
5. If there is any sort of mistake either of printing or of factual nature, then out of English and Hindi versions of the questions, the English version will be treated as standard.
6. You must write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
7. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. **You must write your Name, Roll No., Question Booklet Series and other particulars in the space provided on Page-1 of the Answer Sheet provided, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.**
8. You should encode your **Roll Number** and the **Question Booklet Series A, B, C or D** as it is printed on the top right-hand corner of the Question Booklet with Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen in the space provided on **Page-2** of your Answer Sheet. **If you do not encode or fail to encode the correct series of your Question Booklet, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated correctly.**
9. Questions and their responses are printed in English and Hindi versions in this Booklet. Each question comprises of **four** responses—(A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark it in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
10. In the Answer Sheet, there are **four** brackets—(A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen ONLY ONE bracket of your choice for each question. Select only one response for each question and mark it in your Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. **Use Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen only to mark the answer in the Answer Sheet. Any erasure or change is not allowed.**
11. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from the Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the examination. **After the examination has concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator.** Thereafter, you are permitted to take away the Question Booklet with you.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

ध्यान दें : अनुदेशों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।

SEAL

1. The Trademarks Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to trademarks, to provide for registration and better protection of trademarks for goods and services, and for the prevention of the use of fraudulent marks was approved in
   (A) 1990
   (B) 1999
   (C) 1995
   (D) 1988

2. Any written order for pharmacists to compound and dispense medicines for patients and this order is written by a qualified doctor, dentist or any registered medical practitioner is
   (A) prescription
   (B) prevention
   (C) diagnosis
   (D) prognosis

3. Handling of prescription consists which of the following steps?
   (A) Receiving, reading and checking, compounding, finishing
   (B) Receiving, collection and weighing of the material, compounding, finishing
   (C) Receiving, reading and checking, collection and weighing of the material, compounding, finishing
   (D) Reading and checking, collection and weighing of the material, compounding

4. What are the important parts of a prescription?
   (A) Date of issue, patient's name and address, patient's date of birth, clinician name, address, DEA number, drug name, drug strength, dosage form, quantity prescribed, name of attendant, signature of prescriber
   (B) Date of issue, patient's name and address, patient's date of birth, clinician name, address, DEA number, drug name, drug strength, dosage form, quantity prescribed, directions for use, number of refills, signature of prescriber
   (C) Date of issue, patient's name and address, patient's date of birth, drug name, drug strength, address of drug company, dosage form, quantity prescribed, directions for use, number of refills
   (D) Date of issue, patient's name and address, drug name, drug strength, dosage form, quantity prescribed, name of drug company, directions for use, signature of prescriber

5. A drug, if it is not labelled in the prescribed manner, is
   (A) misbranded drug
   (B) adulterated drug
   (C) spurious drug
   (D) substandard drug

6. An Act to control the advertisement of drugs in certain cases, to prohibit the advertisement for certain purposes of remedies alleged to possess magic qualities and to provide for matters connected therewith, is came into force in

(A) 1948
(B) 1965
(C) 1954
(D) 1955

7. The substance which is not covered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 is

(A) coca
(B) coffee
(C) opium
(D) cannabis

8. The premises or any part of the premises approved and licenced for the manufacture and storage of medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs or narcotics on which duty has not been paid is called

(A) restricted manufactory
(B) bonded manufactory
(C) unbonded manufactory
(D) None of the above

9. Pack size of drugs is governed by

(A) Schedule PP
(B) Schedule S
(C) Schedule P
(D) Schedule P1

10. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955 is an act to provide for the levy and collection of duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations containing

(A) alcohol
(B) narcotic drugs
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

11. A person shall be deemed to falsify a trademark who

(A) with the permission of the proprietor of the trademark makes that trademark or a deceptively similar mark
(B) does not falsify any genuine trademark, whether by alteration, addition, effacement or otherwise
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

12. Who said "Even if your own life be in danger you should not betray or neglect the interests of your patients"?

(A) Mahadeva Lal Schroff

(B) Hippocrates

(C) Charaka

(D) Sushruta

13. Code of pharmaceutical ethics linked with

(A) purchase of drugs

(B) conduct of the pharmacy

(C) handling of prescriptions

(D) All of the above

14. One of the recommendations to reduce medication errors and harm is to use the 'five rights'—

(A) the right patient, the right drug, the right dose, the right route and the right time

(B) the right patient, the right drug, the right dose and the right route

(C) the right patient, the right drug, the right dose and the right time

(D) None of the above

15. The incompatibilities occur when the components of a medicine interact in such a way that properties of that medicine are adversely affected and are of ____ types.

(A) physical and therapeutic

(B) chemical and therapeutic

(C) physical, chemical and therapeutic

(D) physical and chemical

16. Rx

Castor oil—15 ml
Water—60 ml

In this prescription, castor oil is immiscible with water due to high interfacial tensions which is a sign of incompatibility. To overcome this type of incompatibility, we need to add

(A) Acacia—2% w/v

(B) Sucrose—2% w/v

(C) Phenylpropanolamine—4% w/v

(D) Ginseng—1% w/v

17. When two drugs are prescribed together, they tend to increase the activity of each other (2+2>4), which is known as

(A) antagonistic effect

(B) therapeutic effect

(C) additive effect

(D) synergistic effect

18. Administration of histamine and adrenaline together to an asthmatic patient produce ____ incompatibility.

(A) chemical and therapeutic

(B) therapeutic

(C) physical, chemical and therapeutic

(D) physical

19. Tetracycline should not be taken with

(A) milk

(B) coconut water

(C) lemon juice

(D) pomegranate juice

20. Alkaloid incompatibility is with

(A) quinine sulphate

(B) ferric salts and benzoates

(C) soluble iodides, salicylates, tannins

(D) All of the above

21. Normal storage conditions are storage in dry, well-ventilated premises and a temperature range of

(A) 2 °C–25 °C

(B) 15 °C–25 °C

(C) 2 °C–10 °C

(D) 5 °C–35 °C

22. 'Protect from moisture' means no more than ____ relative humidity in normal storage conditions; to be provided to the patient in a moisture resistant container.

(A) 55%

(B) 50%

(C) 65%

(D) 60%

23. The primary role of the clinical pharmacist is to provide a

(A) safe, efficacious, accurate, cost-ineffective dose that leads to improvement in quality of life

(B) safe, efficacious, accurate, cost-effective dose that leads to drop in quality of life

(C) safe, efficacious, accurate, cost-effective dose that leads to improvement in quality of life

(D) safe, efficacious, inaccurate, cost-effective dose that leads to improvement in quality of life

24. In India, pharmacy profession is governed by the
(A) Pharmacy Act, 1938
(B) Pharmacy Act, 1968
(C) Pharmacy Act, 1958
(D) Pharmacy Act, 1948

25. Biopharmaceutical classification system means a system used to classify drugs on the basis of
(A) solubility and permeability
(B) bioavailability and permeability
(C) solubility and stability
(D) solubility and bioavailability

26. Purified and standardized fraction with defined minimum four bioactive or phytochemical compounds (qualitatively and quantitatively assessed) of an extract of a medicinal plant is
(A) phytobiopharmaceutical drug
(B) phytobiochemical drug
(C) phytopharmaceutical drug
(D) phytochemical drug

27. An Act to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics is the
(A) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1945 (Act No. 20 of 1945)
(B) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (Act No. 23 of 1940)
(C) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (Act No. 20 of 1940)
(D) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1945 (Act No. 23 of 1945)

28. To analyze or test, drug samples are sent to
(A) the Central Testing Laboratory
(B) the Central Drugs Agency
(C) the Central Drugs Laboratory
(D) the Drugs Testing Agency

29. An import licence for drugs specified in Schedule X is a licence in
(A) Form 11A
(B) Form 12A
(C) Form 10A
(D) Form 10

30. An import licence, unless, it is sooner suspended or cancelled, shall be valid for a period of _____ years from the date of its issue.
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 5
(D) 3

31. Good manufacturing practices for premises and materials are covered under
(A) Schedule G
(B) Schedule M
(C) Schedule O
(D) Schedule N

32. Atorvastatin and Atenolol are _____ drugs.
(A) Schedule A
(B) Schedule G
(C) Schedule H
(D) Schedule C

33. As per Drugs Rules, 1945, the Central Licence Approving Authority is the

(A) Deputy Drugs Controller (India)

(B) Joint Drugs Controller (India)

(C) Drugs Controller (India)

(D) All of the above

34. A person who is holding a qualification granted by an authority specified or notified under Section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (Act No. 7 of 1916), or specified in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (Act No. 102 of 1956) is

(A) registered medicine practitioner

(B) registered medicine person

(C) medical practitioner

(D) registered medical practitioner

35. Requirements and guidelines for permission to import and/or manufacture of new drugs for sale or to undertake clinical trials fall under

(A) Schedule X

(B) Schedule C

(C) Schedule Y

(D) Schedule Z

36. Glibenclamide and insulin are ____ drugs.

(A) Schedule O

(B) Schedule G

(C) Schedule H

(D) Schedule B

37. Bandage cloth made up of ____ fibres.

(A) cotton

(B) polyester

(C) jute

(D) silk

38. 'Mutatis mutandis' meaning is

(A) things will not be changed that have to be changed

(B) things having not been changed that have to be changed

(C) things having been changed that have to be changed

(D) things will be changed that have to be changed

39. A drug shall be deemed to be spurious if

(A) it is manufactured under a name which belongs to another drug

(B) it is an imitation of, or is a substitute for, another drug or resembles another drug

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

40. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (or the rules made thereunder) shall, on first conviction, be punishable with
(A) imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both
(B) imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both
(C) imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both
(D) imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both

41. Schedule P covers
(A) storage conditions of drugs
(B) storage conditions and packaging of drugs
(C) packaging of drugs
(D) stability conditions of drugs

42. Any pharmaceutical, chemical, biological or plant product including its salts, esters, isomers, analogues and derivatives, conforming to standards specified in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (Act No. 23 of 1940) and which is used as such or as an ingredient in any formulation is
(A) active pharmaceutical ingredients
(B) bulk drug
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

43. Wholesale price index means ____ wholesale price index of all commodities as announced by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, from time-to-time.
(A) six monthly
(B) quarterly
(C) annual
(D) seasonal

44. The maximum retail price of scheduled formulations shall be fixed by the manufacturers on the basis of ____ notified by the government plus local taxes.
(A) retail price
(B) wholesale price
(C) ceiling price
(D) All of the above

45. Any Gazetted Officer of the Central Government or of a State Government, as the case may be, authorized by a general or special order by the Central Government or by the State Government, as the case may be, in this behalf may, with a view to securing compliance with Drugs (Price Control) Order 2013 or to satisfy himself that the provision of this order have been complied with
(A) enter and search any place
(B) seize any drug/document
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

46. A drug shall be deemed to be ____, if it is so coloured, coated, powdered or polished that damage is concealed or if it is made to appear of better or greater therapeutic value than it really is.

(A) misbranded
(B) spurious
(C) adulterated
(D) All of the above

47. ____ means a formulation sold in pharmacopeial name or the name of the active pharmaceutical ingredient contained in the formulation, without any brand name.

(A) Generic
(B) Proprietary
(C) Branded
(D) Patented

48. A talisman, mantra, kavacha, and any other charm of any kind which is alleged to possess miraculous powers for or in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease in human beings or animals or for affecting or influencing in any way the structure or any organic function of the body of human beings or animals is called

(A) medicinal remedy
(B) medical remedy
(C) tragic remedy
(D) magic remedy

49. Whoever, in contravention of any provision of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 or any rule or order made or condition of licence granted thereunder, manufactures, possesses, sells, purchases, transports, imports inter-State, exports inter-State or uses prepared opium in commercial quantity shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend up to

(A) 20 years
(B) 15 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 10 years

50. Alcohol of any strength which has been rendered unfit for human consumption by the addition of substances approved by the Central Government or by the State Government with the approval of the Central Government is

(A) absolute alcohol
(B) rectified alcohol
(C) natured alcohol
(D) denatured alcohol