MODULE-5

PHARMACY INDIA

QUESTION BANK

MINOR SUBJECTS

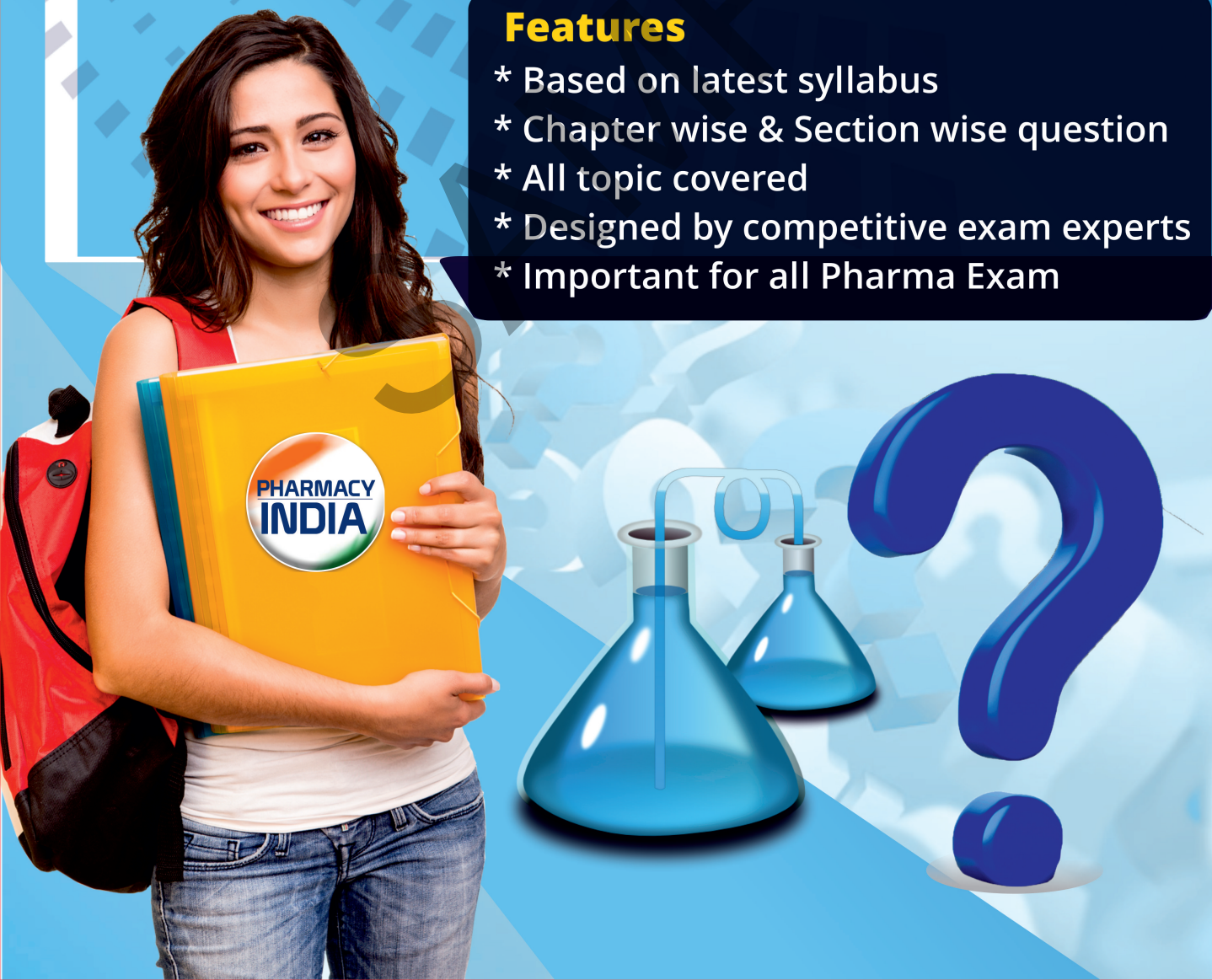
(BIOTECHNOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY, MICROBIOLOGY, HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY, ANALYSIS)

Based on Latest Syllabus of

GPAT | NIPER | PHARMACIST | DRUG INSPECTOR | IIT-BHU

Features

* Based on latest syllabus
* Chapter wise & Section wise question
* All topic covered
* Designed by competitive exam experts
* Important for all Pharma Exam



PHARMACY INDIA

MINOR SUBJECT

(BIOTECHNOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY, MICROBILOGY HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY, ANALYSIS)

A Competitive Examination Book

MCQS Book

GPAT| NIPER | DRUG INSPECTOR | PHARMACIST

PHARMACY INDIA

DOWNLOAD OUR APP

Download PHARMACY INDIA App from Google Play Store

FOR FREE ONLINE SUPPORT

www.pharmacyindia.org

Content

1 Biochemistry

CELL

1. Oxidative phosphorylation occurs in the
   (a) Inner membranal surface of criestae (b) Outer surface of the criestae
   (c) Inner surface of mitochondria (d) In complete mitochondria
2. Normal membrane potential is maintained by
   (a) $Na^+ K^+$ pump (b) Ca^{++} pump
   (c) Membrane structure (d) Membrane permeability
3. What is the effect of substituting an unsaturated fatty acid in place of a saturated fatty acid in membrane on its fluidity
   (a) Fluidity decreased (b) Fluidity increased
   (c) No change in fluidity (d) Unpredictable
4. The convenient way of determining the purity of an organelle preparation is to
   (a) Measure the activity of marker enzyme in the various sub-cellular fractions
   (b) Measure the proteins associated with that organelle
   (c) Determine the osmotic pressure
   (d) Measure the size
5. Which of the following do not have a nucleus
   (a) Mature RBC (b) Sperm cell (c) Motor neuron cell (d) Adipose cell
6. An important property of plasma membrane is
   (a) Endocytosis (b) Selective permeability
   (c) Communication with other cells (d) All of the above
7. The largest organelle in the cell is
   (a) Endoplasmic reticulum (b) Chromosomes
   (c) Nucleus (d) Golgi bodies
8. The absorption of intact protein from the gut in the foetal and newborn animals takes place by
   (a) Pinocytosis (b) Passive diffusion
   (c) Simple diffusion (d) Active transport
9. In biologic membranes, integral proteins and lipids interact mainly by
   (a) Covalent bond (b) Both hydrophobic and covalent bond
   (c) Hydrogen and electrostatic bond (d) None of the above
10. All of the following statements about the nucleus are true, except
    (a) Outer nuclear membrane is connected to ER
    (b) It is the site of storage of genetic material
    (c) Nucleolus is surrounded by a bilayer membrane
    (d) Outer and inner membranes of nucleus are connected at nuclear pores
11. Peroxisomes arise from
    (a) Golgi membrane
    (b) Lysosomes

190. Long chain fatty acids penetrate the inner mitochondrial membrane
(a) Freely (b) As acyl-CoA derivative
(c) As carnitine derivative (d) Requiring Na dependent carrier
191. In β-oxidation 3-ketoacyl-CoA is splitted at the 2, 3 position by the enzyme
(a) Hydratase (b) Dehydrogenase (c) Reductase (d) Thiolase
192. Fatty acids with odd number of carbon atoms yield acetyl-CoA and a molecule of
(a) Succinyl-CoA (b) Propionyl-CoA (c) Malonyl-CoA (d) Acetoacetyl-CoA
193. w-oxidation is normally a very minor pathway and is brought by hydroxylase enzymes involving
(a) Cytochrome a (b) Cytochrome b
(c) Cytochrome c (d) Cytochrome P-450
194. α-Oxidation i.e. the removal of one carbon at a time from the carboxyl end of the molecule has been detected in
(a) Brain tissue (b) Liver (c) Adipose tissue (d) Intestine
195. In β-oxidation the coenzyme for acyl-CoA dehydrogenase is
(a) FMN (b) NAD (c) NADP (d) FAD
196. The coenzyme involved in dehydrogenation of 3-hydroxy acyl-CoA is
(a) FAD (b) FMN (c) NAD (d) NADP
197. The starting material for ketogenesis is
(a) Acyl-CoA (b) Acetyl-CoA (c) Acetoacetyl-CoA (d) Malonyl-CoA
198. In extra hepatic tissues, one mechanism for utilisation of acetoacetate involves
(a) Malonyl-CoA (b) Succinyl-CoA (c) Propionyl-CoA (d) Acetyl-CoA
199. Ketosis reflects
(a) Increased hepatic glucose liberation (b) Increased fatty acid oxidation
(c) Increased carbohydrate utilisation (d) Increased gluconeogenesis

VITAMINS

200. The action of an enzyme is to
(a) Accelerate the rate of reaction (b) Retard the rate of reaction
(c) Start the reaction (d) All of the above
201. The clinicians prescribe B-complex vitamins to patients receiving antibiotic therapy because
(a) They act as coenzymes
(b) They make antibiotics more effective
(c) Otherwise B-complex vitamin deficiency may occur
(d) Vitamins are growth factors
202. The insufficient exposure to sunlight may cause rickets in children because
(a) Sunlight has magical powers
(b) Sunlight contains vitamin D
(c) Sunlight induced synthesis of vitamin D_3 in skin is decreased causing vitamin D deficiency
(d) The conversion of vitamin D to its active form is not possible
203. The chief metabolite of niacin excreted In urine is
(a) Nicotinic acid (b) NAD (c) N_1-methylnicotinamide (d) NADP
204. The metal present in vitamin B_{12} is
(a) Iron (b) Magnesium (c) Cobalt (d) Copper
205. The pernicious anemia is due to

2 Biotechnology

1. The immobilized enzyme produced by microencapsulation technique provides
   (a) An extremely large surface area (b) Smaller surface area
   (c) High amount of solvent (d) Relatively smaller surface area
2. In which of the technique enzyme and polymer are bridged by the use of bi-functional reagent
   (a) Covalent cross-linking (b) Adsorption
   (c) Physical entrapment (d) Microencapsulation
3. Which biosensors work on the principle of change in mass
   (a) Optical (b) Calorimetric (c) Colorimetric (d) Piezoelectric
4. Glucose Biosensor is an example of biosensor
   (a) Thermal (b) Optical (c) Amperometric (d) Conductometry
5. Plasmid is the circular piece of DNA present in
   (a) Virus (b) Fungi (c)Bacteria (d) Algae
6. The PCR technique was developed by
   (a) Karry Mullis (b) Kohler (c) Milstein (d) Boyer
7. In the production of the Hormone-Insulin using rDNA technology, the formed recombinant DNA is introduced into
   (a) Bacteria (b) Fungi (c) Yeast (d) Virus
8. Name the type of culture which is prepared by inoculating directly from the tissue of an organism to culture media
   (a) Primary cell culture (b) Secondary cell culture
   (c) Cell lines (d) Transformed cell culture
9. Antigen binding sites are present in
   (a) Fab regions of an antibody (b) Fc region of an antibody
   (c) Only in the light chain (d) Only in the heavy chain
10. Which enzyme is used to join together two different types of DNA molecules
    (a) Ligase (b) Endonuclease (c) Exonuclease (d) Protease
11. Which of the following enzymes in bacteria are responsible for restricting the growth of viruses
    (a) Restriction endonuclease (b) Topoisomerase
    (c) Gyrase (d) Protease
12. The first clinical application of gene therapy over a 4 year old girl was for
    (a) Adenosine deaminase deficiency (b) Adenosine deficiency
    (c) Growth deficiency (d) Adenine deficiency
13. Which of the following is the first transgenic crop
    (a) Flax (b) Tobacco (c) Plastic (d) Cotton
14. The first transgenic plant to be produced is
    (a) Brinjal (b) Tobacco (c) Rice (d) Cotton

287. In e. Coli mismatches are detected by which repair protein
(a) Mut h (b) Mut l (c) Mut s (d) Mut d
288. Mut s recruits how many component(s) to the mismatched site
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
289. The nicking of DNA is followed by the adherence of a helicase known as
(a) Uvr d (b) Uvr a (c) Uvr b (d) Uvr c
290. By which enzyme does E. Coli tags its parental DNA strand
(a) Methylase (b) Polymerase (c) Phosphorylase (d) Acetylase
291. If the mut h cuts the DNA at the 5' side of the mismatch then which nuclease is activated
(a) Exonuclease vii (b) Exonuclease viii (c) Exonuclease i (d) Exonuclease ix
292. What are the eukaryotic components of muts and mut l of E. Coli
(a) Msh, mlh (b) Mhs, mhl (c) Mls, pms (d) Pms, mhl
293. What is the relationship among DNA, a gene, and a chromosome
(a) A chromosome contains hundreds of genes, which are composed of DNA.
(b) A chromosome contains hundreds of genes, which are composed of protein.
(c) A gene contains hundreds of chromosomes, which are composed of protein.
(d) A gene is composed of DNA, but there is no relationship to a chromosome.
294. The "one gene – one polypeptide" theory states that
(a) The synthesis of each gene is catalyzed by one specific enzyme.
(b) The synthesis of each enzyme is catalyzed by one specific gene.
(c) The function of an individual gene is to dictate the production of a specific polypeptide.
(d) Each polypeptide catalyzes a specific reaction.
295. Any change in the nucleotide sequence of the DNA of a gene is called
(a) A mutation. (b) An advantage. (c) A codon. (d) An anticodon.
296. A base substitution mutation in a gene sometimes has no effect on the protein the gene codes for. Which of the following factors could account for this
(a) The rarity of such mutations
(b) Some amino acids have more than one codon
(c) A correcting mechanism that is part of the mRNA molecule
(d) Both (a) and (b)
297. A researcher treats cells with a chemical that prevents DNA synthesis from starting. This treatment would trap the cells in which part of the cell cycle
(a) G1 (b) G2 (c) G3 (d) G4
298. How do the daughter cells at the end of mitosis and cytokinesis compare with their parent cell when it was in G1 of the cell cycle
(a) The daughter cells will have half the amount of cytoplasm and half the amount of DNA.
(b) The daughter cells will have half the number of chromosomes and half the amount of DNA.
(c) The daughter cells will have the same number of chromosomes and half the amount of DNA.
(d) The daughter cells will have the same number of chromosomes and the same amount of DNA
299. Cytokinesis usually, but not always, follows mitosis. If cells undergo mitosis and not cytokinesis, this would result in
(a) A cell with a single large nucleus (b) A cell with two nuclei.
(c) Cells with abnormally small nuclei (d) Feedback responses that prevent mitosis
300. It is difficult to observe individual chromosomes with a light microscope during prophase because

3 Microbiology

INTRODUCTION TO MICROBIOLOGY

1. The branch of biological science which include study of microorganism is
   (a) Phytolog (b) Cytology (c) Microbiology (d) Psychology
2. Study of infectious diseases causing microorganisms as well as the method of protection against them is
   (a) Physical Microbiology (b) Mechanical Microbiology
   (c) Medical Microbiology (d) Pharmaceutical Microbiology
3. When microbiological concepts, processes and techniques are applied to pharmaceutical operations it is known as
   (a) Physical Microbiology (b) Mechanical Microbiology
   (c) Medical Microbiology (d) Pharmaceutical Microbiology
4. Father of microbiology is
   (a) Louis Pasteur (b) Lister (c) A.V. Leeuwenhoek (d) Robert Koch
5. Who is regarded as the father of antiseptic surgery
   (a) Robert Koch (b) Louis Pasture (c) Lord Joseph Lister (d) Paul Ehrlich
6. Vaccines against anthrax and rabies were developed by
   (a) Robert Koch (b) Louis Pasture (c) Joseph Lister (d) Paul Ehrlich
7. Pasteurization is developed by
   (a) Robert Koch (b) Louis Pasture (c) Joseph Lister (d) Paul Ehrlich
8. Father of Medical Microbiology is
   (a) Pasteur (b) Jenner (c) Koch (d) None of these
9. Which of the following scientist is known as father of modern microbiology
   (a) Hansen (b) Louis Pasteur (c) Loffler (d) Ruska
10. Who provide the evidence that bacteriophage nucleic acid but not protein enters the host cell during infection
    (a) Alfred D.Hershey & Leonard Tatum in 1951
    (b) Alfred D.Hershey & Zindar Lederberg in 1951
    (c) Alfred D.Hershey & Martha Chase in 1952
    (d) Alfred D.Hershey & Macleod in 1952
11. Microorganisms include
    (a) Bacteria (b) Algae & Fungi (c) Protozoa (d) All of the above
12. According to Whitaker five kingdom classification Algae are classified under
    (a) Monera (b) Plantae (c) Animalia (d) Protista
13. A single kind of bacterium, all individual cells of which are identical or nearly so is
    (a) Species (b) Genus (c) Strain (d) None of the above
14. A group of species all of which bears sufficient resemblance to one another is
    (a) Species (b) Genus (c) Strain (d) None of the above
15. Disease that affects many people at different countries is termed as

239. Organisms used in Chick Martin test for testing efficacy
(a) *Salmonella typhi* (b) *Staphylococcus aureus*
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
240. Rideal walker coefficient of grade 2 disinfectant is
(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20

MICROBIAL SPOILAGE

241. The most spoilage bacteria grows at
(a) Acidic pH (b) Neutral pH (c) Alkaline pH (d) All of the above
242. Which of the following acids will have a higher bacteriostatic effect at a given pH
(a) Maleic acid (b) Citric acid (c) Acetic acid (d) Tartaric acid
243. Yeast is used for the production of
(a) Tetracycline (b) Butanol (c) Ethanol (d) Citric Acid
244. Which of the following is false for the thermal resistance of the bacterial cells
(a) Cocci are usually more resistant than rods
(b) Cells low in lipid content are harder to kill than other cells
(c) Bacteria that clump considerably or form capsules are difficult to kill
(d) Higher the optimal and maximal temperatures for growth, higher the resistance
245. The microbiological examination of coliform bacteria in foods preferably use
(a) Mac Conkey broth (b) Violet Red Bile agar
(c) Eosin Methylene blue agar (d) All of the above
246. Rancidity in spoiled foods is due to
(a) Lipolytic organisms (b) Proteolytic organisms
(c) Toxigenic microbes (d) Saccharolytic microbes
247. What are the intrinsic factors for microbial growth
(a) pH (b) Moisture
(c) Oxidation-Reduction Potential (d) All of the above
248. NaCl can act
(a) Transporting nutrients
(b) Antagonist at optimal concentrations
(c) Synergistically if added in excess of optimum level
(d) Both (a) and (b)
249. Suspected colonies of Staphylococcus aureus when grown on Baird-Parker medium shall show
(a) Protease activity (b) Catalase activity (c) Coagulase activity (d) None of the above
250. Plate count of bacteria in foods generally use the plating medium consisting of
(a) Peptone, glucose, sodium chloride, agar and distilled water
(b) Yeast extract, glucose, sodium chloride, agar and distilled water
(c) Peptone, yeast extract, glucose, sodium chloride and distilled water
(d) Peptone, yeast extract, glucose, sodium chloride, agar and distilled water

VACCINES AND SERA

251. Suspension of attenuated or inactivated microorganism administered to induce active immunity is known as
(a) Sera (b) Vaccine (c) Antitoxin (d) Homologous sera
252. Polio vaccine is available in both forms, attenuated and inactivated. The polio (Sabin)

4 Human Anatomy and Physiology

CELL PHYSIOLOGY

1. Polyribosomes are aggregates of
   (a) Ribosomes and rRNA
   (b) Only rRNA
   (c) Peroxisomes
   (d) Several ribosomes held together by string of mRNA
2. Plasma membrane is made up of
   (a) Proteins and carbohydrates (b) Proteins and lipids
   (c) Proteins, lipids and carbohydrates (d) Proteins, some nucleic acid and lipids
3. Fluid mosaic model of cell membrane was put forward by
   (a) Danielli and Davson (b) Singer and Nicolson
   (c) Garner and Allard (d) Watson and Crick
4. Ribosomes were discovered by
   (a) Golgi (b) Porter (c) De Robertis (d) Palade
5. Ribosomes are the centre for
   (a) Respiration (b) Photosynthesis (c) Protein synthesis (d) Fat synthesis
6. An outer covering membrane is absent over
   (a) Nucleolus (b) Lysosome (c) Mitochondrion (d) Plastids
7. All plastids have similar structure because they can
   (a) Store starch, lipids and proteins (b) Get transformed from one type to another
   (c) Perform same function (d) Be present together
8. Oxysomes or F_0-F_1 particles occur on
   (a) Thylakoids (b) Mitochondrial surface
   (c) Inner mitochondrial membrane (d) Chloroplast surface
9. Junction that prevents two cell compartments from mixing is
   (a) Gap junction (b) Desmosomes (c) Tight junction (d) Cell junction
10. Pore- like connections between adjacent cells is an example of
    (a) Cell junction (b) Desmosomes (c) Tight junction (d) Gap junction
11. Cell was discovered by
    (a) Leeuwenhoek (b) Robert Hooke (c) Robert Swanson (d) Robert Brown
12. The spherical structured organelle that contains the genetic material is
    (a) Cell walls (b) Ribosomes (c) Nucleus (d) Mitochondria
13. The complex formed by the linkage of carbohydrates in the membrane with lipids is
    (a) Glycolipid (b) Sphingolipid (c) Phospholipid (d) Cholesterol
14. Golgi complex originates from
    (a) Nuclear membrane (b) Cell plate
    (c) Ribosome (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

100. Which of the following is a function of bile
(a) Acidification of GI contents (b) Emulsification of GI contents
(c) Enzymatic breakdown of fats (d) Speeding up GI transit time
101. The primary site for absorption of water by the digestive system is the
(a) Oesophagus (b) Colon (large intestine) (c) Small intestine (d) liver
102. These are the functional units of food absorption
(a) Peyer's patches (b) Crypts of Lieberkuhn (c) Brunner's glands (d) Villi
103. This is not an enzyme of the digestive system
(a) Enterokinase (b) Enterogastrone (c) Amylase (d) Trypsin
104. The gastric glands are situated in this layer of the stomach
(a) Submucosa (b) Mucosa (c) Muscularis mucosa (d) Serosa
105. This food component is affected if the stomach's pH is 7
(a) Fat (b) Starch (c) Sucrose (d) Protein
106. This is the common passage for breathing and swallowing food
(a) Glottis (b) Pharynx (c) Larynx (d) Gullet
107. These cells of 'Crypts of Lieberkuhn' secrete lysozyme
(a) Argentaffin cells (b) Kupffer cells (c) Zymogen cells (d) Paneth cells
108. Which of the following parts of the digestive system contains Brunner's glands
(a) Duodenum (b) Ileum (c) Oesophagus (d) Stomach
109. Kupffer's cells are found in
(a) Liver (b) Brain (c) Kidney (d) Spleen
110. Chief cells are present in
(a) Duodenum (b) Pyloric region of stomach
(c) Fundic region of stomach (d) Cardiac region of stomach

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

111. Where are the lungs located
(a) Inferior to the trachea (b) Mediastinum of thoracic cavity
(c) Anterior to the esophagus (d) Abdominal region
112. How many lobes are present in right lung
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5
113. Which of the following is the key function of pleural cavity
(a) Reduces friction between membranes (b) Slide easily on one another
(c) Allows membrane to adhere on one another (d) All of the above
114. Why is the right lung is divided in 3 lobes while the left lung has 2 lobes
(a) It contains more space than left lung (b) Because right side is always better
(c) Right side contains cardiac notch (d) All of the above
115. In which part of the respiratory system, gaseous exchange takes place
(a) Alveoli (b) Pharynx (c) Larynx (d) Trachea
116. The windpipe is also called the
(a) Larynx (b) Lungs (c) Trachea (d) Oesophagus
117. What is the first structure in this respiratory sequence
(a) Lungs (b) Trachea (c) Larynx (d) Pharynx
118. The space between the two lungs is called the

ANSWER KEY

BIOCHEMISTRY

1-c	2-a	3-a	4-a	5-a	6-d	7-c	8-a	9-c	10-c
11-d	12-a	13-c	14-d	15-a	16-a	17-a	18-c	19-d	20-c
21-d	22-c	23-d	24-c	25-a	26-c	27-b	28-d	29-b	30-b
31-c	32-b	33-c	34-b	35-b	36-c	37-d	38-d	39-b	40-c
41-d	42-a	43-d	44-a	45-a	46-a	47-b	48-c	49-c	50-c
51-b	52-a	53-c	54-b	55-b	56-b	57-d	58-b	59-b	60-b
61-a	62-a	63-d	64-c	65-c	66-b	67-c	68-a	69-d	70-d
71-b	72-c	73-c	74-b	75-a	76-a	77-a	78-c	79-a	80-c
81-d	82-a	83-d	84-d	85-d	86-a	87-c	88-a	89-b	90-b
91-a	92-b	93-d	94-c	95-a	96-d	97-a	98-a	99-b	100-d
101-a	102-a	103-c	104-a	105-c	106-d	107-d	108-d	109-b	110-b
111-c	112-b	113-a	114-d	115-a	116-a	117-a	118-d	119-c	120-a
121-b	122-c	123-d	124-d	125-d	126-c	127-c	128-b	129-a	130-a
131-c	132-d	133-a	134-c	135-a	136-b	137-a	138-b	139-c	140-d
141-b	142-d	143-d	144-d	145-a	146-b	147-b	148-b	149-a	150-a
151-b	152-d	153-d	154-b	155-a	156-b	157-d	158-b	159-d	160-b
161-c	162-c	163-d	164-b	165-b	166-d	167-a	168-a	169-b	170-b
171-a	172-a	173-c	174-a	175-c	176-d	177-d	178-b	179-d	180-c
181-a	182-a	183-b	184-d	185-d	186-a	187-a	188-a	189-a	190-c
191-d	192-b	193-d	194-a	195-d	196-c	197-c	198-b	199-b	200-a
201-c	202-c	203-c	204-c	205-b	206-c	207-d	208-c	209-c	210-d
211-d	212-a	213-b	214-d	215-a	216-b	217-b	218-d	219-a	220-
221-d	222-d	223-c	224-b	225-a	226-a	227-b	228-b	229-a	230-b
231-b	232-a	233-a	234-d	235-b	236-a	237-a	238-c	239-a	240-a
241-c	242-b	243-a	244-d	245-a	246-b	247-d	248-c	249-d	250-b
251-d	252-c	253-b	254-b	255-b	256-a	257-b	258-c	259-a	260-b
261-a	262-d	263-c	264-d	265-b	266-a	267-c	268-a	269-a	270-b
271-d	272-c	273-c	274-c	275-d	276-b	277-d	278-c	279-c	280-d
281-a	282-b	283-d	284-b	285-d	286-c	287-d	288-b	289-d	290-a
291-b	292-c	293-c	294-d	295-a	296-d	297-a	298-d	299-d	300-d
301-b	302-d	303-a	304-b	305-b	306-c	307-c	308-c	309-a	310-d
311-c	312-a	313-a	314-b	315-c	316-b	317-c	318-d	319-d	320-d
321-b	322-c	323-a	324-a	325-a	326-a	327-b	328-c	329-a	330-c
331-b	332-d	333-c	334-a	335-d	336-d	337-b	338-b	339-a	340-a
341-a	342-b	343-c	344-c	345-a	346-d	347-c	348-c	349-b	350-c

GPAT-2022 RESULT

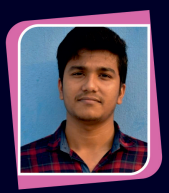
Shining Stars of Pharmacy India

250+ SELECTION

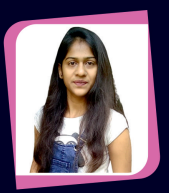

NIKHIL
AIR - 11


NIKHIL
AIR - 27


ABHISHEK
AIR - 122


SOUMYAJIT
AIR - 126


SUSHANT
AIR - 147


NAMRTA
AIR - 173


SURENDRA
AIR - 192


KRUSHNA
AIR - 204


ADITYA
AIR - 223

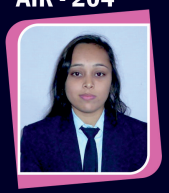

YASH
AIR - 223


MAYURI
AIR - 251


AMRENDRA
AIR - 424


AZAR RAZAK
AIR - 468


KHLANDAR
AIR - 497


PRIYANKA
AIR - 556


KAJOL
AIR - 604


SATA DEEP
AIR - 629


ASMA KHANAM
AIR - 651


SUBRAT
AIR - 695


TAVADE
AIR - 795


DIPIN
AIR - 911


ADRIJA
AIR - 958


JOREPALLI
AIR - 1022


NITIN
AIR - 1155


K. MARI
AIR - 1198


PRIYA
AIR - 1198


AMIT
AIR - 1321


RAKESH
AIR - 1361


SEKHAR
AIR - 1404


SUDAM
AIR - 1731


SHIVAM
AIR - 2020


RUDRAWAR
AIR - 2506


NILESH
AIR - 2506


NIRANJAN
AIR - 2613


SAPTAPADI
AIR - 2813

PHARMACY INDIA

Dayalpuram, Street -4, Khatauli
Muzaffarnagar, 251201

Phone : 8171313561, 8006781759

E-mail : pharmacyindia24@gmail.com