

MODULE-1



QUESTION BANK PHARMACOLOGY

Based on Latest Syllabus of

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Features

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





PHARMACOGNOSY

A Competitive Examination Book

MCQS Book

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1

Introduction of Pharmacognosy

- Who coined the term Pharmacognosy
(a) Hippocrates (b) Pelletier (c) Aristotle (d) Seydler
- Name the Scientist who made 50 groups of 10 herbs
(a) Charaka (b) Sushruta (c) Swede Linnaeus (d) Sertuerner
- Who was the first pharmacist described the different methods of preparation containing active constituents of crude drugs
(a) Galen (b) Seydler (c) Sertuerner (d) Aristotle
- Well known treatises in Ayurveda are
(a) Charaka Samhita (b) Sushruta Samhita (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Yoga sutras
- Name the oldest known herbal which is written by Shen Nung
(a) Pen -t' sao (b) Breverton's (c) Volker scheid (d) All of the above
- Scientist who isolated morphine from opium
(a) Serturme (b) Galen (c) Seydler (d) Pelletier
- The non-flowering spore bearing plant without roots are
(a) Alginic acid (b) Pteridophytes (c) Bryophyte (d) Agar
- Which of the following scientist introduced the binomial system for naming plants
(a) W. Eichler (b) G. Mendel's (c) Greenish and Collin (d) Carolus Linnaeus
- "The anatomical atlas of crude drugs" was published by _____ in 1865
(a) Berg (b) Voehl (c) Tschirch (d) Collin
- An anatomical atlas of powdered vegetable drugs was compiled in 1904 by which scientist
(a) Greenish and collin (b) Bentham and hooker (c) Engler and Prandtl (d) Voehl and tschirch
- Who is consider as a father of surgery
(a) Dioscorides (b) Galen (c) Aristotle (d) Sushrut
- Galen described various methods are
(a) Method for identification (b) Formulation of crude drug (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Study in plant kingdom
- The importance of extraction method and alcohol as an extractant was reported by
(a) Le'mery (b) William withering (c) Pelletier (d) Neumann
- Match the following drugs isolated in which year
[P] Strychnine - [i] 1819 [Q] Quinine - [ii] 1875
[R] Cocaine - [iii] 1820 [S] Pilocarpine - [iv] 1860
(a) [Q]- (ii), [R]- (i), [S]- (iii), [P]- (iv)
(b) [Q]- (iv), [R]- (ii), [S]- (iii), [P]- (i)
(c) [P]- (i), [Q]- (iii), [R]- (iv), [S]- (ii)
(d) [Q]- (i), [R]- (iii), [S]- (ii), [P]- (iv)
- In 1852 the process of extraction of alkaloid was developed by
(a) Posselt and Reiman (b) Stass and otto (c) Hardy and gallows (d) William withering

152. A Match the following Precursor with their Product
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| [P] Shikimic acid | (i) Tropane alkaloid |
| [Q] Acetate | (ii) Aldehyde glycoside |
| [R] Squalene | (iii) Digitoxigenin |
| [S] Ornithine | (iv) Steroid |
- (a) [P]-(ii), [Q]-(i), [R]-(iii), [S]-(iv) (b) [P]-(iii), [Q]-(iv), [R]-(ii), [S]-(i)
- (c) [P]-(ii), [Q]-(iv), [R]-(iii), [S]-(i) (d) [P]-(i), [Q]-(iv), [R]-(iii), [S]-(ii)
153. In shikimic acid pathway, "shikimic acid" is
- (a) A starting material (b) An end product
- (c) An intermediate product (d) None of the above
154. Quinoline alkaloids are biosynthesized via which one of the following pathway
- (a) Shikimic acid - Tyrosine (b) Shikimic acid - Tryptophan
- (c) Shikimic acid - Cathinone (d) Shikimic acid - Phenylalanine
155. Biosynthesis of alizarin follows
- (a) Shikimic acid pathway (b) Malonic acid pathway
- (c) Mevalonic acid (d) Both (a) and (C)
156. The precursor of strychnine and brucine alkaloids biosynthesis is
- (a) Tyrosine (b) Phenylalanine
- (c) Tryptophan and Tryptamine (d) Ornithine
157. The elucidation of biosynthetic pathways in plant for the production of various plant metabolites including phytopharmaceutical has been extensively examined by means of isotopically labeled precursors. This technique is called as
- (a) Biological assay (b) Elemental analysis
- (c) Radioimmunoassay (d) Tracer technique
158. Choose the correct key intermediate for the biosynthesis of C6-C3 units, which serves as a precursor for the biosynthesis of Amino acids
- (a) Shikimic acid (b) Dehydroquinic acid
- (c) Mevalonic acid (d) Both (a) and (c)
159. Clavine nucleus is biosynthesized from
- (a) Tryptophan + Isopentenyl + Pyrophosphate (b) Tryptophan + Phenyl + Pyrophosphate
- (c) Tyrosine + Isopentenyl Pyrophosphate (d) Tyrosine + dimethyl Pyrophosphate
160. Isoprenoids can be biosynthesized by
- (a) Shikimic acid pathway (b) Malonic acid pathway
- (c) Mevalonic acid pathway (d) Both (a) and (b)



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- The following resins given below is isolated by collecting fossil resins
(a) Copal (b) Podophyllum (c) Ipomoea (d) Colophony
- Chemically gums consist of
(a) Calcium (b) Potassium (c) Magnesium (d) All of the above
- Resin which is isolated by processing the encrustation
(a) Copal (b) Shellac (c) Myrrh (d) Guaiacum
- In which plant trichome contain resin
(a) Male fern (b) Colophony (c) Indian hemp (d) Asafoetida
- Which reagent are used in Aspidium test
(a) Concentrated alcohol + FeCl₃ and oleoresin
(b) Concentrated alcohol + Br₂ and oleo-gum- resin
(c) Diluted alcohol solution + FeCl₃ and oleoresin
(d) Diluted alcohol + Br₂ and gum resin
- Match the following drugs with their biological source
(P) Myrrh - (i) *Liquidamber Orientalis*
(Q) Male fern - (ii) *Commiphora Molmol*
(R) Storax - (iii) *Ipomoea Hederaceae*
(S) Jalap - (iv) *Dryopteris Filix-mas*
(a) P - (i), Q - (iv), R - (ii), S - (iii) (b) P - (ii), Q - (i), R - (iv), S - (iii)
(c) P - (iii), Q - (iv), R - (i), S - (ii) (d) P - (ii), Q - (iv), R - (i), S - (iii)
- Substance which is usually formed in schizogenous or schizolysigenous cavities as end product of metabolism are
(a) Tannins (b) Resins (c) Gums (d) Mucilage
- Ferulic acid present in Asafoetida, on treatment with HCl produce
(a) Umbelliferon (b) Umbellic acid (c) Asaresinotannol (d) Asarone
- An unorganized product of resin when boiling with Hydrochloric acid and filtering into Ammonia solution, a blue fluorescence is produced it is due to the formation of
(a) Ferulic acid (b) Asaresinotannol (c) Umbellic acid (d) Umbelliferone
- The characteristic flavor and smell of Asafoetida is due to
(a) Umbelliferone (b) Ferulic acid
(c) Umbellic acid (d) Presence of Sulphur compounds
- Which one of the following is an example of Oleo-gum Resin
(a) Genger (b) Asafoetida (c) Colophony (d) Copaiba
- 2.5 g Benzoin and 10 ml ether shaken well and 2 to 3ml of this extract poured in porcelain dish and added few drops of sulphuric acid was added. A deep brown colour is produce in case of
(a) Sumatra benzoin (b) Siam benzoin
(c) Sumatra benzoin and Siam benzoin (d) Alcoholic solution of benzoin

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194. Cotton is soluble in
 (a) HCl (b) Cold 80% sulphuric acid
 (c) KOH (d) Acetone
195. Flax consists of the pericyclic fibres of the stem of
 (a) *Dioscorea Deltoidea* (b) *Coccoloba Uvifera*
 (c) *Ferula Foetida* (d) *Linum Usitatissimum*
196. Wool is soluble in
 (a) 5% aq. caustic alkali (b) Conc. hydrochloric acid
 (c) 66% Sulphuric acid (d) Cuoxam solution
197. To the wool add Million's reagent. It colors the wool to brick red due to presence of
 (a) Moisture (b) Starch (c) Keratin (d) None of the above
198. To the boiling mixture of solution of lead acetate and caustic soda, wool is added. A black precipitate is formed due to the presence of
 (a) Cobalt (b) Iron (c) Carbon (d) Sulphur
199. Nylon is insoluble in
 (a) 5M Hydrochloric acid (b) Acetone
 (c) 90% Formic acid (d) 90% w/w phenol
200. Terylene or Dacron is a polyester fibre which is a condensation product of
 (a) Terephthalic acid (b) Ethylene glycol (c) Aldobionic acid (d) Both (a) & (b)

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3

Drugs Containing Alkaloidal

- The term alkaloid was proposed by
(a) Aristotle in 1800 (b) Galileo in 1800
(c) W. Meissner in 1819 (d) Newton in 1810
- Mostly the alkaloids are solid, but some are liquid and volatile in nature, such as
(a) Coniine (b) Nicotine (c) Sparteine (d) All of the above
- The alkaloid that does not have heterocyclic ring with Nitrogen but derived from Amino acid, is called
(a) Proto alkaloid (b) True alkaloid (c) Pseudo alkaloid (d) None of the above
- Which one of the following is optically inactive Alkaloid
(a) Codeine (b) Morphine (c) Papaverine (d) Saponin
- Which of the following is a True alkaloid
(a) Aconite (b) Atropine (c) Caffeine (d) Conessine
- Imidazole ring present in
(a) Pilocarpine (b) Brucine (c) Strychnine (d) Caffeine
- Some alkaloids are coloured in nature, select the CORRECT combination of drugs
(a) Betanidin and Conessine (b) Barberine and Nicotine
(c) Barberine and Sanguinarine (d) Nicotine and Sanguinarine
- The Dragendorff's reagent which is used for the detection of Alkaloids, is chemically
(a) Saturated Picric acid (b) Potassium mercuric iodide
(c) Potassium bismuth iodide (d) Iodine in Potassium iodide
- Alkaloids with Mayer's reagent gives
(a) Black ppt (b) Brown ppt (c) Cream ppt (d) Yellow ppt
- The chemical behaviour of Morphine alkaloid is
(a) Neutral (b) Acidic (c) Basic (d) Amphoteric
- Hager's reagent is
(a) Mercuric iodide solution (b) Saturated solution of Picric acid
(c) Potassium bismuth iodide solution (d) Potassium tri-iodide solution
- Alkaloids are NOT precipitated by
(a) Potassium Mercury iodide solution (b) Potassium Bismuth iodide solution
(c) Picric acid solution (d) Potassium hydroxide solution
- Alkaloids with Dragendorff's reagent gives
(a) Reddish brown or orange red ppt (b) Yellow coloured ppt
(c) Cream coloured ppt (d) None of the above
- Which of the following alkaloid is an example of primary amine
(a) Mescaline (b) Ephedrine (c) Atropine (d) Tubocurarine

83. The presence of numerous large, fusiform, lignified phloem fibres, spindle shaped, having striated walls and conspicuous tubular or funnel shaped pits is the most striking feature of the phloem of
 (a) *Rauwolfia Serpentine* (b) *Cinnamomum Cassia*
 (c) Rheum Emodi (d) *Cinchona Succirubra*
84. Highest concentration of Camptothecin found in which part of *Camptotheca Accuminata*
 (a) Seed (b) Young leaves (c) Stem (d) Root
85. Nucleus present in Camptotheca
 (a) Quinoline (b) Isoquinoline (c) Indole (d) Tropane
86. Alkaloid which does not respond to Dragendorff's and Mayer's reagent
 (a) Camptotheca (b) Cinchona (c) Belladonna (d) Datura
87. The biological source of Kurchi is
 (a) Dried stem bark of *Strychnos Gerardiana*, Family: Leguminosae
 (b) Dried root and rhizome of *Holarrhena Gnetaceae*, Family : Leguminosae
 (c) Dried stem bark of *Holarrhena Antidysenterica*, Family: Apocynaceae
 (d) Dried bark of *Kurchi officinalis*, Family: Rubiaceae Family :Apocynaceae
88. Conessine belongs to the group of
 (a) Steroidal alkaloids (b) Indole alkaloid
 (c) Terpenoidal alkaloid (d) Quinoline alkaloid
89. Norconessine and Regholarrhenines are chemical constituent of which alkaloid
 (a) Ashwagandha (b) Ephedra (c) Kurchi (d) Physostigmine
90. The chemical constituents of Kurchi bark which is responsible to cure acute and chronic amoebic dysentery is
 (a) Conessine (b) Regholarrhenines (c) Kurchine (d) Nor-conessine
91. The diagnostic character for the microscopical identification of Kurchi bark is
 (a) Fibres with Y-shaped pits (b) Horse shoe shaped stone cells
 (c) Sclereids containing calcium oxalate crystals (d) Stratified cork
92. Horse shoe shape stone cells when treated with H_2SO_4 gives
 (a) Yellow colour (b) Red colour (c) Pink colour (d) Blue colour
93. Type of Calcium oxalate crystals present in stone cells of Kurchi bark
 (a) Prismatic (b) Idioblast (c) Paracytic (d) Diacytic
94. Ashwagandha is a common name of
 (a) *Rauwolfia serpentina* (b) *Withania somnifera*
 (c) *Digitalis purpurea* (d) *Ephedra gerardiana*
95. The alkaloidal Constituent use in treatment of Arrhythmia
 (a) Ajmaline (b) Ajmalicine (c) Ajmaliline (d) Serpentine
96. The monohydric alcohol present in Ashwagandha is
 (a) Anolide (b) Sorbitol (c) Somnitol (d) Withanolide D
97. Why withania root is also called as Ashwagandha
 (a) Because its fresh stem smell similar to urine of horse
 (b) Because its fresh root smell similar to urine of horse

4

Drug Containing Glycosides

- Glycosides are extracted by which method
(a) Stas - otto method (b) Solvent extraction method
(c) Expression (d) None of the above
- The powder drug is extracted by continuous hot percolation using soxhlet apparatus with alcohol and other solvents. What should be the temperature for extraction of thermolabile glycosides
(a) Below 35 °C (b) Below 50 °C (c) Below 45 °C (d) Below 25 °C
- Why lead acetate added during extraction of glycosides by STASS-OTTO method
(a) To remove tannin (b) To remove resins
(c) To remove (d) To remove resins
- On enzymatic or acid hydrolysis of Glycosides sugar and non-sugar part is
(a) Genin and Ose (b) Ose and Genin
(c) Geninin and Ose (d) None of the above
- The glycone portion of glycoside responsible for
(a) Chemical and therapeutic property
(b) For potency
(c) Facilitate the absorption of glycoside
(d) Transportation of aglycon portion at the site of action
- Varities of rhubarb rhizome available in the market is
(a) Shensi type (b) Canton type
(c) High dried rhubarb (d) All of th above
- Aglycone part is soluble in
(a) Water (b) Dil Alcohol (c) Organic solvent (d) None of the above
- In 'C'-Glycosides, the sugar moiety directly linked to _____ aglycone part
(a) Carbon atom (b) Oxygen atom (c) Sulphur atom (d) Nitrogen atom
- 'C'-Glycosides are also called as..... type of glycosides
(a) Aboin (b) Sinigrin (c) Senna (d) Nucleosides
- Example of Antidiabetic glycosides are
(a) Gymnema (b) Psoralea (c) Ammi (d) Gokhru
- Weight lowering property is shows by which bitter glycoside
(a) Madhunashini (b) Quassia (c) Chirata (d) Gentian
- Which type of foam produce after shaking of gymnema drug with water and on addition of dil hydrochloric acid
(a) Copious foam (b) Light foam (c) Cloudy foam (d) Milky foam
- Which of the following pair is NOT TRUE matched
(a) Phenol glycosides - Bear berry
(b) Aldehyde glycosides - Vanilla

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96. Which is NOT an acidic hydrolysis product of Dioscin
 (a) Diosgenin (b) Fructose (c) Rhamnose (d) Glucose
97. A drug X having synthetic precursor of sex hormone, Oral contra ceptives and corticosteroid used in rheumatic arthritis treatment. Dried tuber is used as biological source identify the drug
 (a) Ginseng (b) Yam (c) Mulethi (d) Musaber
98. The drug which root shows morphology like anthrophonorphic with immunomodulatory action
 (a) Dioscorea (b) Ginseng (c) Liquorice (d) Senega
99. Synonyms of Ginseng is
 (a) Ginger (b) Panax (c) Polygala (d) None of the above
100. PANAXADIOL is a constituent of
 (a) Ginger (b) Ginseng (c) Jatamansi (d) Pepper
101. Ginsenosides on hydrolysis to gives aglycone portion called
 (a) Dammarol (b) Panaxadiol (c) Panaxatriol (d) Olenolic acid
102. Rhytidoma of quillaia represent
 (a) Cork cell (b) Phelloderm (c) Periderm (d) Vascular cambium
103. Which responsible for acrid taste in Quillaia bark
 (a) Quillaia sapotoxin (b) Quillaic acid (c) Liquorice (d) None of the above
104. The drug of which outer surface of bark contain reddish brown rhytidome and patches of dead secondary phloem are also present
 (a) Quillaia bark (b) Mulethi (c) Rattle snake root (d) Rheumatism root
105. Gokhru contain trace of alkaloid are
 (a) Harmine and Harman (b) Diosgenin and Ruscogenin
 (c) Tribuloside (d) Kampferol
106. The fruit which is use as diuretic and use in ayurvedic preparation
 (a) Gokhru (b) Shatavery (c) Carbanoloxone (d) Safed musali
107. When the thin section of liquorice drug is treated with 80% H₂SO₄ is shows
 (a) Yellow Colour (b) Brown Colour (c) Pinkish red Colour (d) Blue Colour
108. Unpeeled root of Liquorice is bitter in taste. It is due to the presence of
 (a) Amerogentin (b) Glycyramarin (c) Cascarogentin (d) Glycyrrhizin
109. Name the drug which shows mineralocorticoid activity which is oleandane derivative prepared from glycyrrhiza is
 (a) Carbenoxolone (b) β-Santalool (c) Senegin (d) Harman and harmin
110. The drug which potentiate the action of senna
 (a) Liquorice powder (b) Senega (c) Sarsaparilla (d) Honey
111. Drug which contains a band of enlarged phloem giving rise to keel is the feature of
 (a) Rattlesnake root (b) Yast (c) Panama wood (d) Ninjin
112. A Person is suffering from chronic bronchitis. Drug which should be given as expectorant in chronic bronchitis is
 (a) Senega (b) Dioscorea (c) Senna (d) Gokhru
113. Senega has first sweet and then acrid taste with characteristic odour of
 (a) Methyl salicylate (b) Senegin (c) Polygallic acid (d) Polygalitol
114. Sweet taste of Senega is due to
 (a) Methyl salicylate (b) Senegin (c) Polygallic acid (d) polygalitol

TRADITIONAL HERBAL DRUGS

1. Triterpenoids are active constituents of
 (a) Jaborandi (b) Rhubarb (c) Stramonium (d) Brahmi
2. Manduki is a synonym of
 (a) Adulsa (b) Brahmi (c) Apamarga (d) All of the above
3. Which drug is used as brain tonic contain Asiatic acid as chemical constituent
 (a) Shankpushpi (b) Brahmi (c) Apamarg (d) Tylophora
4. *Boerhavia diffusa* is the biological source of the plant
 (a) Chirata (b) Fenugreek (c) Shankpushpi (d) Punarnava
5. Salt present in Punarnava is
 (a) Potassium nitrate (b) Potassium citrate
 (c) Sodium chloride (d) Calcium citrate
6. Ayurvedic actions of Punarnava
 [P] Arshoghna (Reduce haemorrhoids)
 [Q] Chakshushya (Benefit the eye)
 [R] Mutrala (diuretic)
 [S] Kasahara (Alleviates coughs)
 (a) P and Q (b) P and R (c) P,Q and R (d) P,Q,R and S
7. Important use of Arjuna is
 (a) Cardiotonic (b) Uterine tonic (c) Purgative (d) Oxytocic
8. Sarsapogenin is a aglycone of
 (a) Shatavari (b) Brahmi
 (c) Centella asiatica (d) Solanum khasianum
9. The drug whose tuberous root is use for antioxytotic property
 (a) Shatavari (b) Ashoka bark (c) Chirata (d) Valerian
10. Saponin glycoside is obtained from one of the followings
 (a) Dried leaves of *Nerium oleander* (b) Dried roots of *Asparagus racemosus*
 (c) Dried Bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* (d) Roots of *Picorrhiza kuroa*
11. Gokhru belongs to family
 (a) Gentianaceae (b) Simurubiaceae (c) Zygophyllaceae (d) Geraniaceae
12. Match the following traditional drugs with their family
 (P) Punarnava - (i) Gentianaceae
 (Q) Shakhpushpi - (ii) Araceae
 (R) Apamarg - (iii) Amaranthaceae
 (S) Bach - (iv) Nyctaginaceae
 (a) P- (ii), Q - (i) , R - (iii), S - (iv) (b) P- (iv), Q - (i) , R - (ii), S - (iii)
 (c) P- (iv), Q - (iii) , R - (i), S - (ii) (d) P- (iv), Q - (i) , R - (iii), S - (ii)

ANSWER KEY

INTRODUCTION OF PHARMACOGNOCY

1-d	2-a	3-a	4-c	5-a	6-a	7-c	8-d	9-a	10-a
11-d	12-c	13-a	14-c	15-b	16-d	17-a	18-d	19-c	20-c
21-a	22-d	23-d	24-c	25-a	26-d	27-d	28-c	29-c	30-c
31-a	32-b	33-c	34-c	35-d	36-a	37-d	38-b	39-c	40-a
41-b	42-d	43-b	44-b	45-d	46-d	47-b	48-d	49-c	50-a
51-b	52-b	53-d	54-a	55-a	56-a	57-b	58-a	59-d	60-b
61-d	62-b	63-a	64-b	65-d	66-c	67-d	68-c	69-b	70-a
71-d	72-d	73-d	74-d	75-d	76-b	77-a	78-a	79-a	80-d
81-b	82-d	83-a	84-d	85-c	86-c	87-d	88-b	89-d	90--c
91-b	92-b	93-b	94-d	95-a	96-c	97-d	98-b	99-c	100-a
101-a	102-a	103-a	104-d	105-d	106-c	107-a	108-d	109-a	110-c
111-a	112-c	113-d	114-a	115-b	116-b	117-d	118-a	119-c	120-b
121-a	122-c	123-b	124-a	125-a	126-a	127-b	128-a	129-a	130-c
131-d	132-a	133-d	134-a	135-b	136-d	137-d	138-a	139-d	140-c
141-a	142-c	143-c	144-c	145-a	146-d	147-c	148-d	149-d	150-c
151-c	152-c	153-c	154-b	155-d	156-c	157-d	158-a	159-a	160-c

RESIN, TANNIN, CARBOHYDRATES-LIPID, ENZYMES, FIBRES

1-a	2-d	3-b	4-c	5-c	6-d	7-b	8-b	9-d	10-d
11-b	12-a	13-d	14-a	15-a	16-a	17-a	18-a	19-d	20-d
21-a	22-b	23-a	24-d	25-b	26-d	27-a	28-a	29-a	30-a
31-d	32-b	33-a	34-c	35-d	36-b	37-d	38-c	39-d	40-a
41-a	42-d	43-c	44-d	45-a	46-d	47-b	48-b	49-a	50-b
51-c	52-a	53-d	54-d	55-b	56-c	57-a	58-d	59-b	60-a
61-c	62-a	63-b	64-c	65-b	66-c	67-d	68-b	69-d	70-c
71-b	72-d	73-b	74-d	75-c	76-b	77-a	78-c	79-a	80-c
81-a	82-a	83-a	84-a	85-a	86-b	87-a	88-c	89-b	90--c
91-a	92-a	93-b	94-a	95-a	96-a	97-d	98-a	99-d	100-d
101-c	102-d	103-a	104-c	105-b	106-c	107-a	108-b	109-c	110-d
111-b	112-a	113-a	114-d	115-b	116-a	117-a	118-c	119-c	120-d
121-d	122-d	123-b	124-a	125-c	126-b	127-a	128-c	129-a	130-d
131-a	132-a	133-c	134-c	135-c	136-a	137-a	138-c	139-b	140-d
141-	142-a	143-d	144-b	145-a	146-c	147-b	148-b	149-d	150-d
151-a	152-a	153-c	154-b	155-d	156-a	157-c	158-a	159-c	160-d

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

