

ESIC PHARMACIST (AYURVEDIC)

- Health is defined as a state of:
 - Physical, mental and social wellbeing**
 - Condition free from disease
 - Social wellbeing
 - Economic wellbeing
- Decrease in WBC count is termed as:
 - Leucocytosis
 - Leucopenia**
 - Leukemia
 - Leucocytopenia
- Site of formation of red blood cells is:
 - Spleen
 - Brain
 - Bone marrow**
 - Bones
- The type of blood group termed as universal acceptor is:
 - Type A
 - Type B
 - Type O
 - Type AB**
- Carbon dioxide is supplied and stored in cylinder painted with:
 - Blue color
 - Black color
 - Grey color**
 - White color
- Urea cycle takes place in the :
 - Brain
 - Lung
 - Heart
 - Liver**
- Which one of the following does not belong to B-complex group?
 - Ascorbic acid**
 - Nicotinic acid
 - Folic acid
 - Pantothenic acid
- The deficiency of vitamin B1 is termed as:
 - Scurvy
 - Beriberi**
 - Pellagra
 - Anaemia
- Proteins are the polymers of:
 - Nucleotides
 - Fatty acids
 - Amino acids**
 - Sugar units
- The presence of carbohydrate is identified by:
 - Molische's test**
 - Dragandroff's test
 - Biuret test
 - Wagner's test
- The suicidal bags of the cell are:
 - Ribosomes
 - Golgi bodies
 - Mitochondria
 - Lysosomes**
- The reagent added for the limit test for chlorides:
 - NaCl
 - BaSO₄
 - AgNO₃**
 - PbNO₃
- Adrakam is used as a:
 - Carminative**
 - Bitter tonic
 - Anti-diarrhoeal
 - Laxative
- Asoka is used for conditions of:
 - Leucorrhoea**
 - Sedative
 - Spasmolytic
 - Galactagogue
- Svarnapathri contains:
 - Resins
 - Tropane alkaloids
 - Tannins
 - Anthraquinone glycosides**
- The active constituent of Lavangha is found maximum in:
 - Flower
 - Flower bud**
 - Stem
 - Leaf
- The latin name of Asvagandha is:
 - Allium sativum
 - Glycyrrhiza glabra
 - Holarrhena antidysentrica
 - Withania somnifera**
- The resin content in Indravaruni is

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- located in
- Flower
 - Root
 - Stem
 - Fruit**
19. Haldi contains:
- Curcuminoids**
 - α -pinene
 - Betaine
 - Ajmaline
20. Satavari is a drug producing:
- Mydriatic effect**
 - Carminative effect
 - Cardiotonic effect
 - Laxative effect
21. Ocimum sanctum is the Latin name of:
- Shankhpushpi
 - Dhanyakam
 - Tulasi**
 - Shigdhajiraka
22. The source of vitamin A is:
- Chaulmoogra oil
 - Sesame oil
 - Turpentine oil
 - Shark liver oil**
23. Tartaric acid is the chief ingredient in:
- Seeshavi
 - Amlika**
 - Sarpagandha
 - Vasika
24. The active ingredient of hingupatri is present in the:
- Rhizome**
 - Leaf
 - Flower bud
 - Fruit
25. Violin alkaloid is the chief ingredient of:
- Psoralea corylifolia
 - Viola odorata**
 - Myroxylon balsamum
 - Atropa belladonna
26. The crude drug used for the treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis is:
- Chenopodium oil**
 - Arachis oil
 - Chaulmoogra oil
 - Cod liver oil
27. Bhunimba or kirata tikta belongs to the family of:
- Solanaceae
 - Rubiaceae
 - Gentianaceae**
 - Piperaceae
28. The drug of choice of malaria is:
- Twak
 - Sinkona**
 - Seeshavi
 - Satavari
29. Foxglove is:
- Tilapushpi**
 - Satapushpi
 - Madhurika
 - Parasikaya
30. The latin name of madhurika or misreya is:
- Terminalia chebula
 - Saussurea lapa
 - Foeniculum vulgare**
 - Asparagus racemosus
31. The active constituent of Satavari is:
- Saponin glycoside**
 - Anthracene glycoside
 - Alkaloid
 - Volatile oil
32. Bontrager's test is done for:
- Satavari**
 - Banglachini
 - Agada kheshta
 - Haldi
33. Biganda is used as:
- Bronchodilatator or
 - Sedative
 - Expectorant
 - Anthelmintic**

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34. In yastimadhuka, the concentration of saponinglycoside is more in the:
- Leaf
 - Flower bud
 - Stolon**
 - Bark
35. Vasika is used as a:
- Stomachic
 - Antineoplastic agent
 - Antiseptic
 - Expectorant**
36. The crude drug used for chronic bronchitis is:
- Mrtyupushpa**
 - Atasibija
 - Yashtimadhuka
 - Jambira
37. Holy basil is the synonym of:
- Ela
 - Tulsi**
 - Amlika
 - Haldi
38. Limonene is contained as an active ingredient in:
- Nagaranga**
 - Aphiphen
 - Jambira
 - Haritaka
39. List of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani poisons are given in the Schedule:
- F(I)
 - E(I)**
 - E
 - F(II)
40. Requirements for factory premises and hygiene conditions for the manufacture of Ayurvedic drug are schedule in:
- Schedule S
 - Schedule M
 - Schedule T**
 - Schedule W
41. Application for the grant of license for manufacture of drugs should be made in the form:
- 24 D**
 - 25 D
 - 25 E
 - 24 E
42. In the five chapters of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, provision relating to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs are given in the chapter:
- V
 - I
 - IV
 - IVA**
43. Which of the following is a poisonous substance that should be avoided in the Ayurvedic preparation?
- Vishamushti**
 - Jatiphalam
 - Shigdhajiraka
 - Satapushpi
44. In which part of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act have the requirements for the labeling & packing, and limit of alcohol in Ayurveda drugs been included?
- XVII**
 - XIX
 - XIV
 - XVI
45. Gauripasana is:
- Cinnabar
 - Copper sulphate
 - Arsenic**
 - Mercury
46. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- A dosage form contains a collection of active and inactive principles of the crude drug
 - Majority of drugs are from plant source
 - Some of the Ayurvedic preparations are used parenterally**
 - Some of the external preparations can be used for internal use also
47. Which one of the following is prepared from the decoction of drug?
- Arista**
 - Asava
 - Churna

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- d. Lepa
48. The syrups are called as:
- Bhasma
 - Panaka**
 - Gutika
 - Sattva
49. Which among the following is a mercury preparation?
- Lauha
 - Asava
 - Sindura**
 - Thaila
50. Thaila is a dosage form used as:
- Syrup
 - Tincture
 - Dry powder
 - Medicinal oil**
51. The ophthalmic dosage forms are:
- Pasaka
 - Anjana**
 - Bhasma
 - Arka
52. Kapha dosha is related to:
- Earth**
 - Air
 - Fire
 - Sun
53. The number of elemental substances required for health in Ayurveda is:
- 5
 - 3**
 - 7
 - 8
54. The basic tissue in Ayurveda is:
- Kapha
 - Mala
 - Bodhaka
 - Rasa**
55. The number of gunas or qualities inherent in substances is:
- 20**
 - 17
 - 3
 - 7
56. In Ayurveda, the illness is not diagnosed by:
- Nadi
 - Moothra
 - Mala
 - Raktha**
57. The technique done prior to Panchakarma is:
- Paschatkarma
 - Peyadikarma
 - Poorvakarma**
 - Rakthamoksha
58. Rasa shastra is the :
- Practice of adding metals, minerals and gems**
 - Practice of removing toxic substances and minerals
 - Practice of filtering toxic principles
 - Practice of making formulations
59. Which of the following cannot be called as the basic principle text of Ayurveda?
- Kasyapa Samhita**
 - Charaka Samhita
 - Sushruta Samhita
 - Bhela Samhita
60. Ashtanga nighantu was written by:
- Madhava
 - Vagbhata**
 - Chakrapanidatta
 - Agnivesa
61. Which of the following is not a constituent in triphala churna?
- Haldi**
 - Haitaki
 - Bibhitaki
 - Amala
62. The term 'AMA' relates to:
- Tissues
 - Toxins**
 - Fats
 - Bones
63. The final stage of digestive process or aharapachana is termed as:
- Tiktha avastha paka
 - Katu avastha paka
 - Kashaya avastha paka**
 - Madhura avastha paka
64. The condition when all the three doshas are in balance is termed as:
- Mandagni
 - Tikshagni
 - Samagni**
 - Vishanagni

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65. The tissue that fills the bone and is related to bone marrow is:
a. **Majja dhatu**
b. Meda dhatu
c. Asthi dhatu
d. Mamsa dhatu
66. The process which removes the impurities and helps in increasing the therapeutic value is:
a. Murcchana
b. Bhavana
c. **Sodhana**
d. Sadhaka
67. The decoction obtained by boiling coarse powder of drug in four, eight or sixteen times of water is:
a. **Kvatha**
b. Bhavana
c. Nimanjana
d. Sudhodaka
68. Svarasa is:
a. **Liquid part of fresh macerated plant**
b. Fine paste of macerated plant
c. Finely sieved powder of dried drug
d. Extract of plant
69. The instrument used for trituration is:
a. **Khalva yantra**
b. Damaru yantra
c. Dola yantra
d. Tiryak patina yantra
70. Gandhaka is:
a. Iron
b. **Sulphur**
c. Silica
d. Silver
71. The B-lymphocytes are involved in:
a. **Humoral immunity**
b. Cell mediated immunity
c. Active immunity
d. Passive immunity
72. The outermost tissue of the heart is:
a. Endocardium
b. Pericardium
c. Myocardium
d. Epicardium
73. Which among the following is not a leucocyte?
a. Granulocyte
b. Eosinophil
c. Basophil
d. **Thrombocytes**
74. Which of the following is not a salivary gland?
a. Submandibular
b. Sublingual
c. **Parietal**
d. Parotid
75. The pH of gastric juice is:
a. **2 – 4**
b. 3 – 6
c. 7 – 8
d. 10 – 12
76. The organ in the body involved in the metabolism of drugs is:
a. Kidney
b. Large intestine
c. **Liver**
d. Small intestine
77. Whooping cough is caused by:
a. Corynebacterium diphtheria
b. Helicobacter pylori
c. **Bordetella pertussis**
d. Staphylococcus aureus
78. The visualization of urinary tract for diagnostic purpose is termed as:
a. **Cystoscopy**
b. Sigmoidoscopy
c. Colonoscopy
d. Uroscopy
79. Lack of appetite is termed as:
a. Anoxia
b. **Anorexia**
c. Anoxemia
d. Asphyxia
80. Difficulty in swallowing is termed as:
a. Dysuria
b. **Dysphagia**
c. Dyspnoea
d. Diplopia
81. Which among the following is not a part of small intestine?
a. Ileum
b. **Caecum**
c. Jejunum
d. Duodenum

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82. The type of tablets that release carbon dioxide when added to water are:
- Hypodermic tablets
 - Effervescent tablets**
 - Chewable tablets
 - Solution tablets
83. Which among the following methods is not used during tablet preparation?
- Granulation
 - Sieving
 - Compressing
 - Hand filling**
84. The additive used to increase the flow properties of granules is:
- Lubricant
 - Diluent
 - Glident**
 - Binder
85. The deformity of uneven distribution of colour in tablets is termed as:
- Picking
 - Mottling**
 - Chipping
 - Sticking
86. The permissible thickness variation of a tablet is up to the limit of:
- $\pm 5\%$**
 - $\pm 3\%$
 - $\pm 10\%$
 - $\pm 4\%$
87. The ability of the tablet to withstand the wear and tear during transportation is analyzed by:
- Disintegrator
 - Friabilator**
 - Hardness tester
 - Dissolution apparatus
88. The mode of transmission of tetanus infection is:
- Injury**
 - Air
 - Water
 - Sexual act
89. An infection characterized by hydrophobia:
- Tetanus
 - Trachoma
 - Rabies**
 - Leprosy
90. Which of the following diseases is caused by acid fast bacilli (AFB)?
- Tuberculosis**
 - Diphtheria
 - Cholera
 - Typhoid
91. Varicella zoster virus is responsible for producing:
- Influenza
 - Measles
 - Chicken pox**
 - Hepatitis
92. Cerebral malaria is caused by:
- P. ovale
 - P. falciparum**
 - P. malariae
 - P. vivax
93. DPT vaccine is used to control:
- Tuberculosis
 - Tetanus**
 - Influenza
 - Small pox
94. The vector for filarial is:
- Female anopheles mosquito
 - Culex mosquito**
 - Mansonia mosquito
 - Rodents
95. The common name for influenza is:
- Flu**
 - Leprosy
 - Whooping cough
 - Tetanus
96. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease?
- Gonorrhoea
 - Syphilis
 - AIDS
 - Trachoma**
97. Tuberculosis can be controlled by vaccinating with:
- DPT
 - BCG**
 - TAB
 - ARV
98. Substances that absorb moisture are:
- Eutectic
 - Hygroscopic**
 - Efflorescent

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- d. Effervescent
99. Glycogen is a polysaccharide stored in:
- Blood
 - Stomach wall
 - Muscle
 - d. Adipose tissue**
100. Normal level of total cholesterol in serum is:
- 50-100 mg/dl
 - 100-150 mg/dl
 - 250-350 mg/dl
 - d. 150-250 mg/dl**

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