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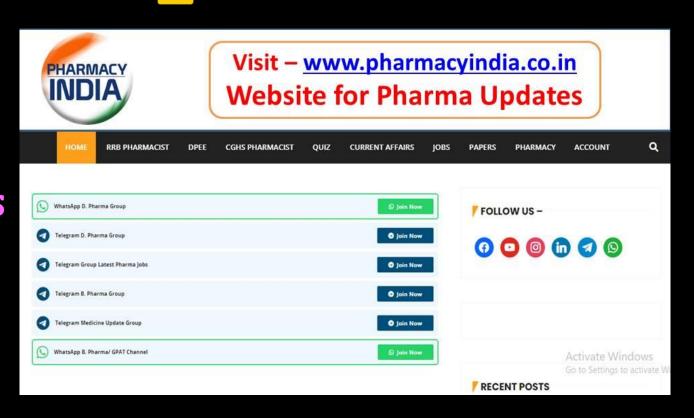


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### 1. Which is an example of biguanide?

- a) Glibenclamide
- b) Repaglinide
- c) Metformin
- d) Rosiglitazone





### 1. Which is an example of biguanide?

a) Glibenclamideb) Repaglinidec) Metformind) Rosiglitazone

Drug class		Agent
Biguanides		Metformin
Sulfonylureas	first generation	Acetohexamide
		Chlorpropamide
		Tolazamide
		Tolbutamide
	second generation	Glibenclamide/Gliburide
		Glipizide
		Glimepiride
		Gliclazide
Meglitinides		Repaglinide
		Nateglinide
Thiazolidinediones		Rosiglitazone
		Pioglitazone
α-Glucosidase inhibitors		Acarbose
		Miglitol
Incretin agonists		Exenatide
		Liraglutide
DPP-4 inhibitors		Sitagliptin
		Vildagliptin
		Saxagliptin





### 2. The 3rd edition of I.P. was published in

- a) 1955
- b) 2014
- c) 1985
- d) 1996





### 2. The 3rd edition of I.P. was published

in

a) 1955

b) 2014

c) 1985

d) 1996

		TABLE					
	List	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF VARIOUS EDITIONS OF IP					
	IP Edition	Supplement/ Addendum	Chairman				
	First-1955	1960	Dr. B.N. Ghosh				
9	Second-1966	1975	Dr. B. Mukerji				
	Third-1985 (Volume 2)	1973	Dr Nitya Nand				
,	Fourth-1996 (Volume 2)	2000, 2002, 2005 (Veterinary 2000)	Dr Nitya Nand				
	Fifth-2007 (Volume 3)	2008	Mr .Prasanna Hota (until 30 October 2006) and Mr. Naresh Dayal (from 31 October 2006)				
1	Sixth-2010 (Volume 3)	2012	Mr. P. K. Pradhan				
	Seventh-2014 (Volume 4)	2015	Mr. Keshav Desiraju (until February 2014) and Mr Lov Verma (February 2014 onward)				





# 3. Pharmacy council of India was established in

a) 1947

b) 1948

c) 1949

d) 1950





# 3. Pharmacy council of India was established in

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1949
- d) 1950





- 4. Type I glass is also known as
- a) Soda lime
- b) non parenteral
- c) coloured
- d) borosilicate





- 4. Type I glass is also known as
- a) Soda lime
- b) non parenteral
- c) coloured
- d) borosilicate

ypes of glass	General description of glass	Types of test	size-mi	of 0.26N)
1	Highly resistant borosilicate glass	Powdered glass	All	1.0
2	Treated soda lime glass	Water attack	100 or less	0.7
			Over 100	0.2
3	Sodalime glass	Powdered glass	All	8.5
4	Generalpurpose soda lime glass	Powdered glass	All	15.0





### 5. Pilocarpine is used for:

- a) Glaucoma
- b) Paralytic ileus
- c) Urinary retention
- d) All of the above





### 5. Pilocarpine is used for:

- a) Glaucoma
- b) Paralytic ileus
- c) Urinary retention
- d) All of the above





# 6. Dusting powders should be passed through sieve no.

a) 10

b) 120

c) 44

d) 85





# 6. Dusting powders should be passed through sieve no.

a) 10

b) 120

c) 44

d) 85





#### 7. Insufflations has to be inserted into

- a) ear
- b) nose
- c) vagina
- d) all of these





- 7. Insufflations has to be inserted into
- a) ear
- b) nose
- c) vagina
- d) all of these





## 8. Potent drugs are those drugs the dose of which should not be more than

- a) 250 mg
- b) 500 mg
- c) 60 mg
- d) 300 mg





- 8. Potent drugs are those drugs the dose of which should not be more than
- a) 250 mg
- b) 500 mg
- c) 60 mg
- d) 300 mg





- 9. Mottling is a defect of
- a) Coated tablet
- b) uncoated tablet
- c) coloured tablet
- d) sugar coated tablet





- 9. Mottling is a defect of
- a) Coated tablet
- b) uncoated tablet
- c) coloured tablet
- d) sugar coated tablet





# 10. Large capsule size is a) 00

b) 000

c) 2

d) 5



d) 5



10. Large capsule size isa) 00b) 000c) 2



#### PREPARING FOR RRB PHARMACIST EXAM







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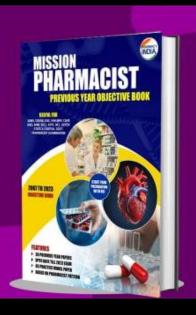
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11. \_\_\_\_ is a COMT inhibitor.

- a) Selegiline
- b) Tolcapone
- c) Levodopa
- d) Carbidopa





11. \_\_\_\_ is a COMT inhibitor.

- a) Selegiline
- b) Tolcapone
- c) Levodopa
- d) Carbidopa





### 12. Effervescent granules not contain

- a) Citric acid
- b) Tartaric acid
- c) Oxalic acid
- d) Sodium bicarbonate





### 12. Effervescent granules not contain

- a) Citric acid
- b) Tartaric acid
- c) Oxalic acid
- d) Sodium bicarbonate





- 13. Parabens are commonly used as
- a) Preservatives
- b) Lubricants
- c) Antimicrobials
- d) Protectant





### 13. Parabens are commonly used as

- a) Preservatives
- b) Lubricants
- c) Antimicrobials
- d) Protectant





- 14. BCG is a \_\_\_\_\_ vaccine.
- a) Bacterial
- b) Viral
- c) Toxoid
- d) Combined





- 14. BCG is a \_\_\_\_\_ vaccine.
- a) Bacterial
- b) Viral
- c) Toxoid
- d) Combined





- 15. Liposome is a \_\_\_\_\_ lipid vesicle.
- a) Single layer
- b) Trilayer
- c) Bilayer
- d) None





- 15. Liposome is a \_\_\_\_\_ lipid vesicle.
- a) Single layer
- b) Trilayer
- c) Bilayer
- d) None





### 16. The rate of sedimentation is slow in:

- a) Deflocculated suspension
- b) Flocculated suspension
- c) In emulsion
- d) Both (a) and (b)





### 16. The rate of sedimentation is slow in:

- a) Deflocculated suspension
- b) Flocculated suspension
- c) In emulsion
- d) Both (a) and (b)





# 17. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of:

- a) Fructose
- b) Sucrose
- c) Galactose
- d) Lactose





# 17. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of:

- a) Fructose
- b) Sucrose
- c) Galactose
- d) Lactose





# 18. Empty capsule shells are made using which of the following material:

- a) Chitosan
- b) Shellac
- c) Gelatin
- d) Ethyl Cellulose





# 18. Empty capsule shells are made using which of the following material:

- a) Chitosan
- b) Shellac
- c) Gelatin
- d) Ethyl Cellulose





# 19. Which is the first step in sugar coating?

- a) Smoothening
- b) Rounding
- c) Seal coating
- d) Sub coating





- 19. Which is the first step in sugar coating?
- a) Smoothening
- b) Rounding
- c) Seal coating
- d) Sub coating





## 20. Headquarter of Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission is situated in

- a) Ghaziabad
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Delhi
- d) Gandhinagar





## 20. Headquarter of Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission is situated in

- a) Ghaziabad
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Delhi
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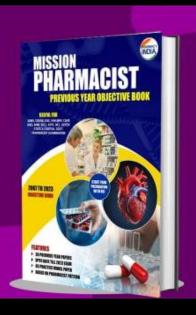
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# 21. Water attack test is used to identify the alkalinity in

- a) Type-I glass
- b) Type-II glass
- c) Type-III glass
- d) Amber coloured glass





- 21. Water attack test is used to identify the alkalinity in
- a) Type-I glass
- b) Type-II glass
- c) Type-III glass
- d) Amber coloured glass





- 22. The package that comes in contact with formulation directly is called
- a) Primary package
- b) Secondary package
- c) Primary and Secondary package
- d) Tertiary package





- 22. The package that comes in contact with formulation directly is called a) Primary package
- b) Secondary package
- c) Primary and Secondary package
- d) Tertiary package





- 23. Saccharin is an example of
- a) Natural sweetening agent
- b) Flavoring agent
- c) Artificial sweetening agent
- d) Humectant





- 23. Saccharin is an example of
- a) Natural sweetening agent
- b) Flavoring agent
- c) Artificial sweetening agent
- d) Humectant





## 24. Which of the following is natural colorant

- a) Amaranth
- b) Erythrosine
- c) Carotenoids
- d) Eosin





## 24. Which of the following is natural colorant

- a) Amaranth
- b) Erythrosine
- c) Carotenoids
- d) Eosin





#### 25. Pharmaceutical aids are also called

- a) An Additive
- b) Caramel
- c) Anatto
- d) An Achiote





## 25. Pharmaceutical aids are also called a) An Additive

- aj Ali Auditive
- b) Caramel
- c) Anatto
- d) An Achiote





### 26. The stages of Anaesthesia are divided in

- a) Two stages
- b) Three stages
- c) Four stages
- d) Six stages





### 26. The stages of Anaesthesia are divided in

- a) Two stages
- b) Three stages
- c) Four stages
- d) Six stages





#### 27. Unwanted drug actions are called

- a) Additive effect
- c) Side effect
- b) Synergistic effect
- d) Competitive action





#### 27. Unwanted drug actions are called

- a) Additive effect
- c) Side effect
- b) Synergistic effect
- d) Competitive action





#### 28. Which drug is used as centrally acting muscle relaxant

- a) Diazepam
- b) Aspirin
- c) Mefenamic acid
- d) None





#### 28. Which drug is used as centrally acting muscle relaxant

- a) Diazepam
- b) Aspirin
- c) Mefenamic acid
- d) None





#### 29. Nitroglycerine is used in

- a) Hypertension
- c) Obesity
- b) Angina pectoris
- d) Cancer





#### 29. Nitroglycerine is used in

- a) Hypertension
- c) Obesity
- b) Angina pectoris
- d) Cancer





## 30. Who is father of pharmacy in India?

- a) M.L. Schroff
- b) Col. R.N. Chopra
- c) Alexander Fleming
- d) Acharya Charak





## 30. Who is father of pharmacy in India?

- a) M.L. Schroff
- b) Col. R.N. Chopra
- c) Alexander Fleming
- d) Acharya Charak



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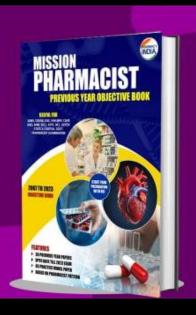
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#### 31. Hormones are produced by

- a) Endocrine glands
- b) Exocrine glands
- c) Heart
- d) Liver





#### 31. Hormones are produced by

- a) Endocrine glands
- b) Exocrine glands
- c) Heart
- d) Liver





### 32. Drug of choice in the treatment of cardiogenic shock is:

- a) Epinephrine
- b) Dopamine
- c) Norepinephrine
- d) All of the above





### 32. Drug of choice in the treatment of cardiogenic shock is:

- a) Epinephrine
- b) Dopamine
- c) Norepinephrine
- d) All of the above





### 33. "Eno, Gelusil, Digene", etc. are the types of drugs.

- a) Anti-tussive agents
- b) Antihistamine
- c) Antacid
- d) Diuretic





### 33. "Eno, Gelusil, Digene", etc. are the types of drugs.

- a) Anti-tussive agents
- b) Antihistamine
- c) Antacid
- d) Diuretic





#### 34. First pass metabolism occurs in

- a) Brain
- b) Liver
- c) Kidney
- d) All of these





#### 34. First pass metabolism occurs in

- a) Brain
- b) Liver
- c) Kidney
- d) All of these





### 35.The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its

- a) Safety
- b) Efficacy
- c) Potency
- d) Dose variability





### 35. The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its

- a) Safety
- b) Efficacy
- c) Potency
- d) Dose variability





### 36. Myasthenia gravis is which types of disorders

- a) Mood disorders
- b) Autoimmune disorders
- c) Degenerative disorders
- d) All of the above





### 36. Myasthenia gravis is which types of disorders

- a) Mood disorders
- b) Autoimmune disorders
- c) Degenerative disorders
- d) All of the above





## 37. Hammer mill works on the principle of

- a) Impact & attrition
- b) shearing
- c) impact
- d) compression





# 37. Hammer mill works on the principle of

- a) Impact & attrition
- b) shearing
- c) impact
- d) compression





#### 38. Dofetilide is which class of antiarhythmic drug.

- a) Class I
- b) Class II
- c) Class III
- d) Class IV





### 38. Dofetilide is which class of antiarhythmic drug.

- a) Class I
- b) Class II
- c) Class III
- d) Class IV





#### 39. Vitamin K dependent clotting factors are

- a) Factor IX and X
- b) Factor IV
- c) Factor XII
- d) Factor I





#### 39. Vitamin K dependent clotting factors are

- a) Factor IX and X
- b) Factor IV
- c) Factor XII
- d) Factor I





### 40. Which of the following is a bronchodilator.

- a) Corticosteroids
- b) Salmeterol
- c) Ketotifen
- d) Sodium cromoglycate





### 40. Which of the following is a bronchodilator.

- a) Corticosteroids
- b) Salmeterol
- c) Ketotifen
- d) Sodium cromoglycate



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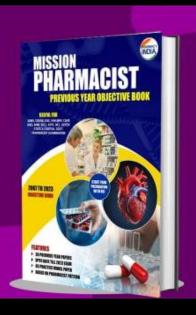
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#### 41. Proton pump inhibitor is \_\_\_\_.

- a) Famotidine
- b) Loxatidine
- c) Omeprazole
- d) Pirenzepine





#### 41. Proton pump inhibitor is \_\_\_\_.

- a) Famotidine
- b) Loxatidine
- c) Omeprazole
- d) Pirenzepine





#### 42. Most common drug used in leprosy is

- a) Dapsone
- b) Clofazimine
- c) Ethionamide
- d) Ofloxacin





#### 42. Most common drug used in leprosy is

- a) Dapsone
- b) Clofazimine
- c) Ethionamide
- d) Ofloxacin





### 43. Which of the following is a parasympatholytic agent

- a) Atropine
- b) Neostigmine
- c) Pyridostigmine
- d) Acetylcholine





### 43. Which of the following is a parasympatholytic agent

- a) Atropine
- b) Neostigmine
- c) Pyridostigmine
- d) Acetylcholine





#### 44. The drug used as mydriatic is

- a) Oxybutynin
- b) Biperiden
- c) Cyclopentolate
- d) Pirenzepine





#### 44. The drug used as mydriatic is

- a) Oxybutynin
- b) Biperiden
- c) Cyclopentolate
- d) Pirenzepine





- 45. In cGMP, c stands for
- a) Critical
- b) Clinical
- c) Current
- d) Council





- 45. In cGMP, c stands for
- a) Critical
- b) Clinical
- c) Current
- d) Council





### 46. Angiotensin receptor (AT1) blocker is

- a) Amiloride
- b) Losartan
- c) Prazosin
- d) Propranolol





### 46. Angiotensin receptor (AT1) blocker is

- a) Amiloride
- b) Losartan
- c) Prazosin
- d) Propranolol





#### 47. Drug used in heparin overdose is

- a) Protamine sulphate
- b) Phylloquinone
- c) Ticlopidine
- d) Clopidogrel





#### 47. Drug used in heparin overdose is

- a) Protamine sulphate
- b) Phylloquinone
- c) Ticlopidine
- d) Clopidogrel





#### 48. Dextromethorphan is an

- a) Antiallergic
- b) Antitussive
- c) Expectorant
- d) Antihistaminic





#### 48. Dextromethorphan is an

- a) Antiallergic
- b) Antitussive
- c) Expectorant
- d) Antihistaminic





### 49. Which of the following is the most effective drug for motion sickness?

- a) Hyoscine
- b) Chlorpromazine
- c) Prochlorperazine
- d) Haloperidol





### 49. Which of the following is the most effective drug for motion sickness?

- a) Hyoscine
- b) Chlorpromazine
- c) Prochlorperazine
- d) Haloperidol





### 50. Which of the following is an aromatase inhibitor

- a) Tamoxifen
- b) Letrozole
- c) Danazol
- d) Taxane





### 50. Which of the following is an aromatase inhibitor

- a) Tamoxifen
- b) Letrozole
- c) Danazol
- d) Taxane



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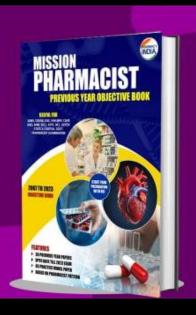
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