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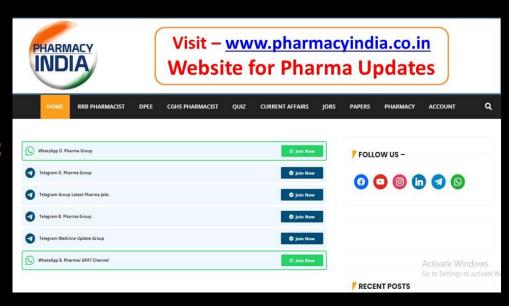
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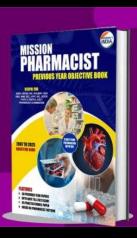
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PHARMAC INDIA

1. A hospital is called large if it has beds

- (a) > 500
- (b) 400-1000
- (c) 500-1000
- (d) > 1000



PHARMAC INDIA

1. A hospital is called large if it has beds

- (a) > 500
- (b) 400-1000
- (c) 500-1000

(d)
$$> 1000$$





PHARMAC

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS

Type I. On Clinical Basis

CLINICAL-BASIS		NON-CLINICAL-BASIS			
Medicine	Surgery	Maternity	Governmental	Non-Governmental	
1. Paediatrics	1. Orthopaedic	1. Short-term	-Army	Private Hospitals	
2. Psychiatric and	2. Gyanaecology	2. Long-term	hospital	for Profit	
Nervous diseases	3. ENT		-Navy	Non-Profit Church hospital	
3. T.B.			hospital	Community hospital	
4. General			City hospital	Missionary hospital	
medicine			-Civil hospital	Charitable hospital	
			-Big hospitals	ĺ	
			-AIIMS/PGI		F
			etc.		1
mo II On ci	zo bocio				Ø Pi

Type II – On size basis

Large hospitals	beds 1000 and above
Medium hospitals	beds between 500 – 1000
Small hospitals	beds between 100 – 500
Very small hospitals	beds less than 100



PHARMACY





2. Who wrote Straight from the Heart? सीधे दिल से किसने लिखा?

- (a) Chris Gayle
- (b) Sunil Gavaskar
- (c) Shane Warne
- (d) Kapil Dev





2. Who wrote Straight from the Heart? सीधे दिल से किसने लिखा?

- (a) Chris Gayle
- (b) Sunil Gavaskar
- (c) Shane Warne
- (d) Kapil Dev





Explanation: Kapil dev wrote Straight from the Heart in 2004.





PHARMACY

3. How many pharmacists are required for a

100 bed hospital

- (a) 10
- (b) 06
- (c) 05
- (d) 02



PHARMACY

3. How many pharmacists are required for a

100 bed hospital

- (a) 10
- (b) 06
- (c) 05
- (d) 02





PHARMACIST REQUIREMENT

BED STRENGTH	NO. OF PHARMACISTS REQUIRED
Upto 50 beds	3
Upto 100 beds	5
Upto 200 beds	8
Upto 300 beds	10
Upto 500 beds	15



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4. The hospital pharmacy requires a minimum of floor space according to the norms laid down by drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

- (a) 100 sq. ft.
- (b) 150 Sq. ft.
- (c) 250 Sq. ft.
- (d) 200 Sq. ft.





4. The hospital pharmacy requires a minimum of floor space according to the norms laid down by drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

- (a) 100 sq. ft.
- (b) 150 Sq. ft.
- (c) 250 Sq. ft.
- (d) 200 Sq. ft.





FLOOR SPACE REQUIREMENT

- A Pharmacy requires a minimum of 250 sq. feet for any sized hospital.
- Floor of hospital pharmacy departments should be smooth, easily washable and acid resistant.
- In manufacturing drains should be provided; walls should be smooth and painted in light color.
- Fluorescents lamp are placed immediately above the prescrip counter.



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5. Choose the hospital classified based on the cost

- (a) Budget hospital
- (b) Small hospital
- (c) Medium hospital
- (d) Large hospital







5. Choose the hospital classified based on the cost

- (a) Budget hospital
- (b) Small hospital
- (c) Medium hospital
- (d) Large hospital



CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS

Type III – On cost basis

Large hospitals	Costly and Elite Hospitals	
Medium hospitals	Low budget hospitals	
Small hospitals	Free Hospitals	
Very small hospitals		







6. Which among the following is not a role of community pharmacist

- (a) Nutrition counselling
- (b) Individualization of drug
- (c) Rationale use of drugs
- (d) Drug promotion to physicians





6. Which among the following is not a role of community pharmacist

- (a) Nutrition counselling
 - b) Individualization of drug
- (c) Rationale use of drugs
- (d) Drug promotion to physic





ROLE OF COMMUNITY PHARMACIST

- Care of patient and clinical pharmacy.
- Health promotion and rational use of drugs.
- Drug promotion to physician.
- Individualization of drug therapy.
- Responding to minor ailments.





7. Community pharmacies that are individually owned by local pharmacies are termed as

- (a) Food store pharmacies
- (b) Mass merchandiser pharmacies
- (c) Chain pharmacies
- (d) Independent pharmacies





7. Community pharmacies that are individually owned by local pharmacies are termed as

- (a) Food store pharmacies
- (b) Mass merchandiser pharmacies
- (c) Chain pharmacies
- (d) Independent pharmacies





TYPES OF COMMUNITY

Community Pharmacies	Examples		
Independent Pharmacies	individually owned local pharmacies		
Food Store Pharmacies	A&P, Giant Eagle, Kroger, Pathmark an others	ıd	
Chain Pharmacies	CVS, Walgreens, Rite-Aid and others	PHARMACY INDIA	
Mass Merchandiser Pharmacies	Wal-Mart, Kmart, Costco, Target and others	PHARMACY III	
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8. Which one of the following is NOT a salient feature of a Hospital Pharmacy

- (a) Design of a new drug
- (b) Supply of Pharmaceutical Drugs
- (c) Dispensing of Narcotic Products
- (d) Supply and storage of ancillary





8. Which one of the following is NOT a salient feature of a Hospital Pharmacy

(a) Design of a new drug

- (b) Supply of Pharmaceutical Drugs
- (c) Dispensing of Narcotic Products
- (d) Supply and storage of ancillary products





Features of Hospital Pharmacy

- 1) It attains supply of drugs, chemicals, biological and pharmaceutical formulations only from licensed vendors and manufacturers.
- 2) It inspects the received items and maintains an inventory for the same.
- 3) It dispenses drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations to the patients. The pharmacist repack the medicament in appropriate containers and label them.
- 4) It keeps a record of all the narcotic drugs and alcohol received and issued.
- 5) It predicts the demand for drugs, chemicals, antibiotics, biologicals, radio pharmaceuticals, etc. and takes suitable steps to fulfil the demand.
- 6) It keeps a record of each supply dispensed.
- 7) It manufactures large volume parenterals and other drug preparations in case of unavailability, high cost, or lack of authentic vendors or cautious.
- 8) It implements strict control on the quality of the supplies received, manufactured, and dispensed.
- 9) It discusses about the drug related information with the medical staff, residents nurses, health care team, and the patients.





9. What is minimum space requirement for

Manufacturing

- (a) 1200 sq. ft.
- (b) 1600 sq. ft.
- (c) 1800 sq. ft.
- (d) 1300 Sq. ft.





9. What is minimum space requirement for

Manufacturing

(a) 1200 sq. ft.

- (b) 1600 sq. ft.
- (c) 1800 sq. ft.
- (d) 1300 Sq. ft.





FLOOR SPACE REQUIREMENT

- As per drug and cosmetics act, schedule M, a minimum 250 sq feet area is essential for a Hospital pharmacy.
- It increased 10 sq. m. per bed for 100 beds, 6sq. m. per bed for 200 beds and 5 sq. m. for more than 200 beds Hospital
- Minimum space required for manufacturing ASU drug is 1200



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10. Ambulatory patients are

- (a) Required to admit in the ward for treatment
- (b) Required to go home after taking treatment in OPD
- (c) Require emergency treatment
- (d) None of these





10. Ambulatory patients are

(a) Required to admit in the ward for treatment

(b) Required to go home after taking treatment in OPD

- (c) Require emergency treatment
- (d) None of these





OUT PATIENT

- Outpatient refers to the patients that do not occupy beds in a hospital or in clinics, health centres and other places.
- The patient with minor and common illness goes to OPD.
 - Emergency -
 - Referred out patient He is referred directly to outpatient department by his attending medical practitioner for specific treatment.
 - Primary care It describes range of services adequate for meeting the great majority.
 - Ambulatory patient Patients who are not dependent upon others for assistance to travel to safety in an emergency they are wrongly called ambulatory patients, majority of the outpatients are ambulatory, they required to go home after taking the treatment in OPD.



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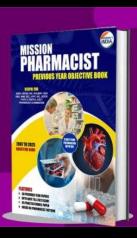
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11. Following are the role of modern community pharmacy

- (a) Care of patients or clinical pharmacy
- (b) Small scale manufacture of medicines
- (c) Responding to minor ailments
- (d) Health promotion





11. Following are the role of modern community pharmacy

(a) Care of patients or clinical pharmacy

(b) Small scale manufacture of medicines

- (c) Responding to minor ailments
- (d) Health promotion



ROLE OF COMMUNITY PHARMACY

- Providing health information to patients and public
- Prescription handlings
- Patient counselling
- Patient medication record
- Pharmacy administration
- Compounding
- Small-scale manufacturing of medicines







12. Which of these is used in the treatment of malaria

- (a) Mefloquine
- (b) Azithromycin
- (c) Rabeprazole
- (d) Methotrexate





- 12. Which of these is used in the treatment of malaria
- (a) Mefloquine
- (b) Azithromycin
- (c) Rabeprazole
- (d) Methotrexate





13. Which of the following is an airborne disease

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Cholera
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Amoebiasis





13. Which of the following is an airborne disease

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Cholera
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Amoebiasis





14. Cerebral malaria is caused by

- (a) P. ovale
- (b) P. falciparum
- (c) P. malariae
- (d) P. vivax





14. Cerebral malaria is caused by

- (a) P. ovale
- (b) P. falciparum
- (c) P. malariae
- (d) P. vivax







15. Which of the following is NOT a mosquito's repellent

- (a) Pyrethrin
- (b) Citronella oil
- (c) Allethrin
- (d) DDT





15. Which of the following is NOT a mosquito's repellent

- (a) Pyrethrin
- (b) Citronella oil
- (c) Allethrin
- (d) DDT





16. Causative organism of Plague

- (a) Arbovirus
- (b) Rat flea
- (c) Clostridium tetani
- (d) Yersinia pestis





16. Causative organism of Plague

- (a) Arbovirus
- (b) Rat flea
- (c) Clostridium tetani
- (d) Yersinia pestis





17. The headquarters of East Coast Railway is located where? ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) Bhubaneshwar
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Guwahati
- (d) Mumbai





- 17. The headquarters of East Coast Railway is located where?
- ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है?
- (a) Bhubaneshwar
- (b) Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Guwahati
- (d) Mumbai



Explanation:

- The headquarters of the East Coast Railway (ECoR) is located at Rail Sadan, Nandan Kanan Road, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- The headquarters is about 8 kilometers fr Bhubaneswar Railway Station and 9 kilometers from the airport.







18. A protozoal disease is

- (a) Tetanus
- (b) Diphtheria
- (c) Malaria
- (d) Diarrhoea





18. A protozoal disease is

- (a) Tetanus
- (b) Diphtheria
- (c) Malaria
- (d) Diarrhoea





- 19. Filariasis is caused by
- (a) Wuchereria bancrofti
- (b) Rhabdo virus
- (c) Plasmodium vivax
- (d) Hook worm





- 19. Filariasis is caused by
- (a) Wuchereria bancrofti
- (b) Rhabdo virus
- (c) Plasmodium vivax
- (d) Hook worm





20. Malaria is caused by

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Virus
- (c) Parasite
- (d) Mosquito





20. Malaria is caused by

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Virus
- (c) Parasite
- (d) Mosquito



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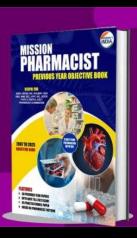
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21. Which one of the following diseases is NOT fomite borne

- (a) Diphtheria
- (b) Typhoid
- (c) Malaria
- (d) Bacillary dysentery





21. Which one of the following diseases is NOT fomite borne

- (a) Diphtheria
- (b) Typhoid
- (c) Malaria
- (d) Bacillary dysentery





22. The growth in arthropods goes along with this process

- (a) Mitosis
- (b) Only molting
- (c) Only ecdysis
- (d) Ecdysis and molting





22. The growth in arthropods goes along with this process

- (a) Mitosis
- (b) Only molting
- (c) Only ecdysis
- (d) Ecdysis and molting





23. The mode of transmission of tetanus infection is

- (a) Injury
- (b) Air
- (c) Water
- (d) Sexual act





23. The mode of transmission of tetanus infection is

- (a) Injury
- (b) Air
- (c) Water
- (d) Sexual act





24. Water as vehicle can transmit all EXCEPT

- (a)Diarrhea
- (b) Tetanus
- (c) Cephalin
- (d) Narcotine





24. Water as vehicle can transmit all EXCEPT

- (a)Diarrhea
- (b) Tetanus
- (c) Cephalin
- (d) Narcotine





25. An infection characterized by hydrophobia

- (a) Tetanus
- (b) Trachoma
- (c) Rabies
- (d) Leprosy







25. An infection characterized by hydrophobia

- (a) Tetanus
- (b) Trachoma
- (c) Rabies
- (d) Leprosy







26. DPT vaccine is used to control

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Tetanus
- (c) Influenza
- (d) Small pox





26. DPT vaccine is used to control (a) Tuberculosis

- (b) Tetanus
- (c) Influenza
- (d) Small pox







27. Hensen's disease name of which disease

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Leprosy
- (d) Viral diseases





27. Hensen's disease name of which disease

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Leprosy
- (d) Viral diseases





28. Which of the test is used for syphilis

- (a) ELISA
- (b) Western blot
- (c) Fuji korai
- (d) VDRL





28. Which of the test is used for syphilis

- (a) ELISA
- (b) Western blot
- (c) Fuji korai
- (d) VDRL





29. Wasserman's test is related to one of the venereal diseases

- (a) AIDS
- (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Haemophilia
- (d) Syphilis





29. Wasserman's test is related to one of the venereal diseases

- (a) AIDS
- (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Haemophilia
- (d) Syphilis





30. Saheli, Oral contraceptives contains

- (a) Centchroman mapedia
- (b) Oestrogen
- (c) Progesterone
- (d) Oestrogen & Progesterone





- 30. Saheli, Oral contraceptives contains
- (a) Centchroman mapedia
- (b) Oestrogen
- (c) Progesterone
- (d) Oestrogen & Progesterone





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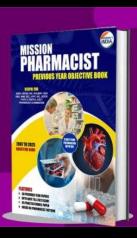
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31. ELISA test is used for diagnosis of

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Typhoid
- (c) AIDS
- (d) Rabies



31. ELISA test is used for diagnosis of

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Typhoid
- (c) AIDS
- (d) Rabies





32. Chlorzoxazone is used as:

- a) Antiparkinsonian
- b) Antihistaminic
- c) Centrally acting muscle relaxant
- d) Antibiotic







32. Chlorzoxazone is used as:

- a) Antiparkinsonian
- b) Antihistaminic
- c) Centrally acting muscle relaxan
- d) Antibiotic





Chlorzoxazone is a member of the class of 1,3benzoxazoles that is 1,3-benzoxazol-2-ol in which the hydrogen atom at position 5 is substituted by chlorine. A centrally acting muscle relaxant with sedative properties, it is used for the symptomatic treatment of painful muscle spasm.

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33. MAO inhibitors are used as

- a) Anti-infective
- b) Antidepressants
- c) Anti-histamines
- d) Antipyretics







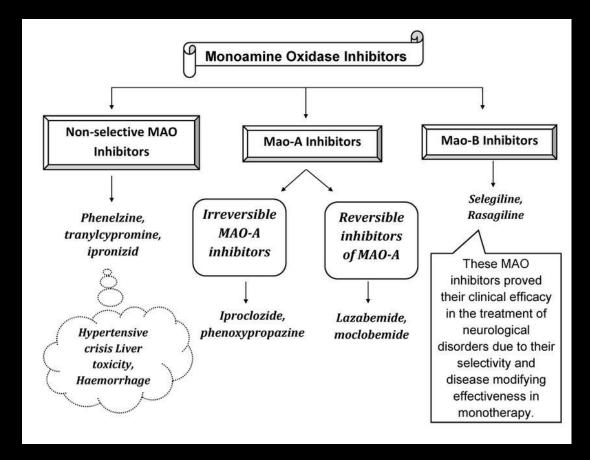
33. MAO inhibitors are used as

- a) Anti-infective
- b) Antidepressants
- c) Anti-histamines
- d) Antipyretics















34. Furosemide is used as

- a) Analgesic
- b) Adsorbent
- c) Antibiotic
- d) Diuretic







34. Furosemide is used as

a) Analgesicb) Adsorbentc) Antibioticd) Diuretic

Furosemide is a loop diuretic that has been in use for decades. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved furosemide to treat conditions with volume overload and edema secondary to congestive heart failure exacerbation, liver failure, or renal failure, including the nephrotic syndrome.





35. Triple response is produced by

- a) Heparin
- b) Heroin
- c) Histamine
- d) Hydrocortisone







35. Triple response is produced by

- a) Heparinb) Heroinc) Histamine
- d) Hydrocortisone

Histamine-mediated erythema, local edema, and a surrounding axon reflex flare (wheal and flare reaction) were first described in the pioneering work of Lewis. This three-part sequence of cuttorical changes has subsequently been called the response of Lewis.

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36. The drug is contraindicated in pregnancy:

- a) Paracetamol
- b) Tetracycline
- c) Folic acid
- d) Methyldopa





36. The drug is contraindicated in pregnancy:

- a) Paracetamol
- b) Tetracycline
- c) Folic acid
- d) Methyldopa





Tetracyclines are contraindicated in pregnancy because of the risk of hepatotoxicity in the mother, the potential for permanent discoloration of teeth in the fetus (yellow or brown in appearance), as well as impairment of fetal long bone growth.

App from play store

37. Which one is not an anticholinesterase

- a) Paracetamol
- b) Physostigmine
- c) Neostigmine
- d) Pyridostigmine



37. Which one is not an anticholinesterase

- a) Paracetamol
- b) Physostigmine
- c) Neostigmine
- d) Pyridostigmine



38. Which one drug is used to treat peptic ulcer, spasm and Organophosphorus poisoning

- a) Insulin
- b) Atropine
- c) Heparin
- d) Aspirin



38. Which one drug is used to treat peptic ulcer, spasm and Organophosphorus poisoning

- a) Insulin
- b) Atropine
- c) Heparin
- d) Aspirin



39. Which one is not used as an antianginal drugs

- a) Isosorbide dinitrats
- b) Glycerl trinitrates
- c) Erythriyl tetranitrates
- d) Paracetamol



39. Which one is not used as an antianginal drugs

- a) Isosorbide dinitrats
- b) Glycerl trinitrates
- c) Erythriyl tetran
- d) Paracetamol





- Paracetamol is a medicine used to treat mild to moderate pain. Paracetamol can also be used to treat fever (high temperature).
- ► It's dangerous to take more than recommended dose of paracetamol. Paracetamel overdose can damage your liver and cause death.

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40. Example of 4-Amino quinoline Derivative used as antimalarial drug is

- a) Pilocarpine
- b) Chloroquine
- c) Physostigmine
- d) Atropine





40. Example of 4-Amino quinoline Derivative used as antimalarial drug is

- a) Pilocarpine
- b) Chloroquine
- c) Physostigmine
- d) Atropine





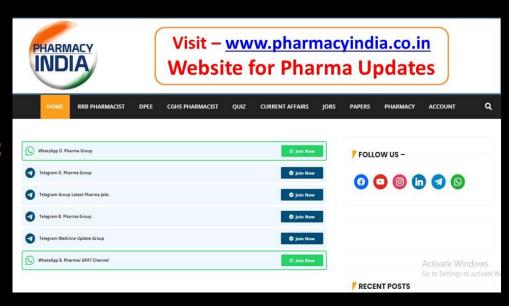
- Chloroquine belongs to a group of medicines known as antimalarials.
- > It works by preventing or treating malaria, a red blood cell infection transmitted by the bite of a mosquito.

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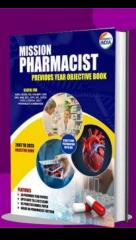
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