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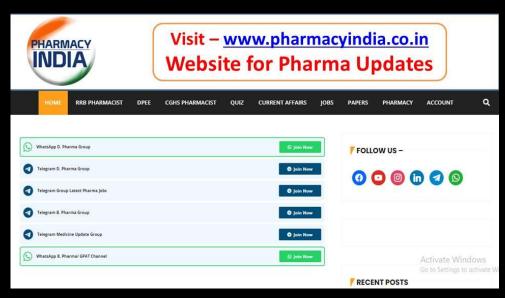


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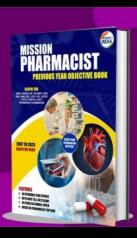
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WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE







1. Type II glass containers are

- (a) Suitable for alkaline solutions
- (b) Most inert glasses and shows high hydrolytic
- resistance
- (c) Suitable for most acidic and neutral aqueous preparations
- (d) Suitable for non-aqueous preparations







1. Type II glass containers are

- (a) Suitable for alkaline solutions
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- resistance
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2. Pyrogens present in containers can be destroyed by heating the containers at

- (a) 121°C for 15 mins
- (b) 121°C for 30 mins
- (c) 210°C for 4h
- (d) 210°C for 1h







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- (d) 210°C for 1h





3. In dry heat sterilization object is heated at

- (a) 160°C, 3 hours
- (b) 180°C, 2 hours
- (c) 180°C, 1 hour
- (d) 160°C, 2 hours





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- 4. Tyndallization is the process of
- (a) Sterilization by heating under pressure for 3 days
- (b) Sterilization by heating without pressure for 3 days
- (c) Sterilization by heating under pressure for 1 day
- (d) None of these



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- 4. Tyndallization is the process of
- (a) Sterilization by heating under pressure for 3 days
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5. Which of the following method is used to sterilize metal syringes

- (a) Moist heat
- (b) Gamma radiation
- (c) Ethylene oxide
- (d) Dry heat





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- (a) Moist heat
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6. The Chemical used for fumigation of rooms is

- (a) Formaldehyde
- (b) Acetaldehyde
- (c) Helium
- (d) Nitrogen







- 6. The Chemical used for fumigation of rooms is (a) Formaldehyde
- (b) Acetaldehyde
- (c) Helium
- (d) Nitrogen





7. Dry heating at 100 °C for 1hour causes

- (a) Sterilization
- (b) Kills vegetative bacteria and spores
- (c) Kills vegetative bacteria but does not kill spores
- (d) Does not kill vegetative bacteria or spore





- 7. Dry heating at 100 °C for 1hour causes
- (a) Sterilization
- (b) Kills vegetative bacteria and spores
- (c) Kills vegetative bacteria but does not kill spores
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8. Sealed ampoules containing a thermostable drug solution are commonly sterilized by

- (a) Hot air oven
- (b) Autoclave
- (c) Microwave oven
- (d) UV Chamber





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9. Abbreviation of HEPA

- (a) Higher Efficacious Particulate Air
- (b) High Effective particulate Atmosphere
- (c) Highly Energetic Particles Availability
- (d) High Efficiency Particulate Air





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10. B-Propiolactone is used as

- (a) Preservative
- (b) Suspending agent
- (c) Stabilizer
- (d) Sterilizing agent







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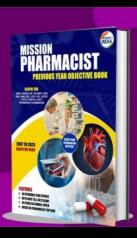
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11. Which of the following substances is used to prevent oxidation reaction

- (a) Preservatives
- (b) Antioxidants
- (c) Surfactants
- (d) Deflocculating agents



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12. Which one of the following chemicals is used as a preservative in eye-drops

- (a) Benzalkonium chloride
- (b) Copper sulphate
- (c) Methyl paraben
- (d) Propyl paraben



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13. Which among the following statement is FALSE with respect to NaCl Injection IP

- (a) Contains 0.9% w/v sterile solution of Sodium Chloride
- (b) pH of the solution is between 4.5 & 7.0
- (c) Contains added antimicrobial agents or preservatives
- (d) Contains approximately 150 mmol of Sodium ior





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- (b) pH of the solution is between 4.5 & 7.0
- (c) Contains added antimicrobial agents or preservatives
- (d) Contains approximately 150 mmol of Sodium ions



14. Which one of the following is used as an antimicrobial preservative

- (a) Propylene glycol
- (b) Procaine hydrochloride
- (c) Propyl hydroxyl benzoate
- (d) Sodium hydrogen carbonate







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15. Example for preservative added in whole human blood

- (a) Phenyl mercuric acetate
- (b) Phenyl mercuric nitrate
- (c) Phenol
- (d) No preservative



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16. Which of the following is the pressurized dosage form of medicament in which the liquid or solid drugs are dissolved or suspended in gas

- (a) Cachets
- (b) Capsules
- (c) Enemas
- (d) Aerosols



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17. Which metal is used in the manufacturing of aerosol containers

- (a) Brass
- (b) Tin
- (c) Lead
- (d) Aluminium





17. Which metal is used in the manufacturing of aerosol containers

- (a) Brass
- (b) Tin
- (c) Lead
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18. Containers used for aerosols should withstand a pressure of

- (a) 130-150 Psig at 130 °F
- (b) 140-170 Psig at 120 °F
- (c) 140-180 Psig at 130 °F
- (d) 120-140 Psig at 120 °F



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- (b) 140-170 Psig at 120 °F
- (c) 140-180 Psig at 130 °F
- (d) 120-140 Psig at 120 °F





19. Vapour pressure of propellant for aerosols are calculated from

- (a) Boyle's law
- (b) Fick's law
- (c) Stoke's law
- (d) Dalton's law







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- (b) Fick's law
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20. Mixture exhibits negative deviation from Raoult's Law

- (a) Carbon tetra chloride & Cyclohexane
- (b) Ethanol & Water
- (c) Benzene & Ethanol
- (d) Chloroform & Acetone





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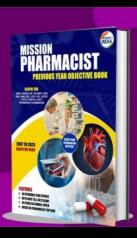
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21. What is the diameter of Large unilamellar vesicle

- (a) 0 to 100nm
- (b) 600 to 800nm
- (c) 400 to 600nm
- (d) 100 to 400nm



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- (a) 0 to 100nm
- (b) 600 to 800nm
- (c) 400 to 600nm
- (d) 100 to 400nm





22. The drug delivery deep into skin by means of galvanic current is called

- (a) Depilation
- (b) Intrathecal
- (c) Inunction
- (d) Iontophoresis





22. The drug delivery deep into skin by means of galvanic current is called

- (a) Depilation
- (b) Intrathecal
- (c) Inunction
- (d) Iontophoresis







23. Which of the following is a vesicular drug delivery system

- (a) Implant
- (b) Liposomes
- (c) Iontophoresis
- (d) Collodion







23. Which of the following is a vesicular drug delivery system

- (a) Implant
- (b) Liposomes
- (c) Iontophoresis
- (d) Collodion







24. A new drug delivery system which is composed of phospholipids that spontaneously a multilamellar, concentric bilayer vesicles with layers of aqueous media separating the lipid layers is

- (a) Prodrugs
- (b) Liposomes
- (c) Osmotic pumps
- (d) Nanoparticles





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- (a) Prodrugs
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- (c) Osmotic pumps
- (d) Nanoparticles





25. Ocuserts are

- (a) Ear preparations
- (b) Nasal preparations
- (c) Oral preparations
- (d) Eye preparations





25. Ocuserts are

- (a) Ear preparations
- (b) Nasal preparations
- (c) Oral preparations
- (d) Eye preparations





26. What is the bubble test used for

- (a) Methylene oxide
- (b) Blister pack
- (c) Autoclave
- (d) Ethylene oxide







- 26. What is the bubble test used for
- (a) Methylene oxide
- (b) Blister pack
- (c) Autoclave
- (d) Ethylene oxide





27. In which case are the substances affected by atmospheric oxygen, moisture or carbon dioxide

- (a) Light-resistant container
- (b) Closed container
- (c) Cool place
- (d) Well-closed container



- 27. In which case are the substances affected by atmospheric oxygen, moisture or carbon dioxide
- (a) Light-resistant container
- (b) Closed container
- (c) Cool place
- (d) Well-closed container



28. In which of the following thermolabile substances are stored

- (a) Cool place
- (b) Well-closed container
- (c) Tightly- closed container
- (d) Light-resistant container



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- (a) Cool place
- (b) Well-closed container
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29. What are the packages called that come directly in contact with formulation

- (a) Primary and secondary package
- (b) Primary package
- (c) Tertiary package
- (d) Secondary package







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30. "Type III" of drug master file gives information about

- (a) Personnel/Facilities
- (b) Drug substances
- (c) Packaging materials
- (d) Excipients





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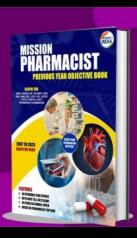
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31. Example for certified red colour is

- (a) Caramel
- (b) Tartrazine
- (c) Amaranth
- (d) Sunset yellow







31. Example for certified red colour is

- (a) Caramel
- (b) Tartrazine
- (c) Amaranth
- (d) Sunset yellow





32. The factor which does not affect drug stability is

- (a) Oxidation
- (b) Colour
- (c) Moisture
- (d) Light





32. The factor which does not affect drug stability is

- (a) Oxidation
- (b) Colour
- (c) Moisture
- (d) Light







33. Disodium EDTA is an example of

- (a) Sweetening agent
- (b) Disintegrant
- (c) Chelating agent
- (d) Glidant







33. Disodium EDTA is an example of

- (a) Sweetening agent
- (b) Disintegrant
- (c) Chelating agent
- (d) Glidant





34. Which of the following is NOT an antioxidant agent

- (a) Sodium bisulphite
- (b) Sodium chloride
- (c) Sodium sulphite
- (d) Sodium metabisulphite





- 34. Which of the following is NOT an antioxidant agent
- (a) Sodium bisulphite
- (b) Sodium chloride
- (c) Sodium sulphite
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35. Which of the following excipients may be used to limit the presence of microorganisms in a liquid formulation

- (a) Sodium lauryl sulphate
- (b) Benzalkonium chloride
- (c) Purified water
- (d) Ascorbic acid





35. Which of the following excipients may be used to limit the presence of microorganisms in a liquid formulation

- (a) Sodium lauryl sulphate
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- (c) Purified water
- (d) Ascorbic acid



36. Which of the following laws is NOT related to size reduction

- (a) Fick's law
- (b) Kick's law
- (c) Bond's law
- (d) Rittinger's law



36. Which of the following laws is NOT related to size reduction

- (a) Fick's law
- (b) Kick's law
- (c) Bond's law
- (d) Rittinger's law





37. The type of grinding machine used for size reduction of medicinal substances

- (a) Punching machine
- (b) Ball Mill
- (c) Sugar Mill
- (d) Lyophilizer



37. The type of grinding machine used for size reduction of medicinal substances

- (a) Punching machine
- (b) Ball Mill
- (c) Sugar Mill
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38. Harding mill is a variant of

- (a) Rotary cutter mill
- (b) Ball mill
- (c) Hammer mill
- (d) Fluid energy mill





- 38. Harding mill is a variant of
- (a) Rotary cutter mill
- (b) Ball mill
- (c) Hammer mill
- (d) Fluid energy mill





39. End runner mill works on the principle of

- (a) Cutting and Shearing
- (b) Crushing and Shearing
- (c) Bruising and Shearing
- (d) Grating and Shearing







- 39. End runner mill works on the principle of
- (a) Cutting and Shearing
- (b) Crushing and Shearing
- (c) Bruising and Shearing
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40. This method is an example of manual size reduction on of

- (a) Impact
- (b) Attrition
- (c) Compression
- (d) Levigation







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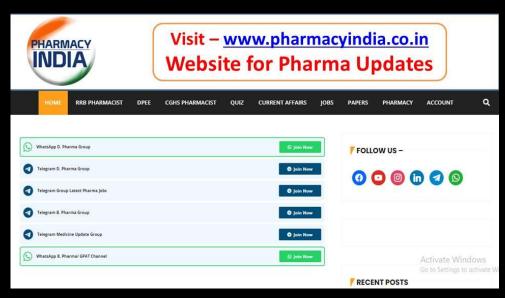




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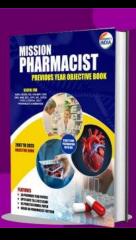
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