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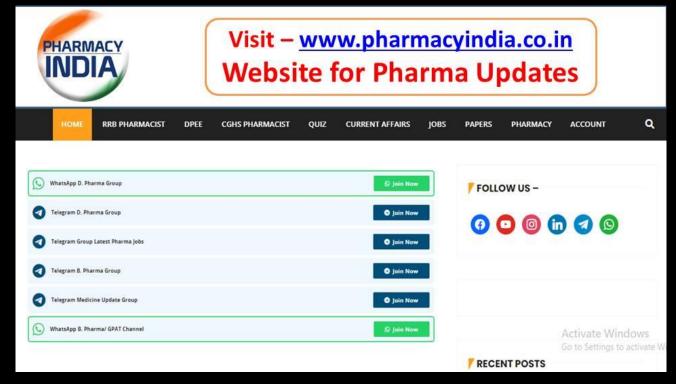


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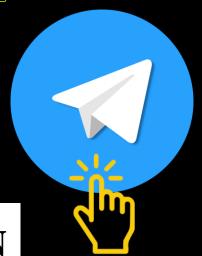




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INDIA





1. Insulin Injection comes under Schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

- (a) S
- (b) P
- (c) G
- (d) A





1. Insulin Injection comes under Schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

(a) S

(b) P

(c) G

(d) A





Insulin Preparations under schedule P

Drug Name	Period in months	Storage Condition
Globuline Zinc Insulin Injection	24	At temp. between 2 to 8°C, must not be allowed to freeze
Insulin Injection	24	At temp. between 2 to 8°C, must not be allowed to freeze
Insulin Zinc Suspension	24	At temp. between 2 to 8°C, must not be allowed to freeze
Insphane Insulin Injection	24	At temp. between 2 to 8°C, must not be allowed to freeze







2. Repacking license are granted in drugs specified in following schedules EXCEPT

- (a) Schedule X
- (b) Schedule C & C1
- (c) Schedule H
- (d) Schedule O





2. Repacking license are granted in drugs specified in following schedules EXCEPT

- (a) Schedule X
- (b) Schedule C & C1
- (c) Schedule H
- (d) Schedule O







PURPOSE	DRUG	APPLICATION	LICENSE GRANTED
		MADE IN FORM	IN FORM
REPACKING	Drugs other than specified in	24B	25-B
LICENSE	schedule C and C1		







3. Drugs Inspector is appointed as per the provisions of

- (a) Pharmacy Act 1940
- (b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1945
- (c) Drugs Inspector Act 1940
- (d) Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act
- 1985







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- (a) Pharmacy Act 1940
- (b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1945
- (c) Drugs Inspector Act 1940
- (d) Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act
- 1985







DRUG INSPECTOR: SECTION 3 (E)

- 1. In relation to any drug or cosmetic, Drug Inspector appointed by Central Govern mentor State Government under section 21; or
- 2. In relation to Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani systems of Medicine, Drug Inspector appointed by Central Government or State Government under section 33G







4. As per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1945. the term "Drugstore" refers to

- (a)Licenses where the service of registered pharmacist is employed but do not maintain pharmacy
- (b) Licenses who employ the service of registered pharmacist and maintain a pharmacy for compounding against prescription
- (c) Licenses where drugs are temporarily stored
- (d) Licenses where service of a qualified person is not required





- 4. As per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1945. the term "Drugstore" refers to
- (a)Licenses where the service of registered pharmacist is employed but do not maintain pharmacy
- (b) Licenses who employ the service of registered pharmacist and maintain a pharmacy for compounding against prescription
- (c) Licenses where drugs are temporarily stored
- (d) Licenses where service of a qualified person is not required







As per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1945. the term "Drugstore" refers to Licenses who employ the service of registered pharmacist and maintain a pharmacy for compounding against prescription.



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- 5. What is in the "First Schedule" of Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940
- (a) List of books
- (b)List of Glass-wares
- (c) List of Equipments
- (d) List of Forms







- 5. What is in the "First Schedule" of Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940
- (a) List of books
- (b) List of Glass-wares
- (c) List of Equipments
- (d) List of Forms







SCHEDULE TO THE ACT

- **1. First Schedule:** It prescribes the list of books specified in Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani systems of medicine.
- **2. Second Schedule:** It prescribes the standards to be complied with by imported drugs and by the drugs manufactured for sale, sold stocked or exhibited for sale or distributed.





6. Under which section of Indian Penal Code the Drug Inspectors are appointed

- (a) Section 23
- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 21
- (d) Section 22







6. Under which section of Indian Penal Code the Drug Inspectors are appointed

- (a) Section 23
- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 21
- (d) Section 22







DRUG INSPECTOR: SECTION 3 (E)

- 1. In relation to any drug or cosmetic, Drug Inspector appointed by Central Govern mentor State Government under section 21; or
- 2. In relation to Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani systems of Medicine, Drug Inspector appointed by Central Government or State Government under section 33G







7. Which form number should be used for the application to import drugs for personal use

- (a) Form 24C
- (b) Form 8
- (c) Form 19
- (d) Form 12A







7. Which form number should be used for the application to import drugs for personal use

- (a) Form 24C
- (b) Form 8
- (c) Form 19
- (d) Form 12A





To facilitate import of such drugs in small quantities for personal use, it is provided under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, that permit for import of small quantities of drugs for personal use in Form 12A for applying and 12B for granting could be obtained from the office of the Drugs Controller General (India).





8. Penalty for non-disclosure of the name of the manufacturer is

(a) 2000

(b) 500

(c) 10000

(d) 20,000







8. Penalty for non-disclosure of the name of the manufacturer is

(a) 2000

(b) 500

(c) 10000

(d) 20,000







Penalty for non-disclosure of the name of the manufacturer, etc. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 18A [or section 24] shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or [with fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees or with both].







- 9. When ayurvedic drug manufacturer have to submit the register of "Record of market complaints" to licensing authority
- (a) Once a year
- (b) Once in a six month
- (c) Every 3 year
- (d) Never





- 9. When ayurvedic drug manufacturer have to submit the register of "Record of market complaints" to licensing authority
- (a) Once a year
- (b) Once in a six month
- (c) Every 3 year
- (d) Never





Explanation:

- ➤ Once in a period of six months the manufacturer shall submit the record such complaints to the Licensing Authority.
- The Register shall also be available for inspection during any inspection of the premises.



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10. Which of the following serves as one of the laboratories for producing oral polio vaccine

- (a) Central Research Institute, Kasauli
- (b) Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory,
- Ghaziabad
- (c) Department of Biochemical Engineering,
- IIT, New Delhi
- (d) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor





10. Which of the following serves as one of the laboratories for producing oral polio vaccine

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- (b) Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory,
- Ghaziabad
- (c) Department of Biochemical Engineering, IIT, New Delhi
- (d) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor



PHAR	MACY
INE	DIA

Institute/ Laboratory	Function
Central Research Institute, Kasauli	Testing of sera, solutions of serum proteins for injection, vaccines, toxins, antigens, antitoxins, sterilised surgical ligature and sutures and bacteriophages are carried out.
Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar or Mukteshwar	Testing of antisera, vaccines, toxoids, and diagnostic antigens, all for veterinary use, are carried out.
Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chennai	Testing of condoms shall be carried out.
Pasteur Institute of India, Conoor and Enterovirus Research Centre, Haffkine Institute Com- pound, Mumbai	Testing for samples of oral poliomyelitis vaccines.
Laboratory of Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Kolkata	Testing for samples of VDRL antigen
Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Thane	Testing for Intra-uterine Devices and Falope Rings shall be carried out





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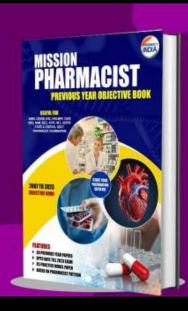
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11. Which agency advices government and DTAB on issues related to uniform operation of D & C Act throughout the Country

- (a) Drug Consultative Committee
- (b) Central Drugs Laboratory
- (c) Drugs Control Department
- (d) Central Drugs Research Institute







- 11. Which agency advices government and DTAB on issues related to uniform operation of D & C Act throughout the Country
- (a) Drug Consultative Committee
- (b) Central Drugs Laboratory
- (c) Drugs Control Department
- (d) Central Drugs Research Institute





DRUG CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (DCC)

• It is constituted by the Central Government and its function is to advise the Central Government, or State Government and DTAB on any matter tending to secure uniformity throughout India in the administration of this Act.

Constitution

- Two persons are nominated by the Central Government.
- One person from each State is nominated by that concerned State Government.







12. Restricted licenses in Forms 20 A and 21-B are issued for

- (a) Narcotic and psychotropic substances
- (b) Pethidine and related drugs
- (c) Wholesale dealing of drugs which does not require the supervision of a registered pharmacist
- (d) Drugs specified in Schedule X





12. Restricted licenses in Forms 20 A and 21-B are issued for

- (a) Narcotic and psychotropic substances
- (b) Pethidine and related drugs
- (c) Wholesale dealing of drugs which does not require the supervision of a registered pharmacist
- (d) Drugs specified in Schedule X







PURPOSE	DRUG	APPLICATION	LICENSE
		MADE IN FORM	GRANTED
			IN FORM
RESTRICTED	(i) Drugs other than those specified in		20A
LICENSE	schedule C, C1 and X		
	(i) Drug specified in C, C1 but not in		21A
	schedule X		







13. Which form is given by licensing authority for the certificate of GMP. of ASU drugs

- (a) Form 26E1
- (b) Form 26B
- (c) Form 260
- (d) Form 24D







13. Which form is given by licensing authority for the certificate of GMP of ASU drugs

- (a) Form 26E1
- (b) Form 26B
- (c) Form 260
- (d) Form 24D







ANNEXURE-VI

FORM 26-E-1

[See Rule 155-A]

(Certificate of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to manufacture of Ayurveda / Siddha or Unani drugs)

Certified that manufacturing unit license, namely
situated at
License No comply with the requirements of
Good Manufacturing Practices of Ayurveda-Siddha-Unani drugs as laid down in
Schedule T of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.
This certificate is valid for a period of one year.

Date	Signature	
Place	DesignationLicensing Authority for Ayurveda/ Siddha/Unani Drugs.	





14. What is the duration of renewal license periods for selling drugs

- (a) 5 Years
- (b) 3 Years
- (c) 4 Years
- (d) 6 Year







14. What is the duration of renewal license periods for selling drugs

- (a) 5 Years
- (b) 3 Years
- (c) 4 Years
- (d) 6 Year





DURATION OF LICENSE

The licenses are valid up to 31st December of the year, following the year it should be renewed. The licences should be renewed within 6 months after its expiry. Even after 6 months the licences can be renewed under specified conditions.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

The licences in Form 20, Form 21, Form 20B, Form 21B, Form 20F, Form 20G, Form 200 and Form 20D are valid for the period of five years from the date of granting them.



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15. What does DTAB abbreviate for

- (a) Drugs Technology Advisory Board
- (b) Directorate of Technological Advisory Board
- (c) Directorate of Technical Advisory Board
- (d) Drugs Technical Advisory Board







15. What does DTAB abbreviate for

- (a) Drugs Technology Advisory Board
- (b) Directorate of Technological Advisory Board
- (c) Directorate of Technical Advisory Board
- (d) Drugs Technical Advisory Board







DRUG TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD

- DTAB is constituted by the central govt. to advice the central and state government to advice the central and state government on technical matters arising out of the administration of this act.
- It consist of 18 members, of whom 8 are ex-officio, 5 nominated and 5 elected member.







- 16. Schedule 'H' and schedule 'S' as per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act deal with the following
- (P) Prescription drugs which are required to be sold by retail only on prescription of R.M.P
- (Q) Standards for cosmetics
- (R) Biological and special products
- (S) List of coal tar colours permitted to be used in

cosmetics and soaps

- (a) P, Q
- (b) (b) P, R
- (c) (c) Q, S
- (d) (d) R, S





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- (P) Prescription drugs which are required to be sold by retail only on prescription of R.M.P
- (Q) Standards for cosmetics
- (R) Biological and special products
- (S) List of coal tar colours permitted to be used in

cosmetics and soaps

- (a) P, Q
- (b) (b) P, R
- (c) (c) Q, S
- (d) (d) R, S





Schedule

- H List of prescription drugs.
- **S** Standard for cosmetics.







17. What is minimum space requirement for Manufacturing ASU drugs

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







17. What is minimum space requirement for Manufacturing ASU drugs

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







EXPLANATION:

- ➤ The minimum covered area required for manufacturing Ayurvedic Siddha Unani (ASU) drugs is 1,200 square feet.
- The space should have separate cabins or partitions for each activity.
- ➤ If the same premises are also used to manufacture Ayurveda or Siddha medicines, an additional 400 square feet is required.







18. One of the following is needed for the cosmetics manufacture

- (a) Form 36
- (b) Form 32
- (c) Form 20
- (d) Form 22







18. One of the following is needed for the cosmetics manufacture

- (a) Form 36
- (b) Form 32
- (c) Form 20
- (d) Form 22







FORMS FOR MANUFACTURE LICENSE

1. Homoeopathic drugs	24 C	25C
2. (i) Cosmetic	31	32
(ii) Loan manufacture of Cosmetic	31A	32A
3. (i) Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs	24D	25D
(ii) Loan manufacturing of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs	24E	25E
4.Drugs specified in schedule C,C1, and X	27B	28B
(ii) Drugs specified in schedule C and C1 excluding those	27	28
specified in Schedule X		
(iii) Drugs other than those specified in schedule C, C1	24	25
and X		
(iv) Drugs specified in schedule X	24F	25F
5 Manufacture for examination test or analysis		29





19. Blood bank comes under the

schedule

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) F
- (d) G





19. Blood bank comes under the

schedule

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) F

(d) G





Schedule F₁ -

Part I - Provisions applicable to the production of all bacterial and viral vaccine.

Part II - Provisions applicable to the production of all sera from living animal of blood components.

Part III - Provisions applicable to the manufacture and standardization of diagnostic agent (Bacterial origin).

F₂ - Standards for surgical dressings.

F₃ - Standards for sterilized umbilical tapes.

FF- Standards of ophthalmic preparations.





20. Ampicillin capsule should be used within 24 months, this statement comes under

- (a) Schedule C
- (b) Schedule R
- (c) Schedule M
- (d) Schedule P







20. Ampicillin capsule should be used within 24 months, this statement comes under

- (a) Schedule C
- (b) Schedule R
- (c) Schedule M
- (d) Schedule P







Life Period of Drugs

Antibiotics

- 1. Adramycin 30 months
- 2. Ampicillin 36 months
- 3. Ampicillin Capsules 24 months
- 4. Ampicillin Dry Syrup 24 months
- 5. Ampicillin Injection 24 months
- 6. Ampicillin Sodium 36 months
- 7. Ampicillin Trihydrate 30 months
- 8. Amoxycilline Trihydrate 36 months
- 9. Amoxycilline Trihydrate Capsules 24 months
- 10. Amoxycilline Trihydrate Dry Syrup 18 months







PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM

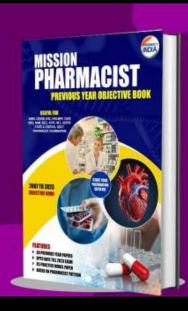
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21. Pharmacy act was established in

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1940
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1919







21. Pharmacy act was established in

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1940
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1919





EXPLANATION:



Act passed	1948
Came into force	4 TH MARCH, 1948
AMENDMENT	1959, 1976, 1981







22. How many members are elected among themselves by registered pharmacist of state?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6







22. How many members are elected among themselves by registered pharmacist of state?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6





MEMBER	STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL	JOIN STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL	
	Six registered pharmacist	Six member elected amongst themselves by	
	Elected from amongest	registered pharmacist of each participating state.	
Elected	One member elected by	One member elected by medical council of the	
member	amongst	each state from amongst	
	themselves by the member of	Its member	
	medical council of state		
	Five member of whom at least	2-4 member nominated by each participating	
Nominated	minated 3 member shall be possess state of whom more than half shall be		
member	Degree or diploma	degree of diploma	
	1. Chief administrative	1. Chief administrative medical	
	medical	Officer of the participating states	
	Office of the state	1. Officer –in –charge of drug control	
Ex-officio	1. Officer –in –charge of drug	Administration of each participating state.	
member	and cosmetic act	2. Govt. analyst of each participating state.	
	2. Govt. analyst under the	Dow PHARMA	
	drug and cosmetic act	App from	



23. Crocin is sold under the schedule

- (a) H
- (b) G
- (c) W
- (d) Y







23. Crocin is sold under the schedule

- (a) H
- (b) G
- (c) W
- (d) Y







24. Pharmacy council of India is doing all the below function except

- (a) To regulate minimum education standard in pharmacy institute
- (b) To prescribe the minimum standard of education required as a pharmacist
- (c) To compile and maintain central register for pharmacist
- (d) To prescribe drugs





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- (a) To regulate minimum education standard in pharmacy institute
- (b) To prescribe the minimum standard of education required as a pharmacist
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- (d) To prescribe drugs







ROLE OF CENTRAL COUNCIL

- i. Education regulation
- ii. The equipment & facilities to be provided for student.
- iii. Approval to the course of study & examination
- iv. Withdrawal of approval
- v. Central Council shall appoint registrar who shall act secretary to the council & if need as its treasure too
- vi. Central council constitute executive committee consist president and vice president & other 5 member elected by central council from among its member.
- vii. Rules are made by central govt and regulation by state govt.





25. Dettol comes under

- (a) Schedule N
- (b) Schedule O
- (c) Schedule P
- (d) Schedule Q







25. Dettol comes under

- (a) Schedule N
- (b) Schedule O
- (c) Schedule P
- (d) Schedule Q







26. Schedule T states about

- (a) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of medical device
- (b) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of homeopathy
- (c) Requirements of factory premises for manufacture
- of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani
- (d) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of allopathy





26. Schedule T states about

- (a) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of medical device
- (b) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of homeopathy
- (c) Requirements of factory premises for manufacture
- of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani
- (d) Requirements of factory premises for the manufacture of allopathy







27. CDL is located at

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Izatnagar
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Kasauli



- 27. CDL is located at
- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Izatnagar
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Kasauli







NAME OF LABORATORIES AND THEIR PLACE IN INDIA

S.NO	NAME OF LABORATORY	PLACE
1	Government opium factory	Ghazipur, Neemuch
2	Institute of Microbial technology (IMTech)	Chandigarh
3	BCG vaccines laboratory	Chennai
4	Central drug laboratory (CDL)	Kolkata
5	Central drug research institute (CDRI)	Lucknow
6	Central research institute (CRI) (For testing of antitoxin, sera,	Kasauli
	vaccine antigen)	
7	Indian drug manufacturers association (IDMA)	Mumbai
8	Indian veterinary research institute (IVRI)	Izatnagar <i>(</i>
9	Central Indian Pharmacopoeia laboratory (CIPL)	Ghaziabad
10	Indian society of blood transfusion and immunology	Pune
11	Indian plasma fractionation center	Mumbai
12	National institute of communicable diseases	New Delhi
	(NICD) (FOR polio vaccine)	
13	National institute of virology	Pune





- 28. For schedule X drug use of human beings, special labelling requirement is
- (a) Symbol X given in red
- (b) Symbol N in red displayed on left top corner of the label
- (c) Symbol N displayed on the left top corner of the label
- (d) Symbol H displayed on right top corner of the label







- 28. For schedule X drug use of human beings, special labelling requirement is
- (a) Symbol X given in red
- (b) Symbol N in red displayed on left top corner of the label
- (c) Symbol N displayed on the left top corner of the label
- (d) Symbol H displayed on right top corner of the label







29. What would be the concentration of sodium chloride needed to produce a solution isotonic with blood?

- (a) 2%
- (b) 5.4%
- (c) 0.9%
- (d) 10%







29. What would be the concentration of sodium chloride needed to produce a solution isotonic with blood?

- (a) 2%
- (b) 5.4%
- (c) 0.9%
- (d) 10%







Explanation:

0.9% (mass/volume) NaCl solution is isotonic with the fluid inside the blood cells.







30. Which of the following is not a function of Central Drugs Organization Standard Control

- (a) Approval of new drugs
- (b) Approval for conducting clinical trials
- (c) Regulatory control over the import of drugs
- (d) Regulating the prices of essential







30. Which of the following is not a function of Central Drugs Organization Standard Control

- (a) Approval of new drugs
- (b) Approval for conducting clinical trials
- (c) Regulatory control over the import
- (d) Regulating the prices of essential







FUNCTIONS OF CDSCO

- Approval of new drugs and clinical trials.
- Import Registration and Licensing
- Licensing of Blood Banks, LVPs, Vaccines, r-DNA products and some Medical devices and Diagnose agents,
- Amendment to D&C Act and Rules.
- Participation in WHO GMP certification schemes.
- Banning of drugs and cosmetics.
- Grant to test license, personal license, NOC's for export
- Testing of drugs by Central Labs.
- Publication of Indian Pharmacopoeia.
- Monitoring adverse drug reactions.
- Guidance on Technical matters





PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM

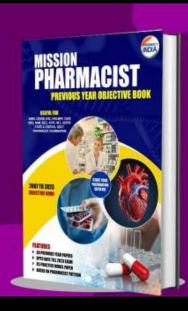
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31. Indian Pharmacopoeta Commission headquarter is located at

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Ghaziabad







31. Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission headquarter is located at

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Ghaziabad







Ghaziabad

Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission







32. What is the mission of IPC

- (a) To conduct clinical trials for new drug candidates
- (b) To promote public and animal health by setting drug quality standards
- (c) To manufacture ingredients pharmaceutical
- (d) To distribute medical devices







32. What is the mission of IPC

- (a) To conduct clinical trials for new drug candidates
- (b) To promote public and animal health by setting drug quality standards
- (c) To manufacture ingredients pharmaceutical
- (d) To distribute medical devices







Explanation:

To promote public and animal health in India by bringing out authoritative and officially accepted standard for quality of drugs including active pharmaceutical ingredients, excipients and dosage forms, used by health professionals, patients and consumers.



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33. What is the full form of CDSCO

- (a) Central Drug Standard Control Office
- (b) Central Drug Standard Organisation Control
- (c) Central Drug Standard Control Operations
- (d) Central Drug Standard Control Oversigh







33. What is the full form of CDSCO

- (a) Central Drug Standard Control Office
- (b) Central Drug Standard Organisation Control
- (c) Central Drug Standard Control Operations
- (d) Central Drug Standard Control Oversigh







CENTRAL DRUG STANDARD CONTROL ORGANISATION (CDSCO)

FUNCTIONS OF CDSCO

- Approval of new drugs and clinical trials.
- Import Registration and Licensing
- Licensing of Blood Banks, LVPs, Vaccines, r-DNA products and some Medical devices and Diagnose agents,
- Amendment to D&C Act and Rules.
- Participation in WHO GMP certification schemes.
- Banning of drugs and cosmetics.







34. Who is the current director general of Drug Controller General of India (2024)

- (a) Dr. Rajeev Singh Raghuvanshi
- (b) Dr. V G Somani
- (c) Dr. S. Eswara Reddy
- (d) Dr. B.K. Samantaray







34. Who is the current director general of Drug Controller General of India (2024)

- (a) Dr. Rajeev Singh Raghuvanshi
- (b) Dr. V G Somani
- (c) Dr. S. Eswara Reddy
- (d) Dr. B.K. Samantaray







35. What is the purpose of the National Formulary of India (NFI) published by IPC

- (a) To promote the use of patented medicines
- (b) To regulate drug pricing
- (c) To promote rational use of generic medicines
- (d) To establish medical device standards







35. What is the purpose of the National Formulary of India (NFI) published by IPC

- (a) To promote the use of patented medicines
- (b) To regulate drug pricing
- (c) To promote rational use of generic medicines
- (d) To establish medical device standards







Explanation:

- ▶ National Formulary of India (NFI) serves as a guide for healthcare professionals to promote the safe, effective, and rational use of medicines.
- ➤ It emphasizes the use of generic medicines, ensuring that they are used appropriately and effectively, and helps to provide consistent and accurate information about drugs.







36. The chairman of Indian Pharmacopoeial commission is

- (a) Chairman-Scientific Body
- (b) The Drugs Controller General
- (c) Directorate General of Health Services
- (d) The Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare







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Chairman

P. K. Pradhan, Secretary (Health & Family Welfare), Gov of India.







37. Drug regulatory body of Brazil is

- (a) TGA
- (b) SFDA
- (c) MHLW
- (d) ANVISA







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- (a) TGA
- (b) SFDA
- (c) MHLW
- (d) ANVISA







Explanation:

The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) is an autarchy linked to the Ministry of Health, part of the Brazilian National Health System (SUS) as the coordinator of the Brazilian Health Regulatory System (SNVS), present throughout the national territory.







38. Which of the following is regulatory authority of Australia

- (a) Phatmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency
- (b) Therapeutic Goods Administration
- (c) Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory
- Agency
- (d) Central Drug Organization Standard Control





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- (a) Phatmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency
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- (c) Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory
- Agency
- (d) Central Drug Organization Standard Control







Explanation:

The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) is Australia's regulatory authority for therapeutic goods such as medicines, medical devices, and diagnostic tests.







39. What does Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) focus on improving

- (a) Quality of pharmaceutical products
- (b) Quality of regulations
- (c) Quality of healthcare services
- (d) Quality of educational programs







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Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) is processes, systems, tools, and methods for improving the quality of regulations that are internationally recognised. government proposals to ensure they are fit for purpose and will achieve the goals set out.







40. Which authority issues the drug manufacting license

- (a) IPC
- (b) CDSCO
- (C) AICTE
- (d) UGC







40. Which authority issues the drug manufacting license

- (a) IPC
- (b) CDSCO
- (C) AICTE
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Explanation:

- ➤ The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) is the national regulatory authority in India under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- ➤ It is responsible for regulating the safety, efficacy, and quality of drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices in India.

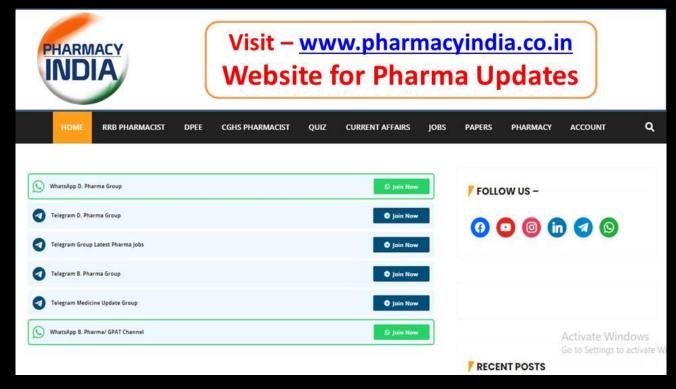




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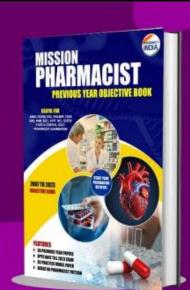




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