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# PHARMACIST UPDATES जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA के साथ.....

## WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE





# 1. Fish liver oil preparations belongs to schedule

- (a) E
- (b) X
- (c) G
- (d) C





# 1. Fish liver oil preparations belongs to schedule

- (a) E
- (b) X
- (c) G
- (d) C(1)





## Schedule C(1) Drugs

- Digitalis Preparations
- Fish Liver Oil Preparations
- Ergot Preparations
- Vitamins
- Hormones etc...







## 2. Schedule H drug is

- (a) Diclofenac
- (b) Aminopterin
- (c) Insulin
- (d) BCG vaccine





## 2. Schedule H drug is

- (a) Diclofenac
- (b) Aminopterin
- (c) Insulin
- (d) BCG vaccine





## Schedule H Drugs

- Acebutol HCl
- Acyclovir
- Ibuprofen
- Imipramine
- Ketamine HCl
- Ketoprofen
- Digitalis
- Diclofenac
- Clofazamine
- Metronidazole etc.





### 3. As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940, if a drug is not labelled in prescribed manner,

- (a) Spurious drug
- (b) Substandard drug
- (c) Adulterated drug
- (d) Misbranded drug





### 3. As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940, if a drug is not labelled in prescribed manner,

- (a) Spurious drug
- (b) Substandard drug
- (c) Adulterated drug
- (d) Misbranded drug**





## MISBRANDED DRUG

- If it is not labeled in the prescribed manner
- If it is so coloured, coated, powdered or polished that damage is concealed or if it is made appear of better or greater therapeutic value than it's really.
- If it is label or container or anything accompanying the drug bears any statement, design or device which make any false claim for the drug or which is false or misleading in any particular.





**4. If a drug contains any harmful or toxic substance, which may render it injurious to health, it is called A**

- (a) Adulterated drug
- (b) Spurious drug
- (c) Misbranded drug
- (d) Not of standard quality drug





**4. If a drug contains any harmful or toxic substance, which may render it injurious to health, it is called A**

(a) Adulterated drug

(b) Spurious drug

(c) Misbranded drug

(d) Not of standard quality drug







## ADULTERATED DRUG

- If it consists in whole or in part, of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance
- If it has been prepared, packed or stored under insanitary conditions whereby it has become injurious to health.
- If its container is composed, in whole or in part of any poisonous substance to health.
- If it contains harmful or toxic substance injurious to health.
- Any substance mixed which reduces the quality.





**5. If the product has been substituted wholly or partially by another drug for) substance His known as**

- (a) Spurious drug
- (b) Adulterated drug
- (c) Misbranded drug
- (d) Poisonous drug





**5. If the product has been substituted wholly or partially by another drug for) substance His known as**

- (a) Spurious drug
- (b) Adulterated drug
- (c) Misbranded drug
- (d) Poisonous drug





## SPURIOUS DRUG

- If it is imported (manufactured in relation to manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs) under a name which belong to another drugs
- If it has been substituted wholly or in part by another drugs or substance
- If it purports to be the product of a manufacture of whom it is not truly a product.





**6. A middleman is the person who provides a link between the**

- (a) Manufacturer and owner**
- (b) Workers and owner**
- (c) Customer and owner**
- (d) Manufacturer and customer**





**6. A middleman is the person who provides a link between the**

**(a) Manufacturer and owner**

**(b) Workers and owner**

**(c) Customer and owner**

**(d) Manufacturer and customer**





## Explanation:

- ✓ **Manufacturer and customer:** A middleman is a person or entity that acts as an intermediary between the manufacturer and the customer.
- ✓ The middleman buys goods from the manufacturer and sells them to the customer, helping to bridge the gap between the production of goods and their final sale to the end user.





**7. The price that equates market supply and market demand is called**

- (a) Market restoring price**
- (b) Market depreciating price**
- (c) Market elastic price**
- (d) Market clearing price**







## Explanation:

- The point at which the two curves intersect represents the market-clearing price—the price at which demand and supply are the same.





**8. The art of planning, organizing, staffing, motivating and controlling is called**

- (a) Manufacturing**
- (b) Advertising skills**
- (c) Management**
- (d) Marketing**





**8. The art of planning, organizing, staffing, motivating and controlling is called**

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Advertising skills
- (c) Management**
- (d) Marketing





## Explanation:

- **Management:** Management is the art and science of planning, organizing, staffing, motivating, and controlling an organization or a specific process within an organization to achieve its goals.
- It involves coordinating various resources, including human, financial, and material, to accomplish objectives efficiently and effectively.





## 9. The channel involving retailers and given in wholesalers is

- (a) The primary channel
- (b) The typical channel
- (c) The secondary channel
- (d) The marketing channe





## 9. The channel involving retailers and given in wholesalers is

- (a) The primary channel
- (b) The typical channel**
- (c) The secondary channel
- (d) The marketing channel





## Explanation:

- **The typical channel:** This is often used to describe the conventional or common distribution channel that involves a manufacturer selling goods to wholesalers, who then sell them to retailers, and finally, the products reach the customers.
- This is considered the "typical" or standard distribution process in many industries.





## 10. Which is the end party in the pharmaceutical marketing channel

- (a) Physician
- (b) Pharmacist
- (c) Consumer
- (d) Retailer







## 10. Which is the end party in the pharmaceutical marketing channel

- (a) Physician
- (b) Pharmacist
- (c) Consumer**
- (d) Retailer





## Explanation:

- **Consumer:** The consumer, or the patient who uses the medication, is the final end party in the pharmaceutical marketing channel.
- The entire channel is designed to get the medication from the manufacturer to the consumer, who is the ultimate recipient and user of the product.







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**11. In drug-drug interaction, the drug whose activity is affected is known as**

- (a) Prodrug
- (b) Xenobiotic
- (c) Precipitant
- (d) Object drug





**11. In drug-drug interaction, the drug whose activity is affected is known as**

- (a) Prodrug
- (b) Xenobiotic
- (c) Precipitant
- (d) Object drug





## Explanation:

The risk of a drug-drug interaction increases with the number of drugs used. The drug whose activity is effected by such interaction is called as “**Object Drug**” and the agent which precipitates such an interaction is called as the “**Precipitant**”.





## 12. Minimum numbers of PTC meetings which should be held yearly are

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 8





## 12. Minimum numbers of PTC meetings which should be held yearly are

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6**
- (d) 8

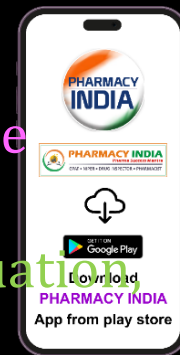






## Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee Composition

- It is an advisory group of medical staff and serves as the organizational line of communication between the medical staff and pharmacy department.
- WHO formed a committee in the hospital setting is responsible for overall pharmaceutical care is termed as Pharmacy and therapeutics committee (PTC).
- The guidelines for inclusion and non-inclusion of drugs in the hospital formulary are framed by PTC.
- Advisory the Committee recommends policies for drug evaluation, selection, and therapeutic use.





## 13. The minimum number of physicians required in the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee is

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 4





**13. The minimum number of physicians required in the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee is**

(a) 2

**(b) 3**

(c) 5

(d) 4





## Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee Composition

Staff	Designation	Number
Physician	Chairman of PTC (1 out of 3)	3
Pharmacist	Secretary of PTC	1
Administrator	Member	1
Nurse	Member	1





## 14. Who is responsible for WHO international drug monitoring Programme

- (a) Uppsala monitoring centre
- (b) WHO drug dictionary
- (c) PVPI
- (d) Contract research Organization





## 14. Who is responsible for WHO international drug monitoring Programme

- (a) Uppsala monitoring centre
- (b) WHO drug dictionary
- (c) PVPI
- (d) Contract research Organization





The World Health Organization's (WHO) Programme for International Drug Monitoring (PIDM) is administered by the WHO Headquarters in Geneva and the Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC) in Sweden.





## 15. The DPCO (Drug Price Control Order) was exercise by central government in

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1997
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1995







## 15. The DPCO (Drug Price Control Order) was exercise by central government in

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1997
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1995





## DRUGS (PRICES CONTROL) ORDER 2013

- The drug (price control) order forms of a part of the new drug policy formed by government of India

1987 → 1995 → 2013

DPCO 1995	Passed on 6th Jan. 1995 by Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer by virtue of section-3 of essential commodities act.
DPCO 2013	Passed by ministry of chemical and fertilizer (Departmental of Pharmaceutics)

### IMPORTANT DATE

Essential commodities act	1955
National list of essential medicine	2011
National pharmaceutical pricing policy	2012
DPCO Came into force	15 <sup>th</sup> may, 2013





## 16. List of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani poisons are given in the Schedule

- (a) F(I)
- (b) F(II)
- (c) E
- (d) E(I)





## 16. List of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani poisons are given in the Schedule

- (a) F(I)
- (b) F(II)
- (c) E
- (d) E(I)





## SCHEDULES TO THE RULES

- A**- Performa for application for the licenses, issues and renewal of licenses, for sending
- B**- Rates of fee for test or analysis by the Central Drugs Laboratory or the state drug laboratories
- B<sub>1</sub>** - Fee for the test or analysis by the pharmacopeia laboratory for Indian medicine or the
- C** - List of biological and other special products whose import, sale, distribution and manufacture are governed by special provision.
- C<sub>1</sub>** - List of other special products whose import, sale, distribution and mfg are governed by special provision
- D** - List of drugs exempted from the provisions to import of drugs.
- E<sub>1</sub>** - List of poisonous substances under the Ayurvedic (including Sidha) and Unani systems of medicine.





## 17. Which of the following can be marketed under generic name

- (a) Barbital
- (b) Glutethimide
- (c) Analgin
- (d) Meprobamate





## 17. Which of the following can be marketed under generic name

- (a) Barbitol
- (b) Glutethimide
- (c) Analgin
- (d) Meprobamate





**This includes only five drugs that shall be marketed under generic names only :**

- 1. Analgin**
- 2. Aspirin and its salt**
- 3. Chlorpromazine and its salt**
- 4. Ferrous sulfate**
- 5. Piperazine and its salt**







## 18. Anyone who contravenes any provision of the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act shall on first conviction be liable to

- (a) 1 month of imprisonment or fine or both
- (b) 1 year of imprisonment or fine or both
- (c) 6 months of imprisonment or fine or both
- (d) 3 months of imprisonment or fine or both





**18. Anyone who contravenes any provision of the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act shall on second conviction be liable to**

- (a) 1 month of imprisonment or fine or both
- (b) 1 year of imprisonment or fine or both**
- (c) 6 months of imprisonment or fine or both
- (d) 3 months of imprisonment or fine or both





## OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

S.NO	OFFENCES	PENALTIES
1.	<b>First conviction:</b> Whoever contravenes any provision of this act or rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Imprisonment up to 6 month or with fine or both.</li></ul>
2.	<b>Second conviction:</b> Subsequent of the first conviction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Imprisonment up to one year or fine or both any subsequent</li></ul>
3.	<b>By company:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Every person who at the time of commission of the offences was in charge and responsible for the conduct of company business liable for the punishment.</li><li>• However such person is not liable for the punishment if he proves that offences was committed without his knowledge or that he has taken all the precaution to prevent the commission of such offence</li></ul>





## 19. The drug Clofazimine comes under schedule

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





## 19. The drug Clofazimine comes under schedule

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





## Schedule H Drugs

- Acebutol HCl
- Acyclovir
- Ibuprofen
- Imipramine
- Ketamine HCl
- Ketoprofen
- Clofazamine
- Metronidazole etc.





## 20. Morphine sulphate comes under which Schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

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





## 20. Morphine sulphate comes under which Schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

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







## Schedule X Drugs

Amobarbital, Amphetamine, Barbital, Cyclobarbital, Dexamphetamine, Ethchlorvynol, Glutethimide, Meprobamate, Methamphetamine, Methaqualone, Methylphenidate, Methylphenobarbital, Morphine, Pentobarbital, Phencyclidine, Phenmetrazine, Phenobarbital, Secobarbital.





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**21. Cryptococcosis is a disease of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) viral infection
- b) mycotic infection
- c) parasitic infection
- d) bacterial infection





**21. Cryptococcosis is a disease of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) viral infection
- b) mycotic infection**
- c) parasitic infection
- d) bacterial infection





## Explanation:

Cryptococcus neoformans is an important basidiomycetous pathogen of humans, causing cryptococcosis, a generalized mycotic infection involving the bloodstream as well as lungs, central nervous system and other organs.





**22. Which among the following is a pathogenic algae for humans?**

- a) Cephaleuros
- b) Acanthopeltis
- c) Chlorella
- d) Prototheca





**22. Which among the following is a pathogenic algae for humans?**

- a) Cephaleuros
- b) Acanthopeltis
- c) Chlorella
- d) Prototheca**





## Explanation:

- ❑ Prototheca has been found to be a probable pathogen of humans.
- ❑ It has been found in systemic and subcutaneous infections, as well as in bursitis.







**23. Chrysolaminarin is the reserved food of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Bacillariophycophyta
- b) Xanthophycophyta
- c) Chlorophycophyta
- d) Phaeophycophyta





**23. Chrysolaminarin is the reserved food of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Bacillariophycophyta
- b) Xanthophycophyta**
- c) Chlorophycophyta
- d) Phaeophycophyta





## Explanation:

Chrysolaminarin is the reserved food of Xanthophycophyta which is the yellow-green algae along with oils.





**24. Protozoa that eat other organisms are known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) parasitic
- b) mutualistic
- c) holozoic
- d) saprophytic





**24. Protozoa that eat other organisms are known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) parasitic
- b) mutualistic
- c) holozoic**
- d) saprophytic





## Explanation:

- ❑ Holozoic protozoa are protozoa that eat other organisms.
- ❑ Species of Paramecium are holozoic and they must have a supply of bacteria or other protozoa.





## 25. Plasmodium divides by which of the following method most commonly?

- a) Regeneration
- b) Budding
- c) Binary fission
- d) Multiple fission





**25. Plasmodium divides by which of the following method most commonly?**

- a) Regeneration
- b) Budding
- c) Binary fission
- d) Multiple fission**







## Explanation:

The malarial parasite, Plasmodium divides by the process of multiple fission where it is known as schizogony and serves to spread the parasite quickly in the host.





## 26. Small-pox vaccine is a

- (a) Viral vaccine
- (b) Bacterial vaccine
- (c) Toxoid
- (d) Anti serum





## 26. Small-pox vaccine is a

- (a) Viral vaccine
- (b) Bacterial vaccine
- (c) Toxoid
- (d) Anti serum





## Smallpox Vaccine

- The smallpox vaccine is the first vaccine to have been developed against a contagious disease.
- In 1796, British physician Edward Jenner demonstrated that an infection with the relatively mild cowpox virus conferred immunity against the deadly smallpox virus.





## 27. Sandfly is a causative agent of

- (a) Kala-azar
- (b) Sleeping sickness
- (c) Typhoid
- (d) Dysentery





## 27. Sandfly is a causative agent of

- (a) Kala-azar
- (b) Sleeping sickness
- (c) Typhoid
- (d) Dysentery





## EXPLANATION:

Sandflies can transmit leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease caused by the bite of infected female phlebotomine sandflies.





## 28. Coomb' s test is for

- (a) Typhoids
- (b) Syphilis
- (c) Yellow fever
- (d) Antiglobulin







## 28. Coomb' s test is for

- (a) Typhoids
- (b) Syphilis
- (c) Yellow fever
- (d) Antiglobulin





## EXPLANATION:

A Coombs test, also known as an antiglobulin test, is a laboratory procedure that detects antibodies that attach to red blood cells and platelets, and can destroy them.





## 29. Tinea pedis is commonly known as

- (a) Corns
- (b) Calluses
- (c) Warts
- (d) Athlete's foot





## 29. Tinea pedis is commonly known as

- (a) Corns
- (b) Calluses
- (c) Warts
- (d) Athlete's foot





## EXPLANATION:

Tinea pedis, also known as athlete's foot, results from dermatophytes infecting the skin of the feet. Patients contract the infection by directly contacting the organism while walking barefoot.





**30. Which of the following is an acute communicable disease of the upper respiratory tract**

- (a) Chickenpox
- (b) Common cold
- (c) Influenza
- (d) Measles





**30. Which of the following is an acute communicable disease of the upper respiratory tract**

- (a) Chickenpox
- (b) Common cold
- (c) Influenza
- (d) Measles





## EXPLANATION:

Influenza is a communicable viral disease that affects the upper respiratory tract, including upper and lower respiratory passages. A wide spectrum of influenza viruses causes it.







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## 31. Anti-muscarinic agent preferred in the management of motion sickness is

- (a) Atropine methonitrate
- (b) Scopolamine
- (c) Homatropine methyl bromide
- (d) Ipratropium bromide





## 31. Anti-muscarinic agent preferred in the management of motion sickness is

- (a) Atropine methonitrate
- (b) Scopolamine**
- (c) Homatropine methyl bromide
- (d) Ipratropium bromide





## EXPLANATION:

<b>Drugs for Motion sickness</b>	<b>Scopolamine, Hyoscine, Promethazine, diphenhydramine</b>
<b>Drugs for morning sickness</b>	<b>Doxylamine</b>





## 32. Pirenzepine is an antagonist of

- (a)  $M_1$  receptor
- (b)  $M_2$  receptor
- (c)  $N_1$  receptor
- (d)  $N_2$  receptor





## 32. Pirenzepine is an antagonist of

- (a)  $M_1$  receptor
- (b)  $M_2$  receptor
- (c)  $N_1$  receptor
- (d)  $N_2$  receptor





# EXPLANATION:

CHARACTERISTIC	M1	M2	M3
<b>AGONIST</b>	Oxotremorine	Methacholine	Bethanechol
<b>ANTAGONIST</b>	Pirenzepine, Talenzepine	Methoctramine, Tripitramine	Solifenacin, Darifenacin





## 33. Drug of choice for mushroom poisoning is

- (a) Adrenaline
- (b) Carbachol
- (c) Atropine
- (d) None of these







### 33. Drug of choice for mushroom poisoning is

- (a) Adrenaline
- (b) Carbachol
- (c) Atropine
- (d) None of these





Condition	Drug of choice
<b>Mushroom poisoning</b>	
• Early ( <i>Inocybe</i> sp.)	Atropine
• Delayed ( <i>Amanita</i> sp.)	Thioctic acid
<b>Glaucoma</b>	
• Open angle	Latanoprost
• Angle closure	Acetazolamide
• Diagnosis	Edrophonium
• Treatment	Neostigmine/pyridostigmine
<b>Belladonna poisoning</b>	Physostigmine
<b>Atropine poisoning</b>	Physostigmine
<b>Dhatura poisoning</b>	Physostigmine
<b>Alzheimer's dementia</b>	Donepezil/ Rivastigmine/ Gallantamine
<b>Cobra bite</b>	Anti-venom





**34. Acetylcholine is breakdown into choline and acetic acid and this reaction is ...**

- (a) Hydrolysis**
- (b) Reduction**
- (c) Oxidation**
- (d) Deamination**





**34. Acetylcholine is breakdown into choline and acetic acid and this reaction is ...**

- (a) Hydrolysis**
- (b) Reduction**
- (c) Oxidation**
- (d) Deamination**





# Explanation

- **Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** is a cholinergic enzyme primarily found at postsynaptic neuromuscular junctions, especially in muscles and nerves. It immediately breaks down or hydrolyzes acetylcholine (ACh), a naturally occurring neurotransmitter, into acetic acid and choline.





## 35. Most characteristic side effect of Adriamycin is....

- (a) Nephrotoxicity
- (b) Cardiotoxicity
- (c) Neurotoxicity
- (d) Hemorrhagic cystitis





## 35. Most characteristic side effect of Adriamycin is....

(a) Nephrotoxicity

**(b) Cardiotoxicity**

(c) Neurotoxicity

(d) Hemorrhagic cystitis





# Explanation

- Doxorubicin sold under the brand name Adriamycin.
- It is a chemotherapy medication used to treat cancer.
- When the drug is combined with others that can cause heart problems (oxidative stress), or in those who already have heart problems or high blood pressure.







## 36. *Ancylostoma duodenale* is a

- (a) Nematode
- (b) Amoeba
- (c) Protozoan
- (d) Fungus





## 36. Ancylostoma duodenale is a

- (a) Nematode
- (b) Amoeba
- (c) Protozoan
- (d) Fungus





## EXPLANATION:

- **Ancylostoma duodenale**, the human hookworm (Nematode), is the most common parasitic infection in countries with poor access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- **Ancylostoma duodenale** along with other soil-transmitted helminths (STH) are transmitted through contact with contaminated soil.





## 37. Which of the following microorganism is prokaryotic

- (a) Virus
- (b) Protozoa
- (c) Bacteria
- (d) Fungi





## 37. Which of the following microorganism is prokaryotic

- (a) Virus
- (b) Protozoa
- (c) Bacteria
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# Prokaryotes

- Prokaryotes (Greek : pro – before; karyon – nucleus) lack a well defined nucleus and possess relatively simple structure.
- Examples -  
**Bacteria**                      **Rickettsiae**                      **Chlamydiae**





## 38. The microorganism that can enter the body only through an injury is

- (a) *Salmonella typhi*
- (b) *Clostridium tetani*
- (c) *Clostridium botulinum*
- (d) *Streptococcus pyogenes*





**38. The microorganism that can enter the body only through an injury is**

- (a) Salmonella typhi
- (b) Clostridium tetani**
- (c) Clostridium botulinum
- (d) Streptococcus pyogenes







## EXPLANATION:

- Clostridium tetani (C. tetani) bacteria can enter the body through an open wound or injury, usually caused by broken skin.
- C. tetani bacteria are found in soil, animal feces, and the human intestine, and can remain dormant in the soil for more than 40 years.
- When the bacteria enter a wound, the cells become active and release a toxin that impairs the nerves that control muscles. This toxin causes tetanus, a serious infection also known as lockjaw.





## 39. Gram positive bacteria retain which type colour in gram staining

- (a) Red
- (b) Violet
- (c) Green
- (d) Yellow





## 39. Gram positive bacteria retain which type colour in gram staining

- (a) Red
- (b) Violet
- (c) Green
- (d) Yellow





- Gram-positive microorganisms have higher peptidoglycan content whereas gram negative organisms have higher lipid content
- With the dissolution of the lipid layer gram negatives lose the primary stain.
- All bacteria take up crystal violet however with the use of solvent the lipid layer from gram negative organism is dissolved with the dissolution of the lipid layer, gram negative lose the primary stain.

S.NO.	CHARACTERISTIC	GRAM POSITIVE	GRAM NEGATIVE
1.	Number of layers	One layer	Two layers
2.	Thickness	Thick (20-50 nm)	Thin (8-10nm)
3.	Outer membrane	Absent	Present
4.	Periplasmic	Present in some cell	Present in all cell
5.	Chemically cell wall	Peptidoglycan, Teichoic acid and lipoteichoic present	Lipopolysaccharide and Lipoprotein present
6.	Protein	Absent	Present
7.	Lipid	Less	More
8.	Permeability	More	Less
9.	Resistance	Less	More





## 40. All of the following are single RNA viruses EXCEPT

- (a) Rotavirus
- (b) Influenza virus
- (c) Rabies virus
- (d) Polio virus





## 40. All of the following are single RNA viruses EXCEPT

- (a) Rotavirus
- (b) Influenza virus
- (c) Rabies virus
- (d) Polio virus





S. No.	Group	Family	Examples
1.	ds DNA	Papilloma viruses	HPVS
		Adeno viruses	Adeno viruses
		Herpes viruses	HSV-1 & 2, VZV, EBV, CMV
		Pox viruses	Smallpox (Variola) and Vaccinig
2.	SS DNA	Par voviruses	Parvo virus
3.	Ds RNA	Reo viruses	Rota virus
4.	+ss RNA	Picornavirus	Polio virus, Rhino viruses, Hepatitis A
		Corona viruses	SARS
		Flavi viruses	Yellow Fever, West Nile, Hepatitis C
5.	- ss RNA	Rhabdo viruses	Rabies
		Paramyxo viruses	Measles and Mumps
		Orthomyxo viruses	Influenza A and B
		Bunya viruses	Hanta virus
		Arena viruses	Lassa
6.	RNA rev.	Retro viruses	HIV and HTLV
7.	DNA rev.	Retro viruses	HIV and HTLV





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