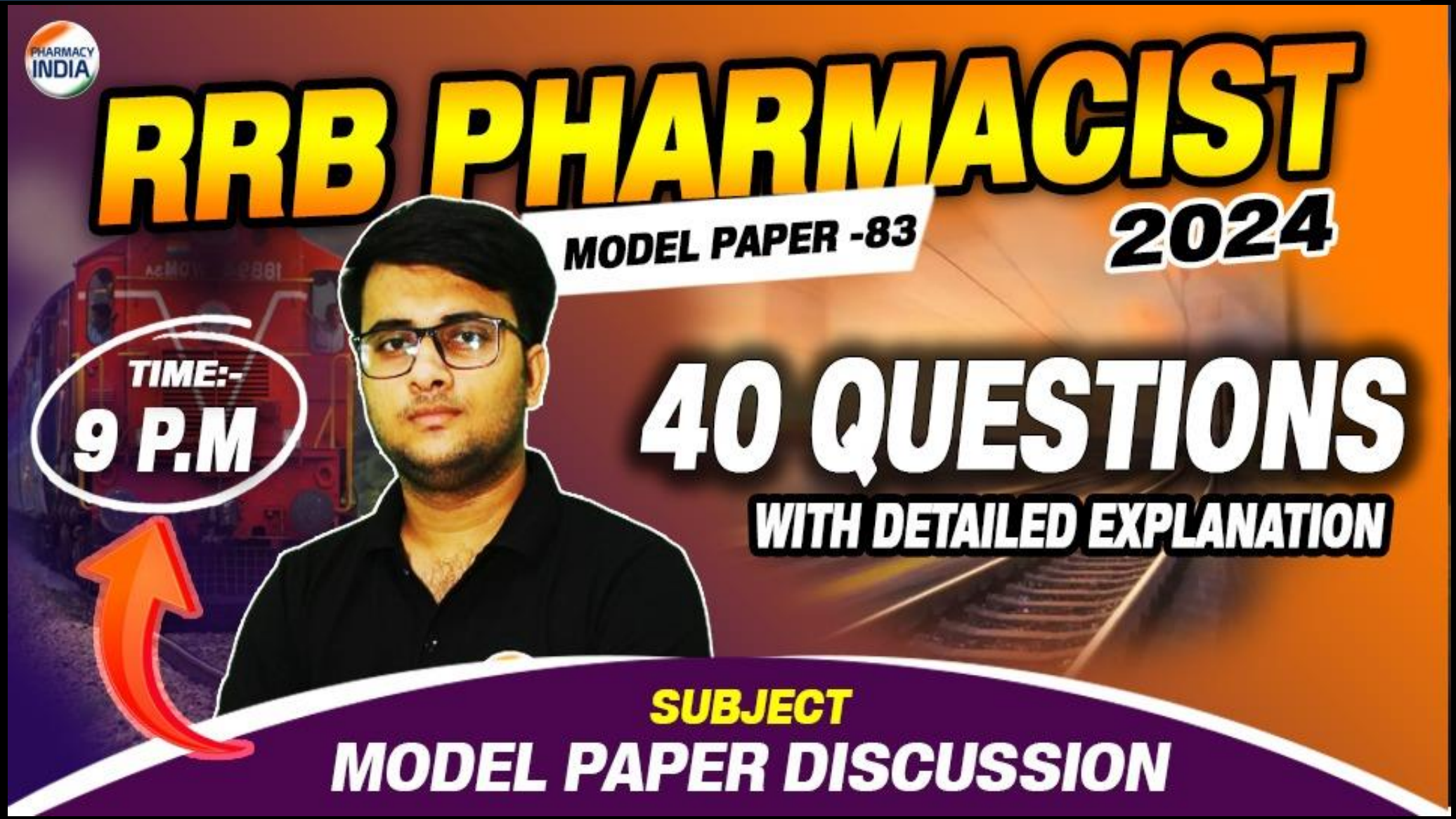

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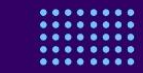

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1. Which of the following cations is required for the conversion of Prothrombin into active thrombin by thromboplastin? (Blood coagulation Step)

(a) Ca^{2+}

(b) Fe^{2+}

(c) Mg^{2+}

(d) Mn^{2+}

1. Which of the following cations is required for the conversion of Prothrombin into active thrombin by thromboplastin? (Blood coagulation Step)

(a) Ca^{2+}

(b) Fe^{2+}

(c) Mg^{2+}

(d) Mn^{2+}

Explanation:

Thrombokinase hydrolyses prothrombin to thrombin in presence of Ca^{2+} Thrombin converts soluble fibrinogen to insoluble fibrin.

2. Which of following in the body's largest blood vessel?

(a) Aorta
(b) Capillaries
(c) Pulmonary vein
(d) Heart

2. Which of following in the body's largest blood vessel?

(a) Aorta

(b) Capillaries

(c) Pulmonary vein

(d) Heart

Explanation:

The largest blood vessel in the body, the aorta supplies our organs with the oxygen-rich blood needed to stay healthy.

3. The life span of RBC

(a) 100 days
(b) 110 days
(c) 120 days
(d) 130 days

3. The life span of RBC

(a) 100 days

(b) 110 days

(c) 120 days

(d) 130 days

Explanation:

Like all other blood cells, RBCs originate from red bone marrow. They have a lifespan of 120 days and after which they are degraded in the spleen.

4. Which of the following is not a component of dietary fiber

(a) Cellulose
(b) Pectin
(c) Lignin
(d) Agar

4. Which of the following is not a component of dietary fiber

(a) Cellulose
(b) Pectin
(c) Lignin
(d) Agar

Explanation:

- **Agar**: Agar is a gelatinous substance derived from algae (seaweed). While it is sometimes used as a thickener or gelling agent in food and has fiber-like properties, it is **not** traditionally considered a component of dietary fiber like cellulose, pectin, or lignin.
- It is typically used in laboratory settings (like in petri dishes) or for culinary purposes, but it is not a primary natural component of plant-based dietary fibers.

5. Protein subunit found within microtubules is

(a) Collagen
(b) Tubulin
(c) Myosin
(d) DNA

5. Protein subunit found within microtubules is

(a) Collagen

(b) Tubulin

(c) Myosin

(d) DNA

Explanation:

Tubulin: **Tubulin** is the correct answer. It is a globular protein that polymerizes to form microtubules, which are part of the cytoskeleton in eukaryotic cells. Microtubules play critical roles in cell shape, intracellular transport, and cell division.

6. Na+ glucose transporter is an example of

(a) Facilitated diffusion
(b) ATP driven active transport
(c) Symport
(d) Antiport

6. Na+ glucose transporter is an example of

(a) Facilitated diffusion

(b) ATP driven active transport

(c) Symport

(d) Antiport

Explanation:

The coordinate uptake of glucose and Na^+ is an example of symport, the transport of two molecules in the same direction. In contrast, the facilitated diffusion of glucose is an example of uniport, the transport of only a single molecule.

7. Composition of glass is

(a) Sand
(b) Soda ash
(c) Lime stone & Cullet
(d) All the above

7. Composition of glass is

(a) Sand

(b) Soda ash

(c) Lime stone & Cullet

(d) All the above

Explanation:

Glass is typically made from a mixture of several raw materials, including:

1.Sand (Silica - SiO_2): This is the primary component of glass. Silica is melted at high temperatures to form the basic structure of glass.

2.Soda Ash (Sodium carbonate - Na_2CO_3): This is added to the glass mixture to lower the melting point of silica, making the production process more energy-efficient.

3.Limestone (Calcium carbonate - $CaCO_3$): Limestone is added to the glass mixture to improve the durability and chemical resistance of the glass by stabilizing the silica.

8. Which of the following materials offer moisture barrier properties

(a) Aclar
(b) Cellophane
(c) Polyester
(d) All the above

8. Which of the following materials offer moisture barrier properties

(a) Aclar
(b) Cellophane
(c) Polyester
(d) All the above

Explanation:

Each of the materials listed offers some degree of moisture barrier properties:

1.Aclar: Aclar is a polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE) film known for its exceptional moisture barrier properties. It is commonly used in pharmaceutical packaging to protect moisture-sensitive products.

2.Cellophane: Cellophane is a thin, transparent film made from regenerated cellulose. It has moderate moisture barrier properties, especially when coated with moisture-resistant materials, making it useful in food packaging.

3.Polyester (PET - Polyethylene Terephthalate): Polyester films also provide moisture barrier properties. While they are not as effective as specialized materials like Aclar, they are commonly used in flexible packaging due to their good mechanical strength and moisture resistance.

9. Which of the following is not a commercially available starch product

(a) Sta-Rx 1500
(b) Celutab
(c) Emdex
(d) Sugar tab

9. Which of the following is not a commercially available starch product

(a) Sta-Rx 1500

(b) Celutab

(c) Emdex

(d) Sugar tab

Explanation:

Sugar tab: Sugar tab refers to a sugar-based product used in tablet formulations, typically as a sweetener or diluent. It is **not** a starch product.

10. Green bone is a source of

(a) Type A Gelatin
(b) Type B Gelatin
(c) Both
(d) None

10. Green bone is a source of

(a) Type A Gelatin

(b) Type B Gelatin

(c) Both

(d) None

Explanation:

Type B Gelatin: This type of gelatin is derived from **alkali-treated collagen**, commonly from **green bones** and bovine hides. The alkaline treatment of green bone (i.e., bones that have not been extensively processed or degreased) produces Type B gelatin. This process takes longer and is used to extract gelatin from tougher collagen sources, such as bones.

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11. The Friabilator is operated at

(a) 100 RPM
(b) 75 RPM
(c) 50 RPM
(d) 25 RPM

11. The Friabilator is operated at

(a) 100 RPM

(b) 75 RPM

(c) 50 RPM

(d) 25 RPM

12. The diameter of the mesh aperture in the I.P. disintegration apparatus is given below. Choose the correct size

(a) 2 mm
(b) 4 mm
(c) 1mm
(d) 1.50 mm

12. The diameter of the mesh aperture in the I.P. disintegration apparatus is given below. Choose the correct size

(a) 2 mm

(b) 4 mm

(c) 1mm

(d) 1.50 mm

Explanation:

According to the **Indian Pharmacopoeia**, the **disintegration test** for tablets and capsules uses a basket-rack assembly that contains wire meshes with an aperture size of **2 mm**. This means that the mesh openings through which particles can pass are 2 mm in diameter.

13. Tablets are placed into coating chamber & hot air is introduced through the bottom of the chamber. Coating solution is applied through an atomizing nozzle from the upper end of the chamber. This technique is called

(a) Sealing before sugar coating
(b) Coating by air suspension
(c) Spray-pan coating
(d) Chamber coating

13. Tablets are placed into coating chamber & hot air is introduced through the bottom of the chamber. Coating solution is applied through an atomizing nozzle from the upper end of the chamber. This technique is called

(a) Sealing before sugar coating

(b) Coating by air suspension

(c) Spray-pan coating

(d) Chamber coating

Explanation:

Coating by air suspension (also known as fluidized bed coating) is a technique where **tablets** or particles are suspended in a vertical chamber using a stream of hot air introduced from the bottom of the chamber. During this process, the coating solution is sprayed through an **atomizing nozzle** from the upper end or sides of the chamber. The hot air helps to dry the coating as the tablets are coated.

14. What is the dosage form for the drug to be administered under the skin?

(a) Subcutaneous
(b) Transdermal
(c) Topical
(d) Both subcutaneous and transdermal

14. What is the dosage form for the drug to be administered under the skin?

(a) Subcutaneous

(b) Transdermal

(c) Topical

(d) Both subcutaneous and transdermal

Explanation:

Subcutaneous: This refers to a **dosage form administered under the skin.** It involves injecting the drug into the fatty tissue just beneath the skin using a needle. Common drugs administered via the subcutaneous route include insulin, heparin, and some vaccines.

15. Which of the following shows the type of parenteral dosage form?

(a) Pressurized metered-dose inhaler
(b) Lotion
(c) Tablet
(d) Transdermal implant

15. Which of the following shows the type of parenteral dosage form?

(a) Pressurized metered-dose inhaler
(b) Lotion
(c) Tablet
(d) Transdermal implant

16. Non-ionic surfactant vesicles is

(a) Liposome
(b) Transferosome
(c) Niosome
(d) All of the above

16. Non-ionic surfactant vesicles is

(a) Liposome

(b) Transferosome

(c) Niosome

(d) All of the above

Explanation:

Niosome: Niosomes are vesicles formed from non-ionic surfactants. They are similar to liposomes but do not contain phospholipids, making them completely based on non-ionic surfactants. They are used for drug delivery, providing an alternative to liposomes.

17. As per GMP permitted limit of solid content in water for injection is

(a) 100 ppm
(b) 1.0 ppm
(c) 0.1 ppm
(d) 10 ppm

17. As per GMP permitted limit of solid content in water for injection is

(a) 100 ppm
(b) 1.0 ppm
(c) 0.1 ppm
(d) 10 ppm

18. Dose dumping is the problem in the formulation of

(a) Compressed tablet
(b) Suppositories
(c) Soft gelatin capsules
(d) Controlled release formulation

18. Dose dumping is the problem in the formulation of

(a) Compressed tablet

(b) Suppositories

(c) Soft gelatin capsules

(d) Controlled release formulation

Explanation:

Controlled release formulations are engineered to provide a consistent drug concentration in the bloodstream and to minimize peaks and troughs in drug levels. If dose dumping occurs, it can lead to an immediate spike in drug concentration, potentially resulting in toxicity or other adverse effects.

19. RBC's can utilize ____ as a fuels for providing energy

(a) Glucose, fructose, starch
(b) Glucose, mannose
(c) Glucose, fructose, galactose
(d) Glucose

19. RBC's can utilize ____ as a fuels for providing energy

(a) Glucose, fructose, starch
(b) Glucose, mannose
(c) Glucose, fructose, galactose
(d) Glucose

Explanation:

Glucose is critical for RBC function because it is rapidly converted to pyruvate, which is then used to generate energy in the form of ATP.

20. Opium alkaloids having Isoquinoline ring system is

(a) Morphine
(b) Codeine
(c) Thebaine
(d) Papaverine

20. Opium alkaloids having Isoquinoline ring system is

(a) Morphine
(b) Codeine
(c) Thebaine
(d) Papaverine

Explanation:

Papaverine: Papaverine is the only one among the options listed that contains an **isoquinoline ring system**. It is a non-narcotic opiate used primarily as a vasodilator.

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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

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

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

(c) To compile and maintain central register for pharmacist

(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, vaccine antigen)	Kasauli
7	Indian drug manufacturers association (IDMA)	Mumbai
8	Indian veterinary research institute (IVRI)	Izatnagar
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 (NICD) (FOR polio vaccine)	New Delhi
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. Match the following

Type of mill	Used for
(a) Roller mill	(i) Soft material
(b) Hammer mill	(ii) Almost all material
(c) Cutter mill	(iii) Vegetable material
(d) Fluid energy mill	(iv) Moderately hard and friable material

(a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
(b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(c) A-ii, B-iii, C-i , D-iv
(d) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

30. Match the following

Type of mill	Used for
(a) Roller mill	(i) Soft material
(b) Hammer mill	(ii) Almost all material
(c) Cutter mill	(iii) Vegetable material
(d) Fluid energy mill	(iv) Moderately hard and friable material

(a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii , D-iv
(b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
(c) A-ii, B-iii, C-i , D-iv
(d) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

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31. Meaning of 'lente' is

(a) Immediately
(b) Frequently
(c) Slowly
(d) When necessary

31. Meaning of 'lente' is

(a) Immediately

(b) Frequently

(c) Slowly

(d) When necessary

Explanation:

The term **"lente"** comes from Latin, meaning "slowly." In medical terminology and pharmacology, it is often used in prescriptions and dosage instructions to indicate that a medication should be administered or released at a slow or gradual rate.

32. 'SOS' stands for

(a) Immediately
(b) Frequently
(c) Slowly
(d) When necessary

32. 'SOS' stands for

(a) Immediately

(b) Frequently

(c) Slowly

(d) When necessary

Explanation:

The abbreviation **"SOS"** is derived from the Latin phrase **"si opus sit,"** which translates to **"if there is a need"** or **"when necessary."** In medical prescriptions and instructions, it indicates that a medication or treatment should be taken only as needed rather than on a scheduled basis.

33. Calculate the dose for a child that has a body surface area 0.57 m^2, when the adult dose of the drug is 50 mg

(a) 17 mg
(b) 20 mg
(c) 7 mg
(d) 30 mg

33. Calculate the dose for a child that has a body surface area 0.57 m^2, when the adult dose of the drug is 50 mg

(a) 17 mg

(b) 20 mg

(c) 7 mg

(d) 30 mg

Given:

- **Adult Dose**: 50 mg
- **Child's BSA**: 0.57 m^2
- **Average Adult BSA**: 1.73 m^2 (common standard value)

$$\text{Child's Dose} = \left(\frac{\text{Child's BSA}}{\text{Adult's BSA}}\right) \times \text{Adult Dose}$$

Calculation:

1. Substitute the values into the formula:

$$\text{Child's Dose} = \left(\frac{0.57\,\text{m}^2}{1.73\,\text{m}^2}\right) \times 50\,\text{mg}$$

2. Calculate the ratio:

$$\frac{0.57}{1.73} \approx 0.329$$

3. Multiply by the adult dose:

$$\text{Child's Dose} \approx 0.329 \times 50 \approx 16.47\,\text{mg}$$

34. Polio is caused by

(a) Bacteria
(b) Virus
(c) Both
(d) None

34. Polio is caused by

(a) Bacteria

(b) Virus

(c) Both

(d) None

Explanation:

Polio is an illness caused by a virus that mainly affects nerves in the spinal cord or brain stem.

35. BCG is _____ type of vaccine

(a) Live
(b) Subunit
(c) Killed
(d) All

35. BCG is _____ type of vaccine

(a) Live

(b) Subunit

(c) Killed

(d) All

Explanation:

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) is the live attenuated vaccine form of Mycobacterium bovis used to prevent tuberculosis and other mycobacterial infections.

36. ELISA test is used for

(a) AIDS
(b) Syphilis
(c) Leprosy
(d) Typhoid

36. ELISA test is used for

(a) AIDS

(b) Syphilis

(c) Leprosy

(d) Typhoid

Explanation":

ELISA test is the first diagnostic test used to detect infection with HIV.

37. Two methods of sterilization are given for the materials listed from (a) to (d). Match them correctly

Method of sterilization	Used to sterilize
i) Dry heat	(a) Rooms
ii) Gamma radiation	(b) Plastic syringes
	(c) Talcum powder
	(d) Intravenous admixture

(a) i-C, ii-B
(b) i-B, ii-A
(c) i-D, ii-A
(d) i-C, ii-A

37. Two methods of sterilization are given for the materials listed from (a) to (d). Match them correctly

Method of sterilization	Used to sterilize
i) Dry heat	(a) Rooms
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(a) i-C, ii-B
(b) i-B, ii-A
(c) i-D, ii-A
(d) i-C, ii-A

38. ICH safety guideline S2 belongs to:

(a) Carcinogenicity studies
(b) Genotoxicity studies
(c) Pharmacokinetics and Toxicokinetic
(d) Toxicity testing

38. ICH safety guideline S2 belongs to:

(a) Carcinogenicity studies

(b) Genotoxicity studies

(c) Pharmacokinetics and Toxicokinetic

(d) Toxicity testing

Explanation:

The S2A Guideline on Guidance on Specific Aspects of Regulatory Genotoxicity Tests for Pharmaceuticals was finalised under Step 4 in July 1995.

39. QA defines as:

(a) It is the sum total of the organize arrangements with the objective ensuring that products will be of the quality required for their intended use

(b) Is that part of Quality Assurance aimed at ensuring that products are consistently

(c) Is that part of GMP concerned with sampling, specification & testing documentation & release procedures ensure that the necessary relevant tests are performed & the product is released for use only after ascertaining it's quality

(d) None of the above

39. QA defines as:

(a) It is the sum total of the organize arrangements with the objective ensuring that products will be of the quality required for their intended use

(b) Is that part of Quality Assurance aimed at ensuring that products are consistently

(c) Is that part of GMP concerned with sampling, specification & testing documentation & release procedures ensure that the necessary relevant tests are performed & the product is released for use only after ascertaining it's quality

(d) None of the above

Explanation:

Quality Assurance (QA) refers to a systematic approach to ensuring that products meet certain quality standards and are fit for their intended purpose. It encompasses all activities related to the design, development, production, and delivery of products to ensure they meet specified requirements and quality standards.

40. QC involves following except

(a) Sampling
(b) Specification
(c) Testing and analysis
(d) Efficacy

40. QC involves following except

(a) Sampling

(b) Specification

(c) Testing and analysis

(d) Efficacy

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