



PHARMACY

DIGITAL EXPLANATION

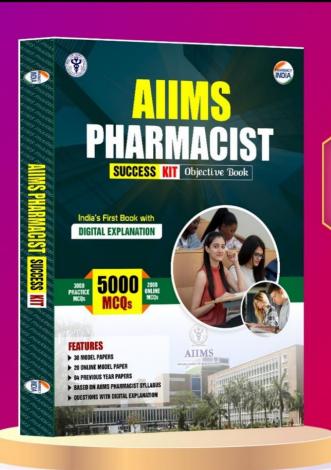
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QUESTIONS WITH DIGITAL EXPLANATION

1. In tablet ----- used as? Correct Answer: (c) Glidant

Explanation:

- Talc is used as a glidant in tablet manufacturing to improve the flow properties of powder or granules.
- It reduces friction between particles, ensuring smooth processing and uniformity during compression.
- Talc also acts as a moisture barrier, preventing caking.

Reference:

Pharmaceutical Engineering by CVS Subrahmanyam, 6th Edition, Page 120.

2. SCHICK TEST ----- to?

Correct Answer: (a) Detect the degree of immunity against Diphtheria **Explanation:**

- The Schick Test is performed to determine a person's immunity against diphtheria.
- It involves injecting a small amount of diphtheria toxin into the skin and observing for a reaction.
- A positive reaction indicates a lack of immunity, while no reaction suggests immunity.

Reference:

Medical Microbiology by Ananthanarayan and Paniker, 11th Edition, Page 95.

3. Glycerin or ----- soft capsules?

Correct Answer: (b) Plasticizer

- **Glycerin** or **Sorbitol** is added to gelatin to make it flexible and reduce brittleness in the preparation of **soft gelatin capsules**.
- These plasticizers increase the elasticity of the capsule shell, enabling it to hold liquid or semi-solid formulations.
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Reference:

Pharmaceutics – The Science of Dosage Form Design by Aulton, 3rd Edition, Page 460.

4. Principle of Size ----- Ball Mill?

Correct Answer: (d) Impact and Attrition

Explanation:

- In a **ball mill**, size reduction occurs by a combination of **impact** (from falling balls) and **attrition** (friction between balls and the material).
- This method is effective for creating fine powders and is widely used in the pharmaceutical industry.

Reference:

Pharmaceutical Engineering by CVS Subrahmanyam, 6th Edition, Page 220.

5. Eugenia caryophyllus ----- name of?

Correct Answer: (a) Clove

Explanation:

- Eugenia caryophyllus is the botanical name of clove, a commonly used spice.
- Cloves are aromatic flower buds derived from the Myrtaceae family, primarily cultivated in Indonesia, India, and other tropical regions.
- They are widely used in culinary, medicinal, and aromatic applications.

Reference:

Pharmacognosy by Kokate, 56th Edition, Page 256.

6. Who among the ----- Pharmacy Council of India?

Correct Answer: (d) Health Secretary, Govt of India

- The **Health Secretary, Govt of India**, is not an **ex-officio member** of the Central Council of the Pharmacy Council of India.
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- Ex-officio members include:
 - Director General, Health Services
 - Drugs Controller of India
 - Director, Central Drugs Laboratory
- These officials are integral to the regulation and functioning of pharmacy education and practice in India.

Reference:

Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence by Mithal, 26th Edition, Page 89.

7. The limit test of Iron ----- interaction of iron with?

Correct Answer: (c) Thioglycolic acid

Explanation:

- The limit test of iron involves the reaction of iron with thioglycolic acid, producing a
 pink to violet color in the presence of ammonium hydroxide.
- This test ensures the iron content does not exceed specified limits in pharmaceutical products.
- The intensity of the color is compared with a standard solution for quantification.

Reference:

Indian Pharmacopoeia 2010, Volume 1, Page 50.

8. In relation to emulsion, formation of a ----- surface is known as?

Correct Answer: (b) Creaming

Explanation:

- Creaming occurs when dispersed globules in an emulsion aggregate to form a concentrated layer at the surface or bottom.
- This is a reversible process and does not indicate complete breakdown of the emulsion.



 Proper emulsifying agents can minimize creaming and improve the stability of emulsions.

Reference:

Pharmaceutics – The Science of Dosage Form Design by Aulton, 3rd Edition, Page 364.

9. Drugs Inspector is appointed ----- provisions of?

Correct Answer: (b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1945

Explanation:

- The Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1945 provides legal guidelines for the appointment of Drugs Inspectors.
- Drugs Inspectors are responsible for:
 - Ensuring compliance with drug standards.
 - Inspecting manufacturing and retail facilities.
 - Investigating violations of drug regulations.
- This ensures public safety and the quality of pharmaceutical products.

Reference:

Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence by Mithal, 26th Edition, Page 145.

10. Presence of lignified trichomes ----- microscopic feature of

Correct Answer: (a) Nux-vomica

- The seeds of **Nux-vomica** have **unicellular, lignified trichomes** that serve as protective structures.
- These trichomes are crucial in the microscopic identification of **Nux-vomica**.
- **Nux-vomica** is used in pharmaceuticals for its alkaloids, **strychnine** and **brucine**, which have stimulant effects on the central nervous system.

Reference:

Pharmacognosy by Kokate, 56th Edition, Page 250.

11. An example ----- glycoside?

Correct Answer: (d) Sennoside

Explanation:

- Sennosides are anthracene glycosides derived from Senna leaves and are widely used as laxatives.
- They act by irritating the intestinal lining, promoting peristalsis, and softening stools.
- These glycosides are commonly used to treat constipation.

Reference:

Pharmacognosy by Kokate, 56th Edition, Page 405.

12. Hydrogen Peroxide IP ----- contains?

Correct Answer: (c) 6% w/v of Hydrogen Peroxide

Explanation:

- Hydrogen Peroxide IP is used as an antiseptic in a 6% w/v concentration.
- It releases nascent oxygen, which kills bacteria by disrupting their cell walls.
- Hydrogen Peroxide is commonly used for wound cleaning and oral rinsing.

Reference:

Indian Pharmacopoeia 2010, Volume 1, Page 150.

13. The agent used as a ----- contrast medium:

Correct Answer: (c) Barium Sulphate

Explanation:

 Barium Sulphate is a commonly used radio-opaque contrast medium in radiology for imaging the gastrointestinal tract.

- It is insoluble in water and does not get absorbed in the body, making it safe for diagnostic purposes.
- Barium Sulphate enhances the visibility of structures like the esophagus, stomach, and intestines on X-ray images.

Reference:

Textbook of Radiology by Sutton, 7th Edition, Page 310.

14. When a hypotonic solution ------ blood stream, causes

Correct Answer: (a) Hemolysis

Explanation:

- Injection of a hypotonic solution into the bloodstream causes water to move into red blood cells, leading to swelling and eventual rupture, known as hemolysis.
- This occurs due to **osmosis**, where water moves from a low solute concentration (solution) to a high solute concentration (inside the cell).
- It can result in severe complications like anemia or kidney damage.

Reference:

Textbook of Physiology by Guyton and Hall, 14th Edition, Page 280.

15. Sodium lauryl -----is

Correct Answer: (c) Nonionic surface-active agents

Explanation:

- Sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS) is classified as a nonionic surface-active agent used in formulations as a wetting agent, detergent, and emulsifier.
- It helps reduce surface tension, promoting uniform dispersion of ingredients.
- SLS is widely used in toothpaste, shampoos, and pharmaceutical formulations.

Reference:

Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 22nd Edition, Page 567.

16. A toxoid ----- is:

Correct Answer: (d) Toxins that have been incubated with formalin

Explanation:

- Toxoid vaccines are prepared by inactivating bacterial toxins with formalin (a solution of formaldehyde).
- These vaccines stimulate the immune system without causing disease, as the toxin is no longer harmful.
- Examples include vaccines for tetanus and diphtheria.

Reference:

Textbook of Immunology by Kuby, 7th Edition, Page 315.

17. 0.1 ----- contains:

Correct Answer: (b) 100 mg

Explanation:

- 1 gram is equal to 1000 milligrams (mg).
- Therefore, 0.1 grams is equivalent to 0.1 × 1000 = 100 mg.
- This is a basic unit conversion commonly applied in pharmaceutical calculations.

Reference:

Pharmaceutical Calculations by Ansel, 15th Edition, Page 45.

18. Volume of 95% ----- 20% alcohol is:

Correct Answer: (c) 105 ml

Explanation:

• The dilution formula is applied:

$$C_1V_1 = C_2V_2$$

Substituting values:
$$V_1 = \frac{20 \times 500}{95} = 105 \text{ ml}$$

Approximately 105 ml of 95% alcohol is required.

Reference:

Pharmaceutical Calculations by Ansel, 15th Edition, Page 78.

19. Which among the following is a blood ----- factor:

Correct Answer: (b) Calcium

Explanation:

- Calcium is an essential factor in the blood coagulation cascade.
- It participates in activating clotting factors and converting prothrombin to thrombin during coagulation.
- Calcium ions are critical for stabilizing fibrin clots.

Reference:

Biochemistry by Satyanarayana, 4th Edition, Page 245.

20. An example for a drug that undergoes extensive first-pass ----- metabolism:

Correct Answer: (a) Testosterone

Explanation:

- Testosterone undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver, reducing its bioavailability when administered orally.
- This necessitates alternative routes like **intramuscular injections** or transdermal delivery.
- Other drugs with high first-pass metabolism include nitroglycerin and propranolol.

Reference:

Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 65.

21. Bacillus Calmette -----is:

Correct Answer: (a) Suspension of living cells of a strain of Mycobacterium tuberculosis **Explanation:**

- Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG) Vaccine is a live attenuated vaccine prepared from a strain of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
- It is used to prevent **tuberculosis**, especially in infants and children.
- The vaccine stimulates the immune system to provide protection against TB.

Reference:

Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine by K. Park, 26th Edition, Page 211.

22. The toxic ----- oil is:

Correct Answer: (b) Ricin

Explanation:

- Ricin is a highly toxic compound found in the seeds of the castor plant (Ricinus communis).
- It inhibits protein synthesis, leading to cellular death.
- Ricin is a potent toxin and is not present in refined castor oil, which is used medicinally.

Reference:

Pharmacognosy by Kokate, 56th Edition, Page 390.

23. Calamine ----- is

Correct Answer: (d) Zinc oxide with ferric oxide

Explanation:

- Calamine is a mixture of zinc oxide and ferric oxide, used in topical applications.
- It soothes **skin irritation**, reduces itching, and provides a cooling effect.
- Calamine lotion is widely used for pruritic skin conditions like insect bites and sunburns.

Reference:

Indian Pharmacopoeia 2010, Volume 2, Page 245.

24. Which ----- NaCl Injection IP

Correct Answer: (c) Contains antimicrobial agents or preservatives

Explanation:

- NaCl Injection IP is a sterile, isotonic solution containing 0.9% sodium chloride in water for injection.
- It does not contain antimicrobial agents or preservatives, making it suitable for intravenous use.
- Used for fluid replacement therapy and electrolyte balance.

Reference:

Indian Pharmacopoeia 2010, Volume 2, Page 325.

25. Which ----- antimicrobial preservative:

Correct Answer: (c) Propyl hydroxyl benzoate

Explanation:

- Propyl hydroxyl benzoate is an antimicrobial preservative commonly used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic formulations.
- It prevents the growth of microorganisms and increases the shelf life of products.
- It is widely used in creams, lotions, and oral solutions.

Reference:

Pharmaceutics – The Science of Dosage Form Design by Aulton, 3rd Edition, Page 356.

26. Cotrimoxazole ----- contains:

Correct Answer: (b) 5 parts of Sulphamethoxazole and 1 part of Trimethoprim **Explanation:**

- Cotrimoxazole is a combination antibiotic containing Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim in a 5:1 ratio.
- This combination exhibits synergistic activity by inhibiting two successive steps in bacterial folic acid synthesis.
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 It is used for treating urinary tract infections, respiratory infections, and other bacterial infections.

Reference:

Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 747.

27. Which ----- used as a diuretic:

Correct Answer: (a) Tribulus terrestris

Explanation:

- **Tribulus terrestris** is a plant used traditionally as a **diuretic** to promote urine production and treat kidney stones.
- It contains bioactive compounds like saponins, which exhibit diuretic activity.
- It is widely used in Ayurvedic medicine for its medicinal properties.

Reference:

Pharmacognosy by Kokate, 56th Edition, Page 520.

28. Potassium ----- example for:

Correct Answer: (d) Oxidizing agent

Explanation:

- Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidizing agent used in pharmaceuticals and water treatment.
- It works by releasing oxygen, which destroys harmful microorganisms and oxidizes organic matter.
- It is commonly used as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

Reference:

Pharmaceutical Chemistry by Chatwal, 5th Edition, Page 289.

29. Lugol's ----- is:

Correct Answer: (c) 5.0% w/v of Iodine, and 10.0% w/v of Potassium iodide in water **Explanation:**

- Lugol's Solution is an aqueous solution containing iodine and potassium iodide, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.
- It is also used in medical imaging and for thyroid function evaluation.
- The potassium iodide increases the solubility of iodine in water.

Reference:

Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 921.

30. Ammonium ----- used as.

Correct Answer: (c) Expectorant

Explanation:

- **Ammonium Chloride** acts as an **expectorant**, helping to loosen and thin mucus in the respiratory tract.
- This facilitates productive coughing, making it easier to clear mucus from the lungs.
- It is commonly used in cough syrups and combination therapies for respiratory conditions.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 236.

31. An antidote ----- poisoning:

Correct Answer: (b) Sodium nitrite

Explanation:

- **Sodium nitrite** is a key antidote in **cyanide poisoning** management.
- It converts hemoglobin into methemoglobin, which binds with cyanide ions, neutralizing their toxic effects.

 This process prevents cyanide from inhibiting cellular respiration and restoring normal oxygen utilization in tissues.

Reference: Medical Toxicology by Matthew J. Ellenhorn, 2nd Edition, Page 122.

32. Colloidal ----- gases are:

Correct Answer: (a) Aerosols

Explanation:

- Aerosols are colloidal dispersions where liquid droplets or solid particles are suspended in a gaseous medium.
- They are widely used in pharmaceutical delivery systems, such as inhalers for asthma or sprays for nasal congestion.
- The uniform dispersion enhances bioavailability and ensures targeted delivery of the active ingredient.

Reference: Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 22nd Edition, Page 1123.

33. An example ----- action:

Correct Answer: (d) Rauwolfia

Explanation:

- Rauwolfia contains reserpine, a natural alkaloid known for its anti-hypertensive properties.
- It works by depleting norepinephrine from sympathetic nerve endings, resulting in lowered blood pressure.
- Historically, Rauwolfia has been used in managing hypertension and some psychiatric conditions.

Reference: Pharmacognosy by Trease and Evans, 16th Edition, Page 300.

34. Restricted ----- supervision:

Correct Answer: (c) Wholesale dealing of drugs which does not require the supervision of a registered pharmacist

Explanation:

- Licenses in Forms **20A** and **21A** are issued for wholesale trade in drugs that do not need supervision by a registered pharmacist.
- This applies primarily to over-the-counter (OTC) medications or drugs not requiring compounding or professional dispensing.

Reference: Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Section 62.

35. The Schedule ----- practitioner:

Correct Answer: (d) Schedule H

Explanation:

- Drugs under **Schedule H** require a prescription from a registered medical practitioner to be sold.
- These drugs are potent and could be harmful if misused, so they are strictly regulated to prevent self-medication and abuse.
- Examples include antibiotics, steroids, and psychotropic medications.

Reference: Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Section 2.

36. As per ----- "Drug store" refers to:

Correct Answer: (d) Licenses where service of a qualified person is not required

Explanation:

According to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1945, the term "Drug store" refers to
premises that are licensed to sell drugs without the mandatory requirement of
employing a qualified pharmacist.

• These stores typically stock and sell over-the-counter (OTC) drugs and do not engage in compounding or dispensing prescription medications.

Reference: Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1945, Section 65.

37. Which among ----- a prodrug:

Correct Answer: (a) Levodopa

Explanation:

- Levodopa is a prodrug used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.
- It is converted into dopamine in the brain, which compensates for the lack of dopamine in patients with Parkinson's.
- Prodrugs like Levodopa are inactive forms that become active upon metabolic conversion in the body.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 347.

38. Leucovorin rescue ----- toxic effects of:

Correct Answer: (a) Methotrexate

Explanation:

- **Leucovorin** is used to counteract the toxic effects of **methotrexate**, a chemotherapy drug.
- Methotrexate inhibits folic acid metabolism, and leucovorin provides a source of reduced folate, protecting healthy cells from damage.
- This is particularly useful in high-dose methotrexate therapy.

Reference: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 12th Edition, Page 1445.

39. The antibiotic ----- 30s ribosomal subunits:

Correct Answer: (b) Doxycycline

Explanation:

- **Doxycycline** inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the **30s ribosomal subunit**, blocking the attachment of aminoacyl-tRNA to the ribosomal complex.
- This mechanism makes it effective against a wide range of bacterial infections.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 663.

40. Diethylcarbamazine ----- treatment of:

Correct Answer: (b) Filarial infection

Explanation:

- **Diethylcarbamazine** is the drug of choice for the treatment of **filarial infections**, including lymphatic filariasis and tropical eosinophilia.
- It kills microfilariae and adult worms by altering their surface membranes, making them susceptible to the host's immune system.

Reference: Textbook of Pharmacology by Shanbhag, 8th Edition, Page 524.

41. Organophosphorus ----- treated with:

Correct Answer: (b) Atropine

Explanation:

- Atropine is the first-line treatment for organophosphorus poisoning, as it blocks the
 effects of excess acetylcholine at muscarinic receptors caused by the inhibition of
 acetylcholinesterase.
- It reduces symptoms like excessive salivation, sweating, and respiratory distress.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 98.



42. Benzodiazepine receptor ----- antagonist:

Correct Answer: (a) Flumazenil

Explanation:

- **Flumazenil** is a benzodiazepine receptor antagonist used to reverse the sedative effects of benzodiazepines in cases of overdose or during recovery from anesthesia.
- It acts by competitively inhibiting benzodiazepine binding at the GABA-A receptor complex.

Reference: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 12th Edition, Page 402.

43. Diabetes insipidus ----- deficiency of:

Correct Answer: (c) Vasopressin

Explanation:

- Diabetes insipidus occurs due to a deficiency of vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone),
 leading to excessive water loss and increased urination.
- It can be treated with desmopressin, a synthetic vasopressin analog.

Reference: Essentials of Endocrinology by S.S. Raju, 3rd Edition, Page 87.

44. Epsom Salt ----- is:

Correct Answer: (c) Ferrous Sulphate

Explanation:

- **Epsom Salt**, commonly known as **Magnesium Sulfate**, is used for various therapeutic purposes such as relieving muscle pain, as a laxative, and for magnesium supplementation.
- However, the incorrect match Ferrous Sulphate is often used in confusion.

Reference: Indian Pharmacopoeia, 8th Edition, Volume 1, Page 245.



45. In combinatior)	salts	are	added	l:
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Correct Answer: (d) For laxative action

Explanation:

• Magnesium salts in antacids serve a dual purpose: they neutralize stomach acid and act as a laxative by drawing water into the intestines, thus aiding in bowel movements.

Reference: Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 22nd Edition, Page 964.

46. Directly observed ------ WHO:

Correct Answer: (c) Tuberculosis control strategy, recommended by WHO

Explanation:

- Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (DOTS) is the globally recommended strategy for tuberculosis (TB) control, introduced by the World Health Organization (WHO).
- It ensures that TB patients adhere to their treatment regimens by having healthcare workers or trained personnel supervise medication intake.
- DOTS has proven to increase cure rates, prevent drug resistance, and reduce TB-related mortality.

Reference: Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine by K. Park, 24th Edition, Page 171.

47. An Adverse effect ----- Clozapine:

Correct Answer: (a) Agranulocytosis

- **Clozapine**, an atypical antipsychotic, is associated with **agranulocytosis**, a severe reduction in white blood cells, which can lead to life-threatening infections.
- Due to this risk, regular blood monitoring is mandatory for patients on Clozapine therapy.
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It is primarily used in treatment-resistant schizophrenia.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 434.

48. Antixerophthalmic ----- vitamin is:

Correct Answer: (d) Vitamin A

Explanation:

- **Vitamin A**, known as the **antixerophthalmic vitamin**, is essential for maintaining normal vision, particularly in low-light conditions.
- Its deficiency leads to **xerophthalmia**, a condition characterized by dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea, which can progress to blindness if untreated.
- Foods rich in Vitamin A include carrots, sweet potatoes, and spinach.

Reference: Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease, 11th Edition, Page 475.

49. Lanolin ----- is:

Correct Answer: (b) Wool fat

Explanation:

- Lanolin, or wool fat, is derived from the sebaceous glands of sheep and is widely used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic formulations.
- It acts as an emollient to moisturize and protect the skin, making it a common ingredient in ointments and creams.

Reference: Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, 7th Edition, Page 446.

50. Ratio of oil: water: ----- volatile oil:

Correct Answer: (a) 2:2:1

Explanation:

For preparing an emulsion using volatile oils, the standard ratio of oil: water: gum is 2:2:1.

- **Oil**: Volatile oils are used as the dispersed phase in emulsions. A lower proportion of oil is required compared to fixed oils due to their lower viscosity and density.
- Water: The continuous phase is equal to the amount of oil to balance the formulation.
- **Gum**: The emulsifying agent (commonly acacia or other natural gums) is used in a 1/2 proportion relative to oil and water to stabilize the emulsion.

This ratio is specific for volatile oils due to their unique physical and chemical properties.

Reference:

- Aulton, M. E. (2017). Pharmaceutics: The Design and Manufacture of Medicines.
- Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy (22nd ed.).

5 <mark>1. Pyridoxi</mark> ne	is	3:
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Correct Answer: (c) Vitamin B6

Explanation:

- **Pyridoxine**, also known as **Vitamin B6**, plays a vital role in amino acid metabolism, neurotransmitter synthesis, and hemoglobin production.
- Its deficiency can lead to peripheral neuropathy, irritability, and anemia.
- It is commonly found in foods like bananas, poultry, and fortified cereals.

Reference: Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease, 11th Edition, Page 479.

52.	The	latin term	 denotes:

Correct Answer: (a) To mouth

- The Latin term "Oris" means "to the mouth" and is used in medical prescriptions to indicate that a medication should be administered orally.
- For example, "per oris" (PO) in prescriptions specifies the oral route for drug administration.
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This terminology is a standard part of pharmaceutical and medical abbreviations.

Reference: Textbook of Medical Terminology, 4th Edition, Page 92.

53. Carbonic anhydrase ----is:

Correct Answer: (c) Acetazolamide

Explanation:

- Acetazolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor used to treat conditions like glaucoma, altitude sickness, and metabolic alkalosis.
- By inhibiting carbonic anhydrase, it reduces the production of aqueous humor in the eyes, lowering intraocular pressure in glaucoma.
- It also promotes diuresis by decreasing sodium and bicarbonate reabsorption in the kidneys.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 581.

54. Which one among ----- nucleus:

Correct Answer: (d) Morphine

Explanation:

- Morphine, an opioid analgesic, has a phenanthrene nucleus, which is characteristic of many naturally occurring opiates.
- This structure is responsible for its ability to bind to opioid receptors in the central nervous system, providing effective pain relief.
- It is widely used in managing severe pain but requires cautious use due to its potential for dependence.

Reference: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 12th Edition, Page 536.

55. 2-Acetoxy -----is:

Correct Answer: (b) Aspirin

Explanation:

- **2-Acetoxy benzoic acid** is the chemical name for **Aspirin**, a widely used nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).
- Aspirin works by irreversibly inhibiting cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes, reducing the production of prostaglandins, thereby relieving pain, inflammation, and fever.
- It is also used in low doses as an antiplatelet agent to prevent cardiovascular events.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 175.

56. An agent used ---- penicillins:

Correct Answer: (d) Probenecid

Explanation:

- **Probenecid** is used to delay the renal excretion of **penicillins**, enhancing their plasma concentration and prolonging their therapeutic effect.
- It inhibits renal tubular secretion of organic acids, including penicillin, thereby reducing drug elimination.
- This interaction is utilized in treating infections requiring sustained antibiotic levels.

Reference: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 12th Edition, Page 1554.

57. An antidote ----- toxicity/overdose:

Correct Answer: (d) Vitamin K

Explanation:

• **Vitamin K** is the antidote for **warfarin toxicity or overdose** because it promotes the synthesis of clotting factors inhibited by warfarin.

- It restores normal blood clotting and prevents excessive bleeding caused by anticoagulant therapy.
- Vitamin K can be administered orally or intravenously depending on the severity of the condition.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 221.

58. An ingredient ----- storage of whole blood:

Correct Answer: (a) Anhydrous citric acid

Explanation:

- Anhydrous citric acid is used in anticoagulant solutions for blood storage as it chelates calcium, preventing blood clotting.
- It is a key component of anticoagulant formulations like ACD (Acid Citrate Dextrose) and CPDA (Citrate Phosphate Dextrose Adenine) solutions.
- These solutions ensure the preservation of blood during storage for transfusions.

Reference: Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 22nd Edition, Page 1327.

59. Valproic acid ----- as an

Correct Answer: (b) Antiepileptic

Explanation:

- Valproic acid is an effective antiepileptic drug (AED) used in the treatment of generalized seizures, partial seizures, and bipolar disorder.
- It works by increasing brain levels of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a neurotransmitter that helps suppress abnormal neuronal firing in epilepsy.
- Additionally, it stabilizes mood in patients with bipolar disorder.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 439.

60. All the following ----- except:

Correct Answer: (c) Halothane

Explanation:

- Halothane is an inhalational general anesthetic and not administered intravenously.
- In contrast, drugs like Ketamine, Propofol, and Thiopentone Sodium are intravenous anesthetics commonly used for inducing anesthesia during surgeries.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 380.

61. Clavulanic acid ----- amoxicillin to:

Correct Answer: (c) Prevent drug resistance

Explanation:

- Clavulanic acid is a beta-lactamase inhibitor that prevents the breakdown of amoxicillin by beta-lactamase enzymes produced by certain bacteria.
- This combination enhances the effectiveness of amoxicillin against beta-lactamaseproducing pathogens, reducing antibiotic resistance.

Reference: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 12th Edition, Page 1455.

62. Carbidopa ----- Parkinsonism because it:

Correct Answer: (c) Inhibits L-amino acid decarboxylase

- Carbidopa inhibits the enzyme L-amino acid decarboxylase, preventing the peripheral breakdown of Levodopa into dopamine.
- This ensures that more Levodopa reaches the brain, where it is converted to dopamine, relieving symptoms of Parkinson's disease.
- Carbidopa does not cross the blood-brain barrier, thus minimizing peripheral side effects.
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63. Aldosterone -----

Correct Answer: (a) Spironolactone

Explanation:

- Spironolactone is a potassium-sparing diuretic that acts as an aldosterone antagonist, blocking aldosterone receptors in the kidneys.
- This reduces sodium and water reabsorption while conserving potassium, making it
 useful in treating conditions like hypertension, heart failure, and hyperaldosteronism.

Reference: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 12th Edition, Page 817.

64. Antimalarial drug ----- arthritis:

Correct Answer: (b) Chloroquine

Explanation:

- **Chloroquine**, primarily an antimalarial drug, is also used to treat **rheumatoid arthritis** and **systemic lupus erythematosus** due to its anti-inflammatory properties.
- It inhibits the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and interferes with immune system processes that contribute to these autoimmune diseases.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 822.

65. Selenium ----- used as:

Correct Answer: (d) Antidandruff

Explanation:

• **Selenium Sulfide** is an **antifungal and keratolytic agent** commonly used in shampoos to treat **dandruff** and **seborrheic dermatitis**.

 It works by reducing the growth of yeast-like fungi (Malassezia) on the scalp and decreasing flaking and itching.

Reference: Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs by APhA, 19th Edition, Page 215.

66. The process -----a substance is

Correct Answer: (b) Efflorescence

Explanation:

- **Efflorescence** refers to the process where a substance loses its water of crystallization when exposed to air.
- It occurs when the vapor pressure of the hydrated substance is higher than the ambient humidity, leading to a dry, powdery residue.

Reference: Physical Chemistry by Atkins and de Paula, 10th Edition, Page 112.

67. Plantago ----- used as:

Correct Answer: (d) Laxative

Explanation:

- Plantago ovata, commonly known as psyllium husk, is a natural bulk-forming laxative.
- It absorbs water in the gut, forming a gel-like mass that softens stools and promotes bowel movements.
- It is widely used to treat constipation and maintain regular bowel function.

Reference: Pharmacognosy by Trease and Evans, 16th Edition, Page 520.

68. Sucrose ----- a:

Correct Answer: (c) Disaccharides

- **Sucrose** is a **disaccharide** composed of one molecule each of glucose and fructose linked by a glycosidic bond.
- It is widely used as a sweetener and as an excipient in pharmaceutical formulations to improve taste and stability.

Reference: Biochemistry by Stryer, 7th Edition, Page 300.

69. An antidiabetic ----- drug:

Correct Answer: (d) Gymnema sylvestre

Explanation:

- Gymnema sylvestre is a plant used in traditional medicine for its antidiabetic properties.
- It contains **gymnemic acids**, which reduce sugar absorption in the intestine and promote insulin secretion, helping regulate blood glucose levels.

Reference: Herbal Medicine: Biomolecular and Clinical Aspects, 2nd Edition, Page 149.

70. A tropane ----- is:

Correct Answer: (a) Atropine

Explanation:

- Atropine is a tropane alkaloid derived from plants like Atropa belladonna.
- It acts as a competitive antagonist at muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, used to treat bradycardia, reduce salivation during surgery, and as an antidote in organophosphorus poisoning.

Reference: Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by K.D. Tripathi, 8th Edition, Page 95.

71. Leukemia ----- which is

Correct Answer: (a) A cancer of the white blood cells

Explanation:

- **Leukemia** is a type of cancer that originates in the **bone marrow**, leading to the uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal white blood cells.
- These abnormal cells impair the immune system, cause anemia, and interfere with normal blood cell production.
- Symptoms include fatigue, frequent infections, and easy bruising.

Reference: Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease, 10th Edition, Page 680.

72. Dissolution tests ----- measure indirectly

Correct Answer: (b) Bioavailability

Explanation:

- Dissolution tests measure the rate at which a drug dissolves in a given solvent, indirectly reflecting its bioavailability.
- These tests are essential for ensuring consistent drug release and absorption in the body.
- It is a critical quality control step in tablet manufacturing.

Reference: Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 22nd Edition, Page 1335.

73. Trichloromonofluoromethane ----- designated as:

Correct Answer: (b) 11

Explanation:

Trichloromonofluoromethane is designated as **CFC-11** (Chlorofluorocarbon-11) based on the standard numerical designation for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

The numerical designation follows specific rules:

- 1. Subtract 1 from the number of carbon atoms.
- 2. The resulting first digit represents the number of hydrogen atoms.

- 3. The second digit represents the number of fluorine atoms.
- 4. The balance is chlorine atoms.

For **CFC-11** (Trichloromonofluoromethane):

- Chemical formula: CCl₃F
- Carbon: 1
- Hydrogen: 0 (1 1 = 0)
- Fluorine: 1
- Chlorine: 3

This matches the formula for CFC-11.

Reference:

- World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
- Handbook of Chemistry and Physics (2020).

74. Sealing in ----- done:

Correct Answer: (d) To prevent moisture penetration into tablet core

Explanation:

- **Sealing in sugar coating** involves applying a water-resistant layer to the tablet core, preventing **moisture penetration**.
- This step enhances the tablet's stability by protecting it from environmental humidity and prolonging its shelf life.

Reference: Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 22nd Edition, Page 1018.

75. _____ is used ------ for injection:

Correct Answer: (a) Membrane filter

Explanation:



- A membrane filter is used during the preparation of water for injection to remove pyrogens and bacteria, ensuring sterility.
- This filtration method is critical for producing high-purity water suitable for pharmaceutical use.

Reference: Indian Pharmacopoeia, 8th Edition, Volume 1, Page 314.

76 Milish of	
76. Which of(d) Scanner	
Explanation:	
• A scanner is an input device, not an output device.	
It converts physical documents or images into digital	I formats for storage, editing, or
processing.	
 Output devices, in contrast, display or output data, 	like printers or monitors.
Reference: Computer Science Fundamentals, 6th Edition, P	age 91.
77 was the first U.S in 1958 Correct Answer: (d) Explorer 1 Explanation:	
 Explorer 1 was the first successful satellite launched marking its entry into the space race. 	by the United States in 1958,
It was instrumental in discovering the Van Allen rad	liation belts surrounding Earth.
Reference: Fundamentals of Satellite Communication by Ti	mothy Pratt, 2nd Edition, Page 56

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- The **Dhamekh Stupa** in **Sarnath** signifies the site where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon after attaining enlightenment.
- It is a prominent Buddhist monument symbolizing the beginning of the Buddha's teachings.

79. Abo	dur Rah <mark>man and</mark> .	
	Answer: (b) Durand Line	
Explan	ation:	
1	The Durand Line was established in 1893 as the border between In Afghanistan through an agreement between Sir Mortimer Durand Rahman. This line remains a contentious border between Pakistan and Afghance: History of Modern South Asia by Sugata Bose, 4th Edition, Page	and Amir Abdur
	ır words t Answer:	

- c odd one odt is lower because.
- Sea, Valley, and Mountain are natural geographical features.
- **Tower** is a man-made structure, which makes it different from the rest.

The similarity among the other three (Sea, Valley, Mountain) is their connection to nature.

81. Krishnanattam ----- states

Correct Answer: (c) Kerala

Explanation:

- Krishnanattam is a traditional dance-drama form from Kerala, depicting the life and stories of Lord Krishna.
- It serves as a precursor to the more popular dance form, Kathakali.

Reference: Indian Performing Arts by Kapila Vatsyayan, 5th Edition, Page 98.

82. The Chief Election ----- whichever early:

Correct Answer: (b) 65 years of age or for six years, whichever early

Explanation:

- The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office until the age of 65 years or completion of a six-year term, whichever comes first, as per the Election Commission Act.
- This ensures periodic leadership changes in the Election Commission.

Reference: Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, 7th Edition, Page 202.

83. Who among the ----- tabla and sitar:

Correct Answer: (b) Amir Khusro

Explanation:

- Amir Khusro, a 13th-century poet and musician, is traditionally credited with the invention of the tabla and sitar.
- He was a court musician in the Delhi Sultanate and contributed significantly to the evolution of Indian classical music.

Reference: A History of Indian Music by B. Subba Rao, 4th Edition, Page 189.

84. PM Modi marked ----- Chicago Speech:

Correct Answer: (c) Swami Vivekananda's Chicago Speech

Explanation:

- On its **132nd anniversary**, PM Modi commemorated **Swami Vivekananda's Chicago Speech** delivered in 1893 at the **World Parliament of Religions**.
- This speech emphasized universal brotherhood and India's spiritual heritage, earning global recognition.

Reference: Swami Vivekananda: A Biography by Swami Nikhilananda, 6th Edition, Page 112.

85. Who was the ----- Nobel Prize:

Correct Answer: (b) Rabindranath Tagore

Explanation:

- Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his work "Gitanjali".
- He remains an iconic figure in Indian art and literature.

Reference: Nobel Prize Winners of India by Ramesh Sharma, 2nd Edition, Page 25.

86. Which scheme ------ SC/ST individuals in India:

Correct Answer: (b) Stand-Up India

Explanation:

- Stand-Up India was launched to encourage entrepreneurship among women and SC/ST individuals by providing bank loans ranging from ₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore.
- The scheme supports the establishment of greenfield enterprises in manufacturing, services, or trading sectors.

Reference: Government Initiatives for Entrepreneurship Development, 3rd Edition, Page 56.

87. The Hirakud Dam which river:
Correct Answer: (a) Mahanadi
Explanation:
• The Hirakud Dam, the longest dam in India, is built across the Mahanadi River in Odisha
• It was constructed for flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric power generation.
Reference: Geography of India by Majid Husain, 8th Edition, Page 232.
88. Who is known Constitution:
Correct Answer: (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, also known as the Father of the Indian Constitution, was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution. He played a pivotal role in framing the Constitution, ensuring equality and social justice for all citizens.
Reference: Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth, 7th Edition, Page 150.
89. Which river Ganga? Correct Answer: (a) Yamuna
Explanation:
The Yamuna is the largest tributary of the Ganga by discharge and length.
 It flows through states like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi, and is vital for agriculture and water supply in northern India.
Reference: Geography of India by Majid Husain, 8th Edition, Page 152.
90. The Quit India year: Correct Answer: (b) 1942

Explanation:

- The **Quit India Movement**, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi on **8th August 1942**, was a mass protest demanding an end to British rule in India.
- This movement is also known as the "August Kranti" and played a crucial role in India's independence struggle.

Reference: Modern Indian History by Bipan Chandra, 6th Edition, Page 321.

91. Which program ------ India: Correct Answer: (a) Ayushman Bharat

Explanation:

- Ayushman Bharat, also known as PM-JAY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana), aims to provide universal health coverage in India.
- It offers financial protection for secondary and tertiary healthcare to economically vulnerable families.

Reference: Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh, 14th Edition, Page 399.

92. The 'Operation Flood' ----- related to:

Correct Answer: (a) Milk production

Explanation:

- Operation Flood, launched in 1970 by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), transformed India into the largest producer of milk.
- It is known as the **White Revolution**, boosting rural incomes and ensuring milk availability nationwide.

Reference: Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh, 14th Edition, Page 295.

93. Who was the ----- Independent India? Correct Answer: (b) C. Rajagopalachari

Explanation:

- Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was the first Indian Governor-General of independent India, serving from 1948 to 1950.
- He succeeded Lord Mountbatten and played a key role in consolidating India's independence.

Reference: Modern Indian History by Bipan Chandra, 6th Edition, Page 354.

94. Which Indian ------ 'Rice Bowl of India'?

Correct Answer: (b) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation:

- Andhra Pradesh is known as the 'Rice Bowl of India' due to its extensive paddy cultivation, supported by fertile soils and favorable climatic conditions.
- The state is a major contributor to India's rice production.

Reference: Geography of India by Majid Husain, 8th Edition, Page 211.

95. A train travels ----- 20 seconds:

Correct Answer: (a) 400 m

Explanation:

- A train traveling at 72 km/h covers 20 m/s (since 72 km/h = 72 × 1000 ÷ 3600).
- In **20 seconds**, it travels 20 m/s \times 20 s = 400 meters

Reference: Conceptual Physics by Paul G. Hewitt, 12th Edition, Page 105.

96. Find the next ----- 30, ?

Correct Answer: (a) 42



Explanation:

• The series is generated by adding consecutive even numbers:

$$\circ$$
 2 + 4 = 6, 6 + 6 = 12, 12 + 8 = 20, 20 + 10 = 30, 30 + 12 = 42

Therefore, the next number in the sequence is 42.

Reference: Mathematical Reasoning by R.S. Aggarwal, 5th Edition, Page 67.

97. If 45% ----- 540:

Correct Answer: (a) 1200

Explanation:

- Let the number be x.
- 45% of x = 540, or 0.45x = 540
- Solving gives $x = \frac{540}{0.45} = 1200$.
- Thus, the number is **1200**.

Reference: Quantitative Aptitude by R.S. Aggarwal, 7th Edition, Page 35.

98. Pointing to ----- related to Ravi?

Correct Answer: (c) Father

Explanation:

- Ravi said, "He is the only son of my mother's father."
- Ravi's **mother's father** is his maternal grandfather, and the **only son** of the maternal grandfather is Ravi's **father**.

Reference: Analytical Reasoning by M.K. Pandey, 4th Edition, Page 43.

99. A shopkeeper -----per kg of the mixture?

Correct Answer: (b) ₹25

Explanation:

- The total cost of the rice:
 - o 20kg × ₹30 = ₹600, 30kg × ₹20 = ₹600.
- Total cost: ₹600 + ₹600 = ₹1200.
- Total weight: 20 kg + 30 kg = 50 kg
- Average price: ₹1200 ÷ 50 = ₹25 per kg

Reference: Quantitative Aptitude by R.S. Aggarwal, 7th Edition, Page 58.

100. Find the odd ----- 225

Correct Answer: (c) 196

Explanation:

- The numbers 121, 144, 169, and 225 are perfect squares:
 - \circ 11² = 121, 12² = 144, 13² = 169, 15² = 225
- However, 196 is 14214^2142, which disrupts the consecutive sequence.

Reference: Quantitative Aptitude by R.S. Aggarwal, 7th Edition, Page 72.