



PHARMACY

# AHMS BHUBANESWAR 2023 PYO

# **DIGITAL EXPLANATION**

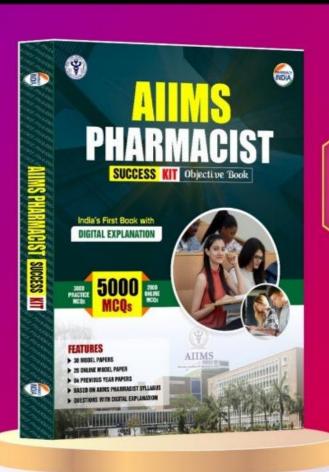
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QUESTIONS WITH DIGITAL EXPLANATION

ich	surgery?	
<b>Explanation:</b> Ant commonly used du include ondansetro <b>Reference:</b> "Good	iemetics are drugs that prevent and treaturing chemotherapy, post-surgery, and ton and metoclopramide.  Iman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological	for motion sickness. Examples
	signify?	
Explanation: A L system used to ma pharmaceutical ma Reference: "Pharm Gibson, page 215.	aboratory Information Management Symage and analyze laboratory data and stanufacturing.  maceutical Quality by Design" by Walk	stem (LIMS) is a software creamline operations in iria S. Schlindwein and Mark
at	classification	
and emphysema, the bronchodilators and	hat cause breathing difficulties. Treatm ad corticosteroids.	ent often involves
at	ethi	cs?
<b>Explanation:</b> The the court, ensuring	e duty of candor requires lawyers to be to justice is not hindered by misrepresent	ruthful in all representations to attion or concealment.
ch	motiva	ation?
significance of hur productivity.	on Mayo is known for the Hawthorne St man relations, employee motivation, an agement: A Global Perspective" by Hei	d social factors in workplace
	Answer: (c) Labo Explanation: Answer: (c) Labo Explanation: A Labo Explanation: A Labo Explanation: A Labo Explanation: A Labo System used to man pharmaceutical man	Answer: (d) Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease  Explanation: COPD refers to a group of lung conditions, and emphysema, that cause breathing difficulties. Treatment bronchodilators and corticosteroids.  Reference: "Kumar and Clark's Clinical Medicine," 10th at

- **Answer:** (c) Emulsion
- **Explanation:** An emulsion is a liquid dosage form where one liquid (oil) is dispersed in another liquid (water) in the form of small droplets. Since oil and water are immiscible, the emulsion must be shaken to redistribute the phases before use.
- **Reference:** "Pharmaceutics: The Science of Dosage Form Design" by Aulton and Taylor, 2nd Edition, page 230.

7. Which	breastfeeding?

- Answer: (b) Oxytocin
- Explanation: Oxytocin is a hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland. It stimulates uterine contractions during labor and facilitates milk ejection from the mammary glands during breastfeeding.
- **Reference:** "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 943.

#### 8. Which avocados?

- Answer: (c) Potassium
- **Explanation:** Potassium is crucial for nerve and muscle function. Foods like bananas and avocados are rich sources of potassium, which helps maintain proper electrolyte balance.
- **Reference:** "Human Nutrition" by Catherine Geissler and Hilary Powers, 13th Edition, page 155.

#### 9. What risk?

- **Answer:** (c) Diversification
- **Explanation:** Diversification involves investing in a variety of asset classes, such as stocks, bonds, and real estate, to minimize risk and reduce the impact of losses from a single asset.
- **Reference:** "Principles of Investment" by Bodie, Kane, and Marcus, 12th Edition, page 321.

#### 10. Which swallowing?

- **Answer:** (b) Esophagus
- **Explanation:** The esophagus is a muscular tube that connects the pharynx (throat) to the stomach. It facilitates the movement of food through peristaltic contractions during swallowing.
- **Reference:** "Gray's Anatomy for Students," 4th Edition, page 301.

#### 11. What drugs?

• **Answer:** (a) Resistance

- **Explanation:** Resistance refers to the ability of microorganisms, such as bacteria, to survive and multiply despite the presence of antimicrobial drugs designed to inhibit or kill them.
- **Reference:** "Medical Microbiology" by Patrick R. Murray, 9th Edition, page 370.

12. What	India?
ı⊿. Wilat	IIIuia i

- **Answer:** (a) A list of prescription-only drugs
- Explanation: Schedule H in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, lists drugs that can be sold only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner.
- Reference: "The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940," Government of India, Schedule H.

#### 13. Which bacteria?

- Answer: (c) Ringworm
- **Explanation:** Ringworm is a fungal infection caused by dermatophytes, not bacteria. Impetigo, cellulitis, and boils are bacterial infections.
- Reference: "Clinical Microbiology Made Ridiculously Simple" by Mark Gladwin and Bill Trattler, 6th Edition, page 105.

#### 14. In \_\_\_\_\_\_ for?

- **Answer:** (d) Diatomaceous Earth
- **Explanation:** Diatomaceous Earth is a filtration aid commonly used in clarification processes due to its high porosity and filtration efficiency.
- **Reference:** "Pharmaceutical Filtration and Separation" by K.J. Hargreaves, 1st Edition, page 142.

## 15. Who \_\_\_\_\_ management?

- **Answer:** (c) Frederick Taylor
- **Explanation:** Frederick Taylor is considered the father of scientific management for his contributions to improving workplace efficiency through time studies, task standardization, and labor specialization.
- **Reference:** "Principles of Scientific Management" by Frederick W. Taylor, 1911.

### 16. In \_\_\_\_\_\_medications?

- **Answer:** (d) Minimizing exposure to airborne particles
- **Explanation:** Proper handling of powdered medications is essential to prevent exposure to airborne particles, which can be harmful to pharmacists and compromise the quality of the medication. Using protective equipment and controlled environments is critical.
  - (iii) Website www.pharmacyindia.co.in | Gmail pharmacyindia24@gmail.com |

• **Reference:** "Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy," 22nd Edition, page 1287.

17. Which \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight? • **Answer:** (a) Vitamin D • Explanation: Vitamin D is synthesized in the skin when exposed to sunlight. It plays a vital role in calcium absorption and bone health. • Reference: "Human Nutrition" by Catherine Geissler and Hilary Powers, 13th Edition, page 210. 18. What \_\_\_\_\_\_ ethics? • Answer: (a) Rules of Professional Conduct • Explanation: RPC refers to the Rules of Professional Conduct, which are guidelines governing the ethical and professional behavior of legal practitioners. • Reference: "Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 65. 19. Which synthesis? • **Answer:** (c) Integumentary system • Explanation: The integumentary system, comprising the skin, hair, nails, and glands, regulates body temperature, senses the environment, and contributes to vitamin D production through sunlight exposure. **Reference:** "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 963. 20. Which \_\_\_ products? • **Answer:** (a) Calcium • Explanation: Calcium is crucial for bone and teeth health, muscle function, and nerve signaling. It is abundant in dairy products like milk, cheese, and yogurt. • Reference: "Human Nutrition" by Catherine Geissler and Hilary Powers, 13th Edition, page 245. 21. What analysis? • **Answer:** (b) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography • Explanation: HPLC is a widely used analytical technique for separating, identifying, and quantifying components in a mixture. It is known for its high precision and accuracy. • **Reference:** "Principles of Instrumental Analysis" by Douglas A. Skoog et al., 7th Edition, page 630. 22. What Pharmacopoeia?

- **Answer:** (d) To establish quality standards for drugs and pharmaceuticals
- Explanation: The Indian Pharmacopoeia sets official standards for the quality, purity, strength, and dosage forms of drugs and pharmaceuticals in India.
- **Reference:** "Indian Pharmacopoeia," Government of India, latest edition, Preface section.

#### 23. Which \_\_\_\_\_ movement?

- Answer: (c) Skeletal system
- **Explanation:** The skeletal system provides structural support, protects vital organs, and works with the muscular system to facilitate movement.
- **Reference:** "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 680.

#### 24. What \_\_\_\_\_ management?

- **Answer:** (c) Monitoring performance
- **Explanation:** Controlling involves monitoring performance to ensure that organizational goals are met and identifying areas for improvement.
- Reference: "Management: A Global Perspective" by Heinz Weihrich and Harold Koontz, 13th Edition, page 8.

#### 25. Which \_\_\_\_\_ women?

- **Answer:** (b) Chlamydia
- **Explanation:** Chlamydia is often referred to as the "silent infection" because most people, especially women, do not exhibit symptoms, making it hard to detect and treat early.
- **Reference:** "Medical Microbiology" by Patrick R. Murray, 9th Edition, page 978.

#### 26. What \_\_\_\_\_\_ body?

- Answer: (c) Supporting the immune system and draining excess fluids
- **Explanation:** The lymphatic system supports the immune system by transporting white blood cells and removing pathogens. It also drains excess interstitial fluid and returns it to the bloodstream.
- **Reference:** "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 485.

#### 27. In \_\_\_\_\_ mean's

- **Answer:** (a) Over-the-Counter
- **Explanation:** OTC refers to medications that can be purchased without a prescription, such as pain relievers, antacids, and cold medicines.
- **Reference:** "Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy," 22nd Edition, page 1012.
  - (iii) Website www.pharmacyindia.co.in | Gmail pharmacyindia24@gmail.com |

28. In	for?
•	Answer: (b) Corrective Action Preventive Action  Explanation: CAPA is a quality management process that identifies and rectifies problems (corrective actions) while preventing their recurrence (preventive actions) in pharmaceutical manufacturing.  Reference: "Pharmaceutical Quality by Design" by Walkiria S. Schlindwein and Mark Gibson, page 115.
29. W	hat management?
:	Answer: (b) Setting goals and objectives  Explanation: Planning involves defining goals and determining the best strategies to achieve them, serving as the foundation for other management functions.  Reference: "Management: A Global Perspective" by Heinz Weihrich and Harold Koontz 13th Edition, page 8.
30. W	hichchildren?
• • • 81. W	Answer: (d) Syrup  Explanation: Syrups are concentrated aqueous solutions of sugar, often flavored and sweetened to mask unpleasant tastes, making them ideal for pediatric patients.  Reference: "Pharmaceutics: The Science of Dosage Form Design" by Aulton and Taylor, 2nd Edition, page 222.  hat
•	Answer: (b) Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs Explanation: NSAIDs are a class of drugs that reduce inflammation, pain, and fever without containing steroids. Examples include ibuprofen and aspirin.  Reference: "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th Edition, page 1054.
32. W	hat label?
•	Answer: (a) Prescription  Explanation: "Rx" is an abbreviation derived from the Latin word "recipe," meaning "take." It is used to signify a medical prescription.  Reference: "Pharmacy Practice" by Kevin Taylor et al., 6th Edition, page 15.
33. Th	ne components?
•	Answer: (c) Brain and spinal cord  Website - www.pharmacyindia.co.in   Gmail - pharmacyindia24@gmail.com

- **Explanation:** The CNS is the primary control center of the body, comprising the brain and spinal cord, which coordinate and integrate sensory input and motor output.
- **Reference:** "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 719.

34. What	classifications?
54. What	Classifications:

- **Answer:** (d) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- Explanation: ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Medications like methylphenidate and amphetamines are commonly used to manage it.
- Reference: "Kaplan and Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry," 11th Edition, page 456.

#### 35. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of:

- **Answer:** (b) Medicinal plants and natural products
- Explanation: Pharmacognosy is the branch of pharmacy that studies drugs obtained from natural sources such as plants, animals, and minerals.
- Reference: "Pharmacognosy" by G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, 16th Edition, page 1.

# 36. What \_\_\_\_\_\_ processes?

- **Answer:** (a) To absorb moisture from the surrounding environment
- **Explanation:** Desiccants are substances used to reduce moisture levels by absorbing water vapor from the surroundings, ensuring the stability and integrity of pharmaceutical products.
- **Reference:** "Pharmaceutics: The Science of Dosage Form Design" by Aulton and Taylor, 2nd Edition, page 324.

# 37. In \_\_\_\_\_\_ represents:

- **Answer:** (c) Polypropylene
- **Explanation:** Polypropylene (PP) is a thermoplastic material commonly used in filtration and clarification processes for manufacturing filter membranes and housings due to its chemical resistance.
- **Reference:** "Handbook of Filter Media" by Derek B. Purchas and Ken Sutherland, 2nd Edition, page 198.

### 38. Which \_\_\_\_\_\_ Pharmacognosy?

- **Answer:** (a) Ancient China
- Explanation:



- Ancient Chinese civilization boasts a rich history of traditional medicine dating back millennia.
- They extensively utilized herbal remedies and developed a sophisticated system of pharmacology.
- o Their knowledge of medicinal plants, their preparation, and their therapeutic uses significantly contributed to the foundation of Pharmacognosy.
- Reference: "Pharmacognosy" by G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, 16th Edition, page 5.

39. Th	Theof:	
•	Answer: (a) Heart, blood vessels, and blood	
•	<b>Explanation:</b> The cardiovascular system includes the heart (pump), blood vessels (arteries, veins, capillaries), and blood, functioning to deliver oxygen and nutrient throughout the body.	
· 1	Reference: "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, pa	ige 309.
40. WI	WhichSV?	
:	Answer: (a) Herpes Explanation: Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) causes herpes, which can be transmit unprotected oral, vaginal, or anal sex. It often results in painful sores and blisters. Reference: "Medical Microbiology" by Patrick R. Murray, 9th Edition, page 969	
41. WI	Vhich walls?	
•	Answer: (d) Antibiotics  Explanation: Antibiotics such as penicillin and cephalosporins inhibit bacterial c synthesis, leading to the destruction of bacterial cells. This mechanism is specific bacteria and does not affect human cells.  Reference: "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," Edition, page 1333.	to
42. Wł	Vhich thinking?	
•	Answer: (d) Cerebrum  Explanation: The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain, responsible for process sensory information, reasoning, emotions, memory, and higher-order cognitive fur Reference: "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 1.5.	nctions.
43. WI	Vhat States?	
•	Answer: (d) Monetary policy	

- **Explanation:** The Federal Reserve controls monetary policy by regulating money supply, interest rates, and inflation to ensure economic stability and growth.
- Reference: "Economics" by Paul Samuelson and William Nordhaus, 20th Edition, page 515.

44. What	classifications
<del>44.</del> What	CIASSIII CAUOIIS

- Answer: (d) Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
- Explanation: SSRIs, such as fluoxetine and sertraline, are antidepressants that work by selectively inhibiting the reuptake of serotonin in the brain, increasing its availability in the synaptic cleft.
- Reference: "Kaplan and Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry," 11th Edition, page 1027.

#### 45. Which (CDSS)?

- Answer: (c) Providing drug interaction alerts
   Explanation: CDSS assists healthcare professionals by offering drug interaction alerts, treatment guidelines, and diagnostic support, enhancing patient safety and care.
- Reference: "Health Information Management" by Kathleen M. LaTour, 4th Edition, page 418.

#### 46. What classifications?

- **Answer:** (a) Histamine-2 Blockers
- Explanation: H2 blockers, such as ranitidine and famotidine, reduce the production of stomach acid by blocking histamine at H2 receptors on gastric parietal cells.
- Reference: "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th Edition, page 1323.

#### 47. What attorney?

- **Answer:** (c) Prioritizing the client's interests above all others
- Explanation: The duty of loyalty obligates an attorney to act in the best interests of their client, avoiding conflicts of interest and refraining from actions that undermine the client's position.
- **Reference:** "Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 67.

#### 48. Which digestion?

- **Answer:** (a) Stomach
- Explanation: The stomach produces hydrochloric acid, which creates an acidic environment for pepsin, an enzyme that breaks down proteins into peptides.

Which	drug?
inhibiting the	Oseltamivir  Coseltamivir is an antiviral drug used to treat and prevent influenza by eneuraminidase enzyme, preventing the virus from spreading in the body. Principles of Virology" by Flint et al., 4th Edition, page 592.
Which	setting?
• Answer: (d) le errors	Monitoring patient medication regimens to prevent and address medication
• Explanation:	: Clinical pharmacists play a crucial role in patient care by ensuring safe and lication use, monitoring for drug interactions, and preventing medication
	Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics" by Roger Walker and Cate Whittlesea page 15.
In	represent?
their clients' i	interests above their own or any conflicting interests.
	Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 65.
<ul> <li>Reference: "I</li> <li>Which</li> <li>Answer: (c) I</li> <li>Explanation: equity at a specific equity at a specific representation."</li> <li>Reference: "I</li> </ul>	Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 65.
<ul> <li>Reference: "I</li> <li>Which</li> <li>Answer: (c) I</li> <li>Explanation: equity at a specific property at a specific pro</li></ul>	Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 65. time?  Balance sheet : A balance sheet provides a snapshot of a company's assets, liabilities, and ecific point in time, showcasing its financial health. Financial Accounting: Tools for Business Decision-Making" by Paul D.
<ul> <li>Reference: "I</li> <li>Which</li> <li>Answer: (c) I</li> <li>Explanation: equity at a specific property at a specific pro</li></ul>	Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 65. time?  Balance sheet : A balance sheet provides a snapshot of a company's assets, liabilities, and ecific point in time, showcasing its financial health. Financial Accounting: Tools for Business Decision-Making" by Paul D, 8th Edition, page 183.

- **Answer:** (d) To evaluate a person's creditworthiness
- **Explanation:** A credit score assesses an individual's ability to repay loans and manage debt, helping lenders determine the risk of extending credit.
- **Reference:** "Personal Finance" by Jeff Madura, 7th Edition, page 135.

55. What drugs?

- **Answer:** (c) Superbugs
- **Explanation:** Superbugs are microorganisms, such as bacteria, that have developed resistance to multiple antimicrobial drugs, posing significant challenges to treatment.
- **Reference:** "Medical Microbiology" by Patrick R. Murray, 9th Edition, page 975.

#### 56. Which antibiotic?

- Answer: (a) Penicillin
- **Explanation:** Penicillin is a widely used antibiotic that works by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis, effectively treating bacterial infections.
- Reference: "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th Edition, page 1330.

<mark>57. W</mark> hat	ethics?
57. VIII	clifes.

- Answer: (a) Volunteering one's legal services to those in need without compensation
- **Explanation:** Pro bono work refers to providing free legal assistance to individuals or organizations who cannot afford legal services, as a way to promote justice and public good.
- **Reference:** "Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 142.

<b>58.</b>	In			to

- **Answer:** (b) Ultrafiltration and Diafiltration
- **Explanation:** UFDF is a bioprocessing technique where ultrafiltration concentrates a solution and diafiltration removes impurities by replacing the buffer or solvent.
- **Reference:** "Bioseparations Science and Engineering" by Harrison et al., 2nd Edition, page 335.

59. What \_\_\_\_\_\_ ethics?

- **Answer:** (c) Conflict of Interest
- **Explanation:** Conflict of Interest arises when an attorney's personal or professional interests conflict with their duty to represent their client objectively and effectively.
- Reference: "Legal Ethics in a Nutshell" by Ronald D. Rotunda, page 85.

<b>60.</b> '	Which	untreated?
•	inflammatory disease	dia ydia is a bacterial infection that, if untreated, can cause pelvic (PID), chronic pelvic pain, and infertility. Microbiology" by Patrick R. Murray, 9th Edition, page 981.
61. <sup>v</sup>	Which	levels?
•	(mg/dL) in most cour	glucose levels are typically measured in milligrams per deciliter ntries, indicating the concentration of glucose in the blood.  Chemistry" by William J. Marshall et al., 8th Edition, page 165.
<b>62.</b> Y	What	pharmacovigilance?
1	Explanation: Pharmadverse drug reaction	ring and preventing adverse drug reactions acovigilance is the science of monitoring, assessing, and preventing as to ensure the safety and efficacy of medications. covigilance: Principles and Practice" by Ronald D. Mann, 2nd
	impair the production	blindness?  A in A is essential for maintaining normal vision. Its deficiency can of rhodopsin in the retina, leading to night blindness.  Nutrition" by Catherine Geissler and Hilary Powers, 13th Edition,
64. <sup>v</sup>	What	body?
•	from the lungs to tiss	rting oxygen ood cells contain hemoglobin, which binds oxygen and transports it ues while carrying carbon dioxide back to the lungs for exhalation. and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 381.
65. Y	What	physiology?
•	_	ular Filtration Rate s a measure of how well the kidneys filter blood, indicating renal only used to assess the severity of kidney disease.

• **Reference:** "Brenner & Rector's The Kidney" by Maarten W. Taal et al., 10th Edition, page 556.

66. Which analgesic? • **Answer:** (c) Morphine • Explanation: Morphine is a potent opioid analysesic used for severe pain management. It works by binding to opioid receptors in the brain and spinal cord to block pain signals. • Reference: "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th Edition, page 521. 67. Which \_\_\_\_\_\_ levels? • Answer: (b) Insulin • Explanation: Insulin, secreted by the pancreas, helps regulate blood sugar levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose into cells and promoting its storage as glycogen. • **Reference:** "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 987. 68. What body? • **Answer:** (c) Producing bile • **Explanation:** The liver produces bile, which aids in the digestion and absorption of fats. It also detoxifies substances, synthesizes proteins, and stores glycogen. • **Reference:** "Gray's Anatomy for Students," 4th Edition, page 301. 69. What \_\_\_\_\_ medication? • **Answer:** (b) To suppress cough • Explanation: Antitussives, such as dextromethorphan, are medications used to suppress or reduce the frequency and intensity of cough reflexes, especially in non-productive coughs. • Reference: "Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics" by Roger Walker and Cate Whittlesea, 5th Edition, page 440.

- **Answer:** (b) Evaporation
- **Explanation:** Evaporation is the process by which molecules at the surface of a liquid gain enough energy to transition into the gaseous state without the liquid reaching its boiling point.

70. Which point?

• **Reference:** "Physical Chemistry" by Peter Atkins and Julio de Paula, 10th Edition, page 192.



71. Wh	ich		blood?	
•	binds to oxygen and	I facilitates its transp	of hemoglobin, the protein in ort throughout the body.  of Medical Physiology," 13	
72. Wh	at		guidelines?	
•	Explanation: The It aspects of drug regis	<mark>stration, ensuring</mark> saf	armonisation ines to harmonize the technic fety, efficacy, and quality. wailable at www.ich.org.	cal and scientific
73. Wh	ich		medications?	
	foot, candidiasis, an	d ringworm by disru	arget fungi, treating infection opting fungal cell membrane Patrick R. Murray, 9th Editi	s or other processes.
74. Wh	at		development	?
	Explanation: Clinical and side effects before	ore it is approved for	ed in phases to evaluate a dr	
75. Wh	at		blood?	
•	through buffer syste	normal pH range of h ems, respiratory func	numan blood is slightly alkal tion, and renal regulation. of Medical Physiology," 13	
76. Wh	at	3	systems?	
	<b>Answer:</b> (a) Pharma <b>Explanation:</b> Pharm	23	ch of science that studies the	e effects of drugs on

- **Explanation:** Pharmacology is the branch of science that studies the effects of drugs or living organisms and their mechanisms of action, including pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.
  - Website www.pharmacyindia.co.in | Gmail pharmacyindia24@gmail.com |

• **Reference:** "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th Edition, page 3.

77. Which blood? • **Answer:** (b) Liver • Explanation: The liver is the primary organ for detoxifying blood by metabolizing harmful substances and excreting waste products into bile. • Reference: "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 800. 78. Which \_\_\_\_\_\_ response? • Answer: (b) Lymphocyte • Explanation: Lymphocytes, including T cells, B cells, and natural killer cells, are crucial for adaptive immunity, helping the body fight infections and produce antibodies. • Reference: "Immunology" by David Male et al., 9th Edition, page 45. antibiotics? 79. What • **Answer:** (c) To kill or inhibit bacterial growth • Explanation: Antibiotics are designed to target bacterial infections by killing bacteria or inhibiting their growth, without affecting viral infections. • Reference: "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th Edition, page 1315. 80. Which \_\_\_ body? • **Answer:** (c) Liver • Explanation: The liver is the main site for drug metabolism, primarily through enzymatic processes such as oxidation, reduction, and conjugation, ensuring drug excretion. • **Reference:** "Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics" by Rowland and Tozer, 5th Edition, page 100.

- **Answer:** (b) To block allergic reactions
- **Explanation:** Antihistamines block the action of histamine, a chemical involved in allergic reactions. They are used to relieve symptoms like itching, swelling, and runny nose.

81. What medication?

• **Reference:** "Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th Edition, page 982.



82. V	Which	tuberculosis?
•	• Explanation: Tuberculosis is caused primarily affects the lungs but can all	d by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a bacterium that
83. V	What	vaccination?
•	• Explanation: The BCG vaccine is nused to prevent tuberculosis, particu	<mark>ramed after its developers, Calmette and Guérin. It is larly in children.</mark>
84. V	What	cells?
Į.	<ul> <li>Explanation: Hemoglobin is the ox for transporting oxygen from the lun</li> </ul>	ygen-carrying protein in red blood cells, responsible gs to tissues and carbon dioxide back to the lungs. ook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 387.
85. V	What	medicine?
86. V	• <b>Explanation:</b> Diuretics increase uring body, helping to lower blood pressure.	e by removing excess fluid ne production, which reduces fluid volume in the re and relieve conditions like edema. Therapeutics" by Roger Walker and Cate Whittlesea
•	<ul> <li>Answer: (a) To reduce inflammation</li> <li>Explanation: Anti-inflammatory dr inflammation by inhibiting enzymes producing inflammatory mediators l</li> </ul>	n ugs, such as NSAIDs (e.g., ibuprofen), reduce like cyclooxygenase (COX), which are involved in
87. V	Which	cell?
•	<ul> <li>Answer: (b) Mitochondrion</li> <li>Explanation: Mitochondria generate respiration, earning them the nickname</li> </ul>	e energy in the form of ATP through cellular me "powerhouse of the cell."

• Reference: "Molecular Biol	logy of the Cell" by Alberts et al., 6th Edition, page 125.		
88. What	blood?		
the site of vascular injury to	ombocytes) play a key role in hemostasis by aggregating at form clots and prevent bleeding.  all Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 477.		
89. What	energy?		
carbon dioxide to produce g metabolism.	is is the process in which plants use sunlight, water, and lucose and oxygen, providing energy for growth and gy and Development" by Taiz et al., 6th Edition, page 139.		
90. Which	cycles?		
and the sleep-wake cycle, w	Explanation: Melatonin, produced by the pineal gland, helps regulate circadian rhythms and the sleep-wake cycle, with higher levels promoting sleepiness.  Reference: "Endocrinology: An Integrated Approach" by Stephen Nussey and Saffron		
91. What	medication?		
body temperature by acting and dissipation.	r nedications, such as acetaminophen and ibuprofen, lower on the hypothalamus to regulate the body's heat production ilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 12th		
92. Which	body?		
toxins from the bloodstream	oxifies harmful substances, metabolizes drugs, and removes		
93. What	kidney?		

• **Answer:** (b) Nephron

• Explanation: The nephron is the kidney's basic structural and functional unit, responsible for filtering blood, reabsorbing nutrients, and forming urine.

• **Reference:** "Medical Physiology" by Walter F. Boron and Emile L. Boulpaep, 3rd Edition, page 752.

94. What \_\_\_\_\_ membrane?

• **Answer:** (b) Osmosis

- Explanation: Osmosis is the passive movement of water molecules from a region of lower solute concentration to a region of higher solute concentration across a semipermeable membrane.
- **Reference:** "Molecular Biology of the Cell" by Alberts et al., 6th Edition, page 100.

95. Which cell?

- Answer: (b) Lack of membrane-bound organelles
   Explanation: Prokaryotic cells, such as bacteria, lack membrane-bound organelles like the nucleus, mitochondria, and endoplasmic reticulum. They are simpler and typically
- Reference: "Microbiology: An Introduction" by Tortora, Funke, and Case, 12th Edition, page 71.

specific substrate? **96. What** 

- **Answer:** (a) Specificity
- Explanation: Specificity refers to the enzyme's ability to recognize and bind to a specific substrate due to the complementary shapes of the enzyme's active site and the substrate.
- Reference: "Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry" by Nelson and Cox, 7th Edition, page 200.

97. Which macronutrient?

- **Answer:** (c) Vitamin C
- Explanation: Macronutrients include proteins, fats, and carbohydrates, which provide energy. Vitamin C is a micronutrient, essential in small amounts for various physiological functions.
- Reference: "Human Nutrition" by Catherine Geissler and Hilary Powers, 13th Edition, page 145.

98. Which \_\_\_\_\_ coordination?

• **Answer:** (c) Cerebellum

- **Explanation:** The cerebellum is responsible for maintaining balance, coordinating voluntary movements, and fine-tuning motor activities.
- **Reference:** "Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology," 13th Edition, page 718.

99. What regulation?

- Answer: (c) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation
- **Explanation:** CDSCO is India's national regulatory authority responsible for regulating drug and medical device standards, ensuring their safety, efficacy, and quality.
- Reference: "Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940," Government of India.

100. Which \_\_\_\_\_\_ beverages?

- Answer: (b) Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- **Explanation:** *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, commonly known as baker's yeast, is used in fermentation processes to produce bread, beer, and other alcoholic beverages.
- **Reference:** "Microbiology: An Introduction" by Tortora, Funke, and Case, 12th Edition, page 678.

