



**USEFUL FOR**  
EXIT EXAM,  
UNIVERSITY EXAM

# D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM

**BASED ON EXAMINATION CONDUCTED BY N.B.E.M.S.**

## MCQs BOOK

**250+  
ONLINE  
TEST**

### SUBJECT COVERED

PHARMACEUTICS

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

PHARMACOGNOSY

PHARMACOLOGY

BIOCHEMISTRY AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

PHARMACY LAW AND ETHICS

COMMUNITY PHARMACY & MANAGEMENT

HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

SOCIAL PHARMACY

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS

**NEW EDITION**

**10000+**  
**MCQs**  
(5500+4500)

### BOOK AUTHOR

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# DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY EXIT EXAMINATION REGULATIONS, 2022

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

<p><b>What is D. Pharma Exit Exam?</b> D. Pharma Exit Examination was implemented for this purpose to test the skills and knowledge of the students who want to get Pharmacist Registration Certificate by passing the D. Pharma exam. So that it can be known whether the student who has passed the D. Pharma University examination is eligible to get registration or not and if he/she is eligible to get registration then he/she is eligible to practice pharmacy as a registered pharmacist in private or government hospital or clinic.</p>	<p><b>डी फार्मा एग्जिट परीक्षा क्या है?</b> डी. फार्मा एग्जिट परीक्षा को इसी के लिए लागू किया गया ताकि जो भी छात्र डी. फार्मा परीक्षा पास कर फार्मासिस्ट पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र लेना चाहते हैं उसके कौशल, ज्ञान को परीक्षण करने के लिए। जिससे पता चल सके कि जो छात्र/छात्रा डी. फार्मा यूनिवर्सिटी परीक्षा पास कर चुका/ चुकी है वो रजिस्ट्रेशन प्राप्त करने योग्य है या नहीं और अगर रजिस्ट्रेशन प्राप्त करने योग्य है तो वह फार्मासिस्ट पंजीकरण करवा के कोई भी प्राइवेट है या सरकारी अस्पताल या क्लिनिक में एक पंजीकृत फार्मासिस्ट के तौर पर फार्मसी प्रैक्टिस कर सकता/सकती है।</p>
<p><b>Why D. Pharma Exit Exam was proposed?</b> To test the knowledge, skills, discipline, judgment of the students who have passed the D. Pharma University Examination. After that PCI will know whether the student is eligible to get registration or not. And to take action against those colleges which are running on non-legal basis.</p>	<p><b>डी. फार्मा एग्जिट परीक्षा क्यों प्रस्तावित की गई?</b> डी. फार्मा विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वाले छात्रों के ज्ञान, कौशल, अनुशासन, निर्णय का परीक्षण करना। इसके बाद पीसीआई को पता चल जाएगा कि छात्र रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के योग्य है या नहीं। और जो कॉलेज गैर कानूनी आधार पर चल रहे हैं उन पर कार्रवाई कर सके।</p>
<p><b>Who can give D. Pharma Exit Exam?</b> D. Pharma University Passed out students (2022-2023). Students who were completed D. Pharma in 2023.</p>	<p><b>डी फार्मा एग्जिट परीक्षा कौन दे सकता है?</b> डी. फार्मा विश्वविद्यालय से उत्तीर्ण छात्र (2022-2023)। जिन छात्रों की डी फार्मा डिग्री 2023 में पूरा होगा।</p>
<p><b>What subjects included for D. Pharma Exit Exam?</b> Pharmaceutics, Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical chemistry, Pharmacology, Biochemistry, Hospital &amp; Clinical Pharmacy, Community Pharmacy &amp; Management, Pharmacy Law &amp; Ethics, Social Pharmacy, Pharmacotherapeutics, Human Anatomy &amp; Physiology</p>	<p><b>डी. फार्मा एग्जिट परीक्षा में कौन से विषय शामिल हैं?</b> फार्मास्युटिक्स, फार्माकोग्रांसी, फार्मास्युटिकल केमिस्ट्री, फार्माकोलॉजी, बायोकेमिस्ट्री, हॉस्पिटल और क्लिनिकल फार्मसी, कम्युनिटी फार्मसी और मैनेजमेंट, फार्मसी लॉ और एथिक्स, सोशल फार्मसी, फार्माकोथेरेप्यूटिक्स, ह्यूमन एनाटॉमी और फिजियोलॉजी</p>
<p><b>What is the Pattern of D. Phara Exit Exam?</b> There shall be 3 paper of multiple choice questions. The language of the examination shall be english. The test for each paper shall be of three hours' duration.</p>	<p><b>डी फार्मा एग्जिट परीक्षा का पैटर्न क्या होगा?</b> बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के 3 पेपर होंगे। परीक्षा की भाषा अंग्रेजी होगी। प्रत्येक पेपर की परीक्षा तीन घंटे की अवधि की होगी।</p>
<p><b>What is the passing criteria for D. Pharma Exit Exam?</b> A candidate shall be declared as having passed only, if he obtains a minimum of 50% marks in each paper.</p>	<p><b>डी. फार्मा एग्जिट परीक्षा के लिए उत्तीर्ण मानदंड क्या है?</b> किसी अभ्यर्थी को तभी उत्तीर्ण घोषित किया जाएगा, जब वह प्रत्येक पेपर में न्यूनतम 50% अंक प्राप्त करेगा।</p>
<p><b>How many attempts are given to seat on Exit Exam?</b> There shall be no restriction on the number of attempts to appear in the examination.</p>	<p><b>एग्जिट परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए कितने प्रयास दिए जाएंगे।</b> परीक्षा में शामिल होने के प्रयासों की संख्या पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होगा।</p>

# DPEE (SCREENING TEST) BLUE PRINT

PAPER 1		
S. NO.	SUBJECT	MARKS DISTRIBUTION
1.	Pharmaceutics	40
2.	Pharmacy Law & Ethics	35
3.	Community Pharmacy & Management	40
4.	Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>
PAPER 2		
S. NO.	SUBJECT	MARKS DISTRIBUTION
1.	Human Anatomy & Physiology	50
2.	Pharmacology	50
3.	Pharmacotherapeutics	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>
PAPER 3		
S. NO.	SUBJECT	MARKS DISTRIBUTION
1.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	40
2.	Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology	40
3.	Pharmacognosy	35
4.	Social Pharmacy	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>

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**NOTE -**

- Practice 150 Online Tests (3000+ Questions).
- Steps are given on the last page of this book.

# PHARMACEUTICS

- When was the first edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published?**  
(a) 1955 (b) 1996  
(c) 1975 (d) 1985
- What does PCI stand for?**  
(a) Pharmacy Council of India  
(b) Pharmacy Committee of India  
(c) Pharmacy Certificate of India  
(d) Pharmacy Course of India
- Who chaired the first edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published in 1955?**  
(a) Prof. R. N. Chopra (b) Prof. M. L. Schroff  
(c) Dr. G. M. Sadique (d) Dr. B. N. Ghosh.
- In which year was the first edition of the US Pharmacopoeia (USP) published?**  
(a) 1820 (b) 1830  
(c) 1850 (d) 1985
- What does "Pharmakon" mean?**  
(a) Is a Greek word (b) Drug  
(c) Knowledge (d) Both (a) and (b)
- When was the third edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published?**  
(a) 1955 (b) 1996  
(c) 1976 (d) 1985
- Who is considered the father of pharmacy education in India?**  
(a) Prof. M. L. Schroff (b) Prof. R. N. Chopra  
(c) Dr. B. N. Ghosh (d) Dr. G. M. Sadique
- Who produces the Extra Pharmacopoeia?**  
(a) Professor Mahadeva Lal Schroff  
(b) William Procter Jr  
(c) Galen  
(d) William Martindale
- When was the most recent edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published?**  
(a) 1985 (b) 2010  
(c) 2018 (d) 2020
- Who is recognized as the father of medicine?**  
(a) Pasteur (b) Hippocrates  
(c) Lister (d) Luther
- In which year was the Pharmacy Council of India established?**  
(a) 1950 (b) 1948  
(c) 1948 (d) 1949
- What does USP stand for?**  
(a) The United State Pharmacology  
(b) The United State Pharmacy  
(c) The United State Pharmacopoeia  
(d) The United State Pharmacy Association
- What is the fibrous raw material used for paper production?**  
(a) Hemicellulose (b) Pulp  
(c) Cellulose (d) Lignin
- What is Type II glass commonly known as?**  
(a) General soda lime glass  
(b) NP glass  
(c) Borosilicate glass  
(d) Treated soda lime glass
- What characterizes thermoplastics?**  
(a) Get softened on heating  
(b) Can be moulded  
(c) Can not be degraded by repeated heating  
(d) All of these
- What is the term for the package directly in contact with the formulation?**  
(a) Primary package (b) Secondary package  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Tertiary package
- What are cullets?**  
(a) Broken glass pieces (b) Broken metal pieces  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Broken plastic pieces
- How would you describe regular soda lime glass compared to Type II glass?**  
(a) Type II and acidic (b) Type II and alkali  
(c) Type III and acidic (d) Type III and alkali
- How are plastic containers sterilized?**  
(a) Autoclave (b) Bleach  
(c) Ethylene oxide (d) All of these
- What packaging material is suitable for storing photosensitive pharmaceutical products?**  
(a) Transparent glass container  
(b) Amber coloured glass container  
(c) Transparent plastic container  
(d) Type I and II glass container
- What material is used for containers storing injectables?**  
(a) Lime soda glass (b) Type II glass  
(c) Neutral glass (d) Type I and type II glass
- What serves as a fusion agent in glass composition?**  
(a) Cullet (b) Soda ash  
(c) Lime stone (d) Sand
- What sweetening agent is used in toothpastes?**  
(a) Sodium saccharin (b) Sucrose  
(c) Glycerine (d) All of these
- Where are artificial sweeteners commonly found?**  
(a) Baked goods, puddings, and candy  
(b) Soft drinks and powdered drink mixer  
(c) Jams, and jellies  
(d) All of these

97. Which of the following filling materials is not used for soft gel capsule?  
 (a) Aldehydes  
 (b) Hygroscopic and volatile material  
 (c) Acidic and Alkaline  
 (d) All of these
98. What should be the moisture content  
 (a) <10%  
 (b) 10-13% of a hard gelatin capsule?  
 (c) 12-15%  
 (d) >16%
99. Bloom strength is the main test for:  
 (a) Powdered gelatin  
 (b) Empty capsule shell  
 (c) Filled capsule shell  
 (d) Gelatin solution
100. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of:  
 (a) Fructose (b) Sucrose  
 (c) Galactose (d) Lactose
101. Syrup USP is  
 (a) 85% w/v solution of sucrose in purified water.  
 (b) 66.7% w/w solution of sucrose in purified water.  
 (c) 85% w/w solution of sucrose in purified water.  
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
102. The rate of sedimentation is high in:  
 (a) Deflocculated suspension  
 (b) Flocculated suspension  
 (c) In emulsion  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
103. Lotion is a/an  
 (a) Emulsion (b) Solution  
 (c) Mixture (d) Suspension
104. Flocculated suspensions form  
 (a) Hard cake (b) Loose cake  
 (c) No cake formed (d) All of the these
105. Which of the following is not a vehicle:  
 (a) Glycerol  
 (b) Water  
 (c) Butylated hydroxyl toluene  
 (d) Rose water
106. Suspensions are:  
 (a) Homogeneous system  
 (b) Heterogeneous system  
 (c) True solution  
 (d) Mixture
107. Elixirs are:  
 (a) Hydro-alcoholic liquid (b) Aqueous  
 (c) Viscous (d) Semi-solids
108. Which of the following is not monophasic liquid dosage form:  
 (a) Solution (b) Gargles  
 (c) Suspension (d) Syrups
109. Solutions are \_\_\_\_\_ dosage forms.  
 (a) Biphasic system (b) Triphasic system.  
 (c) Monophasic system (d) Multiphasic system
110. Syrups I.P. contains:  
 (a) 68% w/w sucrose (b) 66.7 % w/w sucrose  
 (c) 77 % w/w sucrose (d) 65 % w/w sucrose
111. Nasal drops are:  
 (a) Hypotonic (b) Isotonic  
 (c) Hypertonic (d) None
112. Powders are classified as:  
 (a) Bulk powder (b) Simple powder  
 (c) Compound powder (d) All of these
113. Powders inhaled into nostrils for its antiseptic and decongestion action are:  
 (a) Dusting powder (b) Snuffs  
 (c) Insufflations (d) Dentifrices
114. Which of the following are also called wafer capsule?  
 (a) Cachets (b) Capsules  
 (c) Effervescent granules (d) Lozenges
115. Dusting powders are:  
 (a) Must be grit-free  
 (b) Very fine and free flowing in nature  
 (c) Used for topical application or to unbroken skin  
 (d) All of these
116. Carbon dioxide is release.  
 (a) In effervescent granules  
 (b) In dusting powder  
 (c) In lozenges  
 (d) In snuffs
117. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to prepare solutions that cleanse the  
 (a) Insufflations vagina (b) Douche powders  
 (c) Eutectic powder (d) Medicated powder
118. Dusting powders are readily contaminated by.  
 (a) Clostridium tetani (b) Clostridium Welch  
 (c) Bacillus anthracis (d) All of these
119. Liberated carbon dioxide has the following advantage:  
 (a) Masks the bitter and nauseous taste  
 (b) Promotes gastric secretions  
 (c) Acts as carminative  
 (d) All of these
120. \_\_\_\_\_ are extremely fine powders to be introduced into body cavities such as nose, ear and vagina  
 (a) Eutectic powder (b) Dusting powder  
 (c) Effervescent powder (d) Insufflations
121. Hepatitis in an example of:  
 (a) Subunit Vaccine (b) Killer Vaccine  
 (c) Toxoid Vaccine (d) Recombinant Vaccine
122. Which of the following cells is involved in cell-mediated immunity?  
 (a) Leukaemia (b) T cells  
 (c) Mast cells (d) Thrombocytes
123. Which of the following immunity is obtained during a lifetime?  
 (a) Acquired immunity (b) Active immunity  
 (c) Passive immunity (d) None of the above
124. Naturally acquired active immunity would be most likely acquired through which of the following processes?  
 (a) Vaccination

597. **The use of H.L.B. scale is to determine**  
 (a) The disintegration time of table  
 (b) Hardness of capsule  
 (c) Fineness of a powder  
 (d) Stability of emulsion
598. **Example of a sweetening agent is**  
 (a) Sorbitol (b) Chloroform  
 (c) Peppermint water (d) Orange peel oil
599. **Liniment of turpentine oil is an example of**  
 (a) Water in oil emulsion  
 (b) Indiffusible mixture  
 (c) Suspension  
 (d) Oil in water emulsion
600. **Liniment should be**  
 (a) Applied externally with friction  
 (b) Applied externally without friction  
 (c) Sprayed on the affected part  
 (d) Inhaled
601. **Emulsions are to be labeled as**  
 (a) Handle with care (b) Poison  
 (c) Shake well before use (d) Do not use
602. **Mixtures are to be**  
 (a) Inhaled  
 (b) Introduced through rectum  
 (c) Taken internally  
 (d) Injected An example
603. **Cocoa butter is used as base in**  
 (a) Ointment (b) Paste  
 (c) Suppositories (d) Creams
604. **The solvent usually used in throat paints is**  
 (a) Alcohol (b) Syrup  
 (c) Glycerin (d) Castor oil
605. **The substance used to increase the weight of the tablet is called**  
 (a) Excipient (b) Disintegrant  
 (c) Lubricant (d) Diluent
606. **Ointment containing insoluble medicament is prepared by the method**  
 (a) Fusion (b) Emulsion  
 (c) Trituration (d) Miscellaneous
607. **The eye drops should be issued as**  
 (a) Isotonic (b) Hypertonic  
 (c) Hypotonic (d) Non sterile
608. **The substance used to increase the viscosity of the vehicle in mixtures is**  
 (a) Starch  
 (b) Compound Powder of Tragacanth  
 (c) Acacia  
 (d) Lactose
609. **The ratio of oil, water, gum used for primary emulsion of a fixed oil is**  
 (a) 4:4:2 (b) 1:2:4  
 (c) 2:4:4 (d) 4: 2:1
610. **Example of anionic emulgent is**  
 (a) Cetrimide (b) Wool fat  
 (c) Gum (d) SLS
611. **The type of an emulsion depends on**  
 (a) The emulgent  
 (b) Ration of oil, water and gum  
 (c) Method  
 (d) Oil used
612. **Urethral suppositories are also called as**  
 (a) Pessaries (b) Nasal bougies  
 (c) Bougies (d) Suppositories
613. **Example for certified red colour is**  
 (a) Caramel (b) Tartrazine  
 (c) Amaranth (d) Sunset yellow
614. **Essential ingredient of effervescent powder is**  
 (a) Citric acid (b) Calcium phosphate  
 (c) Lactose (d) Bentonite
615. **Active Immunity is due to**  
 (a) Killer T-cells (b) Memory cells  
 (c) Helper T-cells (d) Suppressor T-cells

## ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	a	d	a	d	d	a	d	c	b	d	c	b	d	d
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	a	d	c	b	d	d	a	b	d	d	c	d	c	d
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
c	d	c	a	c	a	c	c	a	d	d	a	a	c	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
d	b	c	a	b	c	b	d	a	d	c	c	c	b	d
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	b	a	d	b	c	c	d	a	c	a	a	a	b	c
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
a	b	d	a	a	b	d	a	d	c	c	a	a	a	a

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
c	a	d	a	a	d	d	c	d	b	a	b	a	b	c
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
b	a	c	c	b	b	d	b	a	d	a	b	d	d	d
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
d	b	a	d	c	c	a	a	b	c	d	d	b	a	c
136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
b	a	b	a	a	d	d	b	d	d	c	b	b	c	c
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
b	b	c	a	b	d	b	c	b	a	c	a	b	c	b
166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
b	c	a	c	b	c	c	c	c	d	b	d	b	a	b
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
d	b	a	b	a	a	b	a	c	b	a	a	a	d	d
196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
d	c	a	d	b	c	d	d	c	d	b	d	d	a	d
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
d	d	c	b	c	c	c	d	d	a	d	d	c	c	d
226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
c	d	c	c	d	d	b	d	b	b	a	d	c	c	d
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
c	b	c	b	d	b	c	d	b	c	c	c	d	d	c
256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
a	b	c	d	b	d	b	b	d	d	a	a	b	b	b
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285
a	c	d	d	b	b	c	c	d	b	d	c	d	a	c
286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
a	d	a	a	b	b	c	b	a	b	a	c	a	d	d
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315
d	c	a	b	a	a	c	b	c	c	a	a	a	b	a
316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
a	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	d	b	d	d	a	c	a
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345
a	a	a	c	c	b	c	a	c	d	c	c	c	c	b
346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
a	b	c	c	d	d	a	c	b	c	a	b	b	d	a
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375
d	d	d	a	d	a	b	d	d	d	d	d	c	c	b
376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
c	a	c	d	c	a	c	a	c	d	a	b	d	d	d
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405
d	b	b	b	a	c	a	c	b	d	c	a	a	a	c
406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
a	b	c	c	b	c	c	b	d	c	c	a	d	a	d
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435
a	d	a	a	c	d	d	b	d	b	c	a	a	a	a
436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
d	a	c	b	a	d	c	b	a	a	b	a	b	c	a
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465
a	d	b	c	c	c	c	a	b	a	b	a	a	d	a
466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
c	c	a	c	a	b	b	c	d	a	d	a	b	d	b
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495
a	b	a	c	c	a	a	b	a	c	a	a	d	c	a
496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	a	b	a	c	b	d	d

# PHARMACY LAW & ETHICS

- When was the first edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published?**
  - 1955
  - 1996
  - 1975
  - 1985
- Jurisprudence is the study of:**
  - Criminal behavior
  - Legal systems and theories
  - Political science
  - Medical ethics
- Natural law theory is based on the belief that:**
  - Laws should be based on human reason and moral principles
  - Laws should reflect societal customs and traditions
  - Laws should be created by legislative bodies
  - Laws should be determined by the judiciary
- Legal positivism emphasizes:**
  - The importance of natural rights
  - The role of morality in legal decision-making
  - The authority of legal rules created by a recognized authority
  - The flexibility of legal principles
- Legal realism is a legal theory that:**
  - Focuses on the intent of the legislators when interpreting laws
  - Advocates for a strict interpretation of legal texts
  - Considers the social and economic context in legal decision-making
  - Promotes the use of legal precedents in judicial decision-making
- Which of the following is NOT a source of law?**
  - Legislation
  - Judicial decisions
  - Legal textbooks
  - Custom and tradition
- The concept of legal positivism was developed by:**
  - John Locke
  - Jeremy Bentham
  - Thomas Hobbes
  - Immanuel Kant
- The sociological school of jurisprudence focuses on:**
  - The role of legal principles in shaping society
  - The relationship between law and morality
  - The impact of social forces on the development and application of law
  - The interpretation of legal texts by judges
- Which legal theory emphasizes the importance of individual rights and freedoms?**
  - Natural law theory
  - Legal positivism
  - Legal realism
  - Feminist legal theory
- Legal formalism is a theory that emphasizes:**
  - The importance of legal rules and principles
  - The subjective interpretation of legal texts
  - The role of morality in legal decision-making
  - The social and economic context of legal issues
- The critical legal studies movement criticizes the law for:**
  - Being too focused on individual rights
  - Failing to consider the social and economic inequalities in society
  - Emphasizing legal positivism over natural law theory
  - Ignoring the importance of legal precedent
- The Pharmacy Act-1948 in India regulates:**
  - Medical practice
  - Pharmaceutical research
  - Pharmaceutical education and profession
  - Food and drug manufacturing
- The Pharmacy Act-1948 establishes which regulatory body in India?**
  - Medical Council of India (MCI)
  - Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)
  - Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)
  - Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO)
- The primary objective of The Pharmacy Act-1948 is to:**
  - Ensure the availability of affordable medicines
  - Promote research and development in the pharmaceutical sector
  - Regulate the practice of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education
  - Establish quality standards for pharmaceutical products
- The Practice Regulations-2015 under The Pharmacy Act-1948 provides guidelines for:**
  - Clinical trials of new drugs
  - Licensing and registration of pharmacists
  - Import and export of pharmaceutical products
  - Pricing and reimbursement of medicines
- The number of hours of practical training for registered pharmacist is**
  - Not less than 750 hours
  - Not less than 500 hours
  - Non less than 250 hours
  - Not less than 300 hours
- Following of which is the ex-officio member of PCI**
  - Chief Administrative Medical Officer of State
  - Director General of Health Services
  - Government Analyst
  - Officer incharge of Drug Control organization.
- The Practice Regulations-2015 require pharmacists to maintain records of:**

- (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) MHRA (Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)  
 (d) TGA (Therapeutic Goods Administration)
- 112. Which regulatory body is responsible for regulating pharmaceuticals in the European Union?**  
 (a) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)  
 (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) MHRA (Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)  
 (d) TGA (Therapeutic Goods Administration)
- 113. Which regulatory body is responsible for regulating pharmaceuticals in the United Kingdom?**  
 (a) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)  
 (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) MHRA (Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)  
 (d) TGA (Therapeutic Goods Administration)
- 114. Which regulatory body is responsible for regulating pharmaceuticals in Australia?**  
 (a) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)  
 (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) MHRA (Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)  
 (d) TGA (Therapeutic Goods Administration)
- 115. The International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH) aims to:**  
 (a) Harmonize drug regulations across different countries  
 (b) Develop international drug pricing guidelines  
 (c) Regulate clinical trials globally  
 (d) Standardize drug manufacturing processes
- 116. The regulatory body responsible for regulating generic drugs in the United States is:**  
 (a) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)  
 (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) CDSCO (Central Drugs Standard Control Organization)  
 (d) Health Canada
- 117. The regulatory body responsible for regulating pharmaceuticals in India is:**  
 (a) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)  
 (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) CDSCO (Central Drugs Standard Control Organization)  
 (d) Health Canada
- 118. Which regulatory body issues the Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CPP)?**  
 (a) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)  
 (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) WHO (World Health Organization)  
 (d) MHRA (Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)
- 119. The International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) was established to:**
- (a) Promote ethical practices in pharmaceutical research  
 (b) Develop guidelines for pharmacovigilance  
 (c) Standardize the registration process for new drugs  
 (d) Ensure the safety and efficacy of herbal medicines
- 120. The regulatory body responsible for regulating medical devices in the United States is:**  
 (a) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)  
 (b) EMA (European Medicines Agency)  
 (c) MHRA (Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)  
 (d) TGA (Therapeutic Goods Administration)
- 121. Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) refer to:**  
 (a) Guidelines for effective pharmaceutical marketing  
 (b) Standards for ethical clinical trials  
 (c) Principles for transparent and accountable regulatory decision-making  
 (d) Requirements for drug manufacturing facilities
- 122. Which of the following is a key objective of Good Regulatory Practices?**  
 (a) Streamlining drug approval processes  
 (b) Maximizing industry profits  
 (c) Ensuring patient safety and access to quality medicines  
 (d) Reducing regulatory oversight
- 123. The International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) guidelines are an example of:**  
 (a) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)  
 (b) Good Clinical Practices (GCP)  
 (c) Good Distribution Practices (GDP)  
 (d) Good Regulatory Practices (GRP)
- 124. Which regulatory principle emphasizes the importance of scientific evidence in decision-making?**  
 (a) Proportionality  
 (b) Consistency  
 (c) Transparency  
 (d) Evidence-based decision-making
- 125. Good Regulatory Practices aim to strike a balance between:**  
 (a) Industry interests and public health priorities  
 (b) Regulatory burden and business growth  
 (c) Fast-track approvals and patient safety  
 (d) Quality control and cost reduction
- 126. Which of the following is a characteristic of Good Regulatory Practices?**  
 (a) Lack of stakeholder engagement  
 (b) Inconsistent application of regulations  
 (c) Regulatory flexibility and adaptability  
 (d) Slow and lengthy approval processes
- 127. The concept of regulatory convergence refers to:**  
 (a) The alignment of regulatory requirements across different countries

# COMMUNITY PHARMACY & MANAGEMENT

- The concept of community pharmacy originated in which country?**
  - United States
  - United Kingdom
  - France
  - Germany
- The first recorded evidence of community pharmacy dates back to which ancient civilization?**
  - Egyptian
  - Roman
  - Greek
  - Chinese
- The first known pharmacy organization, "Worshipful Society of Apothecaries," was established in:**
  - 1617
  - 1707
  - 1803
  - 1901
- The Pharmacy Act of India, which established the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), was enacted in:**
  - 1940
  - 1948
  - 1956
  - 1978
- The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in India was established in the year:**
  - 1986
  - 1995
  - 2005
  - 2010
- The first pharmacy college in India, the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, was established at which university?**
  - Banaras Hindu University
  - University of Delhi
  - Jadavpur University
  - Manipal Academy of Higher Education
- The concept of generic substitution in pharmacy practice gained prominence with the implementation of which policy in India?**
  - Jan Aushadhi Scheme
  - National Health Policy
  - Essential Medicines List
  - Drug Price Control Order
- The primary focus of community pharmacy practice is:**
  - Inpatient care
  - Hospital management
  - Outpatient care
  - Pharmaceutical manufacturing
- Which of the following is a key responsibility of community pharmacists?**
  - Conducting clinical trials
  - Administering vaccines
  - Performing surgery
  - Conducting laboratory tests
- Medication therapy management (MTM) involves:**
  - Labeling medications for dispensing
  - Compounding medications
  - Collaborating with healthcare providers to optimize medication therapy
  - Conducting research on new drug entities
- Which of the following is a primary ethical responsibility of community pharmacists?**
  - Maximizing profits for the pharmacy
  - Ensuring patient confidentiality and privacy
  - Expanding the range of products sold in the pharmacy
  - Promoting off-label use of medications
- Professional responsibilities of community pharmacists include:**
  - Providing accurate drug information to healthcare providers
  - Marketing pharmaceutical products aggressively
  - Minimizing patient interaction and communication
  - Focusing solely on dispensing medications
- Community pharmacists have a legal and ethical responsibility to:**
  - Overcharge patients for medications
  - Ignore potential drug-drug interactions
  - Dispense medications as prescribed by healthcare providers
  - Refuse to provide emergency contraception
- In the context of patient care, community pharmacists are responsible for:**
  - Prescribing medications independently
  - Providing medication therapy management (MTM) services
  - Refusing to answer patient questions about their medications
  - Dispensing medications without proper labelling
- Community pharmacists are responsible for ensuring:**
  - Profit maximization for the pharmacy at the expense of patient care
  - Dispensing medications without proper dosage instructions
  - Accurate and safe medication dispensing practices
  - Promotion of off-label use of medications
- SOPs help in maintaining consistency and quality in pharmacy operations by:**
  - Encouraging random and inconsistent dispensing practices
  - Promoting arbitrary changes in medication dosages
  - Providing clear guidelines and steps for specific tasks
  - Ignoring patient counselling and education
- The purpose of implementing SOPs in a pharmacy is to:**
  - Compromise patient confidentiality
  - Prioritize the financial interests of the pharmacy
  - Minimize the role of pharmacists in patient care

- (d) The goal of minimizing patient engagement in healthcare decisions
- 69. Counseling for OTC products provided by pharmacists includes:**
- Promoting excessive use of OTC medications
  - Encouraging self-diagnosis and self-treatment without medical guidance
  - Educating patients on proper medication selection and usage
  - Discouraging patient questions and concerns
- 70. The role of pharmacists in OTC medication counseling is important because:**
- Patients do not require any guidance for OTC medications
  - OTC medications are always safe and free from side effects
  - Pharmacists can help prevent medication misuse and potential interactions
  - Pharmacists have no involvement in OTC medication sales
- 71. Self-medication refers to:**
- Seeking medical advice for every minor ailment or symptom
  - Treating oneself without consulting a healthcare professional
  - Administering medications to others without proper authorization
  - Relying solely on alternative therapies for health conditions
- 72. The role of pharmacists in promoting safe practices during self-medication includes:**
- Providing information on proper medication selection and usage
  - Encouraging indiscriminate use of medications
  - Discouraging patient engagement in healthcare decisions
  - Minimizing patient access to over-the-counter medications
- 73. Pain management can often be achieved through:**
- Excessive use of over-the-counter pain medications
  - Ignoring the severity of the pain
  - Self-care measures and non-pharmacological approaches
  - Relying solely on prescription painkillers
- 74. The role of pharmacists in responding to symptoms and minor ailments involves:**
- Providing diagnosis and treatment plans
  - Dispensing prescription medications without a prescription
  - Assessing symptoms and recommending appropriate OTC medications or self-care measures
  - Ignoring patient concerns and symptoms
- 75. Cough and cold can often be managed through:**
- Antibiotics for every instance of cough or cold
  - Suppressing the cough reflex without addressing the underlying cause
  - Adequate rest, hydration, and symptomatic relief measures
  - Excessive use of nasal decongestants
- 76. Diarrhea can be effectively managed by:**
- Avoiding fluid intake to prevent further bowel movements
  - Overusing antibiotics for any instance of diarrhea
  - Maintaining hydration and electrolyte balance through oral rehydration solutions
  - Relying solely on herbal remedies without medical guidance
- 77. Constipation can often be relieved by:**
- Increasing the consumption of high-fiber foods and fluids
  - Ignoring the need for regular bowel movements
  - Relying solely on laxatives without lifestyle modifications
  - Avoiding physical activity and exercise
- 78. The role of pharmacists in promoting safe practices during self-medication for vomiting includes:**
- Encouraging the use of anti-emetic medications in all cases of vomiting
  - Discouraging fluid and electrolyte replacement
  - Minimizing patient access to OTC medications for vomiting
  - Educating patients on appropriate use of anti-emetics and self-care measures
- 79. Fever can often be managed through:**
- Ignoring the need for temperature monitoring and symptomatic relief measures
  - Excessive use of antibiotics for every instance of fever
  - Rest, hydration, and appropriate use of antipyretic medications
  - Relying solely on natural remedies without medical guidance
- 80. For sore throat, pharmacists can recommend:**
- Overusing antibiotics for any instance of sore throat
  - Ignoring the need for symptomatic relief measures
  - Gargling with warm saltwater and soothing lozenges
  - Discouraging seeking medical advice for persistent sore throat
- 81. Which of the following is a legal requirement to set up a community pharmacy?**
- Approval from the local municipality
  - Registration with the Food and Drug Administration

250. Healthy skin's pH level of 4.5 to 5.5 is

- (a) Highly acidic (b) Acid-balanced  
(c) Highly alkaline (d) Slightly alkaline

**ANSWER KEY**

1-b	2-a	3-a	4-b	5-c	6-a	7-d	8-c	9-b	10-c
11-b	12-a	13-c	14-b	15-c	16-c	17-d	18-c	19-a	20-d
21-b	22-a	23-c	24-b	25-a	26-c	27-c	28-d	29-d	30-d
31-c	32-c	33-c	34-a	35-b	36-c	37-b	38-c	39-c	40-d
41-c	42-a	43-b	44-c	45-c	46-d	47-a	48-b	49-a	50-c
51-b	52-c	53-b	54-a	55-b	56-c	57-d	58-c	59-a	60-c
61-a	62-c	63-c	64-d	65-a	66-c	67-d	68-b	69-c	70-c
71-b	72-a	73-c	74-c	75-c	76-c	77-a	78-d	79-c	80-c
81-d	82-c	83-a	84-d	85-a	86-c	87-b	88-d	89-b	90-c
91-a	92-d	93-d	94-a	95-a	96-d	97-d	98-d	99-a	100-b
101-c	102-d	103-b	104-d	105-a	106-b	107-c	108-c	109-b	110-a
111-b	112-b	113-d	114-d	115-d	116-d	117-d	118-a	119-a	120-d
131-b	132-b	133-a	134-a	135-b	136-b	137-d	138-d	139-c	140-d
141-c	142-d	143-a	144-d	145-b	146-c	147-c	148-c	149-c	150-d
151-a	152-c	153-b	154-b	155-b	156-d	157-b	158-b	159-b	160-a
161-c	162-a	163-b	164-d	165-c	166-d	167-c	168-c	169-d	170-c
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201-c	202-b	203-a	204-b	205-d	206-d	207-b	208-a	209-a	210-c
211-d	212-d	213-d	214-c	215-c	216-d	217-c	218-c	219-d	220-c
221-c	222-d	223-b	224-b	225-d	226-c	227-b	228-d	229-c	230-d
231-c	232-d	233-c	234-d	235-c	236-c	237-a	238-c	239-c	240-d
241-a	242-c	243-d	244-a	245-a	246-a	247-a	248-d	249-b	250-b

PHARMACY INDIA

# HOSPITAL & CLINICAL PHARMACY

- Hospital provides special facilities**  
(a) Nursing (b) Dietary  
(c) Blood banking (d) All of these
- Function of hospital except**  
(a) Patient care (b) Research  
(c) Clinical support (d) Rehabilitation
- Concept of District hospital**  
(a) Clinical service (b) Clinical support  
(c) Only (a) (d) Both (a) & (b)
- On the basis of types of medicine the hospital is**  
(a) Allopathic hospital (b) ENT hospital  
(c) Kidney hospital (d) Cancer hospital
- Patient care service include**  
(a) Diagnosis (b) Prophylaxis  
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Only (a)
- Immunization**  
(a) Helps to prevent disease  
(b) Treatment of disease  
(c) Play a vital role of hospital  
(d) Educational training
- The district hospital provide**  
(a) Clinical service  
(b) Clinical support  
(c) Administrative service  
(d) All of these
- Public limited company hospitals are at**  
(a) Chennai (b) Mumbai  
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Vellore
- Following are the hospitals on the basis of types of patients except**  
(a) Diabetes hospital  
(b) Paediatric hospitals  
(c) Accident hospital  
(d) General hospitals
- Which is the clinical service except**  
(a) Gynaecology (b) Paediatric  
(c) Radiology (d) Cardiac
- PTC include**  
(a) Physician (b) Pharmacist  
(c) Patient (d) Only (a) & (b).
- A chairperson is appointed from**  
(a) Physician (b) Nurses  
(c) Patient (d) Administrator
- Purpose of PTC**  
(a) Educational (b) Advisory  
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Only (a)
- Programs, seminars, workshops are included in**  
(a) Educational (b) Advisory  
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Administrator
- The success of meeting depends upon**  
(a) Agenda (b) Functions  
(c) Objectives (d) All of these
- The agenda of the committee is**  
(a) Minutes of previous meeting  
(b) Drug safety in a hospital  
(c) Hospital formulary sections  
(d) All of these
- A list of drugs stocked at the hospital which have been selected based on therapeutic factors as well as cost**  
(a) Closed formulary (b) Open formulary  
(c) Formulary (d) None of these
- Sometimes the drug may produce unwanted or unexpected effects are called**  
(a) Overdosage (b) Adverse drug reaction  
(c) Hypersensitivity (d) Allergic condition
- The committee acts by**  
(a) To treat such patients  
(b) To prevent such happenings in the future  
(c) Both (a) & (b)  
(d) None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a prime responsibility of the hospital pharmacist.**  
(a) Drug safety (b) Adverse drug reaction  
(c) Objective (d) Patients care
- EOQ stands for**  
(a) Economic Open Quality  
(b) Equipment Order Quantity  
(c) Essential Order Quantity  
(d) Economic Order Quantity
- In ABC analysis A items are**  
(a) 10% quantity of drug with low cost, 70% consumption  
(b) 10% quantity of drug with high cost, 70% consumption  
(c) 70% quantity of drug with high cost, 10% consumption  
(d) 10% quantity of drug with neither high cost nor cheap, 10% consumption
- Full form of VED analysis**  
(a) Vital, Efficient, Desirable  
(b) Vital, Essential, Desirable  
(c) Viable, Essential, Desirable  
(d) Vital, Efficient, Desirable
- Following are the essential narcotic drugs except**  
(a) Codeine (b) Dihydrocodeinone  
(c) Fentanyl (d) Clobazam
- Select the correct reserved antibiotic**  
(a) Cefixime (b) Tigecycline  
(c) Tetracycline (d) Amphotericin
- \_\_\_\_\_ number of copies of purchase order are prepared**  
(a) 6 (b) 9  
(c) 7 (d) 8
- Cold storage temperatures is**  
(a) 5 to 2°C (b) 2 to 8°C  
(c) 8°C to 25°C (d) 25°C to 10°C
- Vitamins stored in**

- (c) Very big hospital (d) Small hospital
- 187. For In-patients the dispensed medicine is labelled by**  
 (a) Patients name  
 (b) Number  
 (c) Given randomly  
 (d) Directly given to the patients
- 188. In \_\_\_ System both pharmacy and nursing station are responsible for drug distribution.**  
 (a) Unit dose system  
 (b) Combination system  
 (c) Individual prescription  
 (d) Floor stock system
- 189. Stainless steel designed cupboard is design for which system.**  
 (a) Drug basket method  
 (b) Mobile dispensing unit  
 (c) Unit dose dispensing  
 (d) Centralized unit dose dispensing
- 190. Satellite pharmacy is located at**  
 (a) Each floor  
 (b) For 2 floor one pharmacy  
 (c) Only one in a hospital  
 (d) Depends on hospital
- 191. In \_\_\_ System both pharmacy and nursing station are responsible for drug distribution.**  
 (a) Unit dose system  
 (b) Floor stock system  
 (c) Combination system  
 (d) Individual prescription
- 192. For envelop method who fills pre-filled envelops of medicines.**  
 (a) Nurses (b) Physician  
 (c) Pharmacist (d) Patient
- 193. Stainless steel designed cupboard is design for which system.**  
 (a) Mobile dispensing unit  
 (b) Drug basket method
- (c) Unit dose dispensing  
 (d) Centralized unit dose dispensing
- 194. Satellite pharmacy is located at**  
 (a) For 2 floor one pharmacy  
 (b) Each floor  
 (c) Only one in a hospital  
 (d) Depends on hospital type
- 195. CUDDS stands for**  
 (a) Centralized unit dose drug distribution system  
 (b) Central utility dose drug distribution system  
 (c) Centralized unit dose drug dispensing system  
 (d) Central unit dose drug dispensing system
- 196. What is the meaning of S in determination of controls in purchases?**  
 (a) Net inventory (b) Net cost  
 (c) Net sales (d) None of these
- 197. Hospital formulary consist of \_\_\_**  
 (a) List of drugs  
 (b) List of surgical instruments  
 (c) List of patients  
 (d) None of the above
- 198. Need of hospital formulary because \_\_\_**  
 (a) Influences advertising strategy  
 (b) Large number of drugs available in the market  
 (c) Competition in marketing of drug  
 (d) All of the above
- 199. Formularies will comes under \_\_\_**  
 (a) Secondary sources (b) Primary sources  
 (c) Tertiary sources (d) None
- 200. Drugs product that can be purchased without prescription is**  
 (a) Narcotic drugs (b) Homeopathic drugs  
 (c) OTC Drugs (d) None of the above

## ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	a	d	a	d	d	a	d	c	b	d	c	b	d	d
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	a	d	c	b	d	d	a	b	d	d	c	d	c	d
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
c	d	c	a	c	a	c	c	a	d	d	a	a	c	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
d	b	c	a	b	c	b	d	a	d	c	c	c	b	d
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	b	a	d	b	c	c	d	a	c	a	a	a	b	c
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
a	b	d	a	a	b	d	a	d	c	c	a	a	a	a

# HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

- Angiology refers to**
  - Skeletal system
  - Articular system
  - Integumentary system
  - Circulatory system
- Meaning of anatomy is**
  - Study of plants
  - Study of microbes
  - Study of human body parts
  - None of these
- The science of dealing with the studies of benign a malignant tumors is**
  - Etiology
  - Tumorology
  - Hematology
  - Oncology
- The branch of biology that deals with the study of fungi is called**
  - Algology
  - Phycology
  - Mycology
  - Microbiology
- Ophthalmology is the study of**
  - Eyes
  - Nose
  - Throat
  - None of these
- In 1665 who discovered the cell**
  - Robert Hook
  - AG Lowey
  - Robert brown
  - Huxley
- Nematocyst is a**
  - Cell
  - Group of cells
  - Organ
  - Part of a cell
- Cell wall consists of**
  - Lignin, Hemi cellulose, Pectin and Lipid
  - Lignin, Hemi cellulose, Pectin and cellulose
  - Lignin Hemi cellulose, Protein and Lipid
  - Hemi cellulose, Cellulose, Tubulin and lignin
- Which of the following diffuses most rapidly across the cell membrane?**
  - CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Glucose
  - Urea
  - Amino acid
- The powerhouse of the cell is**
  - Golgi bodies
  - Mitochondria
  - Ribosomes
  - Nucleus
- The modifying, sorting and packaging of proteins for secretion in cell is carried out by**
  - Lysosomes
  - Golgi bodies
  - Ribosomes
  - RNA
- Cells are enclosed by a plasma membrane composed mainly of**
  - Proteins and emulsified fats
  - Lipids and emulsified fats
  - Fats and carbohydrates
  - Lipids and proteins
- Glycolysis occurs in**
  - Mitochondria
  - Cytoplasm
  - SER
  - Nucleus
- Which of the following having fast cell division**
  - Epithelial tissue
  - Connective tissue
  - Muscular tissue
  - Nervous tissue
- Function of Golgi apparatus is**
  - Synthesis of ribosomes
  - Synthesis of proteins
  - Breakdown of toxic substances
  - Transport of proteins
- Site of degradation of unneeded damaged or faulty proteins is**
  - Mitochondria
  - Ribosomes
  - Lysosomes
  - Proteasome
- Ribosome is a site for production of**
  - Nucleic acids
  - Vitamins
  - Chromosomes
  - Proteins
- Which of the following microorganisms is prokaryotic?**
  - Protozoa
  - Algae
  - Bacteria
  - Fungi
- Depending upon the capacity to divide, the cells of the body can be divided into 3 groups**
  - Stable cells decrease or lose their ability to proliferate after adolescence but retain capacity to multiply throughout adult life
  - Permanent cell lose their ability to proliferate but keeps on multiplying throughout the life span
  - Stable cells continue to multiply throughout life under normal physiologic Conditions
  - Labile cells decrease or lose their ability to proliferate after adolescence but retain capacity to multiply throughout adult life
- How many chromosomes are there in the human beings**
  - 46
  - 48
  - 40
  - 44
- DNA Replication and Transcription is the function of which subcellular organelle**
  - Endoplasmic Reticulum
  - Nucleus
  - Golgi body
  - Lysosome
- Chromosome are presents in**
  - Nucleolus
  - Nucleus
  - Cytoplasm
  - Lysosome
- The suicidal hags of the cell are**
  - Ribosomes
  - Golgi bodies
  - Mitochondria
  - Lysosomes
- Engulfment of membranous organ is done with**
  - Lysosome
  - Endoplasmic reticulum
  - Mesosome
  - Golgi apparatus
- The condensation of chromatin and shrinkage of the nucleus leading to cell death is termed as**
  - Autophagy
  - Karyolysis
  - Karyorrhexis
  - Pyknosis
- DNA is mainly present in**

# PHARMACOLOGY

- Low volume of distribution indicates**
  - Low efficacy
  - Decreased distribution in tissues and organ
  - Short biological life
  - Poor bioavailability
- Glyceryl trinitrate is used by sublingual route because it is**
  - Nonionic and more lipid soluble
  - Ionic and more lipid soluble
  - Ionic and less lipid soluble
  - Nonionic and less lipid soluble
- Which of the following is not converted into an active metabolite**
  - Lisinopril
  - Fluoxetine
  - Cyclophosphamide
  - Diazepam
- Ritonavir inhibits the action of all except**
  - Cisapride
  - Phenytoin
  - Amiodarone
  - Midazolam
- All of the following cause inhibition of CYP3A except**
  - Saquinavir
  - Ritonavir
  - Itraconazole
  - Erythromycin
- Failure of oral contraceptives occur when used with any of these except**
  - Aspirin
  - Tetracycline
  - Phenytoin
  - Rifampicin
- Which of the following ACE inhibitor is not a prodrug?**
  - Fosinopril
  - Enalapril
  - Ramipril
  - Lisinopril
- Which drug is not metabolized by acetylation?**
  - Isoniazid
  - Dapsone
  - Hydralazine
  - Metoclopramide
- Which of the following is a prodrug?**
  - Enalapril
  - Clonidine
  - Salmeterol
  - Acetazolamide
- Loading dose of a drug primarily depends on**
  - Volume of distribution
  - Clearance
  - Rate of administration
  - Half life
- Which of the following drugs is an inhibitor of cytochrome p450 enzymes?**
  - Ketoconazole
  - Rifampicin
  - Phenytoin
  - Phenobarbitone
- In metabolism of xenobiotics, all of the following reactions occur in phase one except**
  - Oxidation
  - Reduction
  - Conjugation
  - Hydrolysis
- Beta phase of semilog of plasma concentration and time is due to drug**
  - Metabolism
  - Excretion
  - First Pass metabolism
  - Distribution
- Drug transport across the cell membrane mainly by**
  - Passive transport
  - Active
  - Facilitated
  - Pinocytosis
- Drug inhibiting the P-glycoprotein is**
  - Chloramphenical
  - Ketoconazole
  - Tetracycline
  - Erythromycin
- Which of the following is a pro drug?**
  - Ampicillin
  - Captopril
  - Levodopa
  - Phenytoin
- Zero order kinetics is shown by all except**
  - High dose salicylates
  - Phenytoin
  - Ethanol
  - Methotrexate
- Isoniazid is metabolized by**
  - Acetylation
  - Oxidation
  - Reduction
  - Hydrolysis
- Glucuronidation takes place in**
  - Liver
  - RBC
  - Pancreas
  - Thyroid
- A drug having 40% absorption and hepatic extraction ration of 0.6. What is the bioavailability of that drug**
  - 16%
  - 24%
  - 20%
  - 28%
- Maintain ace dose is calculated by using value of**
  - Clearance
  - Volume of distribution
  - Oral bioavailability
  - Daily dosage
- Action of theophylline is reduced by**
  - Smoking
  - Erythromycin
  - Cimetidine
  - Lithium
- Xenobiotics are metabolized to**
  - Increase water solubility
  - Increase lipid solubility
  - Make them non polar
  - None of the above
- Plasma protein bound drug distributed in which compartment**
  - Extracellular
  - Intravascular
  - Interstitial
  - Extra vascular
- Following are the advantages of sustained release preparation over the conventional preparation Except**
  - Decreased frequency of administration
  - Improved compliance
  - Less incidence of high peak side effects
  - Drugs with half-life > 4 hours are suitable
- Following drugs show zero order**
  - Phenytoin
  - Tolbutamide
  - Alcohol
  - Both (a) & (c)
- Most variable absorption is seen with which route**
  - Oral
  - Intramuscular
  - Intravenous
  - Per rectal

259. Mechanism of action of cholestyramine is  
 (a) Bind to bile acid  
 (b) Decreases HMG-COA  
 (c) Increase excretion of cholesterol  
 (d) Decrease utilization of cholesterol
260. Drug that inhibits absorption of Cholesterol from intestine  
 (a) Resins (b) Ezetimibe  
 (c) Niacin (d) Orlistat
261. Which of the following is not a direct acting anti-platelet agent  
 (a) Aspirin (b) Colpidogrel  
 (c) Atorvaastatin (d) Alteplase
262. Competitive inhibition of rate limiting step in cholesterol synthesis is by  
 (a) Bile acid sequestrants  
 (b) Fibrin acid derivatives  
 (c) Statins  
 (d) Nicotinic acid
263. HMG CoA reductase acts by inhibiting is  
 (a) Ezitamibi (b) Gemfibrosil  
 (c) Clofibrate (d) Lovastatin
264. Drug for migraine which is antiepileptic  
 (a) Topiramate (b) Lamotrigine  
 (c) Carbamazepine (d) Vigabatrin
265. Most common antiepileptic causing toxic epiderm necrosis  
 (a) Carbamazepine (b) Valproate  
 (c) Phenytoin (d) Gabapentine
266. Which of the following is a gender specific side effect caused by valproate?  
 (a) PCOS (b) B. tremor  
 (c) Alopecia (d) Weight gain
267. Which drug can cause progressive visual field constriction?  
 (a) Phenobarbitone (b) Vigabatrin  
 (c) Ethosuximide (d) Valproate
268. Felbamate is used in  
 (a) Epilepsy (b) Anxiety  
 (c) Social phobia (d) Depression
269. Antiepileptic drug not associated with enzyme induction or inhibition property is  
 (a) Phenytoin (b) Valroate  
 (c) Carbamazepine (d) Ethosuximide
270. Most serious side effect of valproate is  
 (a) Fulminant hepatitis (b) Spina bifida  
 (c) Weight gain (d) Thrombocytopenia
271. Which of the following is not an antiepileptic agent  
 (a) Phenytoin (b) Flunarizine  
 (c) Topiramate (d) Carbamazepine
272. Fetal hydantoin syndrome is seen if following drug is used in pregnancy  
 (a) Phenytoin (b) Alcohol  
 (c) Ethosuximide (d) Phenobarbitone
273. Ethosuximide can be used for the treatment of  
 (a) Generalized tonic clonic seizures  
 (b) Absence seizures  
 (c) Complex seizures  
 (d) Myoclonic seizures
274. All of the following are adverse effects of sodium valproate except  
 (a) Weight gain (b) Alopecia  
 (c) Liver damage (d) Osteomalacia
275. Which antiepileptic drug does not act via inhibition of sodium channels  
 (a) Vigabatrin (b) Carbamazepine  
 (c) Lamotrigine (d) Phenytoin
276. The drug used in absence and having a narrow spectrum of antiepileptic activity is  
 (a) Lamotrigine (b) Ethosuximide  
 (c) Sodium valproate (d) Primidone
277. Antiepileptic drug implicated in causing toxic epidermal necrolysis is  
 (a) Felbamate (b) Gabapentin  
 (c) Lamotrigine (d) Vigabatrin
278. Carbamazepine in elderly causes  
 (a) Hypernatremia (b) Hyponatremia  
 (c) Hyperkalemia (d) Hypokalemia
279. Osteomalacia is adverse effect of  
 (a) Primidone (b) Phenytoin  
 (c) Carbamazepine (d) Valproic acid
280. Which drug is contraindicated in pregnancy?  
 (a) Phenytoin (b) Insulin  
 (c) Heparin (d) All
281. Drug of choice for myoclonic seizures  
 (a) Vigabatrin (b) Phenytoin  
 (c) Valporate (d) Carbamazepine
282. Felbamate was discontinued due to  
 (a) Aplastic anemia  
 (b) Renal impairment  
 (c) Gastrointestinal disorder  
 (d) Seizures
283. Topiramate - major side effect is  
 (a) Renal stone (b) Agranulocytosis  
 (c) Nephrotoxicity (d) Retinal detachment
284. DOC for seizures in tuberous sclerosis  
 (a) Vigabatrin (b) Topiramate  
 (c) Lamotrigine (d) Levitiracetam
285. Which of the following benzodiazepine can be used as a muscle relaxant?  
 (a) Diazepam (b) Nitrazepam  
 (c) Clonazepam (d) Flurazepam
286. Drug contraindicated in acute intermittent porphyria  
 (a) Thiopentone (b) Ketamine  
 (c) Propofol (d) Etomidate
287. Action of flumazenil on benzodiazepine receptor is  
 (a) Agonist (b) Partial agonist  
 (c) Inverse agonist (d) Antagonist
288. Drug used in postoperative pain relief  
 (a) Naloxone (b) Alprazolam  
 (c) Naltrexone (d) Midazolam
289. Which of the following is a full opioid agonist?  
 (a) Methadone (b) Buprenorphine  
 (c) Flumazenil (d) Naloxone

# PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS

- Application of Pharmacological information together with the knowledge of disease for its prevention, mitigation or cure is**
  - Pharmacology
  - Pharmaceutical Chemistry
  - Pharmacotherapeutics
  - None of these
- Cause and development of a disease is**
  - Etiology
  - Pathogenesis
  - Pharmacology
  - Pharmacotherapeutics
- How many drugs are present in NLEM 2022?**
  - 376
  - 364
  - 384
  - 318
- Physical result of some kind of illness or disease is**
  - Etiology
  - Clinical manifestation
  - Pathogenesis
  - Infection
- Non-pharmacological management include**
  - Use of medicine
  - Do not use of medicine
  - Etiology
  - None of these
- Pharmacological Management of disease involve**
  - Use of medicine
  - Diet change
  - Physical activity
  - None of these
- Scope of Pharmacotherapeutics include**
  - Pathophysiology of disease
  - Therapeutics management of disease
  - Therapeutics of disease
  - All of these
- In which year WHO released the first Essential Medicine List**
  - 1986
  - 1967
  - 1977
  - 1958
- Aspects of NLEM consist of**
  - Cost
  - Safety
  - Efficacy
  - All of these
- Full form of NLEM is**
  - National list of essential medicine
  - National list of exceptional medicine
  - National list of excess medicine
  - None of these
- What drugs are used in the treatment of myocardial infarction?**
  - Vasodilators
  - Angiotensin receptor blockers
  - ACE Inhibitors
  - All of these
- Myocardial infarction is also known as**
  - Heart attack
  - Heart failure
  - Coronary artery disease
  - None of these
- Angina is also called as**
  - Angina pectoris
  - Heart failure
  - Coronary artery disease
  - None of these
- Full form of CAD is**
  - Chronic artery disease
  - Coronary artery disease
  - Cardiac aorta disease
  - None of these
- Which factor can trigger the secondary hypertension?**
  - Thyroid issues
  - Kidney issues
  - Sleep apnoea
  - All of these
- Primary hyperlipidemia originates from**
  - Genetic disorders
  - Unhealthy diet
  - Medication
  - All of these
- Diagnosis of angina is**
  - Blood tests
  - Chest x-ray
  - Chest CT scan
  - All of these
- The most common failure is symptom of heart**
  - Dyspnea
  - Vomiting
  - Tachycardia
  - None of these
- The factors that can cause congestive heart failure are**
  - Muscle loss
  - Pressure or volume overload
  - Primary muscle disease
  - All of these
- A reduction in the heart pumping capacity leads to**
  - CHF
  - Angina
  - Hypertension
  - Hyperlipidaemia
- Cholesterol in the body is produced by**
  - Liver
  - Pancreas
  - Kidney
  - All of these
- Most of the cholesterol in our diet comes from**
  - Meat and poultry
  - Fish and dairy
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of these
- Out of the following which drugs is used in the treatment of angina**
  - Verapamil
  - Metoprolol
  - Glyceryl trinitrate
  - All of these
- Hyperlipidaemia is known as**
  - Hypercholesterolemia
  - Atherogenesis
  - CHD
  - None of these
- Symptom of angina is**
  - Squeezing on chest
  - Discomfort in shoulders
  - Discomfort in arms
  - All of these
- The meaning of myocardial infarction is irrevocable death of**
  - Aorta
  - Artery
  - Tissue
  - Heart Muscle
- The heart attack blood clotting in occurs when there is**
  - Renal arteries
  - Mesenteric arteries
  - Hepatic arteries
  - Coronary arteries
- The myocardial infarction is also known as**
  - Diabetes
  - Cholesterol
  - Heart attack
  - Hypertension
- The meaning of myocardium is**

- (c) Low sodium intake (d) Vegetarian diet
223. **Which of the following is a common clinical manifestation of hypertension?**  
 (a) Headache (b) Weight gain  
 (c) Frequent urination (d) Dry cough
224. **Which of the following is a common risk factor for developing angina and myocardial infarction?**  
 (a) Regular exercise  
 (b) Low blood cholesterol levels  
 (c) Hypertension  
 (d) Vegetarian diet
225. **The etiopathogenesis of angina and myocardial infarction involves:**  
 (a) Coronary artery blockage or narrowing  
 (b) Viral infection of the heart muscle  
 (c) Abnormal heart rhythms  
 (d) All of the above
226. **A common clinical manifestation of angina and myocardial infarction is:**  
 (a) Sudden loss of vision  
 (b) Jaw pain  
 (c) Severe headache  
 (d) Chest pain or pressure
227. **Hyperlipidemia refers to:**  
 (a) Abnormally low levels of lipids in the blood  
 (b) Abnormally high levels of lipids in the blood  
 (c) Irregular heart rate  
 (d) Elevated blood sugar levels
228. **Which of the following is a common risk factor for developing hyperlipidemia?**  
 (a) Regular exercise (b) Low-fat diet  
 (c) Obesity (d) Vegetarian diet
229. **The etiopathogenesis of hyperlipidemia involves:**  
 (a) Genetic factors  
 (b) Poor dietary choices  
 (c) Sedentary lifestyle  
 (d) All of the above
230. **A common clinical manifestation of congestive heart failure is:**  
 (a) Fatigue and weakness  
 (b) Excessive thirst and urination  
 (c) Joint pain and stiffness  
 (d) Memory loss and confusion
231. **Asthma is defined as:**  
 (a) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  
 (b) Chronic inflammation of the bronchial tubes  
 (c) Acute viral infection of the lungs  
 (d) An allergic reaction to certain medications
232. **Clinical manifestations of asthma include:**  
 (a) Coughing and wheezing  
 (b) Shortness of breath  
 (c) Chest tightness  
 (d) All of the above
233. **Nonpharmacological management of asthma may include:**  
 (a) Exposed to triggers (b) Smoking cessation  
 (c) Irregular exercise (d) All of the above
234. **Pharmacological management of asthma may include the use of:**  
 (a) Bronchodilators  
 (b) Systemic corticosteroids  
 (c) MAO-A inhibitor  
 (d) All of the above
235. **COPD stands for:**  
 (a) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  
 (b) Congenital obstructive pulmonary disorder  
 (c) Chronic obstructive pleural disease  
 (d) Chronic obstructive pulmonary dysfunction
236. **The etiopathogenesis of COPD is primarily caused by:**  
 (a) Infections of the respiratory tract  
 (b) Occupational exposure to certain pollutants  
 (c) Allergic reactions to environmental triggers  
 (d) Genetic abnormalities
237. **Nonpharmacological management of COPD may include:**  
 (a) Smoking cessation  
 (b) Pulmonary rehabilitation programs  
 (c) Avoidance of respiratory irritants  
 (d) All of the above
238. **The primary difference between asthma and COPD is:**  
 (a) The age of onset  
 (b) The severity of symptoms  
 (c) The underlying causes and pathophysiology  
 (d) The response to bronchodilator therapy
239. **The most common type of COPD is:**  
 (a) Chronic bronchitis  
 (b) Emphysema  
 (c) Bronchiectasis  
 (d) Asthmatic bronchitis
240. **Inhaled corticosteroids are commonly used in the management of:**  
 (a) Asthma  
 (b) Acute bronchitis  
 (c) Pulmonary fibrosis  
 (d) Lung cancer
241. **Diabetes is a metabolic disorder characterized by:**  
 (a) Elevated blood glucose levels  
 (b) Low blood glucose levels  
 (c) Impaired insulin production or utilization  
 (d) All of the above
242. **The etiopathogenesis of diabetes involves:**  
 (a) Genetic factors  
 (b) Autoimmune destruction of pancreatic alpha cells  
 (c) Lifestyle factors such as obesity and physical activity  
 (d) All of the above
243. **Clinical manifestations of diabetes include:**  
 (a) Increased hunger and urination  
 (b) Unexplained weight loss  
 (c) Insomnia  
 (d) All of the above
244. **Nonpharmacological management of diabetes may include:**

# PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

- Head quarter of Indian Pharmacopoeia commission is**  
(a) Delhi (b) Hyderabad  
(c) Mumbai (d) Ghaziabad
- Radio pharmaceutical monographs are included in \_\_\_\_ edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia.**  
(a) 2010 (b) 2014  
(c) 2017 (d) All of the above
- Third edition of IP was reconstituted under the chairmanship of \_\_\_\_**  
(a) B.N. Ghosh (b) B. Mukarjee  
(c) RN. Chopra (d) Nityanand
- Indian Pharmacopoeia is published by**  
(a) Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission  
(b) Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee  
(c) IPS  
(d) None of the above
- One of the following is not part of Monograph.**  
(a) Assay (b) Molecular formula  
(c) Storage (d) Error
- \_\_\_\_ refers to the results of collaborative studies of the laboratories.**  
(a) Difference (b) Mistake  
(c) Inaccuracy (d) Reproducibility
- Errors could be minimized by understanding its**  
(a) Amplitude (b) Difference  
(c) Magnitude (d) Margin
- Which one of the following is not a type of error?**  
(a) Systematic error (b) Random error  
(c) Gross error (d) Significant error
- Which one of the following is not a source of systematic error?**  
(a) Errors produced during sampling  
(b) Incorrect concentration of titrant  
(c) Presence of bubbles in burettes  
(d) Incorrect formulae used for calculation
- Which one of the following is not a source of gross error?**  
(a) Notation mistakes  
(b) Calculation errors  
(c) Less trained operators  
(d) Transcription errors
- \_\_\_\_ errors are constant or change slightly by consistent fault during the analysis.**  
(a) Determinate (b) Random  
(c) Gross (d) Indeterminate
- The difference between calculated value and accepted real value is known as**  
(a) Precision (b) Accuracy  
(c) Absolute error (d) Difference
- \_\_\_\_ is the measure of the degree of repeatability of an analytical method under normal operation and is normally expressed as the percent relative standard deviation for a statistically significant number of samples.**  
(a) Replacement (b) Reproducibility  
(c) Recombination (d) Precision
- \_\_\_\_ is the results of the method operating over a short time interval under the same condition (inter-assay precision).**  
(a) Repeatability (b) Recommendation  
(c) Gross error (d) Determinate error
- Which one of the following is not a rule for rounding off the digits?**  
(a) Initially the left non-zero digit is brought into consideration  
(b) Rounding off when one is done if required  
(c) The 'n' digit is notified and the rest is replaced with zeros.  
(d) If the initial non-significant digit is 5 then the last digit is rounded off to the nearest odd number.
- \_\_\_\_ is a measure of exactness of an analytical method, or the closeness of agreement between the value that is accepted as either a conventional, true value or an accepted reference value and the value found.**  
(a) Reproducibility (b) Precision  
(c) Representation (d) Accuracy
- \_\_\_\_ can minimise the errors by removing the sources.**  
(a) Proper training (b) Care from analyst  
(c) Both a and b (d) None
- Zero before a non-zero digit or after a decimal is not considered as \_\_\_\_**  
(a) Significant figure (b) Decimal point  
(c) Whole number (d) Non-numerical
- Which one of the following is not a rule for identifying a significant figure?**  
(a) Ending zeros after a decimal point are significant  
(b) Leading zeros are considered significant  
(c) Zero between two non-zero digits are significant.  
(d) Non-zero digits are significant
- Bulk powder and formulated solid dosage forms may get affected by \_\_\_\_ due to their hygroscopic nature.**  
(a) Moisture (b) Temperature  
(c) Light (d) Humidity
- Incomplete solution of a solute in a liquid formulation gives rise to \_\_\_\_ errors.**  
(a) Determinate (b) Indeterminate  
(c) Process (d) Random
- Which one of the following is not a method used for quality control?**  
(a) Colourimetry (b) Precipitation  
(c) Photosynthesis (d) Dissolution test

522. Which of the following is heteroatom?

- (a) O (b) N (c) S (d) All

523. Aza represents the presence of

- (a) O (b) N (c) S (d) None

524. Which of the following compound possess polycyclic aromatic ring?

- (a) Naphthalene (b) Anthracene  
(c) Phenanthrene (d) All of the above

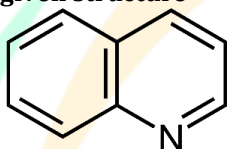
525. Three membered compounds are

- (a) Ethylene oxide (b) Aziridine  
(c) Oxirane (d) All of the above

526. General formula for alkene is

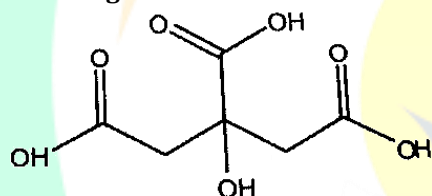
- (a)  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  (b)  $C_nH_{2n-2}$   
(c)  $C_nH_{2n+1}$  (d)  $C_nH_{2n}$

527. Name the given structure



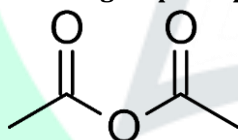
- (a) Indole (b) Quinoline  
(c) Acridine (d) Piperidine

528. Name the given structure



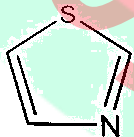
- (a) Maleic acid (b) Lactic acid  
(c) Citric acid (d) Formic acid

529. Which functional group is represented by



- (a) Acid amide (b) Carboxylic acid  
(c) Acid anhydride (d) Amide

530. The given structure is



- (a) 1,3 thiazole (b) 1,2 thiazole  
(c) 1,2 thiazole (d) None

531. Drugs Clotrimazole belongs to the category of

- (a) Azoles (b) Indole  
(c) Imidazole (d) Benzimidazole

532. Which of the following is most common adverse effect of Amphotericin B?

- (a) Bone marrow suppression  
(b) Hypokalemia  
(c) Hypomagnesemia  
(d) Nephrotoxicity

533. Griseofulvin is used in the treatment of

- (a) Athlete's foot (b) Ringworm  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None

534. Fluconazole is available under the following brand names

- (a) Diflucan (b) Cazole  
(c) Conflu (d) All of the above

535. Which of the derivative? following is ally amine

- (a) Fluconazole  
(b) Ketoconazole  
(c) Itraconazole  
(d) All of the above

536. Which of the following is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic?

- (a) Norfloxacin  
(b) Ciprofloxacin  
(c) Ofloxacin  
(d) All of the above

537. For which drug IUPAC name 1-cyclopropyl 6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-piperazin-1-yl quinoline-3 carboxylic acid stands for?

- (a) Norfloxacin (b) Ciprofloxacin  
(c) Itraconazole (d) Fluconazole

538. Ofloxacin is used against

- (a) Genitourinary infection  
(b) Respiratory infection  
(c) Gonorrhoea infection  
(d) All of the above

539. Vigamox is brand name of drug

- (a) Ofloxacin (b) Tinidazole  
(c) Moxifloxacin (d) Ornidazole

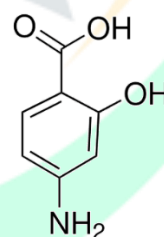
540. Tuberculosis is caused by

- (a) Bacteria (b) Fungus  
(c) Virus (d) Molds

541. Ethambutol is Antitubercular drug

- (a) Newer (b) First line  
(c) Second line (d) None of these

542. The given structure is



- (a) Isoniazid (b) PAS  
(c) Ethambutol (d) Pyrazinamide

543. Hydrazide derivative of isonicotinic acid

- (a) Rifampicin  
(b) Streptomycin  
(c) Isoniazid  
(d) Ethambutol

544. \_\_\_\_\_ isomer of ethambutol has maximum antimycobacterial activity

- (a) Dextro (b) Levo  
(c) Racemic (d) None

545. Thiacetazone is \_\_\_\_\_ drugs

- (a) Antiviral (b) Antifungal  
(c) Antitubercular (d) Antimalarial

546. Rifampicin has \_\_\_\_\_ activity

- (a) Narrow spectrum antibacterial

- 716. Astringents are used as**  
 (a) Styptic action  
 (b) Anti-inflammatory action  
 (c) Antiperspirant agent  
 (d) All of above
- 717. Which of following is anti-flatulent, anti spasmodic, sedative and antacid?**  
 (a) Dimethadione (b) Simethicone  
 (c) Silicodione (d) All
- 718. Which of following occurs naturally, sulphides called as cinnabar?**  
 (a) Mercury (b) Silver  
 (c) Zinc (d) Arsenic
- 719. Which vitamins are necessary for proper tooth formation?**  
 (a) A, C, D (b) B complex  
 (c) A, D, E (d) C, D, B
- 720. Which one is used as standard substances for limit test of sulphate?**  
 (a) Potassium sulphate (b) Sodium sulphate  
 (c) Magnesium sulphate (d) Iron sulphate
- 721. In case of limit test of heavy metal which method is used for those substance which do not yield clear specified condition?**  
 (a) Method A (b) Method B  
 (c) Method C (d) Method D
- 722. In case of limit test of iron, thioglycolic acid is reacting with \_\_\_ form of iron?**  
 (a) Ferric (b) Ferric anhydride  
 (c) Ferrous (d) All of above
- 723. Which stain paper is used in limit test of arsenic?**  
 (a) pH paper  
 (b) Cobalt chloride paper  
 (c) Mercuric chloride paper  
 (d) None of them
- 724. As per I.P., limit of sulphate as impurity in the stated compound is**  
 (a) 10 ppm (b) 20 ppm  
 (c) 25 ppm (d) 15 ppm
- 725. What is true about the antacid?**  
 (a) It is an alkaline substance  
 (b) Used for inhibiting the release of acid  
 (c) Water soluble in nature  
 (d) All of the above
- 726. Give an example of the absorbable antacids**  
 (a) Aluminium hydroxide  
 (b) Calcium carbonate  
 (c) Tribasic calcium phosphate  
 (d) Sodium bicarbonate
- 727. Anti-flatulant compound are used with the antacids for which purpose?**  
 (a) To maintain the pH of GIT  
 (b) To dispense the foam  
 (c) To avoid the interaction with absorption of metals  
 (d) To minimize the effect of evolved CO<sub>2</sub>
- 728. Which compound is used as the protective in GIT?**  
 (a) Bismuth sub carbonate (b) Kaolin  
 (c) Bentonite (d) All
- 729. Which one is strong in action?**  
 (a) Laxative (b) Purgative  
 (c) Cathartics (d) All of them
- 730. Which is used as styptic.**  
 (a) Zinc oxide (b) KMNO<sub>4</sub>  
 (c) Sodium sulphate (d) Alum

## ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
d	b	d	a	d	d	b	d	c	c	a	c	d	a	d
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	c	a	b	d	c	c	d	b	d	c	c	a	b	a
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
c	a	c	d	a	b	d	c	c	b	a	c	c	b	d
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a	b	a	c	d	c	b	d	b	d	d	c	c	a	a
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	a	a	a	b	c	c	a	a	a	c	a	d	d	b
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
c	a	d	d	b	b	b	b	d	c	c	b	c	b	a
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
d	c	a	d	d	a	d	a	c	a	a	d	b	c	c
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
a	c	b	b	c	a	a	a	a	c	a	c	c	b	b
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
b	a	a	a	a	a	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	d	a

# BIOCHEMISTRY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

- The term cell was given by**  
(a) Robert Hooke (b) Tatum  
(c) Schwann (d) De Bary
- The cell is not applied for**  
(a) Algae (b) Bacteria  
(c) Virus (d) Fungi
- The membrane around the vacuole is known as**  
(a) Tonoplast (b) Elaioplast  
(c) Cytoplasm (d) Amyloplast
- Microfilaments are composed of a protein called**  
(a) Tubulin (b) Actin  
(c) Myosin (d) Chitin
- Glycolipids in the plasma membrane are located at**  
(a) Inner leaflet of the plasma membrane  
(b) The outer leaflet of the plasma membrane  
(c) Evenly distributed in the inner and outer leaflets  
(d) It varies according to cell types
- Lysosomes are known as "suicidal bags" because**  
(a) Parasitic activity  
(b) Presence of food vacuole  
(c) Hydrolytic activity  
(d) Catalytic activity
- The fluidity of the plasma membrane increases with**  
(a) Increase in unsaturated fatty acids in the membrane  
(b) Increase in saturated fatty acids in the membrane  
(c) Increase in glycolipid content in the membrane  
(d) Increase in phospholipid content in the membrane
- The oxygen and carbon dioxide crosses the plasma membrane by the process of**  
(a) Active diffusion  
(b) Facilitated diffusion  
(c) Passive diffusion  
(d) Random diffusion
- The function of the centrosome is**  
(a) Formation of spindle fibres  
(b) Osmoregulation  
(c) Secretion  
(d) Protein synthesis
- Which cell organelle is involved in apoptosis?**  
(a) Lysosome (b) ER  
(c) Golgi (d) Mitochondria
- Which is a monosaccharide?**  
(a) Glucose (b) Galactose  
(c) Fructose (d) All of these
- Which is a disaccharide?**  
(a) Sucrose (b) Lactose  
(c) Maltose (d) All of these
- Glucose is:**  
(a) Disaccharide (b) Monosaccharide  
(c) Trisaccharide (d) Polysaccharide
- Glucose contains:**  
(a) One-CHO group (b) 5-OH group  
(c) 4 Sec. alcoholic group (d) All of these
- Sucrose is a:**  
(a) Disaccharide (b) Monosaccharide  
(c) Trisaccharide (d) Polysaccharide
- Common table sugar is:**  
(a) Glucose (b) Sucrose  
(c) Fructose (d) Lactose
- Which of the following sugar yields glucose only on Hydrolysis?**  
(a) Lactose (b) Maltose  
(c) Sucrose (d) Fructose
- The aldose and Ketose is differentiated by the following reagent:**  
(a) Br<sub>2</sub> water (b) Fehling's solution  
(c) Tollen's reagent (d) None
- Which is a polysaccharide?**  
(a) Starch (b) Cellulose  
(c) Glycogen (d) All of these
- Starch gives on hydrolysis:**  
(a) D-Glucose (b) D-Galactose  
(c) Fructose (d) Lactose
- Which of the following factors is not responsible for the denaturation of proteins?**  
(a) Heat (b) Charge  
(c) pH change (d) Organic solvents
- Protein contains**  
(a) Only α-amino acids  
(b) Only β-amino acids  
(c) Both α- and β-amino acids  
(d) α-,β- and γ-amino acids
- Essential amino acid is**  
(a) Glycine (b) Leucine  
(c) Glutamic acid (d) Valine
- Which of the following statements is true about proteins?**  
(a) Proteins are made up of amino acids.  
(b) Proteins are essential for the development of skin, teeth and bones.  
(c) Protein is the only nutrient that can build, repair and maintain body tissues.  
(d) All of the above
- How many amino acids make up a protein?**

- 370. Hexokinase is classified as**  
 (a) Oxidoreductases enzyme  
 (b) Transferases enzyme  
 (c) Hydrolases enzyme  
 (d) Lyases enzyme
- 371. Most of the enzymes of the higher organism show optimum activity around**  
 (a) pH 1-2 (b) pH 10-11  
 (c) pH 6-8 (d) pH 4-6
- 372. Thiamin pyrophosphate is derived from**  
 (a) Thyroxine (b) Thiamine  
 (c) Tryptophan (d) Niacin
- 373. As per IUB enzyme activity is expressed in**  
 (a) Micromole (b) Katal  
 (c) Milligram (d) Microgram
- 374. Serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase is used for diagnose of**  
 (a) Hepatitis  
 (b) Acute pancreatic  
 (c) Myocardial infarction  
 (d) Rickets
- 375. For cancer of prostate gland one of the following enzymes is used**  
 (a) Amylase  
 (b) Alkaline phosphate  
 (c) Acid phosphate  
 (d) Aldolase
- 376. Indole ring is present in amino acid**  
 (a) Tyrosine (b) Proline  
 (c) Tryptophan (d) Lysine
- 377. Gaucher's disease occurs due to the deficiency of**  
 (a) Ceramidase  
 (b) Sphingomyelinase  
 (c) Hexosaminidase  
 (d)  $\beta$  Glucosidase
- 378. One of the following hormones decreases the cholesterol synthesis**  
 (a) Insulin (b) Glucagon  
 (c) Thyroxine (d) Growth hormone
- 379. The protein component of lipoprotein is known as**  
 (a) Apoprotein (b) Chylomicron  
 (c) Phosphoprotein (d) None
- 380. According to the Frederickson's classification of hyperlipoproteinemia's in Type IV**  
 (a) Increased IDL level  
 (b) Increased LDL level  
 (c) Increased VLDL level  
 (d) Increased HDL level
- 381. In HDL \_\_\_\_\_ of triacylglycerol is present**  
 (a) 88% (b) 55%  
 (c) 12% (d) 98%
- 382. The two products in the B-oxidation of odd chain fatty acids are**  
 (a) Acetyl CoA and malonyl CoA  
 (b) Propionyl CoA and acyl CoA  
 (c) Succinyl CoA and malonyl CoA  
 (d) Propionyl CoA and acetyl CoA
- 383. Hypcholesterolemia is observed in the disorder**  
 (a) Diabetes mellitus  
 (b) Thyrotoxicosis  
 (c) Hyperthyroidism  
 (d) Nephrotic syndrome
- 384. One of the following amino acids contains hydroxyl group**  
 (a) Threonine (b) Leucine  
 (c) Valine (d) Glutamine
- 385. Acidic amino acid is**  
 (a) Lysine (b) Arginine  
 (c) Histidine (d) Glutamic acid
- 386. DNA and RNA differ in their structure**  
 (a) DNA contains Cytosine and RNA contains Adenine  
 (b) RNA contains Adenine and RNA contains Cytosine  
 (c) DNA contains Thymine and RNA contains Uracil  
 (d) RNA contains Guanine and RNA contains Adenine
- 387. In DNA structure width of double helix is**  
 (a) 5 nm (b) 8 nm  
 (c) 1 nm (d) 2 nm
- 388. In DNA structure A Adenine makes hydrogen bond only with**  
 (a) Thiamine (b) Guanine  
 (c) Uracil (d) Cytosine
- 389. The sugar present in RNA is**  
 (a) Ribose (b) Deoxyribose  
 (c) Fructose (d) Pentose
- 390. In RNAs cellular composition of ribosomal RNA is**  
 (a) 5-10% (b) 10-20%  
 (c) 50-80% (d) 20-50%
- 391. rRNA function is to**  
 (a) Transfer genetic information from genes to ribosomes  
 (b) Provide structural framework for ribosomes  
 (c) Transfer amino acid to mRNA  
 (d) Involve in the selection of protein for export
- 392. Which of the following enzymes is NADPH dependent?**  
 (a) Malic enzyme  
 (b) HMG CoA reductase  
 (c) Lactate dehydrogenase

489. The process of protein synthesis takes place in which of the following cell organelles?  
 (a) Nucleus (b) Vacuoles  
 (c) Cytoplasm (d) Mitochondria
490. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?  
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C  
 (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K
491. Which is the leading cause of blindness in children worldwide?  
 (a) Glaucoma  
 (b) Cataracts  
 (c) Colour blindness  
 (d) Vitamin A deficiency
492. Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes Beriberi?  
 (a) Vitamin B1 (b) Vitamin B2  
 (c) Vitamin B6 (d) Vitamin B12
493. Who is most likely to develop scurvy - A vitamin C deficiency?  
 (a) A pregnant woman  
 (b) A malnourished child  
 (c) A long-time alcoholic  
 (d) A person with the eating disorder anorexia nervosa
494. Which of the following vitamin functions as both, hormone and visual pigment?  
 (a) Thiamine (b) Retinal  
 (c) Riboflavin (d) Folic acid
495. Which of the following nutrient deficiency causes megaloblastic anaemia?  
 (a) Folic acid (b) Niacin  
 (c) Pyridoxine (d) Cobalamin
496. Which of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin?  
 (a) Vitamin B (b) Vitamin C  
 (c) Vitamin B12 (d) Vitamin K
497. Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of Niacin?  
 (a) Scurvy (b) Rickets  
 (c) Pellagra (d) Pernicious anaemia
498. Which of the following enzyme is a sensitive marker of alcoholic liver disease?  
 (a) Alanine transaminase  
 (b) Aspartate transaminase  
 (c) Gamma-Glutamyltransferase  
 (d) Alkaline phosphatase
499. Which of the following marker is used for the differential diagnosis of obstructive jaundice?  
 (a) Lactate dehydrogenase  
 (b) Creatine Kinase  
 (c) Carbonic anhydrase  
 (d) 5'- Nucleotidase
500. Presence of myoglobin in urine signifies  
 (a) Overload proteinuria  
 (b) Tubular proteinuria  
 (c) Glomerular proteinuria  
 (d) Postrenal proteinuria
501. The type of coiling in DNA is  
 (a) Zig-zag (b) Left-handed  
 (c) Opposite (d) Right-handed

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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d	d	b	b	b	a	c	c	d	d	a	a	c	d	b
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
c	b	d	d	d	b	d	b	c	b	b	d	c	a	a
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
d	d	a	d	b	d	a	a	c	a	c	d	d	d	d

# PHARMACOGNOSY

- Name the emperor who written the oldest known herbal Pen -t' sao**  
(a) Shen Nung (b) Charaka  
(c) Seydler (d) Pelletier
- Who was the first pharmacist**  
(a) Galen (b) Seydler  
(c) Sertuerner (d) Aristotle
- Well known treatises in Ayurveda are**  
(a) Charaka Samhita  
(b) Sushrutha Samhita  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) Yoga sutras
- Who coined the term pharmacognosy**  
(a) Hippocrates (b) Pelletier  
(c) Aristotle (d) Seydler
- Scientist who isolated morphine from opium**  
(a) Sertuerner (b) Galen  
(c) Seydler (d) Pelletier
- The term 'pharmacon' means**  
(a) Herb (b) Drug  
(c) Study (d) Dispense
- The word "Ayurveda" means**  
(a) Science of life  
(b) History of people  
(c) Science of medicines  
(d) Knowledge of crude drugs
- Ayurveda is an**  
(a) Chinese system of medicine  
(b) Siddha system of medicine  
(c) Unani system of medicine  
(d) Indian system of medicine
- Which of the following is not the element of tridosha theory?**  
(a) Vata (b) Pitta  
(c) Kapha (d) Teja
- According to unani system of medicine Ilaj-bit-Dawa means**  
(a) Dietotherapy  
(b) Surgery  
(c) Regimental therapy  
(d) Pharmacotherapy
- Organised drugs are those which**  
(a) Posses cellular structure  
(b) Posses only scars  
(c) Do not posses cellular structure  
(d) Posses only buds
- Which of the following is true regarding the Unorganised drugs**  
(a) Do not consist of part of plant, Gums, Resins, Lard  
(b) It contains solid and liquid material obtained from natural sources  
(c) Do not consist of part of plant, Resins, Ispaghula  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- Which of the following is not a organised drug**  
(a) Colophony (b) Senna  
(c) Fennel (d) Ipecac
- Which of the following is not a unorganized drug**  
(a) Aloe (b) Datura  
(c) Lard (d) Tragacanth
- Metals use in preparing medicine in siddha system of medicine in which iron and zinc are responsible for**  
(a) Maintenance life  
(b) Extension of life  
(c) Preservation of health in body  
(d) Mental peace
- Unani medicine is characterized by the work of its practitioners also known as**  
(a) Hakims (b) Tantrik  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
- According to Unani medicine human body contains \_\_\_\_\_ elements.**  
(a) Five (b) Six  
(c) Four (d) Three
- The warty outgrowth from micropyle in croton and viola is**  
(a) Arillode (b) Arista  
(c) Caruncle (d) Strophiole
- Outer growth of origin from micropyle and covering the seed is called**  
(a) Arillode (b) Aril  
(c) Hydathode (d) Strophiole
- Which one of the following is not the example of seed drug**  
(a) Nux vomica (b) Aloe  
(c) Castor (d) Ispaghula
- Which Pharmacopoeias classify crude drug according to alphabetical classification**  
(a) British Herbal Pharmacopoeia  
(b) Indian Pharmacopoeia  
(c) United States Pharmacopoeia  
(d) All of the above
- Which of the following is true regarding crude drug**  
(a) Crude drugs are the natural products obtained from plants, animals and minerals.  
(b) Plant, animal or mineral drugs that have undergone no other process than collection and drying.

461-c	462-c	463-a	464-a	465-a	466-d	467-a	468-b	469-c	470-d
471-b	472-a	473-c	474-c	475-a	476-b	477-a	478-b	479-d	480-b
481-d	482-d	483-a	484-a	485-a	486-a	487-c	488-c	489-d	490-d
491-d	492-c	493-a	494-c	495-b	496-a	497-b	498-d	499-d	500-c
501-d	502-a	503-d	504-d	505-a	506-a	507-c	508-c	509-d	510-a
511-a	512-d	513-b	514-d	515-a	516-b	517-c	518-d	519-c	520-b
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531-a	532-c	533-d	534-a	535-a	536-d	537-a	538-d	539-a	540-b
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561-b	562-b	563-d	564-c	565-b	566-d	567-b	568-b	569-b	570-b
571-d	572-c	573-b	574-a	575-c	576-a	577-a	578-d	579-c	580-b
581-c	582-d	583-a	584-a	586-d	586-a	587-c	588-a	589-b	590-b
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611-d	612-	613-c	614-a	615-c	616-d	617-c	618-b	619-b	620-a
621-a	622-b	623-d	624-c	625-b	626-d	627-c	628-c	629-d	630-c
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671-b	672-d	673-a	674-d	675-b	676-c	677-c	678-b	679-c	680-a
681-d	682-c	683-	684-d	685-d	686-d	687-	688-a	689-a	690-a
691-a	692-a	693-c	694-c	695-a	696-b	697-c	698-a	699-c	700-d

PHARMACY INDIA

# SOCIAL PHARMACY

- Which of the following is not the dimension of health**  
(a) Mental (b) Physical  
(c) Social (d) Nutritional
- Full form of FIP**  
(a) Federation Indian Pharmacy  
(b) International Pharmaceutical Federation  
(c) Indian Pharmaceutical Federation  
(d) All of these
- The aim of the National health programme in India is/to are**  
(a) To provide proper health services for checking infectious diseases  
(b) To establish health sub-centers primary health centers and community health centers  
(c) To provide proper treatment measures in rural and sub-rural areas 10%  
(d) All of these
- National health program was declared by the Indian government in**  
(a) 1968 (b) 1983  
(c) 1970 (d) 1999
- FIP development goal is/are**  
(a) Access to medicines, devices and services  
(b) Pharmacy intelligence  
(c) Medicine expertise  
(d) All of these
- What is the full form of CHC**  
(a) Common Health Centers  
(b) Community Health Centers  
(c) City Health Centers  
(d) Child Health Centers
- Which of the following statements is true about the private health care system in India**  
(a) Free medication and checkup facilities are provided  
(b) These systems are very useful in rural area  
(c) Provide all necessary facilities and charge the fees accordingly  
(d) All of these
- Which of the following is the role of the pharmacist in the public health care system**  
(a) To review prescription  
(b) Patient counselling  
(c) Dispense medications  
(d) All of these
- Diseases can be produced by**  
(a) Bacteria and viruses  
(b) Deficiency of nutrients  
(c) Physical agents such as heat and cold  
(d) All of these
- A Person is free from internal conflicts. It is a sign of**  
(a) Physical health (b) Mental health  
(c) Social health (d) None of these
- Sustainable development goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations have a number of goals**  
(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 18
- The health of an individual does not depend on his genetic makeup.**  
(a) True (b) False  
(c) None of these (d) All of these
- The following are the components of the epidemiological triad except**  
(a) Disease agent (b) Human host  
(c) Health (d) Environment
- A state indicating perfect functioning of the body is known as**  
(a) Mental health (b) Spiritual health  
(c) Physical health (d) Disease
- Factors influencing the health of a person are called as**  
(a) Dimensions of health  
(b) Indicators of health  
(c) Determinants of health  
(d) None of these
- In pathogenesis**  
(a) Disease agent is entered into the host  
(b) The disease agent has not been entered into the host  
(c) Symptoms of diseases cannot produce  
(d) All of these
- Which of the following dimensions is included in the WHO definition of health**  
(a) Physical well-being  
(b) Social well-being  
(c) Mental well-being  
(d) All of these
- Which one of the following is health system in India?**  
(a) Public only  
(b) Private only  
(c) Public and Private both  
(d) None of these
- Millenium development goals by 2015 include**  
(a) To develop a global partnership for development  
(b) To improve maternal health  
(c) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger  
(d) All of these
- FIP consists of \_\_ board**  
(a) Board of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
(b) Board of Pharmaceutical Chemistry  
(c) Board of Pharmacology  
(d) Board of Pharmacognosy
- Cleanliness, physical exercise, rest and sleep are a part of**  
(a) Hygiene (b) social hygiene  
(c) Personal hygiene (d) None of these
- Demography is the scientific study of**  
(a) Human population



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