



AIIMS CRE



PHARMACIST

SYLLABUS

AIIMS Pharmacist Exam Pattern (CRE-2025)

The selection for Pharmacist posts will be through a Computer Based Test (CBT). The key details of the exam pattern are as follows:

Feature	Details
Total Duration	90 minutes (1.5 hours)
Total Questions	100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Total Marks	400 Marks
Marking Scheme	+4 for each correct answer
Negative Marking	-1 for each incorrect answer (1/4th of the marks for the question)
Qualifying Marks	⇒ UR/EWS: 40% ⇒ OBC: 35% ⇒ SC/ST: 30%
Language of Exam	English only, as a degree/diploma in a technical domain is required.

-: Structure of the Question Paper :-

The 90-minute CBT will be divided into two main parts:

Part 1: General Paper (20 Questions, 80 Marks)

This section will cover non-technical subjects and is common for all posts.

- ⇒ Subjects: General Knowledge, Aptitude, and Knowledge of Computers.
- ⇒ Total MCQs: 20
- ⇒ Total Marks: 80

Part 2: Domain Specific (Pharmacy) (80 Questions, 320 Marks)

This is the core section for Pharmacist candidates and will test your knowledge in the field of Pharmacy.

- ⇒ Subjects: The syllabus will be in accordance with the educational qualification, which is a Diploma or Degree in Pharmacy.
- ⇒ Total MCQs: 80
- ⇒ Total Marks: 320

General Subjects

- ◆ **General Intelligence & Reasoning:**
 - ◇ Analogies (Semantic, Symbolic, Number)
 - ◇ Classification (Number, Letter, GK based)
 - ◇ Series (Number, Alphabet, Mixed)
 - ◇ Coding and Decoding
 - ◇ Blood Relations & Family Tree
 - ◇ Direction Sense Test
 - ◇ Logical Venn Diagrams
 - ◇ Syllogism
 - ◇ Statement and Conclusions
 - ◇ Non-Verbal Reasoning (Paper folding, Mirror images, Embedded figures)
- ◆ **General Awareness & Current Affairs:**
 - ◇ **Current Events:** National and International Summits, Awards, Sports Events, Major Government Schemes.
 - ◇ **History:** Indian Freedom Struggle, Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Indian History.
 - ◇ **Geography:** Indian and World Geography, Physical features, Rivers, Dams, National Parks.
 - ◇ **Polity:** Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Key Articles, Political structure.
 - ◇ **Economy:** Basic Economic terms, Indian Economy, Five Year Plans, Budget.
 - ◇ **Static GK:** Books and Authors, Important Days, Countries and Capitals, Arts and Culture.
- ◆ **Quantitative Aptitude:**
 - ◇ Number System & Simplification
 - ◇ Percentage, Average, Ratio & Proportion
 - ◇ Profit and Loss, Simple & Compound Interest
 - ◇ Time & Work, Pipes & Cisterns
 - ◇ Time, Speed & Distance
 - ◇ Data Interpretation (Bar Graphs, Pie Charts, Tables)
- ◆ **English/Hindi Language Comprehension:**
 - ◇ Vocabulary (Synonyms, Antonyms, One-word substitution)
 - ◇ Grammar (Error spotting, Fill in the blanks, Tenses, Articles, Verbs)
 - ◇ Reading Comprehension
 - ◇ Sentence Rearrangement (Jumbled Sentences)
- ◆ **Basic Computer Knowledge:**
 - ◇ Fundamentals of Computing (Hardware, Software, Input/Output devices)
 - ◇ Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint - basic functions and shortcuts)
 - ◇ Operating Systems basics
 - ◇ Internet, Web Browsers, and Email fundamentals.
 - ◇ Common Keyboard Shortcuts.

Domain-Specific

1. Pharmaceutics

- ◆ **Introduction to Pharmacy:** History and development of the pharmacy profession. Concept of a drug.
- ◆ **Dosage Forms:**
 - ◇ **Classification:** Detailed study of Solid, Liquid, Semi-solid, and Gaseous dosage forms with examples, advantages, and disadvantages of each.
 - ◇ **Formulation Study:** Understanding the formulation of Syrups, Elixirs, Linctuses, Solutions, Suspensions, Emulsions, Ointments, Creams, Pastes, Gels, Suppositories, and Pessaries.
- ◆ **Pharmacopoeias:** In-depth look at the Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP), British Pharmacopoeia (BP), and United States Pharmacopoeia (USP). Understanding the structure and importance of a monograph.
- ◆ **Metrology & Posology:**
 - ◇ **Metrology:** Systems of weights and measures, including interconversions.
 - ◇ **Posology:** Calculation of doses for infants and children using various formulae (Young's, Dilling's). Dose calculation based on body weight and surface area.
- ◆ **Prescriptions:** Parts of a prescription, proper handling, identification of errors, and understanding of common Latin terms.
- ◆ **Pharmaceutical Incompatibilities:** Detailed study of physical, chemical, and therapeutic incompatibilities with examples and methods to overcome them.
- ◆ **Unit Operations (Pharmaceutical Engineering):**
 - ◇ **Size Reduction:** Principles and equipment (Hammer Mill, Ball Mill, Fluid Energy Mill).
 - ◇ **Size Separation:** Sieves, standards for powders as per IP, equipment (Sieve Shaker, Cyclone Separator).
 - ◇ **Mixing:** Principles and equipment for liquids, powders, and semi-solids (Propeller Mixer, Double Cone Blender, Triple Roller Mill).
 - ◇ **Filtration:** Theory, filter media, filter aids, and equipment (Filter Press, Membrane Filters).
 - ◇ **Drying:** Principles and equipment (Tray Dryer, Fluidized Bed Dryer).
 - ◇ **Extraction:** Maceration, Percolation, and Continuous Hot Extraction (Soxhlet).
- ◆ **Sterile Products:**
 - ◇ **Sterilization:** Concepts and methods (Moist Heat/Autoclaving, Dry Heat, Radiation, Gaseous, Filtration). Validation using indicators.
 - ◇ **Aseptic Techniques:** Handling and preparation of sterile formulations.
 - ◇ **Parenteral Products:** Formulations of injections and infusions.
 - ◇ **Ophthalmic Products:** Formulations and requirements for eye drops and ointments.
- ◆ **Tablet and Capsule Technology:**
 - ◇ **Tablets:** Types (compressed, coated, etc.), excipients, manufacturing methods (wet/dry granulation, direct compression), defects (capping, lamination, etc.), and detailed evaluation tests (weight, hardness, friability, disintegration, dissolution).
 - ◇ **Capsules:** Hard and soft gelatin capsules, manufacturing, and filling.
- ◆ **Immunological Products:** Study of sera, vaccines, toxoids, and their preparation and storage.
- ◆ **Novel Drug Delivery Systems (NDDS):** Introduction to sustained-release, controlled-release, and targeted drug delivery systems.

2. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

- ◆ **Inorganic Chemistry:**

- ◇ Sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals.
- ◇ **Limit Tests:** Principle and procedure for the limit tests of Chloride, Sulphate, Iron, Lead, and Arsenic as per the Indian Pharmacopoeia.
- ◇ **Key Compounds:** Study of medicinal and pharmaceutical importance of inorganic compounds belonging to categories like Antacids, Cathartics, Emetics, and Haematinics. Major physiological ions and electrolytes (ORS).
- ◆ **Organic Chemistry:**
 - ◇ Fundamentals of organic chemistry.
 - ◇ **Nomenclature:** IUPAC naming of organic compounds, with a special focus on heterocyclic systems (e.g., Furan, Pyridine, Quinoline) that form the nucleus of many drugs.
- ◆ **Medicinal Chemistry (Chemistry of Therapeutic Agents):**
 - ◇ A detailed study covering the chemical classification, nomenclature, structure, structure-activity relationships (SAR), mechanism of action, and properties of drugs in the following categories:
 - **Drugs Acting on CNS:** Anesthetics (Thiopental), Sedatives & Hypnotics (Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines), Anticonvulsants (Phenytoin), Antipsychotics (Chlorpromazine).
 - **Drugs Acting on ANS:** Sympathomimetics, Adrenergic & Cholinergic antagonists.
 - **Autacoids:** Antihistamines (Diphenhydramine), Prostaglandins.
 - **Cardiovascular Drugs:** Anti-hypertensives (Propranolol, Captopril), Anti-anginals (Nitrates), Anti-arrhythmics (Quinidine), Cardiotonics (Digoxin).
 - **Diuretics:** Thiazides (Hydrochlorothiazide), Loop Diuretics (Furosemide).
 - **Analgesics & Anti-inflammatory Drugs:** Narcotic (Opioid) Analgesics (Morphine) and Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) (Aspirin, Ibuprofen).
 - **Hypoglycemic Agents:** Insulin, Sulfonylureas (Tolbutamide), Biguanides (Metformin).
 - **Chemotherapeutic Agents:**
 - Antibiotics: Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Tetracyclines, Aminoglycosides, Macrolides.
 - Sulphonamides: Including Co-trimoxazole.
 - Antitubercular, Antileprotic, Antimalarial, Antifungal, Antiviral, and Anthelmintic drugs.
 - **Antineoplastic (Anti-cancer) Drugs.**
 - **Steroidal Drugs.**

3. Pharmacognosy

- ◆ **Introduction:** Definition, history, and scope of Pharmacognosy.
- ◆ **Classification of Crude Drugs:** Detailed study of systems of classification: Alphabetical, Morphological, Taxonomical, Chemical, and Pharmacological (Chemotaxonomy).
- ◆ **Quality Control of Crude Drugs:**
 - ◇ **Adulteration & Substitution:** Different types and methods of detection.
 - ◇ **Drug Evaluation:** Organoleptic (sensory), Microscopic (histological), Physical (ash values, extractive values), Chemical (identification tests), and Biological (bioassays) methods.
- ◆ **Phytochemistry:**
 - ◇ In-depth study of the isolation methods, chemical identification tests, therapeutic effects, and pharmaceutical applications of major phytochemical classes like Alkaloids, Glycosides, Tannins, Volatile Oils, and Resins.
- ◆ **Detailed Study of Crude Drugs:** For each category, know the biological source, family, chemical constituents, and primary therapeutic uses of key drugs.

- ◇ **Laxatives:** Aloes, Senna, Castor oil, Ispaghula.
- ◇ **Cardiotonics:** Digitalis, Arjuna.
- ◇ **Carminatives:** Fennel, Ginger, Clove, Cardamom, Cinnamon.
- ◇ **Astringents:** Catechu.
- ◇ **Drugs Acting on Nervous System:** Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Opium, Ephedra, Nux-vomica.
- ◇ **Antihypertensives:** Rauwolfia.
- ◇ **Antitussives:** Vasaka, Tolu balsam.
- ◇ **Antirheumatics:** Colchicum.
- ◇ **Antitumour:** Vinca.
- ◇ **Antidiabetics:** Pterocarpus.
- ◇ **Diuretics:** Gokhru.
- ◇ **Enzymes:** Papain, Diastase.
- ◆ **Plant Fibres & Surgical Dressings:** Study of fibres used in dressings like Cotton, Silk, and Wool, including their preparation, identification, and standardization.
- ◆ **Traditional Systems of Medicine:** Basic principles and introduction to Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Homeopathy.

4. Human Anatomy & Physiology

- ◆ **Scope and Introduction:** Definitions, structure of the animal cell, and elementary tissues of the body (Epithelial, Connective, Muscle, and Nervous tissue).
- ◆ **Skeletal System:** Structure and functions of the skeleton. Classification of bones and joints.
- ◆ **Cardiovascular System (CVS):**
 - ◇ Structure and functions of the heart, cardiac cycle, heart sounds, ECG basics.
 - ◇ Arteries, veins, and capillaries.
 - ◇ **Blood:** Composition (Plasma, RBC, WBC, Platelets), functions of each component, blood groups (ABO, Rh), and blood coagulation.
- ◆ **Respiratory System:** Anatomy of the respiratory tract, mechanism of respiration.
- ◆ **Digestive System:** Anatomy and physiology of the alimentary canal (mouth to anus), including the role of accessory digestive glands (salivary glands, liver, pancreas).
- ◆ **Nervous System:**
 - ◇ Structure and function of a neuron.
 - ◇ Classification: Central Nervous System (CNS - Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Medulla, Spinal Cord), Peripheral Nervous System (PNS), and Autonomic Nervous System (ANS).
- ◆ **Urinary System:** Anatomy and physiology of the kidney and urinary tract. Structure of a nephron and the process of urine formation.
- ◆ **Endocrine System:** Study of major endocrine glands (Pituitary, Thyroid, Parathyroid, Adrenal, Pancreas) and the physiological role of their hormones.
- ◆ **Reproductive System:** Anatomy of male and female reproductive systems and physiology of menstruation and fertilization.
- ◆ **Sense Organs:** Elementary anatomy and physiology of the eye, ear, skin, nose, and tongue.

5. Biochemistry and Clinical Pathology

- ◆ **Biochemistry:**
 - ◇ **Carbohydrates:** Definition, classification, and metabolism (Glycolysis, Krebs Cycle).

- ◇ **Proteins:** Building blocks (amino acids), classification, structure, and functions.
- ◇ **Lipids:** Classification, properties, and functions.
- ◇ **Vitamins:** Classification, sources, functions, and deficiency diseases.
- ◇ **Enzymes:** Definition, classification, properties, and factors affecting enzyme activity.
- ◇ **Minerals:** Role of key minerals in the body.

◆ **Clinical Pathology:**

- ◇ **Blood:** Composition and common laboratory tests. Study of Red Blood Cells (RBCs), White Blood Cells (WBCs), and platelets. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR). Anemia and Leukemia.
- ◇ **Urine:** Composition of normal urine. Collection methods. Significance of abnormal constituents like albumin, glucose, ketone bodies, blood, and bile pigments in diagnosing diseases.

6. Health Education & Community Pharmacy

- ◆ **Concept of Health:** WHO definition, dimensions (Physical, Mental, Social).
- ◆ **Nutrition and Health:** Balanced diet, nutritional deficiency diseases (e.g., Kwashiorkor, Marasmus, Scurvy, Rickets).
- ◆ **Epidemiology:** Concepts of disease causation and transmission.
- ◆ **Communicable Diseases:** Detailed study of the causative agent, mode of transmission, and prevention/control for:
 - ◇ Respiratory infections: Chickenpox, Measles, Influenza, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis.
 - ◇ Intestinal infections: Polio, Hepatitis, Cholera, Typhoid, Food Poisoning.
 - ◇ Vector-borne: Malaria, Filaria.
 - ◇ Sexually Transmitted: Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, AIDS.
- ◆ **Demography and Family Planning:** Population problem, methods of contraception.
- ◆ **First Aid:** Emergency treatment for shock, hemorrhage, burns, poisoning, fractures, and snake bites.
- ◆ **Environment and Health:** Water supply (purification), sanitation, disposal of waste, control of arthropods (mosquitoes, flies).
- ◆ **Community Pharmacy:** Role of the pharmacist in public health, patient education, and national health programs. National Immunization Schedule.

7. Pharmacology & Toxicology

- ◆ **General Pharmacology:**
 - ◇ **Introduction & Routes of Administration:** Scope, definitions, and comparison of various drug administration routes.
 - ◇ **Pharmacokinetics:** The study of drug Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism (Biotransformation), and Excretion (ADME).
 - ◇ **Pharmacodynamics:** Mechanisms of drug action, receptor theory, agonists, antagonists, and dose-response relationships.
- ◆ **Systemic Pharmacology:** A detailed discussion of the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses, and adverse effects of drugs acting on:
 - ◇ Central Nervous System, Autonomic Nervous System, Cardiovascular System, Respiratory System, Gastrointestinal System, and Blood.
- ◆ **Chemotherapy:** The principle of selective toxicity. Detailed pharmacology of antibiotics, sulfonamides, and other antimicrobials, including their mechanism of action, spectrum of activity, and development of microbial resistance.

- ◆ **Toxicology:**
 - ◇ General principles of treating poisoning.
 - ◇ Study of systemic antidotes.
 - ◇ Signs, symptoms, and treatment for specific types of poisoning (insecticides, heavy metals, opioids, barbiturates).

8. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence

- ◆ **Origin and Nature of Pharmaceutical Legislation in India.**
- ◆ **Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics:** Principles and professional responsibilities.
- ◆ **Pharmacy Act, 1948:** Objectives, Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) constitution and functions, State Pharmacy Councils, Registration of Pharmacists.
- ◆ **The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 & Rules, 1945:** The most important act. Detailed study of:
 - ◇ Definitions of key terms (Drug, Misbranded, Adulterated, Spurious).
 - ◇ Administration of the Act (DTAB, DCC, Drug Inspectors).
 - ◇ Provisions for import, manufacture, sale, and labeling of drugs.
 - ◇ **Detailed study of Schedules:** Especially C/C1, G, H, H1, M (GMP), P, and X.
- ◆ **The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954.**
- ◆ **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985:** Regulations for handling and dispensing controlled substances.
- ◆ **Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.**
- ◆ **Drugs (Price Control) Order (DPCO), latest version.**

9. Drug Store and Business Management (DSBM)

- ◆ **Introduction to Commerce:** Forms of business organizations (Sole Proprietorship, Partnership), channels of distribution.
- ◆ **Drug House Management:** Site selection, layout design, and legal requirements for establishing a drug store.
- ◆ **Inventory Control:**
 - ◇ Objectives and importance of inventory management.
 - ◇ Techniques: ABC (Always, Better, Control) Analysis, VED (Vital, Essential, Desirable) Analysis, and EOQ (Economic Order Quantity).
- ◆ **Purchasing and Stocking:** Procedures for drug purchasing, handling purchase orders, and receiving/storing goods.
- ◆ **Sales and Marketing:** Sales promotion techniques, customer relationship management.
- ◆ **Accounting and Finance:**
 - ◇ Introduction to basic accounting principles, bookkeeping, ledgers.
 - ◇ Understanding financial statements: Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet.
 - ◇ Banking services.

10. Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy

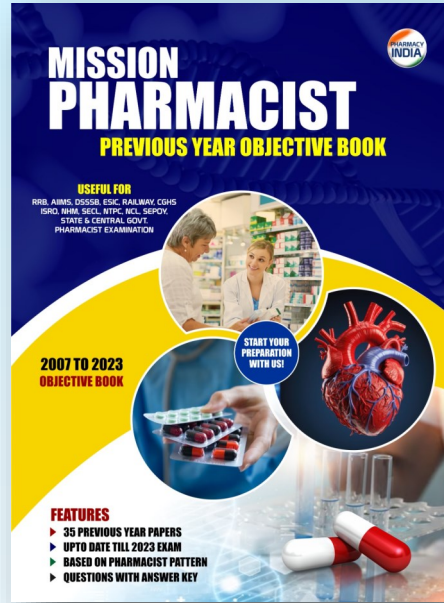
- ◆ **Hospital Organization:** Definition, functions, and classification of hospitals.
- ◆ **Hospital Pharmacy Services:**
 - ◇ Objectives, location, layout, and staffing of a hospital pharmacy.
 - ◇ **Drug Distribution Systems:** Detailed study of In-patient services (Unit Dose Dispensing, Floor Ward

Stock) and Out-patient services.

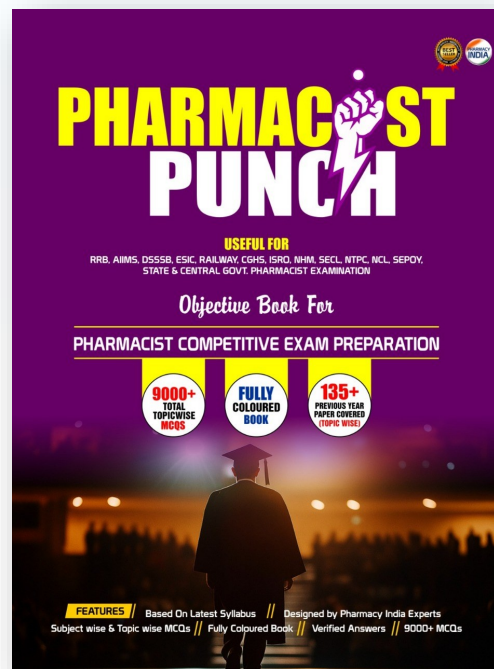
- ◇ **Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee (PTC):** Its composition, role, and function.
- ◇ **Hospital Formulary:** Development and maintenance.
- ◆ **Manufacturing:** Sterile and non-sterile manufacturing in a hospital setting.
- ◆ **Clinical Pharmacy:**
 - ◇ Introduction to the concept and scope of clinical pharmacy.
 - ◇ **Medication History Interview:** Techniques for taking an accurate patient drug history.
 - ◇ **Patient Counseling:** Importance, stages, and methods for effective counseling.
 - ◇ **Drug Information Services:** Role of a Drug Information Center.
 - ◇ **Drug Interactions:** Mechanisms and clinical significance of drug-drug, drug-food, and drug-lab test interactions.
 - ◇ **Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs):** Definition, classification, reporting, and monitoring.
 - ◇ **Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM):** Concept and application.



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