



D. PHARMA EXIT EXAM

As per PCI
Regulation

COMMUNITY PHARMACY & MANAGEMENT MCQs

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01. It is always written before prescribing medication

- (a) Inscription
- (b) Subscription
- (c) Superscription**
- (d) None of these

02. This part of Prescription is important for the Patient's point of view

- (a) Subscription
- (b) Signature, address and registration of the Prescriber
- (c) Inscription
- (d) Signature**

03. While receiving a Prescription, a pharmacist must not give

- (a) Any comments
- (b) Any facial expression
- (c) Arguments**
- (d) All of the above

04. Any errors in Prescription must be immediately informed to

- (a) Physician**
- (b) Senior Pharmacists
- (c) Nursing Staff

(d) Both (a) and (b)

05. Special care should be taken while handling the Prescription which contains

- (a) High alert Medications/ Look alike and Sound alike drugs**
- (b) Narrow therapeutic drugs
- (c) Pain killers
- (d) Antibiotics

06. The Latin term 'Addendus' which means

- (a) To be Applied
- (b) To be Added**
- (c) To be Taken
- (d) To be Used

07. The Latin term 'Mane' which means

- (a) Early in the morning**
- (b) Every morning
- (c) In the morning
- (d) Every night

08. The Latin term 'Atternis horis' which means

- (a) Every hour
- (b) Every six hours
- (c) Every two hours
- (d) Every four hours**

09. 'Before meals' has the Latin term

- (a) Cibos
- (b) Anti cibos**
- (c) Inter cibos
- (d) Post cibos

10. The Latin term 'Dundas' which means

- (a) To be given**
- (b) To be applied

- (c) To be used
- (d) To be Taken

11. The Latin term 'Dolore Urgente' means

- (a) When the cough is severe
- (b) When the pain is severe**
- (c) When the fever is severe
- (d) Urgent required

12. To be subbed in' has the Latin word

- (a) Miscendus
- (b) Infricandus
- (c) Deglutenous**
- (d) Sumendus

13. _____ prescription should be compounded at one time

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) 2
- (d) 1**

14. Si opus sit (S.O.S) means

- (a) When required**
- (b) Immediately
- (c) When necessary**
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

15. Wide mouthed bottles can be used for compounding the

- (a) For filling liquids of high viscosity**
- (b) Large quantities of tablets or capsules and bulk powders
- (c) For liquid of low viscosity
- (d) Both (a) and (b)**

16. Round vials can be used for compounding the

- (a) For ointments, creams or any other semisolid dosage forms**
- (b) For dusting powders
- (c) For external preparations
- (d) For tablets and capsules

17. While delivering the preparation to the patient the pharmacist should explain

- (a) Mode of administration**
- (b) Direction for use**
- (c) Storage**
- (d) All of the above**

18. The of the active ingredient in the preparation must be displayed if it is intended for internal (oral) purpose

- (a) Strength**
- (b) Weight
- (c) Side effects
- (d) None of these

19. Insulin injections should be kept with the label that indicates

- (a) Keep in refrigerator**
- (b) Keep in a cool place
- (c) Keep in cool and dry place
- (d) Keep in dry place

20. After receiving the Prescription, the pharmacist should check the

- (a) Appropriate for an individual
- (b) Therapeutic aspects
- (c) Legality & completeness of prescription**
- (d) All of the above**

21. A prescription should not contain

- (a) Any Contraindication
- (b) Any drug interaction
- (c) Double medication**
- (d) All of the above**

22. Which of the must appear on the label of every relevant medicinal product

- (a) Name of the medicinal product**
- (b) Pharmaceutical form**
- (c) The warning 'Keep out of the reach and sight of children'**
- (d) All of the above

23. If a medicinal product is packaged in small that cannot show all the normally required information which of the following information must appear

- (a) A full list of excipients
- (b) Name of the product**
- (c) Batch number**
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

24. Which one should be written on the top of a prescription?

- (a) Patient name
- (b) Patient address
- (c) Patient father's name
- (d) Patient illness**

25. Which one of the following should be there on a prescription to make it a legal one?

- (a) Name of medicine
- (b) How to take the medicine
- (c) Signature of the Pharmacist
- (d) Signature of the doctor**

26. Verbal orders should always

- (a) Given by the prescriber
- (b) Repeated back to the pharmacist
- (c) Written confirmation should be done in 48 hours**
- (d) All of the above**

27. The 1st part of the prescription will be having all the below written information EXCEPT

- (a) How to take the medicines**
- (b) Rx
- (c) Name of medicine
- (d) Type of administration

28. What does the abbreviation O.D means on a prescription?

- (a) Name of medicine
- (b) How to take the medicine
- (c) Quantity to be dispensed
- (d) Once daily**

- 29. Prescription came from the Latin word _____ meaning "To write before"**
- (a) Prescriptus
 - (b) Praescriptus**
 - (c) Parescriptus
 - (d) None of the above
- 30. Full form of SOP is**
- (a) Standard operating procedures**
 - (b) Standard operating process
 - (c) Sequence operating Procedures
 - (d) System operating Process
- 31. Upon receiving a prescription, the staff member responsible should 1st confirm the**
- (a) Age of the patient
 - (b) Name of the patient**
 - (c) Address of the patient
 - (d) Medicines of the patient
- 32. In which cases, the order should be repeated back to the prescriber to ensure accuracy**
- (a) Written order
 - (b) Verbal order**
 - (c) Order given at the time of the surgery
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)**
- 33. In emergency situations one can follow**
- (a) Verbal order**
 - (b) Written order
 - (c) There is no need of any order
 - (d) None of the above
- 34. _____ by the Prescriber can result in very serious complication for the patient**
- (a) Illegible handwriting**
 - (b) Incorrect abbreviation**
 - (c) Verbal order
 - (d) All of the above
- 35. Which part of the process begins after the prescription is clearly understood**
- (a) Selection of the drug from shelf**
 - (b) Prepare and label for issue
 - (c) Selection of the item by reading the label
 - (d) Give command to other staff to prepare the label
- 36. Who regulates what information is placed on a prescription medication label**
- (a) Environmental Protection Agency
 - (b) Federal Food and Drug Administration**
 - (c) National Pharmaceutical Association
 - (d) Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- 37. Which of the following products is NOT indicated for the treatment of Pain management**
- (a) Etodolac
 - (b) Nefopam
 - (c) Etoricoxib
 - (d) Methimazole**

38. Which of the following products may be recommended for Cough

- (a) Acetylcysteine
- (b) Salbutamol
- (c) Carbocisteine**
- (d) All of these**

39. Loperamide is used for

- (a) Pain management
- (b) Mouth ulcers
- (c) Diarrhea**
- (d) Constipation

40. Ispaghula is used in the treatment of all of the following conditions EXCEPT

- (a) Diarrhea
- (b) Constipation
- (c) Chronic diverticulosis
- (d) Morning sickness**

41. How are prescription medicines different from OTC ones

- (a) They contain much smaller amounts of active ingredients
- (b) They don't contain dyes or preservatives
- (c) They're unsafe for use without medical supervision**
- (d) They can be toxic

42. When dispensing Imodium Rehydration Salts, the patient should be advised

- (a) Not for Diabetic patients
- (b) Not to take in Liver or renal disease
- (c) No restrictions
- (d) Both (a) and (b)**

43. Aspirin can cause problems with which of these conditions

- (a) Asthma**
- (b) Heart problems
- (c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (d) None of these

44. Which one of these is not a symptom of poisoning

- (a) Respiratory distress
- (b) Stomach pain
- (c) Dehydration
- (d) All of the above**

45. In an emergency, in the case of a patient that has swallowed a poison, you should first

- (a) Administer activated charcoal
- (b) Call a poison control center
- (c) Induce vomiting
- (d) Call an ambulance**

46. Metronidazole is used to treat

- (a) Bacterial infections
- (b) Fungal infections
- (c) Parasitic infections**
- (d) Viral infections

47. The pharmacological action of Vitamin D is

- (a) Treats osteoporosis

(b) Regulates calcium and phosphorus metabolism

(c) Helps in bone growth and repair

(d) All of the above

48. The drug used in the treatment of Peptic Ulcer Disease

(a) Ranitidine

(b) Loperamide

(c) Omeprazole

(d) Metformin

49. Which of the following is not a type of diabetes

(a) Type 1

(b) Type 4

(c) Type 2

(d) Gestational

50. The recommended storage condition for Insulin is

(a) In a cool, dry place

(b) In the refrigerator

(c) At room temperature

(d) None of these

51. Which medication is commonly used for hypertension management

(a) Metformin

(b) Ciprofloxacin

(c) Amlodipine

(d) Hydrochlorothiazide

52. The primary use of Prednisone is

(a) Pain relief

(b) Allergy management

(c) Blood sugar control

(d) Anti-inflammatory treatment

53. The term 'PRN' on a prescription means

(a) Every day

(b) Twice daily

(c) As needed

(d) Before meals

54. The main purpose of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is

(a) Regulate insurance policies

(b) Oversee drug pricing

(c) Monitor prescription drug abuse

(d) Approve new drug applications

55. Which drug is used as an anticoagulant

(a) Ibuprofen

(b) Metoprolol

(c) Warfarin

(d) Ciprofloxacin

56. The term 'b.i.d.' on a prescription refers to

(a) Once daily

(b) Three times daily

(c) Twice daily

(d) Four times daily

57. Which medication is commonly used for treating asthma

- (a) Gabapentin
- (b) Lisinopril
- (c) Albuterol**
- (d) Simvastatin

58. The main function of an inhaler is

- (a) Deliver insulin
- (b) Treat heart disease
- (c) Administer respiratory medications**
- (d) Control blood pressure

59. Which medication is used for treating diabetes mellitus

- (a) Losartan
- (b) Metformin**
- (c) Furosemide
- (d) Prednisone

60. The purpose of a blister pack is

- (a) Protect medication from moisture**
- (b) Make pills easier to swallow
- (c) Provide patient education
- (d) All of the above

61. Which of these is an example of a corticosteroid

- (a) Doxycycline
- (b) Atorvastatin
- (c) Hydrocortisone**
- (d) Loratadine

62. The proper way to dispose of unused medication is

- (a) Flushing it down the toilet
- (b) Throwing it in the trash
- (c) Returning it to the pharmacy
- (d) Taking it to a designated drug take-back program**

63. Which of these is an over-the-counter medication for pain relief

- (a) Metoprolol
- (b) Amoxicillin
- (c) Acetaminophen**
- (d) Diazepam

64. The primary use of Diazepam is

- (a) Antibiotic therapy
- (b) Pain management
- (c) Anxiety reduction**
- (d) Diabetes control

65. The abbreviation 'TID' on a prescription means

- (a) Three times daily
- (b) Twice daily
- (c) Once daily
- (d) Four times daily**

66. Which of these medications is used to treat bacterial infections

- (a) Amoxicillin**
- (b) Prednisone

(c) Lisinopril

(d) Ibuprofen

67. The primary use of Levothyroxine is

(a) Pain management

(b) Blood pressure control

(c) Thyroid hormone replacement

(d) Antidepressant therapy

68. The term 'NPO' means

(a) Before meals

(b) Nothing by mouth

(c) Every two hours

(d) After meals

69. The correct method for taking oral medication is

(a) With food only

(b) With a full glass of water

(c) With a small amount of water

(d) On an empty stomach

70. The primary purpose of an EpiPen is

(a) Treat heart attack

(b) Manage diabetes

(c) Treat severe allergic reactions

(d) Reduce blood pressure

71. Which of these medications is commonly used for treating high cholesterol

(a) Omeprazole

(b) Metformin

(c) Atorvastatin

(d) Loratadine

72. The term 'topical' refers to medication

(a) To be taken orally

(b) To be injected

(c) To be applied directly to the skin

(d) To be inhaled

73. The primary use of Lorazepam is

(a) Antibiotic therapy

(b) Anxiety management

(c) Pain relief

(d) Blood pressure control

74. Which medication is used for treating infections

(a) Acetaminophen

(b) Omeprazole

(c) Ciprofloxacin

(d) Metoprolol

75. The term 'analgesic' refers to a medication that

(a) Reduces fever

(b) Treats infections

(c) Relieves pain

(d) Manages blood pressure

76. The recommended storage condition for vaccines is

- (a) At room temperature
- (b) In the refrigerator**
- (c) In the freezer
- (d) In a cool, dry place

77. Which medication is commonly used to manage depression

- (a) Lisinopril
- (b) Metformin
- (c) Sertraline**
- (d) Furosemide

78. The primary use of Furosemide is

- (a) Pain relief
- (b) Diuretic therapy**
- (c) Antibiotic therapy
- (d) Blood pressure control

79. The term 'antipyretic' refers to a medication that

- (a) Treats allergies
- (b) Manages cholesterol
- (c) Reduces fever**
- (d) Relieves pain

80. Which of the following is used to manage chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

- (a) Ibuprofen
- (b) Losartan
- (c) Tiotropium**
- (d) Metformin

81. The primary purpose of antihistamines is

- (a) Pain relief
- (b) Allergy relief**
- (c) Blood pressure control
- (d) Infection management

82. The abbreviation 'QID' on a prescription means

- (a) Every two hours
- (b) Twice daily
- (c) Once daily
- (d) Four times daily**

83. The primary use of Sildenafil is

- (a) Blood pressure control
- (b) Pain relief
- (c) Treat erectile dysfunction**
- (d) Diabetes management

84. The term 'antibiotic' refers to a medication that

- (a) Treats pain
- (b) Manages diabetes
- (c) Treats bacterial infections**
- (d) Controls blood pressure

85. Which medication is used for managing high blood pressure

- (a) Furosemide

(b) Amlodipine

(c) Ibuprofen

(d) Metformin

86. The term 'anticoagulant' refers to a medication that

(a) Prevents blood clotting

(b) Relieves pain

(c) Reduces fever

(d) Manages diabetes

87. The primary use of Gabapentin is

(a) Blood pressure control

(b) Antibiotic therapy

(c) Neuropathic pain management

(d) Allergy relief

88. Which medication is used for treating epilepsy

(a) Loratadine

(b) Metformin

(c) Phenytoin

(d) Omeprazole

89. The recommended storage condition for oral medications is

(a) In the refrigerator

(b) At room temperature

(c) In the freezer

(d) In a cool, dry place

90. The term 'antifungal' refers to a medication that

(a) Treats bacterial infections

(b) Manages pain

(c) Treats fungal infections

(d) Controls blood pressure

91. The primary use of Clopidogrel is

(a) Pain management

(b) Preventing blood clots

(c) Treating infections

(d) Managing diabetes

92. The term 'antidiabetic' refers to a medication that

(a) Treats pain

(b) Manages blood sugar levels

(c) Reduces fever

(d) Treats bacterial infections

93. The primary use of Alendronate is

(a) Pain relief

(b) Treating osteoporosis

(c) Managing blood pressure

(d) Treating infections

94. The term 'antiviral' refers to a medication that

(a) Treats bacterial infections

(b) Manages pain

(c) Treats viral infections

(d) Controls blood pressure

95. The primary use of Methotrexate is

- (a) Treating infections
- (b) Managing cancer**
- (c) Pain relief
- (d) Managing diabetes

96. The term 'antihypertensive' refers to a medication that

- (a) Treats infections
- (b) Manages pain
- (c) Lowers blood pressure**
- (d) Treats diabetes

97. The primary use of Zolpidem is

- (a) Managing pain
- (b) Treating infections
- (c) Managing insomnia**
- (d) Reducing fever

98. The term 'antispasmodic' refers to a medication that

- (a) Relieves pain
- (b) Manages blood pressure
- (c) Relieves muscle spasms**
- (d) Treats infections

99. The primary use of Ranitidine is

- (a) Pain management
- (b) Treating stomach acid issues**
- (c) Managing diabetes
- (d) Treating infections

100. The term 'anticholinergic' refers to a medication that

- (a) Treats infections
- (b) Manages blood sugar
- (c) Reduces involuntary muscle movements**
- (d) Relieves pain





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