

# D. PHARMA EXIT EXAM



# PAPER - I

- **Pharmaceutics**
- **Pharmacy Law & Ethics**
- **Community Pharmacy & Management**
- **Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy**



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# DPEE Solved Sample Paper-1

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**Paper 1 Subjects: Pharmaceutics, Pharmacy Law & Ethics, Community Pharmacy & Management, Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy**

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### Instructions:

1. **Total Questions:** 150
2. **Total Marks:** 150
3. **Duration:** [3 Hours]
4. **This paper is divided into the following sections:**
  - **Section A: Pharmaceutics** (40 Marks)
  - **Section B: Pharmacy Law & Ethics** (35 Marks)
  - **Section C: Community Pharmacy & Management** (40 Marks)
  - **Section D: Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy** (35 Marks)
5. **Answer all questions in each section.**

### Section A: Pharmaceutics (40 Questions, 40 Marks)

**1. Which of the following is a primary aim of formulation in Pharmaceutics?**

- a) To increase drug solubility
- b) To decrease drug stability
- c) To reduce patient compliance
- d) To enhance drug toxicity

**Answer: a) To increase drug solubility**

Explanation: The primary aim of formulation is to enhance the solubility, stability, and bioavailability of a drug to ensure effective delivery and patient compliance.

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**2. In which type of dosage form is the drug directly absorbed through the mucous membranes of the mouth?**

- a) Tablets
- b) Syrups
- c) Lozenges
- d) Suspensions

**Answer: c) Lozenges**

Explanation: Lozenges are designed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, allowing the drug to be absorbed through the mucous membranes.

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3. What is the main purpose of using an excipient in a tablet formulation?

- a) To alter the drug's chemical structure
- b) To provide color to the tablet
- c) To aid in the tablet's manufacturing process
- d) To make the tablet taste better

**Answer: c) To aid in the tablet's manufacturing process**

Explanation: Excipient serves various roles such as aiding in the manufacturing process, improving stability, and enhancing the drug's properties.

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4. Which of the following is NOT a method of drug delivery through the skin?

- a) Transdermal patches
- b) Ointments
- c) Injectable solutions
- d) Creams

**Answer: c) Injectable solutions**

Explanation: Injectable solutions deliver drugs through injections, not through the skin like transdermal patches, ointments, or creams.

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5. The term 'bioavailability' refers to:

- a) The rate at which a drug is metabolized
- b) The extent and rate at which the active ingredient or active moiety is absorbed and becomes available at the site of action
- c) The time it takes for a drug to be excreted from the body
- d) The safety profile of a drug

**Answer: b) The extent and rate at which the active ingredient or active moiety is absorbed and becomes available at the site of action**

Explanation: Bioavailability measures how well and how quickly a drug is available in the bloodstream and its target site.

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6. What is the main advantage of using controlled-release dosage forms?

- a) They provide immediate drug action
  - b) They require more frequent dosing
-

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- c) They maintain therapeutic drug levels over an extended period
- d) They are easier to manufacture

**Answer: c) They maintain therapeutic drug levels over an extended period**

Explanation: Controlled-release formulations are designed to release the drug gradually, maintaining therapeutic levels for longer durations.

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**7. Which of the following is an example of a parenteral dosage form?**

- a) Capsules
- b) Tablets
- c) Injectable solutions
- d) Powders

**Answer: c) Injectable solutions**

Explanation: Parenteral dosage forms include injectable solutions, which are administered through injections rather than orally.

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**8. What is the role of a binder in tablet formulation?**

- a) To improve the drug's taste
- b) To help bind the ingredients together into a solid tablet
- c) To make the tablet dissolve faster
- d) To provide color to the tablet

**Answer: b) To help bind the ingredients together into a solid tablet**

Explanation: Binders help in holding the ingredients of the tablet together, ensuring its integrity and hardness.

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**9. In Pharmaceuticals, 'diluent' are used to:**

- a) Increase the drug's potency
- b) Alter the drug's absorption rate
- c) Increase the volume of the dosage form
- d) Change the drug's chemical stability

**Answer: c) Increase the volume of the dosage form**

Explanation: Diluents are used to increase the volume of the dosage form, especially in tablet and capsule formulations.

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10. Which of the following is a method for improving the solubility of poorly soluble drugs?

- a) Using emulsifiers
- b) Increasing particle size
- c) Decreasing pH
- d) Utilizing hydrophilic excipients

**Answer: d) Utilizing hydrophilic excipients**

Explanation: Hydrophilic excipients can enhance the solubility of poorly soluble drugs by improving their ability to dissolve in aqueous environments.



11. What is the main purpose of using a coating on tablets?

- a) To increase the drug's absorption
- b) To protect the drug from moisture and light
- c) To decrease the drug's stability
- d) To alter the drug's metabolism

**Answer: b) To protect the drug from moisture and light**

Explanation: Coatings on tablets provide protection against environmental factors like moisture and light, which can affect the drug's stability.

12. Which dosage form is designed for slow release of the drug over time?

- a) Immediate-release tablets
- b) Chewable tablets
- c) Extended-release tablets
- d) Effervescent tablets

**Answer: c) Extended-release tablets**

Explanation: Extended-release tablets are formulated to release the drug slowly over an extended period, providing prolonged therapeutic effects.



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13. What is the primary characteristic of a suspension dosage form?

- a) Drug particles are dissolved in the liquid
- b) Drug particles are dispersed but not dissolved
- c) Drug is in a gaseous state
- d) Drug is in a solid form only

**Answer: b) Drug particles are dispersed but not dissolved**

Explanation: In suspensions, drug particles are dispersed in a liquid medium but not fully dissolved, requiring shaking before use.

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14. The term 'pharmacokinetics' involves the study of:

- a) Drug interactions
- b) Drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion
- c) The effect of drugs on organisms
- d) The chemical properties of drugs

**Answer: b) Drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion**

Explanation: Pharmacokinetics focuses on the movement of drugs through the body, including absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

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15. What is the main purpose of using preservatives in pharmaceutical formulations?

- a) To enhance the drug's color
- b) To increase the drug's taste
- c) To prevent microbial growth
- d) To alter the drug's solubility

**Answer: c) To prevent microbial growth**

Explanation: Preservatives are used to inhibit microbial growth in pharmaceutical formulations, ensuring safety and extending shelf life.

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16. Which of the following is an example of a solid dosage form?

- a) Oral solution
- b) Syrup
- c) Gel
- d) Capsule

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**Answer: d) Capsule**

Explanation: Capsules are a solid dosage form used to deliver drugs, unlike oral solutions, syrups, or gels, which are liquid or semi-solid forms.

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**17. In which dosage form is a drug intended to be absorbed through the nasal mucosa?**

- a) Nasal sprays
- b) Oral tablets
- c) Dermal creams
- d) Injectable solutions

**Answer: a) Nasal sprays**

Explanation: Nasal sprays are designed for drug delivery through the nasal mucosa, providing localized or systemic effects.

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**18. Which of the following is a method used to improve the taste of oral medications?**

- a) Using bitter agents
- b) Adding flavoring agents
- c) Increasing the drug's acidity
- d) Reducing the drug's solubility

**Answer: b) Adding flavoring agents**

Explanation: Flavoring agents are added to improve the taste of oral medications, making them more palatable for patients.

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**19. What is the primary advantage of using a solution dosage form over a solid dosage form?**

- a) Solutions have a longer shelf life
- b) Solutions are more stable
- c) Solutions are easier to administer and are absorbed faster
- d) Solutions are less expensive to produce

**Answer: c) Solutions are easier to administer and are absorbed faster**

Explanation: Solutions are easier to administer and can be absorbed more quickly compared to solid dosage forms.

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20. Which of the following is a key factor influencing the rate of drug release from a controlled-release dosage form?

- a) The drug's color
- b) The tablet's shape
- c) The coating material
- d) The drug's solubility and the release mechanism

**Answer: d) The drug's solubility and the release mechanism**

Explanation: The rate of drug release from controlled-release dosage forms is primarily influenced by the drug's solubility and the mechanism of release.



21. What is the primary purpose of using surfactants in pharmaceutical formulations?

- a) To increase the drug's stability
- b) To improve the solubility of the drug
- c) To provide color to the formulation
- d) To make the formulation taste better

**Answer: b) To improve the solubility of the drug**

Explanation: Surfactants can enhance the solubility of drugs in aqueous environments by reducing surface tension.

22. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a suppository dosage form?

- a) Designed for insertion into body cavities
- b) Melts or dissolves at body temperature
- c) Typically used for oral administration
- d) Provides localized or systemic effects

**Answer: c) Typically used for oral administration**

Explanation: Suppositories are designed for insertion into body cavities (e.g., rectum, vagina) and are not used for oral administration.



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23. The term 'excipients' in pharmaceutical formulations refers to:

- a) Active pharmaceutical ingredients
- b) Inactive substances used to formulate the drug
- c) Preservatives only
- d) Only coloring agents

**Answer: b) Inactive substances used to formulate the drug**

Explanation: Excipients are inactive substances used in drug formulations to aid in the drug's manufacturing, stability, and delivery.

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24. Which type of drug formulation is intended to dissolve rapidly in the stomach and provide immediate drug action?

- a) Sustained-release tablets
- b) Enteric-coated tablets
- c) Immediate-release tablets
- d) Extended-release tablets

**Answer: c) Immediate-release tablets**

Explanation: Immediate-release tablets are designed to dissolve quickly and provide rapid drug action.

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25. The term 'hygroscopic' refers to a substance that:

- a) Is highly soluble in water
- b) Absorbs moisture from the air
- c) Is resistant to moisture
- d) Changes color in the presence of moisture

**Answer: b) Absorbs moisture from the air**

Explanation: Hygroscopic substances have the ability to absorb moisture from the air, which can affect their stability.

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26. What is the main advantage of using a microemulsion in drug delivery?

- a) Enhanced stability of the drug
- b) Increased viscosity
- c) Reduced drug absorption
- d) Decreased solubility

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**Answer: a) Enhanced stability of the drug**

Explanation: Microemulsions improve the stability and solubility of drugs, leading to better drug delivery.

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**27. In which type of dosage form are the active ingredients dissolved in a volatile solvent?**

- a) Emulsion
- b) Suspension
- c) Solution
- d) Tincture

**Answer: d) Tincture**

Explanation: Tinctures are solutions where active ingredients are dissolved in a volatile solvent, usually alcohol.

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**28. The term 'pharmacodynamics' refers to the study of:**

- a) Drug interactions
- b) The body's effect on drugs
- c) The drug's effect on the body
- d) The chemical composition of drugs

**Answer: c) The drug's effect on the body**

Explanation: Pharmacodynamics focuses on how drugs affect the body, including their mechanisms of action and therapeutic effects.

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**29. What is the role of a disintegrant in tablet formulations?**

- a) To increase the tablet's hardness
- b) To aid in the tablet's dissolution in the gastrointestinal tract
- c) To enhance the tablet's color
- d) To reduce the tablet's size

**Answer: b) To aid in the tablet's dissolution in the gastrointestinal tract**

Explanation: Disintegrants help tablets break down into smaller particles in the gastrointestinal tract, facilitating drug absorption.

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**30. Which of the following is an example of a semisolid dosage form?**

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- a) Oral suspension
- b) Tablet
- c) Cream
- d) Capsule

**Answer: c) Cream**

Explanation: Creams are semisolid dosage forms used for topical application to the skin.



**31. The 'first-pass effect' refers to:**

- a) The drug's initial absorption in the stomach
- b) The initial metabolism of the drug in the liver before reaching systemic circulation
- c) The drug's interaction with other medications
- d) The drug's interaction with the target site

**Answer: b) The initial metabolism of the drug in the liver before reaching systemic circulation**

Explanation: The first-pass effect is the metabolism of a drug in the liver before it reaches systemic circulation, reducing its bioavailability.

**32. What is the primary function of a suspending agent in a pharmaceutical suspension?**

- a) To improve the drug's taste
- b) To maintain uniform dispersion of drug particles
- c) To increase the drug's solubility
- d) To enhance the tablet's color

**Answer: b) To maintain uniform dispersion of drug particles**

Explanation: Suspended agents help keep drug particles evenly dispersed in the suspension, preventing them from settling.

**33. Which type of formulation is designed to protect the drug from the acidic environment of the stomach?**

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- a) Immediate-release tablets
- b) Effervescent tablets
- c) Enteric-coated tablets
- d) Extended-release tablets

**Answer: c) Enteric-coated tablets**

Explanation: Enteric-coated tablets are designed to resist dissolution in the stomach and dissolve only in the more neutral pH of the intestines.

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**34. Which of the following is used to increase the flowability of powders in tablet manufacturing?**

- a) Binders
- b) Lubricants
- c) Disintegrants
- d) Fillers

**Answer: b) Lubricants**

Explanation: Lubricants reduce friction between the tablet and the machinery during manufacturing, improving powder flowability.

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**35. The term 'solubility' refers to:**

- a) The ability of a drug to be absorbed
- b) The ability of a drug to dissolve in a solvent
- c) The ability of a drug to bind with a receptor
- d) The drug's rate of excretion

**Answer: b) The ability of a drug to dissolve in a solvent**

Explanation: Solubility is the ability of a drug to dissolve in a solvent, affecting its absorption and effectiveness.

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**36. What is the primary advantage of using a gel-based dosage form?**

- a) It provides a sustained-release effect
- b) It improves the drug's taste
- c) It can deliver the drug topically and allows for easy application
- d) It enhances the drug's color

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**Answer: c) It can deliver the drug topically and allows for easy application**

Explanation: Gel-based dosage forms are often used for topical delivery, providing ease of application and localized drug action.

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**37. Which of the following is a characteristic of a suspension dosage form?**

- a) The drug is completely dissolved
- b) The drug particles are suspended in a liquid
- c) The drug is in a gaseous state
- d) The drug is a solid crystal

**Answer: b) The drug particles are suspended in a liquid**

Explanation: Suspensions are liquid dosage forms in which drug particles are dispersed but not dissolved.

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**38. The term 'osmotic pump' in drug delivery systems refers to:**

- a) A device that releases drugs based on osmotic pressure
- b) A method of drug dissolution
- c) A type of tablet coating
- d) A mechanism for improving drug taste

**Answer: a) A device that releases drugs based on osmotic pressure**

Explanation: Osmotic pumps release drugs through an osmotic pressure mechanism, providing controlled and sustained release.

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**39. Which of the following is NOT a method of improving the stability of pharmaceuticals?**

- a) Using stabilizers
- b) Storing at elevated temperatures
- c) Utilizing proper packaging
- d) Adding preservatives

**Answer: b) Storing at elevated temperatures**

Explanation: Storing pharmaceuticals at elevated temperatures can reduce stability. Proper packaging, stabilizers, and preservatives are used to improve stability.

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40. What is the main purpose of using a flavoring agent in a pharmaceutical formulation?

- a) To alter the drug's chemical composition
- b) To enhance the drug's solubility
- c) To improve the taste of the formulation
- d) To increase the drug's viscosity

**Answer: c) To improve the taste of the formulation**

Explanation: Flavoring agents are used to make pharmaceutical formulations more palatable, especially for oral medications.



### Section B: Pharmacy Law & Ethics (35 Questions, 35 Marks)

1. The primary purpose of the Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 is to:

- a) Regulate the manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs and cosmetics
- b) Control the price of medicines
- c) Promote pharmaceutical research
- d) Provide education in pharmacy

**Answer: a) Regulate the manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs and cosmetics**

Explanation: The Drug and Cosmetics Act regulates the manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs and cosmetics to ensure their safety, efficacy, and quality.

2. Which of the following is NOT classified as a Schedule H drug?

- a) Prescription-only medicines
- b) Over-the-counter medicines
- c) Narcotics
- d) Psychotropic substances

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**Answer: b) Over-the-counter medicines**

Explanation: Schedule H drugs are prescription-only medications, while over-the-counter medicines are not classified under Schedule H.

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**3. According to the Pharmacy Act, 1948, a pharmacist must be registered with:**

- a) The State Pharmacy Council
- b) The Central Drug Standard Control Organization
- c) The Ministry of Health
- d) The Drug Controller General

**Answer: a) The State Pharmacy Council**

Explanation: Under the Pharmacy Act, pharmacists must be registered with the State Pharmacy Council to practice legally.

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**4. The concept of 'informed consent' in pharmacy ethics refers to:**

- a) Providing patients with all necessary information to make a decision about their treatment
- b) Allowing pharmacists to disclose patient information to third parties
- c) The consent given by a patient after a medication error has occurred
- d) A legal document signed by the patient before starting any medication

**Answer: a) Providing patients with all necessary information to make a decision about their treatment**

Explanation: Informed consent involves giving patients all the necessary information about their treatment options to make an educated decision.

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**5. Which of the following is a key principle of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)?**

- a) Continuous quality control
- b) Random testing of products
- c) Adherence to good laboratory practices
- d) Proper documentation and record-keeping

**Answer: d) Proper documentation and record-keeping**

Explanation: Proper documentation and record-keeping are essential aspects of GMP to ensure that manufacturing processes meet required standards.

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6. Under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which is required to handle controlled substances?

- a) Special license
- b) A general pharmacy license
- c) A medical license
- d) A specific permit

**Answer: a) Special license**

Explanation: Handling controlled substances requires a special license under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act to ensure proper management and accountability.

7. In the context of pharmacy ethics, what does 'confidentiality' refer to?

- a) The right to privacy of patient information
- b) The obligation to report all adverse drug reactions
- c) The duty to disclose all drug interactions
- d) The requirement to maintain accurate inventory records

**Answer: a) The right to privacy of patient information**

Explanation: Confidentiality involves keeping patient information private and not disclosing it without the patient's consent.

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8. The 'Pharmacy Practice Regulations' were established to:

- a) Define the scope of pharmacy practice and ethical standards
- b) Set guidelines for the pricing of medicines
- c) Regulate the manufacture of pharmaceutical products
- d) Provide subsidies for pharmaceutical research

**Answer: a) Define the scope of pharmacy practice and ethical standards**

Explanation: Pharmacy Practice Regulations define the scope of practice and ethical standards for pharmacists to ensure professional conduct.

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9. Which act governs the labeling of pharmaceutical products to ensure they provide adequate information to users?

- a) The Drug and Cosmetics Act
- b) The Food Safety and Standards Act
- c) The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act
- d) The Pharmacy Act

**Answer: a) The Drug and Cosmetics Act**

Explanation: The Drug and Cosmetics Act governs the labeling of pharmaceutical products, ensuring they provide necessary information to users.

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10. According to pharmacy ethics, which of the following is a primary responsibility of a pharmacist?

- a) To prescribe medications
- b) To ensure the safe and effective use of medications
- c) To conduct pharmaceutical research
- d) To manage the financial aspects of a pharmacy

**Answer: b) To ensure the safe and effective use of medications**

Explanation: Pharmacists are primarily responsible for ensuring that medications are used safely and effectively, including providing patient counseling.

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11. The 'Drug Price Control Order' (DPCO) is aimed at:

- a) Regulating the cost of essential drugs
- b) Controlling the import of pharmaceutical ingredients
- c) Establishing manufacturing guidelines
- d) Licensing pharmacy practices

**Answer: a) Regulating the cost of essential drugs**

Explanation: The Drug Price Control Order regulates the pricing of essential drugs to ensure they are affordable to the public.

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12. Which of the following is NOT an ethical consideration in pharmacy practice?

- a) Respect for patient autonomy
- b) Ensuring confidentiality
- c) Discriminating based on socioeconomic status
- d) Providing accurate information



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**Answer: c) Discriminating based on socioeconomic status**

Explanation: Ethical pharmacy practice requires respecting patient autonomy, ensuring confidentiality, and providing accurate information, without discrimination.

**13. What is the main purpose of the 'Pharmacy Council' in each state?**

- a) To regulate the practice of pharmacy and maintain a register of pharmacists
- b) To provide financial aid to pharmacies
- c) To conduct pharmaceutical research
- d) To set drug prices

**Answer: a) To regulate the practice of pharmacy and maintain a register of pharmacists**

Explanation: State Pharmacy Councils regulate pharmacy practice and maintain a register of licensed pharmacists.

**14. The 'Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act' aims to:**

- a) Prevent false and misleading advertisements of drugs
- b) Control the import of pharmaceutical products
- c) Regulate the sale of narcotic drugs
- d) License pharmaceutical manufacturing units

**Answer: a) Prevent false and misleading advertisements of drugs**

Explanation: This Act aims to prevent false and misleading advertisements related to drugs and magic remedies.

**15. Which act regulates the manufacture and sale of traditional medicines and herbal products?**

- a) The Drug and Cosmetics Act
- b) The Traditional Medicines Act
- c) The Herbal Products Act
- d) The Natural Remedies Act



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**Answer: a) The Drug and Cosmetics Act**

Explanation: The Drug and Cosmetics Act also covers the regulation of traditional medicines and herbal products to ensure their safety and efficacy.

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**16. The primary focus of 'Good Clinical Practice' (GCP) is to:**

- a) Ensure the safety and ethical treatment of human subjects in clinical trials
- b) Improve the efficiency of drug manufacturing
- c) Regulate the pricing of clinical trial medicines
- d) Enhance the marketing strategies of pharmaceutical companies

**Answer: a) Ensure the safety and ethical treatment of human subjects in clinical trials**

Explanation: Good Clinical Practice ensures the ethical and safe treatment of participants in clinical trials, maintaining the integrity of the research.

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**17. The 'Right to Information Act' allows patients to:**

- a) Access their medical records and information about their treatment
- b) Receive free medications
- c) Demand changes in drug prices
- d) Request additional doses of medication

**Answer: a) Access their medical records and information about their treatment**

Explanation: The Right to Information Act empowers patients to access their medical records and information about their treatment.

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**18. In pharmacy law, what does the term 'counterfeit drug' refer to?**

- a) A drug with an incorrect label
- b) A drug that is not approved by regulatory authorities
- c) A drug that is falsely labeled or made to look like a legitimate drug
- d) A drug with expired ingredients

**Answer: c) A drug that is falsely labeled or made to look like a legitimate drug**

Explanation: Counterfeit drugs are falsely labeled or made to resemble legitimate drugs, often with the intent to deceive.

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**19. The 'Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention' (PIC/S) is designed to:**

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- a) Set international standards for Good Manufacturing Practice
- b) Regulate pharmaceutical research funding
- c) Control drug prices internationally
- d) License pharmaceutical importers

**Answer: a) Set international standards for Good Manufacturing Practice**

Explanation: PIC/S sets international standards for GMP to ensure consistent quality and safety of pharmaceutical products.

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**20. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, which of the following is a requirement for a pharmacy to be licensed?**

- a) Compliance with GMP guidelines
- b) Regular financial audits
- c) Continuous professional development
- d) Providing free medications

**Answer: a) Compliance with GMP guidelines**

Explanation: To be licensed, a pharmacy must comply with GMP guidelines to ensure the quality and safety of the products it handles.

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**21. The principle of 'Beneficence' in pharmacy ethics means:**

- a) Acting in the best interest of the patient
- b) Maintaining confidentiality of patient information
- c) Avoiding harm to patients
- d) Providing equal treatment to all patients

**Answer: a) Acting in the best interest of the patient**

Explanation: Beneficence involves acting in ways that benefit the patient and promote their well-being.

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**22. According to the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, advertisements that claim to cure serious diseases without evidence are:**

- a) Permitted with regulatory approval
- b) Restricted and subject to penalties
- c) Allowed with a disclaimer
- d) Accepted if supported by testimonials

**Answer: b) Restricted and subject to penalties**

Explanation: The Act restricts advertisements making unsubstantiated claims to cure serious diseases and imposes penalties for violations.

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**23. The 'Indian Pharmacopoeia' is a:**

- a) Collection of standards for drug quality and purity
- b) List of pharmaceutical companies
- c) Set of guidelines for drug pricing
- d) Directory of licensed pharmacies

**Answer: a) Collection of standards for drug quality and purity**

Explanation: The Indian Pharmacopoeia provides standards for the quality, purity, and strength of drugs.

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**24. What does the term 'ethical dilemma' in pharmacy refer to?**

- a) A situation where there are competing ethical principles or obligations
- b) A conflict between personal and professional interests
- c) A disagreement over drug pricing
- d) A legal issue in drug manufacturing

**Answer: a) A situation where there are competing ethical principles or obligations**

Explanation: An ethical dilemma arises when a pharmacist faces a situation involving conflicting ethical principles or obligations.

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**25. The 'Drug Controller General of India' (DCGI) is responsible for:**

- a) Regulating the approval and control of drugs and cosmetics
- b) Setting prices for pharmaceuticals
- c) Conducting pharmaceutical research
- d) Providing licensing for pharmacy education

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**Answer: a) Regulating the approval and control of drugs and cosmetics**

Explanation: The DCGI oversees the regulation, approval, and control of drugs and cosmetics in India.

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**26. Under the Pharmacy Act, which of the following is required for the practice of pharmacy?**

- a) A degree in pharmacy from a recognized institution
- b) A certification from a professional association
- c) A license from the Ministry of Health
- d) A recommendation from a medical practitioner

**Answer: a) A degree in pharmacy from a recognized institution**

Explanation: Practicing pharmacy requires a degree from a recognized pharmacy institution and registration with the State Pharmacy Council.

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**27. Which of the following is a primary focus of the 'Code of Ethics' for pharmacists?**

- a) Ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of patient information
- b) Maximizing profit from drug sales
- c) Encouraging competition among pharmacies
- d) Expanding the range of products sold

**Answer: a) Ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of patient information**

Explanation: The Code of Ethics emphasizes maintaining the confidentiality and integrity of patient information.

---

**28. What does 'pharmaceutical negligence' involve?**

- a) Failure to meet the standard of care, leading to patient harm
- b) Incorrect pricing of medications
- c) Delayed delivery of pharmaceutical products
- d) Mislabeling of drug packages

**Answer: a) Failure to meet the standard of care, leading to patient harm**

Explanation: Pharmaceutical negligence occurs when a pharmacist fails to provide the standard level of care, resulting in harm to the patient.

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29. The 'Consumer Protection Act' addresses which aspect of pharmacy?

- a) Protection of consumer rights and interests
- b) Regulation of drug manufacturing practices
- c) Licensing of pharmaceutical education programs
- d) Control of drug advertising

**Answer: a) Protection of consumer rights and interests**

Explanation: The Consumer Protection Act aims to safeguard the rights and interests of consumers, including those in the pharmaceutical sector.

30. The term 'pharmacy ethics' primarily concerns:

- a) Professional conduct and decision-making in pharmacy practice
- b) Financial management in pharmacies
- c) Pharmaceutical marketing strategies
- d) Drug formulation techniques

**Answer: a) Professional conduct and decision-making in pharmacy practice**

Explanation: Pharmacy ethics focuses on professional conduct and decision-making, ensuring that pharmacists adhere to ethical standards.

31. Which of the following regulations pertains to the handling of drug samples?

- a) The Drug and Cosmetics Act
- b) The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act
- c) The Pharmacy Act
- d) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

**Answer: a) The Drug and Cosmetics Act**

Explanation: The Drug and Cosmetics Act includes regulations on the handling and distribution of drug samples.



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**32. What is 'informed consent' in the context of clinical trials?**

- a) Obtaining permission from participants with full knowledge of the study's risks and benefits
- b) Allowing participants to withdraw from the study at any time
- c) Providing participants with a summary of the study's findings
- d) Obtaining approval from regulatory authorities for the study

**Answer: a) Obtaining permission from participants with full knowledge of the study's risks and benefits**

Explanation: Informed consent ensures that participants are fully aware of the study's risks and benefits before agreeing to participate.

---

**33. Which document provides guidelines for the ethical conduct of research involving human subjects?**

- a) The Declaration of Helsinki
- b) The Drug and Cosmetics Act
- c) The Pharmacy Act
- d) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

**Answer: a) The Declaration of Helsinki**

Explanation: The Declaration of Helsinki provides ethical guidelines for conducting research involving human subjects.

---

**34. Which of the following is an example of an unethical practice in pharmacy?**

- a) Accepting gifts from pharmaceutical companies
- b) Providing patient counseling
- c) Ensuring medication accuracy
- d) Maintaining patient confidentiality

**Answer: a) Accepting gifts from pharmaceutical companies**

Explanation: Accepting gifts from pharmaceutical companies can be considered an unethical practice as it may create conflicts of interest.

---

**35. The 'Central Drugs Standard Control Organization' (CDSCO) is responsible for:**

- a) Regulating the quality and safety of drugs and cosmetics
  - b) Providing financial support for pharmaceutical research
-

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- c) Licensing pharmacy educational institutions
- d) Setting drug prices

**Answer: a) Regulating the quality and safety of drugs and cosmetics**

Explanation: CDSCO oversees the regulation of drug and cosmetic quality and safety, ensuring compliance with established standards.



### Section C: Community Pharmacy & Management (40 Questions, 40 Marks)

**1. What is the primary role of a community pharmacist in healthcare?**

- a) To conduct surgeries
- b) To provide medication counseling and advice
- c) To perform diagnostic tests
- d) To develop new drugs

**Answer: b) To provide medication counseling and advice**

Explanation: Community pharmacists play a key role in advising patients on the proper use of medications and managing their medication therapy.

**2. Which document is essential for maintaining records of controlled substances in a community pharmacy?**

- a) Prescription log
- b) Inventory record
- c) Controlled substance register
- d) Patient medication profile

**Answer: c) Controlled substance register**

Explanation: A controlled substance register is required to track the distribution and usage of controlled substances in a pharmacy.

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3. The term 'pharmaceutical care' refers to:

- a) The administration of vaccines
- b) The management of patient health through medication therapy
- c) The development of new pharmaceutical products
- d) The provision of medical equipment

**Answer: b) The management of patient health through medication therapy**

Explanation: Pharmaceutical care involves ensuring that patients receive optimal therapeutic outcomes from their medications.

---

4. Which of the following is a common practice in medication management in community pharmacies?

- a) Ignoring patient medication history
- b) Regularly reviewing medication therapy
- c) Disregarding drug interactions
- d) Avoiding patient counseling

**Answer: b) Regularly reviewing medication therapy**

Explanation: Regular review of medication therapy helps in identifying and addressing any issues related to medication use and optimizing patient outcomes.

---

5. What is the main purpose of patient medication records in community pharmacy?

- a) To track the pharmacy's sales
- b) To manage the pharmacy's inventory
- c) To monitor and document patient medication use and history
- d) To provide legal protection for the pharmacist

**Answer: c) To monitor and document patient medication use and history**

Explanation: Patient medication records help in tracking medication use, identifying potential drug interactions, and ensuring continuity of care.

---

6. In which scenario would a pharmacist most likely use the 'therapeutic substitution' approach?

- a) When a patient has an allergy to a drug
  - b) When a drug is not available, and a suitable alternative is needed
-

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- c) When the drug has been discontinued by the manufacturer
- d) When the patient requests a different brand of the drug

**Answer: b) When a drug is not available, and a suitable alternative is needed**

Explanation: Therapeutic substitution involves replacing a drug with another that is therapeutically equivalent when the original drug is unavailable.

---

**7. What is the primary purpose of conducting a drug utilization review (DUR) in community pharmacy?**

- a) To increase the pharmacy's profit
- b) To assess the appropriateness of medications prescribed to patients
- c) To promote the sale of new medications
- d) To comply with regulatory requirements

**Answer: b) To assess the appropriateness of medications prescribed to patients**

Explanation: Drug utilization review ensures that medications are used appropriately, effectively, and safely, and helps identify potential issues.

---

**8. Which of the following is an essential skill for effective communication in a community pharmacy setting?**

- a) Technical knowledge of pharmaceutical products
- b) Ability to read medical journals
- c) Active listening and empathy
- d) Expertise in drug manufacturing

**Answer: c) Active listening and empathy**

Explanation: Effective communication with patients requires active listening and empathy to understand their needs and provide appropriate advice.

---

**9. In pharmacy management, what does 'inventory control' primarily involve?**

- a) Managing employee schedules
- b) Tracking and managing stock levels of medications and supplies
- c) Designing the pharmacy layout
- d) Conducting patient counseling

**Answer: b) Tracking and managing stock levels of medications and supplies**

Explanation: Inventory control is crucial for ensuring that the pharmacy has adequate stock of medications and supplies while minimizing waste and costs.

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10. What is the primary focus of a community pharmacy's quality assurance program?

- a) Enhancing the aesthetic appeal of the pharmacy
- b) Ensuring compliance with legal regulations
- c) Improving the quality of patient care and safety
- d) Maximizing profits

**Answer: c) Improving the quality of patient care and safety**

Explanation: Quality assurance programs aim to enhance patient care and safety by monitoring and improving pharmacy practices and procedures.



11. Which of the following is a key component of a medication therapy management (MTM) program?

- a) Providing discounts on medications
- b) Developing marketing strategies for new drugs
- c) Comprehensive medication review and patient counseling
- d) Focusing solely on drug dispensing

**Answer: c) Comprehensive medication review and patient counseling**

Explanation: MTM programs involve reviewing patients' medication regimens and providing counseling to ensure optimal therapeutic outcomes.

12. What is the role of a pharmacist in managing chronic diseases in a community setting?

- a) To perform diagnostic tests
- b) To provide lifestyle and medication counseling
- c) To conduct surgeries
- d) To develop new treatment protocols

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**Answer: b) To provide lifestyle and medication counseling**

Explanation: Pharmacists play a crucial role in managing chronic diseases by providing counseling on medication use, lifestyle changes, and disease management.

---

**13. What is the purpose of maintaining patient confidentiality in a community pharmacy?**

- a) To comply with legal and ethical standards
- b) To avoid litigation
- c) To protect the pharmacy's reputation
- d) To increase patient enrollment

**Answer: a) To comply with legal and ethical standards**

Explanation: Maintaining patient confidentiality is essential for complying with legal and ethical standards and ensuring patient trust.

---

**14. Which of the following is a method used to ensure the proper storage of medications in a community pharmacy?**

- a) Storing medications at room temperature only
- b) Regularly checking and maintaining appropriate storage conditions
- c) Keeping all medications in a single container
- d) Ignoring expiration dates

**Answer: b) Regularly checking and maintaining appropriate storage conditions**

Explanation: Proper storage conditions are essential for maintaining medication efficacy and safety.

---

**15. The term 'dispensing errors' in a pharmacy refers to:**

- a) Errors in billing and payment
- b) Mistakes in providing the correct medication or dosage to patients
- c) Errors in the pharmacy's inventory system
- d) Errors in patient counseling

**Answer: b) Mistakes in providing the correct medication or dosage to patients**

Explanation: Dispensing errors involve providing incorrect medications or dosages, which can adversely affect patient safety.

---

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16. What is a primary responsibility of a community pharmacist in patient education?

- a) Developing new drugs
- b) Providing information on proper medication use and potential side effects
- c) Conducting clinical trials
- d) Managing the pharmacy's finances

**Answer: b) Providing information on proper medication use and potential side effects**

Explanation: Patient education involves informing patients about how to use medications correctly and what side effects to expect.

---

17. In pharmacy management, what is 'cash flow management'?

- a) Tracking and managing financial transactions and cash flow within the pharmacy
- b) Ensuring adequate stock of medications
- c) Developing marketing strategies
- d) Designing the pharmacy layout

**Answer: a) Tracking and managing financial transactions and cash flow within the pharmacy**

Explanation: Cash flow management involves overseeing financial transactions and ensuring the pharmacy's financial stability.

---

18. What is the purpose of a patient medication profile in a community pharmacy?

- a) To track the pharmacy's inventory
- b) To document patient medical history and medication use
- c) To manage pharmacy finances
- d) To record drug manufacturing details

**Answer: b) To document patient medical history and medication use**

Explanation: A patient medication profile helps in documenting medical history and medication use, facilitating better medication management.

---

19. The term 'adherence' in the context of community pharmacy refers to:

- a) The ability to follow prescribed medication regimens
- b) The adherence to pharmacy laws and regulations
- c) The process of developing new drugs
- d) The accuracy in drug dispensing

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**Answer: a) The ability to follow prescribed medication regimens**

Explanation: Adherence refers to how well patients follow their prescribed medication regimens, which is crucial for achieving therapeutic outcomes.

**20. What is the primary focus of 'preventive care' in community pharmacy practice?**

- a) Treating acute illnesses
- b) Providing interventions to prevent the onset of diseases
- c) Performing surgeries
- d) Developing new medications

**Answer: b) Providing interventions to prevent the onset of diseases**

Explanation: Preventive care aims to reduce the risk of developing diseases through lifestyle changes, vaccinations, and early intervention.



**21. What is the purpose of conducting a patient counseling session in community pharmacy?**

- a) To review the patient's insurance plan
- b) To discuss medication instructions, side effects, and interactions
- c) To evaluate the pharmacy's performance
- d) To develop marketing strategies

**Answer: b) To discuss medication instructions, side effects, and interactions**

Explanation: Patient counseling helps ensure that patients understand how to use their medications correctly and are aware of potential side effects and interactions.

**22. Which of the following is a common practice in managing pharmaceutical inventory?**

- a) Ignoring stock levels
- b) Regularly auditing and replenishing stock
- c) Storing expired medications with current stock
- d) Keeping inventory records in a separate, unmonitored system



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**Answer: b) Regularly auditing and replenishing stock**

Explanation: Regular auditing and replenishing inventory ensure that medications are available when needed and help avoid shortages.

---

**23. What is 'cost-effectiveness' in the context of pharmacy management?**

- a) The evaluation of medication costs relative to its therapeutic benefits
- b) The ability to reduce medication prices
- c) The efficiency in drug manufacturing
- d) The accuracy in dispensing medications

**Answer: a) The evaluation of medication costs relative to its therapeutic benefits**

Explanation: Cost-effectiveness evaluates whether the benefits of a medication justify its costs, helping to optimize resource use.

---

**24. Which regulatory body is responsible for overseeing pharmacy practices and ensuring compliance with laws in India?**

- a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO)
- b) National Institute for Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER)
- c) Drug Controller General of India (DCGI)
- d) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

**Answer: c) Drug Controller General of India (DCGI)**

Explanation: The DCGI oversees the regulation of pharmaceuticals and ensures that drugs and pharmaceuticals are safe and effective.

---

**25. What is 'pharmaceutical marketing' primarily concerned with?**

- a) Developing new drugs
- b) Promoting and selling pharmaceutical products
- c) Conducting clinical trials
- d) Managing pharmacy operations

**Answer: b) Promoting and selling pharmaceutical products**

Explanation: Pharmaceutical marketing involves strategies to promote and sell pharmaceutical products to healthcare professionals and consumers.

---

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26. Which document is crucial for ensuring the legal dispensing of prescription medications?

- a) Inventory log
- b) Prescription order
- c) Pharmacy manual
- d) Drug reference book

**Answer: b) Prescription order**

Explanation: A prescription order is essential for legally dispensing medications, ensuring that they are provided according to a healthcare provider's instructions.

---

27. What is the significance of 'standard operating procedures (SOPs)' in community pharmacy management?

- a) They outline marketing strategies
- b) They provide guidelines for consistent and safe pharmacy practices
- c) They detail financial management practices
- d) They describe employee benefits

**Answer: b) They provide guidelines for consistent and safe pharmacy practices**

Explanation: SOPs ensure that pharmacy operations are performed consistently and safely, adhering to best practices and regulatory requirements.

---

28. Which of the following is a key element of effective team management in a pharmacy setting?

- a) Delegating all tasks to a single individual
- b) Ignoring team members' input
- c) Encouraging collaboration and communication among team members
- d) Avoiding conflict resolution

**Answer: c) Encouraging collaboration and communication among team members**

Explanation: Effective team management involves fostering collaboration and open communication to ensure smooth pharmacy operations.

---

29. What is the primary purpose of a pharmacy's patient education program?

- a) To improve patient understanding of their medications and health conditions
- b) To increase the pharmacy's sales

# DPEE Solved Sample Paper-1

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- c) To develop new pharmaceutical products
- d) To manage inventory levels

**Answer: a) To improve patient understanding of their medications and health conditions**

Explanation: Patient education programs aim to enhance patients' knowledge about their medications and health conditions, improving overall health outcomes.

**30. Which of the following best describes 'pharmaceutical ethics'?**

- a) The study of drug interactions
- b) The principles guiding the conduct of pharmaceutical professionals
- c) The process of drug approval
- d) The design of pharmaceutical products

**Answer: b) The principles guiding the conduct of pharmaceutical professionals**

Explanation: Pharmaceutical ethics involve principles that guide the professional behavior of pharmacists, ensuring they act with integrity and in the best interest of patients.

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**31. What is the role of a pharmacy's formulary?**

- a) To provide a list of available medications and their costs
- b) To manage pharmacy staff schedules
- c) To record patient medication history
- d) To track the pharmacy's inventory

**Answer: a) To provide a list of available medications and their costs**

Explanation: A formulary is a list of medications approved for use within a healthcare system, including information on their costs and therapeutic benefits.

**32. In community pharmacy practice, what is 'patient adherence'?**

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- a) The process of reviewing medication therapy
- b) The extent to which patients follow prescribed medication regimens
- c) The management of pharmacy inventory
- d) The development of new pharmaceutical products

**Answer: b) The extent to which patients follow prescribed medication regimens**

Explanation: Patient adherence refers to how well patients follow their prescribed medication regimens, which is critical for achieving therapeutic goals.

---

**33. What is the purpose of a pharmacy's risk management program?**

- a) To develop marketing strategies
- b) To minimize the risk of errors and enhance patient safety
- c) To track inventory levels
- d) To manage financial transactions

**Answer: b) To minimize the risk of errors and enhance patient safety**

Explanation: Risk management programs focus on identifying and mitigating potential risks to improve patient safety and reduce errors.

---

**34. Which of the following is a key responsibility of a community pharmacist regarding drug interactions?**

- a) Ignoring potential interactions
- b) Identifying and addressing potential drug interactions
- c) Focusing only on new medications
- d) Avoiding patient counseling

**Answer: b) Identifying and addressing potential drug interactions**

Explanation: Community pharmacists must identify and manage potential drug interactions to ensure safe and effective medication use.

---

**35. What is the significance of 'patient consent' in pharmaceutical practice?**

- a) It allows pharmacists to share patient information with other professionals
- b) It ensures that patients are informed and agree to the proposed treatment or medication
- c) It allows pharmacists to adjust medication dosages without consultation
- d) It is not required in most cases

**Answer: b) It ensures that patients are informed and agree to the proposed treatment or medication**

---



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Explanation: Patient consent ensures that patients are fully informed about their treatment options and agree to the proposed therapy.

---

**36. Which of the following best describes 'pharmaceutical economics'?**

- a) The study of drug interactions
- b) The evaluation of the economic aspects of drug therapy
- c) The development of new drug formulations
- d) The design of pharmacy facilities

**Answer: b) The evaluation of the economic aspects of drug therapy**

Explanation: Pharmaceutical economics involves assessing the cost-effectiveness and economic impact of drug therapies on healthcare systems.

---

**37. What is 'clinical pharmacy' primarily concerned with?**

- a) The legal aspects of pharmacy practice
- b) The direct provision of patient care and medication management
- c) The design of pharmaceutical products
- d) The marketing of medications

**Answer: b) The direct provision of patient care and medication management**

Explanation: Clinical pharmacy focuses on providing direct patient care, optimizing medication therapy, and improving health outcomes.

---

**38. Which of the following is a common method used for patient medication counseling in a community pharmacy?**

- a) Providing written instructions only
- b) Conducting brief face-to-face consultations
- c) Relying solely on digital communication
- d) Avoiding discussions about potential side effects

**Answer: b) Conducting brief face-to-face consultations**

Explanation: Face-to-face consultations allow pharmacists to provide personalized counseling and address patient concerns effectively.

---

**39. What is 'inventory turnover' in pharmacy management?**

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- a) The rate at which medications are sold and replaced
- b) The number of employees leaving the pharmacy
- c) The frequency of medication expiry
- d) The amount of space allocated for inventory

**Answer: a) The rate at which medications are sold and replaced**

Explanation: Inventory turnover measures how quickly medications are sold and replaced, indicating the efficiency of inventory management.

**40. In community pharmacy management, what does 'customer service excellence' involve?**

- a) Focusing only on sales goals
- b) Providing high-quality service and meeting customer needs
- c) Minimizing patient interactions
- d) Avoiding customer feedback

**Answer: b) Providing high-quality service and meeting customer needs**

Explanation: Customer service excellence involves delivering high-quality service, addressing customer needs, and ensuring a positive experience for patients.



### Section D: Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy (40 Questions, 40 Marks)

1. What is the primary role of a clinical pharmacist in a hospital setting?
- a) To manage hospital administration
  - b) To dispense medications to patients
  - c) To provide direct patient care by optimizing medication use
  - d) To perform laboratory tests

**Answer: c) To provide direct patient care by optimizing medication use**

Explanation: Clinical pharmacists focus on optimizing medication therapy to improve patient outcomes and ensure safe and effective medication use.

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2. What is 'therapeutic drug monitoring'?

- a) Monitoring drug costs
- b) Monitoring the patient's drug adherence
- c) Measuring drug levels in the blood to adjust dosage
- d) Evaluating the drug's effect on the patient

Answer: c) Measuring drug levels in the blood to adjust dosage

Explanation: Therapeutic drug monitoring involves measuring drug concentrations in the blood to ensure they are within the therapeutic range and adjusting doses as needed.

---

3. Which of the following is an example of a medication error that can occur in a hospital setting?

- a) Correctly administering a medication at the correct dose
- b) Prescribing a drug with a known allergy in the patient's history
- c) Using a standardized protocol for drug administration
- d) Properly documenting medication administration

Answer: b) Prescribing a drug with a known allergy in the patient's history

Explanation: Medication errors include prescribing drugs that patients are allergic to, which can lead to adverse effects.

---

4. The term 'polypharmacy' refers to:

- a) Using multiple drugs to treat a single condition
- b) Using a single drug to treat multiple conditions
- c) Using non-pharmacological treatments exclusively
- d) Administering drugs at the same time every day

Answer: a) Using multiple drugs to treat a single condition

Explanation: Polypharmacy involves using multiple medications to manage a single condition, which can increase the risk of drug interactions and side effects.

---

5. Which of the following is a common responsibility of a hospital pharmacist?

- a) Performing surgical procedures
- b) Conducting clinical trials

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- c) Reviewing and approving medication orders
- d) Providing dietary counseling

Answer: c) Reviewing and approving medication orders

Explanation: Hospital pharmacists are responsible for reviewing medication orders to ensure they are appropriate, safe, and effective.

6. What is the purpose of a medication reconciliation process?

- a) To assess the patient's financial status
- b) To ensure that medication orders are accurately recorded and consistent
- c) To measure the drug's efficacy
- d) To provide patient education on drug use

Answer: b) To ensure that medication orders are accurately recorded and consistent

Explanation: Medication reconciliation aims to ensure that medication lists are accurate and consistent across different stages of care.

7. Which of the following is an essential component of a drug utilization review (DUR)?

- a) Evaluating the cost-effectiveness of medications
- b) Assessing the appropriateness of medication therapy
- c) Performing drug formulation research
- d) Managing hospital budgets

Answer: b) Assessing the appropriateness of medication therapy

Explanation: Drug utilization reviews assess the appropriateness, effectiveness, and safety of medication therapy in patient care.

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8. In clinical pharmacy, the term 'adverse drug reaction' (ADR) refers to:



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- a) An expected therapeutic effect of a drug
- b) A reaction that is not related to drug use
- c) An unintended and harmful reaction to a drug
- d) A beneficial side effect of a drug

Answer: c) An unintended and harmful reaction to a drug

Explanation: Adverse drug reactions are harmful and unintended effects of drugs that occur at normal therapeutic doses.

---

9. What is the purpose of a clinical guideline in hospital pharmacy practice?

- a) To set budget limits for drug purchases
- b) To provide recommendations for drug use based on evidence
- c) To limit the number of drugs used in the hospital
- d) To monitor drug prices in the market

Answer: b) To provide recommendations for drug use based on evidence

Explanation: Clinical guidelines offer evidence-based recommendations for drug therapy to optimize patient care.

---

10. Which medication administration route is typically used for drugs that require rapid onset of action?

- a) Oral
- b) Intramuscular
- c) Subcutaneous
- d) Intravenous

Answer: d) Intravenous

Explanation: Intravenous administration provides a rapid onset of action as the drug is delivered directly into the bloodstream.

---

11. What is a key consideration when prescribing medications for elderly patients?

- a) Prescribing higher doses for effectiveness
- b) Avoiding drugs with high potential for drug interactions
- c) Minimizing patient education on drug use
- d) Using only generic medications

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Answer: b) Avoiding drugs with high potential for drug interactions

Explanation: Elderly patients are at higher risk for drug interactions, so it is important to avoid medications with high potential for such interactions.

---

12. What is the role of a hospital pharmacy in infection control?

- a) Performing patient surgeries
- b) Providing sterile compounding of medications
- c) Conducting routine patient check-ups
- d) Managing hospital staff schedules

Answer: b) Providing sterile compounding of medications

Explanation: Hospital pharmacies play a crucial role in infection control by ensuring medications are compounded in a sterile environment to prevent infections.

---

13. Which of the following is an example of a high-alert medication?

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Pain relievers
- c) Insulin
- d) Over-the-counter cold medications

Answer: c) Insulin

Explanation: High-alert medications, such as insulin, require extra precautions due to the potential for serious harm if used incorrectly.

---

14. What is 'pharmacoeconomics'?

- a) The study of drug interactions
- b) The evaluation of drug costs and outcomes
- c) The analysis of drug formulation techniques
- d) The measurement of drug efficacy in clinical trials

Answer: b) The evaluation of drug costs and outcomes

Explanation: Pharmacoeconomics involves evaluating the costs and outcomes of drug therapy to guide decision-making and optimize resource use.

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15. What is the purpose of 'clinical trials' in the context of hospital pharmacy?

- a) To evaluate the financial performance of drug companies
- b) To test new drugs and treatment methods for safety and efficacy
- c) To monitor patient compliance with medication regimens
- d) To review existing drug formulations

Answer: b) To test new drugs and treatment methods for safety and efficacy

Explanation: Clinical trials are conducted to assess the safety and efficacy of new drugs and treatment methods before they are approved for general use.

16. Which of the following is a key factor in ensuring medication safety in a hospital setting?

- a) Using outdated drug information
- b) Encouraging self-medication by patients
- c) Implementing effective medication storage practices
- d) Limiting patient access to drug information

Answer: c) Implementing effective medication storage practices

Explanation: Proper medication storage practices help prevent drug errors and ensure medications remain effective and safe for use.

17. The 'Beers Criteria' is used to:

- a) Identify medications that should be avoided in elderly patients
- b) Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of new medications
- c) Determine the appropriate dosage for pediatric patients
- d) Assess the potential for drug interactions

Answer: a) Identify medications that should be avoided in elderly patients

Explanation: The Beers Criteria provides a list of medications that may be inappropriate for elderly patients due to the increased risk of adverse effects.

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18. What is 'patient counseling' in the context of clinical pharmacy?

- a) Advising patients on hospital policies
- b) Providing information and guidance on medication use and potential side effects
- c) Scheduling patient appointments
- d) Handling administrative tasks for the pharmacy

Answer: b) Providing information and guidance on medication use and potential side effects

Explanation: Patient counseling involves educating patients about their medications, including how to take them and what side effects to watch for.

---

19. In hospital pharmacy, what is the purpose of 'formulary management'?

- a) To manage drug inventory and budgets
- b) To evaluate and approve medications for inclusion in the hospital formulary
- c) To conduct drug efficacy research
- d) To administer medications to patients

Answer: b) To evaluate and approve medications for inclusion in the hospital formulary

Explanation: Formulary management involves assessing and selecting medications for inclusion in the hospital formulary based on efficacy, safety, and cost.

---

20. Which of the following is NOT a common method for reducing medication errors in hospitals?

- a) Implementing computerized physician order entry (CPOE) systems
- b) Providing ongoing education and training for healthcare staff
- c) Using hand-written prescriptions
- d) Conducting regular medication audits

Answer: c) Using hand-written prescriptions

Explanation: Hand-written prescriptions can increase the risk of errors, while computerized systems and audits help reduce medication errors.

---

21. What is 'medication therapy management' (MTM)?

- a) The process of prescribing medications
  - b) The assessment and optimization of medication use to improve outcomes
-



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- c) The manufacturing of medications
- d) The administrative management of drug inventories

Answer: b) The assessment and optimization of medication use to improve outcomes

Explanation: Medication therapy management (MTM) involves a comprehensive review of medications to ensure they are used effectively and safely, optimizing therapeutic outcomes.



22. Which type of medication error involves giving a drug to the wrong patient?

- a) Omission error
- b) Wrong route error
- c) Wrong patient error
- d) Dose error

Answer: c) Wrong patient error

Explanation: A wrong patient error occurs when a medication is administered to the wrong patient, which can lead to serious adverse effects.

23. What is the primary purpose of a hospital's drug formulary?

- a) To list all medications available in the hospital
- b) To outline the hospital's medication policies
- c) To provide a list of approved drugs and guidelines for their use
- d) To monitor medication costs

Answer: c) To provide a list of approved drugs and guidelines for their use

Explanation: A formulary contains a list of medications that are approved for use within the hospital, along with guidelines for their use to ensure safe and effective therapy.

24. What is 'aseptic technique'?

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- a) A method used to administer oral medications
- b) A procedure to prevent contamination and infection during medication preparation
- c) A technique to increase drug absorption
- d) A method to reduce medication costs

Answer: b) A procedure to prevent contamination and infection during medication preparation  
Explanation: Aseptic technique involves practices to maintain sterility and prevent contamination during the preparation and administration of medications.

---

25. Which of the following is a common side effect of opioid analgesics?

- a) Constipation
- b) Drowsiness
- c) Nausea
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Opioid analgesics can cause several side effects, including constipation, drowsiness, and nausea.

---

26. What does the term 'antimicrobial stewardship' refer to?

- a) The use of antibiotics to treat infections only
- b) The process of optimizing the use of antimicrobial agents to combat resistance
- c) The management of antimicrobial costs
- d) The creation of new antimicrobial agents

Answer: b) The process of optimizing the use of antimicrobial agents to combat resistance

Explanation: Antimicrobial stewardship involves strategies to optimize the use of antimicrobial agents to prevent resistance and ensure effective treatment.

---

27. In the context of hospital pharmacy, what is 'pharmacovigilance'?

- a) The process of developing new drugs
- b) The monitoring of drug effects and safety post-marketing
- c) The formulation of drugs
- d) The administrative management of the pharmacy

Answer: b) The monitoring of drug effects and safety post-marketing

Explanation: Pharmacovigilance involves monitoring and evaluating drug safety and adverse effects once the drug is on the market.

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28. What is the role of a hospital pharmacist in managing intravenous (IV) drug therapies?

- a) To administer IV drugs directly to patients
- b) To prepare and verify the preparation of IV drug solutions
- c) To perform patient follow-ups
- d) To conduct clinical trials on IV drugs

Answer: b) To prepare and verify the preparation of IV drug solutions

Explanation: Hospital pharmacists are responsible for preparing and verifying IV drug solutions to ensure correct dosage, sterility, and compatibility.

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29. What is 'drug compatibility'?

- a) The ability of a drug to interact with other drugs in the body
- b) The ability of a drug to mix with other drugs in a solution without causing adverse reactions
- c) The drug's ability to be absorbed by the body
- d) The ability of a drug to be metabolized by the liver

Answer: b) The ability of a drug to mix with other drugs in a solution without causing adverse reactions

Explanation: Drug compatibility refers to the ability of drugs to be combined in a solution without causing chemical or physical reactions that could affect their safety or efficacy.

30. Which of the following is an important consideration when prescribing medications to pregnant women?

- a) The drug's cost
- b) The drug's potential for teratogenic effects
- c) The drug's taste
- d) The drug's color

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Answer: b) The drug's potential for teratogenic effects

Explanation: When prescribing medications to pregnant women, it is crucial to consider the drug's potential to cause birth defects (teratogenic effects) and choose alternatives if possible.

---

31. What is 'medication adherence'?

- a) The frequency of medication refills
- b) The patient's ability to follow a prescribed medication regimen
- c) The cost of medications
- d) The documentation of medication administration

Answer: b) The patient's ability to follow a prescribed medication regimen

Explanation: Medication adherence refers to how well patients follow their prescribed medication regimens, which is important for achieving therapeutic outcomes.

---

32. What is the significance of the 'therapeutic index' of a drug?

- a) It indicates the drug's cost-effectiveness
- b) It measures the drug's safety margin between effective and toxic doses
- c) It determines the drug's solubility
- d) It reflects the drug's absorption rate

Answer: b) It measures the drug's safety margin between effective and toxic doses

Explanation: The therapeutic index indicates the range between the minimum effective dose and the minimum toxic dose, helping to assess the drug's safety.

---

33. What is 'unit dose dispensing'?

- a) Providing medications in bulk quantities
- b) Dispensing individual doses of medications for a specific administration time
- c) Using medication storage devices
- d) Administering medications intravenously

Answer: b) Dispensing individual doses of medications for a specific administration time

Explanation: Unit dose dispensing involves preparing and providing medications in single doses for specific administration times, which helps reduce medication errors.

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34. What is the primary focus of 'palliative care'?

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- a) To cure the patient's disease
- b) To manage symptoms and improve quality of life for patients with serious illnesses
- c) To conduct extensive diagnostic tests
- d) To provide aggressive treatment to extend life

Answer: b) To manage symptoms and improve quality of life for patients with serious illnesses  
Explanation: Palliative care focuses on relieving symptoms and improving quality of life for patients with serious, often terminal, illnesses.

35. What is the role of a hospital pharmacist in infection control?

- a) Conducting patient health screenings
- b) Preparing sterile medication formulations and ensuring appropriate use of antibiotics
- c) Scheduling patient appointments
- d) Managing hospital infection control policies

Answer: b) Preparing sterile medication formulations and ensuring appropriate use of antibiotics  
Explanation: Hospital pharmacists play a crucial role in infection control by preparing sterile medications and ensuring that antibiotics are used appropriately to prevent and control infections.

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