

# D. PHARMA EXIT EXAM



# PAPER - III

- Pharmaceutical Chemistry
- Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology
- Pharmacognosy
- Social Pharmacy



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# DPEE Solved Sample Paper-3

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Paper 3 Subjects: Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology, Pharmacognosy, Social 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: Pharmaceutical Chemistry** (40 Marks)
    - **Section B: Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology** (40 Marks)
    - **Section C: Pharmacognosy** (35 Marks)
    - **Section D: Social Pharmacy** (35 Marks)
  5. **Answer all questions in each section.**
- 

### Section A: Pharmaceutical Chemistry (40 Questions, 40 Marks)

1. **What is the main objective of the process of drug formulation?**

- a) To reduce drug toxicity
- b) To enhance drug stability and efficacy
- c) To minimize production costs
- d) To increase the drug's color

**Answer: b) To enhance drug stability and efficacy**

Explanation: Drug formulation aims to ensure that a drug is stable, effective, and suitable for patient use.

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2. **Which of the following is a common method for the preparation of oral tablets?**

- a) Freeze drying
- b) Granulation
- c) Sterilization
- d) Extraction

**Answer: b) Granulation**

Explanation: Granulation is a key process in tablet preparation that ensures the uniformity and proper binding of tablet components.

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3. What is the primary purpose of a buffer solution in pharmaceutical formulations?

- a) To adjust the pH of the solution
- b) To increase drug solubility
- c) To enhance drug absorption
- d) To improve drug color

**Answer: a) To adjust the pH of the solution**

Explanation: Buffer solutions are used to maintain a stable pH in pharmaceutical formulations, which is crucial for drug stability.

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4. Which of the following is an example of an excipient used in tablet formulations?

- a) Acetaminophen
- b) Lactose
- c) Ibuprofen
- d) Caffeine

**Answer: b) Lactose**

Explanation: Lactose is commonly used as a filler or binder in tablet formulations.

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5. What is the role of surfactants in pharmaceutical formulations?

- a) To increase the drug's color
- b) To improve drug solubility and stability
- c) To decrease drug absorption
- d) To reduce drug potency

**Answer: b) To improve drug solubility and stability**

Explanation: Surfactants help in increasing the solubility and stability of drugs in various formulations.

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6. Which technique is used to determine the melting point of a drug?

- a) Spectroscopy
- b) Chromatography
- c) Differential Scanning Calorimetry
- d) Titration

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**Answer: c) Differential Scanning Calorimetry**

Explanation: Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) is used to determine the melting point and thermal properties of substances.

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

- a) To enhance drug color
- b) To prevent microbial growth
- c) To increase drug potency
- d) To reduce drug solubility

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

Explanation: Preservatives are added to prevent microbial contamination and extend the shelf life of pharmaceutical products.

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**8. Which of the following is an example of a non-aqueous solvent used in pharmaceutical formulations?**

- a) Water
- b) Ethanol
- c) Hydrochloric acid
- d) Sodium chloride solution

**Answer: b) Ethanol**

Explanation: Ethanol is commonly used as a non-aqueous solvent in pharmaceutical formulations.

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**9. What is the primary advantage of using a controlled-release drug formulation?**

- a) Faster drug absorption
- b) Reduced frequency of dosing
- c) Increased drug color
- d) Enhanced drug taste

**Answer: b) Reduced frequency of dosing**

Explanation: Controlled-release formulations allow for a sustained release of the drug, reducing the frequency of dosing.

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**10. What type of reaction occurs when an acid reacts with a base to form water and salt?**

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

- a) Oxidation
- b) Neutralization
- c) Hydrolysis
- d) Condensation

**Answer: b) Neutralization**

Explanation: Neutralization is a reaction between an acid and a base resulting in the formation of water and salt.



**11. What is the primary purpose of using binders in tablet formulations?**

- a) To improve the tablet's appearance
- b) To increase tablet hardness and cohesion
- c) To enhance the tablet's solubility
- d) To reduce the tablet's size

**Answer: b) To increase tablet hardness and cohesion**

Explanation: Binders help to hold the tablet ingredients together and improve its hardness and cohesion.

**12. Which of the following methods is used for the analysis of drug purity?**

- a) Mass spectrometry
- b) Colorimetry
- c) Microbiological assay
- d) Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

**Answer: d) Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)**

Explanation: FTIR spectroscopy is used to analyze drug purity by identifying molecular vibrations and functional groups.

**13. What is the primary function of a lubricant in tablet formulation?**

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

- a) To enhance drug solubility
- b) To prevent sticking of tablets to machinery
- c) To improve the tablet's color
- d) To increase drug potency

**Answer: b) To prevent sticking of tablets to machinery**

Explanation: Lubricants are used to reduce friction and prevent sticking of tablets to machinery during production.

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**14. Which type of dosage form is designed to release its active ingredient over an extended period?**

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

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

Explanation: Extended-release tablets are formulated to release their active ingredient over an extended period for prolonged therapeutic effect.

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**15. What is the role of antioxidants in pharmaceutical formulations?**

- a) To increase drug solubility
- b) To prevent oxidation and degradation of drugs
- c) To enhance drug color
- d) To improve drug taste

**Answer: b) To prevent oxidation and degradation of drugs**

Explanation: Antioxidants are used to prevent oxidative degradation of drugs, which helps in maintaining their stability.

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**16. Which of the following is used as a stabilizer in emulsions?**

- a) Sodium chloride
- b) Gelatin
- c) Polysorbate
- d) Calcium carbonate

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

**Answer: c) Polysorbate**

Explanation: Polysorbate is used as an emulsifier and stabilizer in pharmaceutical emulsions to maintain the dispersion of ingredients.

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**17. What is the purpose of using coating agents in tablet formulations?**

- a) To mask the taste of the drug
- b) To enhance drug solubility
- c) To prevent drug degradation and improve stability
- d) To increase the drug's color

**Answer: c) To prevent drug degradation and improve stability**

Explanation: Coating agents protect the drug from environmental factors and improve its stability and appearance.

---

**18. Which of the following is a common method for determining the solubility of a drug?**

- a) Filtration
- b) Ultracentrifugation
- c) Solubility test
- d) Titration

**Answer: c) Solubility test**

Explanation: Solubility tests measure how well a drug dissolves in various solvents to determine its formulation characteristics.

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**19. Which type of reaction involves the transfer of electrons between substances?**

- a) Acid-base reaction
- b) Redox reaction
- c) Precipitation reaction
- d) Complexation reaction

**Answer: b) Redox reaction**

Explanation: Redox reactions involve the transfer of electrons between substances, resulting in oxidation and reduction processes.

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**20. What is the primary purpose of using diluents in pharmaceutical formulations?**

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

- a) To increase the drug's solubility
- b) To enhance drug absorption
- c) To adjust the volume of the dosage form
- d) To improve the drug's color

**Answer: c) To adjust the volume of the dosage form**

Explanation: Diluents are used to adjust the volume of the dosage form and to ensure the proper dosage of the active ingredient.



**21. Which of the following is a method used for the preparation of colloidal drug systems?**

- a) Micronization
- b) Nucleation
- c) Homogenization
- d) Precipitation

**Answer: c) Homogenization**

Explanation: Homogenization is used to prepare colloidal drug systems by breaking down particles to ensure uniform dispersion.

**22. What is the purpose of using stabilizers in suspensions?**

- a) To enhance the color of the suspension
- b) To prevent the settling of particles
- c) To increase drug absorption
- d) To improve the taste of the suspension

**Answer: b) To prevent the settling of particles**

Explanation: Stabilizers in suspensions help keep particles evenly distributed and prevent settling.



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23. Which of the following techniques is used for the separation of drug components based on their affinity to a stationary phase?

- a) Titration
- b) Filtration
- c) Chromatography
- d) Distillation

**Answer: c) Chromatography**

Explanation: Chromatography separates components of a mixture based on their affinity to a stationary phase and a mobile phase.

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24. What is the primary purpose of using flavoring agents in pharmaceutical formulations?

- a) To enhance drug solubility
- b) To improve patient compliance by masking unpleasant tastes
- c) To increase the drug's potency
- d) To reduce drug toxicity

**Answer: b) To improve patient compliance by masking unpleasant tastes**

Explanation: Flavoring agents are used to improve the taste of pharmaceuticals, making them more palatable for patients.

---

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

- a) Tablet
- b) Capsule
- c) Cream
- d) Solution

**Answer: c) Cream**

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

---

26. What is the role of chelating agents in pharmaceutical formulations?

- a) To increase the drug's color
- b) To improve drug absorption
- c) To bind and remove metal ions that could cause degradation
- d) To enhance the drug's taste

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

**Answer: c) To bind and remove metal ions that could cause degradation**

Explanation: Chelating agents bind metal ions that might catalyze drug degradation, improving the stability of formulations.

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**27. Which of the following methods is commonly used to sterilize pharmaceutical equipment?**

- a) Filtration
- b) UV irradiation
- c) Steam autoclaving
- d) Dry heating

**Answer: c) Steam autoclaving**

Explanation: Steam autoclaving is a widely used method for sterilizing pharmaceutical equipment by using high-pressure steam.

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**28. What is the primary function of a dispersing agent in pharmaceutical formulations?**

- a) To increase the solubility of drugs
- b) To improve the drug's color
- c) To enhance drug stability
- d) To ensure uniform distribution of active ingredients

**Answer: d) To ensure uniform distribution of active ingredients**

Explanation: Dispersing agents help to evenly distribute active ingredients in a formulation.

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**29. Which of the following is a method for the analysis of drug content in a formulation?**

- a) Differential Scanning Calorimetry
- b) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
- c) Spectroscopy
- d) Microbiological assay

**Answer: b) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)**

Explanation: HPLC is used to separate and quantify drug components in pharmaceutical formulations.

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**30. What is the role of a suspending agent in liquid formulations?**

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

- a) To increase drug solubility
- b) To stabilize the dispersion of particles
- c) To enhance drug absorption
- d) To improve drug taste

**Answer: b) To stabilize the dispersion of particles**

Explanation: Suspended agents prevent the settling of particles in liquid formulations, ensuring uniformity.

**31. Which of the following is a method for drug extraction from natural sources?**

- a) Sublimation
- b) Maceration
- c) Distillation
- d) Filtration

**Answer: b) Maceration**

Explanation: Maceration involves soaking plant material in a solvent to extract active ingredients.

**32. What is the purpose of using a desiccant in pharmaceutical packaging?**

- a) To enhance the drug's color
- b) To absorb moisture and prevent drug degradation
- c) To improve drug taste
- d) To increase drug potency

**Answer: b) To absorb moisture and prevent drug degradation**

Explanation: Desiccants are used to absorb moisture and maintain the stability of pharmaceuticals.

**33. Which of the following drugs is an example of a prodrug?**

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

- a) Acetaminophen
- b) Codeine
- c) Ibuprofen
- d) Paracetamol

**Answer: b) Codeine**

Explanation: Codeine is a prodrug that is metabolized into its active form, morphine, in the body.

---

**34. What is the role of diluents in the preparation of powders?**

- a) To enhance solubility
- b) To adjust the volume and aid in uniform mixing
- c) To improve taste
- d) To increase the color

**Answer: b) To adjust the volume and aid in uniform mixing**

Explanation: Diluents help to adjust the volume of the powder and ensure uniform distribution of the active ingredient.

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**35. What type of reaction occurs when a drug interacts with another substance to form a new compound?**

- a) Complexation
- b) Oxidation
- c) Reduction
- d) Hydrolysis

**Answer: a) Complexation**

Explanation: Complexation involves the formation of a new compound through interaction between the drug and another substance.

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**36. What is the primary use of emulsifiers in pharmaceutical formulations?**

- a) To improve drug absorption
- b) To stabilize emulsions and prevent phase separation
- c) To enhance drug solubility
- d) To increase drug potency



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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

**Answer: b) To stabilize emulsions and prevent phase separation**

Explanation: Emulsifiers help to maintain the stability of emulsions by preventing the separation of oil and water phases.

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**37. What is the purpose of using anti-foaming agents in pharmaceutical formulations?**

- a) To enhance drug absorption
- b) To prevent or reduce foam formation
- c) To improve drug color
- d) To increase drug potency

**Answer: b) To prevent or reduce foam formation**

Explanation: Anti-foaming agents are used to control foam formation during the manufacturing process of pharmaceutical products.

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**38. Which of the following methods is used to measure the drug's particle size distribution?**

- a) Microscopy
- b) Titration
- c) Refractometry
- d) Gravimetry

**Answer: a) Microscopy**

Explanation: Microscopy is used to analyze and measure the particle size distribution of drug substances.

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**39. What is the primary function of a preservative in topical pharmaceutical formulations?**

- a) To improve the drug's taste
- b) To increase drug potency
- c) To prevent microbial growth and contamination
- d) To enhance the drug's color

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

Explanation: Preservatives are added to topical formulations to prevent microbial contamination and ensure safety.

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40. Which of the following is a commonly used method for the analysis of drug stability?

- a) Spectroscopy
- b) Stability testing
- c) Chromatography
- d) Filtration

**Answer: b) Stability testing**

Explanation: Stability testing evaluates the drug's stability over time under various conditions to ensure its safety and efficacy.

### Section B: Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology (40 Questions, 40 Marks)

1. What is the primary function of enzymes in biochemical reactions?

- a) To increase the reaction rate by lowering activation energy
- b) To provide energy for the reaction
- c) To change the reaction equilibrium
- d) To act as a reactant

**Answer: a) To increase the reaction rate by lowering activation energy**

Explanation: Enzymes act as biological catalysts that speed up biochemical reactions by lowering the activation energy.

2. Which of the following is the primary energy currency of the cell?

- a) DNA
- b) RNA
- c) ATP
- d) NADH

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**Answer: c) ATP**

Explanation: ATP (adenosine triphosphate) is the primary molecule used by cells for energy.

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**3. The process of glycolysis occurs in which part of the cell?**

- a) Nucleus
- b) Mitochondria
- c) Cytoplasm
- d) Endoplasmic reticulum

**Answer: c) Cytoplasm**

Explanation: Glycolysis, the breakdown of glucose, occurs in the cytoplasm of the cell.

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**4. Which vitamin is essential for the synthesis of collagen?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B12
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D

**Answer: c) Vitamin C**

Explanation: Vitamin C is crucial for the synthesis and maintenance of collagen, an important structural protein.

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**5. What is the primary role of hemoglobin in the blood?**

- a) To transport nutrients
- b) To transport oxygen
- c) To regulate blood pH
- d) To fight infections

**Answer: b) To transport oxygen**

Explanation: Hemoglobin is responsible for transporting oxygen from the lungs to tissues throughout the body.

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**6. Which type of lipid is most commonly found in cell membranes?**

- a) Triglycerides
  - b) Phospholipids
-

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- c) Steroids
- d) Waxes

**Answer: b) Phospholipids**

Explanation: Phospholipids are a major component of cell membranes, forming a bilayer that provides structural integrity.

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**7. What is the main function of insulin in the body?**

- a) To increase blood glucose levels
- b) To decrease blood glucose levels
- c) To increase blood pressure
- d) To enhance digestion

**Answer: b) To decrease blood glucose levels**

Explanation: Insulin lowers blood glucose levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose into cells.

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**8. Which of the following is a common clinical test used to assess kidney function?**

- a) Liver function test
- b) Complete blood count
- c) Serum creatinine test
- d) Blood glucose test

**Answer: c) Serum creatinine test**

Explanation: The serum creatinine test is commonly used to evaluate kidney function.

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**9. Which hormone is primarily responsible for regulating the body's metabolic rate?**

- a) Insulin
- b) Thyroxine
- c) Cortisol
- d) Estrogen

**Answer: b) Thyroxine**

Explanation: Thyroxine (T4) is a thyroid hormone that regulates the body's metabolic rate.

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**10. The term 'hyperglycemia' refers to:**

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- a) Low blood glucose levels
- b) High blood glucose levels
- c) Low blood pressure
- d) High blood pressure

**Answer: b) High blood glucose levels**

Explanation: Hyperglycemia is characterized by elevated blood glucose levels.



**11. Which type of lipoprotein is known as "bad cholesterol"?**

- a) HDL
- b) LDL
- c) VLDL
- d) IDL

**Answer: b) LDL**

Explanation: LDL (low-density lipoprotein) is often referred to as "bad cholesterol" due to its role in depositing cholesterol in arterial walls.

**12. What is the main function of the liver in carbohydrate metabolism?**

- a) To produce bile
- b) To store and release glucose
- c) To synthesize proteins
- d) To metabolize drugs

**Answer: b) To store and release glucose**

Explanation: The liver regulates blood glucose levels by storing glucose as glycogen and releasing it into the bloodstream when needed.

**13. Which of the following is a key regulator of blood clotting?**

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- a) Hemoglobin
- b) Platelets
- c) Insulin
- d) Albumin

**Answer: b) Platelets**

Explanation: Platelets play a crucial role in blood clotting by aggregating and forming clots to prevent excessive bleeding.

---

**14. What is the primary function of the kidneys in maintaining fluid balance?**

- a) To filter blood and remove waste products
- b) To produce hormones
- c) To regulate blood glucose levels
- d) To store excess nutrients

**Answer: a) To filter blood and remove waste products**

Explanation: The kidneys filter blood, removing waste products and excess fluids to maintain fluid balance and electrolyte levels.

---

**15. Which of the following is a common method for assessing liver function?**

- a) Serum glucose test
- b) Liver enzyme tests
- c) Complete blood count
- d) Urinalysis

**Answer: b) Liver enzyme tests**

Explanation: Liver enzyme tests, such as AST and ALT, are used to assess liver function and detect liver damage.

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**16. What is the role of glycogen in the body?**

- a) To provide immediate energy
- b) To store energy
- c) To transport oxygen
- d) To regulate blood pressure

**Answer: b) To store energy**

Explanation: Glycogen is a polysaccharide stored in the liver and muscles that serves as a reserve source of energy.

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17. Which type of protein is involved in immune responses?

- a) Enzymes
- b) Hormones
- c) Antibodies
- d) Structural proteins

**Answer: c) Antibodies**

Explanation: Antibodies are proteins that help the immune system recognize and neutralize pathogens.

---

18. What is the primary role of ribosomes in a cell?

- a) To synthesize proteins
- b) To store genetic material
- c) To generate ATP
- d) To package and transport proteins

**Answer: a) To synthesize proteins**

Explanation: Ribosomes are responsible for translating genetic information into proteins.

---

19. Which of the following conditions is characterized by elevated levels of uric acid in the blood?

- a) Diabetes mellitus
- b) Gout
- c) Hyperthyroidism
- d) Anemia

**Answer: b) Gout**

Explanation: Gout is a condition caused by high levels of uric acid in the blood, leading to joint inflammation and pain.

---

20. The term 'electrolytes' refers to:

- a) Organic molecules involved in energy production
  - b) Compounds that conduct electricity in solution
  - c) Structural components of cells
  - d) Waste products of metabolism
-

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**Answer: b) Compounds that conduct electricity in solution**

Explanation: Electrolytes are ions in bodily fluids that help maintain fluid balance and conduct electrical impulses.



**21. Which of the following tests is used to diagnose diabetes mellitus?**

- a) Hemoglobin A1c test
- b) Serum cholesterol test
- c) Liver enzyme test
- d) Complete blood count

**Answer: a) Hemoglobin A1c test**

Explanation: The Hemoglobin A1c test measures average blood glucose levels over the past 2-3 months, aiding in the diagnosis of diabetes.

**22. What is the primary function of albumin in the blood?**

- a) To transport oxygen
- b) To maintain oncotic pressure and transport molecules
- c) To fight infections
- d) To regulate blood glucose

**Answer: b) To maintain oncotic pressure and transport molecules**

Explanation: Albumin helps maintain blood volume and pressure by drawing water into the bloodstream and transporting various substances.

**23. Which of the following is a common test used to assess thyroid function?**

- a) Serum electrolytes
- b) Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) test
- c) Complete blood count
- d) Serum creatinine test



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**Answer: b) Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) test**

Explanation: The TSH test measures thyroid function by assessing the amount of thyroid-stimulating hormone in the blood.

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**24. The term 'metabolism' refers to:**

- a) The breakdown of nutrients
- b) The synthesis and breakdown of substances in the body
- c) The production of hormones
- d) The regulation of blood pressure

**Answer: b) The synthesis and breakdown of substances in the body**

Explanation: Metabolism encompasses all chemical reactions involved in maintaining the living state of the cells and the organism.

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**25. What is the function of the Golgi apparatus in a cell?**

- a) To synthesize proteins
- b) To modify, sort, and package proteins and lipids
- c) To produce ATP
- d) To digest cellular waste

**Answer: b) To modify, sort, and package proteins and lipids**

Explanation: The Golgi apparatus processes and packages proteins and lipids for secretion or delivery to other organelles.

---

**26. Which of the following is a key component of the blood's clotting mechanism?**

- a) White blood cells
- b) Red blood cells
- c) Platelets
- d) Plasma proteins

**Answer: c) Platelets**

Explanation: Platelets are essential for blood clotting by aggregating at sites of vascular injury and forming clots.

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**27. The term 'homeostasis' refers to:**

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## D.Pharma Exit Exam 2024

- a) The process of breaking down nutrients
- b) The maintenance of a stable internal environment
- c) The production of blood cells
- d) The storage of energy

**Answer: b) The maintenance of a stable internal environment**

Explanation: Homeostasis involves maintaining a stable internal environment despite external changes.

---

**28. What is the primary purpose of the Krebs cycle (Citric Acid Cycle)?**

- a) To produce ATP
- b) To synthesize proteins
- c) To break down fatty acids
- d) To produce energy through the oxidation of acetyl-CoA

**Answer: d) To produce energy through the oxidation of acetyl-CoA**

Explanation: The Krebs cycle generates energy through the oxidation of acetyl-CoA and produces key intermediates for other metabolic processes.

---

**29. Which of the following is a common indicator of liver dysfunction?**

- a) Elevated serum bilirubin
- b) Low serum glucose
- c) High serum calcium
- d) Increased serum potassium

**Answer: a) Elevated serum bilirubin**

Explanation: Elevated bilirubin levels in the blood are commonly associated with liver dysfunction or damage.

---

**30. What is the role of bicarbonate ions in the blood?**

- a) To transport oxygen
- b) To regulate blood pH
- c) To provide energy
- d) To aid in digestion

**Answer: b) To regulate blood pH**

Explanation: Bicarbonate ions act as a buffer to maintain the pH balance of the blood.

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31. Which of the following is a major protein involved in blood clotting?

- a) Hemoglobin
- b) Albumin
- c) Fibrinogen
- d) Insulin

**Answer: c) Fibrinogen**

Explanation: Fibrinogen is a key protein in the blood clotting process that is converted to fibrin to form clots.

32. The primary function of the mitochondria is:

- a) To synthesize proteins
- b) To generate ATP through oxidative phosphorylation
- c) To process and package proteins
- d) To digest cellular waste

**Answer: b) To generate ATP through oxidative phosphorylation**

Explanation: Mitochondria are known as the powerhouse of the cell, producing ATP through oxidative phosphorylation.

33. Which of the following conditions is characterized by a deficiency of vitamin K?

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Rickets
- c) Bleeding disorders
- d) Scurvy

**Answer: c) Bleeding disorders**

Explanation: Vitamin K deficiency can lead to bleeding disorders due to impaired clotting factor production.

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**34. The term 'aerobic respiration' refers to:**

- a) Energy production in the absence of oxygen
- b) Energy production in the presence of oxygen
- c) The breakdown of fatty acids
- d) The synthesis of proteins

**Answer: b) Energy production in the presence of oxygen**

Explanation: Aerobic respiration involves the production of energy through the complete oxidation of glucose in the presence of oxygen.

---

**35. Which of the following is used to measure blood glucose levels over time?**

- a) Fasting glucose test
- b) Hemoglobin A1c test
- c) Oral glucose tolerance test
- d) Serum insulin test

**Answer: b) Hemoglobin A1c test**

Explanation: The Hemoglobin A1c test provides an average of blood glucose levels over the past 2-3 months.

---

**36. What is the primary function of red blood cells?**

- a) To transport nutrients
- b) To carry oxygen from the lungs to the tissues
- c) To fight infections
- d) To regulate blood clotting

**Answer: b) To carry oxygen from the lungs to the tissues**

Explanation: Red blood cells are responsible for transporting oxygen from the lungs to various tissues throughout the body.

---

**37. Which of the following is a key component of cellular membranes?**

- a) Nucleic acids
- b) Proteins
- c) Lipids
- d) Carbohydrates

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**Answer: c) Lipids**

Explanation: Lipids, particularly phospholipids, are essential components of cellular membranes, forming the lipid bilayer.

---

**38. What is the function of the endocrine system?**

- a) To regulate metabolism
- b) To produce and secrete hormones
- c) To digest food
- d) To remove waste products

**Answer: b) To produce and secrete hormones**

Explanation: The endocrine system regulates various bodily functions by producing and secreting hormones into the bloodstream.

---

**39. Which of the following tests is used to assess kidney function?**

- a) Complete blood count
- b) Serum creatinine test
- c) Liver function test
- d) Thyroid function test

**Answer: b) Serum creatinine test**

Explanation: The serum creatinine test measures the level of creatinine in the blood, which is an indicator of kidney function.

---

**40. What is the primary role of glucose in the body?**

- a) To act as a structural component
- b) To provide energy
- c) To facilitate digestion
- d) To regulate hormones

**Answer: b) To provide energy**

Explanation: Glucose is a primary source of energy for cells and is crucial for various metabolic processes.

---



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### Section C: Pharmacognosy (35 Questions, 35 Marks)

1. What is Pharmacognosy primarily concerned with?

- a) The synthesis of pharmaceutical compounds
- b) The study of natural drugs and their properties
- c) The clinical use of drugs
- d) The marketing of pharmaceutical products

**Answer: b) The study of natural drugs and their properties**

Explanation: Pharmacognosy focuses on the study of medicinal plants and natural substances used in the preparation of drugs.

2. Which part of the plant is primarily used for the extraction of essential oils?

- a) Leaves
- b) Roots
- c) Flowers
- d) Seeds

**Answer: a) Leaves**

Explanation: Essential oils are commonly extracted from the leaves of plants such as mint and eucalyptus.

3. What is the primary use of alkaloids in medicine?

- a) To act as laxatives
- b) To serve as antibiotics
- c) To have analgesic and antimalarial effects
- d) To reduce blood pressure

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**Answer: c) To have analgesic and antimalarial effects**

Explanation: Alkaloids are known for their diverse pharmacological activities, including analgesic and antimalarial effects.

---

**4. Which plant is the source of quinine, used for the treatment of malaria?**

- a) Digitalis purpurea
- b) Papaver somniferum
- c) Cinchona ledgeriana
- d) Atropa belladonna

**Answer: c) Cinchona ledgeriana**

Explanation: Quinine is obtained from the bark of Cinchona ledgeriana, used in the treatment of malaria.

---

**5. Which of the following is an example of a glycoside?**

- a) Morphine
- b) Digoxin
- c) Caffeine
- d) Codeine

**Answer: b) Digoxin**

Explanation: Digoxin is a cardiac glycoside used to treat heart conditions.

---

**6. What type of natural product is used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure?**

- a) Flavonoids
- b) Saponins
- c) Tannins
- d) Cardiac glycosides

**Answer: d) Cardiac glycosides**

Explanation: Cardiac glycosides, such as digoxin, are used to manage high blood pressure and heart failure.

---

**7. Which plant is known for its sedative properties and is used in the treatment of insomnia?**

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- a) St. John's Wort
- b) Valerian root
- c) Echinacea
- d) Ginger

**Answer: b) Valerian root**

Explanation: Valerian root is used as a natural remedy for insomnia and anxiety due to its sedative effects.

---

**8. What is the main therapeutic use of the drug derived from the plant Digitalis purpurea?**

- a) Pain relief
- b) Anti-inflammatory
- c) Heart failure
- d) Diuretic

**Answer: c) Heart failure**

Explanation: Digitalis purpurea (foxglove) contains cardiac glycosides used to treat heart failure.

---

**9. Which of the following is a common method for the extraction of alkaloids from plants?**

- a) Steam distillation
- b) Cold maceration
- c) Soxhlet extraction
- d) Sublimation

**Answer: c) Soxhlet extraction**

Explanation: Soxhlet extraction is a common method used to extract alkaloids and other compounds from plant materials.

---

**10. What is the role of saponins in plants?**

- a) To provide color
- b) To protect against herbivores
- c) To aid in seed germination
- d) To attract pollinators

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**Answer: b) To protect against herbivores**

Explanation: Saponins serve as a defense mechanism to protect plants from herbivores.

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**11. Which plant product is used as an antidiarrheal agent?**

- a) Psyllium
- b) Ginger
- c) Garlic
- d) Turmeric

**Answer: a) Psyllium**

Explanation: Psyllium husk is used to treat diarrhea by its bulking effect on the stool.

**12. What class of compounds are flavonoids, and what is their primary function?**

- a) Alkaloids; antimicrobial
- b) Terpenoids; anti-inflammatory
- c) Polyphenols; antioxidant
- d) Glycosides; diuretic

**Answer: c) Polyphenols; antioxidant**

Explanation: Flavonoids are polyphenolic compounds known for their antioxidant properties.

**13. Which of the following is an example of a medicinal plant used for its anti-inflammatory properties?**

- a) Echinacea
- b) Ginkgo biloba
- c) Turmeric
- d) Kava

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**Answer: c) Turmeric**

Explanation: Turmeric contains curcumin, a compound with well-documented anti-inflammatory properties.

---

**14. What is the primary use of the plant extract from Ginkgo biloba?**

- a) To enhance cognitive function
- b) To treat fungal infections
- c) To manage high blood pressure
- d) To relieve muscle pain

**Answer: a) To enhance cognitive function**

Explanation: Ginkgo biloba extract is used to improve cognitive function and memory.

---

**15. Which plant is known for its use in the treatment of nausea and motion sickness?**

- a) Ginger
- b) Echinacea
- c) St. John's Wort
- d) Chamomile

**Answer: a) Ginger**

Explanation: Ginger is widely used to relieve nausea and motion sickness.

---

**16. What is the primary active compound in opium poppy (Papaver somniferum)?**

- a) Codeine
- b) Morphine
- c) Thebaine
- d) Hydrocodone

**Answer: b) Morphine**

Explanation: Morphine is the primary active alkaloid in opium poppy, used for pain management.

---

**17. Which of the following is a common test used to identify the presence of alkaloids in plant extracts?**



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- a) Fehling's test
- b) Dragendorff's reagent test
- c) Salkowski's test
- d) Benedict's test

**Answer: b) Dragendorff's reagent test**

Explanation: Dragendorff's reagent test is used to detect the presence of alkaloids in plant extracts.

---

**18. What is the main use of the plant Aloe vera in medicine?**

- a) As a laxative
- b) To promote wound healing
- c) To treat respiratory infections
- d) To manage diabetes

**Answer: b) To promote wound healing**

Explanation: Aloe vera gel is commonly used for its wound-healing and soothing properties.

---

**19. Which plant is known for its use in the management of diabetes due to its hypoglycemic effects?**

- a) Gymnema sylvestre
- b) Ephedra sinica
- c) Andrographis paniculata
- d) Ginseng

**Answer: a) Gymnema sylvestre**

Explanation: Gymnema sylvestre is known for its ability to lower blood sugar levels in diabetic patients.

---

**20. The term 'terpenoids' refers to:**

- a) Compounds derived from amino acids
- b) Plant compounds derived from terpenes
- c) Alkaloids with psychoactive properties
- d) Glycosides with antimicrobial activity

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**Answer: b) Plant compounds derived from terpenes**

Explanation: Terpenoids are a large class of plant-derived compounds, including essential oils, that have various biological activities.



**21. What is the primary use of plant extracts containing tannins?**

- a) To treat bacterial infections
- b) To manage hyperlipidemia
- c) To act as astringents
- d) To relieve pain

**Answer: c) To act as astringents**

Explanation: Tannins are used as astringents to tighten tissues and reduce inflammation.

**22. Which plant extract is traditionally used for its adaptogenic properties to help the body cope with stress?**

- a) Echinacea
- b) Ginseng
- c) Ginger
- d) St. John's Wort

**Answer: b) Ginseng**

Explanation: Ginseng is known for its adaptogenic effects, helping to improve resistance to stress.

**23. What is the main therapeutic use of the plant Cannabis sativa?**

- a) As an antimicrobial agent
- b) To manage pain and nausea

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- c) To reduce cholesterol levels
- d) To treat fungal infections

**Answer: b) To manage pain and nausea**

Explanation: Cannabis sativa is used for its analgesic and antiemetic properties.

---

**24. The process of extracting medicinal compounds using solvents is known as:**

- a) Filtration
- b) Distillation
- c) Maceration
- d) Sublimation

**Answer: c) Maceration**

Explanation: Maceration involves soaking plant material in a solvent to extract its medicinal compounds.

---

**25. What is the role of saponins in plant medicine?**

- a) To enhance flavor
- b) To provide color
- c) To produce foam and act as surfactants
- d) To act as preservatives

**Answer: c) To produce foam and act as surfactants**

Explanation: Saponins produce foam when shaken in water and act as surfactants with various medicinal properties.

---

**26. Which plant is known for its use in the treatment of cough and respiratory disorders due to its expectorant properties?**

- a) Eucalyptus
- b) Valerian
- c) Ginkgo
- d) Hawthorn

**Answer: a) Eucalyptus**

Explanation: Eucalyptus is used for its expectorant properties to treat cough and respiratory disorders.

---

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27. Which plant-derived compound is used to reduce fever?

- a) Aspirin
- b) Acetaminophen
- c) Quinine
- d) Ibuprofen

**Answer: c) Quinine**

Explanation: Quinine is derived from the Cinchona tree and is used to reduce fever, especially in malaria.

---

28. What is the main use of the plant extract from *Hypericum perforatum*?

- a) To manage gastrointestinal disorders
- b) To treat skin infections
- c) To alleviate symptoms of depression
- d) To reduce inflammation

**Answer: c) To alleviate symptoms of depression**

Explanation: *Hypericum perforatum* (St. John's Wort) is used for its antidepressant properties.

---

29. Which class of compounds is primarily responsible for the color of many plant-based medicines?

- a) Flavonoids
- b) Alkaloids
- c) Terpenoids
- d) Phenolic acids

**Answer: a) Flavonoids**

Explanation: Flavonoids contribute to the color of many plant-based medicines and have antioxidant properties.

---

30. Which plant extract is commonly used in traditional medicine to manage gastrointestinal disorders and inflammation?

- a) Chamomile
- b) Echinacea
- c) Aloe vera
- d) Ginseng

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**Answer: a) Chamomile**

Explanation: Chamomile is known for its use in managing gastrointestinal disorders and its anti-inflammatory effects.



**31. The term 'herbalist' refers to:**

- a) A person who studies synthetic drugs
- b) A practitioner who uses herbs for therapeutic purposes
- c) A chemist specializing in pharmaceuticals
- d) A technician who prepares herbal products

**Answer: b) A practitioner who uses herbs for therapeutic purposes**

Explanation: An herbalist is someone who uses herbal remedies for treating health conditions.

**32. Which plant is known for its use in treating insomnia and anxiety due to its calming effects?**

- a) Ginkgo biloba
- b) Kava
- c) Ginger
- d) Peppermint

**Answer: b) Kava**

Explanation: Kava is used for its sedative effects and is commonly used to treat insomnia and anxiety.

**33. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of essential oils?**

- a) They are water-soluble
- b) They have a strong odor



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- c) They are obtained from roots
- d) They are solid at room temperature

**Answer: b) They have a strong odor**

Explanation: Essential oils are known for their strong odors and are typically used in aromatherapy.

---

**34. Which plant extract is commonly used for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, particularly in treating arthritis?**

- a) Turmeric
- b) Ginkgo
- c) Echinacea
- d) St. John's Wort

**Answer: a) Turmeric**

Explanation: Turmeric, containing curcumin, is well-known for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

---

**35. What is the primary method of ensuring the quality and potency of herbal medicines?**

- a) Solvent extraction
- b) Standardization and quality control
- c) Drying and grinding
- d) Packaging and labeling

**Answer: b) Standardization and quality control**

Explanation: Standardization and quality control are crucial to ensure the efficacy and safety of herbal medicines.

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### Section D: Social Pharmacy (35 Questions, 35 Marks)

1. What is the primary focus of social pharmacy?

- a) Drug development
- b) Drug distribution
- c) The impact of drug use on society
- d) Drug interactions

**Answer: c) The impact of drug use on society**

Explanation: Social pharmacy examines how drug use affects individuals and communities, including policies and public health aspects.

---

2. Which of the following is a primary objective of pharmaceutical care?

- a) To improve drug efficacy
- b) To optimize therapeutic outcomes for patients
- c) To reduce medication costs
- d) To enhance drug marketing

**Answer: b) To optimize therapeutic outcomes for patients**

Explanation: Pharmaceutical care aims to ensure that medications are used effectively to achieve the best possible health outcomes for patients.

---

3. What does the term 'pharmacy practice' refer to?

- a) The study of drug synthesis
- b) The dispensing of medications and patient care
- c) The development of new drugs
- d) The regulation of pharmaceutical companies

**Answer: b) The dispensing of medications and patient care**

Explanation: Pharmacy practice involves the activities related to dispensing medications and providing patient care.

---

4. Which factor is most important in determining the effectiveness of a drug therapy?

- a) The drug's cost
- b) The patient's adherence to the prescribed regimen

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- c) The brand of the drug
- d) The color of the medication

**Answer: b) The patient's adherence to the prescribed regimen**

Explanation: Effective drug therapy depends significantly on the patient's adherence to the prescribed medication regimen.

---

**5. What is a major challenge in medication adherence?**

- a) Drug formulation
- b) Patient education
- c) Cost of medications
- d) Availability of medications

**Answer: c) Cost of medications**

Explanation: High costs of medications can be a significant barrier to medication adherence for many patients.

---

**6. Which model is used to understand and improve patient adherence to medication?**

- a) Health Belief Model
- b) Biochemical Model
- c) Molecular Model
- d) Pharmacokinetic Model

**Answer: a) Health Belief Model**

Explanation: The Health Belief Model is used to understand how patients perceive health risks and the benefits of adherence to medication.

---

**7. What is the primary role of a community pharmacist?**

- a) To conduct clinical trials
- b) To provide patient-centered care and medication counseling
- c) To manufacture pharmaceuticals
- d) To regulate pharmaceutical policies

**Answer: b) To provide patient-centered care and medication counseling**

Explanation: Community pharmacists focus on delivering patient-centered care and counseling to help manage health conditions effectively.

---

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8. In which setting do pharmacists typically focus on preventive care?

- a) Hospitals
- b) Community pharmacies
- c) Research laboratories
- d) Pharmaceutical companies

**Answer: b) Community pharmacies**

Explanation: Community pharmacists often focus on preventive care, including vaccination services and health screenings.

9. What does 'pharmaceutical policy' encompass?

- a) Drug formulation and development
- b) Drug pricing and reimbursement
- c) Patient education on drug use
- d) Drug marketing strategies

**Answer: b) Drug pricing and reimbursement**

Explanation: Pharmaceutical policy includes aspects related to drug pricing, reimbursement mechanisms, and regulatory issues.

10. Which approach is commonly used to educate patients about medication use?

- a) Medication therapy management
- b) Pharmaceutical marketing
- c) Drug development
- d) Clinical trials

**Answer: a) Medication therapy management**

Explanation: Medication therapy management involves comprehensive patient education to optimize medication use and improve outcomes.

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**11. What is 'pharmacovigilance'?**

- a) The study of drug interactions
- b) The monitoring of adverse drug reactions and safety
- c) The development of new medications
- d) The evaluation of drug efficacy

**Answer: b) The monitoring of adverse drug reactions and safety**

Explanation: Pharmacovigilance involves tracking and assessing the safety of drugs once they are on the market to identify and manage adverse reactions.

---

**12. What is the primary goal of public health initiatives related to pharmaceuticals?**

- a) To increase drug sales
- b) To improve overall health outcomes and reduce disease burden
- c) To focus solely on drug development
- d) To regulate pharmaceutical companies

**Answer: b) To improve overall health outcomes and reduce disease burden**

Explanation: Public health initiatives aim to enhance health outcomes and reduce the impact of diseases through effective pharmaceutical interventions.

---

**13. Which of the following is an example of a preventive health service provided by pharmacists?**

- a) Blood pressure monitoring
- b) Drug synthesis
- c) Clinical trial management
- d) Drug regulatory affairs

**Answer: a) Blood pressure monitoring**

Explanation: Blood pressure monitoring is a preventive health service that community pharmacists often provide to help manage and prevent hypertension.

---

**14. What is the purpose of medication reconciliation?**

- a) To assess the cost of medications
  - b) To ensure accurate and complete medication lists during transitions of care
-



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- c) To develop new drug formulations
- d) To conduct drug research

**Answer: b) To ensure accurate and complete medication lists during transitions of care**

Explanation: Medication reconciliation ensures that patients have accurate medication lists when transitioning between different healthcare settings.

---

**15. What role do pharmacists play in managing chronic diseases?**

- a) They develop new drugs
- b) They conduct surgeries
- c) They provide medication management and patient education
- d) They manufacture pharmaceuticals

**Answer: c) They provide medication management and patient education**

Explanation: Pharmacists play a key role in managing chronic diseases through medication management and patient education.

---

**16. What is 'drug utilization review'?**

- a) The assessment of drug efficacy in clinical trials
- b) The evaluation of drug usage patterns and outcomes in a healthcare system
- c) The development of new drugs
- d) The regulation of drug manufacturing

**Answer: b) The evaluation of drug usage patterns and outcomes in a healthcare system**

Explanation: Drug utilization review involves evaluating how drugs are used in healthcare systems to ensure appropriate and effective use.

---

**17. Which factor is important for improving medication adherence among patients?**

- a) Increasing drug prices
- b) Simplifying medication regimens
- c) Reducing the availability of medications
- d) Increasing the number of medications prescribed

**Answer: b) Simplifying medication regimens**

Explanation: Simplifying medication regimens can help improve adherence by making it easier for patients to follow their prescribed therapy.

---

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18. What is the primary focus of health literacy initiatives in pharmacy practice?

- a) Drug marketing strategies
- b) Improving patients' understanding of health information and medication use
- c) Drug manufacturing processes
- d) Pharmaceutical sales tactics

**Answer: b) Improving patients' understanding of health information and medication use**

Explanation: Health literacy initiatives aim to enhance patients' comprehension of health information and their ability to use medications effectively.

19. What is a key component of medication therapy management (MTM)?

- a) Drug marketing
- b) Patient-centered care
- c) Drug formulation
- d) Drug pricing

**Answer: b) Patient-centered care**

Explanation: MTM focuses on providing care tailored to individual patient needs to optimize medication use and improve health outcomes.

20. What role do pharmacists play in managing medication side effects?

- a) They conduct drug research
- b) They monitor and manage side effects and provide counseling
- c) They regulate drug manufacturing
- d) They develop new medications

**Answer: b) They monitor and manage side effects and provide counseling**

Explanation: Pharmacists are involved in identifying, managing, and providing advice on medication side effects to ensure safe and effective use.

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**21. What is the purpose of patient medication profiles?**

- a) To track drug pricing
- b) To monitor and manage a patient's medication therapy and history
- c) To develop new pharmaceutical products
- d) To conduct clinical trials

**Answer: b) To monitor and manage a patient's medication therapy and history**

Explanation: Patient medication profiles help track a patient's medication use and history to ensure appropriate and safe therapy.

---

**22. Which method is commonly used to enhance patient engagement in their healthcare?**

- a) Patient education and counseling
- b) Drug advertising
- c) Pharmaceutical lobbying
- d) Drug formulation research

**Answer: a) Patient education and counseling**

Explanation: Educating and counseling patients helps them become more engaged in their healthcare and medication management.

---

**23. What is the primary objective of pharmaceutical care plans?**

- a) To increase drug sales
- b) To ensure effective and safe use of medications
- c) To regulate drug prices
- d) To develop new drug formulations

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

Explanation: Pharmaceutical care plans are designed to ensure that medications are used effectively and safely to achieve the best patient outcomes.

---

**24. What is the role of pharmacists in disease prevention?**

- a) Conducting research on drug efficacy
  - b) Providing immunizations and health screenings
-

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- c) Developing new medications
- d) Regulating drug manufacturing

**Answer: b) Providing immunizations and health screenings**

Explanation: Pharmacists contribute to disease prevention by offering immunizations and health screenings to identify and manage health conditions.

---

**25. How can pharmacists assist in managing medication costs for patients?**

- a) By providing discounts on medications
- b) By helping patients find cost-effective drug options and insurance coverage
- c) By developing cheaper drug formulations
- d) By increasing drug prices

**Answer: b) By helping patients find cost-effective drug options and insurance coverage**

Explanation: Pharmacists can assist patients in managing medication costs by finding affordable drug options and helping with insurance coverage.

---

**26. What is the purpose of medication adherence programs?**

- a) To reduce medication costs
- b) To help patients follow their prescribed medication regimens
- c) To develop new pharmaceutical products
- d) To conduct drug research

**Answer: b) To help patients follow their prescribed medication regimens**

Explanation: Medication adherence programs aim to support patients in following their prescribed regimens to improve therapeutic outcomes.

---

**27. Which of the following is a key strategy for improving medication safety?**

- a) Enhancing drug marketing
- b) Implementing medication error reporting systems
- c) Increasing drug prices
- d) Reducing medication availability

**Answer: b) Implementing medication error reporting systems**

Explanation: Medication error reporting systems help identify and prevent errors, thereby improving medication safety.

---



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28. What does 'medication therapy management' (MTM) focus on?

- a) Drug development
- b) Assessing and optimizing medication use for individual patients
- c) Conducting clinical trials
- d) Regulating drug prices

**Answer: b) Assessing and optimizing medication use for individual patients**

Explanation: MTM focuses on evaluating and optimizing medication use to ensure effective and safe therapy for each patient.

29. What is the role of pharmacists in managing polypharmacy?

- a) To reduce drug costs
- b) To evaluate and manage multiple medications to avoid interactions and side effects
- c) To develop new drug formulations
- d) To regulate drug prices

**Answer: b) To evaluate and manage multiple medications to avoid interactions and side effects**

Explanation: Pharmacists help manage polypharmacy by reviewing medication regimens to prevent drug interactions and side effects.

30. What is an important aspect of patient-centered care in pharmacy practice?

- a) Focusing on drug sales
- b) Tailoring care to individual patient needs and preferences
- c) Conducting drug research
- d) Regulating pharmaceutical companies

**Answer: b) Tailoring care to individual patient needs and preferences**

Explanation: Patient-centered care involves customizing care to meet each patient's specific needs and preferences for better health outcomes.

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**31. Which concept emphasizes the role of pharmacists in public health?**

- a) Clinical research
- b) Health promotion and disease prevention
- c) Drug development
- d) Pharmaceutical manufacturing

**Answer: b) Health promotion and disease prevention**

Explanation: Pharmacists contribute to public health by promoting health and preventing disease through various services and education.

---

**32. What is the primary benefit of integrating pharmacists into multidisciplinary healthcare teams?**

- a) Increasing drug sales
- b) Enhancing patient care through collaborative approaches
- c) Developing new drugs
- d) Regulating drug prices

**Answer: b) Enhancing patient care through collaborative approaches**

Explanation: Integrating pharmacists into healthcare teams improves patient care through collaboration and comprehensive management of health conditions.

---

**33. What does the term 'medication adherence' refer to?**

- a) The process of developing new drugs
- b) The extent to which patients follow prescribed medication regimens
- c) The regulation of drug prices
- d) The marketing of pharmaceuticals

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

Explanation: Medication adherence refers to how well patients follow the instructions for their prescribed medications.

---

**34. Which type of pharmacy practice focuses on improving public health and promoting wellness?**

- a) Clinical pharmacy
  - b) Community pharmacy
-

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- c) Hospital pharmacy
- d) Research pharmacy

**Answer: b) Community pharmacy**

Explanation: Community pharmacy emphasizes improving public health and wellness through various preventive and educational services.

**35. What is the role of pharmacists in addressing medication-related problems?**

- a) To develop new drugs
- b) To identify, prevent, and resolve medication-related problems
- c) To regulate drug manufacturing
- d) To conduct clinical research

**Answer: b) To identify, prevent, and resolve medication-related problems**

Explanation: Pharmacists play a critical role in detecting, preventing, and resolving issues related to medication use to ensure patient safety and effectiveness.

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The image shows two smartphone screens side-by-side, each displaying a promotional graphic for D.Pharma resources. The left screen has a blue background and the right screen has a green background. Both screens feature the text 'अब D.PHARMA भी हुआ आसान' (Now D.PHARMA has become easier) and 'PHARMACY INDIA' logo. Below the text, there is an illustration of a laptop displaying a website with video thumbnails. The main call to action is 'JOIN [Telegram/WhatsApp] GROUP & GET FREE'. Below this, there are four icons representing different resources: D.PHARMA NOTES, D.PHARMA CLASSES, UNIVERSITY MODEL PAPERS, and SUBJECT WISE MCQS. At the bottom of each screen, there is a 'GET IT ON Google Play' button and a 'DOWNLOAD PHARMACY INDIA APP FROM PLAY STORE' button.



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