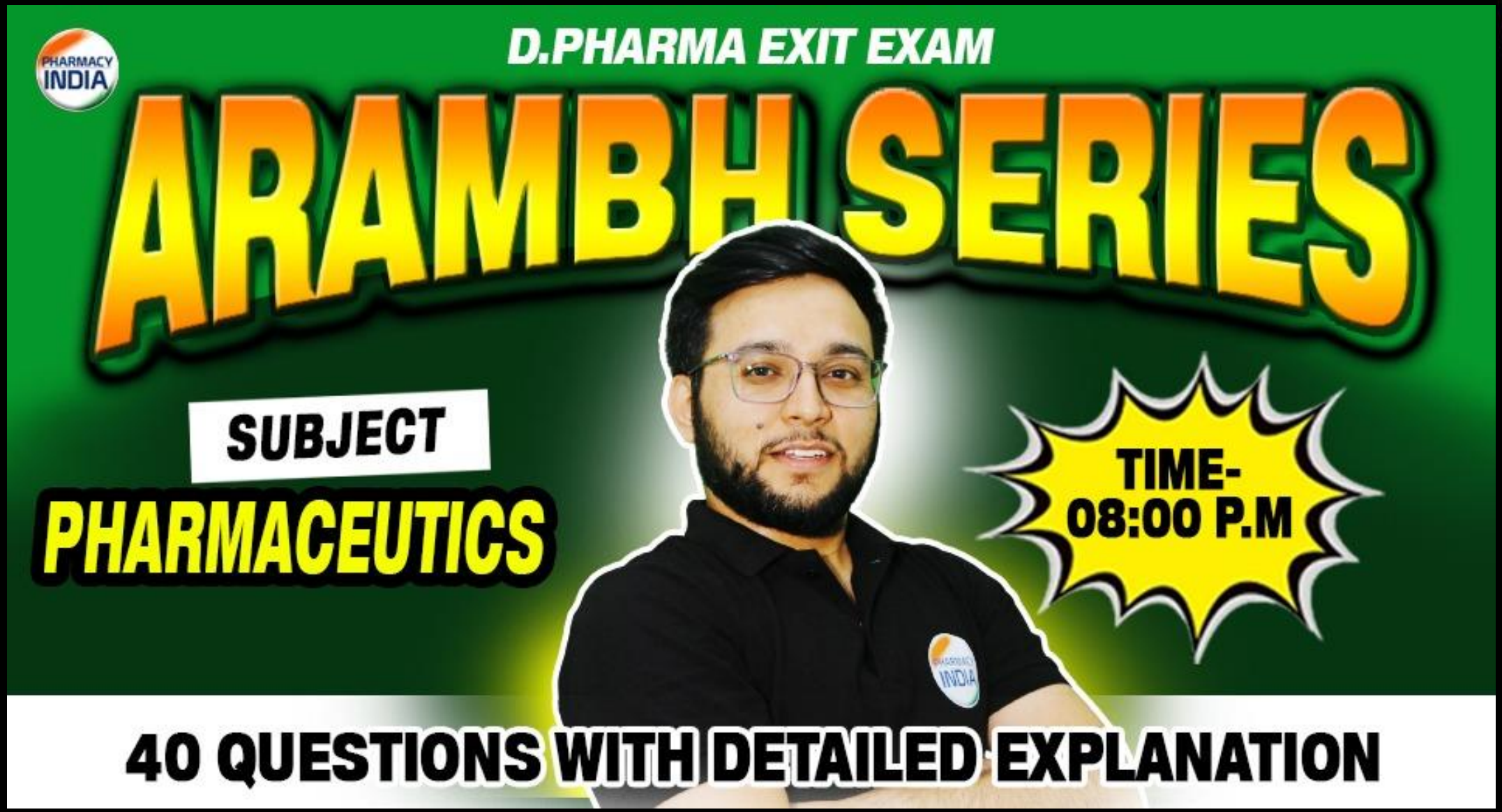

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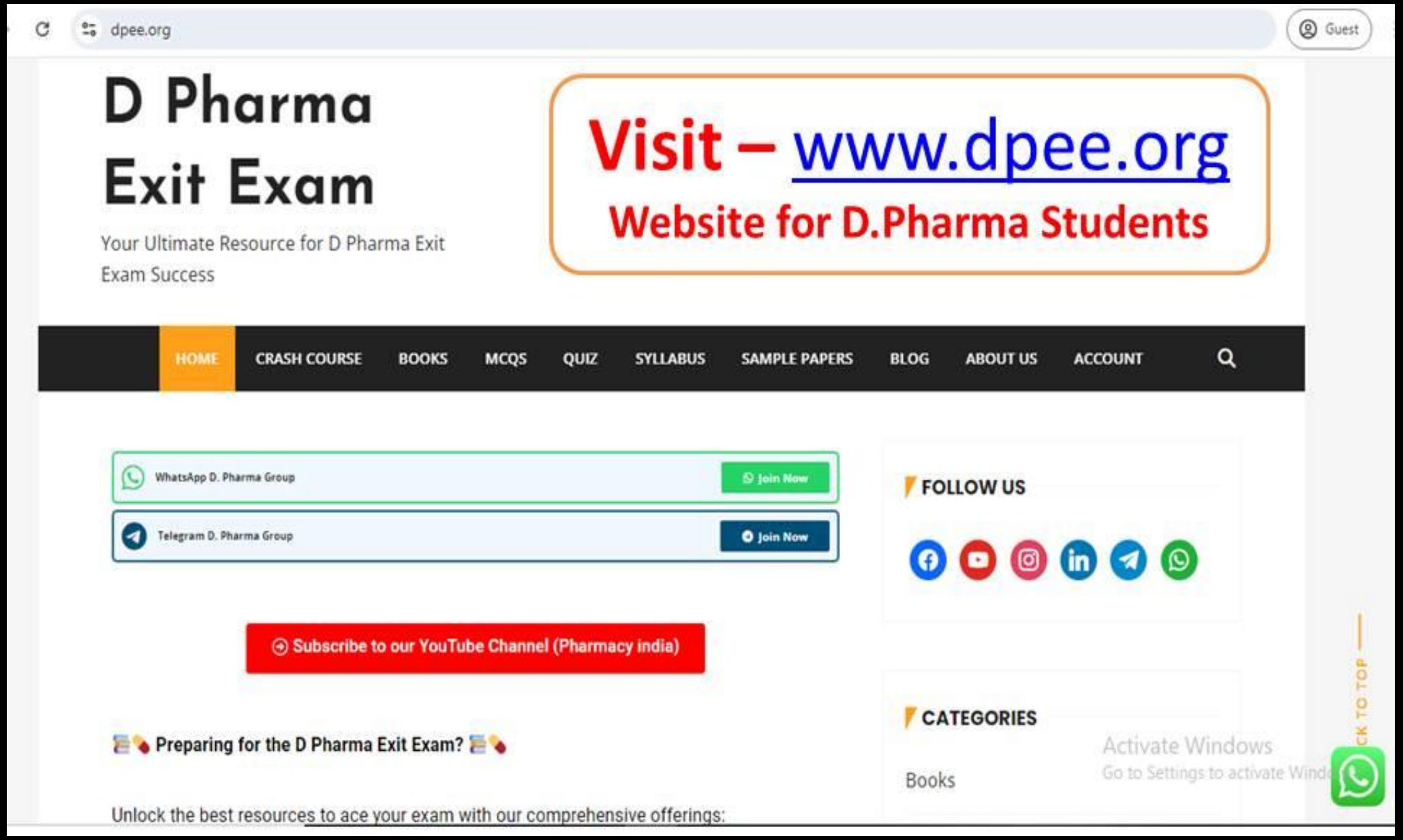

PREPARING FOR D. PHARMA EXIT EXAM

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जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA के साथ.....

WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

1. Who is regarded as the father of pharmaceutical education in India?

a) William Procter Jr.
b) Acharya P.C. Ray
c) Prof. Mahadev Lal Schroff
d) Dr. Nityanand

1. Who is regarded as the father of pharmaceutical education in India?

a) William Procter Jr.
b) Acharya P.C. Ray
c) Prof. Mahadev Lal Schroff
d) Dr. Nityanand

Explanation:- Prof. Mahadev Lal Schroff is considered the father of pharmaceutical education in India. He played a key role in starting pharmaceutical education at Banaras Hindu University in 1932(1).

2. In which year was the first edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published?

a) 1948
b) 1955
c) 1966
d) 1975

2. In which year was the first edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published?

a) 1948
b) 1955
c) 1966
d) 1975

Explanation:- The first edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 under the chairmanship of Dr. B.N. Ghosh(1).

3. What is the main role of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)?

a) To oversee pharmaceutical marketing
b) To regulate the quality of medicines in India
c) To regulate pharmacy education and the profession in India
d) To supervise clinical trials

3. What is the main role of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)?

a) To oversee pharmaceutical marketing
b) To regulate the quality of medicines in India
c) To regulate pharmacy education and the profession in India
d) To supervise clinical trials

Explanation:- The PCI is responsible for regulating pharmacy education and profession up to the graduate level in India(1).

4. Which organization is responsible for the proper planning and development of technical education in India?

a) AICTE
b) IPA
c) PCI
d) APTI

4. Which organization is responsible for the proper planning and development of technical education in India?

a) AICTE
b) IPA
c) PCI
d) APTI

Explanation:- The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is responsible for the planning and coordinated development of technical education and management education systems in India(1).

5. Which of the following countries publishes the British Pharmacopoeia?

a) United States
b) India
c) United Kingdom
d) Canada

5. Which of the following countries publishes the British Pharmacopoeia?

a) United States
b) India
c) United Kingdom
d) Canada

Explanation:- The British Pharmacopoeia is published in the United Kingdom and sets the standards for medicines used in the practice of medicine in Britain(1).

6. What does the term 'pharmacopoeia' mean?

a) The science of preparing medicines
b) The art of compounding drugs
c) A book of drug standards
d) A clinical trial process

6. What does the term 'pharmacopoeia' mean?

a) The science of preparing medicines
b) The art of compounding drugs
c) A book of drug standards
d) A clinical trial process

Explanation:- Pharmacopoeia refers to an official book that contains standards for medicinal substances, including their tests, formulas, and other essential information for manufacturing and safe use(1).

7. In which year was the Pharmacy Act enacted in India?

a) 1947
b) 1948
c) 1952
d) 1966

7. In which year was the Pharmacy Act enacted in India?

a) 1947
b) 1948
c) 1952
d) 1966

Explanation:- The Pharmacy Act was enacted in 1948 to regulate the profession and education of pharmacy in India(1).

8. Who is considered the father of pharmacy in the United States?

a) Prof. Mahadev Lal Schroff
b) William Procter Jr.
c) Dr. B.N. Ghosh
d) Prof. T.K. Gajjar

8. Who is considered the father of pharmacy in the United States?

a) Prof. Mahadev Lal Schroff
b) William Procter Jr.
c) Dr. B.N. Ghosh
d) Prof. T.K. Gajjar

Explanation:- William Procter Jr. is regarded as the father of pharmacy in the United States for his contributions to the pharmacy profession(1).

9. Which edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 2018?

a) 7th
b) 8th
c) 9th
d) 10th

9. Which edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 2018?

a) 7th
b) 8th
c) 9th
d) 10th

Explanation:- The 8th edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 2018 under the chairmanship of Dr. C.K. Mishra(1).

10. Which pharmacy course was introduced in India as the minimum qualification to work as a pharmacist in 1953?

a) B. Pharm
b) M. Pharm
c) D. Pharm
d) Pharm. D

10. Which pharmacy course was introduced in India as the minimum qualification to work as a pharmacist in 1953?

a) B. Pharm
b) M. Pharm
c) D. Pharm
d) Pharm. D

Explanation:- The D. Pharm course was made the minimum qualification for working as a pharmacist in India in 1953 by the Pharmacy Council of India(1).

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WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

11. What is the primary function of packaging in pharmaceuticals?

a) Aesthetic appearance
b) Provide identification
c) Protect the product
d) To reduce the cost

11. What is the primary function of packaging in pharmaceuticals?

a) Aesthetic appearance
b) Provide identification
c) Protect the product
d) To reduce the cost

Explanation:- Packaging's primary objective in pharmaceuticals is to protect the product from spoilage, breakage, and contamination(2).

12. Which of the following is considered primary packaging?

a) Boxes
b) Strips
c) Cartons
d) Shipping crates

12. Which of the following is considered primary packaging?

a) Boxes
b) Strips
c) Cartons
d) Shipping crates

Explanation:- Primary packaging directly covers the product and provides the initial safety barrier, such as strips, blisters, and bottles(2).

13. Which type of packaging is used for bulk handling and shipping?

a) Primary packaging
b) Secondary packaging
c) Tertiary packaging
d) Quaternary packaging

13. Which type of packaging is used for bulk handling and shipping?

a) Primary packaging
b) Secondary packaging
c) Tertiary packaging
d) Quaternary packaging

Explanation:- Tertiary packaging is used for bulk handling and shipping, providing the final barrier to protect products from damage(2).

14. What is the key advantage of glass as a packaging material for pharmaceutical products?

a) Flexibility
b) Cost-effectiveness
c) Transparency and protection
d) Lightweight

14. What is the key advantage of glass as a packaging material for pharmaceutical products?

a) Flexibility
b) Cost-effectiveness
c) Transparency and protection
d) Lightweight

Explanation:- Glass provides transparency, allowing easy inspection of contents, and offers excellent protection as it is impermeable to air and moisture(2).

15. Which type of glass is used for storing strong acids and alkalis?

a) Type I - Borosilicate glass
b) Type II - Treated soda-lime glass
c) Type III - Regular soda-lime glass
d) Type IV - General-purpose soda-lime glass

15. Which type of glass is used for storing strong acids and alkalis?

a) Type I - Borosilicate glass
b) Type II - Treated soda-lime glass
c) Type III - Regular soda-lime glass
d) Type IV - General-purpose soda-lime glass

Explanation:- Borosilicate glass (Type I) is highly resistant and chemically inert, making it suitable for storing strong acids and alkalis(2).

16. Which of the following is a disadvantage of plastic packaging in pharmaceuticals?

a) Lightweight
b) Flexibility
c) Impermeability to gas and vapor
d) Cost-effectiveness

16. Which of the following is a disadvantage of plastic packaging in pharmaceuticals?

a) Lightweight
b) Flexibility
c) Impermeability to gas and vapor
d) Cost-effectiveness

Explanation:- Plastic packaging is not as impermeable to gas and vapor as glass, making it less suitable for certain sensitive pharmaceutical products(2).

17. What metal is most commonly used for collapsible tubes in pharmaceutical packaging?

a) Copper
b) Lead
c) Aluminum
d) Iron

17. What metal is most commonly used for collapsible tubes in pharmaceutical packaging?

a) Copper
b) Lead
c) Aluminum
d) Iron

Explanation:- Aluminum is commonly used for collapsible tubes due to its light weight and corrosion resistance(2).

18. Which type of rubber is known for its heat resistance and oil resistance?

a) Neoprene
b) Silicone
c) Butyl
d) Nitrile

18. Which type of rubber is known for its heat resistance and oil resistance?

a) Neoprene
b) Silicone
c) Butyl
d) Nitrile

Explanation:- Nitrile rubber is heat and oil resistant due to the presence of nitrile groups, making it suitable for various pharmaceutical closures(2).

19. What is the main disadvantage of using rubber for pharmaceutical packaging?

a) Flexibility
b) Water absorption
c) Chemical reactivity
d) Low cost

19. What is the main disadvantage of using rubber for pharmaceutical packaging?

a) Flexibility
b) Water absorption
c) Chemical reactivity
d) Low cost

Explanation:- Some rubber materials may react with the product, altering its physical and chemical properties(2).

20. Which of the following is a test used for packaging materials?

a) Drop test
b) Sterility test
c) Potency test
d) Solubility test

20. Which of the following is a test used for packaging materials?

a) Drop test
b) Sterility test
c) Potency test
d) Solubility test

Explanation:- The drop test is one of the tests used to assess the durability and strength of packaging materials(2).

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WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

21. Which of the following is commonly used as a preservative in ophthalmic preparations?

a) Benzyl alcohol
b) Parabens
c) Benzalkonium chloride
d) Sorbic acid

21. Which of the following is commonly used as a preservative in ophthalmic preparations?

a) Benzyl alcohol
b) Parabens
c) Benzalkonium chloride
d) Sorbic acid

Explanation:- Benzalkonium chloride is widely used as a preservative in ophthalmic preparations because it has antimicrobial properties, ensuring the sterility of the product.

22. What type of preservative are parabens classified as?

a) Antioxidants
b) Antimicrobial preservatives
c) Emulsifiers
d) Thickening agents

22. What type of preservative are parabens classified as?

a) Antioxidants
b) Antimicrobial preservatives
c) Emulsifiers
d) Thickening agents

Explanation:- Parabens are a group of antimicrobial preservatives used to prevent the growth of bacteria and fungi in pharmaceutical products. Methylparaben and propylparaben are common examples.

23. Which preservative is commonly used in injectable products?

a) Sodium benzoate
b) Benzyl alcohol
c) Ethanol
d) Formaldehyde

23. Which preservative is commonly used in injectable products?

a) Sodium benzoate
b) Benzyl alcohol
c) Ethanol
d) Formaldehyde

Explanation:- Benzyl alcohol is often used as a preservative in injectable pharmaceutical products due to its antimicrobial properties.

24. Which preservative is known for its antifungal activity and is commonly used in topical creams?

a) Propylparaben
b) Benzalkonium chloride
c) Thiomersal
d) Chlorobutanol

24. Which preservative is known for its antifungal activity and is commonly used in topical creams?

a) Propylparaben
b) Benzalkonium chloride
c) Thiomersal
d) Chlorobutanol

Explanation:- Propylparaben is an antifungal preservative commonly used in topical preparations like creams and lotions to prevent fungal growth.

25. What is the role of sodium benzoate in pharmaceutical formulations?

a) Sweetening agent
b) Preservative
c) Buffering agent
d) Solvent

25. What is the role of sodium benzoate in pharmaceutical formulations?

a) Sweetening agent
b) Preservative
c) Buffering agent
d) Solvent

Explanation:- Sodium benzoate is commonly used as a preservative in pharmaceutical formulations, particularly in acidic solutions like syrups and elixirs, due to its antimicrobial activity.

26. Which of the following equipment is commonly used for size reduction by impact?

a) Ball mill
b) Hammer mill
c) Fluid energy mill
d) Colloid mill

26. Which of the following equipment is commonly used for size reduction by impact?

a) Ball mill
b) Hammer mill
c) Fluid energy mill
d) Colloid mill

Explanation:- A hammer mill reduces the size of materials primarily by impact. It contains a high-speed rotor fitted with hammers that impact the material, breaking it into smaller particles.

27. Which size reduction technique is used in a ball mill?

a) Compression
b) Impact
c) Attrition
d) Cutting

27. Which size reduction technique is used in a ball mill?

a) Compression
b) Impact
c) Attrition
d) Cutting

Explanation:- In a ball mill, size reduction occurs mainly by attrition and impact. The balls inside the rotating drum grind the material by rubbing against each other and the inner walls of the drum.

28. What is the principle of size reduction in a fluid energy mill?

a) Impact and attrition
b) Cutting and compression
c) Shearing and cutting
d) Impact and compression

28. What is the principle of size reduction in a fluid energy mill?

a) Impact and attrition
b) Cutting and compression
c) Shearing and cutting
d) Impact and compression

Explanation:- In a fluid energy mill, size reduction occurs by the collision of particles at high speed within the mill chamber, utilizing both impact and attrition forces.

29. Which of the following methods is used for size reduction of fibrous materials?

a) Cutter mill
b) Roller mill
c) Ball mill
d) Hammer mill

29. Which of the following methods is used for size reduction of fibrous materials?

a) Cutter mill
b) Roller mill
c) Ball mill
d) Hammer mill

Explanation:- A cutter mill is used for size reduction of fibrous materials, where the material is cut into small pieces by sharp blades. This is suitable for materials like roots and leaves.

30. What is the significance of size reduction in pharmaceutical formulations?

a) To enhance the taste of drugs
b) To increase the dissolution rate of drugs
c) To reduce the stability of the drug
d) To increase the moisture content of the drug

30. What is the significance of size reduction in pharmaceutical formulations?

a) To enhance the taste of drugs
b) To increase the dissolution rate of drugs
c) To reduce the stability of the drug
d) To increase the moisture content of the drug

Explanation:- Size reduction increases the surface area of a drug, leading to a faster dissolution rate, which is crucial for improving bioavailability in oral formulations.

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WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

31. Which of the following is used as a disintegrant in tablet formulations?

a) Magnesium stearate
b) Microcrystalline cellulose
c) Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP)
d) Starch

31. Which of the following is used as a disintegrant in tablet formulations?

a) Magnesium stearate
b) Microcrystalline cellulose
c) Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP)
d) Starch

Explanation:- Starch is commonly used as a disintegrant in tablet formulations. Disintegrants help the tablet break down into smaller particles after ingestion, aiding in the drug's dissolution.

32. Which of the following is an example of a delayed-release tablet?

a) Effervescent tablet
b) Enteric-coated tablet
c) Chewable tablet
d) Buccal tablet

32. Which of the following is an example of a delayed-release tablet?

a) Effervescent tablet
b) Enteric-coated tablet
c) Chewable tablet
d) Buccal tablet

Explanation:- Enteric-coated tablets are designed to resist the acidic environment of the stomach and release the drug in the intestines, making them an example of delayed-release dosage forms..

33. What is the purpose of a binder in tablet formulations?

a) To improve tablet disintegration
b) To increase the solubility of the drug
c) To hold the ingredients together
d) To act as a lubricant

33. What is the purpose of a binder in tablet formulations?

a) To improve tablet disintegration
b) To increase the solubility of the drug
c) To hold the ingredients together
d) To act as a lubricant

Explanation:- Binders are used in tablet formulations to hold the ingredients together, ensuring the tablet maintains its shape after compression. Examples include PVP and gelatin.

34. Which process is commonly used to prepare granules for tablet compression?

a) Direct compression
b) Wet granulation
c) Lyophilization
d) Drying

34. Which process is commonly used to prepare granules for tablet compression?

a) Direct compression
b) Wet granulation
c) Lyophilization
d) Drying

Explanation:- Wet granulation is a common process used to form granules by adding a liquid binder to the powder, which improves the flowability and compressibility of the powder mix.

35. Which excipient is typically used as a lubricant in tablet manufacturing?

a) Talc
b) Starch
c) Lactose
d) Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC)

35. Which excipient is typically used as a lubricant in tablet manufacturing?

a) Talc
b) Starch
c) Lactose
d) Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC)

Explanation:- Talc is commonly used as a lubricant in tablet formulations. Lubricants prevent the tablet ingredients from sticking to the equipment during compression.

36. Which of the following materials is most commonly used for manufacturing hard gelatin capsules?

a) Starch
b) Gelatin
c) Polyvinyl alcohol
d) Cellulose

36. Which of the following materials is most commonly used for manufacturing hard gelatin capsules?

a) Starch
b) Gelatin
c) Polyvinyl alcohol
d) Cellulose

Explanation:- Gelatin is the primary material used for making hard gelatin capsules. It is derived from collagen and has the ability to form a stable, dissolvable shell to encapsulate the drug.

37. What is the main advantage of soft gelatin capsules over hard gelatin capsules?

a) Higher mechanical strength
b) Ability to encapsulate liquid or semi-solid drugs
c) Better for powders and granules
d) Easier to manufacture

37. What is the main advantage of soft gelatin capsules over hard gelatin capsules?

a) Higher mechanical strength
b) Ability to encapsulate liquid or semi-solid drugs
c) Better for powders and granules
d) Easier to manufacture

Explanation:- Soft gelatin capsules are used to encapsulate liquids, oils, or semi-solid substances, making them suitable for poorly water-soluble drugs or lipid-based formulations.

38. Which of the following is a key disadvantage of gelatin capsules?

a) High cost of production
b) Poor bioavailability
c) Moisture sensitivity
d) Slow disintegration in the body

38. Which of the following is a key disadvantage of gelatin capsules?

a) High cost of production
b) Poor bioavailability
c) Moisture sensitivity
d) Slow disintegration in the body

Explanation:- Gelatin capsules are sensitive to moisture and can either become brittle or sticky in varying humidity conditions, which affects their stability and shelf life.

39. Which method is commonly used for filling powders into hard gelatin capsules?

a) Wet granulation
b) Rotary die process
c) Punch method
d) Capsule banding

39. Which method is commonly used for filling powders into hard gelatin capsules?

a) Wet granulation
b) Rotary die process
c) Punch method
d) Capsule banding

Explanation:- The punch method involves manually filling the powder into hard gelatin capsules by pressing the capsule body into a bed of powder until the desired fill is achieved.

40. Which of the following is used to prevent tampering in capsules?

a) Gelatin coating
b) Enteric coating
c) Band sealing
d) Disintegrants

40. Which of the following is used to prevent tampering in capsules?

a) Gelatin coating
b) Enteric coating
c) Band sealing
d) Disintegrants

Explanation:- Band sealing involves applying a gelatin band around the joint of the capsule body and cap to prevent tampering and improve the integrity of the capsule.

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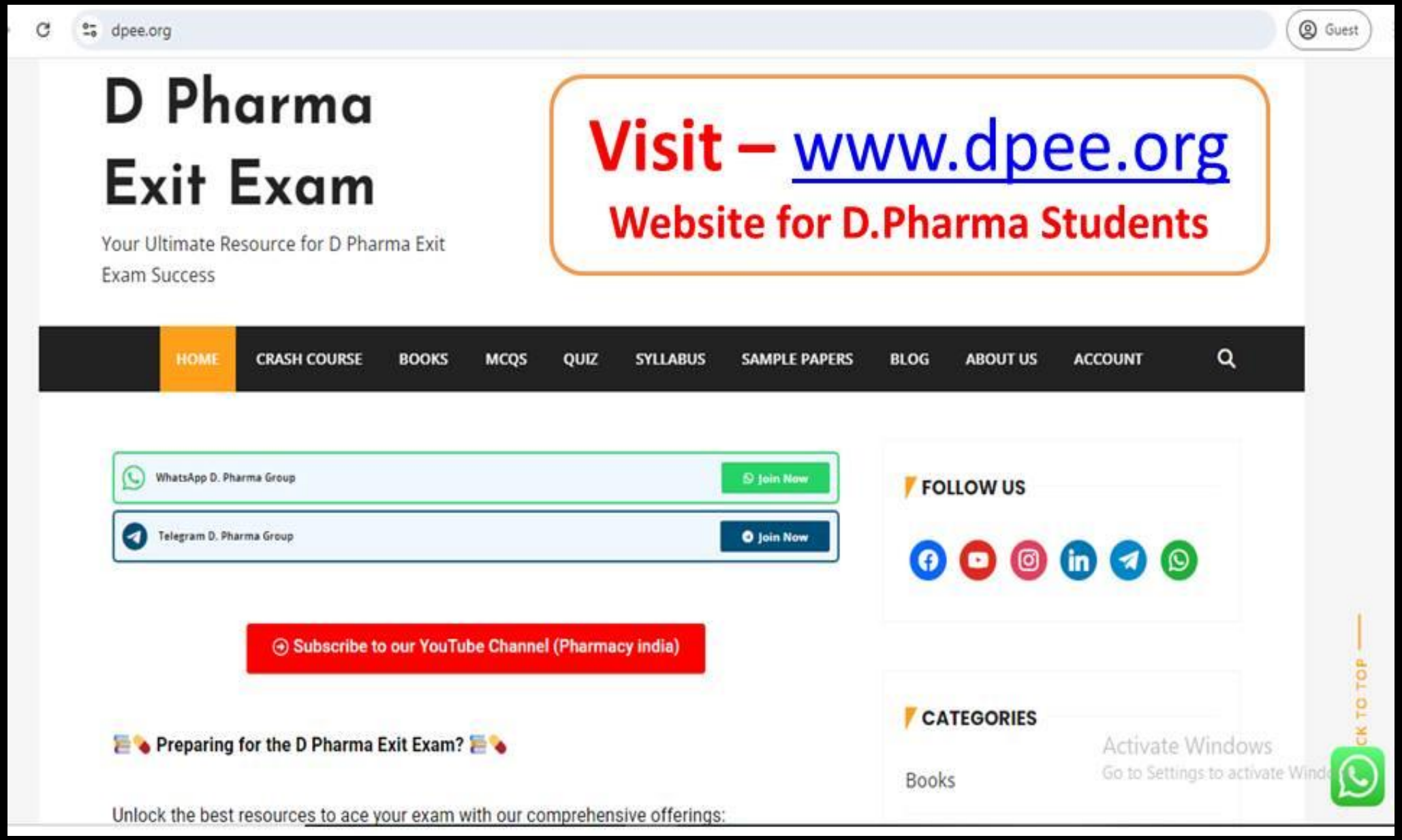

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