



D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM

# ARAMBH SERIES

**SUBJECT**

**PRACTICE  
QUESTIONS**

**TIME-  
08:00 P.M**



**40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION**

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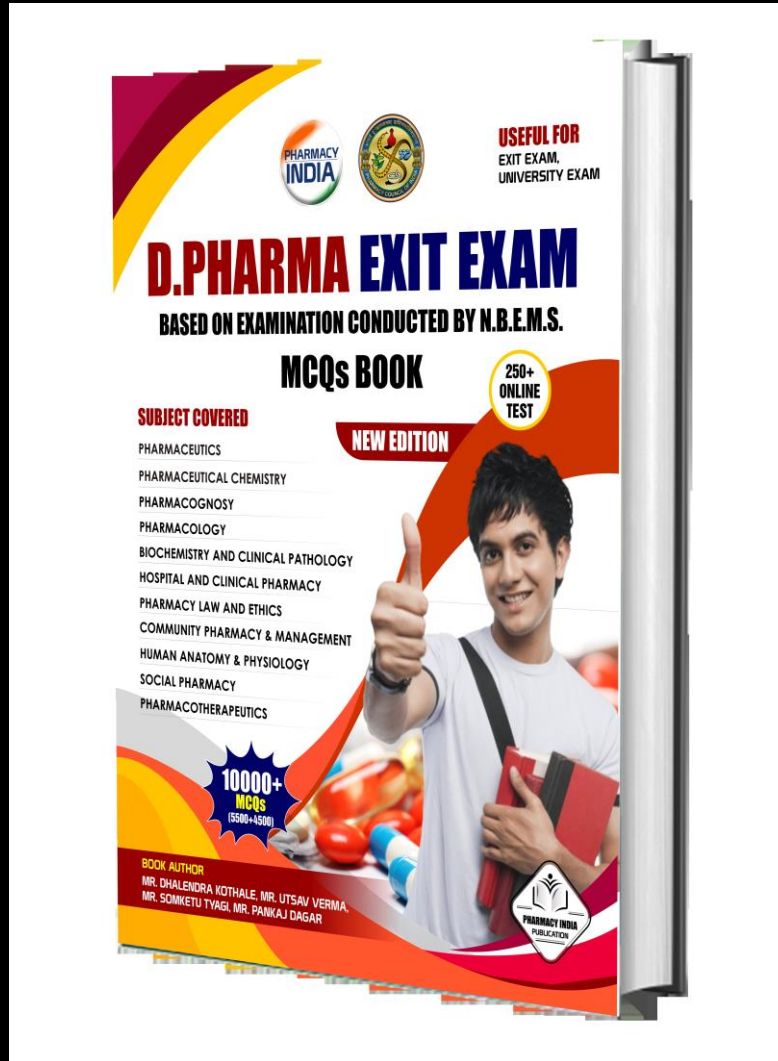
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# D PHARMA UPDATES जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA के साथ.....

## WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE





**1. A test help to measure a candidates capacity to learn particular skills and his potential abilities**

- (a) Personality test
- (b) Aptitude test
- (c) Trade test
- (d) Intelligence test





**1. A test help to measure a candidates capacity to learn particular skills and his potential abilities**

(a) Personality test

(b) Aptitude test

(c) Trade test

(d) Intelligence test





## Explanation:

- ❑ **Aptitude Test:** This type of test assesses an individual's potential to develop specific skills or perform certain tasks.
- ❑ It measures inherent abilities or talents, helping predict how well someone might perform in a particular field or job.







## 2. Conceptual skill deals with

- (a) Ideas
- (b) Process
- (c) People
- (d) Things





## 2. Conceptual skill deals with

- (a) Ideas
- (b) Process
- (c) People
- (d) Things





## Explanation:

- ❖ **Conceptual Skill:** This refers to the ability to understand complex situations, think abstractly, and generate ideas.
- ❖ It involves the capacity to analyze and interpret information, foresee potential outcomes, and develop strategies.
- ❖ Leaders and managers use conceptual skills to visualize the big picture and connect various organizational elements.





### 3. Which is the first in selection process

- (a) Preliminary interview
- (b) Application blank
- (c) Employment test
- (d) Scrutiny of applications





### 3. Which is the first in selection process

- (a) Preliminary interview
- (b) Application blank
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- (d) Scrutiny of applications





## 4. A middleman is the person who provides a link between the

- (a) Manufacturer and owner
- (b) Workers and owner
- (c) Customer and owner
- (d) Manufacturer and customer





**4. A middleman is the person who provides a link between the**

- (a) Manufacturer and owner
- (b) Workers and owner
- (c) Customer and owner
- (d) Manufacturer and customer**





## Explanation:

- ✓ **Manufacturer and Customer:** A middleman, such as a wholesaler or retailer, facilitates the distribution of products from manufacturers to consumers.
- ✓ They play a crucial role in making goods accessible to customers by bridging the gap between production and consumption.







**5. A mercantile agent who negotiates purchase sale of goods on behalf of other**

- (a) Commission agent
- (b) Factor
- (c) Auctioneer
- (d) Broker





**5. A mercantile agent who negotiates purchase sale of goods on behalf of other**

- (a) Commission agent
- (b) Factor
- (c) Auctioneer
- (d) Broker**





## 6. The drug of choice for treatment of status epileptics is intravenous

- (a) Lidocaine
- (b) Lorazepam
- (c) Phenytoin
- (d) Pentobarbitone





## 6. The drug of choice for treatment of status epileptics is intravenous

(a) Lidocaine

(b) Lorazepam

(c) Phenytoin

(d) Pentobarbitone





## Explanation-

- ❑ A seizure that lasts at least 30 minutes is called status epilepticus, or a prolonged seizure.
- ❑ Lorazepam belongs to a class of drugs known as benzodiazepines





## 7. Anti-neoplastic which is not an antibiotic....

- (a) Doxorubicin
- (b) Mitomycin
- (c) Azathioprine
- (d) Bleomycin





# 7. Anti-neoplastic which is not an antibiotic....

- (a) Doxorubicin
- (b) Mitomycin
- (c) Azathioprine**
- (d) Bleomycin





# Explanation

- **Azathioprine is a purine analogue and prodrug of mercaptopurine that is used as an immunosuppressive agent in organ transplantation to prevent rejection.**
- **It also inhibits lymphocyte function by antagonism of purine metabolism, thus inhibiting DNA, RNA and subsequent protein synthesis**







## 8. Cyclophosphamide is ....

- (a) Alkylating agent
- (b) Antitumor antibody
- (c) Monoclonal antibody
- (d) Antimetabolites





## 8. Cyclophosphamide is ....

- (a) Alkylating agent**
- (b) Antitumor antibody**
- (c) Monoclonal antibody**
- (d) Antimetabolites**





# Explanation

- Cyclophosphamide is in a class of medications called alkylating agents. When cyclophosphamide is used to treat cancer, it works by slowing or stopping the growth of cancer cells in the body.





## 9. All of the following are Newer drugs antiepileptics EXCEPT

- (a) Phenobarbitone
- (b) Ethosuximide
- (c) Vigabatrin
- (d) Valproic acid





## 9. All of the following are Newer drugs antiepileptics EXCEPT

- (a) Phenobarbitone
- (b) Ethosuximide
- (c) Vigabatrin**
- (d) Valproic acid





## Explanation-

Vigabatrin is used to treat partial seizures in adults and children 2 years of age and older, and infantile spasms in children.





# 10. Terbinafine hydrochloride is.....

- (a) Antibacterial
- (b) Antifungal
- (c) Antiviral
- (d) Antimalarial





# 10. Terbinafine hydrochloride is.....

(a) Antibacterial

**(b) Antifungal**

(c) Antiviral

(d) Antimalarial







# Explanation

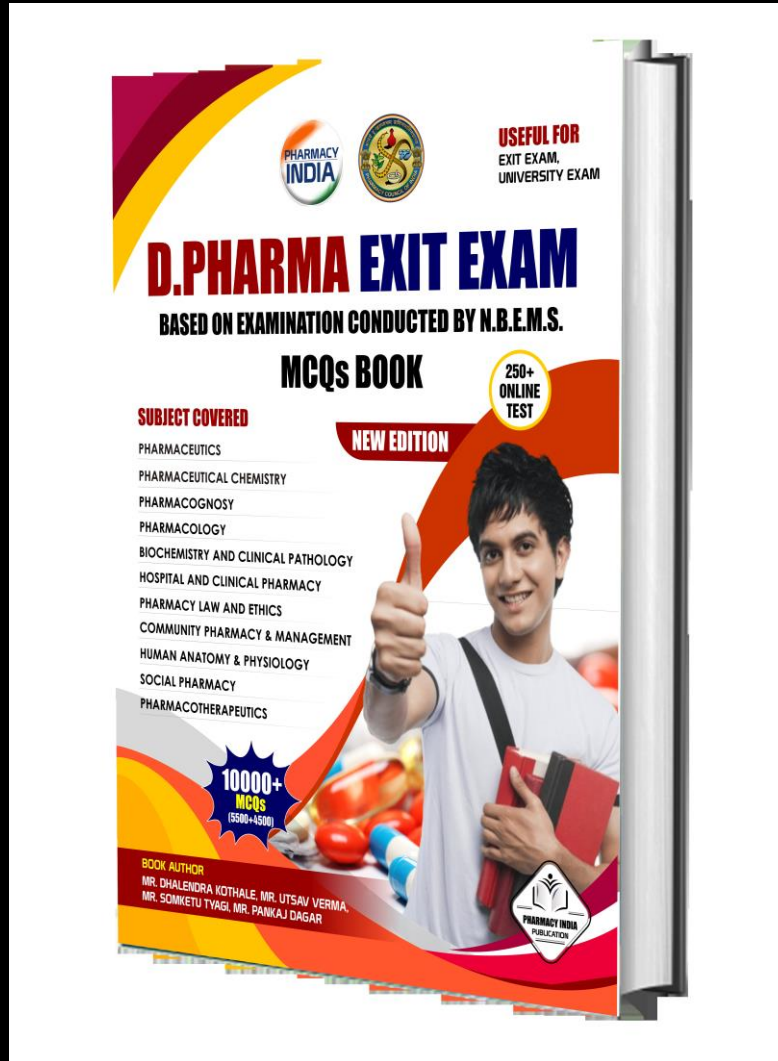
- Terbinafine (Lamisil and Terbinex) is an antifungal medication that treats fungal infections in nails. Also treat the infections of the scalp, body, groin (jock itch), feet (athlete's foot),





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## 11) FEFO stands for

- a) First Entry First Out
- b) First Expired First Out
- c) First Exist First Over
- d) None





## 11) FEFO stands for

a) First Entry First Out

**b) First Expired First Out**

c) First Exist First Over

d) None





## Explanation:

- ✓ FEFO (First Expired First Out) is a method used in inventory management, particularly in industries where goods have expiration dates, such as the food and pharmaceutical industries.
- ✓ It means that the items with the earliest expiration dates are used or sold first to ensure that products are consumed before they expire, minimizing waste and maximizing product freshness and safety.
- ✓ This approach ensures that older items are utilized before newer ones, reducing the risk of expired inventory.





**12. WHO has declared \_\_ as a hand hygiene**

- a) 5 May
- b) 5 September
- c) 10 October
- d) 5 December





**12. WHO has declared \_\_ as a hand hygiene**

**a) 5 May**

b) 5 September

c) 10 October

d) 5 December





## Explanation:

- ✓ The World Health Organization (WHO) has designated May 5th as "World Hand Hygiene Day."
- ✓ This annual observance aims to promote and raise awareness about the importance of hand hygiene in healthcare settings and beyond.
- ✓ Hand hygiene is recognized as one of the most effective measures for preventing the spread of infections, including healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and communicable diseases.







### 13. In ABC analysis A items are

- (a) 10% quantity of drug with low cost, 70% consumption
- (b) 10% quantity of drug with high cost, 70% consumption
- (c) 70% quantity of drug with high cost, 10% consumption
- (d) 10% quantity of drug with neither high cost nor cheap, 10% consumption





### 13. In ABC analysis A items are

- (a) 10% quantity of drug with low cost, 70% consumption
- (b) 10% quantity of drug with high cost, 70% consumption
- (c) 70% quantity of drug with high cost, 10% consumption**
- (d) 10% quantity of drug with neither high cost nor cheap, 10% consumption





## EXPLANATION-

- ❑ In ABC analysis, items are categorized into three groups (A, B, and C) based on their importance, typically in terms of annual consumption value.
- ❑ The categorization is done to help organizations prioritize their inventory management efforts and resources. The options provided in the question seem to mix up the concepts.





**14. The oral dosage form of laxative Bisacodyl is not given with milk or antacid because**

- a) Absorption of antacid
- b) Bisacodyl chelates with milk
- c) Lead to irritation due to release of drug in stomach
- d) all of above





**14. The oral dosage form of laxative Bisacodyl is not given with milk or antacid because**

- a) Absorption of antacid
- b) Bisacodyl chelates with milk
- c) Lead to irritation due to release of drug in stomach**
- d) all of above





## Explanation:

Bisacodyl is a stimulant laxative commonly used to treat constipation. It works by stimulating the intestines to increase motility, thereby promoting bowel movements. Bisacodyl is available in various dosage forms, including oral tablets and suppositories.





## 15. Following are the essential narcotic drugs except

- (a) Codeine
- (b) Dihydrocodeinone
- (c) Fentanyl
- (d) Clobazam





## 15. Following are the essential narcotic drugs except

- (a) Codeine
- (b) Dihydrocodeinone
- (c) Fentanyl
- (d) Clobazam**







## EXPLANATION-

- ❑ Narcotic drugs are substances that produce analgesia (pain relief), induce a state of stupor or sleep, and can cause addiction.
- ❑ Codeine, Dihydrocodeinone, and Fentanyl are examples of narcotic drugs, and they are controlled substances due to their potential for abuse and addiction.





## Q16 which is an autoimmune disorder?

- a) Peptic ulcer
- b) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- c) Angina pectoris
- d) Epilepsy





## Q16 Which is an autoimmune disorder?

- a) Peptic ulcer
- b) Rheumatoid Arthritis**
- c) Angina pectoris
- d) Epilepsy





## EXPLANATION:

### Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA):

**1. Autoimmune nature:** RA is a chronic inflammatory disorder that primarily affects the joints. It occurs when the immune system attacks the synovium (the lining of the membranes that surround the joints), leading to inflammation, pain, and eventually joint damage.

**2. Immune system involvement:** The autoimmune response in RA involves various immune cells, including T-cells and B-cells, and the production of autoantibodies like rheumatoid factor (RF) and anti-citrullinated protein antibodies (ACPAs).





## Q17 First line lipid lowering drug

- a) Amlodipine
- b) Atorvastatin
- c) Enalapril
- d) Propranolol





## Q17 First line lipid lowering drug

- a) Amlodipine
- b) Atorvastatin**
- c) Enalapril
- d) Propranolol





## EXPLANATION:

### Atorvastatin:

### Mechanism of action:

- ✓ Atorvastatin is a statin that works by inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase, an enzyme involved in the production of cholesterol in the liver.
- ✓ This leads to a reduction in the synthesis of cholesterol and an increase in the uptake of LDL cholesterol from the bloodstream.





## Q18 All are H2 blockers except

- a) Cimetidine
- b) Omeprazole
- c) Famotidine
- d) Ranitidine







## Q18 All are H2 blockers except

- a) Cimetidine
- b) Omeprazole**
- c) Famotidine
- d) Ranitidine





## EXPLANATION:

- ✓ Omeprazole is not an H<sub>2</sub> blocker.
- ✓ Instead, it is a proton pump inhibitor, which works by directly inhibiting the proton pump (H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase) in the stomach lining, effectively blocking the final step in acid production and significantly reducing gastric acid secretion.





**Q19 Myxoedema is a condition associated with**

- a) Hyperthyroidism
- b) Hypertension
- c) CHF
- d) Hypothyroidism





**Q19 Myxoedema is a condition associated with**

- a) Hyperthyroidism
- b) Hypertension
- c) CHF
- d) Hypothyroidism**





## EXPLANATION:

- ✓ **Myxoedema** refers to a severe form of hypothyroidism, where there is an extreme deficiency of thyroid hormone production.
- ✓ It is characterized by specific clinical features resulting from the accumulation of mucopolysaccharides in the skin and other tissues, leading to the characteristic symptoms.





**Q20) The angina which is provoked by physical exertion or emotional stress is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) stable angina
- b) unstable angina
- c) variant angina
- d) microvascular angina





**Q20) The angina which is provoked by physical exertion or emotional stress is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) stable angina**
- b) unstable angina
- c) variant angina
- d) microvascular angina





## EXPLANATION:

### Stable angina:

- ✓ This type of angina occurs when the heart is working harder than usual, such as during physical activity or emotional stress.
- ✓ It's predictable and often relieved by rest or medication.
- ✓ The pain or discomfort is usually similar each time it occurs, and it's caused by narrowed arteries in the heart due to conditions like coronary artery disease.

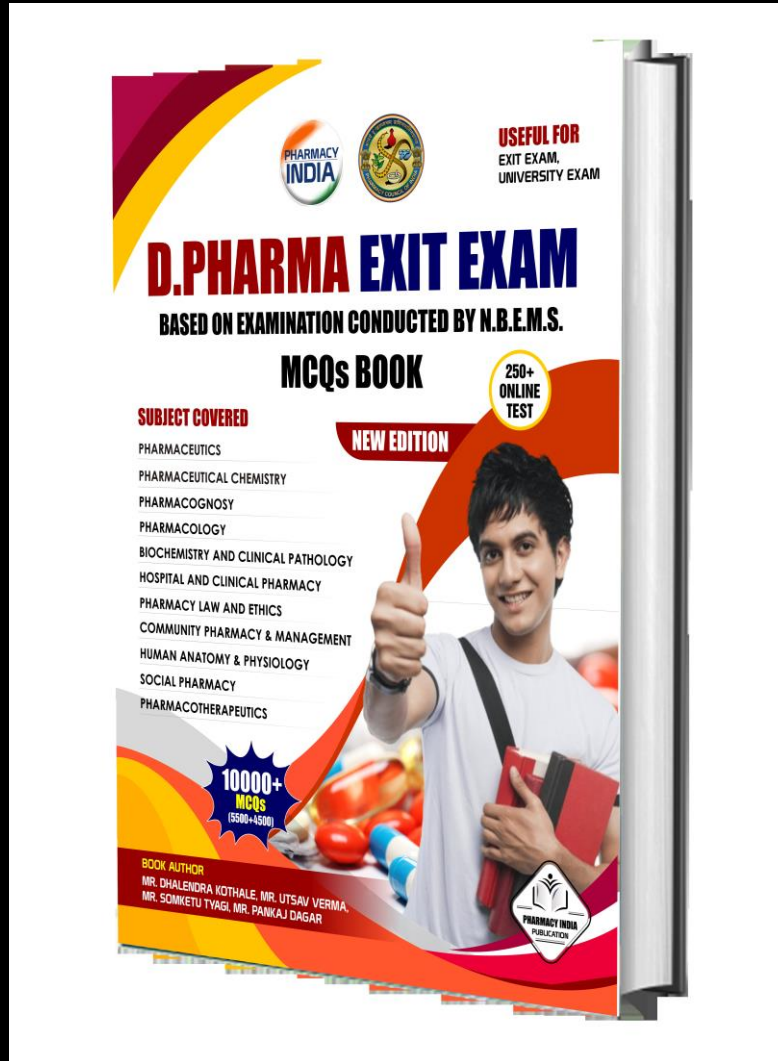






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## 21. Atorvastatin, drug useful in CVS disease, contain heterocyclic ring

- (a) Pyrazole
- (b) Pyrrole
- (c) Imidazole
- (d) Purine





## 21. Atorvastatin, drug useful in CVS disease, contain heterocyclic ring

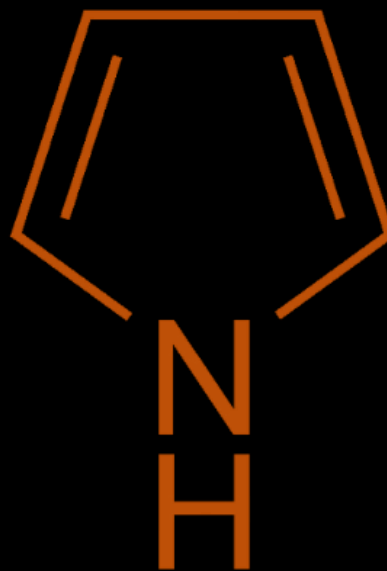
- (a) Pyrazole
- (b) Pyrrole
- (c) Imidazole
- (d) Purine





## Explanation:

**Pyrrole:** This is a five-membered heterocyclic ring with one nitrogen atom at position 1. Atorvastatin contains a pyrrole ring as part of its structure.





## 22. Bepridil, calcium channel blocker, contain heterocyclic ring

- (a) Pyrrole
- (b) Purine
- (c) Indole
- (d) Pyridine

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Par Click karein

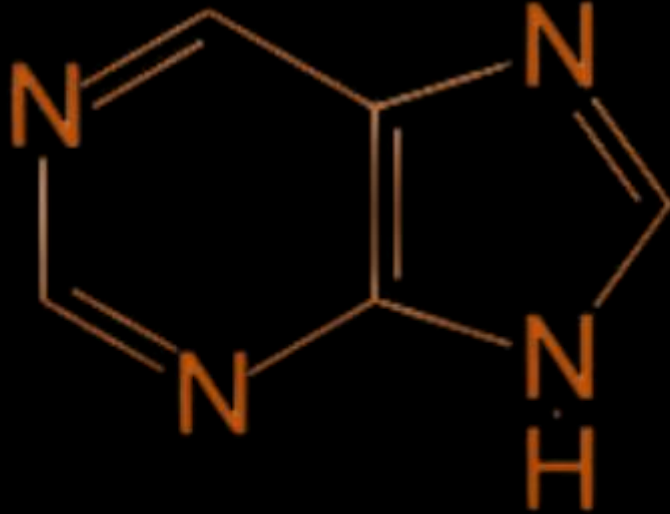




## 22. Bepridil, calcium channel blocker, contain heterocyclic ring

- (a) Pyrrole
- (b) Purine
- (c) Indole
- (d) Pyridine





Purine





## 23. Ondansetron, anti-emetic drug, contain heterocyclic ring

- (a) Thiophene
- (b) Pyrrole
- (c) Furan
- (d) Pyrimidine







## 23. Ondansetron, anti-emetic drug, contain heterocyclic ring

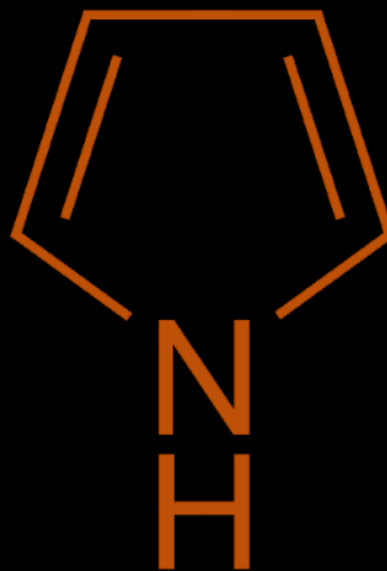
- (a) Thiophene
- (b) Pyrrole
- (c) Furan
- (d) Pyrimidine





## Explanation:

**Pyrrole:** This is a five-membered heterocyclic ring with one nitrogen atom at position 1. Atorvastatin contains a pyrrole ring as part of its structure.





## 24. Which drug of following does not contain furan ring

- (a) Furazolidone
- (b) Lorpiprazole
- (c) Terazosin
- (d) Dantrolene

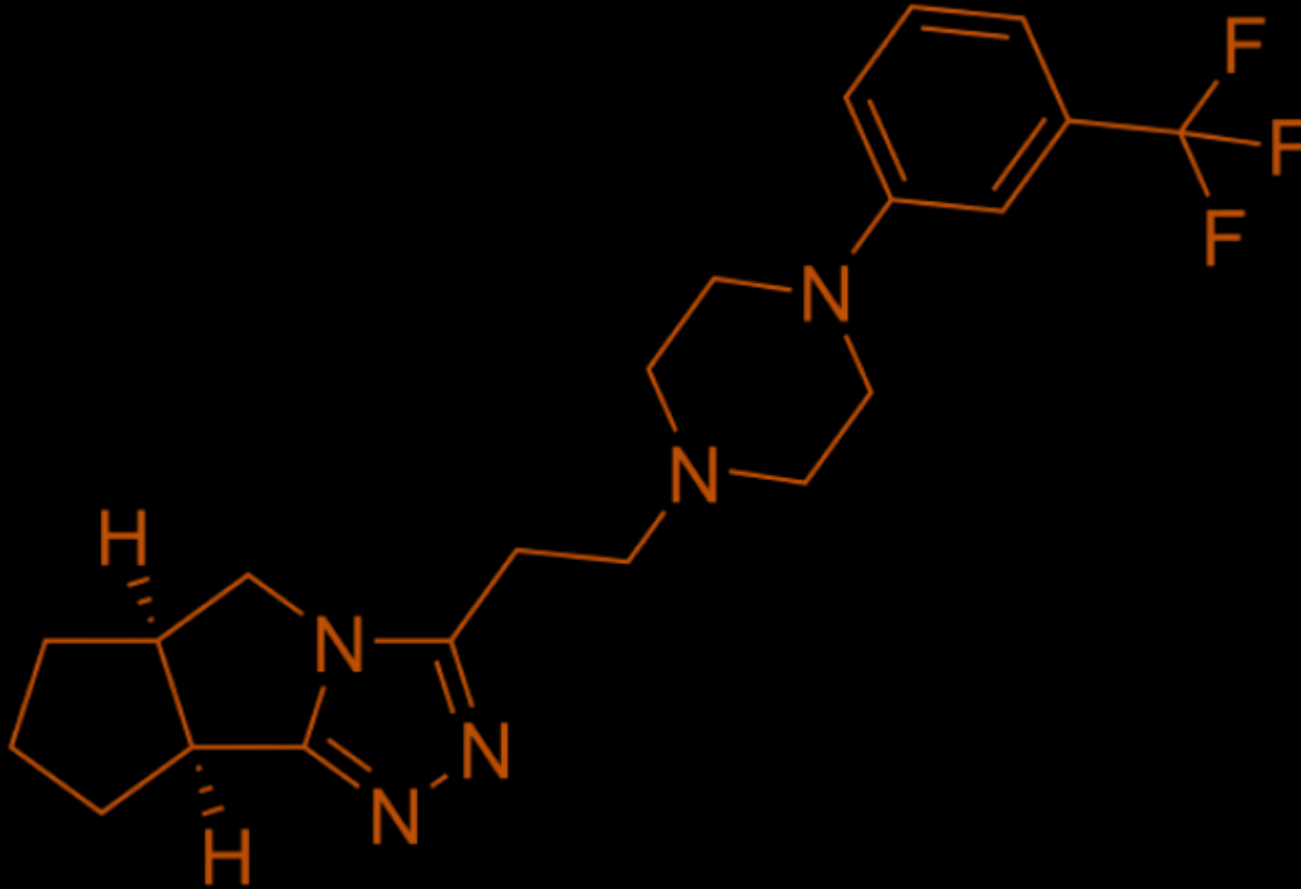




## 24. Which drug of following does not contain furan ring

- (a) Furazolidone
- (b) Lorpiprazole
- (c) Terazosin
- (d) Dantrolene





Furan





**25. Amiodarone, antiarrhythmic agent, possess heterocyclic ring.**

- (a) Pyridine
- (b) Furan
- (c) Thiophene
- (d) Purine





**25. Amiodarone, antiarrhythmic agent, possess heterocyclic ring.**

- (a) Pyridine
- (b) Furan
- (c) Thiophene
- (d) Purine





Furan







**26. The drug of choice for 'obsessive compulsive disorder' is**

- (a) Sertraline**
- (b) Amoxapine**
- (c) Hydroxyzine**
- (d) Alprazolam**





**26. The drug of choice for 'obsessive compulsive disorder' is**

- (a) Sertraline**
- (b) Amoxapine**
- (c) Hydroxyzine**
- (d) Alprazolam**





## Explanation

- ✓ Sertraline is a drug used to manage and treat the major depressive disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, premenstrual dysphoric disorder, and social anxiety disorder.
- ✓ It is in the SSRI class of drug.





## 27. Neuroleptic agents are also known as

- (a) Psycho-analeptics
- (b) Major tranquilizers
- (c) Anti-maniac agents
- (d) Mood elevators





**27. Neuroleptic agents are also known as**

- (a) Psycho-analeptics
- (b) Major tranquilizers**
- (c) Anti-maniac agents
- (d) Mood elevators





## Explanation

- ✓ Major tranquilizers, which are also known as antipsychotic agents, or neuroleptics, are so called because they are used to treat major states of mental disturbance in schizophrenics and other psychotic patients.





**28. The cardiovascular disease associated with disorder of heart-rate or rhythm is called in**

- (a) Arrhythmia**
- (b) Myocardial infarction**
- (c) Angina pectoris**
- (d) Ischemia**





**28. The cardiovascular disease associated with disorder of heart-rate or rhythm is called in**

- (a) Arrhythmia**
- (b) Myocardial infarction**
- (c) Angina pectoris**
- (d) Ischemia**







## Explanation

An arrhythmia, or irregular heartbeat, is a problem with the rate or rhythm of heartbeat. If heart may beat too quickly, too slowly, or with an irregular rhythm.





## 29. Most characteristic side effect of Adriamycin is....

- (a) Nephrotoxicity
- (b) Cardiotoxicity
- (c) Neurotoxicity
- (d) Hemorrhagic cystitis





# 29. Most characteristic side effect of Adriamycin is....

(a) Nephrotoxicity

**(b) Cardiotoxicity**

(c) Neurotoxicity

(d) Hemorrhagic cystitis





# Explanation

- Doxorubicin sold under the brand name Adriamycin.
- It is a chemotherapy medication used to treat cancer.
- When the drug is combined with others that can cause heart problems (oxidative stress), or in those who already have heart problems or high blood pressure.





**Ques-30 Which of the following drug combinations is known to increase the risk of bleeding?**

- A) Lisinopril and metformin
- B) Warfarin and aspirin
- C) Atorvastatin and omeprazole
- D) Albuterol and prednisone





**Ques-30 Which of the following drug combinations is known to increase the risk of bleeding?**

- A) Lisinopril and metformin
- B) Warfarin and aspirin**
- C) Atorvastatin and omeprazole
- D) Albuterol and prednisone





## Explanation:

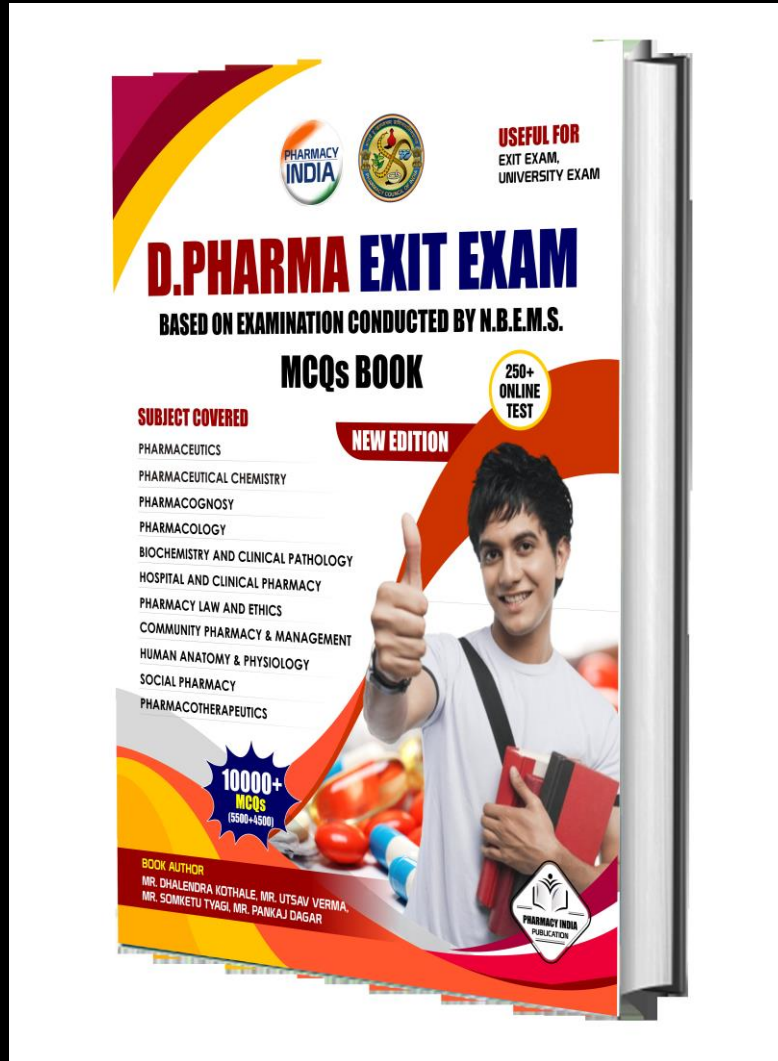
- ❑ Both warfarin and aspirin are medications that affect blood clotting.
- ❑ Warfarin is an anticoagulant, while aspirin inhibits platelet function.
- ❑ Combining these medications can significantly increase the risk of bleeding, as they work together to impair the body's ability to form blood clots.
- ❑ Patients taking this combination should be closely monitored for signs of bleeding, and adjustments to their medication regimen may be necessary.





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**Ques-31 Which of the following drug combinations can lead to severe hypotension?**

- A) Metoprolol and simvastatin
- B) Digoxin and furosemide
- C) Lisinopril and spironolactone
- D) Sildenafil and nitroglycerin





**Ques-31 Which of the following drug combinations can lead to severe hypotension?**

- A) Metoprolol and simvastatin
- B) Digoxin and furosemide
- C) Lisinopril and spironolactone
- D) Sildenafil and nitroglycerin**





## Explanation:

- ❑ Sildenafil is a medication used to treat erectile dysfunction, and nitroglycerin is a vasodilator commonly used to treat angina.
- ❑ Both medications can cause a significant drop in blood pressure when taken together, potentially leading to fainting, dizziness, or even shock.
- ❑ Patients should be advised to avoid combining these drugs, and if necessary, alternative treatments should be considered.





## **Ques-32 Which of the following medications can decrease the absorption of vitamin D?**

- A) Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)
- B) Beta-blockers
- C) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- D) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins)





**Ques-32 Which of the following medications can decrease the absorption of vitamin D?**

- A) Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)**
- B) Beta-blockers
- C) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- D) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins)





## Explanation:

- ❑ PPIs are commonly used to treat conditions such as gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and peptic ulcers.
- ❑ However, long-term use of PPIs can reduce the absorption of vitamin D in the intestines, leading to vitamin D deficiency. Patients taking PPIs for an extended period should be monitored for vitamin D deficiency and may require supplementation.





## Ques-33 Which of the following medications can interfere with the absorption of vitamin B12?

- A) Metformin
- B) ACE inhibitors
- C) Antihistamines
- D) Benzodiazepines





**Ques-33 Which of the following medications can interfere with the absorption of vitamin B12?**

- A) Metformin**
- B) ACE inhibitors
- C) Antihistamines
- D) Benzodiazepines







## Explanation:

- ❑ Metformin is a commonly prescribed medication for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.
- ❑ Long-term use of metformin has been associated with vitamin B12 deficiency due to interference with the absorption of B12 in the intestines.
- ❑ Patients taking metformin should be monitored for signs of vitamin B12 deficiency, such as anemia or neurological symptoms, and may require supplementation to prevent complications.





**Ques-34 Which of the following electrolytes is primarily responsible for maintaining fluid balance and regulating blood pressure?**

- A) Sodium
- B) Potassium
- C) Calcium
- D) Magnesium





**Ques-34 Which of the following electrolytes is primarily responsible for maintaining fluid balance and regulating blood pressure?**

- A) Sodium**
- B) Potassium
- C) Calcium
- D) Magnesium





## Explanation:

- ❑ Sodium plays a crucial role in maintaining fluid balance in the body and regulating blood pressure.
- ❑ It is the primary cation in extracellular fluid and helps to control the movement of water across cell membranes.
- ❑ Alterations in sodium levels can lead to conditions such as hyponatremia (low sodium) or hypernatremia (high sodium), which can have significant effects on blood pressure and overall health.





**Ques-35 Which electrolyte imbalance is commonly associated with muscle weakness, cardiac arrhythmias, and ECG changes such as prolonged QT interval?**

- A) Hypercalcemia
- B) Hypokalemia
- C) Hybernatremia
- D) Hypomagnesemia





**Ques-35 Which electrolyte imbalance is commonly associated with muscle weakness, cardiac arrhythmias, and ECG changes such as prolonged QT interval?**

- A) Hypercalcemia
- B) Hypokalemia**
- C) Hybernatremia
- D) Hypomagnesemia





## Explanation:

- ❑ Hypokalemia refers to low levels of potassium in the blood.
- ❑ Potassium plays a vital role in maintaining normal cardiac and skeletal muscle function, as well as regulating electrical activity in the heart.
- ❑ Muscle weakness, cardiac arrhythmias (including prolonged QT interval), and ECG changes are common manifestations of hypokalemia.
- ❑ It is essential to monitor potassium levels and correct any imbalances promptly to prevent serious complications.





**36. The first pharmacy council of India was constituted in the year**

- (a) 1948**
- (b) 1949**
- (c) 1950**
- (d) 1945**







**36. The first pharmacy council of India was constituted in the year**

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1949**
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1945





The central council (PCI) is constituted by the Central govt.

Central council (PCI) constituted in 1949 under sec-3.

Reconstituted in every 5 year.





## 37. When did The Pharmacy Act 1948, come into force

- (a) 1st April 1949
- (b) (b) 4th March 1948
- (c) 1st May 1949
- (d) 23rd April 1948





**37. When did The Pharmacy Act 1948, come into force**

- (a) 1st April 1949
- (b) 4th March 1948**
- (c) 1st May 1949
- (d) 23rd April 1948





## 38. Pharmacy act extends to the whole of India except the state

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Assam
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Himanchal Pradesh





## 38. Pharmacy act extends to the whole of India except the state

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Assam
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir**
- (d) Himanchal Pradesh





**39. The pharmacy bill was introduced by government of India in**

- (a) 1940**
- (b) 1927**
- (c) 1947**
- (d) 1847**





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## 40. The primary functions of the pharmacy council of India is

- (a) Select pharmacist for Central Government
- (b) Frame Education Regulations
- (c) Issue Drug Licence
- (d) Selection of Drug Inspectors for Central Government





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# EDUCATION REGULATION (1991)

- It repeal the **1981** of education regulation.
- As per the Section **10** of the Pharmacy Act **1948**, PCI also makes regulation called education regulation with approval of central govt.
- First education regulation as approved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was notified on **11th July 1953**.

**First ER: 1953**

**Second ER: 1972**

**Third ER: 1981**

**Fourth ER: 1991**





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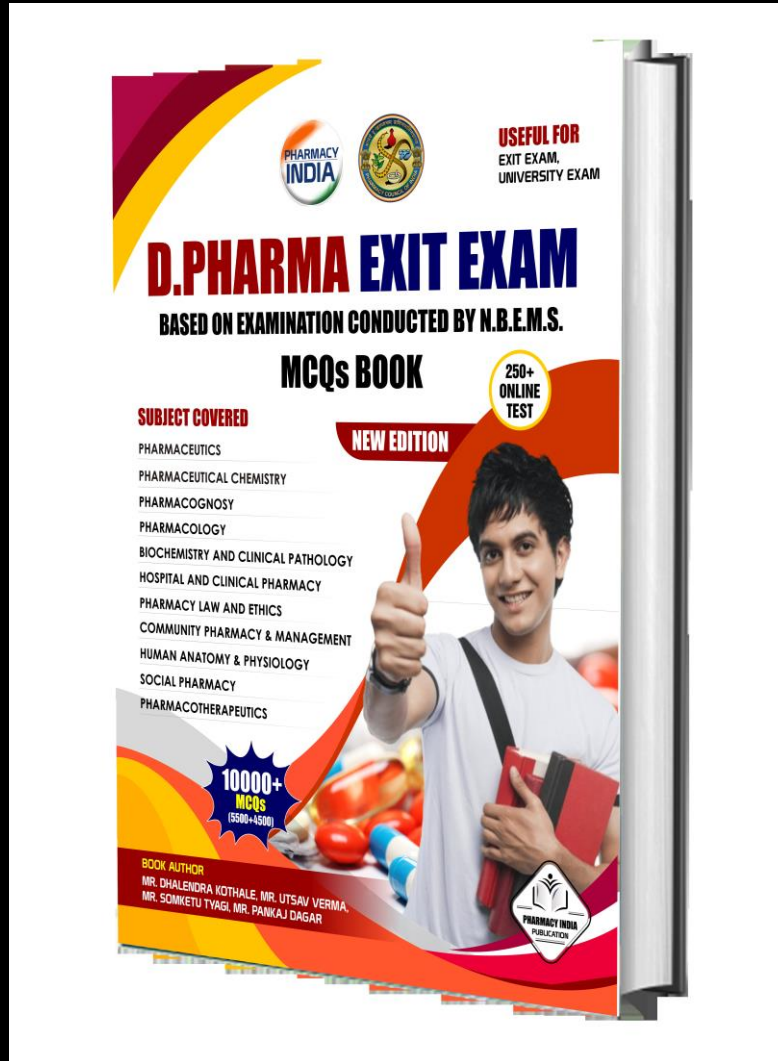
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