



D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM

# ARAMBH SERIES

**SUBJECT**

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

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



**40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION**

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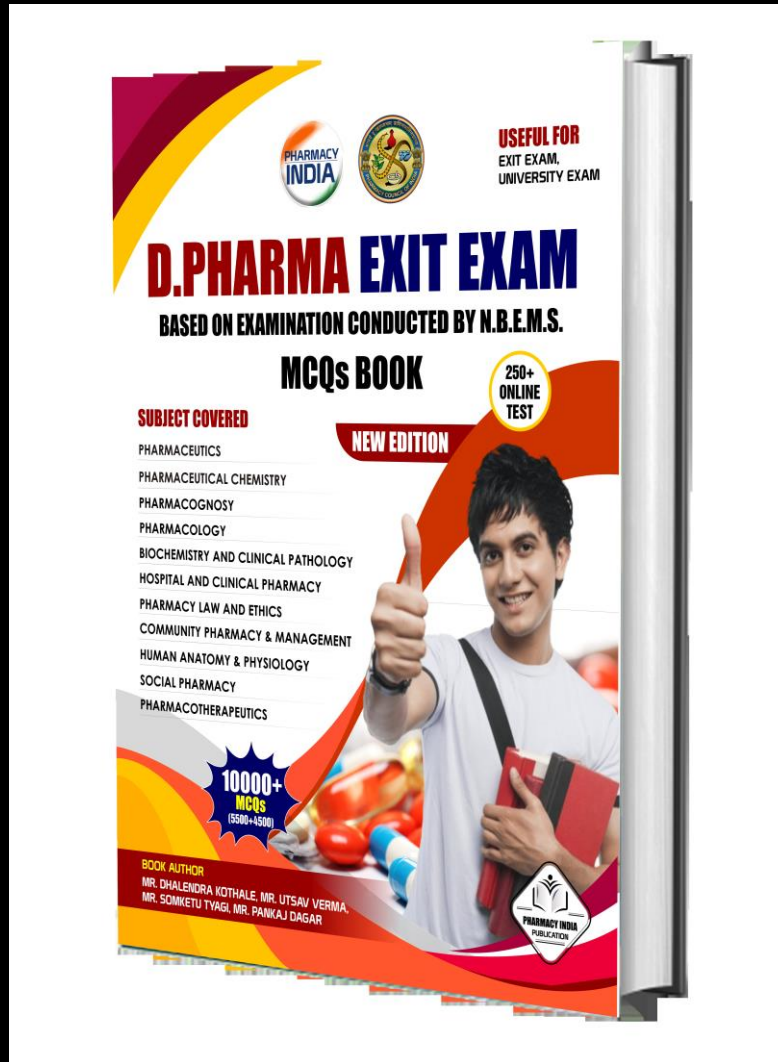
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# DAILY UPDATES

## जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA के साथ.....

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## Q.1 The specific unwanted effect of L-DOPA

- a) Dementia
- b) Dyskinesis
- c) Hypertension
- d) Bradycardia



जुड़िए हमारे साथ Type- DPINDIA और भेज दीजिए 9389516306



## Q.1 The specific unwanted effect of L-DOPA

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## Explanation:

### Dyskinesia:

- ✓ Dyskinesia refers to involuntary, erratic, and often excessive movements. This is a common and specific side effect associated with chronic use of L-DOPA, particularly in patients who have been on the medication for several years.
- ✓ It is believed to be caused by the fluctuations in dopamine levels that result from the intermittent administration of L-DOPA, leading to abnormal signaling and movement patterns.



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## Q.2 Drug of choice for first line treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus

- a) Glipizide
- b) Sitagliptin
- c) Acarbose
- d) Metformin



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## EXPLANATION:

Metformin is widely recommended as the first-line medication for type 2 diabetes due to its effectiveness, safety profile, and beneficial effects on weight and cardiovascular outcomes. **Here are some key reasons why metformin is preferred:**

1. Effectiveness

2. Safety

3. Weight Neutrality

4. Cardiovascular Benefits

5. Cost



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## Q.3 Migraine is a \_\_\_\_\_ disorder

- a) Neurovascular
- b) Neuronal
- c) Vascular
- d) Pulmonary



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## EXPLANATION:

- ✓ Migraines are characterized by severe, recurring headaches often accompanied by other symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to light and sound.
- ✓ The term "neurovascular" reflects the complex interactions between the nervous system (neuro) and blood vessels (vascular) that contribute to the pathophysiology of migraines.



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## Q.4 Route of transmission of hepatitis B virus is

- a) Oral Faecal
- b) Contaminated body fluids
- c) Droplets
- d) Skin contact



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## Explanation:

HBV is found in blood and body fluids such as semen, vaginal secretions, and saliva. The main routes of transmission include:

- **Blood-to-blood contact:** This can occur through transfusions of contaminated blood, sharing of needles among drug users, or needlestick injuries in healthcare settings.
- **Sexual transmission:** HBV can be transmitted through sexual contact with an infected person, as the virus is present in semen and vaginal fluids.
- **Perinatal transmission:** A mother infected with HBV can transmit the virus to her baby during childbirth.
- **Other routes:** Sharing personal items such as razors or toothbrushes that may be contaminated with infected blood can also pose a risk.



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**Q.5 Angina attacks are unpredictable and almost always occur at rest or during stable and**

- a) Classical Angina
- b) Microvascular Angina
- c) Stable Angina
- d) Variant Angina



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## EXPLANATION:

- ✓ Variant angina differs from classical angina (or stable angina), which typically occurs predictably during physical exertion or emotional stress when the heart's workload increases.
- ✓ In contrast, variant angina attacks can occur spontaneously, including at rest or during sleep, rather than in response to increased heart activity.



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## Q.6 which is an autoimmune disorder?

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



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## 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).



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## Q.7 First line lipid lowering drug

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



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## 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.



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## Q.8 All are H2 blockers except

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



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## 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.



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**Q.9 Myxoedema is a condition associated with**

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



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## 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.



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**Q10) The angina which is provoked by physical exertion or emotional stress is \_\_\_\_\_**

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



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## 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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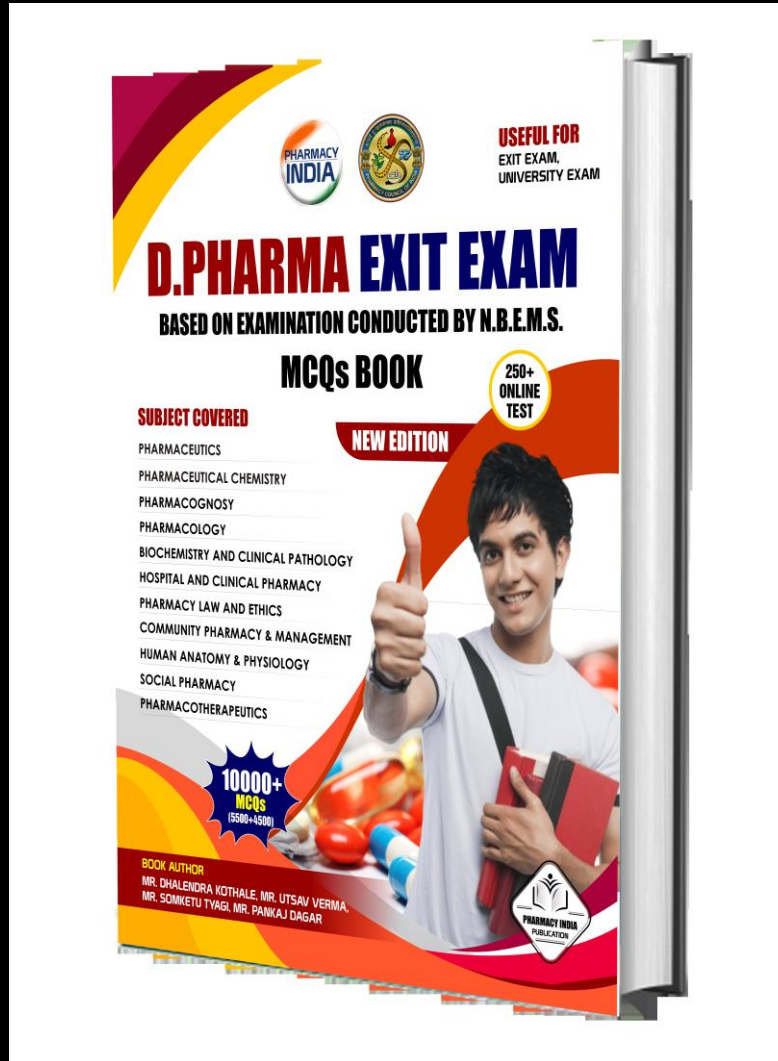
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## 11. What is the full form of CNG, in controlling vehicular air pollution

- a) Combined Natural Gas
- (b) Compressed Natural Gas
- (c) Common Natural Gas
- (d) Combined Nitrogen Gas



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## CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH

CNG stands for compressed natural gas. It is gaseous fuel and is a mixture of hydrocarbons mainly Methane.



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**12. Any undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological features of air, land and water is called**

- (a) Ecology
- (b) Pollutants
- (c) Pollution
- (d) Ecosystem



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# POLLUTION

Any undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, land and water that affect human life adversely is called pollution.



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## 13. Contamination of which of the following causes Giardia

- (a) Water
- (b) Chemical
- (c) Food
- (d) Air



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## Giardiasis

Giardia germs are in poop of people or animals who are infected, so anything that gets contaminated by human or animal poop can potentially spread the germs. Giardia can spread from one person to another. It can also spread through contaminated water, surfaces, or objects.



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## 14. Population begins to decline as birth rate is lower than death rate in what stage of Demographic Cycle

- (a) First stage (high stationary stage)
- (b) Fifth stage (Declining stage)
- (c) Second stage (Early expanding stage)
- (d) Third stage (Late expanding stage)



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## DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

- 1. First Stage (High Stationary Stage)** - This stage is characterized by a very high birth rate and a very high death rate. Population remains stationary.
- 2. Second Stage (Early Expanding Stage)** - This stage characterized by decline in the death rate while the birth rate remains unchanged so the population start increasing
- 3. Third Stage (Late Expanding Stage)** - The death rate continues to fall and birth rate begins to fall. The population continues to increase as the difference between the two rates is high.
- 4. Fourth Stage (Low Stationary Stage)** - This is characterized by a low birth and a low death rate. The population tends to stabilize.
- 5. Fifth Stage (Declining)** - This is the negative growth stage because the births are less than the deaths so population start decreasing.



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**15. Which of the following food source has the highest Mean Iodine content**

- (a) Meat
- (b) Vegetable
- (c) Fresh water fish
- (d) Sea water fish



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Seaweed (such as kelp, nori, kombu, and wakame) is one of the best food sources of iodine. Other good sources include sea water fish and other seafood as well as eggs. Iodine is also present in human breast milk.



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## 16. Heart rate of 160-180 refers to

- (a) Atrial flutter
- (b) Atrial fibrillation
- (c) Adam syndrome
- (d) Ectopic activity



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## Explanation

- ✓ A condition in which the heart's upper chambers (atria) beat too quickly.
- ✓ Rapid contractions of the upper chambers of the heart may spread to the lower chambers, resulting in a rapid heartbeat.



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**17. Heart beat less than 60 beats/min is regarded as**

- (a) Bradycardia**
- (b) Tachycardia**
- (c) Hypotension**
- (d) Hypertension**



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## Explanation

- ✓ **Bradycardia is a slower than normal heart rate. A normal adult resting heart rate is between 60 – 100 beats per minute (bpm). If a person have bradycardia, heart beats fewer than 60 times a minute.**





**18. In congestive cardiac failure, digitalis glycosides are used because it increases**

- (a) Heart rate**
- (b) Force of myocardial contraction**
- (c) Venous pressure**
- (d) Cardiac filling pressure**



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## Explanation

- ✓ Digitalis glycosides (cardiac glycosides) are used in the treatment of congestive heart failure and cardiac arrhythmias.
- ✓ They affect cardiac contractility by increasing the force of contraction through inhibition of the sodium-potassium-ATPase pump.



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**19. Which of the following is drug stimulating baroreceptor**

- (a) Veratrum**
- (b) Clonidine**
- (c) Labetalol**
- (d) Minoxidil**



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## Explanation

- ❑ Baroreceptors are a type of mechanoreceptors allowing for relaying information derived from blood pressure within the autonomic nervous system.
- ❑ Cardiac receptors that are stimulated by veratrum alkaloids exert an inhibitory influence on the secretion of vasopressin (ADH).



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## 20. Treatment of impetigo....

- (a) Dicloxacillin
- (b) Ciprofloxacin
- (c) Gentamycin
- (d) amoxicillin



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# Explanation

- ✓ Impetigo is a common infection of the superficial layers of the epidermis that is highly contagious and most commonly caused by gram-positive bacteria.
- ✓ Gentamicin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic used to treat several types of bacterial infections. This may include bone infections, skin infection, pelvic inflammatory disease, meningitis, urinary tract infections.



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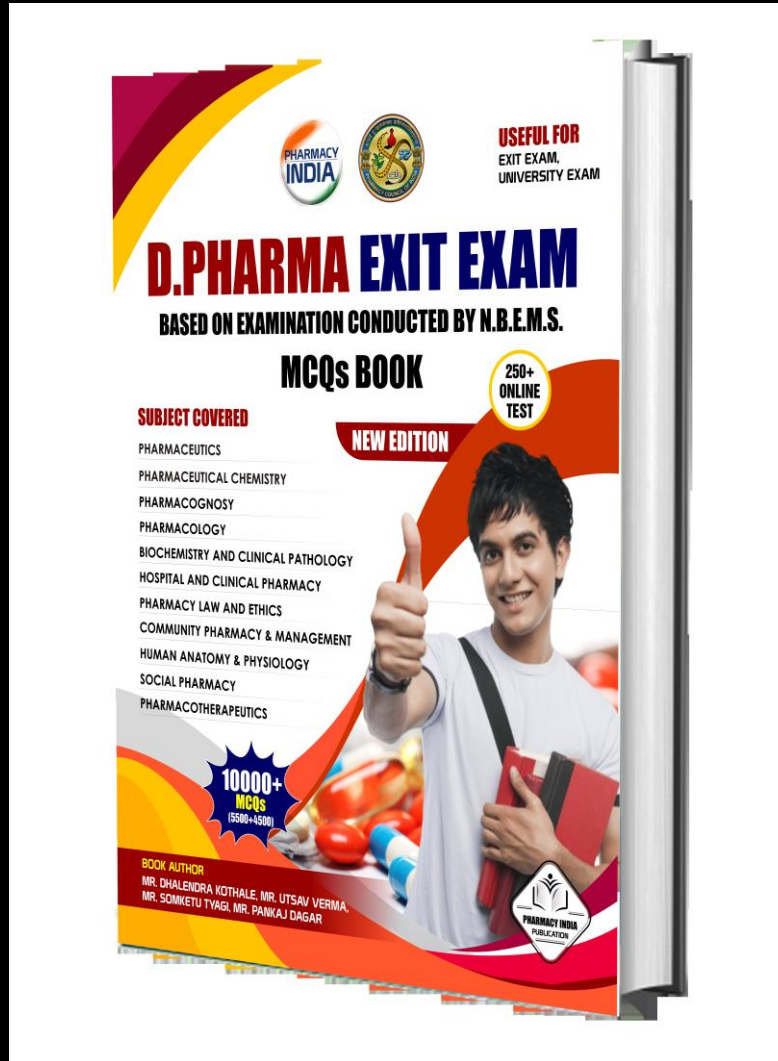
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## 21. Precipitation is \_ type of incompatibili

- (a) Physical incompatibility
- (b) Chemical incompatibility
- (c) Therapeutic incompatibility
- (d) None of these



जुड़िए हमारे साथ Type- DPINDIA और भेज दीजिए 9389516306



## 21. Precipitation is \_ type of incompatibili

- (a) Physical incompatibility
- (b) Chemical incompatibility
- (c) Therapeutic incompatibility
- (d) None of these



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## Explanation:

Precipitation occurs when two or more substances are mixed, leading to the formation of a solid that separates from a solution. This phenomenon is a clear example of **physical incompatibility** because it involves a physical change in the state of the mixture rather than a chemical reaction.



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## 22. Use of antagonistic drugs leads

- (a) Physical incompatibility
- (b) Chemical incompatibility
- (c) Therapeutic incompatibility
- (d) All of these



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## 22. Use of antagonistic drugs leads

- (a) Physical incompatibility
- (b) Chemical incompatibility
- (c) Therapeutic incompatibility**
- (d) All of these





## Explanation:

### Therapeutic incompatibility

specifically deals with the clinical outcomes of such drug interactions, where the combined effects of the medications do not produce the desired therapeutic effect, potentially leading to a suboptimal treatment response.



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## 23. Sodium bicarbonate with soluble calcium or magnesium salts causes

- (a) Physical incompatibility
- (b) Chemical incompatibility
- (c) Therapeutic incompatibility
- (d) None of these



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## 23. Sodium bicarbonate with soluble calcium or magnesium salts causes

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## Explanation:

**Chemical incompatibility** occurs when two or more substances react chemically, leading to the formation of new compounds or products that can affect the stability or efficacy of the original substances.



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## 24. Formation of eutectic mixture is

- (a) Physical incompatibility
- (b) Chemical incompatibility
- (c) Therapeutic incompatibility
- (d) None of these



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## 24. Formation of eutectic mixture is

- (a) Physical incompatibility
- (b) Chemical incompatibility
- (c) Therapeutic incompatibility
- (d) None of these



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## Explanation:

Precipitation occurs when two or more substances are mixed, leading to the formation of a solid that separates from a solution. This phenomenon is a clear example of **physical incompatibility** because it involves a physical change in the state of the mixture rather than a chemical reaction.



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## 25. What is the most common carbohydrates used for TPN

- (a) Dextrose
- (b) Fructose
- (c) Invert sugar
- (d) Lactose



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## 25. What is the most common carbohydrates used for TPN

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- (d) Lactose



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**Explanation:** Dextrose, also known as glucose, is the most common carbohydrate used in Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) solutions. It serves as a primary source of calories and is crucial for providing energy to patients who are unable to obtain nutrition through the gastrointestinal tract.

**Dextrose** is readily soluble in water, easily absorbed, and can be utilized by the body for energy, making it an ideal choice for TPN formulations.



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## 26. Newspaper is the example of

- (a) Literature advertisement
- (b) Press advertisement
- (c) External advertisement
- (d) Miscellaneous advertisement



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## 26. Newspaper is the example of

- (a) Literature advertisement
- (b) Press advertisement**
- (c) External advertisement
- (d) Miscellaneous advertisement



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## Explanation:

- ❑ Newspapers are a classic example of press advertisement. Press advertisements refer to advertisements that appear in print media such as newspapers and magazines.
- ❑ Newspapers offer a platform for businesses to advertise their products or services to a wide audience of readers.
- ❑ These advertisements can take various forms, including display ads, classified ads, inserts, and advertorials.
- ❑ Press advertisements in newspapers are effective for reaching a broad demographic and geographic audience, as newspapers are widely circulated and read by diverse groups of people.



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## 27. Sky writing is the example of

- (a) Miscellaneous advertisement
- (b) Indoor advertisement
- (c) Oral Advertisement
- (d) Outdoor advertisement



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- (d) Outdoor advertisement**



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## Explanation:

- ❑ Skywriting involves using aircraft to create visible messages in the sky by emitting smoke.
- ❑ These messages are typically formed by the pilot manoeuvring the aircraft to produce letters or shapes in the sky.
- ❑ Skywriting is a form of outdoor advertisement because it takes place in the open air, visible to people outdoors over a wide area.



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## 28. Window display plays

- (a) Sale promotion
- (b) Customer satisfaction
- (c) Easy identification
- (d) Time saving



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## 29. The Year That begins from 1st of January and ends on 31st of Decembers

- (a) Financial year
- (b) Calendar year
- (c) Leap year
- (d) Accounting year



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## 30. Amount spent in order to produce and sell the goods and services is called

- (a) Income
- (b) Sale
- (c) Revenue
- (d) Expense



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**30. Amount spent in order to produce and sell the goods and services is called**

- (a) Income
- (b) Sale
- (c) Revenue
- (d) Expense**



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## Explanation:

- 1. Cost of Production and Sale:** Expenses refer to the costs incurred by a business in order to produce and sell goods or services.
- 2. Cost Recognition:** Expenses are recorded in the financial records of a business as part of the income statement, which outlines the revenue earned by the business and the expenses incurred during a specific period.
- 3. Essential for Profit Calculation:** Expenses are subtracted from revenue to determine the profitability of a business. If expenses exceed revenue, the business incurs a net loss.
- 4. Management Decision Making:** Monitoring and managing expenses are essential for effective financial management and decision making within a business.



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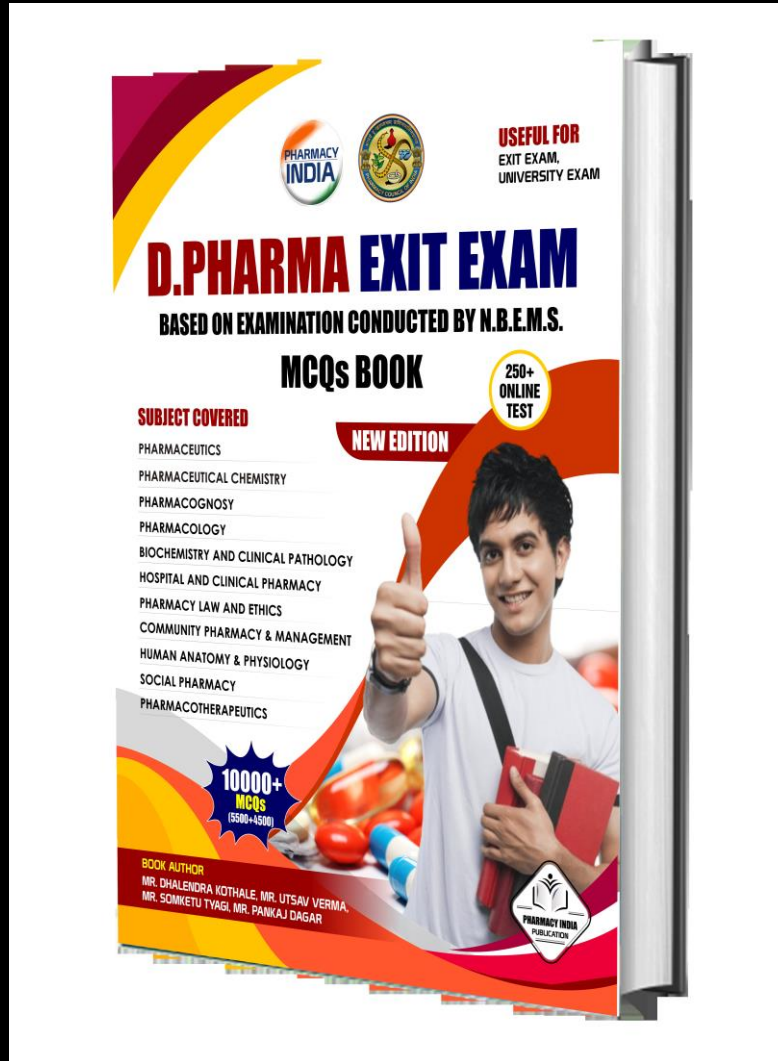






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## 31. Hanging drop preparation indicates the following about the cells

- (a) Shape and size
- (b) Arrangement
- (c) Motility
- (d) All of these



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## 31. Hanging drop preparation indicates the following about the cells

- (a) Shape and size
- (b) Arrangement
- (c) Motility
- (d) All of these



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## Hanging Drop Method

The result of the test is based on mobility of bacteria, the shape of bacteria, the arrangement of bacteria and size of bacteria. The test result is positive when mobility is visible in the sample.



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## 32. The RNA virus that causes cancer in humans

- (a) Hepatitis B virus
- (b) Human papilloma viral
- (c) Epstein-Barr virus
- (d) Human T cell leukemia virus



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## 32. The RNA virus that causes cancer in humans

- (a) Hepatitis B virus
- (b) Human papilloma viral
- (c) Epstein-Barr virus
- (d) Human T cell leukemia virus





Members of one family of RNA viruses, the retroviruses, cause cancer in a variety of animal species, including humans. One human retrovirus, human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-I), is the causative agent of adult T-cell leukemia, which is common in parts of Japan, the Caribbean, and Africa.



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### 33. Culture media used in test for sterility

- (a) Fluid thioglycollate medium
- (b) Soya-bean casein digest medium
- (c) Alterative thioglycollate medium
- (d) All of these







## 33. Culture media used in test for sterility

- (a) Fluid thioglycollate medium
- (b) Soya-bean casein digest medium
- (c) Alterative thioglycollate medium
- (d) All of these





## Culture media used in sterility tests can include:

1. Soybean-Casein Digest Medium (Trypticase Soy Broth, TSB)
2. Fluid Thioglycollate Medium (FTM)
3. Alternative Thioglycollate Medium



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**34. Which of the following scientist is known as Father of Antiseptic surgery**

- (a) Reddi
- (b) L. Pasteur
- (c) Joseph Lister
- (d) Leuwenhoek



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- In 1834 a German chemist, Freidlieb Ferdinand Runge, discovered a carbolic acid.
- Lister felt that this substance had potential as a disinfectant and he started to experiment with it on his patients.
- Initially, Lister used the carbolic acid to clean compound fracture wounds, and the results were quite remarkable.
- He described his findings in a report in the Lancet in 1867.



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## 35. Toadstool is a fungus that is

- (a) Poisonous
- (b) Edible
- (c) Pathogenic
- (d) Predatory



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**35. Toadstool is a fungus that is**

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A toadstool is a type of fungus that is the fruiting body of a fungus that appears above ground and has an umbrella-shaped pileus. Toadstools are also known as tubers and can be poisonous or inedible.



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## 36. Gravimetric analysis involves conversion of analyte into

- a. Formation of precipitate occurs
- b. Formation of insoluble substance occurs
- c. Both a & b
- d. Formation of soluble salt occurs



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- a. Formation of precipitate occurs
- b. Formation of insoluble substance occurs
- c. **Both a & b**
- d. Formation of soluble salt occurs



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In gravimetric analysis, the analyte is typically reacted with a reagent that forms an insoluble product or precipitate. **This precipitate is then collected, purified, and weighed to determine the amount of analyte present in the original sample.** The formation of the precipitate is a crucial step in this analytical technique because it allows for the separation and quantification of the analyte.

By carefully controlling the reaction conditions, such as the pH, temperature, and concentrations of reactants, the analyte can be selectively converted into a precipitate while other interfering substances remain in solution. **The precipitate is then filtered, washed, dried, and weighed to obtain the mass of the analyte.**



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## 37. In a redox titration, the equivalence point is reached when:

- a) The indicator changes color
- b) The titrant is completely consumed
- c) The solution turns cloudy
- d) The balanced oxidation-reduction reaction occurs





**37. In a redox titration, the equivalence point is reached when:**

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**जुड़िए हमारे साथ Type- DPINDIA और भेज दीजिए 9389516306**



- ❑ In a redox titration, the equivalence point is reached when the stoichiometrically balanced oxidation-reduction reaction between the analyte and the titrant is completed.
- ❑ This point is usually indicated by a change in the appearance of the solution or by using a suitable indicator that changes color at the equivalence point.
- ❑ The consumption of the titrant is not necessarily an indicator of reaching the equivalence point, as it can vary depending on the reaction stoichiometry.



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## 38. What is the purpose of a standard solution in volumetric analysis?

- a) To measure the unknown concentration of a substance
- b) To neutralize the solution being analyzed
- c) To rinse the glassware before conducting the analysis
- d) To maintain a constant temperature during the analysis





## 38. What is the purpose of a standard solution in volumetric analysis?

- a) To measure the unknown concentration of a substance
- b) To neutralize the solution being analyzed
- c) To rinse the glassware before conducting the analysis
- d) To maintain a constant temperature during the analysis







□ A standard solution is a solution of known concentration that is used to determine the concentration of an unknown substance through a process called titration.

□ By reacting the standard solution with the analyte, the unknown concentration can be calculated based on the stoichiometry of the reaction and the volume of the standard solution required to reach the equivalence point.



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**39. Which of the following substances is often used as a primary standard in volumetric analysis?**

- a) Sodium chloride
- b) Potassium hydroxide
- c) Sulfuric acid
- d) Potassium permanganate



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A primary standard is a highly pure compound that can be accurately weighed and used to prepare a standard solution of known concentration.

Potassium permanganate ( $\text{KMnO}_4$ ) is often used as a primary standard in volumetric analysis due to its stability, high purity, and ability to react with various substances in a predictable manner.



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## 40. Which indicator is commonly used in acid-base titrations?

- a) Phenolphthalein
- b) Methyl red
- c) Bromothymol blue
- d) Litmus



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- ❑ Phenolphthalein is a commonly used indicator in acid-base titrations.
- ❑ It is colorless in acidic solutions and turns pink or purple in basic solutions.
- ❑ The color change indicates the endpoint of the titration, helping to determine the equivalence point and calculate the concentration of the analyte.



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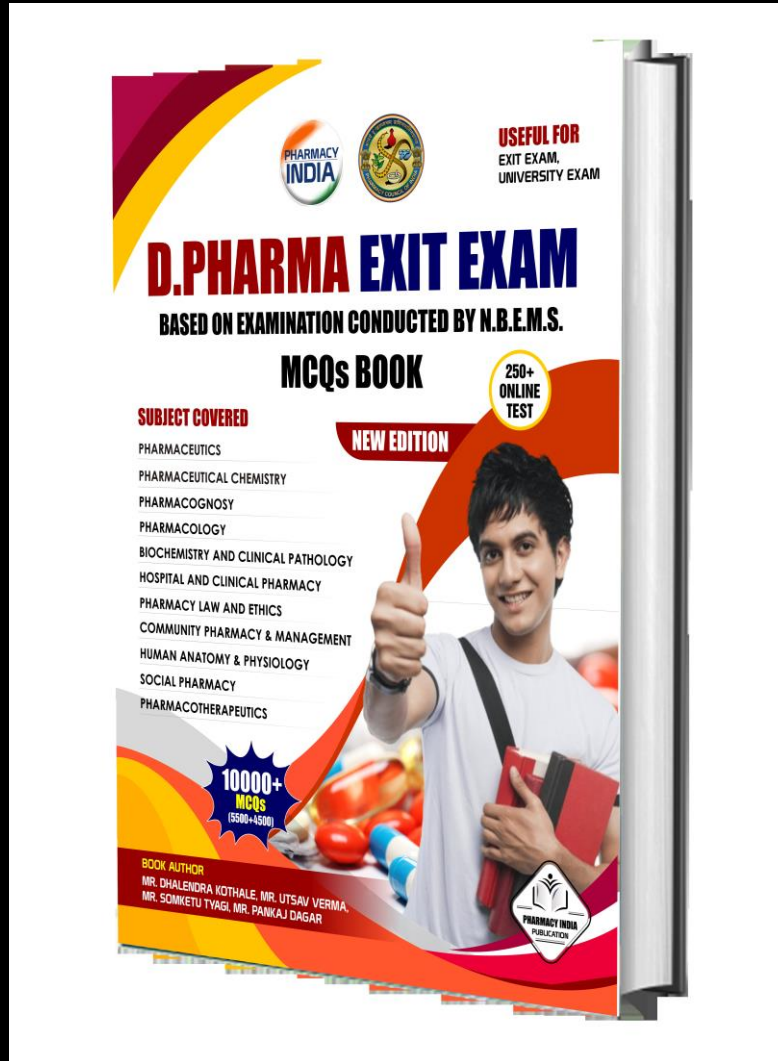






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