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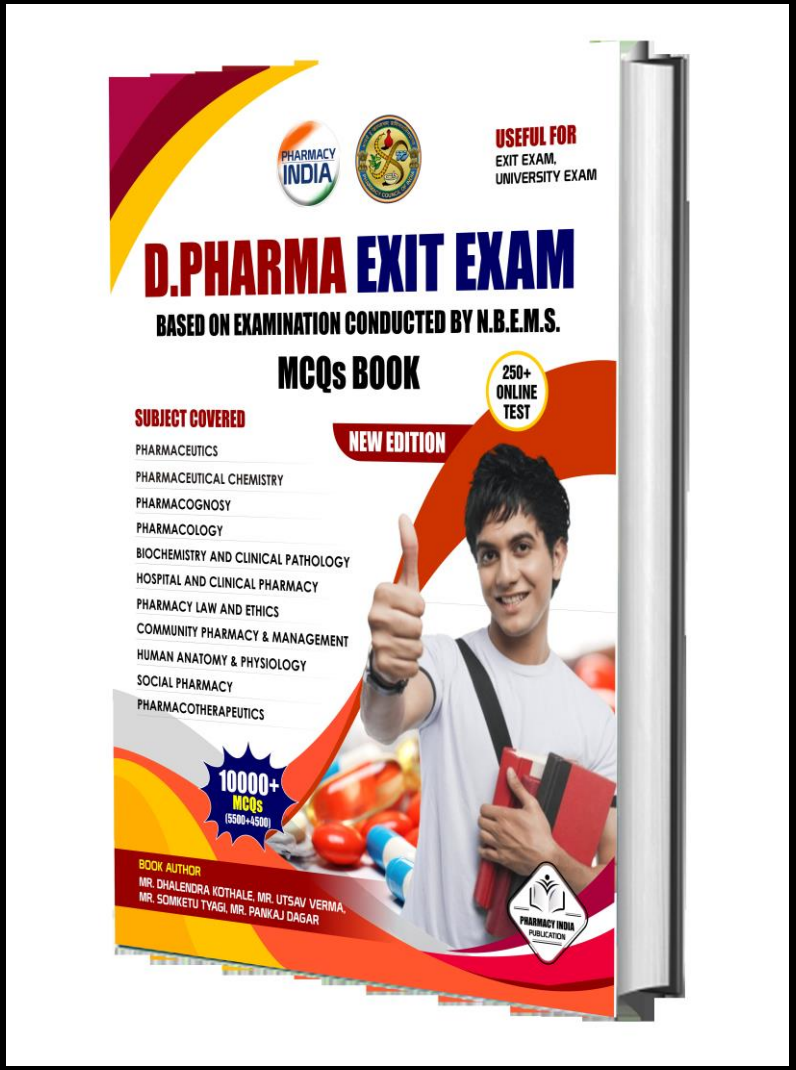

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WhatsApp

1.What are major disadvantages of glass as a packing material

a) Fragility
b) Weight
c) Transparent
d) Can be easily labelled

1.What are major disadvantages of glass as a packing material

a) Fragility
b) Weight
c) Transparent
d) Can be easily labelled

Disadvantages of glass packaging ग्लास पैकेजिंग के नुकसान

1. High risk during the transport and handling because it is fragile in nature.

2. Glass is heavy in weight than others.

3. During heat sterilization, some types of glass containers have the tendency of shedding some part of the silica into the formulation.

2. Plastic containers are sterilised using

a) Autoclave
b) Bleach
c) Ethylene oxide
d) All of the above

2. Plastic containers are sterilised using

a) Autoclave
b) Bleach
c) Ethylene oxide
d) All of the above

A. Autoclave: Autoclaving involves exposing the plastic containers to high-pressure steam at elevated temperatures.

B. Bleach: Chemical disinfection with bleach (sodium hypochlorite) is another method used for sterilizing plastic containers.

C. Ethylene Oxide: Ethylene oxide gas is a widely used method for the sterilization of heat-sensitive materials, including certain types of plastics. Ethylene oxide is effective in killing bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms.

3.Which of the following is compulsory in pharmaceutical labelling

a) Standard Specification
b) Place of manufacturing
c) Name of the product and date of expiry
d) Name of supplier

3.Which of the following is compulsory in pharmaceutical labelling

a) Standard Specification
b) Place of manufacturing
c) Name of the product and date of expiry
d) Name of supplier

4.Labels are which class of packaging materials

a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Tertiary
d) None of the above

4.Labels are which class of packaging materials

a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Tertiary
d) None of the above

2. Secondary packaging: द्वितीयक पैकेजिंग

- These types of packaging apply, outside of the primary packaging and it facilitates the handling of smaller products by combining them into a single pack.
- **Example:** Boxes.

5. Identify the packaging material that is tamper evident

a) Aerosol
b) Blister packs
c) Bubble packs
d) All of the above

5. Identify the packaging material that is tamper evident

a) Aerosol
b) Blister packs
c) Bubble packs
d) All of the above

6. Bubble test is used as a quality control test for

a) Sachet
b) Plastic container
c) Glass container
d) Blister pack

6. Bubble test is used as a quality control test for

a) Sachet
b) Plastic container
c) Glass container
d) Blister pack

7.Water attack test is used to identify the alkalinity in

a) Type-I glass
b) Type-II glass
c) Type-III glass
d) Umber coloured glass.

7.Water attack test is used to identify the alkalinity in

a) Type-I glass
b) Type-II glass
c) Type-III glass
d) Umber coloured glass.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTICS	Type of test	GENERAL USE
Type I	Borosilicate glass	Highly resistant and chemically inert glass. Alkalis and earth cations of glass are replaced by boron and/or aluminum and zinc. These are used to contain strong acids and alkalis.	Powdered glass test	Buffered and unbuffered aqueous solution
Type II	Treated soda lime glass	These are more chemically inert than Type I glass. The glass surface is de-alkalized by "Sulphur treatment" which prevents blooming/weathering from bottles.	Water attack test	It is suitable for most acidic and neutral aqueous preparations. (Solution containing pH below or equal to 7)

8. Aerosol containers are manufactured using which metal

a) Tin plate
b) Aluminum
c) Brass
d) All of these

8. Aerosol containers are manufactured using which metal

a) Tin plate
b) Aluminum
c) Brass
d) All of these

9. Type 3 glass is called as

a) Treated soda lime glass
b) Non parenteral glass
c) Borosilicate glass
d) Soda lime glass

9. Type 3 glass is called as

a) Treated soda lime glass
b) Non parenteral glass
c) Borosilicate glass
d) Soda lime glass

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTICS	Type of test	GENERAL USE
Type III	Regular soda lime glass	Untreated soda lime glass with average chemical resistance	Powdered glass test	Dry powder and Oleaginous solution
Type IV	General Purpose soda lime glass	Not used for parenteral, used only for products intended to be used orally or topically.	Powdered glass test	Not for parenteral, used for tablet, capsule, oral solution or suspensions

10.Sterilization using irradiation is done by

a) Non-ionizing radiation
b) Ionizing radiation
c) Chemical treatment
d) Thermal treatment

10.Sterilization using irradiation is done by

a) Non-ionizing radiation
b) Ionizing radiation
c) Chemical treatment
d) Thermal treatment

- Ionizing radiation has enough energy to remove tightly bound electrons from atoms, leading to the formation of ions.
- This high energy disrupts the molecular structure of microorganisms, including bacteria and viruses, rendering them unable to replicate or cause infections.
- The most commonly used types of ionizing radiation for sterilization include gamma rays and electron beams.

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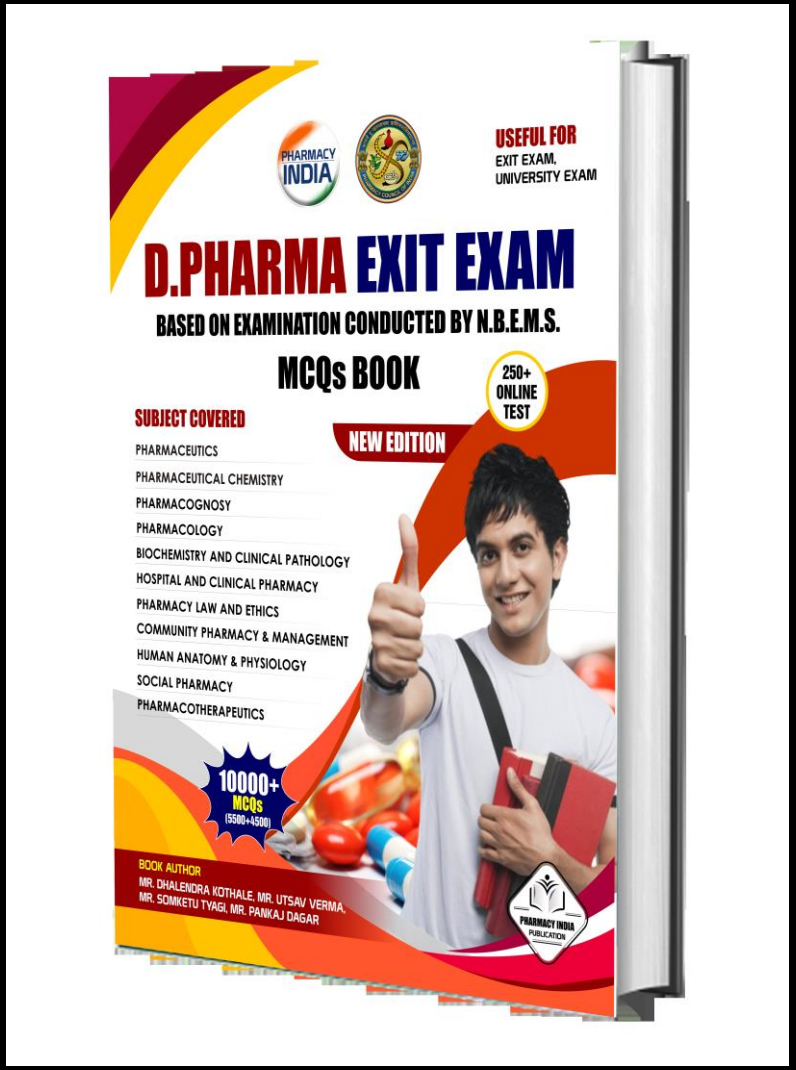

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11.Which of the following materials are used in pharmaceutical packaging

a) Glass
b) Plastic
c) Metal
d) All of the above

11.Which of the following materials are used in pharmaceutical packaging

a) Glass
b) Plastic
c) Metal
d) All of the above

TYPES OF PACKAGING MATERIALS

1. Glass material.
2. Plastic material.
3. Metals materials.
4. Rubber materials.
5. Paper board materials.

12. The container used to protect the product from contamination and as well as from loss of contents during use are called

a) Well-closed containers
b) Air tight containers
c) Light-resistant container
d) Multiple dose container

12. The container used to protect the product from contamination and as well as from loss of contents during use are called

a) **Well-closed containers**
b) Air tight containers
c) Light-resistant container
d) Multiple dose container

13. Composition of glass is

a) Sand
b) Soda ash
c) Lime stone & cullet
d) All of the above

13. Composition of glass is

a) Sand
b) Soda ash
c) Lime stone & cullet
d) All of the above

Composition of glass/ कांच की संरचना

- Sand (silicon dioxide) Soda ash (sodium carbonate) Limestone (calcium carbonate) Cullet (broken glass) aluminium, boron, potassiuum, magnesium, zinc, barium.
- **Amber:** light yellowish to deep reddish brown, carbon and sulphur or iron and manganese dioxide.
- **Yellow:** Compounds of cadmium and sulphur.
- **Blue:** Various shades of blue, cobalt oxide or occasionally copper (cupric) oxide
- **Green:** iron oxide, manganese dioxide and chromium dioxide.

14. Air tight sealed containers are used for

a) Tablets
b) Injectable
c) Capsules
d) Liquid preparations

14. Air tight sealed containers are used for

a) Tablets
b) Injectable
c) Capsules
d) Liquid preparations

15. Poor printing and thermostatic charge are the disadvantages of

a) Plastic
b) Glass
c) Cardboard
d) Metal

15. Poor printing and thermostatic charge are the disadvantages of

a) Plastic
b) Glass
c) Cardboard
d) Metal

Disadvantages of plastic packaging

1. They are not as chemically inert as Type-I glass.
2. Some plastic containers are very heat sensitive.
3. Plastic containers are not as impermeable to gas and vapour as glass.
4. Additives in the plastic are easily leached into the products. Some plastics undergo stress cracking and distortion from contact with chemicals.

16. Which glass type is preferred for light-sensitive pharmaceuticals to provide protection against ultraviolet (UV) light?

a) Flint glass
b) Borosilicate glass
c) Soda-lime glass
d) Amber glass

16. Which glass type is preferred for light-sensitive pharmaceuticals to provide protection against ultraviolet (UV) light?

a) Flint glass
b) Borosilicate glass
c) Soda-lime glass
d) Amber glass

- Amber glass is preferred for light-sensitive pharmaceuticals because it provides protection against ultraviolet (UV) light.

- **The amber color helps to filter out UV radiation, preventing degradation of light-sensitive drugs.**

17. What is the significance of using Type I glass in pharmaceutical packaging?

a) It is resistant to thermal shock.
b) It is suitable for light-sensitive drugs.
c) It has high chemical resistance.
d) It is lightweight.

17. What is the significance of using Type I glass in pharmaceutical packaging?

a) It is resistant to thermal shock.
b) It is suitable for light-sensitive drugs.
c) It has high chemical resistance.
d) It is lightweight.

- The significance of using Type I glass in pharmaceutical packaging is its high chemical resistance.

- Type I glass is highly inert, minimizing the risk of chemical interactions between the glass and pharmaceutical formulations. This is crucial for maintaining the purity and stability of the drugs.

18. Which glass type is commonly used for parenteral drug products and laboratory glassware due to its low coefficient of expansion?

a) Flint glass
b) Borosilicate glass
c) Soda-lime glass
d) Amber glass

18. Which glass type is commonly used for parenteral drug products and laboratory glassware due to its low coefficient of expansion?

a) Flint glass

b) Borosilicate glass

c) Soda-lime glass

d) Amber glass

- Borosilicate glass is commonly used for parenteral drug products and laboratory glassware due to its low coefficient of expansion.

- This property makes it resistant to thermal shock, making it suitable for applications involving temperature variations.

19. What is the primary function of a rubber stopper in pharmaceutical packaging?

a) Tamper evidence
b) Child-resistant feature
c) Moisture protection
d) Sealing and closure

19. What is the primary function of a rubber stopper in pharmaceutical packaging?

a) Tamper evidence
b) Child-resistant feature
c) Moisture protection
d) Sealing and closure

- The primary function of a rubber stopper in pharmaceutical packaging is sealing and closure.
- Rubber stoppers provide an effective seal to prevent the entry of contaminants and maintain the sterility of the pharmaceutical product.

20. Which type of closure is designed to prevent accidental ingestion by children and requires a specific set of actions to be opened?

a) Screw cap
b) Snap cap
c) Child-resistant closure
d) Dropper cap

20. Which type of closure is designed to prevent accidental ingestion by children and requires a specific set of actions to be opened?

a) Screw cap
b) Snap cap
c) Child-resistant closure
d) Dropper cap

Explanation:

- Child-resistant closures (C) are designed to prevent accidental ingestion by children.
- They require a specific set of actions or a combination of movements to be opened, making them challenging for young children to access.

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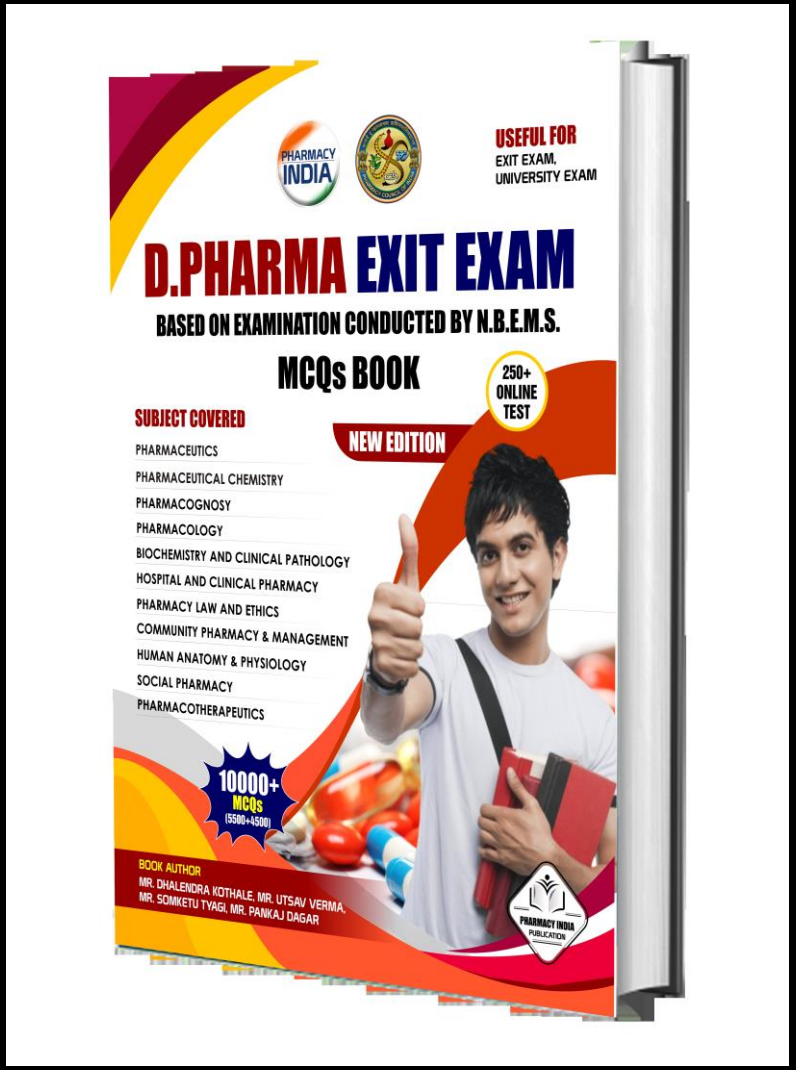

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21. Methscopolamine is

a. Primary amine derivative
b. Secondary amine derivative
c. Tertiary amine derivative
d. Quaternary amine derivative

21. Methscopolamine is

a. Primary amine derivative
b. Secondary amine derivative
c. Tertiary amine derivative
d. Quaternary amine derivative

EXPLAINATION-

Quaternary amines have four alkyl or aryl groups attached to the nitrogen atom. In the case of methscopolamine, it has a quaternary ammonium structure.

22. Which of the following is b-halo alky amine

a. Phenoxybenzamine
b. Isoxsuprine
c. Phenylephrine
d. Pseudoephedrine

22. Which of the following is b-halo alky amine

a. **Phenoxybenzamine**
b. Isoxsuprine
c. Phenylephrine
d. Pseudoephedrine

EXPLAINATION-

This is a beta-haloalkylamine. It is an alpha-adrenergic antagonist used primarily for the treatment of pheochromocytoma, a type of tumor that can cause high blood pressure.

23. Which of the following imidazoline derivative is selective alpha-2 agonist

a. Naphazoline
b. Clonidine
c. Xylometazoline
d. Tolazoline

23. Which of the following imidazoline derivative is selective alpha-2 agonist

a. Naphazoline
b. Clonidine
c. Xylometazoline
d. Tolazoline

EXPLAINATION-

Clonidine is an imidazoline derivative and is a selective alpha-2 adrenergic agonist. It is used for various medical conditions, including hypertension and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

24. Indole ring is present in

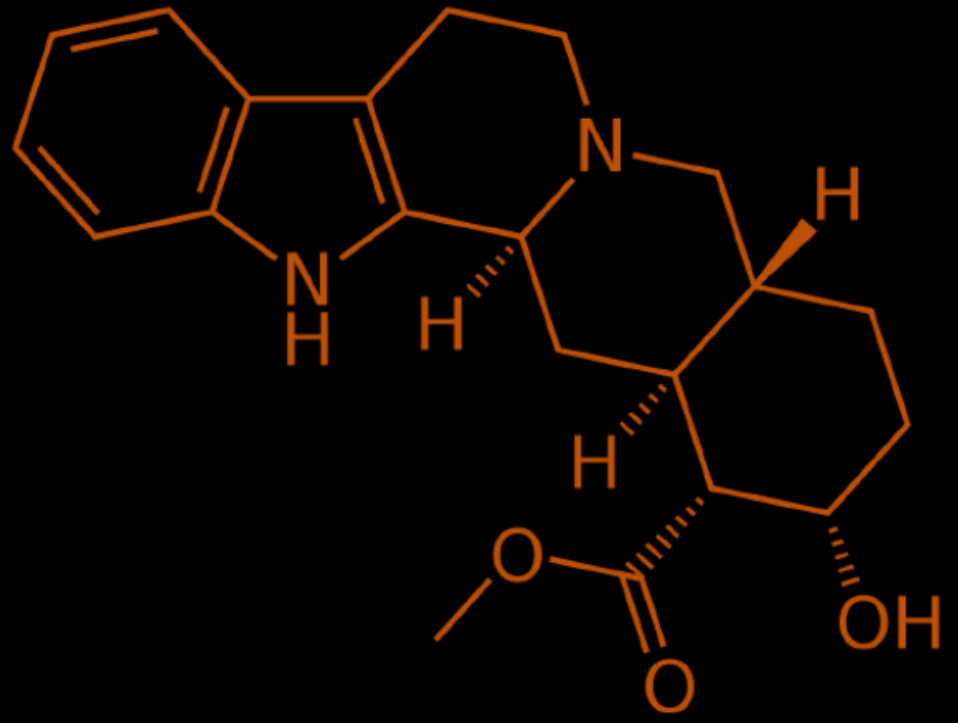
a. Yohimbine
b. Levobunolol
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. Sotalol

24. Indole ring is present in

a. **Yohimbine**
b. Levobunolol
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. Sotalol

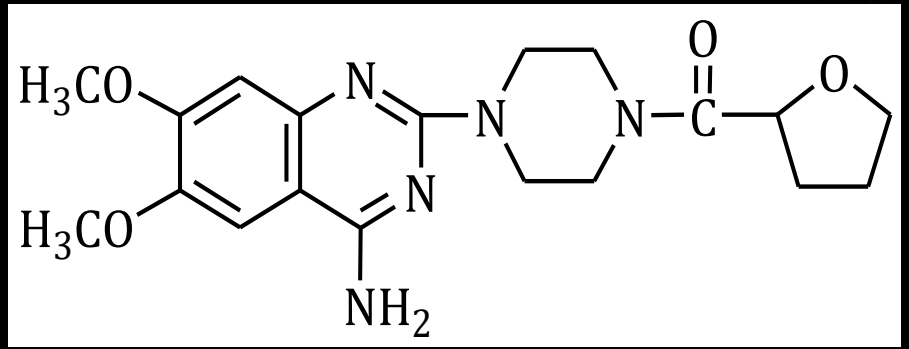
EXPLAINATION-

Yohimbine is an alkaloid compound found in the bark of the Pausinystalia yohimbe tree. It contains an indole ring in its structure.



25. Identify the given structure

a. Terazosin
b. Prazosin
c. Alfuzosin
d. Doxazosin



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a. **Terazosin**
b. Prazosin
c. Alfuzosin
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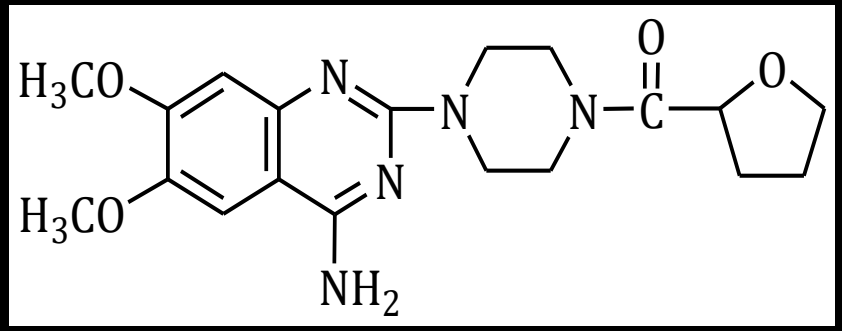

26. number of copies of purchase order are prepared

(a) 6
(b) 9
(c) 7
(d) 8

26. number of copies of purchase order are prepared

(a) 6
(b) 9
(c) 7
(d) 8

EXPLANATION-

- Supplier's Copy
- Receiving Department's Copy
- Accounts Payable Copy
- File Copy
- Internal Audit Copy
- Purchasing Department's Copy
- Quality Control Copy

27. Cold storage temperature is

(a) 5 to 2°C
(b) 2 to 8°C
(c) 8°C to 25°C
(d) 25°C to 10°C

27. Cold storage temperature is

(a) 5 to 2°C

(b) 2 to 8°C

(c) 8°C to 25°C

(d) 25°C to 10°C

EXPLANATION-

- Cold storage is used to preserve perishable items, and the temperature range is critical to maintaining the quality and safety of the stored goods.
- The range of 2 to 8 degrees Celsius (36 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit) is commonly recommended for cold storage.
- This temperature range is suitable for various products, including fruits, vegetables, dairy products, vaccines, and certain medications.

28. Vitamins stored in

(a) Freezer
(b) Cold temperature
(c) Cool temperature
(d) Room temperature

28. Vitamins stored in

(a) Freezer

(b) Cold temperature

(c) Cool temperature

(d) Room temperature

EXPLANATION-

- Vitamins are often best stored in a cool, dark place to maintain their stability and effectiveness.
- Exposure to heat, light, and air can lead to the degradation of vitamins over time.
- Storing vitamins in a cool environment helps slow down this degradation process and ensures that the vitamins retain their potency.

29. ILR is

(a) Integrated light refrigerator
(b) Intensive lined refrigerator
(c) Ice light refrigerator
(d) ice-lined refrigerators

29. ILR is

(a) Integrated light refrigerator
(b) Intensive lined refrigerator
(c) Ice light refrigerator
(d) ice-lined refrigerators

EXPLANATION-

- Ice-lined refrigerators (ILRs) are a type of refrigeration system commonly used for storing vaccines and other temperature-sensitive medical products.
- These refrigerators have a compartment that contains ice, and the walls of this compartment are lined with a material that can hold and store ice for an extended period.

30. Following which method is used for cytotoxic drugs

(a) low and medium mates Ineration
(b) High temperatura incineration
(c) disposal to sewers and water courses
(d) directly to land

10. Following which method is used for cytotoxic drugs

(a) low and medium mates Ineration

(b) High temperatura incineration

(c) disposal to sewers and water courses

(d) directly to land

EXPLANATION-

- Cytotoxic drugs, which include chemotherapy agents, are considered hazardous and pose risks to human health and the environment.
- Therefore, their disposal requires special consideration.
- High-temperature incineration is a method that is often recommended for the disposal of cytotoxic drugs.

31. Hypertension is defined as:

(a) Abnormally low blood pressure
(b) Abnormally high blood pressure
(C) Irregular heart rate
(d) Elevated cholesterol levels

31. Hypertension is defined as:

(a) Abnormally low blood pressure

(b) Abnormally high blood pressure

(C) Irregular heart rate

(d) Elevated cholesterol levels

Explanation-

Hypertension is characterized by abnormally high blood pressure, which can increase the risk of various health issues such as heart disease, stroke, and kidney problems.

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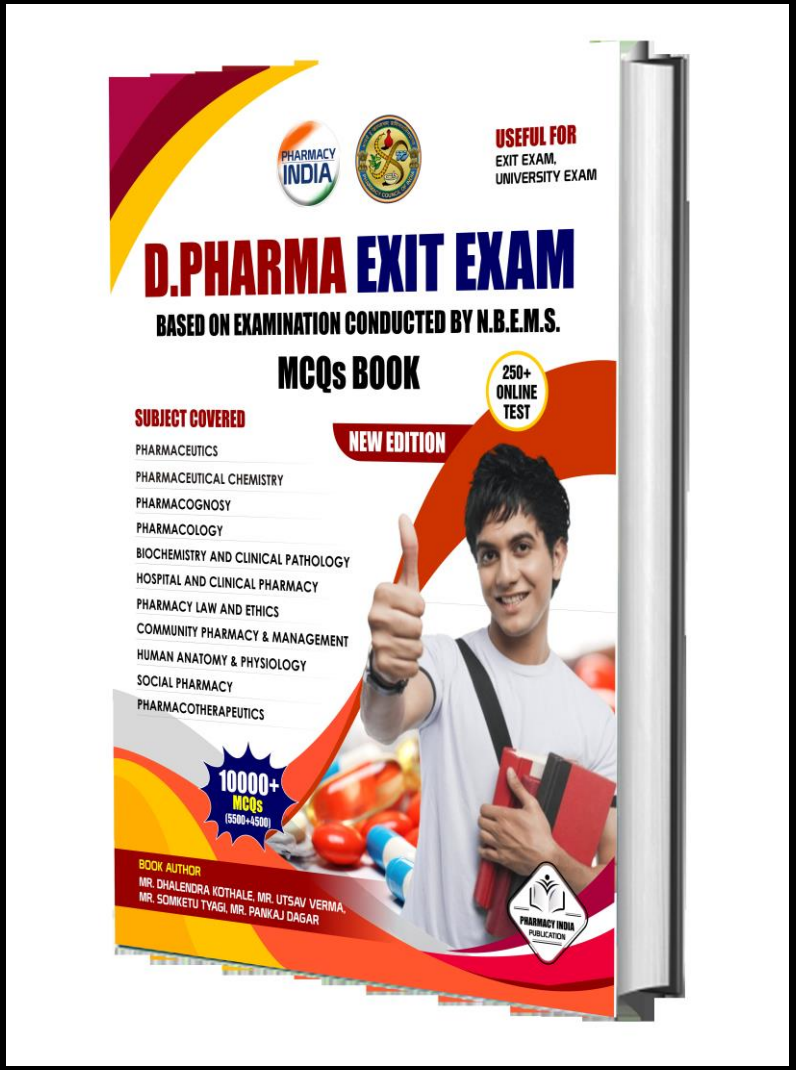

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32. Which of the following is a common risk factor for developing hypertension?

(a) Obesity
(b) Regular exercise
(c) Low sodium intake
(d) Vegetarian diet

32. Which of the following is a common risk factor for developing hypertension?

(a) Obesity

(b) Regular exercise

(c) Low sodium intake

(d) Vegetarian diet

Explanation-

- Obesity, particularly abdominal obesity (excess fat around the waist), is strongly associated with hypertension.
- Excess body weight puts additional strain on the heart and increases the resistance to blood flow in the arteries, leading to elevated blood pressure. Additionally, obesity often coexists with other risk factors for hypertension, such as insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, and inflammation.

33. Which of the following is a common clinical manifestation of hypertension?

(a) Headache
(b) Weight gain
(c) Frequent urination
(d) Dry cough

33. Which of the following is a common clinical manifestation of hypertension?

(a) Headache

(b) Weight gain

(c) Frequent urination

(d) Dry cough

Explanation:

- Headaches, especially those occurring in the morning, are a common symptom of hypertension.
- High blood pressure can cause headaches due to increased pressure within the blood vessels in the brain.
- However, it's important to note that not all headaches are caused by hypertension, and there can be various other causes for headaches as well.

34. Which of the following is a risk factor for developing angina and myocardial infarction?

(a) Regular exercise
(b) Low blood cholesterol levels
(c) Hypertension
(d) Vegetarian diet

34. Which of the following is a risk factor for developing angina and myocardial infarction?

(a) Regular exercise

(b) Low blood cholesterol levels

(c) Hypertension

(d) Vegetarian diet

Explanation-

- Angina and myocardial infarction (heart attack) are both conditions related to coronary artery disease (CAD), where the blood flow to the heart muscle is reduced or blocked.
- Hypertension (high blood pressure) is a significant risk factor for the development and progression of CAD.
- Persistent high blood pressure can lead to the thickening and narrowing of the arteries, including the coronary arteries supplying blood to the heart.
- This increases the workload on the heart and can contribute to the development of angina (chest pain due to reduced blood flow to the heart) or myocardial infarction (heart attack).

35. The etiopathogenesis of angina and myocardial infarction involves:

(a) Coronary artery blockage or narrowing
(b) Viral infection of the heart muscle
(c) Abnormal heart rhythms
(d) All of above

35. The etiopathogenesis of angina and myocardial infarction involves:

(a) Coronary artery blockage or narrowing

(b) Viral infection of the heart muscle

(c) Abnormal heart rhythms

(d) All of above

Explanation-

- Coronary artery blockage or narrowing: Angina and myocardial infarction typically result from atherosclerosis, a condition where fatty deposits called plaque build up inside the coronary arteries, leading to their narrowing or blockage.
- This reduces blood flow to the heart muscle, resulting in ischemia (insufficient blood supply) and subsequent symptoms such as chest pain (angina) or tissue damage (myocardial infarction).

36. Jurisprudence is the study of:

(a)Criminal behaviour

(b)Legal systems and theories

(c)Political science

(d) Medical ethics

36. Jurisprudence is the study of:

(a)Criminal behaviour

(b)Legal systems and theories

(c)Political science

(d) Medical ethics

Explanation:

- Jurisprudence is a field of study that examines the principles, concepts, theories, and philosophies underlying law and legal systems.
- It explores questions such as the nature of law, the sources of legal authority, the role of judges and courts, the relationship between law and morality, and the interpretation and application of legal rules.

37. The sociological school of jurisprudence focuses on:

(a)The role of legal principles in shaping society
(b)The relationship between law and morality
(c)The impact of social forces on the development and application of law
(d)The interpretation of legal texts by judges

37. The sociological school of jurisprudence focuses on:

(a)The role of legal principles in shaping society

(b)The relationship between law and morality

(c)The impact of social forces on the development and application of law

(d)The interpretation of legal texts by judges

Explanation:

- The sociological school of jurisprudence, also known as legal realism, emerged in the early 20th century and gained prominence in the United States.
- Legal realists argued that the law cannot be studied or understood in isolation from the social, economic, and political context in which it operates.
- They emphasized the importance of considering the broader social forces and dynamics that influence the creation, interpretation, and application of laws.

38. The concept of legal positivism was developed by:

(a)John Locke
(b)Jeremy Bentham
(c)Thomas Hobbes
(d)Immanuel Kant

38. The concept of legal positivism was developed by:

(a)John Locke

(b)Jeremy Bentham

(c)Thomas Hobbes

(d)Immanuel Kant

Explanation:

- Jeremy Bentham, an English philosopher and legal theorist, is widely regarded as one of the founding figures of legal positivism.
- Bentham lived in the 18th and 19th centuries and was a prominent advocate for legal and social reform during his time.

39. The critical legal studies movement criticizes the law for:

(a) Being too focused on individual rights
(b) Failing to consider the social and economic inequalities in society
(c) Emphasizing legal positivism over natural law theory
(d) Ignoring the importance of legal precedent

39. The critical legal studies movement criticizes the law for:

(a) Being too focused on individual rights

(b) Failing to consider the social and economic inequalities in society

(c) Emphasizing legal positivism over natural law theory

(d) Ignoring the importance of legal precedent

Explanation:

- Critical legal studies (CLS) emerged in the United States in the 1970s as a response to what its proponents saw as the limitations of traditional legal theory.
- One of the central criticisms of CLS is that traditional legal analysis often ignores or downplays the ways in which the law can perpetuate and reinforce existing power structures, particularly those based on social and economic inequalities.

40. Which legal theory emphasizes the importance of individual rights and freedoms?

(a)Natural law theory
(b)Legal positivism
(c)Legal realism
(d)Feminist legal theory

40. Which legal theory emphasizes the importance of individual rights and freedoms?

(a)Natural law theory

(b)Legal positivism

(c)Legal realism

(d)Feminist legal theory

Explanation:

- Natural law theory posits that there are inherent principles of justice and morality that exist independently of human laws.
- According to this perspective, laws should be based on these universal principles, and individuals have certain inherent rights and freedoms that should be protected by legal systems.

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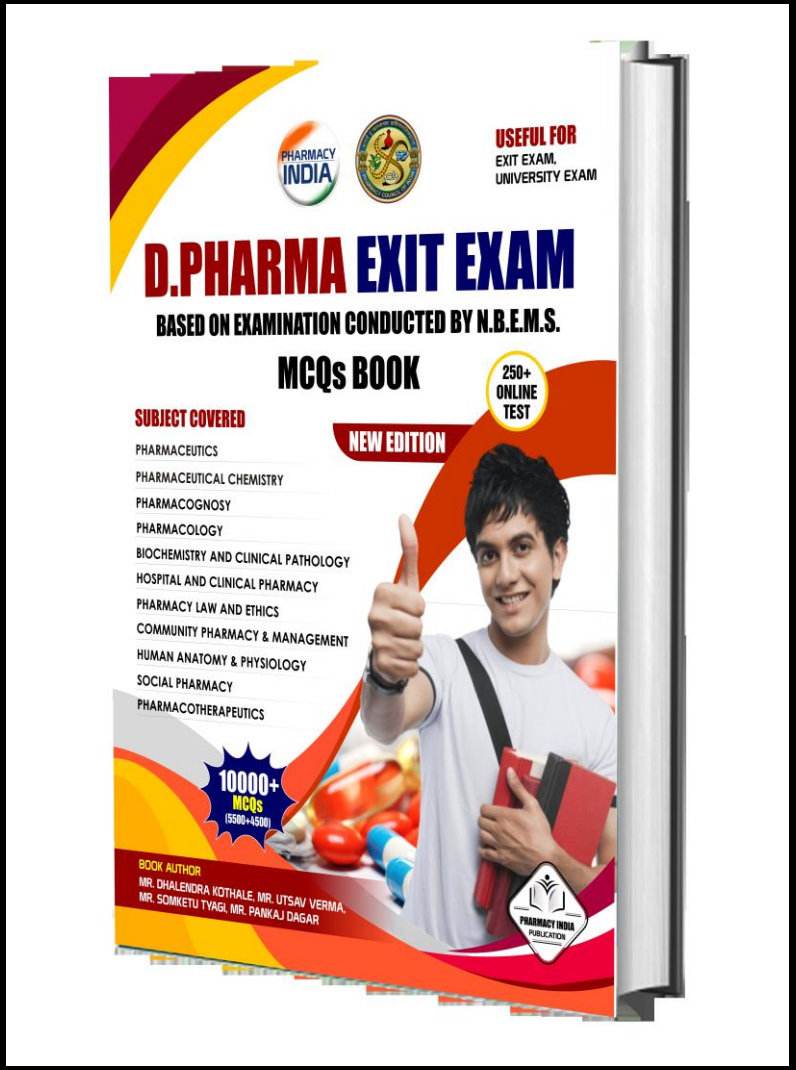

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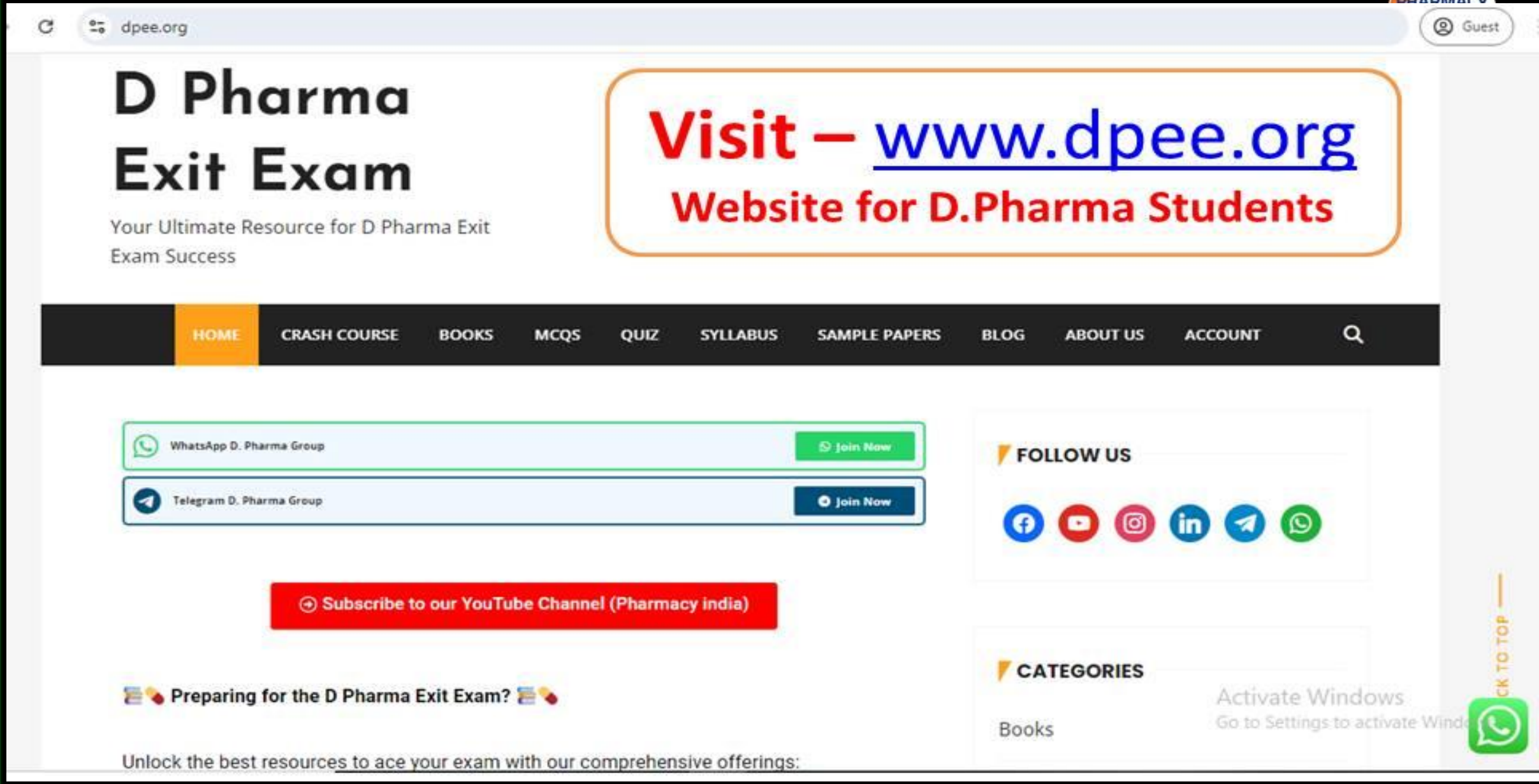

DAILY UPDATES

जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA के साथ.....

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