

# Question Bank of Pharmaceutics I

## Multiple Choice Questions (1 Marks Each)

1. The ..... Samhita includes reference to drugs of animals, plants and mineral origin used until the first century AD.  
a) Ebers **b) Charaka** c) Hippocrates d) Shushruta
2. Who is the father of medicine.....  
a) Ebers **b) Hippocrates** c) Egyptian d) Pontus
3. Use of formulations made up of numerous plants referred as.....  
**a) Galenicals** b) Parenteral c) Plant Vehicles d) Generics
4. The first pharmacy shop was opened in .....  
a) London **b) Bagdad** c) Bangalore d) Damascus
5. The first edition of IP was published in ....  
**a) 1965** b) 1975 c) **1955** d) 1985
6. The second edition of IP was published in ....  
a) 1955 b) **1966** c) 1985 d) 1990
7. The third edition of IP was published in ....  
a) **1985** b)1990 c)1960 d) 1975
8. The fourth edition of IP was published in .....  
**a) 1985** b)1990 c) 1960 **d) 1996**
9. The fifth edition of IP was published in .....  
a) 1996 b) 2000 **c) 2007** d) 2010
10. The sixth edition of IP was published in .....  
a) 2005 b) 2008 c) **2010** d) 2012
11. The seventh edition of IP was published in .....  
a) **2014** b) 2015 c) 2013 d) 2000
12. The chairman of the first edition of IP was.....  
a) **Dr. B.N. Ghosh** b) Dr. B. Mukherjee c) Dr. Nityanand d) Mr. PrasanaTotta
13. The "Pharmacy Act" came in force in ....  
a) 1947 **b) 1948** c) 1949 d) 1950
14. Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) was established in .....  
a) 1947 b) 1948 c) **1949** d) 1950.
15. What is USP?  
a) The United States Pharmacology  
b) The United States Pharmacy  
**c) The United States Pharmacopoeia**  
d) The United States Pharmaceuticals
16. The First US pharmacopoeia was published in ....  
a) **1820** b) 1822 c) 1823 d) 1821
17. The first National formulary was published in ....  
a) 1860 b) 1885 c) **1888** d) 1890
18. Supplement to the first edition of IP was published in ....  
a) **1960** b) 1975 c) 1965 d) 1968

19. Supplement of the second edition was added in ....  
 a) 1960 b) **1975** c) 1965 d) 1968
20. Drugs converted to suitable form are known as....  
 a) Excipient b) Source of drug c) **Dosage form** d) API
21. Full form of "MDI".....  
 a) **Metered Dose Inhaler** b) Metered Dose Inhalation c) Metered drug ingestion d) Metered drug infusion
22. Every dosage form is a combination of drug and different kind of non-drug components called.....  
 a) **Additives** b) Non-Additives c) New chemical entity d) All of these
23. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of...  
 a) **Sucrose** b) Fructose c) Dextrose d) None of these
24. In purified water the concentration of sugar according to IP is .....  
 a) 67% W/W b) **66.7 % W/W** c) 77 % W/W d) 65 % W/W
25. The spatulation process is well suited for mixing of which of the following powder.....  
 a) Hygroscopic b) Volatile c) **Eutectic** d) Effervescent
26. Which of the following is a Eutectic substance.....  
 a) Menthol b) Thymol c) Camphor d) **All of these**
27. A convenient method for mixing redox substance is.....  
 a) **Spatulation** b) Tumbling c) Sifting d) Trituration
28. Capsules in which powders are enclosed are made up of .....  
 a) **Gelatine** b) Rice flour c) Fructose d) Dextrose
29. Douches are meant for application in.....  
 a) Buccal cavity b) Rectal cavity c) **Vaginal cavity** d) Nasal cavity
30. In females, the drug should be given very carefully in which stage.....  
 a) Menstruation b) Lactation c) Pregnancy d) **All of these**
31. When two or more drugs are used in combination to increase the pharmacological action, the phenomenon is known as .....  
 a) **Synergism** b) Tolerance c) Potentiation c) Idiosyncrasy
32. When the action of the drug is opposed by the other drug, the phenomenon is known as  
 a) **Antagonism** b) Analgesics c) Addition d) Antioxidant
33. .... is the state of psychic and physical drug dependenc  
 a) Habituation b) **Addiction** c) Anxiety d) Tolerance
34. Acute tolerance is also known as.....  
 a) Addiction b) Idiosyncrasy c) **Tachyphylaxis** d) Habituation
35. A genetically determined abnormal or unusual response to a drug is.....  
 a) **Idiosyncrasy** b) Tolerance c) Genetic polymorphism d) Salicylism
36. Powders used for external use are ...  
 a) **Dusting powder** b) Bulk powder c) Divided powder d) Effervescent powders
37. Bulk powders are .....  
 a) Potent b) **Non-potent** c) Both a and b d) None
38. Insufflations are introduced into which of these body cavities  
 a) Nose b) Throat c) Ears d) **All of these**
39. Powders are more stable than .....

- a) **Syrup** b) Tablet c) Capsule d) Elixirs
40. A suitable ..... is added to maintain the powders until the mass becomes coherent but not too damp  
a) Colouring agent b) Flavouring agent c) Sweetening agent d) **Granulating agent**
41. What will increase the bulk of product.....?  
a) Processing aid b) **Diluent** c) Granulating Agent d) organoleptic additive
42. According to IP 2007, oral powders are .....  
a) **Finely divided** b) Bulk powders c) Effervescent powders d) Douche powders
43. Which powder must be sterilized before their use.....  
a) Medicated dusting powders b) Non medicated powders c) Natural dusting powder d) **Surgical dusting powders**
44. The monophasic liquid dosage form is ..... Solutions.  
a) **True** b) Course c) Fine d) Micro
45. The component present in solution in small quantity is known as.....  
a) Solvent b) Solution c) **Solute** d) Liquid
46. The component present in solution in large quantity is known as.  
a) **Solvent** b) Solution c) Solute d) Liquid
47. Solutions are .....dosage form  
a) **Monophasic** b) Biphasic c) Triphasic d) Solid
48. Throat paints are ..... liquid preparations.  
a) **Viscous** b) Non viscous c) Solid d) Gas
49. Nasal drops should have pH.....  
a) **5-6** b) 6-7 c) 7-8 d) 8-9
50. Nasal drops are .....  
a) **Isotonic** b) Hypertonic c) Hypotonic d) None
51. Enemas are also called as.....  
a) Elixir b) Suspension c) Emulsion d) **Clystric**
52. The syrup is a nearly saturated solution of .....  
a) **Sucrose** b) Sorbitol c) Glycerine d) PEG
53. The syrup is .....in nature.  
a) **Aqueous** b) Non aqueous c) Gas d) Solid
54. Which of the following is not monophasic liquid dosage form.....  
a) Solution b) Gargles c) **Suspension** d) Enemas
55. Elixirs are .....  
a) **Hydro alcoholic liquid** b) Aqueous c) Viscous d) Semi solids
56. .... is not a type of syrup.  
a) Simple syrup b) Medicated syrup c) Flavored syrup d) **Mixed syrup**
57. Liniments must not be applied on the .....skin  
a) Swelled b) **Broken** c) Painful d) Normal
58. Enemas are administered .....  
a) **Rectally** b) Orally c) Parenteral d) Externally
59. .... drops are used in otic cavity  
a) Eye b) **Ear** c) Nasal d) None of these
60. .... Is used as a throat paint vehicle

- a) **Glycerine** b) Water c) Syrup d) Solutions
61. In artificial syrup which ingredients is used.  
a) Glucose b) Sucrose c) Fructose d) **Saccharine**
62. Which of the following excipient act as preservative.....  
a) Sorbitan monolactrate b) Tyloxopol c) Benzethenium chloride d) **Thiomersal**
63. Buffering agent is also called as .....  
a) Sweetening agent b) Thickening agent c) **pH modifiers** d) Wetting agent
64. Saccharin is an example of .....  
a) Natural sweetening agent b) Flavouring agent c) **Artificial sweetening agent** d) Humectant
65. Suspending agent imparts ...  
a) Solubility b) **Viscosity** c) Absorption d) Wetting
66. Disodium EDTA is an example of .....  
a) Sweetening agent b) Flavouring agent c) **Chelating agent** d) Preservative
67. Which of the following is natural colorant.....  
a) Amaranth b) Erythrosine c) **Carotenoids** d) Eosin
68. Cochineal is a ..... Agent  
a) Flavouring agent b) Sweetening agent c) **Colouring agent** d) Thickening agent
69. Which of the following is anti-foaming agent  
a) Methyl cellulose b) Aspartame c) Sucrose d) **Simethicone**
70. Which of the following is not a vehicle .....  
a) Glycerol b) Water c) **Butylated hydroxyl toluene** d) Rose water
71. BCS stands for .....  
a) **Biopharmaceutical classification system** b) Biological classification system  
b) Binominal classification system d) Basic classification system
72. Cetrimide and Macrogols are an example of ....  
a) Sweetening agent b) Colouring agent ) **Emulsifying agent** d) None of these
73. Need for mouthwash is the result of a condition called.....  
a) Yawning b) **Halitosis** c) Indigestion d) a sore throat
74. .... are oily or aqueous solutions that are administered rectally.....  
a) Suspension b) Otic solution c) Nasal drops d) **Enemas**
75. Diffusible drugs are formulated without the use of .....  
a) Buffers b) Wetting agent c) Suspending agent d) **b and c**
76. CPT consists of.....  
a) 20% acacia, 20% tragacanth, 15% starch, 45% Sucrose  
b) 20% acacia, 15% tragacanth, 30% starch, 35% sucrose  
c) 20% acacia, 25% tragacanth, 30% starch, 40% Sucrose  
d) **20% acacia, 15% tragacanth, 20% starch, 45% Sucrose**
77. Which of the following enzyme is present in Acacia  
a) **Peroxidase** b) Ligase c) Alpha- amylase d) Glutamates
78. The prescription is an order written by a registered medical practitioner to.....  
a) Patient b) **Pharmacist** c) Compounder d) Nurse
79. In which language the abbreviations in the prescription writing is very common especially in dosage Instruction

- a) **Latin** b) Greek c) French d) French
80. The prescription must be received and checked by the .....
- a) Physician b) Patient c) Nurse d) **Pharmacist**
81. The superscription is represented by a symbol....
- a) **Rx** b) Dc c) Doc d) Ph
82. In the day of mythology, the symbol Rx was considered as a prayer to .....
- a) **Jupiter** b) Jesus c) Neptune d) Dhanvantari
83. The abbreviation of Latin word Rx is .....
- a) **You take** b) To make c) To sold d) To use
84. The part of the prescription called inscription contains
- a) **Name and quantity of ingredients** b) Name, Age c) Signature, Address d) Registration number and Patient information
85. The last item written in the inscription is ...
- a) **Vehicle, Diluent** b) Active ingredients c) Medicament d) Quantity
86. The part of prescription called subscription contains
- a) **Direction to the pharmacist** b) Direction to the patient c) Direction to the patient's relatives
- d) All of these.
87. The action based error is also called as.....
- a) **Slips** b) Lapse c) Exhaustion d) Application
88. The memory based errors are also known as.....
- a) Slips **b) Lapse** c) Knowledge d) Reports

### Short Answer Questions (5 Marks Each)

1. Write a note on history of pharmacy
2. Explain career opportunities in pharmacy.
3. Write a note on Indian Pharmacopoeia.
4. Define dosage form. Give a detailed classification of dosage forms.
5. What is the need to develop dosage form? Classify dosage form with suitable e.g.
6. Explain in detail handling of prescription.
7. Write a note on errors in prescription.
8. Define posology. Explain any 4 factors affecting the dose of the drug (posology).
9. Define and classify powders. Add a note on bulk and divided powders.
10. Define and classify powders. Add a note on medicated and surgical powders.
11. Write a note on powders for internal usage.
12. Write a note on powders for external usage.
13. Write a note on vehicles for liquid dosage forms.
14. Write a note on preservatives and antioxidants.
15. Write a note on organoleptic additives (colouring, flavouring & sweetening agents).
16. Define and classify solutions. What are the advantages and disadvantages of solutions?
17. Write a note on gargles and mouthwashes.
18. Write a note on ear drops and nasal drops.
19. Write a note on throat paints and enemas.

20. Explain in detail methods of preparation of syrup.
21. Write a note on elixirs.
22. Write a note on liniments and lotions.
23. Define suspension. Classify them in detail and write advantages and disadvantages of suspensions.
24. Write a note on suspending agents (thickening agents).
25. Write a note on stability of suspensions.

### **Long Answer Questions (10 Marks Each)**

1. Explain in detail career opportunities in pharmacy.
2. Explain in detail about Indian Pharmacopoeia.
3. Define prescription. Explain in detail parts of prescription. Add a note on types of prescription.
4. Explain in detail parts of prescription. Add a note on errors in prescription.
5. Define posology. Explain in detail factors affecting the dose of the drug (posology).
6. Define and classify syrup. Explain in detail advantages, disadvantages, method of preparation, label, and storage of syrups.
7. Explain in detail components of suspension formulation. Add a note on methods of preparation of suspensions.