CHAPTER 1

Pharmaceutics

1. How does the addition of magnesia and alumina affect soda lime glass?

A. Enhances mechanical strength
B. Increases softening temperature
C. Reduces porosity
D. Improves chemical durability

2. What are lead glasses used for?

A. Kitchenware
B. Electronic tubes
C. Optical components
D. Temperature thermometers

3. Which type of glass is regarded as the most heat resistant?

A. Fused silica B. 96% silica
C. Alumino silicate D. Borosilicate

4. What is 96% silica glass used for?

A. Heat shield
B. Temperature thermometers
C. Combustion tubes
D. Electronic tubes

5. Which of the following packaging material is protect the drug content against light ?

A. Plastic containers
B. Amber coloured glass container
C. Both
D. None of the above

6. Major Disadvantage of glass as a packaging material is:

A. Fragility B. Weight
C. Both D. None of the above

7. To produce molten glass, which of the following method is used

A. Blowing B. Pressing
C. Drawing D. Casting

8. Which of the following one is a broken glass & acts as fusion agent

A. Cullet B. Lime stone
C. Soda Ash D. Sand

9. Type I glass is also known as

A. Borosilicate glass
B. Regular soda lime glass
C. Treated soda lime glass
D. None

10. Which of the following test is performed on crushed grains, to evaluate the chemical resistance of glass?

A. Powder glass test
B. Water attack test
C. Both
D. None

11. The advantages of plastic containers over glass containers are

A. Easy formation
B. Resistance to breakage
C. Freedom of design
D. All of the above

12. To protect the contents of a bottle from the effects of sunlight by UV rays, which glass is used?

A. Amber glass B. Red glass
C. Both D. None

13. Soda ash also known as

A. Pure silica
B. Lime stone
C. Sodium carbonate
D. Calcium carbonate

14. Type NP glass is also known as

A. Borosilicate glass
B. General purpose glass
C. Soda lime glass
D. Treated soda lime glass

15. Type III glass is also known as

A. Borosilicate glass
B. General purpose glass
C. Regular soda lime glass
D. Treated soda lime glass

16. Process of use of compressed air to form molten glass in the cavity of a metal mold is called

A. Drawing B. Casting
C. Blowing D. Pressing

17. The process in which molten glass is pulled through dies which shape the soft glass is called

A. Drawing B. Casting
C. Blowing D. Pressing

18. The process of production of glass containers which makes use of centrifugal force is called

A. Casting B. Drawing
C. Pressing D. Blowing

19. The process of production of glass containers which makes use of mechanical force is called

A. Casting B. Drawing
C. Pressing D. Blowing

20. The USP specifications for light resistance containers require the glass to provide protection against .....wavelength of light.

A. 7800-8000 angstroms
B. Below 1000 angstroms
C. 2900-4500 angstroms
D. None of the above

21. Test for evaluating chemical resistance described in NF

A. Powdered glass test
B. Water attack test
C. Both A and B
D. None

22. Water attack test is used only to evaluate

A. Borosilicate glass
B. General purpose glass
C. Regular soda lime glass
D. Treated soda lime glass

23. Powdered glass test is used only to evaluate

A. Borosilicate glass
B. Regular soda lime glass
C. Treated soda lime glass
D. All of above

24. Distilled water stored for one year in regular soda lime glass picks up to ..... sodium hydroxide.

A. 10 to 15 ppm B. 40 to 50 ppm
C. 100 ppm D. None

25. Percentage of Boron in Type I borosilicate glass is approximately

A. 6% B. 10%
C. 17% D. 25%

26. Distilled water stored for one year in treated soda lime glass picks up to ..... sodium hydroxide.

A. 0.5 ppm B. 5 ppm
C. 10 to 15ppm D. None

27. Weathering can be prevented by the use of

A. Commercial soda lime glass
B. De-alkalized soda lime glass
C. Regular soda lime glass
D. None

28. Sulphate bloom appears on treated soda lime glass due to deposition of

A. Alkali B. Acid
C. Sulphur D. None

29. The density of polyethylene is in the range

A. 0.91-0.96 B. 0.89-0.90
C. 1.09-1.14 D. None

30. Water absorption property is comparatively higher in case of which plastic

A. Low density polyethylene
B. High density polyethylene
C. Polypropylene
D. Polystyrene

31. Permeability to water vapour is comparatively higher in case of which plastic
A. Low density polyethylene
B. High density polyethylene
C. Polypropylene
D. Polystyrene

32. Oxygen permeability to is comparatively lower in case of which plastic
A. PVC
B. High density polyethylene
C. Polypropylene
D. Polystyrene

33. Which of the following packaging material have very good resistance to acids?
A. Nitrile polymers B. PVC
C. Polystyrene D. None of the above

34. Which of the following packaging material have a good heat resistance?
A. Low density polyethylene
B. High density polyethylene
C. Polypropylene
D. Polystyrene

35. Which of the following plastic material cannot be stored at low temperature?
A. PVC
B. Low density polyethylene
C. High density polyethylene
D. Polypropylene

36. Which of the following packaging material has an excellent resistance to impact?
A. Low density polyethylene
B. High density polyethylene
C. Styrene acrylonitrile
D. Polystyrene

37. Which of the following plastic material has the highest unit cost
A. Nitrile polymers
B. Low density polyethylene
C. High density polyethylene
D. Styrene acrylonitrile

38. Density of polyethylene directly determines which property of the polymer
A. Stiffness B. Stress cracking
C. Clarity D. All the above

39. Dilauryl thiopropionate is used as
A. Antioxidant B. Antistatic agent
C. Plasticizer D. Impact modifiers

40. Polyethylene glycols in concentration range of 0.1% to 0.2% is used as
A. Antistatic agent B. Antioxidant
C. Impact modifiers D. Plasticizer

41. One of the drawback of polypropylene is
A. Lack of clarity
B. Lack of acid resistance
C. Low melting point
D. It stress crack easily

42. Dioctyl-tin mercaptoacetate is added to PVC with the purpose to prevent
A. Yellowing when exposed to heat
B. Stress cracking
C. Water vapour permeation
D. None

43. Tin compounds are added to PVC for the purpose of
A. Antistatic agent B. Plasticizer
C. Impact modifiers D. Stabilizer

44. Angiosarcoma is observed in some patient exposed to
A. Vinyl chloride monomers
B. PVC
C. Polyethylene
D. None

45. Impact resistance in PVC containers is found to be
A. Increased on storage at low temperature
B. Not effected
C. Decreased on storage at low temperature
D. None of above

46. The properties of polystyrene is
A. High water vapour tranmission
B. Low resistance to impact
C. Low melting point
D. All the above

47. To improve impact resistance and brittleness polystyrene is combine with
A. Sulphur
B. Rubber and acrylic compounds
C. Tin
D. None of the above

48. High impact, super impact and intermediate impact are the classification of

A. Glass B. Polystyrene
C. Rubber D. None of the above

49. The properties of polyamide is

A. High oxygen impermeability
B. Low resistance to impact
C. High water vapour impermeability
D. All the above

50. Water vapor permeability of polyamide can be reduced by laminating it with

A. Polyethylene B. Polystyrene
C. Acrylic polymer D. None

51. Highest impact resistance is observed in which plastic

A. Polycarbonate B. Polystyrene
C. Polypropylene D. None

52. Which of the following plastics is set by FDA for food along with pharmaceutical packaging?

A. Acrylic Multipolymers
B. Polyvinyl Chloride
C. Polystyrene
D. None

53. Limit of acrylic monomer in Acrylic polymers is

A. Less than 0.3 ppm
B. Less than 15 ppm
C. Less than 20 ppm
D. Less than 11ppm

54. Allowable limits for migration of acylic monomer in food products is

A. Less than 10 ppm
B. Less than 20 ppm
C. Less than 0.3 ppm
D. Less than 0.5 ppm

55. Which of the following is an exampl of condensation polymer

A. Polystyrene
B. Polypropylene
C. Polyethylene terephthalate
D. None of above

56. Coextrusion technology may be used to increase

A. Barrier to moisture
B. Barrier to gas
C. Impact resistance
D. All of above

57. Transmission of gases, vapours or liquids through plastic packaging materials is called

A. Sorption B. Leaching
C. Chemical reaction D. Permeation

58. Permeation through plastic containers present problem to dosage forms which are sensitive to

A. Hydrolysis B. Oxidation
C. Both D. None

59. Migration of additives from plastic container to the formulation stored in it is termed as

A. Leaching B. Sorption
C. Permeation D. Chemical reaction

60. The process of removal of constituents from drug product by the packaging material is called as

A. Sorption
B. Leaching
C. Chemical reaction
D. Permeation

61. Factors influencing sorption from product are

A. Chemical structure
B. Temperature
C. Concentration of active ingredients
D. All the above

62. The physical and chemical alteration of the packaging material by the drug product is called

A. Chemical reactivity B. Leaching
C. Modification D. Sorption

63. Softening effect on polyethylene due to oils stored in it is an example of

A. Modification B. Leaching
C. Chemical reactivity D. Sorption

64. Main purpose of adding antimony to lead in the preparation of collapsible tubes is to

A. Enhances pliability
B. Increases malleability
C. Reduces porosity
D. Increase hardness

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B. Increases malleability
C. Reduces porosity
D. Increase hardness

66. Which metal tube hardens on use and may develop leaks

A. Tin B. Lead
C. Aluminium D. None

67. Which is the most expensive metal used in the preparation of collapsible tubes?

A. Tin B. Lead
C. Aluminium D. Iron

68. Which material is used for linings in the preparation of metal collapsible tubes?

A. Wax
B. Phenolics
C. Epoxides and vinyls
D. All the above

69. Which of the following packaging material is used in the preparation of collapsible tubes?

A. Low density polyethylene
B. High density polyethylene
C. Polypropylene
D. All the above

70. Sideseamer is a machine which is used in the preparation of

A. Metal collapsible tube
B. Plastic collapsible tube
C. Laminated tube
D. None of the above

71. Press-on, roll-on, friction etc are the designs of:

A. Clo sures
B. Laminates
C. Metal collapsible tube
D. None of the above

72. The Owens-Illinois torque tester is used in the evaluation of:

A. Glass containers
B. Plastic containers
C. Metal containers
D. Plastic moulded closures

73. Facing material and backing are the part of:

A. Homogenous Liner
B. Rubber closure
C. Heterogenous Liner
D. None of the above

74. Cushioning and sealing properties of cap are provided by

A. Resilient backing
B. Facing material
C. Both the above
D. None of the above

75. The rubber polymers commonly used for rubber stoppers are:

A. Natural rubber B. Neoprene
C. Butyl rubber D. All the above

76. Sulphur is added in the manufacturing of rubber closures as

A. Vulcanizing agent B. Antioxidant
C. Accelerator D. Pigment

77. Zinc oxide is added in the manufacturing of rubber closures as

A. Vulcanizing agent B. Antioxidant
C. Accelerator D. Pigment

78. Phenolics are the example of

A. Thermosetting resins
B. Thermoplastics resins
C. Both the above
D. None of the above

79. Polystyrene is an example of

A. Thermosetting resins
B Thermoplastics resins
C. Both the above
D. None of the above

80. Which of the following is capable of meeting the requirements of tamper-resistance packaging as defined by FDA regulation 21 C.F.R. Parts 211, 314 and 700

A. Film wrappers B. Tape seals
C. Blister package D. All the above

81. End-folded and fin seal are the types of

A. Film wrappers B. Tape seals
C. Sealed cartons D. Blister package

82. Heat sealable acrylic coatings are applied to impart heat sealing characteristics to

A. Polypropylene B. Cellophane
C. Both D. None

83. Nitrocellulose is applied to cellophane to impart

A. Crystal clarity
B. Machinability
C. Heat sealable characteristic
D. None

84. Comparatively highest seal integrity is observed in

A. End-folded wrapper
B. Fin seal wrapper
C. Shrink wrapper
D. None

85. Which is an example of heat sealable material:

A. Polyethylene B. Surlyn
C. Nitrocellulose D. All the above

86. Polyvinylidene chloride laminations are available under the trade name of

A. Saran B. Aclar
C. Surlyn D. None of the above

87. Aclar is chemically

A. Poly vinyl chloride
B. Polyvinylidene
C. Polychlorotrifluroethylene
D. None of the above

88. Main purpose of applying saran and aclar laminates is to impart

A. Moisture resistance
B. Heat sealability
C. Tensile strength
D. None of the above

89. Ointment tubes are the example of:

A. Primary packaging system
B. secondary packaging system
C. tertiary packaging system
D. All the above

90. The container that protects the contents from extraneous solids and from loss of the article under ordinary or customary conditions of handling, shipment, storage and distribution, according to USP XXVII is called

A. Well closed container
B. Tight container
C. Hermatic container
D. Light resistant container

91. The container that is impervious to air or any other gas under ordinary or customary conditions of handling, shipment, storage and distribution, according to USP XXVII is called

A. Well closed container
B. Tight container
C. Hermetic container
D. Light resistant container

92. The container that protects the contents from contamination by extraneous liquid, solids or vapors and from loss of the article, and from efflorescence, deliquescence or evaporation under ordinary or customary conditions of handling, shipment, storage and distribution, according to USP XXVII is called

A. Tight container
B. Well closed container
C. Light resistant container
D. Hermetic container

93. According to IP 1996, official test for rubber closures are:

A. Fragmentation test
B. Self sealability test
C. Sterilization test
D. All the above

94. As per IP 1996, for fragmentation test number of vials taken initially is

A. 5 B. 8
C. 10 D. 12

95. As per IP 1996, for fragmentation test closures are pierced with the hypodermic needle

A. 21 SWG B. 1 SWG
C. 11 SWG D. 31 SWG

96. As per IP 1996, for fragmentation test closures are pierced with the 21 SWG hypodermic needle

A. 2 times B. 4 times
C. 6 times D. 10 times

97. As per IP 1996, for fragmentation test closures are pierced with the 21 SWG hypodermic needle 4 times and the liquid is passed through the filter with pore size of:

A. 0.45 µm B. 0.05 µm
C. 0.5 µm D. None

98. As per IP 1996, for fragmentation test closures are pierced with the 21 SWG hypodermic needle 4 times and the liquid is passed through the filter with pore size of 0.5 µm. The total number of fragments visible to naked eye should not be more than:

A. 5 B. 10
C. 15 D. None

99. As per IP 1996, for fragmentation test closures are pierced with the 21 SWG hypodermic needle 4 times and the liquid is passed through the filter with pore size of 0.5 µm. The total number of fragments of butyl rubber, visible to naked eye should not be more than:

A. 5 B. 10
C. 15 D. None

100. As per IP 1996, self sealability test for rubber closure is applicable for

A. Single dose containers
B. Multi dose containers
C. Both
D. None of the above

101. As per IP 1996, for Self sealability test number

A. 5 B. 10
C. 15 D. 20

102. As per IP 1996, for Self sealability test closures are pierced with the 21 SWG hypodermic needle

A. 2 times B. 5 times
C. 10 times D. 15 times

103. As per IP 1996, for Self sealability test closures are pierced with the 21 SWG hypodermic needle for 10 times and immersed in

A. 0.1% Methyl red
B. 0.1% Methyl orange
C. 0.1% Methylene blue
D. None

104. As per IP 1996, for Self sealability test closures are pierced with the 21 SWG hypodermic needle for 10 times and immersed in 0.1% methylene blue at the pressure of

A. 27 KPa B. 27 Pa
C. 30 KPa D. 30 Pa

105. Main constituent of non-stick coating is

A. Polytetrafluoroethylene
B. Polyethylene terephthalate
C. Polystyrene
D. Polypropylene

106. Mylar, Arnite, Impet and Rynite are the trade names of which poltmers

A. Polyethylene terephthalate
B. Polytetrafluoroethylene
C. Polypropylene
D. Polystyrene

107. Presently, Tinfoil is made up of

A. Tin B. Aluminium
C. Silver D. All the above

108. Putting a foil lid over the tray section and sealing it to the blister is called

A. Cold form foil blisters
B. Thermoformed blister
C. Tropicalised blister
D. None of above

109. When an aluminium based laminate film is pressed into a mold by means of a stamp so that aluminium is elongated and maintains the formed shape, the blister thus formed is called as

A. Cold form foil blisters
B. Thermoformed blister
C. Tropicalised blister
D. None of above

110. Pinholes are the characteristics feature of

A. Aluminium foil B. Glass
C. plastics D. None of above

111. Package integrity test on blister packages can be of

A. Destructive type
B. Non destructive type
C. Both the above
D. None

112. As per USP, for powdered glass test prepared glass specimen should be autoclaved to

A. 121oC for 30 minutes
B. 121oC for 60 minutes
C. 121oC for 15 minutes
D. None

113. As per USP, for powdered glass test prepared glass specimen after autoclaving are titrated with

A. 0.05 N Sulphuric acid
B. 0.05 N Nitric acid
C. 0.02 N Sulphuric acid
D. 0.02 N Nitric acid

114. As per USP Water attack test is carried out at

A. 100 oC
B. 121 oC
C. 27 oC
D. At room temperature

115. As per IP 1996, Leakage test for plastic container is carried out on how many containers?

A. 5 B. 10
C. 15 D. 20

116. As per IP 1996, for Water vopour permeability test for plastic containers for injectable preparations, the condition are:

A. 50 ± 5% at 20 to 25 oC
B. 60 ± 10% at 20 to 25 oC
C. 60 ± 5% at 20 to 25 oC
D. 60 ± 10% at 20 to 25 oC

117. As per IP 1996, for collapsibility test for plastic containers, the container should squeeze at least

A. 50% of its nominal content
B. 70% of its nominal content
C. 90% of its nominal content
D. 100% of its nominal content

118. Missing liner in closure is an example of

A. Critical defect B. Major defect
C. Minor defect D. None of above

119. Which type of defect makes the container unacceptable for use:

A. Class A B. Class B
C. Class C D. None of above

120. Pulping is the process of manufacture of:

A. Paper B. Glass
C. Rubber D. Plastic

121. Fourdrinier System is used for the manufacture of:

A. Glass B. Paper
C. Plastic D. Rubber

122. The finishing process in the manufacture of paper is done by applying a solution of gelatin to the paper is called:

A. Finishing B. Glazing
C. Tub-sizing D. None of above

123. Which of the following is the process of surface treatment for paper:

A. Cloaking
B. Impregnations
C. Laminations
D. All of above

124. Cobb test is used for testing which of the following:

A. Paper and Board B. Glass
C. plastics D. Aluminium foil

125. Flute sizes A, B, C, D, E and F are in the manufacture of

A. Capsule B. Ampoule
C. Corrugated board D. None of the above

126. TAPPI and ASTM test methods are used for the evaluation of

A. Corrugated board B. Plastic containers
C. Rubber closures D. None of the above

127. Biochemical and physiological effects of the drug and its mechanism of action is studied in the

A. Pharmaceutical Phase
B. Pharmacokinetic Phase
C. Pharmacodynamic Phase
D. Therapeutic Phase

128. Designing of proper dosage regimen is very tedious process for

A. Drugs having low therapeutic index
B. All Drugs
C. Drugs having high therapeutic index
D. Less potent drugs

129. Rapid absorption of lipid-soluble drugs can be achieved by .....

A. Intravenous route
B. Subcutaneous route
C. Intramuscular route
D. Sublingual route

130. Molecular weight of drug is an important criteria for the drug delivery through

A. Intravenous route
B. Oral route
C. Subcutaneous route
D. Transdermal route

131. Lowest degree of variation in the rate of absorption has been observed in ...

A. Intravenous route
B. Inhalation
C. Oral route
D. Transdermal route

132. Aqueous filled pore are present in cell membrane structure allowing inorganic ions and some organic molecules have diameter of ...

A. 40-100 Å B. 40-100 μm
C. 40-100 nm D. None of above

133. Core of phospholipids in cell membrane is.

A. Hydrophilic B. Hydrophobic
C. Amphillic D. None of above

134. Active and passive processes are the major transport mechanism in case of

A. Transcellular absorption
B. Corpuscular absorption
C. Paracellular absorption
D. None of above

135. Compounds of high molecular weight even above 16,000 can be well absorbed by

A. Splanchnic Circulation
B. Lymphatic Circulation
C. First-pass effect
D. None of above

136. Pharmacokinetics can be defined as:

A. The study of biological and therapeutic effects of drugs
B. The study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs
C. The study of mechanisms of drug action
D. The study of methods of new drug development

137. The preferable mechanism of absorption for most of drugs in GI tract is:

A. Active transport or carrier-mediated diffusion
B. Filtration or aqueous diffusion
C. Passive diffusion or lipid diffusion
D. Endocytosis and exocytosis

138. Which of the following substances cannot permeate cell membranes by passive diffusion?

A. Unionized substances
B. Lipid-soluble
C. Hydrophobic substances
D. Hydrophilic substances

139. Drugs with lower value of partition coefficient (Ko/w) has the following property:

A. Lower rate of permeation through the lipidic cell membrane
B. Permeation through cell membrane by means of endocytosis
C. Easy permeation through the blood-brain barrier
D. High reabsorption in renal tubules

140. Which is the characteristic of active transport:

A. transport of drug particle by a cell membrane with a new vesicle formation
B. Transport against the concentration gradient
C. Transport of drugs through a membrane by means of diffusion
D. Transport without energy consumption

141. "Bioavailability" may be define as?

A. Fraction of an uncharged drug reaching the systemic circulation following any route of administration
B. Amount of a substance in urine relative to the initial dose
C. Permeability through the brain-blood barrier
D. Degree of plasma protein binding of drug substance

142. The main objective for the determination of bioavailability is to study:

A. Extent of absorption and hepatic first-pass effect
B. Rheological parameters of blood
C. Amount of a substance obtained orally and quantity of intakes
D. Glomerular filtration rate

143. Minimum first pass metabolism is observed in which of the following alimentary routes of administration:

A. Oral B. Transdermal
C. Rectal D. Intraduodenal

144. Highest first-pass effect is observed in which route of drug administration:

A. Intravenous route B. Sublingual
C. Oral D. Intramuscular

145. Characteristic feature of the oral route is:

A. Fast onset of effect
B. The sterilization of medicinal forms is obligatory
C. Absorption depends on GI tract secretion
D. A drug reaches the blood bypassing the liver

146. Characteristic feature of the sublingual route:

A. A drug is exposed to gastric secretion
B. Fast absorption
C. A drug is exposed more prominent liver metabolism
D. A drug can be administered in a variety of doses

147. Which of the following is the parenteral route of medicinal agent administration:

A. Rectal B. Sublingual
C Oral D. Inhalation

148. Characteristic feature of parenteral administration is that:

A. It cannot be used with unconsciousness patients
B. It usually produces a more rapid response than oral administration
C. It generally results in a less accurate dosage than oral administration
D. It is too slow for emergency use

149. Characteristic feature of the intramuscular route of drug administration:

A. Only water solutions can be injected
B. Opportunity of hypertonic solution injections
C. Oily solutions can be injected
D. The action develops slower, than at oral administration

150. Drugs poses difficulty in crossing brain-blood barrier due to:

A. Absence of pores in the brain capillary endothelium
B. High octanol- water partition coefficient of a drug
C. Prominent endocytotic nature of the brain capillaries
D. Meningitis and other inflamed conditions of brain

151. Urinary flow rate often affects the excretion of compounds

A. Whose tubular reabsorption is pH sensitive
B. Whose tubular reabsorption is not affected by pH
C. Whose tubular reabsorption is absent
D. Like strong acids and strong bases

152. Which of the following substances cannot permeate cell membranes by passive diffusion?
A. Unionized substances
B. Lipid-soluble
C. Hydrophobic substances
D. Hydrophilic substances

153. Drugs having pKa values 4-6 are:
A. Weak bases B. Strong bases
C. Weak acids D. Strong acids

154. Reabsorption of acidic drugs having pKa values more than 8
A. Does not occurs
B. Occurs at all urinary pH values
C. Occurs at low urinary pH values
D. Occurs at high urinary pH values

155. Reabsorption of acidic drugs having pKa values less than 2
A. Does not occurs
B. Occurs at all urinary pH values
C. Occurs at low urinary pH values
D. Occurs at high urinary pH values

156. Reabsorption of weakly basic drugs having pKa values 6 or below
A. Does not occurs
B. Occurs at all urinary pH values
C. Occurs at low urinary pH values
D. Occurs at high urinary pH values

157. Susceptibility to interference by metabolic or competitive inhibitors is the characteristic feature of
A. Active transport
B. Filtration
C. Passive diffusion
D. Endocytosis and exocytosis

158. Permeability constant is independent of:
A. Diffusion coefficient of the drug through the membrane
B. Membrane thickness
C. Partition coefficient of the drug between membrane and donor medium
D. Surface area of membrane

159. Under Biopharmaceutics Classification System drugs are classified on the basis of:
A. Intestinal permeability of drugs
B. Solubility of drugs
C. Both the parameters
D. None of the above

160. A drug with high solubility and high permeability is classified as
A. BCS Class I drug
B. BCS Class II drug
C. BCS Class III drug
D. BCS Class IV drug

161. A drug with low solubility and low permeability is classified as
A. BCS Class I drug
B. B CS Class II drug
C. BCS Class III drug
D. BCS Class IV drug

162. A drug with high solubility and low permeability is classified as
A. BCS Class I drug
B. BCS Class II drug
C. BCS Class III drug
D. BCS Class IV drug

163. A drug with low solubility and high permeability is classified as
A. BCS Class I drug B. BCS Class II drug
C. BCS Class III drug D. BCS Class IV drug

164. Which statement is correct in context to Absolute solubility and Dissolution rate:
A. Both are static process
B. Both are dynamic process
C. Absolute solubility is a static process while Dissolution rate is a dynamic process
D. None of above

165. In vivo dissolution rate is always ..... than in vitro dissolution rate
A. Lesser B. Greater
C. Similar D. None of above

166. Which of the following equations accounts for change in surface area accompanying dissolution
A. Noyes – Whitney's Equation
B. Fick's law
C. Hixson Crowell cube root law of dissolution
D. None of above

167. In case of carrier mediated transport, the area in which the carrier system is most dense is called

A. Absorption window
B. Carrier window
C. Diffusion window
D. None of above

168. The oesophageal transit of most of the dosage forms is of order of

A. 10-15 minutes B. 4-5 minutes
C. 1-2 minutes D. 10-15 seconds

169. Pepsin is denatured at pH

A. 1-2 B. 3-4
C. 4-5 D. 6-7

170. The controlling factor in the onset of drug absorption from the small intestine is

A. Rate of drug dissolution
B. Rate of gastric emptying
C. Rate of chewing
D. None of above

171. Small intestine is an excellent site of absorption due to the presence of

A. Folds of Kerckring B. Villi
C. Microvilli D. All of above

172. Which of the phase of gastric emptying process is called housekeeper wave

A. Phase I B. Phase II
C. Phase III D. Phase IV

173. Blood flow to gastrointestinal tract is and liver is

A. Increased after meals
B. Decreased after meals
C. Not affected by the meals
D. None of above

174. In which transport mechanism, no further increase in rate of absorption is observed at higher concentrations

A. Passive process
B. Active process
C. First-pass effect
D. None of above

175. Vitamin A, D, E and K are mainly absorbed by

A. Endocytosis B. Pinocytosis
C. Facilitated diffusion D. Phagocytosis

176. Polio and other vaccines administered orally are mainly absorbed through the process of

A. Pinocytosis B. Endocytosis
C. Phagocytosis D. Facilitated diffusion

177. The process by which the material is internalised by the membrane is transported through the cell and is secreted on the other side is called

A. Pinocytosis B. Endocytosis
C. Phagocytosis D. Transcytosis

178. The molecular weight cut off for paracellular route is

A. 200 Da B. 400 Da
C. 700 Da D. 50 Da

179. The most common example of counter transport efflux protein that is responsible for expelling specific drugs back into the lumen of gastrointestinal tract is

A. Albumin B. P- glycoprotein
C. Globulin D. None of the above

180. Bioavailability of drugs which are unstable in gastric fluids can be

A. Increased on reducing particle size
B. Decreased on reducing particle size
C. Remain uneffective on reducing particle size
D. None of the above

181. Some drugs particularly those that are of hydrophobic in nature dry particle size reduction techniques

A. Result in aggregation of particles
B. Result in enhanced bioavailability
C. No effect on bioavailability
D. Result in increase in effective surface area

182. A strongly basic salt of a weakly acidic drug is expected to give

A. More absorption from git than free acid form
B. Less absorption from git than free acid form
C. Similar absorption from git than free acid form
D. None of the above

183. A strongly acidic salt of a weakly basic drug is expected to give
A. More absorption from git than free acid form
B. Less absorption from git than free acid form
C. Similar absorption from git than free acid form
D. None of the above

184. Solubility of sulphate salt of a drug is
A. Equal to its hydrochloride salt in git
B. More than its hydrochloride salt in git
C. Less its hydrochloride salt in git
D. None of the above

185. The inclusion of basic excipients in the formulation of aspirin tablet can
A. Enhance dissolution and bioavailability
B. Reduce dissolution and bioavailability
C. Not alter dissolution and bioavailability
D. None of the above

186. Higher bioavailability is observed in case of
A. Stable polymorphs
B. Metastable polymorphs
C. Unstable polymorphs
D. All the above

187. In ancient time dried animal parts, herbs, plant parts, honey and minerals were used as:
A. Food source B. Dentifrices
C. Vehicles D. Non of above

188. Abrasives, Detergent, Flavours are the ingredients of:
A. Face wash B. Cream
C. Tooth pest D. Soap

189. Hardness of an abrasive used in tooth pest preparation is depends on
A. Partial size B. Chemical nature
C. Impurities D. Both A and C

190. The amount of an abrasive should be ..... Of total weight of tooth pest.
A. 50% B. 70%
C. 30% D. 80%

191. Most commonly used abrasive is:
A. Aluminium sulphate
B. Calcium carbonate
C. Magnesium trisilicate
D. Dicalcium phosphate

192. Calcium carbonate imparts..... To the rooth pest preparation
A. Acidity B. Alkalinity
C. Both D. No one

193. ..... Is the native form of raw calcium carbonate
A. Stone B. Sand
C. Chalk D. Clay

194. Dicalcium phosphate imparts..... PH in the tooth pest preparation.
A. Acidic B. Neutral
C. Basic D. All of above

195. Hydrated magnesium silicate is used as an abrasive and.....
A. Antacid B. Laxatiive
C. Purgative D. Anti emetic

196. Most commonly used detergent is:
A. Sodium lauryl sulfate
B. Magnesium lauryl sulfate
C. Diethyl sodium lauryl sulphosuccinate
D. All of above

197. The higher amount of humectant in a tooth paste formulation is:
A. 10% B. 20%
C. 30% D. 40%

198. The actual amount of humectant in a tooth paste formulation is decided by
A. Viscosity B. Density
C. Molecular weight D. All of above

199. In which concentration binding agents are used:
A. 1-2.5 B. 1-2
C. 1-3 D. 1-1.5

200. To prevent the formation of lumps in a tooth paste formulation what is added:
A. Glycerin B. Alcohol
C. Tragacanth D. Both A and B

201. Mucilages of chondrus and Irish moss is Incorporated in a tooth paste formulation as a:
A. Detergent B. Binding agent
C. Humectant D. Flavours

202. Sodium saccharine is used in ..... In tooth paste

A. 0.05 to 0.1 B. 0.05 to 0.23
C. 0.05 to 0.31 D. 0.05 to 0.38

203. ..... Is a sweetening agent which is band due to its toxicity.

A. Cyclamate B. Sucrose
C. Maltose D. None of above

204. Cinnamon oil, clove oil, peppermint oil, cassia oil are used in a tooth paste as :

A. Sweetening agent B. Flavours
C. Both A and B D. No one

205. Which is used as a bleaching agent in tooth paste

A. Sodium benzoate
B. Sodium perborate
C. Sodium selisylate
D. Sodium carbonate

206. What can be used in a tooth paste for halitosis:

A. Carbohydrates B. Chlorophyll
C. Starch D. Resins

207. Which part of a teeth does not contain living cells but is like bone

A. Enamel B. Dentine
C. Cementum D. All of above

208. The periodontal ligament is made up of:

A. Collagen fibers B. Elastic fibers
C. Lignin fiber D. None of above

209. The outer layer of teeth enemal is made up of

A. Calcium carbonate
B. Calcium citrate
C. Calcium phosphate
D. Calcium gluconate

210. The hardest biologically substance is

A. Bone B. Muscle
C. Dentine D. Nail

211. Which glycoprotein is responsible for the lubrication action of the saliva:

A. Albumin B. Casin
C. Mucin D. Muceins

212. 75% of saliva is secreted by

A. Submandibular gland
B. Parotid gland
C. Sublingual
D. All of above

213. Which immunoglobulin is present in saliva for control of bacteria:

A. Ig G B. Ig A
C. Ig E D. Ig B

214. The bacteria responsible for pulpits is

A. Acne vulgeris B. S. Mutans
C. B. Vulgeris D. E. Coli

215. Sodium lauryl sarcosinate is used as:

A. Anti - cariogenic
B. Anti - enzyme
C. Bacteriostatic
D. Bacteriostatic

216. Which one combines with tooth enamel and form insoluble tin oxide to prevent pith decay:

A. Stannous chloride
B. Strontium chloride
C. Stannous fluoride
D. All of above

217. In the manufacturing of tooth powder the mixer is used:

A. Ribbon type B. Agitator type
C. Sigma type D. Both A and B

218. What is the percentage of the soap in soap containing solid dental products:

A. 20-30% B. 20-40%
C. 20-50% D. 20-60%

219. Evaluation parameters for a tooth paste is:

A. Abrasiveness
B. Limit test of arsenic and lead
C. Consistency
D. All of above

220. A good mouthwash should have

A. Quick antiseptic action
B. Sweet taste
C. Non irritant
D. All of above

221. Mouthwashes are ..... Solutions which are used in oral cavity.

A. Acidic B. Alcoholic
C. Basic D. None of above

222. In a mouthwash preparation, phenol is used as:
A. Antiseptic B. Flavour
C. Astringent D. All of above

223. In which concentration the chlorothymol is used in a mouth wash preparation
A. 0.1-1% B 0.3-0.5%
C 0.05-0.1% D 0.05-0.3%

224. The quaternary ammonium compounds are active at which pH
A. Acidic B. Basic
C. Neutral D. All of above

225. Tincture of cinchona, benzoin tincture are Incorporated in a mouthwash for:
A. Astringent B. Stimulant
C. Flavouring agent D. All of above

226. Which is used am a vehicle in mouthwash
A. Alcohol
B. Water
C. Alcohol and water in combination
D. None of above

227. Glycerin is Incorporated in a mouthwash preparation for
A. Sweetening agent B. Flavor
C. Demulcent D. All of above

228. Which instrument is used to detect the deodorizing effect of mouthwash:
A. Gas chromatograph
B. Fair-wells osmoscope
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

229. What is evaluation parameters fir mouthwash:
A. Spreadability B. Dilution test
C. Burning test D. None of above

230. Deodorizing effect of mouthwash is done by:
A. Chemical analysis B. Surface tension
C. Physical analysis D. All of above

231. The essential growth factor or component of nails are:
A. Amino acids
B. Vitamins
C. Essential fatty acids
D. All of above

232. Eponychium is formed by the extension of a portion of.....of the nail root.
A. Stratum corneum
B. Stratum granulosam
C. Stratum spinosam
D. Stratum germilative

233. The pale crescent produced by abscured blood vessels near the nail root is called:
A. Hyponychium B. Lunula
C. Eponychium D. None of above

234. In AIDS, Thyroid and Respiratory disease diagnosis which colour of nail is a indication:
A. Red B. Black
C. Yellow D. None of above

235. In ..... the nail may become pitted and distorted.
A. Geridiasis B. Trichomoniasis
C. Vaginitis D. Psoriasis

236. The content of water water in nail is:
A. 10-15% B. 10-12%
C. 12-14% D. 14-18%

237. Leukonychia is disorder of:
A. Hair B. Nail
C. Skin D. Teeth

238. Brittleness of nail is caused by:
A. Anaemia B. Avitaminosis
C. Both A and B D. None of above

239. Which is not a characteristic of a good nail lacquer:
A. Good gloss B. Good adhesion
C. Good cleansing D. Quick drying

240. In an Nail preparation Nitrocellulose, ethyl cellulose, methacrylate and vinyl resin are used for the purpose of
A. Solvent
B. Resin
C. Film forming substance
D. Pigments

241. Nitrocellulose film is better in terms of:
A. Toughness
B. Hardness
C. Low solvent retention
D. All of above

242. Modified resin is used along with nitrocellulose to overcome the:
A. Poor adherence B. Poor gloss
C. None of obove D. Both A and B

243. Presently used resin in an Nail preparation is:
A. Gum damar
B. Sulphonamide - formaldehyde resin
C. Gum copal
D. Shellac

244. Polyvinyl acetate, Epoxy ester, coumaron inden polymer is used as:
A. Resin B. Solvent
C. Film former D. Colours

245. Ether, Acetone, Benzen and toluene is used as .....n an Nail preparation.
A. Solvent B. Diluent
C. Plasticizer D. Colours

246. Diluents are Incorporated in an Nail preparation to
A. Stabilize the viscosity
B. Solubilization of resin
C. Better effect on enamel
D. All of above

247. Non solvent plasticizer act as ..... In the Nail paint preparation.
A. Softener B. Filmformer
C. Both D. None of above

248. The total percentage of plasticizer in nail preparation is
A. 2% B. 5%
C. 8% D. 10%

249. Which is a plasticizer
A. Urea derivative B. Resorcinol
C. Castor oil D. All of above

250. .....% of titanium dioxide or lithopone is Incorporated in nail preparation to achieve opacity.
A. 2% B. 4%
C. 5% D. 7%

251. In an Nail preparation to obtain brown and tan shades what is used:
A. Iron sulfate
B. Copper sulfate
C. Magnesium oxide
D. Iron oxide

252. Nacreous pigment used to impart ..... Appearance.
A. Iridescent B. Gold
C. Silver D. Creamy

253. Acetone, ethyl acetate, and toluene applied on nail as a
A. Detergent B. Perfume
C. Lacquer remover D. All of above

254. To overcome the unpleasant odour of lacquer what is added into it:
A. Orang oil B. Terpenes
C. Terpienol D. All of above

255. What is evaluation parameters for Nail lacquer:
A. Drying rate B. Hardness
C. Viscosity D. All of above

256. Which is not an auxiliary productor nails:
A. Nail cream B. Nail bleach
C. Nail lacquer D. Nail whitener

257. In cutical Softener the concentration of Quaternary ammonium compounds is
A. 3-5% B. 3-10%
C. 3-15% D. 3-20%

258. In cutical Softener for swelling of keratin and softening of cutical what is used:
A. Quaternary ammonium compounds
B. Urea
C. Lanolin
D. None of above

259. Potassium hydroxide is used as ..... In Nail care preparation.
A. Cutical Softener B. Cutical remover
C. Both D. None of above

260. What is Incorporated in cutical remover to counteract the irritation coused by alkali.
A. Humectant B. Disinfectant
C. Acidifier D. All of above

261. What type of preparation is used to remove the nail strains and to discoloration of nail.
A. Cutical remover B. Nail paint
C. Nail bleaches D. All of above

262. Oxidizing agents used for bleaching of nail is
A. Hydrogen peroxide
B. Sodium perborate
C. Both
D. None of above

263. Population density of normal adult scalp hair is:
A. 225 hair cm square
B. 335 hair cm square
C. 445 hair cm square
D. 555 hair cm square

264. which part of body hairs have highest rate of growth
A. Scalp B. Chin
C. Eyelashes D. Both A and B

265. The per day growth of hair on scalp is:
A. 0.25 - 0.42 mm per day
B. 0.27 - 0.40 mm per day
C. 0.32 - 0.51mm per day
D. 0.34 - 0.38 mm per day

266. Carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur are responsible for ..... Of hair.
A. Red B. Brown
C. Grey D. white

267. What is present in more quantity in red hair
A. Iron B. Sulfur
C. Phosphorus D. Carbon

268. A good shampoo have characteristics like
A. Removal of wast substance
B. Produce sof, lustrous hair
C. Imparts fragrance
D. All of above

269. What is main component of shampoo:
A. Surfactant B. Sequestrant
C. Pearlscent agents D. All of above

270. Which type of surfactant are used in shampoo
A. Cationic B. Anionic
C. Ampholytic D. All of above

271. What is used as principal surfactant:
A. Anionic surfactant
B. Non ionic surfactant
C. Cationic surfactant
D. Ampholytic surfactant

272. What is widely used for anionic surfactant in shampoo
A. Alkyl sulphates
B. Alkyl glycol sulphates
C. Both
D. None of above

273. Alkyl sulphonate are formed of catalytic reduction of fatty acid of.....
A. Coconut B. Butter
C. Soya D. All of above

274. Which is not an example of anionic surfactant:
A. Sodium lauryl sulfate
B. Triethanol
C. Methyl taurides
D. Monoethanol

275. Which one is used in powder sampoos because of less hygroscopicity:
A. Sodium lauryl sulfate
B. Magnesium lauryl sulfate
C. Monoethanol lauryl sulfate
D. Ammonium lauryl sulfate

276. Methyl taurides is ..... type of surfactant
A. Anionic B. Cationic
C. Non ionic D. Amphoteric

277. In sodium lauryl sulfate, monoethanolamides are added to increase:
A. Viscosity B. Solubility
C. Density D. All of above

278. Mono alkyl sulphosuccinates are non irritant to eyes thus may be used in:
A. Hair shampo B. Body shampo
C. Both D. None of above

279. Methyl taurides leave the gairon excellent condition because of the presence of:
A. Amide group B. Ether group
C. Ester group D. All of above

280. Acyl sarcosins contain CON group and have conditioning effect and used along with:
A. Alkyl nitrates B. Alkyl carbonates
C. Alkyl sulphates D. Alkyl acetates

281. Which one of this is used in oil shampoo to form a light coating:
A. Turkey red oils B. Turkey green oil
C. Turkey clean oil D. All of above

282. Benzalkonium chloride is Incorporated in a shampoo preparation as a:
A. Detergent
B. Anti-dandruff
C. Conditioning agent
D. Thickening agent

283. Which one is a phenol derivative used as Germicide in a shampoo preparation?
A. Benzalkonium chloride
B. Cadmium sulphide
C. Sodium sulphacitamide
D. Tetramethyl thiuram sulphide

284. Which one of this a Anti dandruff agent:
A. Selenium sulphide
B. Sulphonated caster oil
C. Methyl cellulose
D. All of above

285. Conditioning agents are fatty acid substance like:
A. Lanolin B. Oils
C. Amino acids D. All of above

286. What is the PH rang at which pearlscent agents show their better action:
A. 4-5 B. 4.5-5
C. 5-6 D. 5.5-6

287. What concentration of a pearlscent agent is used in a shampoo preparation.
A. 0.2-1% B. 0.5-1%
C. 0.5-2% D. 0.5-0.8

288. Sodium salt of EDTA is Incorporated in shampoo preparation as a
A. Thickening agent B. Detergent
C. Sequestrant D. Pearlscent agent

289. Example of thickening agent is:
A. Alginates B. Methyl cellulose
C. Colloidal silica D. All of above

290. Formaldehyde ans p-hydroxy benzoic acids added in shampoo preparation as
A. Perfume C. Colour
C. Preservatives D. All of above

291. Liquid cream shampoo are expected to be mild and .....in action.
A. Emollient B. Demulcent
C. Anti adherent D. None of above

292. what is the characteristic of a hair tonic:
A. Counter irritant B. Antiseptic
C. Conditioning D. All of above

293. For dry scalp which type of hair tonic is used
A. Oily tonic B. Alkaline tonic
C. Acidic tonic D. None of above

294. For oily scalp which type of tonic is used
A. Oily tonic B. Acidic tonic
C. Alkaline tonic D. All of above

295. The concentration range of alcohol for vehicle in hair tonic is
A. 10-90% B. 10-85%
C. 10-95% D. All of above

296. Which of the action is imparted by alcohol present in hair tonic.
A. Removal of acid-protein complex
B. Addition of fatty acid-protein complex
C. Removal of dust particals
D. None of above

297. What can also be used in place of alcohol to get emollient and lubricant action:
A. Isopropyl alcohol B. Glycerin
C. Cholesterol D. Resorcinol

298. What kind of drugs are Incorporated in hair tonic to stimulate hair growth:
A. Emollient B. Demulcent
C. Rubefacient D. All of above

299. Agents used in hair tonic to increase temperature and localized circulation are
A. Capsicum B. Sulphur
C. Mercuric chloride D. All of above

300. Which one of this have an effect on the activity of sebaceous gland and hair formation.
A. Mercuric chloride B. Pilocarpine
C. Ammonia D. Cholesterol

301. Polyxyethylene condensation product of wool wax alcohol is used as
A. Solubilizer
B. Permeation enhancer
C. Viscosity enhancer
D. Conditioner

302. What is used to treat skin irregularities
A. Vitamin E B. Vitamin F
C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin B

303. Resorcinol and it's mono acetate have powerful..... Action.
A. Antiseptic B. Antispasmodic
C. Anti arrhythmic D. None of above

304. What is responsible for the toxicity of resorcinol used in hair tonic:
A. Cetomacrogol B. Pantothenic acid
C. Resorcinol D. Mercuric chloride

305. Which one of these used to increase the solubility of beta napthol used in hair tonic.
A. Boric acid B. Tartaric acid
C. Sulfuric acid D. None of above

306. Which form of capsaicin is used in hair tonic?
A. Solution B. Tincture
C. Paste D. All of above

307. Conditioners are usually based on ..... And fatty materials.
A. Anionic detergent
B. Cationic detergent
C. Non ionic detergent
D. Amphoteric detergent

308. Which country used natural occurring colouring agent Kohl as a hair colourant.
A. Egyptian B. Unani
C. American D. Russian

309. What is the constituent of Kohl used as hair color?
A. Lead acetate B. Lead chloride
C. Lead sulfate D. All of above

310. What is the characteristics of hair color.
A. Non toxic B. Dermititic sensitizer
C. Easy to apply D. All of above

311. What is the important factor while selecting a hair dye?
A. Molecular size B. PH
C. Solubility D. Both A and B

312. What is the color imparting duration of temporary colorants?
A. First shampoo B. Fourth shampoo
C. Sixth shampoo D. Both B and C

313. Vinegar or lemon oil is used in early time to neutralize the effect of
A. Detergent B. Alkali
C. Conditioner D. All of above

314. Simple powder dyestuff are used in a
A. Sachet B. Tablet
C. Capsule D. Both A and C

315. Temporary colorants penetrate which membrane of hair
A. Cutical B. Cortex
C. Medulla D. All of above

316. What is the PH of temporary colorants
A. 3 B. 5
C. 7 D. 8

317. The time duration of semi permanent colorants is:
A. First shampoo
B. Six to eight shampoo
C. More than eight shampoo
D. None of above

318. The semi permanent has
A. High risk to damage hair
B. Less risk to damage hair
C. No risk
D. None of above

319. What is basic dyestuff of semi permanent colorants
A. Nitro amino dye
B. P toluenediamine dye
C. Quaternary ammonium dye
D. All of above

320. Which color imparted by picramic acid in semipermanent colourant
A. Red B. Yellow
C. Both C. None of above

321. What color imparted by anthraquinone to make brown shade

A. Green B. Blue
C. Light brown D. Chocolaty

322. By which process color complex formed

A. Mixing of anionic surfactant with dyestuff solution
B. Mixing of cationic surfactant with Anionic dyestuff
C. Mixing of anionic surfactant with cationic surfactant
D. All of above

323. P-phenylene diamine is a ..... dye

A. Oxidation dye
B. Vegetable dye
C. Salt of heavy material
D. None of above

324. P-tolulenediamine is a type of ..... dye

A. Temporary B. Semi permanent
C. Permanent D. All of above

325. P-TOLULENEDIAMINE is also incorporate ..... In hair

A. Conditioning effect
B. Cleaning effect
C. Toxicity
D. Surfactant

326. What is the example of vegetable dye

A. Lawsonia alba B. P-toluenediamine
C. Picramic acid D. None of above

327. What is the example of vegetable dye

A. Lawsonia alba B. P-toluenediamine
C. Picramic acid D. All of above

328. At what ph the henna works properly

A. 2.5 B. 4.5
C. 5.5 D. 6.5

329. What is responsible for production of color by metallic dyes

A. Formation of sulfides by sulfur
B. Formation of metallic oxides
C. Both
D. None of above

330. Which one affects the colouring property of lead dyes

A. Concentration of lead
B. Nature of dye
C. Air
D. Light

331. What can be added to modify the colour produced by the silver dyes

A. Copper B. Aluminium
C. Iron D. Arsenic

332. Bleaches imparts it's action by the mechanism:

A. Production of karatin
B. Destruction of karatin
C. Production of Melanin
D. Destruction of melanine

333. What is the percentage of hydrogen peroxide for the domestic use as the bleach:

A. 3-4% B. 5-6%
C. 7-8% D. 10%

334. In what percentage the alkaline hydrogen peroxide is used as a bleaching agent:-

A. 3-4% B. 5-6%
C. 7-8% D. 10%

335. Acetanilide, diluted acids, and ammonium bisulphate is used as ..... In bleaching agent.

A. Solubility enhancer
B. Stabilizer
C. Permeation enhancer
D. None of above

336. Turkey red oil is used as .....

A. Bleaching agent B. Hair softener
C. Dye remover D. All of above

337. Which one used as a oxidation dye remover:-

A. Turkey red oil
B. Sodium dithionate
C. Hydrogen peroxide
D. None of above

338. What should be the iodine number for a vegetable oil used in brilliantine.

A. Less than 105 B. More than 105
C. 105 D. None of above

339. For what tocopherol is used in brilliantine preparation.

A. Antioxidant B. Bleaching agent
C. Reductant D. None of above

340. Which one is used to prevent rancidity
A. Propyl p-hydroxy benzoate
B. NDGA
C. Both
D. None of above

341. What is the strength of phenol derivatives used as Preservatives
A. 10% B. 20%
C. 30% D. 50%

342. Which is the non ionic surfactant used in hair cream
A. Span B. Wool alcohol
C. Lanolin D. All of above

343. What is the strength of calcium hydroxide in hair cream
A. 0.1% B. 0.14%
C. 0.12% D. 0.18%

344. Which can be used in a hair cream to impart higher concentration:-
A. Calcium adipate
B. Calcium oxalate
C. Calcium saccharate
D. All of above

345. What is the action of zinc stearate in a hair cream:-
A. Viscosity enhancer
B. Smoothness provider
C. Solublizer
D. Stabilizer

346. The concentration of fatty substance in shaving soap is:-
A. 30% B. 50%
C. 67% D. 80%

347. Which one of these is a widely used and advanced preparation used for shaving with razor blade:-
A. Shaving soap
B. Brush less shaving cream
C. Aerosol preparation
D. None of above

348. Determination of potash soap, foam formation and Determination of total fatty acid are the evaluation parameters of
A. For shaving preparation
B. For after shave preparation
C. Both D. None

349. Which one of these is a evaluation parameter for after shave preparation:-
A. Skin sensitization test
B. Determination of alcohol content
C. Determination of fatty materials
D. Stability of cream

350. Which layer of the skin is in direct contact of any cosmetic preparation
A. Stratum corneum
B. Stratum lucidium
C. Stratum granulosa
D. Stratum germilative

351. What is the characteristics of an ideal face powder
A. Adhere to skin
B. Must ne absorbant
C. Hide skin blemishes
D. All of above

352. Which one is not an ideal characteristics of good raw material used in power
A. Non irritating and non toxic
B. Chemically neutral
C. Should not hard
D. Nome of above

353. For what purpose titanium dioxide is Incorporated in powder
A. As a frosted look material
B. As a material imparting slip
C. Material imparting covering character
D. All of above

354. What should be tha particles size rang for song oxide to show good covering:-
A. Below 0.25 um B. 0.25um
C. Above 0.25um D. All of above

355. Which one of these used for face powder and talcum powder
A. Magnesium stearate for face powder and zinc stearate for talcum powder
B. Zinc stearate for face powder and magnesium stearate for talcum powder
C. Both
D. None of above

356. Which is the best quality talc for gave and body powder:-
A. Italian talk B. Russian talc
C. American talk D. Indian talc

357. What is the main use of colloidal kaolin in a face, body or baby powder

A. Absorbance characteristic
B. Imparts patch like finish
C. Imparts adhesion
D. Cover the face and body

358. Which one is not a material that impart absorbency in a face powder:-

A. Colloidal kaolin
B. Linolin
C. Calcium carbonate
D. Bentonite

359. What is the swelling power of bentonite of its own volume:-

A. 8 times B. 10 times
C. 12 times D. 15 times

360. What should be the maximum percentage of powdered silica used as material imparting peach like finish in face powder.

A. 20% B. 30%
C. 50% D. 80%

361. Which type of starch grade is used as the material imparting peach like finish.

A. Maize starch B. Starch 180
C. Starch 360 D. None of above

362. What is the alternative replacement of guanine which was used for frosted look material?

A. Bismuth subnitrate
B. Bismuth subcitrate
C. Bismuth oxychloride
D. All of above

363. Mica, aluminum and bronze are the substance used as.....

A. Colouring substance
B. Material imparting peach like finish
C. Slip and softners
D. Frosted look material

364. Which one is not uses the colouring agents in the preparation?

A. Face powder B. Compacts
C. Both D. None

365. Covering power of a face powder is

A. Mask alone shine B. Enlarged force
C. Minor blemishes D. All of above

366. What should we call the ability to impart velvety, peach like finish produced by face powder?

A. Slip B. Adhesivness
C. Bloom D. Absorbancy

367. What is Incorporated in the medium type of face powder to balance it's cohesiveness?

A. Zinc oxide B. Zinc stearate
C. Zinc Fluoride D. Zinc chloride

368. What is the introduction year of compact powder in america:-

A. 1920 B. 1930
C. 1940 D. 1950

369. What is the example of dry binder used in compact face powder?

A. Zinc stearate B. Isopropyl myristate
C. PVP D. None of above

370. What is required to impart firm compacting in compact face powder?

A. Increased temperature
B. Increased pressure
C. Increased density
D. None of above

371. Which is not an example of water soluble binder used in compact face powder

A. PVP
B. Methyl cellulose
C. Gum tragacanth
D. Glycerol mono stearate

372. To overcome the problem of nonuniformity, loss of moisture, which type or binder is used in compact powder:-

A. Emulsion binder
B. Water soluble binder
C. Oil binder
D. Dry binder

373. Which method is widely and commercially used for the production of compact powder:-

A. Dry mathod B. Wet mathod
C. Damp method D. None of above

374. Whach ingredient is used in highest quantity in powders

A. Talc B. Colouring agents
C. Binders D. Perfume

375. What is the other name of body powder:-
A. Talcum powder B. Dusting powder
C. Both D. None

376. What is the main use of body powder
A. To absorb moisture
B. Perspiration after bathing
C. Cover large surface area
D. All of above

377. What ingredient body powder have which become it different:-
A. Adhesive B. Slip
C. Antiseptic D. Covering material

378. For which purpose Boric acid and bithional are Incorporated in body powder:-
A. Slip B. Antiseptic
C. Covering material D. Adhesive

379. What is the evaluation parameter for powder
A. Pay off B. Flow property
C. Particle size D. All of above

380. What should be the height limit for the breakage test of powder evaluation:-
A. 10 inch B. 15 inch
C. 20 inch D. 25inch

381. What is beauty aids:-
A. Skin colorants B. Powders
C. Cream D. None of above

382. What is the psychological motives to use skin colourant:-
A. Decoration
B. Well groomed appearance
C. Attract opposite sex
D. All of above

383. What is absent in the lip skin
A. Sweat glands B. Salivary glands
C. Both D. None

384. Lips are almost entirely free from.....
A. Muscle B. Fat
C. Hypodermis D. All of above

385. Which layer of lip tends to dry and cracks lip in cold or dry weather:-
A. Stratum germinative
B. Hypodermis
C. Corneal layer
D. None of above

386. What should not impart by the lipstick
A. Brittleness B. Tacky
C. Both D. None

387. Plasticity is the characteristics of .....
A. Powder B. Hair remover
C. Lipstick D. None of above

388. What is the characteristics of a lipstick:-
A. Good degree of indelibilit
B. Free from bloom
C. Retain plasticity
D. All of above

389. What should be the melting point of base used in lipstick to withstand weather
A. 60 B. 62
C. 65 D. 70

390. Which one is used in lipstick as raw material:-
A. Wax mixture B. Oil mixture
C. Bromo mixture D. All of above

391. What is responsible for the gloss and hardness property of lipstick:-
A. Waxes B. Oils
C. Bromo mixture D. Preservatives

392. What is the percentage of white beeswax of total formula
A. 3 to 10% B. 5 to 12 %
C. 4 to 8 % D. None of above

393. What is the additional property of beeswax
A. Shrinks on heating
B. Distribute on heating
C. Distribute on heating
D. Distribute on cooling

394. Which one is used in lipstick having melting point of 65-69 C and used in 5-10% :-
A. Bees wax B. Candelilla wax
C. Ceresin wax D. Carnauba wax

395. What is used in excess in lipstick to get smooth and glossy appearance:-
A. Ozokwrite wax B. Cetyl alcohol
C. Bees wax D. Candelilla wax

396. Cetostearyl alcohol is Incorporated to impart

A. Emollient action B. Demulcent action
C. Anti roughness D. None of above

397. What happens when lipstick have high concentration of cetyl alcohol:-

A. Leads to smooth appearance
B. Leads to crystal formation on the surface of lipstick
C. Crumble effect
D. All of above

398. Which one is good plasticizing agent used in lipstick

A. Castor oil B. Bees wax
C. Bromo acid D. All of above

399. Which one is not prone to rancidification:-

A. Olive oil B. Castor oil
C. Almond oil D. All of above

400. High .....of castore oil makes dispersion of pigments long stable.

A. High .....of castore oil makes dispersion of pigments long stable
B. Solubility
C. Viscosity
D. Stability

401. Which ester of Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol has very good solvent property for eosin dye:-

A. Acetate B. Stearate
C. Ricinolate D. Perborate

402. What property of solvent can lead to smudging of outline by evaporation in lipstick:-

A. Solubility B. Viscosity
C. Volatility D. Density

403. What should be the percentage of paraffin oil in the lipstick

A. Less than 2% B. Not more than 5%
C. More than 5% D. None of above

404. Isopropyl myristate have a good wetting effect on .....dyes used in lipstick

A. Soluble B. Insoluble
C. Partially soluble D. Slightly soluble

405. Why binder is used with isopropyl myristate used in lipstick

A. To remove separation
B. Because of its low surface tension
C. To increase bulk
D. Both A and B

406. What is Incorporated in lipstick to improve thixotropic properties of sticks.

A. Monoglycerides B. Triglycerides
C. Acetoglycerides D. None of above

407. The portion of the lipstick product which imparts an indelible stain is called

A. Bromo mixture B. Colouring agents
C. Pigments D. Dye's

408. What is composition of bromo acids

A. Floureceins
B. Halogenated fluorescein
C. Water insoluble dye
D. All of above

409. What is concentration of bromo acid in lipstick formulation

A. 2-3% B. 4-5%
C. 10% D. 15%

410. What can produced by the use of fluorescein and it's derivative

A. Sensitization B. Photosensitization
C. Cheilitis D. All of above

411. Which dye is used in transparent lipstick.

A. Fluorescein B. Calcium lakes
C. Barium lakes D. Aluminum lakes

412. What is the lake toner?

A. Azotype dyestuff of calcium
B. Azotype dyestuff of barium
C. Floureceins
D. Both A and B

413. What is the formulation problems associated with titanium dioxide:-

A. Oily exudation B. Streaking
C. Dullness D. All of above

414. What is the concentration of propyl parahydroxybenzoate used as Preservative in lipstick:-

A. 0.1% B. .02%
C. .01% D. 1.2%

415. In what proportion the perfume is added in lipstick formulation:-

A. 2-4% B. 2-6%
C. 4-5% D. None of above

416. BHA, propyl gallate and citric acid are ..... Present in lipstick.
A. Antiseptic B. Antioxidant
C. Additives D. None of above

417. What is used as fixation in lipstick formulation?
A. Silicon fluid B. Silicon dyestuff
C. Both D. None of the above

418. For what purpose the polyvinyl pyrrolidine is esse in lipstick formulation?
A. Film former B. Film remover
C. Additive D. None of above

419. What is used for large quantities production of lipstick formulation.
A. Split moulds
B. Automatic ejection moulds
C. Normal moulds
D. All of above

420. Splits moulds are used for the .....
A. Small scale production
B. Large scale production
C. Intermediate production
D. All of the above

421. In rouge preparation what os used for colouration??
A. Iron oxide B. Iron sulfate
C. Iron trisilicate D. All of above

422. What problem can arise with the use of pigments in rouge preparation?
A. Bleeding B. Irritation
C. Colour fading D. None of above

423. In Ancient time the people used ..... As rouge
A. Sandalwood B. Cinnabar
C. Brazilwood D. All of above

424. Liquid Rouge's, dry Rouge's, and grease rouge were used in.....
A. Early nineties B. Early twenties
C. Early eighties D. None of above

425. What is the oldest form of rouge preparation?
A. Powder roage B. Liquid Rouge
C. Cream rouge D. All of above

426. What should be the concentration of binder in compact rouge produced by dry process?
A. 1% B. 2%
C. 5% D. 8%

427. Which type of base is used in anhydrous cream rouge:-
A. Fat-wax base B. Oil- wax base
C. Fat-oil base D. Fat-oil-wax base

428. Which type of rouge required cleaning with cleaning cream after use?
A. Emulsion cream rouge
B. Anhydrous cream rouge
C. Liquid Rouge
D. None of above

429. Droop point test is done for.....
A. Melting point B. Cracking point
C. Aging stability D. Oxidative ability

430. What is difference between the droop point
A. Time B. Temperature
C. Method D. Both B and C

431. For what purpose the breaking point test is done?
A. To check viscosity
B. To check strength
C. To check density
D. All of above

432. which apparatus is used to done thixotropic character?
A. Plethizmometer B. Penetrometer
C. Monometer D. Hydrometer

433. Dynamometer is used to measure.....
A. Thixotropic character
B. Breaking point
C. Force of application
D. None of above

434. By which one of these oxidative stability is determined:-
A. Peroxide value
B. Acid value
C. Saponification value
D. Detergent value

435. What is the particle size limit of colour dispersion in rouge:-

A. 20mue B. 50mue
C. 75mue D. None of above

436. Which one is not a type of skin cream:-

A. According to function
B. According to characteristics
C. According to type of emulsion
D. According to skin

437. Which one is a type of cream according to function:-

A. Cold cream B. Vanishing cream
C. Foundation D. O/w cream

438. Cold cream is a type of cream according to.....

A. Function B. Characteristics
C. Nature D. All of above

439. What is preferred than soap to remove sebum and solidified skin oil :-

A. Commercial cleaning cream
B. Polyethylene glycol 400
C. Olive oil
D. All of above

440. Which one is not remove solid sebum but remove surface oil:-

A. Dioxane
B. Acetone
C. Chloroform
D. Polyethylene glycol 400

441. Jata is the characteristics of a good cream:-

A. Emollient action Should be remain on skin
B. Melt on skin
C. Should be able to remove oil and water soluble material
D. All of above

442. Beeswax borax type of cleaning cream is:-

A. Oil in water
B. Water in oil
C. Oil in water in oil
D. Water in oil in water

443. What is acts as emulsifier in cleansing cream

A. Borax
B. Free fatty acids
C. Borax with free fatty acid present in bees wax
D. None of above

444. Liquefying cleansing cream is ..... type have thixotropic character.

A. Hydrous B. Anhydrous
C. Volatile D. All of above

445. What problem can arise by disproportion of oil and wax in liquefying cleansing cream?

A. Separation
B. Sweating
C. Granular appearance
D. All of above

446. In vanishing cream what should be the neutralization limit for fatty acid?

A. 10-15% B. 16-20%
C. 10-25% D. 16-25%

447. What factor is responsible for the consistency and texture of vanishing cream?

A. Amount of acid added
B. Amount of acid saponified
C. Amount of alkali added
D. Both B andC

448. Foundation is applied on skin ..... because of good holding power.

A. Before B. After
C. With make up D. None of above

449. What is additional features of massage cream

A. Provide nutrition
B. Can be a supplement for hormones
C. Supplement for vitamins
D. All of above

450. What is the synonyms of night cream:-

A. Hormones cream
B. Vitamin cream
C. Massage cream
D. All of above

451. Which one is not a humectant used in massage cream:-

A. Glucose B. Sorbitol
C. Allatonin D. Methanol

452. Which vitamin is used in massage cream to provide nutrition

A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin C
C. Vitamin K D. All of above

453. Which hormone is added in night cream for hormone therapy?

A. Adrenaline B. Thyroid
C. Progestin D. All of above

454. What is Incorporated in body cream to prevent the loss of water:-

A. Humectant B. Demulcent
C. Emollient D. None of above

455. Which one is a humectant used in body cream to prevent loss of water:-

A. Sucrose B. Glucose
C. Sorbitol D. Manitol

456. What is the main basis to choose the humectant for the cream used on body or hands?

A. Nature B. Viscosity
C. Application D. Skin type

457. Which one in not a synthetic film former:-

A. Acacia
B. Agar agar
C. Carboxy cellulose
D. None of above

458. What result is shown by the Alkyl fatty acids Incorporated in body creams:-

A. Make thinner film on skin
B. Make thicker film on skin
C. Impart roughness
D. All of above

459. Which one is a healing agent to enhance granulation of the skin?

A. Iron oxide B. Benzoic acid
C. Allatonin D. None of above

460. Which type of solvent is used to dissolve Methyl ester and propyl ester respectively:-

A. Aqueous/oil phase
B. Oil/aqueous phase
C. Combination of Aqueous and oily phase
D. None of above

461. Which one is above mentioned is a essential oil based perfume:-

A. Geraniol
B. Cinnamon aldehyde
C. Rose de mai absolute
D. Light floral

462. By what the wool alcohol is obtained:-

A. Got fat B. Sheep wool
C. Cow wool D. All of above

463. Which method is used to obtained wool alcohol used in all purpose cream:-

A. Iodination B. Saponification
C. Rancidification D. Esterification

464. What should be concentration of cholesterol in wool alcohol use in all purpose cream:-

A. 20% B. 25%
C. 28% D. 30%

465. Which antioxidant is used to prevent oxidation in all purpose cream:-

A. Butylated hydroxyanisole
B. Propyl para hydroxybenzoate
C. Methyl para hydroxybenzoate
D. None of above

466. Which type of fluid is considered to the cream formulation:-

A. Newtonian B. Non- newtonian
C. Both of above D. None of above

467. Which one of equipment is used to check rheological property of creams:-

A. Sphygmomanometer
B. Hydrometer
C. Viscometer
D. RD bottle

468. What is use of zinc oxide in a power preparation:-

A. Reflect UV rays B. Absorb UV rays
C. Both D. None

469. Which substance form brown complex with keratin and cause tanning

A. Acetone B. Dioxy acetone
C. Trioxy acetone D. None of above

470. Which natural substance show good reflection to UV rays:-
A. Clay B. Sand
C. Snow D. Stone

471. Which one of these is a sun burn protective substance:-
A. PABA
B. Coumarine derivative
C. Selisylate
D. All of above

472. What is widely used to treat steam burn:-
A. Calamine B. Acacia
C. Agar D. Tregacanth

473. What is the use of phenol and camphor in steam burn preparation:-
A. Mild anaesthetic B. Analgesic
C. Hypertensive D. None of above

474. Which one is used as a vehicle for steam burn preparation;-
A. Alcohol B. Acetone
C. Rose water D. All of above

475. Which country used ammonium as the pigmentation enhancer:-
A. Egypt B. America
C. India D. Japan

476. What should be the PH of preparation contain dihydroxyacetone:-
A. 6-6.5 B. 7
C. 8 D. 9

477. What should be the concentration of dihydroxyacetone in preparation:-
A. 2% B. 4%
C. 6% D. 8%

478. What is used as sun tan agent with dihydroxyacetone:-
A. Juglon B. Lawson
C. Both A and B D. None of above

479. What is the equation for Erythemal dosage:-
A. E-vitons B. E-vitons/cm2
C. E-cm2 D. None of above

480. What is the time duration of a muskara :-
A. 2 month B. 4 month
C. 5 month D. 8 month

481. The word pigmentation means:-
A. Colour B. Powder
C. Tanning D. None of above

482. What is the concentration of calcium hydroxide in hair cream:-
A. 0.12% B. 0.14%
C. 0.15% D. 0.16%

483. In which year the heating method for hair wavers is developed in England:-
A. 1920 B. 1923
C. 1950 C. 1955

484. What is the time duration taken by the thioglycollate to remove the hair from scalp:-
A. 5-15 min B. 20 min
C. 25 min D. 25 min

485. For what purpose the cream are used after shaving:-
A. To remove hairs B. To heal cuts
C. Both A and B D. None of above

486. What is the main aim to use potassium, sodium and ammonium on nail
A. Nail whitener
B. Nail darkner
C. Nail preparation remover
D. All of above

487. Bioavailability can be elucidated as :
A. Extent and rate at which drug is absorbed in the body
B. extent and rate at which active ingredient is in systemic circulation
C. That is administered through sub-lingual route and are entirely bio-available
D. None of the above

488. FDx=CL/CLr Ux∞ = Ux∞/fr is a generalised mathematical representation for :
A. Non-intravenous dose
B. sub-cutaneous dose
C. Intravenous dose
D. Intramuscular dose

489. Instead of using intravenous route for bioavailability, what can be used as a reference standard ?
A. Non-intravenous B. Pellets
C. Oral solution D. Tablets

490. The bioavailability of drug is maximum of oral solution.

2. Ideally, intravenous and oral solution dose are both responded as solid dosage form.

3. The bioavailabilty of drug is maximum of non-intravenous route.

Which of the following options are correct?

A. a and c B. Only a
C. a and b D. all of the above

491. The drugs that are poorly absorbed and have poor bioavailability can:

A. Not improved by formulation
B. Improve first-pass metabolism
C. Improved by formulation
D. Achieve high rate absorption

492. Bioavailable doses are those doses which have:

A. Dose with high bioavailability
B. Dose that reaches to systemic circulation
C. Dose with high absorption rate
D. Dose available to patient

493. F= bioavailable dose / administered dose. In the above formula F confronts?

A. Systemic bioavailability
B. Bioavailable dose
C. Extent of absorption rate
D. Relative bioavailability

494. The availability of drug when in systemic circulation administered orally, is determined when compared to intravenous administration.

The above statement elaborates the concept of :

A. Comparative bioavailability
B. Systemic bioavailability
C. Absolute bioavailability
D. Relative bioavailability

495. The concept of absolute bioavailability is mainly based upon the criteria of:

A. To avoid absorption step
B. Poor water soluble drugs
C. Increase systemic availability
D. Bioavailable dose

496. Which of the following are limitations of absolute bioavailabilty :

a. Applicable to one compartment model.
b. Can be applied to two compartment model
c. Unabsorbed dose of drug calculated
d. Can't determine elimination rate if oral absorption rate is less

A. 1 and 2 B. 3 and 2
C. 2 and 4 D. 1 and 4

497. In solid dosage forms, dissolution rate limitation in drug absorption can be differentiated when :

A. Intramuscular dose is used as standard
B. Oral solution used in conjugation with intravenous route
C. Oral solution is used as standard
D. Intravenous route is used to interpret absorption properties

498. Comparative bioavailability is essential for:

A. Used to characterize drugs absorption properties from e.v. site
B. Used to characterize oral absorption rate
C. Orally administered drug compared with availability in circulation
D. Used to characterize absorption of drug from its formula

499. Single dose bioavailability can't offer :

A. Exposure to drugs
B. Prediction of peak
C. Half-life terminal
D. Steady-state characteristics of drug and inter-subject variability with such studies

500. Advantages for multiple dose study can be elicited as:

A. Predict terminal half-life
B. Blood levels can't be measured at same concentration
C. Predict peak and valley characteristics of drug
D. Non-linearity in pharmacokinetics can't be determined

501. The adverse drug reactions can be increased due to exposure of patient in test drug. This limitis conjured in:

A. Single dose study
B. Multiple dose study
C. Absolute bioavailability
D. Dose availability

502. In multiple dose study, when the steady state is reached it is ensured by:

A. Drug administered for 5-6 elimination half life
B. Drug administered 6 hours before sample collection
C. Sample taken immediately after administerd drug
D. Half-life attained, then sample is removed

503. Healthy volunteers used in bioavailabilty study should be:

A. 20-40 years male ; ± 10% body weight
B. 20-40 years male and female ; ± 10% body weight
C. 25-40 years male and female patients ; ± 5% body weight
D. 25-40 years male and female; ± 10% body weight

504. Volunteers as female can only be used for testing for:

A. Oral contraceptives
B. Uterus contraceptives
C. Any disease purpose
D. None of the above

505. Volunteers when ongoing tests, are instructed to restrain from :

A. No fasting
B. Only fluid in diet
C. Administered drug after few hours
D. Administered drug for at least a week and fast overnight

506. Indirect methods can further be categorised into:

A. Therapeutic response
B. pharmacodynamic
C. Plasma level time studies
D. Acute pharmacological response

507. A method where there is measurement of drug effect on patho physiological process as a function of time. The method is:

A. Indirect method
B. Direct method
C. Relative bioavailabilty
D. Absolute bioavailabilty

508. Pharmacodynamic methods are complementary to pharmacokinetic methods.

b. Pharmacokinetic methods are non-complementary to pharmacodynamic methods.

Which of the following statement is correct:

A. a and b
B. Only b
C. Only a
D. None of the above

509. When there is an increase in dose as well as absorption rate, the peak plasma concentration will:

A. increase
B. No effect on Cmax
C. decrease
D. None of the above

510. In plasma level-time studies, the peak plasma concentration increase with increase in dose which further:

A. Decrease absorption
B. Decrease peak time
C. Increase peak time
D. None of the above

511. For oral and intravenous route relation, the mathematical expression for extent of bioavailability is :

A. F= [AUC] oral D IV / [AUC] IV D oral
B. F= [AUC] IV D oral / [AUC] oral D IV
C. F= [AUC] oral D oral / [AUC] IV D oral
D. F= [AUC] IV D IV / [AUC] IV D oral

512. Which is the correct mathematical equation for determining bioavailability from peak plasma concentration at steady-state Css,max ?

A. Fr = (Css , max)std D std τ test / (Css , max)test Dtest τstd
B. Fr = (Css , max)std D test τ std / (Css , max)std Dtest τstd
C. Fr = (Css , max)test D std τ test / (Css , max)std Dtest τstd
D. Fr = (Css , max)test D std τ test / (Css , max)std Dtest τstd

513. Rate of absorption is not necessary in:

A. Single dose method
B. Multiple dose method
C. both
D. None of the above

514. The principle for urinary excretion studies used to access bioavailabilty is:

A. Urinary excretion of unchanged drug is directly proportional to plasma concentration of drug.
B. Urinary excretion of unchanged drug is inversely proportional to plasma concentration of drug.
C. Plasma concentration of drug is directly proportional to urinary excretion of drug
D. Urinary excretion of unchanged drug is equals to plasma concentration of drug.

515. Bioavailability can be identified by urinary excretion data only when the dose administered is excreted unchanged in urine, which should be:

A. 40% B. 70%
C. 50% D. 20%

516. Thiazide diuretics and sulphonamides are an example of in urinary excretion studies:

A. Drugs having urine at site of action
B. Drugs extensively excreted unchanged in urine
C. both
D. None of the above

517. Examples for drugs that have urine as site of action in urinary excretion studies are:

A. Sulphonamides B. diuretics
C. cephalosporin D. nitrofurantoin

518. For the calculations , the concentration of metabolites excreted are never counted because :

A. Drug may undergo presystemic metabolism
B. Degradation of drug may occur
C. Resistance of drug may occur
D. It can't bind to appropriate receptor

519. Analysis of unchanged drug in the collected sample

2. Collection of urine at regular intervals for time-span equal to 7 biological half-times

3. Determination of drug overall excreted

Which of the following methods used in urinary excretion studies are correct?

A. A and c B. B and c
C. Only a D. A and b

520. Frequent sampling of urine is very necessary in beginning after administration of dose because:

A. To note rate rate of urinary excretion
B. To note rate of absorption
C. both
D. None of the above

521. To have a valid result in urinary excretion studies, the fraction excreted unchanged in urine should:

A. increase B. constant
C. decrease D. None of the above

522. Parameters analyzed in urinary excretion data identified through single dose are:

A. (DxU /dt)max and (tU)max
B. (DxU /dt)max ; XU_{∞} and (tU)max
C. (tU)max and XU_{∞}
D. (DxU/dt)max and (t)max; XU_{∞}

523. In maximum urinary excretion rate, the plot between rate of excretion versus midpoint time of urine collection period, the graph of this plot:

A. decreases B. Remains constant
C. increases D. None of the above

524. As the rate of absorption increases,the value of Cmax in maximum urinary excretion rate ,

A. decreases B. increases
C. constant D. none

525. The value of tUmax in urinary excretion data increases when :

A. Rate of absorption increases
B. Rate of urinary excretion decreases
C. Cmax increases
D. Rate of absorption decreases

526. Estimation of bioavailability by urinary excretion method has high degree of variability and is less reliable than those obtained from plasma concentration time profile.

Estimation of bioavailability by urinary excretion method has low degree of variability and is obtained from plasma concentration time profile.

Which of the following is true?

A. Both a and b B. Only b
C. Only a D. None of the above

527. The bioavailability of few drugs apart from plasma and urine studies can be determined by:

A. Assay of biological fluids
B. Assay of antibiotics
C. both
D. None of the above

528. Salivary excretion can be used in case of which drug?

A. cephalosporin B. nimesulamide
C. minoxidil D. theophylline

529. Which method is based on observing clinical response to a drug formulation given to patient suffering from disease ?

A. Acute pharmacological response method
B. Therapeutic response method
C. Urinary excretion method
D. none

530. Which studies are used in therapeutic response method:

A. Topical anti-fungal agents
B. Anti-viral agents
C. Anti-protozoic agents
D. Anti-malarial agents

531. Which of the following is used in ulcer therapy:

A. cimetidine B. thiopene
C. benzaldehyde D. sucralfate

532. Which method can assimilate biological availability of drug from its formulation:

A. In vivo test
B. In vivo in vitro correlation
C. In vitro dissolution test
D. none

533. What are the following factors required in in-vitro drug dissolution tests?

A. Factors relating to dissolution fluid and apparatus
B. Fators relating to disintegration time
C. Factors relating to IVIVC
D. none

534. Dissolution apparatus can offer various agitation variables like:

A. Mild, non-uniform
B. Non-turbulent, fats, uniform
C. Turbulent, fast, non-uniform
D. Mild, non-turbulent, uniform

535. In an ideal dissolution apparatus which of the following contents are right:

1. Prevents evaporation of dissolution medium
2. Temperature maintained at 30ºC
3. Maintains sink conditions
4. Agitation is fast

A. 1. and 2. B. 2. and 4.
C. 1. and 3. D. All of the above

536. Dissolution apparatus can be classified on absence or presence of sink conditions. The types are :

A. Closed compartment and open compartment
B. 1 compartment and 2 compartment apparatus
C. Rotating paddle and rotating basket apparatus
D. Continuous flow through and flow-through cell apparatus

537. Closed compartment apparatus is operated under which conditions:

A. Sink conditions
B. Non-sink conditions
C. both
D. None of the above

538. Rotating paddle apparatus is example of which dissolution apparatus?

A. Continuous flow- through
B. Open compartment
C. Closed compartment apparatus
D. Flow through cell apparatus

539. Beaker type apparatus consists of which of the following apparatus:

A. Reciprocating cylinder
B. Paddle over disc
C. Reciprocating disc
D. Rotating basket

540. Continuous flow through are operated under which conditions :

A. Non-sink B. sink
C. both D. none

541. In open-compartment apparatus the dosage is contained in:

A. pillar B. compartment
C. post D. column

542. Dialysis system can be defined as:

A. Poorly aqueous solution drugs for which maintenance of sink conditions require huge volume of dissolution fluid
B. They are freely soluble drugs operated in sink conditions
C. They are aqueous soluble drugs operated under non-sink conditions
D. None of the above

543. Which of the following are official test apparatus according to USP :

A. Rotating paddle apparatus (apparatus 2)
B. Rotating paddle apparatus (apparatus 1)
C. Reciprocating cylinder apparatus (apparatus 1)
D. Flow through cell apparatus (apparatus 1)

544. Name an apparatus which was first described by Pernarowski :

A. Rotating paddle apparatus
B. Flow through cell apparatus
C. Cylinder apparatus
D. Rotating basket apparatus

545. Dissolution apparatus according to USP is comprised of?

A. A set of cylindrical flat bottomed glass vessels
B. Reservoir for dissolution medium and pump that forces dissolution medium through cell holding test sample
C. Cylindrical glass vessel with hemi-spherical bottom
D. Sample holder

546. In rotating basket apparatus according to USP, the cylindrical basket for holding dosage form is made of how many meshes?

A. 20 B. 18
C. 40 D. 22

547. The cylindrical basket in apparatus 1 according to USP is held centrally. The distance from bottom is:

A. 4cm B. 2cm
C. 3cm D. 6cm

548. The metal parts of rotating basket apparatus are made of :

A. SS 316 B. SS 308
C. SS 418 D. SS 238

549. In rotating paddle apparatus the rotating basket is replaced by :

A. paddle B. Acrylic rod
C. cylinder D. disc

550. Levy and Hayes introduced a method for dissolution known as:

A. Rotating basket apparatus
B. Reciprocating disc apparatus
C. Rotating paddle apparatus
D. Paddle over disc apparatus

551. In rotating paddle apparatus the dosage form is kept on a plate.

b. In rotating paddle apparatus, the dosage form is allowed to sink to the bottom.

Which is true?

A. Only a B. Only b
C. both D. None of the above

552. Capsules and other floatable forms are prevented from floating due to the help of?

A. plates B. reservoirs
C. stirrers D. sinkers

553. Cylindrical flat-bottomed glass vessels with reciprocating cylinders are present in which dissolution apparatus ?

A. Flow through cell apparatus
B. Cylinder apparatus
C. Reciprocating cylinder apparatus
D. Reciprocating disc apparatus

554. Which formulations are used for dissolution test in reciprocating cylinder apparatus?

A. Tablets B. Capsules
C. Pellets D. All of the above

555. The bead-type formulations in reciprocating cylinder apparatus are which kind of drug delivery system?

A. Control-release
B. Target release
C. Sustain release
D. Modified release

556. Flow-through cell apparatus for dissolution medium consists of :

A. matrix B. reservoir
C. pump D. cell

557. The closed mode for dissolution medium in flow-through cell apparatus consists of fluid which :

A. Continuously replenish
B. agitated
C. Is re-circulated
D. None of the above

558. Tablets / capsules/ granules that are to be tested in dissolution medium of flow through cell apparatus are kept in :

A. chamber
B. basket
C. Vertically mounted dissolution cell
D. Flat bottom glass vessel

559. The fresh solvent to pump in flow through cell apparatus has to be pumped between range of:

A. 240-960ml/h
B. 200-940l/h
C. 240-960min/se
D. 200-940m/s

560. Sink conditions are easy to maintain during dissolution.

2. This can be performed only in non-sink conditions.

3. Automation of this apparatus is difficult.

Which of the following state is correct for flow through cell apparatus?

A. 1. and 3. B. Only 1.
C. 1. and 2. D. 2. and 3.

561. Evaluation of which products can be done through paddle over disc apparatus?

A. transdermal B. oral
C. nasal D. All of the above

562. The product in paddle over disc apparatus is held by:

A. disc B. rod
C. cylinder D. basket

563. Trandermal products can be evaluated through which dissolution apparatus?

A. Cylinder apparatus
B. Flow through cell
C. Rotating basket
D. None of the above

564. The sample in cylinder apparatus is held in what?

A. basket B. Teflon cylinder
C. Ss cylinder D. Ss rod

565. The sample used in cylinder apparatus is mounted on?

A. Acrylic porous plate
B. Non-porous plate
C. Spring holder
D. Inert porous cellulosic material

566. Reciprocating disc apparatus are used for evaluation of which products?

A. implants
B. Non-disintegrating control release oral preparation
C. Orally disintegrating tablets
D. Chewable tablets

567. At which temperature the dissolution test is carries out in reciprocating disc apparatus?

A. 37°c B. 32°C
C. 45°c D. 25°C

568. The frequency of reciprocating in apparatus 7 according to USP is :

A. 30cycles/min
B. 50cycles /min
C. 42cycles/min
D. 120cycles/min

569. Which of the following are used as reciprocating holders in apparatus 7-

A. Basket, cylindrical disc, cylindrical vessel
B. Spring holder, Teflon cylinder, cylindrical vessel
C. Acrylic rod, angled disc, Teflon cylinder
D. A and B

570. Spring holder and angled disc are examples of :

A. Reciprocating holders
B. Dissolution cell
C. Rotating basket
D. Reciprocating cylinder apparatus

571. Acrylic rod, Teflon cylinders and reciprocating disc are examples of which dissolution apparatus according to USP-

A. Apparatus 1 B. Apparatus 4
C. Apparatus 5 D. Apparatus 7

572. The difference between apparatus 5 and apparatus 2 according to USP is that:

A. Apparatus 5 has disc attached to padde
B. Apparatus 5 has a disc placed below rotating paddle
C. Apparatus 2 doesn't have rotating cylinders
D. All of the above

573. Conventional tablets can be tested in which dissolution apparatus -

A. Apparatus 7 B. Apparatus 4
C. Apparatus 3 D. Apparatus 1

574. Transferal formula can be tested in which dissolution apparatus :

A. Paddle over disc/cylinder/ reciprocating disc
B. Reciprocating cylinder, paddle over disc
C. Paddle over disc / cylinder
D. Cylinder, reciprocating cylinder, paddle over disc

575. In reciprocating cylinder test which of the following formulated drug is used -

A. Controled-release formula
B. Formulation containing poorly soluble drug
C. Powders
D. All of the above

576. The poorly soluble drugs are generally tested in dissolution apparatus :

A. 6 B. 1
C. 3 D. 4

577. What should be the dissolution methodology for immediate release products of BCS class II :

A. Single point
B. Multiple point
C. Multiple point if NLT 85% Q in 15 min
D. Single point if NLT 85% Q in 15 min

578. The dissolution methodology based on BCS classification is for which kind of products -

A. Sustain release B. Control release
C. Immediate release D. Moderate release

579. Which BCS class has same dissolution methodology for immediate release products :

A. Class I and IV B. Class I and II
C. Class II and III D. Class I and III

580. The multiple point dissolution methodology for BCS class I is only when:

A. Q=85% in 15min B. Q<85% in 25min
C. Q>85% in 10min D. Q<85% in 15min

581. The dissolution acceptance criteria for S1 stage should be -

A. Dosage units equal or greater than Q+5%
B. Dosage units equal or greater than Q+15%
C. Dosage unit less than Q-5%
D. Dosage unit less than Q+5%

582. The "Q" in dissolution acceptance criteria generally stands for -

A. % of drug content dissolved in given solvent
B. % of drug content dissolved in given time period
C. % of solvent used during time period
D. % of solvent used to dissolve drug content

583. Second stage for dissolution criteria must consist of :

A. Average of 12 dosage units equal to OR greater than Q
B. Average of 6 dosage units equal to OR greater than Q
C. Average of 12 dosage units less than Q
D. None of the above

584. No dosage unit is less than Q-15%.

The following statement is criteria for which stage?

A. S1 B. S3
C. S2 D. None of the above

585. What is the number of dosage units tested in S3 stage of dissolution acceptance criteria :

A. 6 B. 24
C. 12 D. 6

586. What should be the dissolution acceptance criteria having 12 dosage units that are to be tested:

A. 3 dosage unit less than Q-15%
B. dosage unit less than Q-15% and no dosage unit less than Q-25%
C. 2 dosage unit less than Q-15% and no dosage unit less than Q-25%
D. 3 dosage unit less than Q-15%

587. The in vitro dissolution profile of rest drug product and approved drug product are compared and can be useful in :

A. Development of new drug
B. Demonstrate equivalent after change in formulation of drug product
C. Both
D. None

588. Which of the following is an equation for difference factor f1 :

A. f1= {[Σnt=1 (Rt-Tt(] / Σ nt=1 Rt ×100
B. f1= {[Σnt=0 (Rt-Tt(] / Σ nt=0 Rt ×100
C. f1= {[Σnt=n-1 (Rt-Tt(] / Σ nt=n-1 Rt ×100
D.f1= {[Σn=0t=1 (Rt-Tt(] / Σ n=0t=1 Rt ×100

589. F2= 50 × log{[1+1/n Σnt=1 (Rt – Tt)2]-0.5 100} is the mathematical expression for :

A. Difference factor
B. Comparison
C. Similarity
D. Equality

590. Name a method which is used for comparison of dissolution profile by identifying f1 and f2 :

A. Model independent method
B. In vitro drug dissolution
C. Model dependent method
D. Therapeutic response method

591. What is the minimum dissolution time points that is measured for evaluation of dissolution profile :

A. 4 B. 3
C. 1 D. 12

592. What is the following conditions are true for evaluation of dissolution profile :

1. **Minimum 5 dissolution points should be measured.**
2. **The standard deviation for mean of any product should not be more than 10%.**
3. **One mean value not more than > 80% dissolved for each product.**

A. 1 and 2 B. 2 and 3
C. Only 2 D. Only 3

593. What is the number of products to be tested both test and reference for evaluation of dissolution profile:

A. 12 B. 10
C. 8 D. 15

594. Therapeutic efficacy of any drug can be speculated through :

A. In vitro dissolution test
B. In vivo dissolution test
C. IVIVC
D. None

595. In-vitro in-vivo correlation can be defined as:

A. Mathematical framework describing relationship between rate and extent of dissolution of dosage with respect to drug absorbed in plasma concentration.
B. Mathematical framework describing relationship between distribution and rate at which drug is dissolved.
C. Both
D. None.

596. What is the alternate method for in vivo bioavalability studies performed in humans :

A. IVIVC
B. In vitro dissolution test
C. Dissolution profile
D. Bio equivalence studies

597. How can a correlation be developed between bioavailability and dissolution testing :

A. Modifying bioavailabilty
B. Developing linear relationship between in vivo bioavailability and in vitro dissolution
C. Having single dissolution rate
D. All of the above

598. Which of the following is a linear in Vitro in vivo correlation :

A. Correlation based on dissolution rate
B. Correlation based on distribution time
C. Correlation based on urinary excretion data
D. Correlation based on extent of absorption

599. What is the in vivo plasma data parameter for specific amount of drug that is to be dissolved in in-vitro dissolution :

A. λ_{max} B. C_{max}
C. t,time D. K_a

600. Which of the following are factors that correlate in vitro dissolution with Plasma data :

1. **Amount dissolved at specific time point - fraction absorption**
2. **Specific amount of drug to dissolve - Ka**
3. **Mean dissolution time - mean absorption time**

A. 1 and 2 B. 2 and 3
C. All of the above D. 1 and 3

601. D50 effect can be identified through which of the following IVIVC parameter :

602. Which theory can determine the relationship of mean dissolution time and mean residence time:

A. Statistical moments
B. Pharmacological response
C. Both
D. None

603. Give an example in which the systemic availability doesn't depend upon dissolution characteristics of drug :

A. Thyrotropin B. Corticosteroids
C. Oxytoxin D. Vasopressin

604. Which IVIVC represent relationship between in vitro dissolution and in vivo rate of absorption :

A. Level A B. LevelB
C. Level C D. Level D

605. The graphical curve for level A IVIVC having same mathematical expression is :

A. Logarithm B. Polynomial
C. Non-linear D. Superimposable

606. The principle of statistical moments theory is used by which IVIVC level :

A. A B. C
C. B D. Multiple level C

607. The mean in vitro dissolution time in level B IVIVC can be compared to :

A. Mean in vitro dissolution time
B. Mean in Virginia o absorption rate
C. Mean residence time
D. Mean in vitro absorption rate

608. The level B of IVIVC can't be relied for justification of changes in manufacturing or modification in formula. What can be the reason behind this:

A. As correlation is not point-to-point since a number of in vivo curves will produce similar mean residence time value.
B. As correlation is point-to-point and in vivo curve produce only a mean residence time value
C. As correlation is not point-to-point since in vivo curve is only produced
D. As correlation is point-to-point since graph curve overlap

609. Which of the following can't be used for collecting data for quality C standards :

A. In vivo data B. In vitro data
C. IVIVC D. None

610. Which level of IVIVC is a single point correlation :

A. Level A B. Level B
C. Level C D. Multiple level C

611. Level C relates to which dissolution time point :

A. 1 B. 6
C. 3 D. 2

612. Which pharmacokinetic parameter is related to the dissolution time point in level C :

A. C_{max} B. t_{max}
C. AUC D. All of the above

613. Level C can only be useful in what parameter due to its limitations :

A. Guide in formulation development
B. In dissolution time
C. Quality assurance
D. All of the above

614. Multiple level C is a correlation in which parameter to the amount of drug dissolved at various time points:

A. One or several pharmacodynamic parameter
B. One or several pharmacokinetic
C. Only two pharmacokinetic
D. Only one pharmacodynamic

615. What are the expectations of IVIVC for BCS class I for immediate release products :

A. Dissolution rate is slower then gastric emptying rate should be slower
B. Dissolution rate is high then gastric emptying rates hould be higher
C. If dissolution rate is slower than gastric emptying rate should be high
D. Dissolution rate is high then gastric emptying rate should be slower

616. Which of following BCS class has an IVIVC expectations that in vitro dissolution rate can be similar to in Vivo dissolution rate :

A. I B. II
C. III D. IV

617. What can be the possibility of prediction IVIVC for BCS class I from dissolution data of immediate release products :

A. Yes
B. Dissolution rate increases
C. No
D. None

618. What is the IVIVC expectations for BCS class I for immediate release products :

A. Dissolution is rate determining and limited
B. Absorption is rate determining and limited
C. In vitro and in vivo dissolution rate similar
D. None

619. What is the prediction possibility of IVIVC from dissolution data for BCS class IV for immediate release products :

A. Yes B. Little IVIVC
C. No D. Level A IVIVC

620. What can be the IVIVC expectation for BCS class Ia for extended release drug products :

A. IVIVC level C B. IVIVC level A
C. No IVIVC D. Both A and B

621. IVIVC level C is expected for BCS class Ib for extended release drug products. What is the permeability of BCS class Ib :

A. Variable
B. High and site independent
C. Site dependent and narrow absorption window
D. Site dependent and high absorption window

622. What is expectation of IVIVC for BCS class IIb for extended release drug products:

A. Level A B. Little IVIVC
C. Level C D. Little or no IVIVC

623. IVIVC level A is expected for which BCS class for controlled release preparations:

A. Ib B. IIb
C. Vb : basic D. Va : acidic

624. Va : acidic the class of BCS has what kind of IVIVC expectation for controlled release products :

A. Level A B. Little or no IVIVC
C. Level C D. Level B

625. What can be the following conditions for in vivo bioavailability and bioequivalence study to not be conducted for drug products based on BCS classification :

A. High solubility and rapid dissolution
B. Narrow therapeutic window
C. Low solubility, low permeability, low dissolution
D. High solubility, low permeability, similar dissolution

626. Excipients present in dosage form are same as those present in approved drug product.
2. There should be narrow therapeutic window.
Which of the following is correct for conditions of in vivo bioavailability and bioequivalence as per BCS classification :

A. Only 2 B. Only 1
C. Both D. None

627. Which of the following are risks for conduction of bio equivalence studies :

1. Risk of bio-inequivalence
2. Risk of high therapeutic window
3. Diminished clinical safety

A. 1 and 3 B. 2 and 3
C. 1 and 2 D. All of the above

628. The comparison of drug products with specific characteristics or functions is defined as:

A. Bioequivalence
B. Physical equivalence
C. Pharmaceutical equivalence
D. Equivalence

629. Name a term which elicits that two or more drug product contain same chemical substance as an active ingredient in same amount :

A. Chemical equivalence
B. Bio equivalence
C. Equivalence
D. Pharmaceutical equivalence

630. Pharmaceutical equivalence can be defined as:

A. Have identical dosage form
B. Two or more drugs products identical in strength, quality, purity, dissolution, disintegration
C. Two or more drugs products identical in exipients, quality, purity, dissolution, disintegration
D. Two or more drugs products Having same chemical substance as active ingredient

631. Pharmaceutical equivalence can have two or more drug product identical in various prospects expect from :

A. Strength B. Dissolution
C. Exipients D. Active ingredient

632. Which term denotes that drug substance in two or more identical dosage form reaches systemic circulation at same relative rate to same relative extent :

A. Therapeutic equivalence
B. Pharmacological equivalence
C. Bioequivalence
D. Physical equivalence

633. How bio equivalence can be indicated when observed the bioavailability of two or more drug products :

A. When statistically significant different observed
B. When statistically insignificant different observed
C. Without statistically significant different observed
D. A and C

634. Therapeutic equivalence is term that indicates two or more drug product containing :

A. Different therapeutic but identical pharmacology
B. Same therapeutic active ingredient having identical pharmacological effect
C. Different pharmacological and control disease
D. Can't control disease to same extent as therapeutic

635. Bioequivalence studies can be scrutinized through which demonstration :

A. In vivo B. IVIVC
C. In vitro D. Both A and C

636. What is the sequence for assessing in-vivo bio equivalence studies :

A. Oral immediate release products with systemic action, non-oral immediate -release products, modified -release products
B. Modified release products, Oral immediate release products with systemic action, oral immediate -release products,
C. Oral immediate release products with systemic action, modified -release products
D. non-oral immediate -release products, Oral immediate release products with systemic action, modified -release products

637. Which of the following statements are true for oral immediate -release products with systemic action:

A. 1 and 3 B. 2 and 3
C. 1 and 2 D. All of the above

638. When in vitro dissolution studies are used instead of in vivo bioequivalence. These can be known as:

A. Exemptions
B. Biowaivers
C. Both A and B
D. Statistical moment theory

639. Which of the following conditions for biowaivers is correct :

1. Ratio between active substance and exipients are same
2. Under same test condition, in vivo dissolution rate is same
3. Quantitative composition is different
4. Pharmacokinetics are linear

A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 4 D. 3 and 4

640. Which of following test designs are used in bioequivalence experimental study design :

A. Completely randomized design
B. Micronization
C. Confidence interval approach
D. Molecular encapsulation

641. Name a bioequivalence experiment study design where subject as well as block are same

A. randomized block design
B. Latin square design
C. Cross over design
D. Completely randomized design

642. When one or more administration are induced in a patient with a specified or randomized pattern. This is known as -

A. randomized block design
B. Completely randomized design
C. Latin square design
D. Change over design

643. Cross over design has fall out which is :

A. Potential for distortion due to carry over
B. Sources of variability between subjects are excluded from experiment error
C. No effects shown even after preceding treatment
D. None of the above

644. The term "continuous trial" in bioequivalence experimental study design is referred as :

A. Where treatment is assigned at random interval
B. Experiment where subjects remain on treatment from start of experiment till the end
C. Where treatment is discharged at random interval
D. None of the above

645. Latin square design can be ellicited as :

A. 2-factor design with one observation in each cell
B. 2-factor design with two observation in each cell
C. 1-factor design with one observation in each cell
D. 4-factor design with two observation in each cell

646. Which of the following are commonly used bioequivalence studies in Latin square design :

A. Randomized, block, cell
B. Cross over, column, block
C. Block, cross over, repeated measure
D. Randomized, cross over, balanced

647. When various treatments are under observation in Latin square design, what will be the degree of freedom for experiment error :

A. Smaller
B. Constant
C. Larger than necessary
D. Non - error

648. In which kind of statistical interpretation the data is tested for different within and between treatment and control group :

A. Latin square design
B. Randomized block design
C. Confidence interval approach
D. Analysis of variance

649. What is the statistical difference for ANOVA between pharmacokinetic parameters :

A. More than 1 in 20
B. Equal to 0.05
C. Less than 1 in 20
D. Greater than 0.05

650. The level of statistical significance is indicated by:

A. Mean difference B. C_{max}
C. AUC D. Probability p

651. In which probability the difference between drug products ain't considered statistically significant :

A. $P \geq 0.05$ B. $P \leq 0.05$
C. $P \geq 0.005$ D. $P \leq 0.005$

652. Name a statistical interpretation of bioequivalence data where determined if bioavailability from test product too low or high in comparison to reference :

A. Analysis of variance
B. Micronization
C. 2 one-sided test procedure
D. Cross over design

653. What should be the ratio of a 90% confidence interval of a means of 2 drug products :

A. Greater than 20% B. Equal to 20%
C. Within ± 20% D. Less than ± 20%

654. What is the set value when log transformed data are used in 2 one-sided test procedure :

A. 80-125% B. 80-120%
C. 85-125% D. 85-120%

655. The confidence limits used in 90% confidence interval are also known as :

A. Carriers
B. Student's t distribution
C. 2 one-sided test procedure
D. Bioequivalence interval

656. Which of the following factors are responsible for having a poor bioavailability of drug:

A. Fast dissolution rate
B. High permeability
C. Poor permeability and solubility
D. High absorption and solubility

657. BCS classification was including permeability and solubility of drugs was developed by whom :

A. Amidon and coworkers
B. European Medicine Agency
C. What and Benet
D. FDA

658. The class I of BCS classification enlightens which class of drugs :

A. Low solubility / high permeability
B. Low solubility / low permeability
C. High solubility / low permeability
D. High solubility / high permeability

659. What kind of drugs are available in class IV BCS classification :

A. Who readily absorb orally
B. Poorly absorbed orally with solubility and permeability limitation
C. Variable absorption with permeability limitation
D. Variable absorption with solubility limitation

660. High solubility / low permeability is shown by which class of BCS class:

A. I B. IV
C. III D. II

661. Which class of drug is not sphered in BCS classification :

A. V B. II
C. IV D. I

662. Class V drugs of BCS classification include poor absorption of drugs due to :

A. Poor oral absorption
B. Poor GI stability
C. Poor permeability
D. Poor solubility

663. Name a drug that can be given when having a poor GI stability as such in class V of BCS class :

A. Metformin B. Taxol
C. Nicardipine D. Omeprazole

664. What are the challenges faced for control-release drug delivery system by BCS class I :

A. Absorption of released drug is rapid
B. Absorption of released drug is slow
C. GI poor stability
D. Permeability problem

665. Which drugs are used in class I BCS classification :

A. Minoxidil B. Propranolol
C. Lansoprazole D. Nimesulamide

666. Naproxen is example of which BCS class :

A. IV B. V
C. II D. III

667. Which of the following drugs fall on account of class III drugs :

A. Insulin, cimetidine, metformin
B. Carbamazepine, nifedipine, nicardipine
C. Metformin, taxol, minoxidil
D. Diltiazem, metroprolol, propranolol

668. Which of the following drugs are correct as per class IV of BCS classification :

A. Nifedipine B. Furosemide
C. Ranitidine D. Omeprazole

669. As class V drugs of BCS classification are metabolically and chemically unstable. What are the certain measures that are held onto account to improve their stability :

A. Enhance presystemic metabolism
B. Improve solubility and dissolution rate
C. Enhance GI permeability
D. Prodrug design and lipid technology

670. What is the parameter that co-relate to solubility / dissolution and permeability of BCS class:

A. Disintegration number
B. Permeability number
C. Absorption number
D. Dose %

671. What is the pH range where a high solubility drug can be soluble in 250ml of water:

A. 1-7 B. 1-8
C. 7-12 D. 2-6

672. What is the labelled amount at which the drug is dissolved in USP apparatus :

A. =85% B. ≤ 85%
C. >85% D. ≥ 85%

673. Drugs having high permeability and high absorption number belongs to which BCS class :

A. III and IV B. V
C. I and II D. II and III

674. High dissolution number belongs to which BCS class with low permeability :

A. IV B. III
C. II D. I

675. Solubility can be determined through various methods are :

A. Mass balance
B. Tilting box method
C. Shake flask method
D. Capillary tube merhod

676. What should be the pH range for the determination of solubility in aqeuous media :

A. 1-7.5 B. 4-6
C. 2-8 D. 5-12

677. Which of the following is a method used in determining the extent of absorption in permeability determination:

A. Titration
B. In vitro permeation experiment across epithelial cell monolayer
C. Mass balance
D. In vivo intestinal perfection study

678. Which of the following are methods used in detection of intestinal permeability:

A. Absolute bioavailabilty
B. In vivo in situ intestinal perfusion study
C. In vivo permeation across epithelial cell monolayer
D. In vitro in situ intestinal perfusion study

679. What is the rpm for USP apparatus 1 :

A. 250 B. 50
C. 70 D. 100

680. Name an equipment in which the process of micronization can be done :

A. Ball mill B. Fluid energy mill
C. Planetary mixer D. Freeze drying

681. Give an example for drug whose bioavailability can be increased by process of micro-melting:

A. Vasoprasil
B. Chloramphenicol
C. Acetazoline
D. Griseofulvin

682. What is the size of particles where in process of nanonization :

A. 100-500nm B. 300-800nm
C. 200-600nm D. 400-800nm

683. Give an example of drug used in nanonisation process for enhancement of bioavailability :

A. Amphotericin B B. Ciprofloxacin
C. Nystatin D. Furosemide

684. Nanosuspension can be defined as:

A. Dispersion of drug nanocrystal in liquid
B. Dispersion of Nano drug liquid in liquid
C. Non-aqueous media in water
D. None

685. What are the various technologies used in the preparation of nanoparticles :

A. Nanosuspension
B. Micro-milling
C. Molecular dispersion
D. Pearl milling

686. Those fluids which have greater temperature and pressure than critical temperature and critical pressure and having properties of both a liquid and gas are called :

A. Spray freezing into liquid
B. Supercritical fluid
C. Molecular dispersion
D. Critical Micelle concentration

687. Name a technique which involves atomization of aqueuos, organic, aqeuos - organic cosolvent solution, aqueous organic emulsion or suspension containing drug that is directly compressed gas:

A. Spray freezing into liquid
B. Evaporative precipitation into aqueous solution
C. Supercritical fluid recrystallization
D. Nano structured lipid carrier

688. Which of the following fall into the category of cryogenic liquid:

A. Helium
B. Ethane
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Argon and hydrofluoroethers

689. Name a process through which the frozen particles are then obtained as dry free-flowing powders:

A. Crystallization
B. Cryogenization
C. Lyophillization
D. Nano structured lipid carrier

690. Which solvent decreases the time of drying for lyophillization process:

A. Acetonitrile B. Acetoacetate
C. Ether D. Sodium benzoate

691. Due to spray freezing into liquid the dissolution rate has increased. What can be the reason behind this :

A. Have metastable polymorphs
B. Nano structured lipid carriers
C. Microionized polmorphs
D. Amorphous Nano structured aggregates

692. The rapid phase separation for lipophilic drug so that they nucleate and grow Nano and micro particles. This process is known as :

A. CMC
B. Spray freezing into liquid
C. Evaporative precipitation in aqueous solution
D. Supercritical fluid

693. EPAS also stands for:

A. Electronic protocol application software
B. Evaporative precipitation in aqueous solution
C. Evaporative precipitation for amorphous solid
D. Evaporative pseudo amorphous state

694. In EPAS, what inhibits the crystallization of growing particles for enhancing dissolution:

A. Hydrosol
B. Lyophilic stabilizer
C. Hydrophobic stabilizer
D. Hydrophilic stabilizer

695. Surfactants are generally introduced into any system because they're helpful as:

A. Enhance disintegration
B. Enhance dissolution rate
C. Increase solubility
D. Enhance particle size

696. Surfactants can only be used when they have concentration:

A. Below CMC B. Equal to CMC
C. Above CMC D. None

697. Which one of the following is an example of nonionic Surfactants :

A. Tween 80
B. Sodium laurel sulphate
C. Polysorbate
D. Sodium dodecyl sulphate

698. Which one of the following drug is an example with increase in bioavailability due to use of Surfactant :

A. Terbutaline B. Diphenhydramine
C. Spironolactone D. Chlorpropamide

699. Salt forms are generally used instead of original drug as they improve :

A. Dissolution
B. Disintegration
C. Permeability
D. Solubility and dissolution

700. Give an example of an alkali metals salt of acidic drug:

A. Penicillin B. Chloramphenicol
C. Atropine D. Ofloxacin

701. What is the example for strong acid salts of basic drugs:

A. Penicillin B. Salbutamol
C. Atropine D. Phenylephrine

702. Name some inert polymers which impairs the formation of crystals or precipitation of drug:

A. Nylon B. Polyethylene glycol
C. Teflon D. Polyurethane

703. Which of the following factors are not responsible for enhancement of bioavailability by enhancement of drug solubility:

A. Solvent deposition
B. Alteration of pH of drug micro environment
C. Use of amorphous, solvates
D. Use of metabolism inhibitors

704. When poorly aqueous soluble drug dissolved in organic solvent by mixing it rapidly with non-solvent to effect precipitation. The product so formed is called as:

A. Solvent deposition
B. Hydrosol
C. Glass solution
D. Mixed crystals

705. Name a poorly aqueous soluble drug used in solvent deposition for enhancement of bioavailability:

A. Nifedipine B. Hexamine
C. Nicardipine D. Acetylcholine

706. Bentonite can enhance dissolution rate of poor water soluble drugs by:

A. Maintain solubility
B. Maintain concentration gradient
C. Maintain permeability
D. All of the above

707. When 2 components crystallize in a homogeneous one phase system, it is known as :

A. Glass solution
B. Hydrosol
C. Molecular dispersion
D. Glass dispersion

708. Melts are systems that are generally prepared through:

A. Lyophillization B. Solution
C. Dispersion D. Fusion

709. When resulted solid solution formed is homogeneously transparent and brittle system such solution are called as:

A. Glass solution
B. Molecular dispersion
C. Mixed crystals
D. Glass dispersion

710. When drug molecules substitute for carrier in its crystal lattice. Such systems are called as:

A. Substituional crystalline solid solution
B. Discontinuous solid solution
C. Continuous solid solution
D. Interstitial crystalline solid solution

711. Interstitial crystalline solid solution case occurs when the size of drug molecule is

A. Greater than 40%
B. 40% or less
C. Greater than 50%
D. 20% or less

712. Which of the following is an example of eutectics:

A. Griseofulvin B. Paracetamol - urea
C. Indomethacin D. All of the above

713. Eutectic can also be called as eutectic melts because:

A. Made by fusion method
B. Same as solid solution
C. Both
D. None of the above

714. Among the following which dissolution rate for griseofulvin is highest as solid solution :

A. Microionized Drug
B. Eutectic mixture
C. Solid solution
D. Coarse drug

715. Name a method through which solid dispersion are prepared :

A. Fusion B. Melt
C. Glass dispersion D. Co-precipitate

716. How does solid dispersion differ from solid solution:

A. Drug precipitate out in crystalline form
B. Drug precipitate out in amorphous form
C. Drug precipitate out in solvate form
D. None

717. Co-evaporates is another name for which kind of systems:

A. Glass dispersion B. Solid solution
C. Eutectic melt D. Solid dispersion

718. If the solid dispersion formed have glassy materials, they're known as:

A. Glass suspension B. Glass melt
C. Glass solution D. Glass mixture

719. Various derivatives of cyxlodextrins along with hydrophobic drugs havea capability to form which kind of complexes:

A. Lipid drug conjugate
B. Molecular inclusion complexes
C. Co-evaporate complex
D. Molecular complex

720. Olihosaccharides produces from starch in molecular encapsulation with cyclodextrins have which kind of shape:

A. Bucket B. Chair
C. Bakset D. Hat

721. What is the mean diameter for solid lipid nanoparticles:

A. 500-1000nm B. 100-1000nm
C. 400-800nm D. 100-500nm

722. Name a compound which facilitate drug transportation across biomembrane:

A. Penetration enhancers
B. Pore transport
C. Bioadhesives
D. Carrier transport

723. The release of drugs in stomach is inhibited by enteric coating. Why?:

A. As polymers are insoluble in gastric fluid
B. As polymers are soluble in gastric fluid
C. Due to high permeability in GI fluid
D. Due to low permeability in GI fluid

724. Which of the following drug can be improved by enteric coating due to gastric instability :

A. Caffeine B. Sodium salicylate
C. Erythromycin D. Sodium benzoate

725. Which of the following is completing agent used to enhance drug stability in GI :

A. Omeprazole B. Ephrine
C. Penicillin - G D. Nicotinamide

726. What is the range of bioavailability when cyclosporin drug is administered undergoing intestinal metabolism:

A. 20-30 % B. 30-40%
C. 10-20% D. 10-30%

727. Which is the powerful inhibitor for enzyme CYP3A4 and also increase bioavailability :

A. Orange juice B. Apple cider
C. Grapefruit juice D. Lime juice

728. The non-existant invasive measurement of in vivo hepatic CYP3A4 activity is also known as :

A. Permeation enhancer
B. Erythromycin breath test
C. P-gp mediated efflux of cyclosporine
D. CYP3A4 inhibitors

729. Disintegration apparatus consists of which assembly for tablets and capsules:

A. Cylindrical basket B. Glass plate
C. Basket rack D. Cylindrical vessel

730. How many cylindrical glass tubes are present in basket rack disintegration apparatus:

A. 8 B. 12
C. 6 D. 5

731. Which of the following length and diameter of basket rack disintegration apparatus is correct :

A. 77.5 ± 2.5mm long, 21.5mm internal diameter
B. 72.5 ± 2.5mm long, 15mm internal diameter
C. 76.5 ± 3.5mm long, 20mm internal diameter
D. 77.5 ± 2.5cm long, 21.5cm internal diameter

732. What is the diameter of plastic plates that holds the tubes in basket rack assembly:

A. 90 ± 2 mm in diameter
B. 90 ± 2 CM in diameter
C. 80 ± 1.5 mm in diameter
D. 100 ± 1.5 mm in diameter

733. What is the diameter of wire that is woven under the side of the lower plate:

A. 0.615 ± 0.045 cm
B. 0.620 ± 0.25 mm
C. 0.615 ± 0.045 mm
D. 0.456 ± 0.35 mm

734. The plates in basket rack assembly are held rigidly at 77.5mm apart with help of

A. SS cylinder B. Metal column
C. SS cell D. Vertical metal rod

735. The plate and rod in basket rack assembly are further attached to device and raised and lowered simultaneously with a frequency of :

A. 30-32 cycles / min
B. 40-45cycles / min
C. 28-32cycles / min
D. 50-52cycle / min

736. What is the breadth and diameter of disc for each in basket rack assembly:

A. 20.7 ± 0.15 mm thick in diameter and 9.5 ± 0.15 mm thick
B. 25.7 ± 0.25 mm thick in diameter and 6.5 ± 0.1 mm thick
C. 20.7 ± 0.15 cm thick in diameter and 9.5 ± 0.15 cm thick
D. 20.5 ± 0.5 mm thick in diameter and 7.5 ± 0.2 mm thick

737. What's the density for cylindrical discs for tubes in basket rack assembly:

A. 1.5-1.2 B. 1.4-1.8
C. 1.18-1.20 D. 1.12-1.45

738. What is the temperature at which the thermostatic arrangement maintain the temperature of basket rack assembly:

A. 32° ± 2° B. 35° ± 2°
C. 37° ± 2° D. 40° ± 2°

739. The enteric coated tablets are each added to tube and suspended in a beaker containing 0.1M hydrochloric acid which are then operated for:

A. 2 hr B. 4 hr
C. 1hr D. 1.5hr

740. The liquid in the second operation for enteric coated tablets is replaced by:

A. Phosphate buffer, pH-7.2
B. Mixed phosphate buffer, pH-6.8
C. Acidic buffer, pH-4.5
D. Sodium buffer, pH-5.6

741. What is the height and diameter for apparatus for disintegration of pessaries and suppositories:

A. 60mm high, 52mm internal diameter
B. 60cm high, 52cm internal diameter
C. 50mm high, 82mm internal diameter
D. 80mm high, 42mm internal diameter

742. The Stainless Steel discs used in disintegration apparatus for pessaries and suppositories are separated by what distance:

A. 40mm B. 50mm
C. 30mm D. 20mm

743. For compressed pessaries to support the metal device, the hook end is used in which direction:

A. Upward B. Sideways
C. Straight D. Downward

744. The apparatus for moulded pessaries and suppositories is held at what distance below the surface of water:

A. 100mm B. 90mm
C. 80mm D. 60mm

745. In case of insoluble powders what happens once the disintegration is complete:

A. The component parts remain on surface
B. The component parts are distributed
C. The component parts dissolve
D. The component parts sink to the bottom

746. What is the temperature of water used for compressed pessaries:

A. 36°-37° C B. 32°-33° C
C. 30°-32° C D. 35°-36° C

747. The humid atmosphere is maintained when one compressed pessary is kept on the upper perforated disc and the apparatus is covered by:

A. Plastic plate
B. Stainless Steel plate
C. Glass plate
D. Glass disc

748. The disintegration for compressed pessaries is completed when either there is no residue left or when :

A. The remained residue consists of soft mass with no solid core
B. Remained residue has been distributed
C. Remained residue sinks to the bottom
D. None of the above

749. All parts of the dissolution apparatus that comes in contact with dissolution medium or preparations are generally:

A. Chemically inert B. Can absorb
C. Stable D. Forms a thin layer

750. What is the grading of metal materials used in dissolution apparatus :

A. SS 316 B. SS 320
C. SS 215 D. SS 420

751. The cylindrical vessel used in apparatus 1 of dissolution test as per IP is made up of:

A. Cadium glass
B. Germanium glass
C. Borosilicate glass
D. Silicon glass

752. What is the inner diameter of cylindrical vessel used in dissolution apparatus 1 as per IP :

A. 98-100mm B. 85-95mm
C. 96-105mm D. 98-106mm

753. What is the position of the axis of shaft with the vessel of dissolution apparatus 1 as per IP:

A. 3mm B. 1mm
C. 2mm D. 5mm

754. What is the temperature used for maintaining dissolution medium in apparatus 1 as per IP:

A. 32.5°-35.5° C B. 40.5°-42.5° C
C. 35.5°-38.5° C D. 36.5°-37.5° C

755. In dissolution apparatus 2 as per IP the paddle is replaced by:

A. Beaker B. Basket
C. Cylinder D. Rod

756. The lower detachable part of basket in dissolution apparatus 2 is made up of :

A. Stainless Steel
B. Glass
C. Welded-steam cloth
D. Silicon

757. What is the thickness of wire present at the lower detachable part of basket in dissolution apparatus 2:

A. 0.2 mm B. 0.356mm
C. 0.75mm D. 0.254mm

758. The basket in dissolution apparatus 2 for use of acidic media is plated with:

A. 2.5mm layer of gold
B. 5.5mm layer of Stainless Steel
C. 3.5mm layer of copper
D. 2.0mm layer of silver

759. What is the distance between the inside bottom of vessel and basket in dissolution apparatus 2:

A. 36-38mm B. 35-40mm
C. 23-27mm D. 25-30mm

760. Before subjected to testing the dissolution medium should be :

A. Deaerated B. Nitrification
C. Carbonated D. None of the above

761. What is the average pore diameter of membrane filter disc used in dissolution apparatus:

A. 0.1 micrometer B. 2.0 micrometer
C. 1.0 micrometer D. 3.0 micrometer

762. Which medium is added to buffer stage of method A in modified - release dosage forms:

A. 0.1M hydrochloric acid
B. 0.2 M trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate
C. 0.2 M disodium hydrogen phosphate
D. 0.1 M trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate

763. At what pH is the medium maintained in buffer stage of method A in modified - release dosage forms:

A. 6.8 ± 0.05 B. 4.8 ± 0.5
C. 6.8 ± 0.2 D. 7.8 ± 0.05

764. Which buffer is added in buffer stage of method B for modified - release dosage forms:

A. pH 6.8 phosphate buffer
B. pH 7.3 phosphate buffer
C. pH 7.8 phosphate buffer
D. pH 5.6 phosphate buffer

765. What is acceptance criteria for level A_1 for modified - release dosage forms:

A. No individual value exceeds 25% dissolved
B. No individual value exceeds 20% dissolved
C. No individual value exceeds 10% dissolved
D. No individual value exceeds 5% dissolved

766. What is the acceptance criteria for level A_3 for modified - release dosage forms :

A. The average value of 12units is not more than 10% dissolved
B. The average value of 24units is not more than 10% dissolved
C. The average value of 6units is not more than 10% dissolved
D. The average value of 24units is not more than 25% dissolved

767. What is the acceptance criteria for level B_1 for modified - release dosage forms:

A. No unit is less than D+10%
B. No unit is less than D+15%
C. No unit is less than D+5%
D. No unit is less than D+25%

768. The average value of 24units is equal to OR greater than D and not more than 2 units are less than D-15% and no unit is less than D-25%.

The following statement is an acceptable criteria for which level of modified release dosage forms:

A. Level A_1 B. Level B_1
C. Level A_3 D. Level B_3

769. What is the % deviation for uncoated and film coated tablets with 80mg or less as an average weight:

A. 20 B. 5
C. 30 D. 10

770. What is the average weight for capsules, granules and powders (singld-dose) with 10% deviation:

A. Less than 300mg B. 250mg and more
C. More than 300mg D. More than 80mg

771. What is the % deviation for pessaries and suppositories:

A. 10 B. 5
C. 7.5 D. 3.5

772. What is the acceptance limit for tablets, powders, suspensions for injection and ophthalmic inserts with average content of:

A. 85-115% B. 75-95%
C. 90-100% D. 85-110%

773. The preparation will fail to comply with test if any single preparation from tablets, powders, suspension for injection and ophthalmic inserts is outside of limit :

A. 75-85% B. 95-125%
C. 75-125% D. 85-110%

774. The apparatus for friability contains a drum which is made of:

A. Glass B. Plastic
C. Stainless Steel D. Synthetic polymer

775. What is the diameter and depthness of drum present in friability apparatus as per IP:

A. 283-291 mm diameter, 36-40mm depthness
B. 263-271 mm diameter, 36-45mm depthness
C. 280-290mm diameter, 35-40mm depthness
D. 183-191mm diameter, 26-42mm depthness

776. What is the outer diameter of central ring present in the drum of friabilator as per IP:

A. 36.5-37.5mm B. 24.5-25.5mm
C. 40.2-42.5mm D. 30.2-32.5mm

777. What is the speed of friabilator drum that is attached to horizontal axis of the device as per IP:

A. 26±2 rpm B. 28±2 rpm
C. 25±1 rpm D. 30±2 rpm

778. What should be the weight of tablets taken into the friability apparatus with an average weight and of 0.65gm or less tablets:

A. 10gm B. 6.5gm
C. 0.65gm D. 7.5gm

779. How many times is the friabilator drum rotated with inserted tablets within as per IP:

A. 200 B. 50
C. 100 D. 250

780. What is net weight of any single container with a labeled amount of 50g or less for preparations like ointments, creams, pastes, granules and powders for oral liquids:

A. Not less than 91% and not more than 109%
B. Not less than 95.5% and not more than 104.5%
C. Not less than 90% and not more than 100%
D. Not less than 80% and not more than 120%

781. What is the nominal mesh aperture for a sieve having coarse powders:

A. 1700 micrometer
B. 1680 micrometer
C. 1500 micrometer
D. 1800 micrometer

782. What is the nominal mesh aperture for moderately coarse powders with not more than 40% by weight:

A. 355 micrometer B. 250 micrometer
C. 170 micrometer D. 300 micrometer

783. What is the size of superfine powders with not less than 90% of number of particles:

A. Not less than 15micrometer
B. 20micrometer
C. Not less than 10micrometer
D. Not more than 10micrometer

784. 45 micrometer is the nominal mesh aperture with not more than 40% by weight is for which grade of powders:

A. Very fine powder B. Superfine powder
C. Microfine powder D. Fine powder

785. 355micrometer is the nominal mesh aperture size of a sieve through which powders will pass:

A. Coarse powders
B. Moderately coarse powders
C. Fine powders
D. Moderately fine powders

786. What is the nominal mesh aperture size for moderately coarse powders:

A. 710micrometer B. 510 micrometer
C. 250micrometer D. 1600 micrometer

787. Which of the following is not included in 4 central compartment of tdds?

A. The drug candidate
B. Release patterns
C. Patch design
D. The skin

788. The characterstics of an ideal transdermal drug delivery system are:

A. Agent independent
B. Selected delivery profile
C. Targeting
D. All of the above

789. IDDS has the capability of changing which of the following:

A. Rate of delivery B. Quantity of delivery
C. Size of delivery D. Both A and B

790. The speed of drug release by transdermal patch as compare to stratum corneum
A. Fast B. Slow
C. Same D. Very fast

791. Drug release trough TDDS goes into:
A. Blood circulation
B. Gastrointestinal tract
C. Liver
D. None of the above

792. The range for daily dose of TDDS?
A. 10mg/ml or less B. 10-20 mg/ml
C. 20-30 mg/ml D. 30-40 mg/ml

793. As compare to oral route bioavailability of TDDS is:
A. Very high B. High
C. Equal D. Low

794. The thickness of stratum corneum layer is
A. 5-10 µm B. 10-20 µm
C. 15-20 µm D. 20-25 µm

795. The outer most layer of skin is
A. Stratum germinativum
B. Stratum spinosm
C. Stratum granulosm
D. Stratum corneum

796. The drug used in TDDS must have molecular mass in between
A. 10-100da B. 100-200da
C. 200-750da D. 700-1000da

797. Stratum corneum lipid of human is consist of
A. Sterols B. Triglycerides
C. Fatty acid D. All of the above

798. "Removal of the upper three epidermal layers result into water loss and an enhanced of the trasndermal permeability" Concept wsas given by:
A. Monash and Blank
B. Wertz and Downing
C. Modison etal
D. None of the above

799. Relative surface area (%)of transfollicular pathway is:
A. 0.5 B. 10
C. 0.7 D. 0.1

800. Relative surface area (%)of intercellular pathway is:
A. 0.1 B. 10
C. 0.7 D. 0.6

801. Relative surface area (%)of transcellular pathway is:
A. 70.0 B. 0.1
C. 90.0 D. 99.0

802. Which statement is true for transfollicular pathway:
A. High relative surface area ,long diffusion pathway
B. Low relative surface area , short diffusion pathway
C. High relative surface area,Short diffusion pathway
D. Long relative surface area, long diffusion pathway

803. Most embedded protein present in dermis is:
A. Collegen B. Elastin
C. Albumin D. Globuline

804. Vascular layer of skin is:
A. Stratum corneum
B. Stratum spinosm
C. Stratum gralosome
D. Dermis

805. Innermost layer of epidermis is:
A. Stratum corneum
B. Stratum spinosm
C. Stratum granulosm
D. Srtatum germinativum

806. The fastest route of absorption through skin is
A. Transcellular B. Intercellular
C. Transfollicular D. None of the above

807. The rate of skin permeation can be expressed mathematically by the equation:
A. dq/dt=Cp(Ps-Cr)
B. dq/dt=Cr(Ps-Cp)
C. dt/dt=Ps(Cp-Cr)
D. dq/dt=Ps(Cp-Cr)

808. The principal transport mechanism in mammalian skin is:
A. Active diffusion B. Passive transport
C. Passive diffusion D. Active transport

809. The factor that control the percutaneous absorption:
A. Physiochemical properties of penetrants
B. Physicochemical properties of drug delivery system
C. Physiochemical and pathological condition of the skin
D. All of the above

810. Three major variables account for difference in the rate at which the drug permeate the skin:
A. The Concentraation of the drug in the vehicle
B. The diffusivity of the drug through the stratum corneum
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

811. Product of metabolism of drug hydrocortisone:
A. Oestrone
B. Cartisone
C. 5 Alpha-Dihydrotestestrone
D. Testestrone

812. Product of metabolism of drug oestradiol:
A. Cartisone
B. Testestrone
C. Oestrone
D. 5 alpha-Dihydrotestestrone

813. Product of the metabolism of drug testosterone:
A. Castisone
B. Testestrone
C. 5 Alpha-Dihydrotestestrone
D. Oestradiol

814. The most significant physiological factor that affect the rate and extent of precuteneous absorption is:
A. Patient age
B. Location on the body
C. Hydration state
D. None of the above

815. The permeation across hydration skin of corticosteroids and caffeine is:
A. Low B. Very low
C. High D. No penetration

816. Increase hydration of stratum corneum cause:
A. Decrease in porosity
B. Increase in porosity
C. Close product cell
D. Increase density of cell

817. Occulsion effectively reduce the irreversible binding capacity of:
A. Stratum corneum
B. Stratum granulosome
C. Stratum germinosm
D. Stratum spinosm

818. Site of transdermal patch affect the:
A. Rate of percutaneous absorption
B. Extent of percutaneous absorpation
C. Time of Percutaneous absorption
D. Both A and B

819. Which of the following came variation in permeability?
A. Amount of surface lipids
B. Stracking of cell
C. Difference in nature of cell
D. All of the above

820. Skin of which of the following area is less permeable to drug?
A. Palms B. Chest
C. Soles D. Scrotum

821. Disruption in the continuity of stratum corneum result in increase in trasansdermal permeability the reason for this is:
A. Decrease in cell layer
B. Increase vascoconstrition
C. Increase vasodilation
D. Decrease lipid content

822. Which of these reduce the reservoir effect of skin?
A. Anion surfactant
B. Cationic surfactant
C. Both A and b
D. None of the above

823. Which of the following is the most metabolically active layer of skin?
A. Viable dermis
B. Viable epidermis
C. Viable hypodermis
D. All of the above

824. What is the reason behind the permeability enhancement by application of anionic surfactant?
A. Modification of stratum germination
B. Modification of stratum spinosm
C. Modification of lipid content
D. Denaturation of dermal protein

825. Composition of drug delivery system affect which of the following?
A. Rate of drug release
B. Extent of drug release
C. Permeability of stratum corneum
D. Both A and C

826. Transdermal permeability of flucisnolone acetomide in human whole abdominal skin increase with:
A. Increase in volume fraction of propylene
B. Decrease in volume fraction of sodium
C. Decrease in particle of the filucinolene
D. All of the above

827. Which of the Following cause alteration in percuteaneous absorption due to modification in diffusion barrier?
A. Penetration enhancer
B. Sonophorosis
C. Iontophresis
D. All of the above

828. Which of the following increase the skin permeability?
A. Ethanol B. Hexanol
C. Octanol D. None of the above

829. Which of these reason is true for increase in permeability by lower alcohol?
A. Addition of more hydrophilic cosolvent
B. Extraction capacity of lipids
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

830. Which of the following markedly increase the skin permeability?
A. Aryl methyl sulphoxide
B. Diethyl sulphoxide
C. Decyl methyl sulphoxide
D. All of the above

831. Which of these is the mode of action of DM50?
A. Displacement of bound water
B. Delamination of horny layer
C. Extraction of stratum corneum lipid
D. All of the above

832. Surfactant also alter of increase the transdermal permeation of some drug by?
A. Increase Pore size
B. Decreasing surface tension
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

833. The terms nature moisturizing factor is used for which compound?
A. Sulphoxides B. Glycols
C. Pyrrolidones D. All of the above

834. Which of the following is mode of action of Azones?
A. Protein Extraction
B. Lipid extraction
C. Displacement of bound water
D. Ion –pairing

835. Which type of drug permeation is facilitate by long chain alkyl amines?
A. Anion drug B. Cationic Drug
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

836. Which of the following technique is used to determine the effect of treatment on stratum corneum by fatty acids?
A. Diffrential scanning calrimety
B. Infrared spectroscopy
C. Both A and B
D. High performance liquid Chromatography

837. The cis –unsaturated analoges cause disorder of lipids in ectracellular region of stratum corenum and this change is related with:
A. Action of surfactant
B. Increased drug flux
C. Decrease permeation
D. None of the above

838. Which of these technique use electrical potential to facilitate the drug permeation across the skin?
A. Iontophorsis B. Sonophorosis
C. Electrophoeris D. None of the above

839. Skin is permselective to passage of which type of ion?
A. Negative B. Positive
C. Natural D. None of the above

840. Which type of floco is induced by ionophorosis?
A. Laminar flow B. Turbulent Flow
C. Convective Flow D. All of the above

841. Pathway of elctrotransport in iontophoresis is:
A. Lipodal B. Aqueous
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

842. Which of these compound is more efficiently delivered from anode in iontophoresis?
A. Positively charged
B. Negatively charged
C. Neutral substance
D. None of the above

843. Large molecule are suitable Candidate in iontophoresis because of their:
A. Potency
B. Requirement in high dose
C. Increased distribution
D. None of the above

844. In iontophoresis which type of current is applied between two electrode placed on skin?
A. Constant B. Variable
C. Pulsed D. Both B and C

845. Which of the reversible electrodes is used in ionotophoresis?
A. Pt electrode B. Ag electrode
C. Cu electrode D. Zu electrode

846. Reversible electrode is used in iontophoresis because of:
A. Fast motion of ion
B. Easily release of ion
C. Present hydrolysis
D. None of hte above

847. The passage of 0.5 mA?cm2 across human skin requires a voltage of:
A. 1-10 V B. 5-15 V
C. 2-12 V D. 6-20 V

848. Which of the following is major mechanism of transport for larger compound?
A. Electroporation B. Electro osmosis
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

849. Which of these is physical method of enhancement of skin permeation?
A. Electroporation B. Sonophoresis
C. Laser ablation D. All of the above

850. In which of the technique high voltage pulse is used?
A. Sonophoresis B. Electroporation
C. Laser – ablation D. None of the above

851. In electroporation how much volt of pulse can induce permeation enhancement of diverse compound?
A. 200 V B. 150 V
C. 100 V D. 50 V

852. The degree of enhancement achieved invitro is related to:
A. Applied voltage B. Number of pulses
C. Duration of Pulses D. All of the above

853. In which technique ultrasound based delivery of drug is possible?
A. Sonophoresis B. Iontophoresis
C. Electroporation D. Laser ablation

854. In which technique high powered pulses are utilize and vapourise away the stratum corneum?
A. Electroosmosis B. Electroporation
C. Laser-Abration D. None of the above

855. In which of the technique pores are created by high voltage pulse?
A. Iontophoresis B. Electroporation
C. Sonophoresis D. None of the above

856. In which technique discrete permeable windows are created by high powdered pluse?
A. Laser abration B. Ionophoresis
C. Electroporation D. Sonophoresis

857. In which technique minimal inrasive methodologics are designed to short circuit the banner function of the stratum corneum?

A. Sonophoresis B. Ionophoresis
C. Both A and B D. Laser ablation

858. Which of the prodrug are the most extencively studied derivative used for optimization dermal delivery?

A. Alpha-acyloxyalkyl
B. Beta-acyloxyalkyl
C. Beta-alkoxyalkyl
D. None of the above

859. Which of the group is used to introduce water solubility into acyl portion of the prodrug?

A. Tertiary amino B. Alkoxyl group
C. Alcoxy group D. Both A and B

860. Which of the Following neuropeptide are located in the pilosebaceous unit of human skin?

A. Vaccular intenstinal peptides
B. Neuro tunctional peptides
C. Propiomelanocortin peptides
D. Both A and B

861. POMC exerts important immunoleegulatory effect bly anatogonizing the function of which cytokines?

A. TNF- Alpha B. Interleukin
C. Interleukin D. All of the above

862. Which of the following is taken comideration for the polymer which are used in the preparation of component in the preparation of component of TDDS

A. Molecular weight
B. Physical character
C. Chemical functional
D. All of the above

863. Which of the polymer is widely used in preparation of transdermal devices?

A. EVA polymer B. Polyvnyl carbonate
C. Polyacrylo nitirte D. All of the above

864. One to which of the following Reason permeation of drug is poor?

A. Low molecular weight
B. High O/W partitioning
C. Different chemical functionality
D. None of the above

865. Which of the following is considered as penetration enhancer?

A. Surface active system
B. Two component system
C. Lipophilic system
D. All of the above

866. Which of these greatly enhance the permeability of hydrophilic drugs?

A. Surface active agents
B. Two component system
C. Lipophilic system
D. None of the above

867. Two component system are mainly composed of:

A. Oleic acid and glycerol
B. Gallic acid and glycerol
C. Oleic acid and propylene glycol
D. Gallic acid and propylene glycol

868. Which of thereis important for pressure sensitive adhesive ?

A. Physically and chemically compatible with drug
B. Moisture resistence
C. Non-irritant to skin
D. All of the above

869. Which of these is category of pressure sensitive adhesive ?

A. Polyneo butylenes B. Butyl rubber
C. Both A and b D. None of the above

870. Which of the homopolymer is used as pressure sensitive agent ?

A. Polyisobutylene B. Butyl rubber
C. Isoprenoids D. None of the above

871. Butyl rubber is a copolymer of:

A. Synthetic rubber
B. Polyisobutylene
C. Monoisobutylene
D. None of the above

872. Which of these in structure of pressure sensitive adhesive is responsible for low permeability of gas , air and moisture?

A. Double bond B. Central atom
C. Side group D. None of the above

873. Butyl rubber used in pressure sensitive adhesive differentiate on the basis of :
A. Molecule weight
B. Number of isoprene unit per 100 monomer
C. Physical parameter
D. Both A and B

874. Which of these stabilizer is used in butyl rubber when used in pressure sensitive adhesive?
A. BHT
B. Mono thio carbonate
C. Zinc diprophyl
D. None of hte above

875. POlisobutylene differ from butyl rubber in:
A. Alternative bonds
B. Low molecular weight range
C. Terminal unsaturation
D. None of the above

876. Which of the following does not contain stabilisers?
A. High Molecular weight polyisotutylenes
B. Low molecular weight Polyisobutylene
C. Both A and B
D. None

877. The pressure sensitive acrylic adhesive derive their pressure sensitivity form:
A. Acrylic Ether B. Acrylic ester
C. Acrylic acid D. None of the above

878. Which of the monomer is commonly used in pressure sensitive adhesive?
A. Ethyl hexyl acrylate
B. Butyl acrylate
C. Acrylic acid
D. All of hte above

879. Which of these property of pressure sensitive adhesive is related to Tg?
A. Stickiness B. Tuckiness
C. Ped adhesion D. None of the above

880. Which technique is used to improve cohesiveness using monomer?
A. Hydrophobicity B. Copolymerization
C. Solid dispersion D. None of the above

881. Which of the polymer have good tack property?
A. Butyl acrylate B. Ethyl hexyl acrylate
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

882. Silicon pressure sensitive adhesive is med because of:
A. Flexibility
B. Temperature resistance
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

883. Phenyl based silicon adhesive are available in viscocity range?
A. 2000-4000 cp B. 6000-25000 cp
C. 100-1000 cp D. 30000-45000 cp

884. For the preparation of test laminate in laboratory which process is used?
A. Transfer coating process
B. Transfer peeling process
C. Transfer tacking process
D. None of the above

885. Pressure sensitive adhesive can be evaluated on the basis of:
A. Shear strength B. Peal adhesion
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

886. Non- traumatic removal of tdds from skin depend on which property?
A. Stracking B. Peel adhesion
C. Shear strength D. None of the above

887. The force required to remove tape in TDDS expressed in:
A. Ounce/inch B. Ounce/cm
C. Mg/inch D. Mg/cm

888. Which of the following testis not used to determine tack property?
A. Thumb rolling ball
B. Quick – stick
C. Probe – adherence
D. All of the above

889. Rolling ball tack test is used to measure?
A. Hardness of system
B. Softness of polymer
C. Stickiness of system
D. None of the above

890. In rolling ball tack test the diameter of ball is:
A. 6/15 B. 7/16
C. 8/20 D. 4/14

891. Ball used in rolling ball tack test is made of which substance?
A. Glass B. Iron
C. Stainless steal D. None of the above

892. In quick stick test for tack property tape is pulled away from substance at which temperature?
A. 90.C B. 120.C
C. 60.C D. None of the above

893. In quick stick test the speed of pulling tape form substance is:
A. 10 inches/min B. 12 inches/min
C. 14 inches/min D. 16 inches/min

894. In measurement of shear strength adhesive coated tape is applies on:
A. Glass plates
B. Stainless steel plate
C. Plastic plate
D. None of the above

895. In membrane moderated TDDS the drug Polymer matrix is suspended in viscous fluid that form:
A. Paste like suspension
B. Viscous liquid
C. Clear solution
D. None of the above

896. The rate of drug release in membrane moderated TDDS can be tailored by varying the:
A. Permeability coefficient
B. Polymer composition
C. Thickness of rate controlling membrane
D. All of the above

897. Transdermal scop transdermal patch used for:
A. Morning sickness
B. Angina pectoris
C. Motion sickness
D. None of the above

898. In adhesive dispersion type TDDS medicated adhesive is spreaded to backing membrane by which method
A. Solution film casting
B. Solvent film casting
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

899. Nitrodur system is used for:
A. Angina pectoris
B. Hypertension
C. Nyocardical infraction
D. None of the above

900. In micro reservoir TDDS drug reservoir is formed by suspending the drug solid in:
A. Aqueous solution
B. Lipophilic solution
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

901. Which of the following is the process movement of solvent form lower concentration of solute towards higherconcentration of solvent across a semi-permeable membrane?
A. Diffusion B. Osmosis
C. Imlulution D. Plasmolysis

902. Which of the following first reported osmotic effect in 1748
A. Abbe nollent
B. Hildeluand and scott
C. Pfeffer
D. None of the following

903. Which of the following had been the pioneer of quantitative measurement of osmotic effect ?
A. Abbe Nollent
B. Hildelerand and scott
C. Pfeffer
D. None

904. Which of the following postulated that the osmotic pressure of sugar is directly proportional to the solution concentration and absolute temperature?
A. Abbe Nollent
B. Hildeluand and scott
C. Both A and B
D. Pfeffer

905. Which of the following established the anology between the pfeffer result and the ideal gas laws?
A. Van't hoff
B. Higuchi
C. Hixson – Gowell Wle root
D. Nonoe

906. Which of the following equation established the analogy between the pfeffer and ideal gas laws?

A. Pie= RT In(Po/P)
B. Pie+
C. y = mx + C
D. None of the above

907. What will be the effect of osmotic pressure for soluble solutes?

A. High
B. Extremely high
C. Low
D. Extremely low

908. Which of the following equation is used for rate of water flow?

A. π=RT In [Po/p] / V
B. π=n2RT
C. Dv/Dt = A0 ∆π/1
D. None of the above

909. Which of the following includes stauerman reflection coefficient:

A. π=RT In [Po/p] / V
B. Dv/Dt = A0 ∆π/1
C. π=n2RT
D. None of the above

910. Which of the following is used to account for derivation from complete semi-permeability character of membrane?

A. Stanerman reflection coefficient
B. Higuchi
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

911. Which of the following may act as an osmogen and shows good aqueous solubility:

A. Potassium chloride pump
B. Alzet pump
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

912. Which of the following is employed semi-permeable polymer for the preparation of osmotic pumps?

A. Cellulose acetate
B. Amylone triacetate
C. Agar acetate
D. All of the above

913. Which of the following is employed as selectively permeable membrane for the preparation of osmotic pump?

A. Lactic acid
B. Glycolic acid
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

914. Which of the following is important criteria for the selection of semi-permeable polymer?

A. Solubilty
B. Permeability
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

915. Which of the following polymer are used in the formulation development of osmotic system for making drug containing matrix core?

A. Ethyl cellulose
B. Vinyl pyrrolidone
C. Carboxy methyl cellulose
D. All of the Above

916. Which of the following is the important criteria for the selection of hydrophilic and hydrophobic polymer?

A. Solubility of drug
B. Amount of drug to be released from the pump
C. Rate of drug to be released from the pump
D. All of the above

917. Which of the following polymer are used for the pumps containing moderately water soluble drugs?

A. Swellable
B. Non- swellable
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

918. Swellable Polymer will _____ the hydrostatic pressure inside the pump.

A. Increase
B. Increase than stable
C. Decrease
D. Decrease than stable

919. The non – swellable polymer are employed for which type of drugs?

A. Highly water soluble drugs
B. Moderately water soluble drugs
C. Water insoluble
D. None of the above

920. Which of the following hydrogels are used because of the osmogenic nature?

A. Sodium carboxy methyl cellulose
B. Ethyl cellulose
C. Vinyl pynolidone
D. All of the above

921. Which of the following is a hydrophilic polymer?

A. Carboxy methyl cellulose
B. Ethyl cellulose
C. Wax material
D. All of the above

922. Which of the following is the material with the ability to draw water into the porous network of delivery device?

A. Bending agent B. Wicking agent
C. Osmogen D. Flux regulators

923. A wicking agent is

A. Swellable B. Non Swellable
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

924. Which is the following is characterized by having the ability to undergo phyrisoption

A. Flux regulators B. Bending agent
C. Wicking agent D. None

925. Which of the following is form of absorption where the solvent molecules loosely adhare to surface of the wicking agent?

A. Physisorption
B. Chemisorption
C. Facetilated absorption
D. None of the above

926. For bioactive agent with _____ solubility, the wicking agent aids in the delivery of partially solubilized bioactive gent through the passage way in the semi-permeable coating?

A. High B. Extremely high
C. Low D. Extremely low

927. Which of the following act as the swellable wicking agent?

A. Kaolin B. Alumina
C. SLS D. Both A and B

928. Which of the following is a non-swellable wicking agent?

A. SLS B. PVP
C. Colloidal silica D. All of the above

929. Which of the following solubilizing Agent are classified into 3 group?

A. Swellable B. Non-swellable
C. Both A and B D. None of hte above

930. Which of the following inhibit crystal formation of the formation of the drugs or act by complexation with the drugs?

A. PVP
B. PEG 8000
C. Alpha, Beta, Gama-Cyclodesrine
D. All of the above

931. Which of the following inhibit is a high HCl micelle forming surfactant, mainly anionic surfactants?

A. SLS B. PEG -8000
C. PVP D. All of the above

932. Which of the following are the essential ingredient of the osmotic formulation?

A. Fructose
B. Sucrose
C. Sodium phosphate
D. All of the above

933. Which of the following is the HLB value of sodium oleate?

A. 18 B. 20
C. 17.9 D. 16.9

934. Which of the following is the HLB value of solution trioleate?

A. 2 B. 3.4
C. 3.8 D. 1.8

935. Which of the following solvent are suitable for making polymer solution used for manufacturing the wall of the osmotic device?

A. Carbon- tetrachloride
B. Acetates
C. Poly-butylene
D. None of the above

936. Which of the following will lower the temperature of the 2nd order phase tiansitions of the wall?

A. Plasticizer B. Surfactant
C. Blocking agent D. None of the above

937. Which of the following drug will lower the temperature of the 2nd order phase transition of the wall?

A. Benzoates B. Sorlution loeate
C. PVP D. None of the above

938. Which of the following are pre-selected to increase or decrease the liquid flux?

A. Plasticizer B. Flux regulator
C. Wicking agent D. None of the above

939. Which of the following are the agents which increase the permeability to fluid?

A. Hydrophobic B. Hydrophilic
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

940. The tract which has been largely used for the treatment of obstructive airways diseases?

A. Digestive tract
B. Respiratory tract
C. Urinary tract
D. Elimentary tract

941. For optimum effect the particle size should be:

A. <5.0 µm B. >5.0 µm
C. >10.0 µm D. >47.5 µm

942. The choice area design of inhalation delivery system are predisposed by:

A. Target patient population
B. Clinical objective to be met
C. Physiochemical properties of the drug
D. All of the above

943. Which of the following is a type of inhalation delivery system:

A. Nebulizers B. MDIS
C. DPIS D. All of the above

944. Which of the following is used for acute care of non ambulatory patient:

A. MDIS B. Nebulizers
C. DPIS D. None of the above

945. Which of the following is used for patient having coordination or dexterity problems?

A. Nebulizers B. MDIS
C. DPIS D. None of the above

946. Which of the following is used for local anaesthesia for bronchoscopy?

A. DPIS B. MDIS
C. Nebulizers D. All of the above

947. The activated fate of which substance after their passage through the pulmonary circulation is:

A. Epinephrine B. Bradykinin
C. Dopamine D. Angiotensin – 1

948. The unaffected fate of which substance after their passage through the pulmonary circulation is:

A. Dopamine
B. Bradykinin
C.Angiotensin
D. Epinephrine

949. The removed fate of which substance after their passage through the pulmonary Circulation is:

A. Dopamine B. Bradykinin
C. Angiotensin D. Epinpherine

950. The nebulizers are largely designed with:

A. Non Aqueous Solution
B. Aqueous Solution
C. Emulsion
D. Both A and B

951. The cosolvents which are used in nebulizers are:

A. Glycerine B. Ethanol
C. Propylene glycol D. All of the above

952. The factor which should be considered while developing the nebulizer solution are:

A. Solubility B. Isoelectric PH
C. PKa D. All of the above

953. The Ph of the nebulizer solution should be ideally:

A. Higher than 5.0 B. Lower than 5.0
C. 5.0 D. None of the above

954. Aerosol upon activation emit:
A. Fine liquid dispersion
B. Fine solid particle
C. Gaseous particle
D. Both A and B

955. Aerosol differ from most of the dosage form in their dependence upon the function of:
A. Container B. Valve assembly
C. Components D. All of the above

956. Which of the following term is used to reffering the whole aersol product?
A. Aerosol container
B. Pressurizes container
C. Pressurized package
D. None of the above

957. Pressure is applied to the aerosol system by using :
A. Liquid propllent B. Gaseous propllent
C. Solid propllent D. Both A and B

958. Upon activation of valve assembly of the aerosol which of the following exert pressure?
A. Drug solution B. Propllent
C. Excipient D. All of the above

959. The physical form in which content are emitted is depended upon:
A. Formulation of product
B. Amount of propellent
C. Type of valve employed
D. Both A and B

960. Aerosol product are designed to expel their content as:
A. Dry spray
B. Fine mist
C. Stable or breaking foam
D. All of the above

961. Aerosol used for inhalation therapy must contain particle in which form?
A. Fine liquid mist
B. Wet spray
C. Stable foam
D. Coarse solid particle

962. Which of this particle size is optimum for used in aerosol system to deliver it to bronchioles?
A. 2 μm B. 4 μm
C. 6 μm D. 9 μm

963. Which of this particle size is optimum for used in aerosol system to deliver it to alveolar ducts and alveoli?
A. 6 μm B. 2 μm
C. 0.5 μm D. 4 μm

964. In dermatological spray intended for deposition skin particle size should be:
A. Coarse B. Fine
C. Very fine D. Moderate coarse

965. Aerosol used to provide on air – borne mist are termed as:
A. Stable spray
B. Space spray
C. Breaking form spray
D. None of the above

966. In aerosols space spray are used to deliver:
A. Coarse mist B. Dry mist
C. Fine mist D. Air borne

967. Which of the following product is not apart of space spray?
A. Room deodorizer B. Space insecticide
C. Perfumes D. Room disinfectant

968. Particle size of airbone mist used in space sprays is:
A. <100 μm B. >100 μm
C. <150 μm D. >50 μm

969. A one second burst form a typical aerosol space spray will produce how many particles?
A. 120 million B. 140 million
C. 100 million D. 50 million

970. Aerosol in which ingredient is intended to surface is termed as:
A. Surface coating B. Surface sprays
C. Space sprays D. Both A and B

971. Which of the following product is included in surface sprays?
A. Room deodrizer
B. Cosmetic hair laquer
C. Room disinfectant
D. Space pesticide

972. Which property of container protect aerosol drug from adversely affect by light?

A. Amber bottle B. Opaque
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

973. Physical form and particle size of product of aerosol contribute to:

A. Delivery of drug B. Potency of drug
C. Efficacy of drug D. All of the above

974. An aerosol formulation consist of which these component parts:

A. Product concentration
B. Drug solution
C. Propellent
D. Both A and C

975. Which type of propellet serve the dual role of propellent and vehicle for product concentrate?

A. Compressed gas
B. Liquefied gas
C. Natural gas
D. All of the above

976. Which of the following non – Liquefied compressed gas used in aerosol as propellent?

A. Nitrogen B. CFC
C. HFC D. Carbonmaooxide

977. Which of the following is most used liquefied gas in propellent in aerosol?

A. propane B. CFC
C. HFC D. Ethane

978. Which of the following propellent is not gas at room temperature?

A. Fluorinated Hydrocarbon
B. Carbondioxide
C. Nitrogen
D. None of the above

979. Which of the following is used to made fluorinated hydrocarbon liquefied?

A. By cooling below their boiling point
B. By compressing the gas at room temperature
C. By heating the gas at high temperature
D. Both A and B

980. At which temperature diflueomethone gas will form a liquid?

A. -10* F B. -15*F
C. -5*F D. -22*F

981. As propellant meet the air it immediately evaporates due to:

A. Drop in temperature
B. Drop in humidity
C. Drop in pressure
D. Rise in temperature

982. Depending upon the formulation product concentration product concentrate leave the aerosol Container as:

A. Airborne Liquid drops
B. Airborne drug particle
C. Airborne gaseous praticle
D. Both A and B

983. The gas propellent can be in aerosol to enhance:

A. Solubility of drug
B. Delivery of medicine
C. Carrier ability
D. All of the above

984. Which of the following is not a example of aerosol?

A. Nasal inhalers B. Surface spray
C. Space spray D. Aerated fossil

985. Which of the following property of propellant is important for aerosol?

A. Molecular weight
B. Liquid density
C. Flash point
D. All of the Above

986. The pressure of aerosol is critical and controlled by:

A. Amount of propellant
B. Amount of material
C. Nature of material
D. All of the above

987. Which of the following aerosol consist of greater proportion of propellant?

A. Space spray B. Surface coating
C. Aerosol form D. Surface spray

988. Amount of propellant contain in space spray is:
A. 70% B. 90%
C. 85% D. 65%

989. Space sprays usually operate at pressure between:
A. 25-30 p sig B. 30-40 p sig
C. 45-55 p sig D. 10-20 p sig

990. Surface sprays operate at pressure between:
A. 10-20 p sig B. 25-55 p sig
C. 60-80 p sig D. 05-20 p sig

991. Amount of propellant present in foam aerosol is:
A. 5-10 % B. 15-20 %
C. 80-90 % D. 30-40 %

992. Amount of aerosol present in surface spray is:
A. 30-60 % B. 80-95 %
C. 10-25 % D. 5-20 %

993. Form aerosol considered as:
A. emulsion B. Lotion
C. Suspension D. Sprays

994. Liquefied propellant does not dissolve in which formation?
A. Aqueous B. Non-aqueous
C. Gaseous D. None of the above

995. When the valve is activated the active ingredient leave the container in the form of:
A. Mist B. Form
C. Dry particle D. Liquid

996. To achieve which of these properties blend of the various liquefied gas propellant are generally used?
A. Solubility B. Bioavailability
C. Vapour pressure D. Flash point

997. Which of the following propellant do not used in ability to form HCL with water?
A. Dichlodifluromethane
B. Tertahydrofuromethane
C. Dichlotertaflurometane
D. Trichloromonofulromethane

998. One to which reason influence of the recipient tissue must evaluated?
A. Irritating effect
B. Change in absorption
C. Change in site of action
D. All of the above

999. In aerosol absorption pattern of drug may change due to:
A. Increase solubility
B. Decreased vapour pressure
C. Increased dissolution
D. None of the above

1000. Individual who utilize an inhalation aerosol and sensitive to propellant may exhibit:
A. Respirotoxic effect
B. Cardiotoxic effect
C. CNS toxicity
D. All of the above

1001. Which of these phases are present in two phase system?
A. Liquid and solid phase
B. Solid and vapour phase
C. Vapour and liquid phase
D. None of the above

1002. Which of the following is not present in three phase system?
A. Water miscible liquid propellant
B. Highly aqueous product concentration
C. Vapour phase
D. Both A and B

1003. Which of the following has greatest density in three phase aerosol?
A. Liquefied drug solution
B. Liquefied propellant
C. Aqueous layer
D. Solid phase

1004. Which type of gas will result in emission of the product in aerosol?
A. Gas soluble in product concentrate
B. Gas settle in product concentrate
C. Gas insoluble in product concentrate
D. None of the above

1005. Which of the following propellent gas is used due to their inert nature?
A. CFC B. CO_2
C. Nitrogen D. Helium

1006. Which of the following gas is used with the product that are suceptible to oxidation in aerosol?
A. CFC B. Nitrogen
C. Nitrous oxide D. CO2

1007. Which of these propellant does not contribute adversely to smell or taste of aerosol product?
A. CO2 B. CO
C. Nitrogen D. Helium

1008. Which of the following propellant is use when aerosol product is derived in the form of spray or form when expel?
A. CO2 B. Nitrogen
C. Nitrous oxide D. Both A and B

1009. In which type of propellant aerosol system pressure is diminished as product is used?
A. Liquefied gas B. Compressed gas
C. Natural Gas D. Both A and b

1010. Which of this propellant gas is slightly soluble in liquid phase?
A. CO2 B. Nitrogen
C. CFC D. Propane

1011. Which of the metal is not used in the manufacture of aerosol container?
A. Stainless steel B. Aluminium
C. Tinplated steel D. Copper

1012. The selection of aerosol container is based on:
A. Adaptability to production method
B. Compatability with product component
C. Ability to with stand pressure
D. All of the above

1013. Coating of which material is provided to glass container of aerosol to render them more resistance to accidental breakage?
A. Plastic B. Stainless steel
C. Teflon D. Copper

1014. Which of the following coating present the scatthering of glass fragments?
A. Polymer coating B. Plastic coating
C. Metal coating D. None of the above

1015. Which of the following metal is used for certain small volume container aerosol?
A. Tin plate steel B. Aluminium
C. copper D. Stainless steel

1016. Which of this metal in aerosol limitation of high cost?
A. Aluminium B. Stainless steel
C. Plastic D. Copper

1017. Which of the following container material reduce the efficacy of drug?
A. Stainless steel B. Glass
C. Plastic D. Tin plated steel

1018. Which of the following is not used in manufacturing of valve?
A. Rubber B. Plastic
C. Aluminium D. Tin plated steel

1019. Which of the following device used in inhaler for the patent who faces inability to use inhaler?
A. Meter pipe B. Spacer
C. Meter valve D. None of the above

1020. Which of the following is the advantage to use extended device between aerosol container and patient mouth?
A. Reduce aerosol velocity
B. Decrease droplet size
C. Increase time of evaporation
D. All of the above

1021. Aerosol for topical use should deliver at distance of:
A. 4-6 inches B. 2-5 inches
C. 6-8 inches D. 9-11 inches

1022. Which of the following extended device is used with most pressurized aerosol canister?
A. Fisons
B. Brethancer inhaler
C. Nitroease inhaler
D. Allen and hanburg's

1023. To which of the following propellant numerical designation 114 is provided?
A. Difloroethane
B. Octaflurocyclobutanane
C. Dichlorotetrafulroethane
D. Chloropentafluroethane

1024. In which form are dosage from are given to treat chronic illness?
A. Tablet B. Capsule
C. Pills D. All of the above

1025. Which of the following is OTC product?

A. Tablet B. Aerosol
C. Oiltments D. All of the above

1026. What fluctuate the drug plasma level?

A. API
B. Vehicle
C. Concentration of drug
D. None of the above

1027. Which of the following is modes of drug delivery?

A. Targeted delivery
B. Controlled release
C. Modullated release
D. All of the above

1028. What's the objective of targeted delivery system?

A. Deliver drug to specific cell, tissue and organs
B. To reach at specification
C. To modify the release time
D. None of the above

1029. What's the objective of controlled release drug delivery system?

A. Delivery at specific tissue
B. To deliver API at predetermined speed
C. To modify the release time
D. All of the above

1030. What's objective of modulated release drug delivery system?

A. Deliver at specific tissue
B. To deliver API at predetermined rate
C. To release drug at variable rate controlled by environmental condition
D. All of the above

1031. In which year sustained release system were used?

A. 1950 B. 1980
C. 1910 D. 1960

1032. By which route of drug administration 1st sustained release system was used?

A. Oral route B. Parentral
C. opthalmic D. None of the above

1033. Which type of tablet was used as 1st sustained release system?

A. Composed tablet
B. Enteric coated tablet
C. Chewable tablet
D. Double compassion tablet

1034. What are examples of other slow release system?

A. Encapsulated pellets or beads
B. Tablet composed
C. Capsule
D. None of the above

1035. Which of the following is slow release system?

A. Drug embedded in matrix
B. Effervesenct tablet
C. capsule
D. None of the above

1036. In which of the field were sustained drug delivery system was used?

A. Pharmaceutical B. Agriculture
C. genetics D. All of the above

1037. What was a drawback of sustained delivery system?

A. They were affected by environmental condition
B. They do not get affected by acidic pH
C. Design off an tablet
D. All of the above

1038. What was advantages of controlled release system?

A. Independent of environment
B. Design of system
C. Concentration of API
D. Both A and B

1039. The term "smart" was given by whom to controlled release system?

A. Chien and robinson
B. Heilman
C. Banker
D. Nono of the above

1040. The term "targeted" was given by whom to controlled release system?

A. Golberg B. Sefton
C. Horbert D. None of the above

1041. The term "Therapeutic" was given by whom to controlled release system?

A. Heilman B. Herbert
C. Chien D. Relsomsor

1042. What is principle of controlled release system?
A. Advanced engineering
B. Blood volume
C. Plasma concentration
D. None of the above

1043. Where controlled release system having sensor
A. Yes
B. According to release pateern
C. Depend on drug
D. No

1044. 1st self programmed controlled release system was by:
A. Banker B. Sefton
C. Horbett D. None of the above

1045. In which way rate controlled delivery system is programmed?
A. Active B. Passive
C. Self D. None of the above

1046. Who made metered insulin pump and in which year?
A. Sefton 1984 B. Horbell 1984
C. Banker 1984 D. None of the above

1047. 1st active self programmed therapeutic controlled system was made by whom and in which year?
A. Hobett 1984
B. Sefton 1984
C. Chein and robinson 1956
D. None of the above

1048. Which of the following equation represent zero order release delivery system?
A. dMt/dt=k B. dMt/dt=K(Ho=Ht)
C. dMt/dt=KMo e-kt D. dMt/dt=K/t

1049. Which of the following equation represent 1st order release?
A. dMt/dt=k B. dMt/dt=K(Mo-Mt)
C. dMt/dt=K/t D. None of the above

1050. What is the basic idea of controlled drug delivery?
A. Alter pharmacokinetic and pharmcodynamic of bioactives
B. Modifying molecule structure
C. Physiological parameters - alternations
D. All of the above

1051. What is primary objective of controlled drug delivery?
A. Ensure safety and enhance efficacy of drug
B. Improved patient compliance
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

1052. Which of the following things affect controlled drug release?
A. Better modification
B. Control of plasma drug level
C. Reduction in dosing frequency
D. All of the above

1053. What is the prime parameter for development of a controlled delivery system?
A. Therapeutic index
B. Drug concentration
C. Dosing frequency
D. None of the above

1054. Which of the following scientist gave relation between therapeutic index and dosing interval?
A. Sefton
B. Theeuwes and Bayne
C. Horbett
D. None of the above

1055. Which of the following equation represents relation between dosing interval of therapeutic index?
A. I<Ty2(InTI)/In2 B. dMt/dt=K/t
C. dMt/dt=Kmoe-Kt D. None of the above

1056. It is mandatory to dose the patient at intervals shouter than the half life?
A. Yes B. No
C. Dependent on toxicity
D. None of the above

1057. How dosing interval are extended?
A. Either by manipulation drug molecule
B. Reduce rate of elimination
C. Release rate of a dosage form alteration
D. All of the above

1058. Which of the following are the factors affecting the design of controlled release products?

A. Physiocochemical properties of drug
B. Route of administration
C. Acute /chronic therapy
D. All of the above

1059. Which of the following physiochemical properties of drug affect designing of controlled release of drug?

A. solubility
B. Stability
C. Partition coefficient
D. All of the above

1060. Do route of administration affect the design of controlled release product?

A. Always B. Some times
C. Never D. None of the above

1061. spleen influences the performance of

A. Controlled release
B. Sustained release
C. Both of the above
D. Delayed release

1062. Who Un wanted side effect can be minimised?

A. By delivering the maximum fraction of applied does reaching the target site
B. Wealized delivery
C. Inducing novel carrier
D. All of the above

1063. Which step in drug availability form conventional delivery system is rate limiting step?

A. Absorption of drug across a biological membrane
B. API concentration
C. Plasma level concentration
D. None of the above

1064. Which of the following equation represents maintenance of dose calculation?

A. MD=Css.CL.I/f B. Ro=F.MD/I
C. Rel=Kcl.Css.Vd D. None of the abo

1065. Which of the following equation represents amount of drug required for controlled release system conventional steady state?

A. MD=Di+Der
B. Ro=Ra
C. Rel=MDKel
D. MD control gel=MDFconven.0.693.I/T1/2

1066. Which kind of dose gives a flat plateau?

A. Loading dose B. Single dose
C. Multiple dose D. None of the above

1067. Which of the following equation represent total dose?

A. MD=di+der B. MD=Css.CL.I/F
C. Rel=MD.Kel D. None of the above

1068. Primary controlled released system achieved by which of the following factor?

A. Diffusion B. Degradation
C. Swelling D. All of the above

1069. When diffusion occurs?

A. When bioactive agent passes through the polymer
B. Movement of particle from higher concentration to lower concentration
C. Both A and B
D. All of the above

1070. Which of the following is a slow dissolve drug?

A. Digoxin B. Salicylamide
C. Griseofulvin D. All of the above

1071. Which of the following are important parameters to assess the therapeutic efficacy of any drug?

A. Pharmacokinetic
B. Pharmacodynamic
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

1072. Which of the following terms describe about absorption, distribution, metabolism of dimnasion?

A. Pharmacokinetic
B. Pharmacodynamic
C. Both a and B
D. All of the above

1073. Which of the following terms describes about pharmacological and toxicological profile of drug?
A. Pharmacokinetic
B. Pharmacodynamic
C. Both A and B
D. Pharmacovigilance

1074. Which was the 1st pharmacokinetic model have been put forward for studies of drug targeting via either IV or intra asterial route?
A. Himmustein And Lutz
B. Notari
C. Wagner
D. Weiss

1075. What was the name of 1st pharmacokinetic model for study of drug targeting will either IV or IA route?
A. Hypothesis
B. Compartment
C. Physiological Models
D. None of the above

1076. Which system of body works to control the amount and time of endogenous chemical release for optimal physiological response?
A. Homeostasis
B. Feedback Mechanism
C. Both A and B
D. None of the Above

1077. Which of the following are module features of drug for sustained and controlled delivery
A. Larger Dose
B. Poor absorption
C. Nero Therapeutic Index
D. All of the above

1078. By which factors frequency of administration and doses regimen are determined?
A. Biological Half Life
B. Therapeutic Index
C. Plasma Drug Concentration
D. Both A and B

1079. Which of the following scientist gave idea for determining frequency of administration and doses regimen?
A. Stella and reamcy
B. Horbett
C. Sefton
D. Chein and Robinson

1080. Which of the following formula represents therapeutic index?
A. Ms – Ktn
B. dv/ dt = Alp (IDT-DP) / L
C. dm/dt = (dv/dt) C
D. TI = MTDD / MED

1081. Which of the following is drawback of conventional drug delivery system?
A. In ability to take therapeutic benefits of those Drug, which either have a shorter therapeutic index
B. Very short elimination half life
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

1082. According the which model it was assumed 1, 2 or more functional components are arranged in parallel?
A. Hypothetical
B. Compartment
C. Physiological response
D. None of the above

1083. Which of the following model were used with term open?
A. One compartment model
B. Two Compartment model
C. Multiple Compartment model
D. All of the above

1084. Which of the following equation represents Zero order absorption followed by first order dimention?
A. Cp=FKo (e-ketT-1)e-kcl+/ K el Vd
B. Cp=FKo (e-ketT-1)e-kcl+/ Vol (Ka-Kel)
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

1085. Which of the following equation represents mean residence time?
A. MRT =∫_0^(∋∞)tcdt/ ∫_0^∞▒cdt=aumc/auco
B. MRT = MRT oral – MRT IV
C. MAT – 1/ka
D. MAT = T/2

1086. In which of the following dry powder is used as an doses form

A. MDIS
B. DPIS
C. Nebulizer
D. None of the above

1087. Most commonly used plant part for tincture preparation is.....

A. Dried Roots B. Stems (Dried)
C. Flowers (Dried) D. Dried Leaves

1088. Tincture of Orange is produced by the process of.....

A. Infusion B. Maceration
C. Decoction D. Percolation

1089. The term maceration is derived from the Latin word macerare meaning.....

A. To Dissolve B. To crush
C. To soak D. To boil

1090. In which extraction process, very less quantity of menstrum is required?

A. Reserved Percolation
B. Percolation
C. Counter Current Extraction
D. Continuous Hot Percolation

1091. Solvent mixture in the form of menstruum is not allowed in which extraction process?

A. Maceration B. Double Maceration
C. Triple Maceration D. Both B&C

1092. Enzyme degradation of active principles of plant extract is possible in.....

A. Acidic and Basic Medium
B. Aqueous and Dilute Alcohol
C. Only in basic Medium
D. None of the above

1093. Name the extraction process where vegetable drugs are treated with cold water and boiling water for a short time.

A. Spirit B. Infusion
C. Tincture D. Percolation

1094. The term " Galenicals" is associated with which process

A. Drying B. Packaging
C. Extraction D. Size reduction

1095. Which of the following is observed during extraction process?

A. Heat Transfer B. Mass Transfer
C. Fluid Transfer D. Energy Transfer

1096. According to WHO, a plant used for extraction must be free from

A. Fibres B. Trichomes
C. Aflatoxins D. Microorganisms

1097. Heat sensitive chemical components are not extracted by..... process.

A. Digestion B. Soxhelation
C. Decoction D. Maceration

1098. ..... is designated as Father of Chromatography.

A. Aristotle
B. Mikhail Semyonovich Tswett
C. Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek
D. Alexander Von Humboldt

1099. Defatting of plant parts is majorly caused by which solvent?

A. Acetone B. Ether
C. Petroleum Ether D. Chloroform

1100. What is the nature of the Silica Gel which is used as stationary phase in TLC?

A. Acidic
B. Both Acidic and Basic
C. Basic
D. None of the above

1101. Leaching by immersion of crude materials is also known as.....

A. Expression B. Percolation
C. Maceration D. Infusion

1102. Expression is a ..... extraction process.

A. Chemical B. Biotechnological
C. Physical D. Biological

1103. ..... process is preferred for extraction of unorganised crude materials.

A. Percolation B. Maceration
C. Compression D. Expression

1104. Commonest disadvantage of using alcohol as a solvent in extraction is it's .....

A. Neutrality B. Cost
C. Toxicity D. All of the above

1105. Commonly used solvent in infusion is.....

A. Boiling water B. Boiling alcohol
C. Regular Water D. Chilled Water

1106. Tincture of Lemon is produced by which process?

A. Soxhlet Extraction
B. Simple Maceration
C. Percolation
D. Digestion

1107. Concentrated infusion of Orange is produced by .....

A. Maceration
B. Simple Maceration
C. Double Maceration
D. Percolation

1108. Volume of menstruum required for double maceration is calculated by which formula?

A. Volume of menstruum required for first maceration=Total Volume of menstruum-Volume to be retained by Drug/2 +Volume to be retained by the drug.
B. Volume of menstruum required for 2nd maceration=Total Volume of menstruum – Volume of menstruum used in first maceration
C. Only Option 1 is correct.
D. Both 1st and 2nd options are correct.

1109. One Fourth volume of 90% Alcohol is added in finished product obtained from 1st maceration of which extraction process?

A. Double Maceration
B. Simple Maceration
C. Triple Maceration
D. Decoction

1110. Simple Maceration process is commonly applied for which types of drugs?

A. Unorganised drugs
B. Organised Drugs
C. Neither for Organised nor for Unorganised
D. For both Organised & Unorganised

1111. Concentrated infusion of Quassia is prepared by ..... process.

A. Double Maceration
B. Simple Maceration
C. Triple Maceration
D. Expression

1112. Conical Percolators used in extraction process is coated inside with which material?

A. Copper B. Tin
C. Iron D. Stainless Steel

1113. Bottom/Lower Diameter of Conical Percolator is .....

A. Not greater than twice of upper diameter
B. Equal to half of upper diameter
C. Not less than half of upper diameter
D. Equal to half of upper diameter

1114. Which type of percolator is suitable for use of highly concentrated alcohol as menstruum?

A. Conical Percolator
B. Cylindrical Percolator
C. Steam Packet Percolator
D. Modified Percolator

1115. Drugs which active constituents are not freely soluble in solvent can be extracted through .....

A. Soxhelation B. Maceration
C. Digestion D. Simple Maceration

1116. Fixed oils are extracted out through which of the extraction method?

A. Decoction
B. Perfusion
C. Contineous hot percolation
D. Double Maceration

1117. Syphon tube is present in which type of extraction method apparatus?

A. Percolator
B. Soxhlet apparatus
C. Counter current extractor
D. Digestor

1118. What is the function of siphon tube which is present in soxhlet apparatus?

A. It contains boiling solvent
B. It helps to maintain the temperature
C. It is a glass body in which crude drug is placed
D. It helps in the extraction of active constituents

1119. Which drug would block the soxhlet apparatus when its extraction is done by this method?

A. Orange peel B. Caffiene
C. Fennel D. Clove

1120. Which of the below is limitation for continuous hot percolation process?

A. Only cold mixture of solvent is used
B. Thermostable compounds are used
C. Only pure solvent can be used
D. Gum and resins are also extracted

1121. When a drug is extracted by heating at a particular pressure name the process?

A. Digestion
B. Percolation
C. Decoction
D. Countercurrent extraction

1122. In soxhelation process ..... solvent or ..... mixtures are used.

A. Mixture, cold mixture
B. Benzene, hydrocarbons
C. Pure, constant boiling
D. Polymers, hydrocarbons

1123. Immunogens are smaller in size in which range their molecular weight belongs to .....

A. 10,000-70,000 B. 1000-10,000
C. 20,000-80,000 D. 1000-50,000

1124. Which of the below are example of inhalant allergens?

A. Mites B. Mould spores
C. Dander D. All of the above

1125. Pollen allergens have many apertures the adject biological term used for that is .....

A. Acolpate B. Psilate
C. Multicolpate D. Echinate

1126. Biological tern used for spiny pollen allergen is .....

A. Silate B. Echinate
C. Granulate D. Cophate

1127. Timothy grass pollens diameter ranges from .....

A. 15-45 μ B. 0.5-10 μ
C. 45-80 μ D. 0.05-100 μ

1128. Different characterstics of entomophilous pollens are except .....

A. Scented plants
B. Upto 200 μ in diameter
C. Adhesive
D. All of the above

1129. Natural source of injectant allergens produced by .....

A. Alfalfa B. Rice flour
C. Citrus D. Hornets

1130. Anaphylactic shock is the severe symptom caused by which type of alleregn?

A. Ingestant allergen
B. Pollen allergens
C. Inhalant allergens
D. Injectant allergens

1131. The north American plant sumjac responsible for contact dermatitis belongs to which family?

A. Ancardiaceae B. Umbelliferaceae
C. Scrophulariaceae D. Myrtaceae

1132. Phenolic compound which cause contact allergy the allergenic component called .....

A. Ivy B. Uricosuric
C. Urushiols D. Uric crystals

1133. Plants which give rise to contact allergic reaction except

A. Ruta graveolens B. Alfalfa
C. Osage orange D. May-apple

1134. Allergy caused by metabolic product of living organisms is produced by.....

A. Infectant allergens
B. Contactant allegens
C. Injectant allergens
D. Pollen allergens

1135. Which type of allergens do not produce localized effect to one organs through blood?

A. Injectant allergens
B. Contactant allergens
C. Ingestant allergens
D. Infectant allergens

1136. Predisposing factors which make person hypersensitive to allergens except

A. Psychic Influences
B. Endocrine gland dysfunction
C. Hepatic dysfunction
D. Alveoler dysfunction

1137. Pressure and temperature conditions for supercritical fluid extraction of pyrithrins

A. 500C, 250 bar B. 100 0C, 280 bar
C. 700C, 380 bar D. 1100C, 280 bar

1138. Advantages of CO2 gas in supercritical fluid extraction are .....

A. Sterile B. Non-explosive
C. Bacteriostatic D. All of the above

1139. CO2 gas behave like supercritical fluid at critical point of ..... pressure and ..... temperature.

A. 100 bar, 1000C
B. 150 bar, 1500C
C. 73.83 bar, 31.060C
D. 80.73 bar, 42.020C

1140. What is the advantage of carbon-di-oxide in supercritical fluid extaction?

A. Low polarity B. Non-polar
C. High polarity D. Ionic

1141. Temperature and pressure requied for extraction of caffeine from coffee by supercritical fluid extraction method is .....

A. 20-400C, 60-90 bar
B. 400C, 160 bar
C. 40-800C, 200-300 bar
D. 500C, 250 bar

1142. Solvent used for extraction of carotenoids and essential fatty acids is.....

A. Alcohol B. Oil
C. Butylene glycol D. Propylene glycol

1143. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of cassia alata leaf extract?

A. 5:1 B. 15:1
C. 10:1 D. 20:1

1144. The resultant product of solvents action on raw material is known as

A. Solution B. Extracts
C. Suspension D. None of the above

1145. Biophenolic fractions, vitamins, terpenes and amino acid is extracted by using various solvents except

A. Alcohol B. Propylene glycol
C. Phenol D. Water

1146. What is the limit for glycosidic extracts is in its rational form?

A. 1:10 B. 4:10
C. 2:10 D. 5:10

1147. The Ph of cosmetic extracts ranges from

A. 5-7 B. 8-10
C. 7-8 D. 4-8

1148. What is the composition of arithritis tincture?

A. Pepper, willow bark
B. Cardamom, alcohol
C. Alcohol, ginger
D. Cardamom, yellow gentian

1149. Effect of ingestant allergens is

A. Organ specific B. Localised
C. Non-localised D. None of the above

1150. Cardamom and yellow gentian tincture is used for

A. Poor appetite B. Digestive problem
C. Arthritis D. Heart tonic

1151. What is the composition of tincture which is used to treat digestive problem?

A. Pepper, 70% alcohol
B. Ginger, 90% alcohol
C. Cardamom, gentian
D. Ginger, 70% alcohol

1152. Wild sunflower and thyme tincture is used for

A. Arithritis B. Poor appetite
C. Bronchitis D. Nausea

1153. What is the family of inula helenium?

A. Roseaceae B. Fabeaceae
C. Liliaceae D. Astereaceae

1154. Which solvent used in supercritical fluid extraction is?

A. Carbon di oxide B. Propane
C. Acetone D. All of the above

1155. Which one of the below herb act as insect repellent

A. Carica papaya
B. Cymbopogon flexusus
C. Cuminum cyminum
D. All of the above

1156. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of zanthoxylem spp. soft ectract?

A. 2:1 B. 8:1
C. 5:1 D. 12:1

1157. From which family weldelia calendulacea belongs to .....

A. Liliaceae B. Solanaceae
C. Ruteaceae D. Compositae

1158. Propane used as solvent in supercritical fluid extraction process, at what temperature and pressure it act as supercritical fluid?

A. 369.8 K, 4.25atm
B. 304.1 K, 7.39atm
C. 512.6 K, 8.09atm
D. 573.9 K, 6.14atm

1159. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of weldelia calendulacea soft extract?

A. 1:2 B. 8:1
C. 5:1 D. 8:2

1160. Co-solvents used in supercritical fluid extraction is .....

A. Propane
B. Trichlorofluoromethyane
C. Propylene
D. All of the above

1161. What is the viscosity of supercritical fluid?

A. 100-1000kg/m3 B. 100 kg/m3
C. 1000 kg/m3 D. 10,000 kg/m3

1162. Which step is involved in supercritical fluid extraction?

A. Extraction and expansion
B. Solvent conditioning
C. Separation
D. All of the above

1163. The herbal feed partical size range in super critical fluid extraction is .....

A. 0.5mm-3mm B. 5mm-10mm
C. 0.1mm-1mm D. 10mm-50mm

1164. Super critical fluid extractin technology is applied to .....

A. Extracting nicotine and caffeine
B. Cleaning wafers
C. Drying aerogels
D. All of the above

1165. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of viburnum spp.dry extract?

A. 5:1 B. 6:1
C. 8:1 D. 12:1

1166. For primary size reduction of leaves, stems, barks, roots, kernels and shells which equipment is suitable?

A. Hammer mill
B. Jaw crusher
C. Magnetic seperator
D. Belt conveyor

1167. Soft extract of wedelia calendulaceae is used in

A. Deobstruent
B. Uterine haemorrhage
C. Cephalic lesion
D. All of the above

1168. What is the beneficial use of exhausted herb discharge?

A. Biochemical gas production
B. Underground dumping to prevent its harmful effects
C. Food for aquatic animals
D. Production of nitrogen gas

1169. Which equipment is used to remove iron trash from the feed, which is feeded in size reduction equipment?

A. Belt conveyor
B. Jaw crusher
C. Magnetic separator
D. Hammer mill

1170. What does the term miscellae means .....

A. The substance form at critical temperature and pressure
B. Solution containing extracted substances
C. Ionic substances
D. Foaming agents

1171. White spirit when used as menstrum its boiling point is allowed in range is.....

A. 40-60C B. 80-110C
C. 60-80C D. 160-196 0C

1172. When tolune used as menstrum its boiling point recommended is .....

A. 80.10C B. 80.730C
C. 98.400C D. 110.620C

1173. Which filtration equipment used in continuous herbal extraction process?

A. Enclosed filter press
B. Meta filter
C. Nutch filter
D. Leaf filter

1174. At what temperature volatile solvent recovery is possible.

A. -5-100C B. 5-100C
C. 10-150C D. 10-500C

1175. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of aristolochia indica dry extract?

A. 10:1 B. 8:1
C. 12:1 D. 15:1

1176. Extraction does not involve one of the following component?

A. Solvent B. Vapour
C. Crude solids D. Active constituent

1177. Alcohol is unable to dissolve .....

A. Sugar B. Gums
C. Waxes D. All of the above

1178. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of blepharis edulis dry extract?

A. 4:1 B. 6:1
C. 8:1 D. 10:1

1179. Which part of aegle marmelos used to prepare its dry extract?

A. Unripe dried fruit B. Root
C. Ripe dried fruit D. Bark

1180. Compound tincture of cardamom is prepared by a process called .....

A. Double maceration
B. Triple maceration
C. Percolation
D. Continuous percolation

1181. Belladonna tincture prepared by percolation due to its

A. Therapeutic value of drug
B. Chemical properties of constituents
C. Nature of crude drug
D. None of the above

1182. Which process utilise soxhlet extractor?

A. Continuous hot percolation
B. Infusion
C. Simple percolation
D. Double aceration

1183. Tincture contain drug and menstrum in ratio

A. 1:2 B. 1:3
C. 1:4 D. 1:5

1184. Liquid extracts contain drug and menstrum in ratio of

A. 1:1 B. 1:2
C. 2:1 D. None of the above

1185. Infusions are generally used when crude drug is ..... in nature.

A. Hard B. Soft
C. Woody D. Prickle

1186. Chamomile infusion is prepared by using which infusion method?

A. Cold infusion B. Hot infusion
C. Pot infusion D. None of the above

1187. The process of boiling drug with water for 10-15 min is called .....

A. Decoction B. Percolation
C. Infusion D. Maceration

1188. Unorganised drugs are usually extracted by a process called .....

A. Decoction B. Percolation
C. Infusion D. Maceration

1189. In which extraction process crude drug is imbibed initially by soaking into menstrum for few hours?

A. Double maceration
B. Triple maceration
C. Simple maceration
D. Infusion

1190. Which method is used for extraction of volatile nature active constituents of drugs?

A. Pot infusion B. Cold infusion
C. Decoction D. Percolation

1191. What is the effect of saturated vapour pressure in volatile solvent recovery?

A. Solvent condenses
B. Solvent evaporated
C. Solvent filter easily
D. All of the above

1192. Which type of dryer is suitable for free flowing and non-hygroscopic material?
A. Tray dryer B. Vaccum dryer
C. Spray dryer D. Freeze dryer

1193. Atomization of feed is done in which type of drying process?
A. Tray dryer B. Vaccum dryer
C. Spray dryer D. Freeze dryer

1194. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of acacia Arabica dry extract?
A. 5:1 B. 10:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1195. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of juglans regia dry extract?
A. 5:1 B. 10:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1196. Which part of rhamnus purshiana is used to prepare its dry extract?
A. Bark B. Stem
C. Root D. Rhizome

1197. The fluidized mixture of ..... and ..... comes out from the bottom of spray dryer and introduced in a cyclone separator.
A. Air, powder B. Liquid, vapours
C. Liquid, powder D. Solid, vapours

1198. Changes occur in properties of spray dried product
A. Color change B. Decrease density
C. Decrease potency D. No effect

1199. Correct statement for allergenic extract except
A. Used for diagnosis
B. Treat allergenic diseases
C. Produces allergy
D. Suspension of allergens

1200. What is the chemical nature of allergen?
A. proteinous B. Glycoproteinous
C. Both of the above D. None

1201. What is the range of allergen molecular weight?
A. 10,000-20,000 B. 20,000-40,000
C. 5000-40,000 D. 40,000-80,000

1202. Allergenic substance constitute .....
A. One allergen
B. One type of allergen
C. More than one allergen
D. Poisonous substances

1203. What is the composition of allergenic extract which is used for diagnosis?
A. Glycerine B. Phenol
C. Saline D. All of the above

1204. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of rheum spp. Dry extract?
A. 2:1 B. 3:1
C. 4:1 D. 5:1

1205. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of ricinus communis root dry extract?
A. 5:1 B. 10:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1206. At what concentration phenol act as preservativein allergenic extract.
A. 0.4% B. 0.04%
C. 0.7% D. 0.8%

1207. What is the Ph of allergenic extract used in diagnosis of allergy?
A. 7 B. 7.5
C. 7.5 D. 8

1208. Pollinosis is caused by which allergen?
A. Inhalant allergen
B. Ingestant allergen
C. Infectant allegen
D. Contactant allergen

1209. Diagnostic extracts prepared from various allergenic extracts except
A. Dandelion B. Barley
C. Mustard D. Rhizopus

1210. Which of the below fungal extract used for diagnosis and treatment of allergenic reactions?
A. Penicillium species
B. Juniper
C. Gladiolus
D. Orchard grass

1211. Dust mites belongs to which species?
A. Spectabilis B. Dermatophagoides
C. Dorsata D. Nearctica

1212. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of viburnum spp.soft extract?
A. 5:1 B. 6:1
C. 8:1 D. 10:1

1213. Soft extract of withania somnifera is used for.....
A. Aphrodisiac
B. Alopecia
C. Uterine menorrhagia
D. Hair oil

1214. Insect allergy occur due to except one
A. Insect bite
B. Inhalation of insect scales
C. Inhalation of insect hair
D. Substance released by insect

1215. What are the symptom of insect allergy?
A. Asthma B. Urticaria
C. Cardiac arrest D. All of the above

1216. Pollen extract prepared from.....
A. Epidermophyton
B. Gladiolus
C. Helminthotsporium
D. Alternaria

1217. Which of the below belongs to order hymenoptera?
A. Insects B. Fungi
C. Eucalyptus D. Dandelion

1218. Which of the below insect produce insect allergy?
A. Mosquitos B. Mites
C. Honeybee D. All of the above

1219. Food extracts prepared from
A. Arrowroot B. Sunflower seed
C. Beef liver D. All of the above

1220. Which food produces food allergy?
A. Yeast B. Banana
C. Apricot D. All of the above

1221. Allergen sterilization done by
A. Boiling B. Filtration
C. Refrigeration D. All of the above

1222. Which of the below insect cause insect allergy?
A. Red ant B. Honeybee
C. Wasps D. All of the above

1223. Which step is involved in preparation of allergenic extract?
A. Drying B. Defatting
C. Dissolution D. All of the above

1224. Necessary condition required during extraction is .....
A. Aseptic area B. Temperate area
C. Refrigerated area D. Polluted area

1225. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of valerian wallichii soft extract?
A. 4:1 B. 5:1
C. 6:1 D. 8:1

1226. Which part of zanthoxylum spp. used to prepare its soft extract?
A. Bark B. Root
C. Leaves D. Rhizome

1227. Which part of urginea indica used to prepare its soft extract?
A. Bulbs B. Seeds
C. Root D. Leaves

1228. Allergenic extract sterility test performed for
A. Aerobic micro-organisms
B. Anaerobic micro-organisms
C. For both a and b
D. None

1229. Standards of allergenic extracts expressed in form of
A. Weight/volume B. Volume/volume
C. Weight/weight D. All of the above

1230. Standards of allergenic extracts expressed in form of
A. Pollen units
B. Protein-nitrogen units
C. Total nitrogen units
D. All of the above

1231. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of urtica dioica soft extract?
A. 2:1 B. 4:1
C. 6:1 D. 8:1

1232. What is the chemical name of allergen whose source is rhus?
A. Helenin B. Urushiol
C. Phorbol D. Parthenin

1233. What is the chemical name of allergen whose source is coleus forskohlii?
A. Helenin B. Urushiol
C. Phorbol D. Parthenin

1234. What is the chemical name of allergen whose source is derris elliptica?
A. Allicin B. Rotenone
C. Pyrethrein D. Geraneol

1235. What is the chemical name of allergen whose source is Bulgarian rose oil?
A. Allicin B. Rotenone
C. Pyrethrin D. Geraneol

1236. What is the chemical name of allergen whose source is chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium?
A. Allicin B. Helenin
C. Pyrethrin D. Geraneol

1237. What is the storage condition required for allergenic extract?
A. -6-10C B. 2-80C
C. 250C D. 270C

1238. What is the chemical name of allergen whose source is congress grass?
A. Helenin B. Urushiol
C. Phorbol D. Parthenin

1239. What is the chemical name of allergen whose source is podophyllum peltatum?
A. Podophylotoxin B. Allicin
C. Pyrethrin D. Geraneol

1240. Which solvent is used for removal of fat from allergenic substance?
A. Petroleum ether B. Phenol
C. Alcohol D. Benzene

1241. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of withania somnifera dry extract?
A. 5:1 B. 1:5
C. 1:2 D. 12:1

1242. Which part of trigonella foenumgraecum is used to prepare its dry extract?
A. Leaves B. Root
C. Seeds D. Stem

1243. In preparation of allergenic extract defatting process takes place for
A. For 24-72 hours B. For 12 hours
C. For 1 hours D. For 2 hours

1244. Early spring pollinating trees, which produce inhalant allergen except
A. American elm B. Butter nuts
C. Slippery elm D. Red maple

1245. Grasses which produce inhalant allergens except
A. Black walnuts B. Orchard grass
C. Timothy D. Johnson grass

1246. Late spring pollinating trees, which produce inhalant allergen except
A. Black walnut B. Bermuda grass
C. White oak D. Red oak

1247. What is the thickness of stationary phase in thin layer chromatography?
A. 0.02-0.08mm B. 0.2-**0**.25mm
C. 2-4mm D. 2-8mm

1248. What is the length of stationary phase glass plate?
A. 8 cm B. 10 cm
C. 18 cm D. 20 cm

1249. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of tinospora cardifolia dry extract?
A. 8:1 B. 10:1
C. 12:1 D. 15:1

1250. At what temperature TLC plate is activated
A. 500C B. 700C
C. 100-1050C D. 1500C

1251. How much time is required to activate cellulose TLC plate?
A. 10min B. 30min
C. 45min D. 60min

1252. Which method is used to measure the ash?
A. Ether ash B. Phenol ash
C. Sulphated ash D. All of the above

1253. Determine the amount of material that remains after ignition, is termed as
A. Total acid value B. Total ash value
C. Protein content D. Water content

1254. Total ash consists of
A. Carbonates B. Silicates
C. Phosphates D. All of the above

1255. What is the composition of infusion prepared for cold?

A. Peppermint leaves, alfalfa leaves, lemon balm
B. Peppermint, orange rind, dandelion
C. Peppermint leaves, cinnamon, blassoms
D. Liquorice, sweet violet, cinnamon

1256. What is the composition of infusion prepared for de-toxification?

A. Alfalfa, romaine leaves, cinnamon stick
B. clover blossoms, cinnamon stick, orange rind
C. Liquorice balm, alfalfa leaves
D. lemon balm, alfalfa leaves

1257. What is the composition of infusion prepared for vitamins /

A. Rose hips, cinnamon stick, lemon balm
B. Filaree, peppermint leaves, alfalfa
C. Alfalfa, dandelion, romanine, parsley, celerytops, mint
D. Indian mallow, alfalfa, liquorice

1258. What is the composition of infusion prepared for vitamin c?

A. Mint, alfalfa, parsley, peppermint
B. Colver blossoms, cinnamon
C. Cinnamon, liquorice
D. Rose hips, cinnamon stick, lemon balm, lemon rind

1259. What is the composition of infusion prepared for stress?

A. Abuthilon indicum, sidacordifolia, liquorice, holy basil, ashwagandha
B. Mint, alfalfa, dandelion, parsley
C. Cinnamon, liquorice, sweet violet flower
D. Peppermint, dried lemon balm, alfalfa

1260. What is the composition of infusion prepared for antitussive?

A. Indian mallow, country mallow, mint
B. Cinnamon, liquorice, sweet violet flower
C. Filaree, dandelion, romainee
D. Clover blossoms, orange rinel, mint

1261. What is the composition of infusion prepared for indigestion?

A. Ginger, honey
B. Ginger, berries
C. Calumba, sweet flag
D. Ashwagandha

1262. What is the composition of decoction prepared for relieving menstrual pain?

A. Senna pods, ginger
B. Carydalis, cinnamon
C. Calumba, sweetflag
D. Ashwagandha root

1263. What is the composition of decoction prepared for constipation?

A. Senna pods, ginger
B. Carydalis, cinnamon
C. Calumba, sweetflag
D. Prickly ash berries

1264. What is the composition of decoction prepared for anaemia?

A. Senna pods, ginger
B. Astragalus, angelica
C. Calumba, sweetflag
D. Prickly ash berries

1265. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of symplocos racemosa soft extract?

A. 2:1 B. 3:1
C. 4:1 D. 5:1

1266. Which part of taraxacum officinale is used to prepare its extracts?

A. Roots and rhizome
B. Stem
C. Fruit
D. Bark

1267. What is the herb and menstrum ratio for preparation of strebulus as per dry extract?

A. 8:1 B. 10:1
C. 12:1 D. 15:1

1268. What is the composition of decoction prepared for bronchial asthma?

A. Ashwagandha root
B. Cinnamon, corydalis
C. Senna pods
D. Coleus pods

1269. What is the composition of decoction prepared for cough?

A. Calumba B. Senna pods
C. Schisandra D. Corydalis

1270. What is the composition of decoction prepared for poor circulation?

A. Astragalus
B. Ginger, prickly ash berries
C. Ashwagandha root
D. Senna pods

1271. What is the composition of decoction prepared for stress?

A. Ashwagandha root
B. Corydalis
C. Senna pods
D. Calumba

1272. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of terminalia chebula pericarpdry extract?

A. 1:1 B. 2:1
C. 3:1 D. 4:1

1273. Which part of tinospora cardifolia is used to prepare its dry extract?

A. Leaf B. Stem
C. Root D. Fruit

1274. Liquid extract of zea mays gives in cardiac infaraction because it posses .....

A. High content of unsaturated acids
B. Low content of unsaturated acids
C. High content of saturated acids
D. Low content of saturated acids

1275. Determination method for gingerols

A. GLC
B. HPLC
C. Gravimetric method
D. All of the above

1276. Soft extract of zingiber officinaleis used in.....

A. Antiallergic B. Migraine
C. Hypothermic D. All of the above

1277. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of taraxacum officinale soft extract?

A. 1:1 B. 2:1
C. 3:1 D. 4:1

1278. What is the main function of fragaronine, which is taken in form of soft extract of zanthoxylum spp.?

A. Antisickling activity
B. Carminative action
C. Hypocholestemia
D. Reduce urinary sodium level

1279. Viburnum spp. Extracts are used in .....

A. Infantile enuresis
B. Ovarian and uterine pain
C. Sedative
D. All of the above

1280. Which one of the below drug show adaptogenic and restogenic effects?

A. Valerian wallichii B. Viburnum spp.
C. Vitex negundo D. Xanthoxylum spp.

1281. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of urginea indica soft extract /

A. 4:1 B. 5:1
C. 8:1 D. 12:1

1282. Soft extract of urtica dioica used as .....

A. Diuretic B. Emmenaoggue
C. Astringent D. All of the above

1283. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of tribulus terrestris dry extract?

A. 6:1 B. 7:1
C. 8:1 D. 10:1

1284. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of trikuta soft extract?

A. 4:1 B. 5:1
C. 10:1 D. 12:1

1285. Tinospora cardifolia dry extract is used as .....

A. Diuretic B. Anaemia
C. Demulcent D. All of the above

1286. Which part of pueraria tuberose is used to prepare its dry extract?

A. Root B. Seeds
C. Leaf D. Rhizome

1287. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of pterocarpus santalins wood dry extract?

A. 1:1 B. 2:1
C. 3:1 D. 4:1

1288. What is the biological name of heartwood?
A. Pterocarpus santalinus
B. Pterocarpous marsupium
C. Rouwolfia vomitoria
D. Rouwolfia serpentina

1289. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of pueraria tuberose dry extract?
A. 1:1 B. 5:1
C. 10:1 D. 15:1

1290. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of trigonella foenumgraecum dry extract?
A. 1:1 B. 5:1
C. 10:1 D. 15:1

1291. Which part of symplocos racemosa is used to prepare its soft extract?
A. Bark B. Stem
C. Rhizome D. Root

1292. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of Eugenia aromaticum dry extract?
A. 5:1 B. 6:1
C. 7:1 D. 8:1

1293. Tephrosia purpurea dry extract is udes as .....
A. Blood purifier B. Chologogue
C. Laxative D. All of the above

1294. Saraca indica extracts are used as .....
A. Uterine sedative
B. Leucorrhoea
C. Menorrhagia
D. All of the above

1295. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of silybum marianum dry extract?
A. 5:1 B. 6:1
C. 7:1 D. 8:1

1296. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of triphala dry extract?
A. 4:1 B. 5:1
C. 6:1 D. 7:1

1297. Trigonella foenumgraecum dry extract is used to treat .....
A. Cellulitis B. Nephritis
C. Dieresis D. Bronchitis

1298. Sapindus trifoliatus soft extract used in
A. Cosmetics B. Induce abortion
C. Cleanse hair D. All of the above

1299. Which part of saussurea lappa is used to prepare its soft extract?
A. Stem B. Bark
C. Root D. Leaf

1300. Strebulus asper dry extract is used for treatment of .....
A. Sickle cell anaemia
B. Elephantitis
C. Anaemia
D. All of the above

1301. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of solanum spp.soft extract?
A. 1:1 B. 5:1
C. 10:1 D. 15:1

1302. From which family vitex negundo belongs to
A. Rutaceae B. Compositae
C. Verbenacea D. Solanaceae

1303. From which family ricinus communis belongs to
A. Rhamnaceae B. Euphorbiaceae
C. Polygonaceae D. Apocyanaceae

1304. What is the pH of ajmaline, which stimulates and controls peripheral nervous system?
A. 6.0 B. 7.0
C. 8.0 D. 9.0

1305. Dry extract of triphala used in .....
A. Piles B. Laxative
C. Headache D. All of the above

1306. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of tribulus terrestris soft extract?
A. 2:1 B. 4:1
C. 5:1 D. 10:1

1307. Soft extract of randia dumentorum contains .....
A. Saponins B. Triterpene
C. Tannins D. All of the above

1308. From which family quercus infectoria belongs to .....
A. Rubiaceae B. Apocyanaceae
C. Fagaceae D. Rhamnaceae

1309. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of piper longum soft extract?

A. 4:1 B. 5:1
C. 6:1 D. 7:1

1310. Plumbago zeylenica dry extract prepared from root is used as .....

A. Stimulant B. In Piles
C. Appetizer D. All of the above

1311. Plumbago rosea extract from leaf is used in .....

A. Prevention of pregnancy
B. Astringent preparation
C. Bronchitis
D. Diuretics

1312. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of psoralea corylifolia dry extract?

A. 5:1 B. 10:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1313. Dry extract of pueraria tuberose is used as .....

A. Hypoglycaemic agent
B. Anti-tubercular
C. Antibacterial
D. All of the above

1314. Which part of quercus infectoria is used to prepare its dry extract ?

A. Fruit B. Galls
C. Seed D. Root

1315. Which part of randia dumentorum is used to prepare its soft extract?

A. Gel B. Bark
C. Fruit D. Root

1316. Quercus infectoria dry extract is used as .....

A. Acute diarrhoea
B. Haemmorhoids
C. Astringent
D. All of the above

1317. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of saraca indica soft extract ?

A. 5:1 B. 8:1
C. 10:1 D. 12:1

1318. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of santalumalbum wood soft extract?

A. 8:1 B. 12:1
C. 15:1 D. 25:1

1319. Which part of tribulus terrestris is used to prepare its extract?

A. Fruit B. Leaf
C. Bulbs D. Root

1320. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of thymus vulgaris soft extract?

A. 4:1 B. 5:1
C. 6:1 D. 8:1

1321. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of saussurea lappa soft extract /

A. 4:1 B. 5:1
C. 6:1 D. 8:1

1322. Randia dumentorum soft extract used in .....

A. Anti-aging B. Anti-acne
C. Anti-wrinkles D. All of the above

1323. Which part of psoralea corylifolia is used to prepare its dry extract?

A. Root B. Stem
C. Seeds D. Bark

1324. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of plumbago indica oil soluble extract?

A. 12:1 B. 15:1
C. 18:1 D. 20:1

1325. Piper cubeba soft extractis used as .....

A. Carminative B. Uritheritis
C. Diuretic D. All of the above

1326. Which part of piper spp. Is used to prepare its extract?

A. Rhizome B. Fruit
C. Bulb D. Root

1327. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of paedaria foetida dry extract?

A. 7:1 B. 8:1
C. 9:1 D. 10:1

1328. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of terminalia belericapericarp dry extract?

A. 1:1 B. 2:1
C. 3:1 D. 4:1

1329. Portulaca oleracea dry extract is used in .....

A. Cardiovascular B. Antiscorbiotic
C. Antiulcer D. All of the above

1330. Which part of prunus puddum is used to prepare it soft extract?

A. Bark B. Rhizome
C. Root D. Nut

1331. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of phyllanthus amarus soft extract?

A. 3:1 B. 5:1
C. 7:1 D. 10:1

1332. Which part of passiflora incarnate used to prepare its soft extract?

A. Root B. Bark
C. Stem D. Leaf

1333. Which one of the below is family of phyllanthus niruri?

A. Passifloraceae
B. Rubeaceae
C. Euphorbeaceae
D. Plumbaginaceae

1334. Chemical constituents present in dry extract of paedaria foetida.

A. Nitrogen compounds, alkaloids, tannins
B. Essential oil, alkaloids, sulphur compounds
C. Tannin, essential oil, nitrogen compounds
D. Essentialoil, resin, tannin

1335. Commonly used plant part for tincture preparation is .....

A. Dried root B. Dried flowers
C. Dried stem D. Dried leaves

1336. By which process tincture of raspberries is produced .....

A. Maceration B. Percolation
C. Infusion D. Decoction

1337. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of quercus infectoria dry extracts?

A. 2:1 B. 4:1
C. 6:1 D. 8:1

1338. Ocimum sanctum soft extract is used as .....

A. Expectorant B. Antipyretic
C. Carminative D. All of the above

1339. Moringa oleifera extract is used as .....

A. Source of vitamin C
B. Source of vitamin K
C. Source of vitamin B
D. Source of vitamin A

1340. Alcoholic extract of leptadenia rticulata is used as .....

A. Antiviral B. Antihelminthic
C. Antibacterial D. All of the above

1341. Which drug extract stops the mammary gland secretions?

A. Juglans regia
B. Lawsonia alba
C. Leptadenia reticulate
D. Olea europaea

1342. Which part of acacia concinna used to prepare its dry extract?

A. Pods B. Bark
C. Root D. Rhizome

1343. Which drug extract contains alpha and beta asarone?

A. Acacia Arabica
B. Acorus calamus
C. Aconitum root
D. Achyranthus aspera

1344. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of tephrosia purpurea dry extract?

A. 1:1 B. 8:1
C. 9:1 D. 10:1

1345. Juglans regia dry extract is used as .....

A. Mild cathartic
B. In hepatic dysfunction
C. Dyspepsia
D. All of the above

1346. Aegle marmelos leaves extract is used as .....

A. Bronchodilator
B. Antidiabetic
C. Oxytocic
D. Abortifacient

1347. Which one of the below herb is the most suitable nutrient for diabetics?

A. Amygdale dulcis
B. Aloe vera
C. Acacia Arabica
D. Amomum subulatum

1348. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of aloe vera dry extract?

A. 8:1 B. 10:1
C. 12:1 D. 15:1

1349. Which drug extract contains alpha and beta phallandrene?

A. Allium ceppa B. Allium sativum
C. Amygdale dulcis D. Anethum sowa

1350. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of randia dumentorum soft extract?

A. 1:1 B. 2:1
C. 3:1 D. 4:1

1351. Psoralea corylifolia dry extract is used as .....

A. Anti-inflammatory
B. Anti-bacterial
C. Anti-helminthic
D. All of the above

1352. Piper nigrum soft extracts is used as ...

A. CNS depressent
B. CNS stimulant
C. Reduce saliva secretion
D. Increase saliva secretion

1353. Andrographics paniculata soft extract used as ...

A. Antifilarial B. Antibacterial
C. Antiviral D. Antifungal

1354. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of saraca indica dry extract?

A. 6:1 B. 8:1
C. 10:1 D. 12:1

1355. Picrorhiza kurroa extracts is used as ...

A. Antiperiodic B. Mild laxative
C. Anti spasmodic D. All of the above

1356. Acorus calamus soft extract is used as:

A. Emetic B. Antihelminthic
C. Antispasmodic D. All of the above

1357. From which category does alpha and beta asarone belongs to

A. Essential oil B. Resin
C. Alkaloid D. Tannin

1358. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of lawsonia alba oil soluble soft extract?

A. 10:1 B. 20:1
C. 30:1 D. 40:1

1359. Adhatoda vasika soft extract is used as ...

A. Expectorant B. Uterine stimulant
C. Bronchodilator D. All of the above

1360. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of rhamnus pushiana dry extract?

A. 1:1 B. 2:1
C. 3:1 D. 4:1

1361. Apium graveolens soft extract is used as

A. Sedative B. Urinary antiseptic
C. Antirheumatic D. All of the above

1362. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of nardosytachys jatamansi soft extract?

A. 8:1 B. 10:1
C. 12:1 D. 15:1

1363. Annona squamosa extract is used as:

A. Emetic B. Insecticide
C. Astringent D. All of the above

1364. Which drug extract is used externally to relieve spasm and pain of annul fistula?

A. Annona squamosa
B. Apium graveolens
C. Atropa belladonna
D. Arachis hypogaea

1365. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of taraxacum officinale dry extract?

A. 2:1 B. 3:1
C. 4:1 D. 5:1

1366. Which drug leaf dry extract is used as insecticide?
A. Azadiracta indica
B. Acacia Arabica
C. Bergenia ligulata
D. Annona squamosa

1367. Herpestis monieri soft extract is used as
A. Antistress
B. Hysteria
C. Nervous breakdown
D. All of the above

1368. From which family boerhaavia diffusa belongs to
A. Acanthaceae
B. Nyctaginaceae
C. Bixaceae
D. Chenopodiaceae

1369. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of cucurbita maxima dry extract?
A. 10:1 B. 15:1
C. 20:1 D. 25:1

1370. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of piper betle soft extract?
A. 8:1 B. 12:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1371. Atropa belladonna extract is used as ...
A. Anticholinergic B. Antihidrotic
C. Antiasthamatic D. All of the above

1372. Which drug soft extract restores memory, enhances power of speech and poetic imagination?
A. Bacopa monnieri
B. Annona squamosa
C. Bergenia ligulata
D. Azadiracta indica

1373. Which drug powder and extract used externally in wounds?
A. Bergenia ligulata
B. Berberis spp.
C. Bacopa monnieri
D. Herpestis monnieri

1374. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of moringa oleifera leaf extract/
A. 5:1 B. 10:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1375. Which drug extract contains saponin becoside a and b, which stimulates memory?
A. Bergenia ligulata
B. Berberis spp.
C. Bacopa monnieri
D. Herpestis monnieri

1376. Beta vulgaris rich in ...
A. Iron B. Zinc
C. Vitamin D. All of the above

1377. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of momordica charantia dry extract?
A. 5:1 B. 10:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1378. Which drug extract contain alpha and beta boswellic acid?
A. Bixa orellana B. Brassica spp.
C. Blepharis edulis D. Boswellia serrata

1379. Which one of the below act as potential binding agent in pharmaceutical formulations?
A. Cassia angustifolia B. Cassia alata
C. Cassia fistula D. Cassia auriculata

1380. Celastrus panniculatus extract is act as.
A. Antiseptic B. Anticonvulsant
C. Spasmolytic D. All of the above

1381. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of ocimum sanctum oleoresin extract?
A. 10:1 B. 12:1
C. 15:1 D. 20:1

1382. What is the refractive index of celastrus oil?
A. 1.26 B. 1.28
C. 1.47 D. 1.58

1383. What is the ratio of herb and menstruum for preparation of butea frondosa flower extract?
A. 2:1 B. 4:1
C. 6:1 D. 8:1

1384. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of butea monosperma seed extract?
A. 2:1 B. 4:1
C. 6:1 D. 8:1

1385. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of celastrus seed extract?

a. 10:1 b. 15:1
c. 20:1 d. 25:1

1386. What is the ratio of herb and menstrum for preparation of achyranthes as per a soft extract

A. 10:1 B. 8:1
C. 6:1 D. 4:1

1387. GRID layout, loop layout, spin layout, free flow layout are the part of which layout?

A. Stores layout
B. Packaging layout
C. Manufacturing layout
D. Quality layout

1388. The product layout, process layout and fixed position layout are the part of?

A. Plant layout B. Pilot plant
C. Stationary layout D. Stores layout

1389. Processing and material handling are less required in

A. Product layout B. Process layout
C. Both a and b D. Stationary layout

1390. Diversified product can be used in

A. Product layout
B. Process layout
C. Fixed position layout
D. Stationary layout

1391. Production center in process layout are

A. simple B. Complex
C. both D. Intermediate

1392. In product layout floor space is less required in compared to.....?

A. Process layout B. Stationary layout
C. Fixed layout D. None of the above

1393. Size function layout may be affected by ..

A. Nature of the product
B. Size of output
C. Nature of manufacturing system
D. Localization of plant

1394. Factors affecting plant layout are-

A. Nature of product
B. Size of output
C. Manufacturing system
D. All the above

1395. The holes of sieve trey are arrested in triangular pitch have diameter

A. 10 to 15 times the hole diameter
B. 1.5 to 2 times
C. 2.5 to 5 times
D. 5 to 10 times

1396. Significant amendemente to the manufacturing process.

A. evaluated B. Should be validated
C. specification D. Both B & C

1397. For the development of production formulation process, equipment train & specification what required-

A. GMP B. GLP
C. CDCSO D. WHO

1398. All critical feature of a process must be identified why it required?

A. It assure that product are good
B. Evaluation of product
C. Provide assurance that the process is under control
D. None of this

1399. The effectiveness of the pilot plant is determined by-

A. The ease with which new product into routine production
B. Relationship between other group
C. High rate production & less error
D. All of the above

1400. The basic space requirement for pilot plant is:

A. Administrand information process
B. Physical testing area
C. Standard pilot plant equipment floor space
D. All of the above

1401. In the physical testing area all should required except :-

A. Bench top space B. Equipment
C. Qualified person D. Storage

1402. For the solid dosage form, semisolid product, liquid preparation & sterile product which space requirement are best?

A. Physical testing area
B. Standard pilot plant equipment floor space
C. Information process
D. Quality formulation

1403. The review of the formula is important in:
A. Scale up process
B. Modification of formulation during scale up
C. Both a & b
D. Experimental production batches

1404. The one of the most responsibilities of pilot plant fuction is:
A. Evaluate alternate supplies
B. Approval & validation of active excipients & raw material
C. Continuing technical support
D. Understand the perspective of production

1405. The stability of finished product can be evaluated relative to standard product can be:
A. Suppliers requirement
B. Performance in the formulation
C. Stability of finished product
D. Both b & c

1406. The pilot plant equipment shoulb be able to:
A. Experiment trial B. Not too small
C. Too large D. Both a & b

1407. The ease of clearing is required in case of (mostly):
A. Multiple product are used to manufactured
B. Single product manufactured
C. Small scale formulation
D. None of these

1408. The evaluation of the processing equipment help to the determined?
A. True capability of equipment
B. Quality of technical support
C. Reliability of large production
D. All of these

1409. The equipment & process should be choose for:
A. To produce batch at frequency
B. Provide economically utilization
C. Experimental trials
D. None of these

1410. The evaluation of the process critically & the optimise its performance based on:
A. Product evaluation
B. Process evaluation
C. Equipment evaluation
D. Product & process evaluation

1411. The purpose of process validation is:
A. Increased production growth
B. Validate product quality
C. Assure the quality product at various critical stage
D. For economical consideration

1412. Changes in formula quality of the ingredient or equipment these required:
A. Permission for regulatory
B. Relevant processing equipment
C. Revalidation required
D. Personal responsibilities

1413. The master manufacturing procedure contain:
A. Weight sheet of each chemical
B. Processing directions
C. SOP"s guidlines
D. All of the above

1414. The addition rates, mixing time, mixing speed, temperature include:
A. Batch record direction
B. Batch production record
C. Master formula
D. WHO directions

1415. Batch manufactured of drug designed the-
A. Half life of drug B. Shelf life
C. Expirary duration D. Dose of the drug

1416. Consistent product quality maintaining by
A. Periodic revalidation
B. Monitoring test
C. GMP procedure
D. All of these

1417. For the chamber on the edge of the hole required
A. Engraving operation
B. Counter sinking operation
C. Facing process
D. None of these

1418. The process of removing the metal by a cutter is
A. Down milling B. Counter sinking
C. Under milling D. Batch milling

1419. Downmilling is rotated-

A. Against the travel of the wordpiece
B. In the same direction of travel
C. Parallel to the axis of rotation
D. Perpendicular to the axis

1420. Which one is not the element of a single point cutting tool?

A. Fillet B. Lip angle
C. shank D. Rake

1421. Manufacturing good classified on the basis of

A. Primary: costelly & consumer
B. Primary, secondary & tertiary
C. Essential: market & standard
D. Consumer capital & defence

1422. The following aspect is help ease and efficiency of product performance

A. Functional aspect
B. Operational aspect
C. Durational aspect
D. None of these

1423. The functional aspect of product is concerned with

A. Market sell of the product
B. Critically operation and long procedures
C. Simplicity to operate and easy to understand
D. Revalidate and evaluate the SOPs

1424. Standardization helps in

A. Interchangability of the product
B. Quality and quantity evaluation
C. Maintaining critical data
D. Processing of product

1425. In which type the manufacturing cost may be 90 UP

A. standardization B. diversification
C. simplication D. All of these

1426. The welding method which is used for joining the metal sheets

A. Arc welding
B. Gas welding
C. Resistance welding
D. Hydrogen welding

1427. Pilot plant scale up process is-

A. High speed production
B. Reserve curioocity
C. Development of laboratory
D. Transformed a formula in large scale

1428. The study of the formula to determine its ability to withstand batch scale and process modification

A. Production process
B. Quality development
C. Process scale up
D. Pilot plant scale up

1429. Pilot plant scale up must include-

A. Close examination of formula
B. Review of relevant processing equipment
C. Formula must economical and simple
D. None of the above

1430. The physical space required and layout should be taken during pilot plant for

A. Short termefficiency
B. Adequate physical and chemical specifications
C. Short term and long term efficiency
D. High speed production

1431. For successful product scale up which factor required

A. Training
B. Reporting relationship
C. Responsibility of personnel
D. All of these

1432. An operation of enlarging a hole through a certain distance; the drilled surface is,

A. Counter sinking B. Counter boring
C. Under cutting D. Engraving

1433. A channel or orifice connecting the runner to the impression is said to be

A. Gate B. Cavity
C. Insert D. Slide core

1434. Product development and design is the primary step of

A. Production planning
B. Capacing planning
C. Material required planning
D. None of the above

1435. In production the following is the source for developing new or improveproduct
A. Research and development department
B. Other competitive products in the market
C. Consumer suggestion and complaints
D. All of the above

1436. The main objective of the product is
A. Utilising existing manpower
B. To monopolise the market
C. To provide a new look
D. The substandard substitutions

1437. Specification is ultimate objective of variety reduction of
A. Product B. Process
C. Equipment D. Standard

1438. The followin is the process of stock control
A. Standardisation B. Both a and b
C. Simplication D. Specification

1439. The following is the durability aspect of a product
A. Efficiency of the product
B. Easy of understand
C. Ease with which a product can be maintained
D. All of the above

1440. For good natural ventilation the type of building preferred-
A. Flare proof B. Saw tooth
C. High bay D. Monitor

1441. Space available in vertical and horizontal direction is most effectively unified these principles
A. Minimum distance
B. Cubic space utilization
C. Flow
D. Flexibility

1442. All the processing equipment and machine are arranged sequence in
A. Product layout
B. Process layout
C. Fixed position layout
D. Combination layout

1443. Which layout manufacture standard product in large quantity
A. Combination layout
B. Fixed position layout
C. Product layout
D. Process layout

1444. In case of low volume of non standard production preferred
A. Fixed position layout
B. Product and process layout
C. Process layout
D. Product layout

1445. Fixed position layout help in
A. Ship manufacturing
B. Multiple processing
C. Process evaluation
D. None of these

1446. The graphic representation of all production activities on shop floor are
A. Template
B. Flow process chart
C. Operation process chart
D. All of the above

1447. The art for designing of prototype using the data technique are
A. Scale up
B. Approval
C. Product designing
D. Method changes

1448. Market requirement consideration help in adjustment
A. Raw materialrequirement
B. Production rate
C. Production changes
D. Equipment

1449. Appropriate recorder and reporter are issued to support-
A. Produce validation
B. GMP procedures
C. Marketing procedures
D. GMP evaluation

1450. Reporting responsibilities are-
A. R and D group separate staffing
B. Formulator who developed product
C. Production support
D. All of the above

1451. In personal requirement should have-
A. Scientists with experience in pilot plant
B. Well trained and knowledge
C. Knowledge of computer and electronics
D. All of the above

1452. Basic space requirement in plant for
A. Administration and information processing
B. Physical testing area
C. Equipment floor space and storage area
D. All of the above

1453. Top space for routinely used for all except
A. Physical testing are
B. Product evaluation
C. Storage area
D. Computer and operator

1454. Intermediate sized and full scale production equipment is essential
A. Process evaluation
B. validate the scale up
C. Evaluate the effect of scale up
D. None of the above

1455. The manufacturing of all type of dosage from needed
A. Production plant
B. Discreet pilot plant space
C. Small storage room
D. Intermediate scale up

1456. Approved area and unapproved area are the type of or-
A. Production area B. Evaluation area
C. Storage area D. Cleaning area

1457. The purpose of each ingredient and its contribution in final product see in-
A. Evaluation of formula
B. Validation of formula
C. Review of the formula
D. None of the above

1458. Change in ingredient particles size, morphology affect the
A. Bulk density
B. Static charges and rate of solubility
C. Flow properties
D. All of the above

1459. Equipment used in pilot plant must have property excepta
A. Economical and simpleest
B. Relevant to production size
C. Too small
D. Ease of cleaning

1460. For determination of production rates must consider
A. Future market trends
B. Requirement of patients
C. Industrial budget
D. All of the above

1461. Heating and cooling rate, order of mixing, drying temperature are parameter of
A. Product evaluation
B. Process evaluation
C. Market evaluation
D. GMP evaluation

1462. Why to carry out process evaluation?
A. Knowledge of inprocess and finished product quality
B. Process optimization and validation
C. For assure product availability at various critical stages
D. All of the above

1463. Weight sheet, manufacturing produse and processing and sampling direction are important aspect
A. Master manufacturing process
B. SOPs
C. GMP consideration
D. Process of evaluation

1464. Transfer of analytical method to QA make sure-
A. Proper analytical instrumentation
B. Proper testing process
C. Proper packaging process
D. None of these

1465. Primary objective of pilot plant is-
A. The physical and chemical stability
B. For scale up the product manufacturing
C. Both a and b
D. For fulfill the market needs

1466. Stability studies also done in-

A. Finished package
B. Cleaning products
C. Equipment
D. None of these

1467. Statistical quality control techniques are based on the theory of

A. Departmentation B. Probability
C. Quality assurance D. R and D

1468. Under the apprenticeship act only industries employing

A. More than 200 worker to recruit apprentices
B. More than 500 workers have to recruit
C. More than 100 worker have to recruit
D. Not less than 200 workers to recruit

1469. Standing order which are statutory are applicable to-

A. All industries employing more than 500 workers
B. More than200 workers
C. Moreover than 100 worker
D. Not more than 100 workers

1470. Acceptance sampling is widely used in

A. Mass production
B. Mass weighting
C. Mass analysis
D. None of these

1471. The technique of valve analytical can be applied to

A. Certain item B. Quality product
C. Raw material D. Any item

1472. The term value in valve analysis refers to

A. Utility of the sample
B. Utility of the product
C. Utility of the final compound
D. Both a and b

1473. Material handling and plant location is analysed by

A. Ongoing value chart
B. Travel chart
C. Processing chart
D. WHO chart

1474. Work cost implies

A. Secondary +primary cost
B. Primary cost+factory expenses
C. Secondary cost+factory expenses
D. None of these

1475. Motion study involve analysis of

A. Action of analysis
B. Action of operator
C. Action of equipment
D. Action of chemical

1476. In which of the following layout the line need to the balanced

A. Processing layout
B. Product layout
C. Quality layout
D. None of these

1477. Which of the following layout is suited for the mass production

A. Production layout
B. Processing layout
C. Quality layout
D. Both a and b

1478. Which of the following layout is suited job production

A. Production layout B. Processing layout
C. Quality layout D. None of these

1479. The employees provident fund act is applicable to

A. The industries not notified by Government
B. The industries notified by Government
C. For all production industries
D. Only for pharmaceutical industries

1480. In current assets include

A. Production plants
B. Manufacturing plants
C. Government industries
D. None of these

1481. In ABC control study policy, maximum attention is given to

A. Those items which consume less money
B. Those items which consume more money
C. Which are required extreme environment
D Which are not applicable to industrial use

1482. In which case of drying and equipment cost are relatively high
A. Freeze drying operation
B. Tween shell blenders
C. Vacuum drying operation
D. Double core system

1483. For the tablet coating mostly use equipment in large scale
A. Standard coating pan
B. Perforated coating pan
C. Fluidized bed coater
D. All of the above

1484. In coating layout, optimum drying is achieved by
A. Adela Cota
B. Air suspension coating
C. Pellegriri system
D. Perforated coating

1485. During coating process which air introduced
A. Cooled air
B. Heated air
C. Room temperature air
D. Extremely freeze air

1486. The conventional wet granulation process require yield
A. Free flowing granulation
B. High amount of product
C. High concentration
D. None of these

1487. In scaling up a dry blending operation special attain required in all except
A. Blender loads B. Mixing speed
C. Blender type D. Blending time

1488. The mixing time also be important for
A. Compresibility of granules
B. Compresibility of finished blend
C. For all in process blend
D. Compresibility of the tablets

1489. In plant processing,excessive mixing time cause
A. Degrade the expiration
B. Fracture fragile excipient
C. Decompose the excipient
D. None of these

1490. The blender efficiency affect by
A. The blender speed
B. Blender time
C. The blender load
D. Blender type

1491. Overload of blender in scale up retqrd the
A. Free flow or granulation
B. Increase the blanding time
C. Decrease the blender of efficiency
D. All of the above

1492. In tablet plant production, dry granulation requires
A. Slugging B. Drying
C. Cooling D. Compression

1493. The pilot point scientist pay particular attention on
A. Force used for slugging operation
B. Diameter of the puncher
C. Size and screening operation
D. All of these

1494. In Case of high speed graduation machine require
A. Indused die feed system
B. Fast feed system
C. Fastfeed system
D. Wet granules

1495. During speed production cappingdefect reduced by
A. Add lubricant
B. Slow down the press speed
C. Add high amount of binder
D. None of these

1496. During mixing the intraptment of air cause
A. Physical and chemical stability changes
B. degradation of product
C. Increase the volume of bulk
D. Change in excipient ratio

1497. Duringscale up processing,air entrapment removed by
A. Pycnometer B. Versatore
C. Adding salt D. UV visible

1498. In emulsionmanufacturing air entrapment also caused by

A. Low shear mixer
B. High shear mixer
C. Medium shear mixer
D. Excess products concentration

1499. Major problem between simple liquid and semi solid productsscale up

A. Drying equipment
B. Collecting equipment
C. Storage equipment
D. Mixing equipments

1500. The two bin System is concerned with

A. Ordering procedure
B. Evaluating in procedure
C. Validation procedure
D. None of these

1501. Bin card used in

A. Production B. Discarding
C. Stores D. Layout process

1502. Work study comprises following man techniques

A. Method study and process control
B. Market study and work measurement
C. Method study and work measurement
D. Evaluate in the processstudy

1503. Process which follow by company to design and develop container for particular product classified as

A. Guranteer B. Warranties
C. Labelling D. Packaging

1504. An ongoing activity of system support is

A. Assisting uses
B. Adopting the system to new requirement
C. Recovering the system
D. All of these

1505. Process design or redginn is most important when

A. Current performance is adequate
B. You have a significant competitive advantage
C. Competitive priorities have charged
D. The cost of inputs remain stable

1506. A management consultancy is an example of

A. High volume /high variety
B. Low volume/low variety
C. High volume/low variety
D. Low volume/high variety

1507. All of the following classified according to service process expect

A. Customer satisfaction
B. Customer contact
C. Service of goods information
D. Service flexibility to customer service

1508. The highest eligibility of equipment in which of the production system

A. Customer satisfaction
B. Batch
C. Services of goods, information
D. Service flexibility to customer service

1509. In case of low variety and large volume mix theseis

A. Less contact duration
B. Above customisation
C. Short customer transaction
D. Small volume or customers exchanger

1510. Which one the following is increasing process flexibility

A. Mass/ continuous/ batch/ project
B. Project/batch/mass /continuous
C. continuous/ mass /project/ batch
D. continuous/mass/batch/project

1511. What is the characteristics of service shops

A. Staff discretion, degree of customisation, customer contact
B. Orientation of project
C. Customer transaction in short time
D. Service organisation of the customer need

1512. Solid phulera photo mast process accept

A. Standard products and large scale production
B. The product are manufactured to order of customer
C. Product bailed on equipment and operation
D. None of these

1513. The object of desire activity

A. To provide services product which satisfy the customer
B. To assure the product is efficient and effective
C. Decrease the post of product
D. To provide product on order of customer

1514. Process design hair in port 10th role in order design activities caused

A. For service the process are important
B. Cost of product less than cost of process
C. Customer needs are fulfill by design
D. Product manufacturing is expensive

1515. Process type work on

A. Mass service same ti other
B. Batch and service shopper carry same level
C. Jobbing process differ from higher service
D. Service shopper have less volume then professional service

1516. Composition of Similar machine are found in

A. Project B. Jobbing
C. Batch D. All of the above

1517. Flexible manufacturing have important role in which operation

A. Project
B. Validation
C. Low volume and high variety
D High volume and low variety

1518. The relation between product and process design

A. Separate B. Incomplete
C. Inter-related D. None of these

1519. The production time generally maximum in which layout

A. Process B. Product
C. Design D. All of these

1520. The fixed cost are

A. Salary of production employees
B. Cost of packaging material
C. Cost of packaging material
D. Both a and b

1521. All of following example of continuous process industry except

A. Steel plant B. Sugar plant
C. Oil refineries D. None of these

1522. Which of following help in assist the choice of layout

A. WHO guideline
B. GMP guideline
C. Break even analysis
D. PQ chart and GMP guideline

1523. All of following example of element of TQM except

A. Leadership
B. Perceived quality
C. Employees empowerment
D. Customer focus

1524. Cement plant is mostly use in

A. Continuous production
B. Batch process
C. Flow shop
D. Job shop

1525. Process selection have important role in

A. Leading
B. Planning
C. Organisation
D. Controlling

1526. Primary product layout is preferred for

A. Receptive processing
B. Short time processing
C. Intermittent process
D. Both Aand B

1527. Which of the following pump is used for handling of corrosive liquid?

A. Turbine pump B. Peristatic pump
C. Valve pump D. Air binding pump

1528. Breakdown analysis consists of

A. Fixed and variable cost
B. Fixed Cost
C. Sales revenue cost
D. None of these

1529. The time when industry will undergo loss are represents by

A. Breakeven point
B. Bridge point
C. Breaking point
D. Breakeven analysis

1530. Work study Concerd with
A. Improving present method and finding standard time
B. Analysis standard time and improving it
C. Done the improving process
D. None of these

1531. Basic tool in work study is
A. Stop watch
B. Scale
C. Process manufacturing
D. Both a andb

1532. Work study is most useful where-
A. Production activities are involved
B. Packaging activities are work
C. All quality check are performed
D. The major method is forbidden

1533. Work sampling observation are taken on the basis of
A. According to review of formula
B. Table of random numbers
C. Table of mixed procedures
D. Not done in numbers

1534. Process layout is employed for
A. Continuous production
B. Both c and d
C. Batch production
D. Ethical production

1535. For a product layout the material handling equipment must be designed as
A. Special purpose for particular application
B. For all purpose applications
C. Not for packaging purposes application
D. None of these

1536. Product layout is employed for
A. Batch production
B. Both c and d
C. Continuous production
D. For product estmation

1537. The process layout is the best suited where
A. Few number of standard units
B. Few number or non standardised unit
C. For all unit production
D. None of these

1538. The low unit cost can be obtained by.....
A. Product layout B. Packaging layout
C. Process layout D. All of these

1539. F.W.Taylor introduced a system of working known as .....
A. Functional organization
B. Process Organization
C. Multi product organizations
D. None of these

1540. Templates are used for .....
A. Product layout B. Process layout
C. Planning layout D. Removing layout

1541. Routing Prescribed the .....
A. Flow of material in the product
B. Manufacturing of material
C. Removing contamination in plant
D. None of these

1542. Father of industrial engineering is .....
A. Charak B. Gantt
C. Aristotle D. Galen

1543. The grouping of activities into organizational unit are called .....
A. Quality checking B. Departmentatio
C. Production D. Washing

1544. Which of the following is independent of sales forecasts .....
A. Productivity B. Market activity
C. Quality D. Product growth

1545. Gantt chart are used for
A. Quality schedules
B. Production schedule
C. Manufacturing schedule
D. None of these

1546. In inventory control the economic order quantity is the .....
A. Optimum lot size
B. Optimum market size
C. Both a and b
D. Optimum quality product

1547. The designers made up by ……
A. The designer creativity
B. Marketing growth
C. Customer satisfaction need
D. Need to revenue

1548. Design process of getting is all except ……

A. Revenue B. Cost
C. Speed D. Adaptabality

1549. Ki sector 4 service design accept

A. Staff raining cost
B. Customer need
C. Alternative products
D. Intangible components

1550. Efficiency in service operation is difficult because of

A. Dependability
B. Intra functionalvariability
C. Demand variables
D. Intangible components

1551. Continuous process involved

A. Extremely low variety and high volume
B. Small quantities
C. Specially made
D. Skill requirements

1552. Service vs consists of following accept

A. Supporting goods
B. Fasciliting good
C. Explicit services
D. Implicit services

1553. The process collection and product the designer ……

A. Financial decisions
B. System decision
C. System design
D. System operation

1554. Poor quality also effects ……

A. Cost of product B. Productivity
C. Profitability D. All of these

1555. Transportation process is a .....

A. Qualitative process
B. Qualitative
C. Scientific
D. All of these

1556. Which of thefactorare regional for location planning

A. Row material
B. Labour consideration
C. Market
D. Attitudes

1557. Which of the primarily part of location decision

A. Marketing strategy
B. Growth factor
C. Financial aspects
D. Both a and b

1558. Paper mill are use switch process

A. Continuous flow
B. Batch flow
C. Job shop
D. Flow shop

1559. Call home depot lohar not operating type

A. Goods production
B. Storage/ transportation
C. Entertainment
D. All of the above

1560. Technology choice also affects

A. Cost B. Union activity
C. Productivity D. Quality

1561. Measurement at various tranformation process for control purposes are

A. Plans B. Directions
C. Controls D. Feedback

1562. Manufacturingwork transport to other countries is called

A. Down sized B. International
C. Out scored D. None of these

1563. Service corporation are not follows

A. Intangible output
B. High labourcontact
C. High customer contact
D. Measurement of productivity

1564. What is the recent trend in present business

A. Pollution control
B. TQM
C. Supply chain management
D. Bothb and c

1565. An Assembly line is a

A. Jobing process
B. Batch process
C. Mass process
D. Continuous process

1566. Which one of the following phrases means a mass processed type

A. Low volume, high variety
B. Finished goods are usually made to order
C. Process are design to perform a wide variety of activities
D. High fixed cost, low variable cost

1567. The code of federal regulation content requirement for the

A. cGMPfor finished pharmaceuticals
B. cGMP for in process pharmaceutical
C. cGMP for raw material
D. cGMP for active pharmaceuticals

1568. The objective of plant layout is to

A. To provide quality product
B. Physical arrangement that most economical
C. Use minimum number of equipment
D. None of the above

1569. Importance of plant layout is

A. Minimise material handling and time,cost
B. Easy production flow
C. It is long term commitment
D. All of the above

1570. Pharmaceutical manufacturing operation security follow which guideline

A. GMP B. MCC
C. CDCSO D. WHO

1571. Adequate security measure are essential to protect installation from

A. Authorised person
B. In person
C. Unauthorised person
D. Out person

1572. Which of the following measures may be appropriate

A. Aperimeter fence of good quality
B. Adequate security lightning
C. Limited and restricted access
D. All of the above

1573. Factories are inspected on an annual basis by the

A. National occupational safety Association
B. World Health Organisation
C. National commodity organisation
D. None of the above

1574. Good Pharmaceutical wholesaling practice dear with the issue except

A. Storage of finished product
B. Maintenance of store and warehouse
C. transportation of finished
D. Legal guideline on industrial safety

1575. Pharmaceutical audit are the type of axcept

A. Internal audits B. Quality audits
C. External audits D. Regulatory audits

1576. Regulatory audit of South Africa which also for security of plant

A. MCC B. USFDA
C. TGA D. CDCSO

1577. The main objective of internal audit are

A. To assist the internal controlsystem
B. Review of organisational
C. Safeguarding the assets
D. All of the above

1578. SOP on storage of finished productcomes under

A. Store and warehouse
B. Production
C. Quality assurance
D. Quality control

1579. Acceptable criteriais

A. Unacceptable quality level
B. Acceptable quality level
C. Estabilized criteria level
D. None of the above

1580. Acceptable quality level Equipment qualification, product validation and SOPs comes under

A. GMP consideration
B. GLP consideration
C. Manufacturing and evaluation
D. Product processing

1581. Advantage of of GMP consideration

A. Readily observe scale-up
B. Supplies of drug and excipient
C. Equipment installation and maintenance
D. All of the above

1582. Dry granulation done by
A. Rotatory compactor
B. Chilsolator
C. Planetarymixer
D. Both a and b

1583. Wet granulation work on
A. Liquid binding theorem
B. Newet theorem
C. Diffusion coefficient
D. Noyes Whitney theorem

1584. For lactose as diluent and which granulation is best
A. Dry granulation
B. Wet granulation
C. Direct compression
D. Botha and c

1585. For pilot plant which equipment are used for particle size reduction
A. Oscillating granulator mechanicalseive
B. Hammer mill
C. Screening device
D. All of the above

1586. During scale-up weight variation and motting occurs due to
A. Too small particle size
B. Too large particle size
C. Wet particle
D. Fluffy particle

1587. To fine particle size during scale up cause
A. Weight variation
B. Capping
C. Orange peel defect
D. Both a and b

1588. Drug content information is affected by all except
A. Granulation B. Blending
C. Excipient D. API

1589. In scale up separation and mixing occurs due to the all except
A. Particle size and shape
B. Mixing speed and blender load
C. Hardness and density
D. Low dose active ingredient

1590. In pilot plant equipment over loading in Blender cause all except
A. Retard freeflow
B. Reduce efficiency
C. Content un-uniformity
D. None of these

1591. required evaluate because
A. Poor flow properties
B. Poor wetting of raw material
C. Decrease in moisture of content
D. Not compressed proper

1592. How many tons pressure required compared to normal tablet press
A. 5 ton B. 15 ton
C. 4 ton D. 11 ton

1593. During the which formulation consideration the sticking and weight variation are done
A. Tablet B. Capsule
C. Injection D. Cream/Semi solid

1594. In plant layout the glatt system is used for
A. Tablet punching
B. Coating process
C. Tablet packaging
D. Powder mixing

1595. During scale up the coating Apparatus are used all except
A. Perforating coating pan
B. Glatt system
C. Rotating dryer
D. Pelligriny system

1596. For pilot plant scale up capsule on high speed the Powder blend have
A. Uniform particle size
B. Bulk density
C. Sufficient cohesiveness
D. All of these

1597. For hard gelatin capsule all machine use except
A. Elli Lilly B. Zanasi
C. Dosatore D. None of these

1598. In case of capsule overly lubricated granular cause
A. Extended disintegration
B. Dealing disintegration
C. Control disintegration
D. Programmed disintegration

1599. Humidity affect the moisture content of
A. granulation
B. On the empty gelatin capsule
C. Coating materials
D. Both a and b

1600. During scale up the empty gelatin capsule storage condition have
A. 15 to 25 Celsius B. 25 to 35 Celsius
C. 37 to 38 celsius D. 0 to 25 Celsius

1601. At low humidity capsule become
A. Brittle B. Hard
C. Swells D. Sticks

1602. Adequate size and suitable mixing ability is required for
A. Solid dosage scale up
B. Liquid orals
C. Gaseous dosage form
D. Parenterals

1603. Liquid Pharmaceutical equipment mostly Fabricated from
A. Stainless steel B. Aluminium plate
C. Iron fabric D. None of the above

1604. Stainless steel react with acidic Pharmaceutical liquid the problem minimised by
A. Pressurization B. Colorization
C. Passivation D. Fabrication

1605. During metallic construction the interaction with metallic surface can be minimised by
A. Taflon coating B. Glass coating
C. Sodaline coating D. Both a and b

1606. During paranteral product the scale of equipment
A. Tankare
B. Piping and filtration
C. Ancillary equipment for liquid mixing
D. All of the above

1607. Suspension require more attention during scale up because
A. High Shear mixing equipment
B. Vibrating feed system
C. Uniformity dispersed
D. All of the above

1608. In case of plant mixing at too speed result cause
A. Physical stability
B. Chemical stability
C. Hydration of agents
D. Physical and chemical stability

1609. Vacuum unit versator having screen of 150 mesh with
A. 200 Micron B. 150 Micron
C. 100 Micron D. 80 Micron

1610. Mixing homogenizing and filling equipment are required in
A. Emulsion scale B. Suspension
C. Capsules D. I.V. fluids

1611. The aspects of the scale up of semisolid products
A. Viscosity B. Product quality
C. Surface tension D. Refractive index

1612. Molten mass and molten base are prepared in case
A. Semisolid preparation
B. Liquid preparation
C. Suppository
D. Creams

1613. Scale up and manufacture of a product is need done in
A. Contract manufacture
B. Product processing
C. Product specialised technique
D. None of these

1614. For the scale up and post approval changes of new drug approved by
A. FDA B. CDCSO
C. WHO D. PCI

1615. The size of batches is gradually increased in
A. Scale up B. SUPAC
C. Pilot plant D. Product plant

1616. Force SUPAC the FDA approved help in
A. safety and effectiveness
B. Regulatory burden
C. Adverse effect study
D. Market study

1617. SUPAC IR MR SS are designed for
A. FDA guideline for SUPAC
B. WHO guideline for SUPAC
C. SUPAC related to moderately release
D. None of these

1618. SUPAC-SS stands for
A. Semisolid dosage form
B. Semisolid dosage form
C. Non sterile semi solids
D. Standard semi solid

1619. The guideline provide recommendation for post approval change in
A. Component or composition
B. Site of manufacture
C. Scale up manufacture
D. All of the above

1620. The effectiveness of layout evolution consists of
A. Three components
B. One components
C. Two components
D. Four components

1621. The chances of material storage or move and
A. 80% B. 20%
C. Depend on use D. 50%

1622. Quality of plant location is evaluated by
A. High weight method
B. Equal weight method
C. Environmental method
D. None of these

1623. High number of industrial reason meanslocation quotient is
A. less than Unity B. Higher than Unity
C. Zero D. Equal to the unity

1624. Transportation cost based on
A. Median and gravity
B. Gravity and break even analysis
C. Medium median and multi facility location
D. Break even analysis and multi facility location

1625. The reason of inefficiency handling of material
A. Increase volume turnover
B. Overcrowding
C. Increase material handling
D. None of these

1626. Different arrangement layout "short fat" have an advantage
A. Simple handling of material
B. Control material flow
C. Low requirement of capital
D. Higher robustness arrangement

1627. There is not considered as arrangement advantage of "short fat"
A. Mix flexibility high
B. High volume flexibility
C. Less montaneus work
D. Lower Capital requirement

1628. The degree and destination of flow usually seen in
A. QFD matrix B. Slow record chart
C. Decision tree D. Flow diagram

1629. Heating, ventilation and air conditioning required in which layout
A. Parenteral layout
B. Tablet layout
C. Solid dosage form
D. For all layout

1630. which is necessaryfor paranteral product processing
A. Ventilation B. HEPAfilter
C. Aspects condition D. All of the above

1631. Phone 99.99% efficiency which filter is required
A. HEPA filter B. Laminar flow
C. ULPA filter D. Turbulent flow

1632. For manufacturing of parenteral the condition required
A. Personal
B. Documentation
C. Scheduling
D. Preparation of facilities

1633. In parenteral product scale up the flow of material done in which direction
A. Storage to aseptic area
B. Clean area to aseptic area
C. Aseptic area to storage supply
D. Controlled clean environment to aseptic area

1634. The filling and sealing in parenteral production done in
A. Under control environment
B. Under terminal processing
C. In aseptic process
D. None of these

1635. Filling and sealing machine are stored in
A. Class A area B. Class 1000 area
C. Class 10000 area D. Class D area

1636. Preparation of solution and component done in which operation layout
A. Class 100 area B. Class 10000 area
C. Class C area D. Class 100000 area

1637. Class A and B comes under
A. ISO 5 B. ISO 7
C. ISO 8 D. ISO 10

1638. The low risk of contamination in which layout
A. Class A area B. Microbiology layout
C. Class B area D. Class 100000 area

1639. In aseptic preparation class D works for
A. Sealing of cardboard
B. Transportation
C. Solution filtration
D. Handling of component after washing

1640. The operation of plastic container done in
A. Grade pay with ISO 5
B. Grade C with ISO 7
C. Grade D with ISO 8
D. Grade A with ISO 8

1641. The microbe and particle size NMT 0.5-5 micometer have more than 10000 in which grade
A. Grade A B. Brade B
C. Grade D D. Grade C

1642. according to WHO for raw material dispensing done in which background
A. Class A B. Class C
C. Closed system D. Local protection

1643. Lymphilization operation done in
A. Tablet processing B. Parenteral process
C. Pallet processing D. Drying process

1644. Site selection of parenteral production facility done in
A. Basic factor
B. Pharmaceuticalsimportant factor
C. Labour availability
D. Both a and b

1645. Basic parental plant requirement are
A. Raw materials
B. Transportation availability
C. Market proximity
D. All of the above

1646. Due to lack of environmental the cause are all except
A. Potential contamination
B. Material degradation
C. Physical and chemical instability
D. Labour availability

1647. In a plant layout area planning depend on
A. Type of production
B. Container size
C. Environmental control needs
D. All of these

1648. Sterilization and depyrogeneration of in container before filling require in
A. Aseptic filling process
B. For container cleaning
C. For storage
D. Both a and b

1649. In terminal sterilization the accumulation insegregation area required for
A. Storage of product
B. Product transferred to the next step
C. Both a and b
D. Filling and sealing

1650. In parenteral compounding area close to the filling line for ease transfer problem
A. Liquids B. Emulsion
C. Suspension D. Semi solids

1651. In which feeling,homogeneous mixture is maintained
A. Vaccines
B. Suspension
C. Insulin preparation
D. All of these

1652. Peeping, reservoir and pump system used for high fillingrate

A. Suspension B. Liquids
C. Lozengea D. None of these

1653. Is per GMP environmental control zone grouping by

A. As per cGMP
B. As per gazette of India
C. Face per WHO
D. Both a and b

1654. According tocGMP the number of zone

A. 7 zone B. 6 zone
C. 3 zone D. 10 zone

1655. According to cGMP zone 5 follows ……

A. General production
B. Warehouse
C. Weighing mixture and transfer area
D. Filling area

1656. Filling area comes under ……

A. Zone 1 B. Zone 2
C. Zone 6 D. Zone 7

1657. According to gazette of India

A. Colour zone B. Black zone
C. 3 zone D. None of these

1658. White zone in parenteral layout are

A. Filling of parental B. Filtration
C. Clean area D. Contaminated

1659. Weighing the solution infiltration zone is .....

A. White zone B. Grey zone
C. Black zone D. Zone 4

1660. ..... zone is worst area from contamination viewpoint.

A. White zone
B. Grey zone
C. Black zone
D. White and grey zone

1661. For pproduction the space required in parenteral are

A. 1018 square meter
B. 1716 square meter
C. 11094 square meter
D. 7606 square meter

1662. For warehouse requirement space required is ……

A. 45.1% B. 30%
C. 20% D. 10%

1663. Lowest space requirement in parenteral department is for ……..

A. Quality control B. Production
C. Administration D. Maintenance

1664. Quality space required in parenteral are ……

A. 7606 square meter
B. 1018 square meter
C. 1700 square meter
D. 80 square meter

1665. The Efficiency of HEPA filter used for aseptic filling is ……

A. 99.99% B. 100%
C. 99.9 7% D. 70%

1666. For parenteral layout, adjacent rooms of different grades should have ……

A. Pressure difference 22 to 30 Pascal
B. 20 to 30 humidity changes
C. 10 to 15 pascals pressure difference
D. 5 degree Celsius changes in temperature

1667. Epoxy paint are used in ……

A. Solid dosage form layout
B. Parenteral layout
C. Semisolid layout
D. For all plants

1668. In maximum plant layout the air flow is .....

A. 100 to 120 fit/m B. 60 to 80 fit/m
C. 20 to 90 fit/m D. None of these

1669. For coating of stainless steel the material used is …….

A. Providence pthalate
B. Ethyl cellulose
C. Silver and Zinc containing zeolite matrix
D. Zeolite and gold coating

1670. In pharmaceutical industry the phenomenon which considered in layout ……

A. Market earning B. Customer demand
C. Productivity D. Both B and C

1671. For solid dosage form the type of layout followed ……

A. Circular flow B. Parallel flow
C. Cross overflow D. All of the above

1672. For tableting area pressure maintained is (in pascals) .....

A. 10 B. 15
C. 20 D. 30

1673. Humidity maintenance are sensitive for production of ……

A. Oral cavity tablet
B. Effervescent tablet
C. Thermolabile tablet
D. Hypodermic tablet

1674. The environmental condition for hard gelatin capsule(humidity/ temperature) is .....

A. Not more than 25 percent / 35degree cent
B. NMT 25%/NMT 25 dc
C. 20-25% RH /25 dc
D. 40% RH / 20 dc

1675. The environmental condition for soft gelatin capsule is ……

A. 22 25 percent RH / 30 degree centigrade
B. 10 to 15% RH / 40dc
C. 20-25% RH/25 dc
D. 20-40% RH /25 dc

1676. The basic installation requirements for uncoated tablets is ……

A. 60 square meter B. 20 square meter
C. 30 square meter D. 10 square meter

1677. Ancillary area required for coating section are ……

A. 50 square meter B. 30 square meter
C. 20 square meter D. 10 square meter

1678. Suppository, inhaler, capsule and ophthalmic required area are

A. 25 square feet B. 35 square feet
C. 30 square feet D. 20 square feet

1679. The equipment which are work both granulator with drawing

A. Diosena granulator
B. Gral mixer
C. Marumerizer
D. Twin shell processor

1680. Manufacturing area required for cream are

A. 60 square metre
B. 27 square metre
C. 25 square metre
D. 40 square metre

1681. Highest area layout required in cream which are

A. Filling area
B. Packaging and labeling
C. Manufacturing area
D. Storage Area

1682. Quantitative layout of cream have plant capacity

A. 100 tube per day
B. 1000 tube Par day
C. 10,000 tubes per day
D. 100000 tube per day

1683. Topical preparation plant shell have air filter at least ……

A. 15 Micron filter B. 10 Micron filter
C. 20 Micron filter D. None of these

1684. In topical preparation the manufacturing area temperature are ……?

A. Not more than 20 degree centigrade
B. 37 degree centigrade
C. Cold temperature
D. Not more than30 dc

1685. The product layout have advantage of ……?

A. High flexibility
B. Low raw material cost
C. Low capital cost
D. Low cost variable in per unit

1686. Which layout required in equipment installation?

A. Product layout
B. Process layout
C. Fixed position layout
D. Both a and b

1687. Which of the following is a non absorbable suture?

A. Polypropylene B. Vicryl
C. Cutgut D. Polydioxanane

1688. Surgically used suture material polydioxanane.
A. A non-absorbable and remain encapsulated
B. Undergoes hydrolysis and complete absorption
C. Undergoes phagocylesis and enzymatic degradation
D. Is specifically used for heart values of synthetic

1689. PDS is absorbed within
A. 7 days B. 21 days
C. 100 days D. 225 days

1690. The surgenon who introducecatgut is surgery was.
A. Astley Cooper B. Lord Lister
C. Johan hunter D. Syme

1691. Which of the following is not absorbable suture?
A. Catgut B. Polyglactin
C. Polyamide D. Polyester

1692. Which of the following is ideal time to removal of scalp suture.
A. 3days B. 5 days
C. 7 days D. 10 days

1693. Catgut is prepared from submucosal layer of the intestine of.
A. Cat B. Human
C. Sheep D. Rabbit

1694. Vicryl, the commonly used suture material is a.
A. Homopolymer of polydiozanone
B. Homopolymer of glycolide
C. Co-polymer of glycolide and lactide
D. Homopolymer of lactide

1695. Who is still used in surgical procedure -
A. Mucose B. Catgut
C. Gut D. Ammonia

1696. What is received from the small intestine serosal or submucosal layer of ruminants (cow, sheep, goats)?
A. Collagen B. Intestine
C. Horse D. Ligature

1697. The catgut and violin is made from whom.
A. Intestine of human
B. Plastic
C. Glass
D. Intestine of the sheep

1698. Which of these is used in absorbable?
A. Hydrogen
B. ammonia
C. Suture and ligature
D. carbon

1699. First 7.5 m intestine was selected to make.
A. Violin
B. surgical gut preparation
C. Nonabsorbable
D. Absorbable

1700. What is the first process of the selection and washing in the catgut.
A. Glass B. washing
C. Clean the intestine D. Gut

1701. For what the smooth ribbon is selected.
A. Water B. Surgical gut
C. Ligature D. Mucose

1702. How many layer are there gut formed.
A. Four layers B. Two layers
C. 10 layers D. One layers

1703. Which of these layer gut?
A. Submucous B. Intestine
C. Collagen D. Gut

1704. With whom increase the tensile strength?
A. Ligature
B. Collagen
C. Orienlation of fibres
D. Plastic

1705. What type of polish is made on dry thread?
A. Mechanical type B. chemical type
C. Physical type D. Biological type

1706. What is a highly important part of the manufacturer of good quality surgical gut?
A. Cleaning B. Ligature
C. Finishing D. Mucus

1707. Who's may be sterilized by Heat chemicals of ionizing radiation?
A. Gut B. Absorbable
C. Polyamide D. None

1708. Which process of sterilisation is iodine used?
A. Physical process B. Biological process
C. Chemical process D. Microbial

1709. What did the process of sterilisation start?
A. 1960 B. 1961
C. 1962 D. 1951

1710. By whom can the enzymes be digest quickly
A. Chromic gut B. Intestine
C. Collagen D. Ligature

1711. How are surgical gut cause tissue reaction in small size
A. More B. Less
C. Many D. Few

1712. Whom leukocytes in the area also increase in number?
A. Tissue reaction B. Tissue size
C. Tissue shap D. Tissue length

1713. What is formed in the wound after surgical incision?
A. WBC B. RBC
C. Blood and lymph D. Body

1714. With whom does surgical gut repair?
A. Gut B. Suture
C. Ligature D. Tissue

1715. Which is surgeon choose the gut?
A Collagen
B. Intestine
C. Plain and chromic gut
D. Non polar

1716. Surgeon never uses which suture?
A. Collagen
B. Tissue is more stronger than
C. Tissue is less stronger than
D. Tissue / ligature

1717. Which machine uses the temperature and pressure of the steam for disinfection?
A. Laminar air flow B. Autoclave
C. Oven D. Water jet

1718. What is purpose of CDDS?
A. Stronger of clean equipment
B. Storing sterile equipment
C. Providing sterile equipment to the operation theater
D. Pharmacy of the operation theater.

1719. What is sterilized in dry conditions?
A. Implant B. Gauze
C. Scalpel D. Cannula

1720. Which of the following chemicals are used to treat the instrument made out of polymers?
A. Hydrochloric acid, saline solution.
B. Saline solution
C. Ethylene, ozone, hydrogen
D. Silver cyanide

1721. What is the commonest method of sterilization?
A Dry heat sterilization
B. Heat sterilization
C. Autoclave
D. Water jet

1722. What is the source of suture?
A. Physical B. Chemical
C. Natural\synthetic D. Collagen

1723. Who is structure of monufilament?
A. Suture material B. Gut
C. Nylone D. Surgical

1724. Surgical used suture material polydioxanone.
A. Is non absorbable and remain encapsulated
B. Undergoes hydrolysis and complete absorption
C. Undergoes phagocytosis and enzymatic degradation
D Is specifically used for heart values or synthetic grafts

1725. Which of the following is a delayed absorbable synthetic suture material?
A. Chromic catgut B. Vicryl
C. Silk D. Nylone

1726. Which one of the following is used as preservative for packing catgut suture?
A. Isopropyl alcohol B. Colloidal iodine
C. Glutaraldehyde D. Hydrogen peroxide

1727. Suture material used for laparascopic choledechotomy repair.
A. Silk B. Catgut
C. Polyethylene D. Vicryl

1728. Catgut is preserved in
A. Glutaraldehyde B. Isopropyl alcohol
C. Iodine D. Certrimide

1729. Raw material used in nylone suture is.
A. Polyethylene theraphthelate
B. Polyamide polymer
C. Polyester polyester
D. Polybutylene terephthalate

1730. On the needle suture attachment.
A. To straighten the suture
B. Synthetic absorbable suture
C. Do not place any tension
D. Do not pull or stretch

1731. Selected to correspond to the size and strength of the tissue to be sewn.
A. Ligature method B. Ligature
C. Suture size D. Surgical gut

1732. Used for most spectacular skin colosures
A. 6-0 and 7-0 B. 1 and 0
C. 3-0 and 4-0 D. 4-0 and 5-0

1733. Suture size, material, and type and size of needle.
A. Knots of monofilament
B. Synthetic absorption suture
C. Nonabsorbable suture
D. Most important information on the suture box

1734. Free -tie, suture ligature, reel - tie, and the instrument tie.
A. Ligature methods B. The needle holder
C. Ligature reel D. Suture size

1735. Digested by body enzymes that attack the suture strand, eventually destroying it.
A. Absorbable suture
B. Synthetic absorbable suture
C. Natural absorbable suture
D STSR should arrange the suture

1736. What is the type of suturefate?
A. Absorbable /nonabsorbable
B. Ligature
C. Mucous
D. Collagen

1737. How many coating of sutures
A. 3 B. 2
C. 1 D. 4

1738. What is the natural source of absorbable sutures?
A. Catgut / fascia lata / collagen
B. Cotton
C. Ramine
D. Plastic

1739. What is the natural source of non absorbable sutures?
A. Plastic / glass B. Catgut
C. Silk /cotten D. Paper

1740. What is the synthetic source of absorbable suture?
A. Polyglycolic acid B. Catgut
C. Ammonia D. Water

1741. What is the synthetic source of nonabsorbable suture?
A. Nylone / polyamide
B. Glass
C. Plastic
D. Water

1742. What is the disadvantage of monofilament?
A. Polyester
B. Handling and knotting
C. No, capillarity
D. No bacterial harbours

1743. What is advantage of monofilament?
A. Smooth surface
B. Stretch
C. Nick or cimp in material
D. Catgut

1744. What are the absorbable of monofilament?
A. Polymide
B. Polydiaxanone
C. Polyester
D. PVDF suture

1745. What is nonabsorbable of monofilament?
A. Ammonia B. Polyglactin
C. Hydrogen D. Polypropylene

1746. What is the advantage of monufilament?
A. Bacterial harbours B. Tissue trauma
C. Good handling D. Gut

1747. What is the disadvantage of monufilament?
A. Capillary action B. Hot air oven
C. Good konting D. Glass rod

1748. What is absorbable of multifilament?
A. Cotton B. Glass
C. Polyglycolic acid D. Linen

1749. What is non absorbable of multifilament?
A. Polyglactin 910 B. Bottle
C. Paper D. Silk

1750. How many days of vicryl wound support?
A. 10 days B. 100day
C. 1000 days D. 250days

1751. How many days of monocryl wound support?
A. 300 days B. 40days
C. 20 days D. 100days

1752. How many days of coated vircryl wound support?
A. 20 days B. 200 days
C. 50 days D. 30 days

1753. How many days of PDS -II wound support?
A. 50 days B. 70 days
C 60 days D. 40days

1754. What is the typical use of vicryl?
A. Skin / oral B. Ligature
C. Fascia D. Glass

1755. What are the typical uses of monocryl?
A. General B. Oral
C. Ligature / mucosa D. Opthelmic

1756. What are typical uses of coted vircyl?
A. Ligature B. Ophthalmic
C. Oral D. Skin

1757. What is the typical use of PDS - II?
A. Fascia B. Ligature
C. General D. Mucosa

1758. How many days of vicryl mass absorption?
A. By 52.days B. By 42 days
C. By 62 days D. By 41days

1759. How many days of monocryl mass absorption?
A. 90-120 days B. 91-120 days
C. 20-90 days D. 90-911 days

1760. How many days of coated mass absorption?
A. 51-55 days B. 70-90 days
C. 57-81days D. 56-70 days

1761. How many days of PDS-II mass absorption
A. 181-120 days B. 180-210 days
C. 120-222days D. 180-220days

1762. What are the adorable sutures made of?
A. Animal intestine B. Plastic
C. Glass D. Non

1763. Who is collagen converted?
A. Collagen B. Gelatin
C. Intestine D. Gut

1764. What is the brand name of poliglecapron 25?
A. Gut B. Intestine
C. Monocryl D. Normal

1765. What is the brand name of polyglactin 910?
A. Monocryl B. Vicryl
C. Dexon D. Gelatin

1766. What is brand name of Polyglycolic acid?
A. Vicryl B. Gut
C. Dexon D. Intestine

1767. What are brand names of Polydioxanane?
A. Monocryl B. Vicryl
C. PDS-II D. Collagen

1768. How are tissue reactivity of polydioxanane?
A. Normal B. Minimal
C. Collagen D. Tissue

1769. How is tissue reactivity of plain catgut?
A. Minimal B. Severe
C. Monocryl D. PDS-II

1770. How are tissue reactivity of chromic catgut

A. Severe B. Minimal
C. Moderate D. Normal

1771. How are tissue reactivity of poliglecapron -25

A. Shap B. Normal
C Minimal D. Poor

1772. How is the tissue reactivity of Polyglycolic acid?

A. Minimal B. Monocryl
C. Normal D. Gelatin

1773. How is knot security of plain catgut

A. Normal B. Poor
C. Good D. Bed

1774. How is knot security of chromic catgut?

A. Poor B. Good
C. Gelatin D. Gut

1775. How are knot security of polyglecapron -25

A. Minimal B. Poor
C. Ligature D Good

1776. How is knot security of polyglactin 910?

A. Ligature B. Gut
C. Good D. Good

1777. How are knot securities of Polyglycolic acid?

A. Fair B. Poor
C. Good D. None

1778. How are knot security of polydioxanane

A. Fair B. Gut
C. Ligature D. Good

1779. What are sutures means?

A. Seam or sweet B. Salt or sew
C. Sweet or seam D. Sew or seam

1780. What is the chemical agent amongst the given options?

A. Dry
B. Heat
C. Alcohol / metallic salts
D. Sunlight

1781. What is physical agent?

A. Sunlight B. Alcohol
C. Dry D. None

1782. How many types of sterilization method is there for surgical sutures.

A. 5 B. 2
C. 6 D. 1

1783. How is needle point geometry of teper point?

A. Suited to soft tissue
B. Sample
C. Hard shop
D. Long tissue

1784. How is needle point geometry of revers cutting?

A. Very sharp B. Blunt
C. Simple D. None

1785. How is needle point geometry of conventional cutting?

A. Suited to tissue
B. Cuts rather than dilates
C. Opthelmic surgery
D. Normal size

1786. How are needle point geometry of spatula

A. Very sharp B. Long tissue
C. Suited to tissue D. Opthelmic surgry

1787. Catgutis ……

A. Natural B. Synthetic
C. Semisolid D. None

1788. What is catgut made out of?

A. Carbon B. Fiber
C. Purified collagen D. Tissue

1789. What is downside of using catgut?

A. Purified water
B. Variable absorption and loss of tensile strength
C. Enzymes
D. None

1790. How is catgut degraded?

A. Enzymatically B. Collagen
C. Tissue D. Plastic

1791. How quick does chromic catgut lose tensile strength?

A. 2% tensile strength
B. 0% tensile strength at 2-3 weeks
C. 4% tensile strength 5 weeks
D. 1%

1792. How quick does chromic catgut lose in the stomach?

A. 5% at 6 hours in the stomach
B. 1% at 12 hours in stomach
C. 0% at 24 hours in the stomach
D. None

1793. How quick does chromic catgut lose in the urinary bladder?

A. 0% at 7 days in the bladder
B. 0% at 2 days in the bladder
C. 1 % at 2 days in the bladder
D. 5% at 1 days in the bladder

1794. How long does it take for chromic catgut to be completely absorbed?

A. 2-3 days
C. Unpredictable but approximately 14-80 days
C. 2-5days
D. 3-6 days

1795. How well does chromic catgut handle?

A. Fair B. Hard
C. Vicryl D. Soft

1796. What are some contraindications for using chromic catgut

A. Normal conditions B Hydrolysis
C. Harsh conditions D. None

1797. What are the trade name for polyglactin 910

A. Vicryl B. Hydrolysis
C. Natural D. None

1798. How is Vicryl / polyglactin 910 degraded?

A. Synthetic B. Vicryl
C. Hydrolysis D Polymer

1799. In what type of environment does vircyl / polyglactin 910 lose it's tensile strength more rapidly.

A. In a alkaline environment
B. Saline environment
C Natural environment
D. None

1800. What are vicryl rapide?

A. Vicryl is no rapidly
B. Vicryl is a slow absorbed rapidly
C. Vicryl is absorbed very rapidly
D Vircyl is smooth

1801. What is the tensile strength of vicryl at 2 weeks

A. 50% at 2-3 weeks B. 55% at 5 weeks
C. 60% at 3-4 weeks D. 56% 2-3 weeks

1802. What is the tensile strength of vicryl rapide at 2 weeks

A. 1 % at 2 weeks B. 2% at 2 weeks
C. 0% at 2 weeks D 4% at 2 weeks

1803. What is vicryl completely absorbed?

A. 45-70days B. 60-70 days
C. 55-60 days D. 56-70 days

1804. When is vicryl rapide completely absorbed?

A. 41 days B. 42days
C. 44 days D. 88days

1805. What degree of tissue reactivity does vicryl cause?

A. Minimal B. Monufilament
C. Monoclonal D. None

1806. How is vicryl'S handling?

A. Batter C. Poor
B. Good D. Very good

1807. How is Vicky'S knot security?

A. Fair B. Good
C. Monocryl D. Poor

1808. What is the trade name for poliglecaprone 25?

A. Minimal B. Monocryl
C. Monoclonal D. Synthetic

1809. Is poliglecaprone 25/ monocryl?

A. Synthetic B. Minimal
C. Natural D. None

1810. Is poliglcaprone 25/ mononal monofilament / multifilament?

A. Monofilament B. Minimal
C. Multifilament D. None

1811. Piloglecaprone 25/monocryl absorbable / nonabsorbable?

A. Absorbed B. Nonabsorbed
C. Nonabsorbable D. Absorbable

1812. How is poliglecaprone 25 degraded?

A. Hydrolysis B. Carbon
C. Alkaline D. Monomer

1813. In what environment does poliglecaprone 25/ monocyl lose it's tensile strength?
A. Minimal B. Hydrolysis
C. Alkaline D. Minimal

1814. Does poliglecaprone 25 have a high or low intial breaking strength?
A. Low B. High
C. Medium D. None

1815. At what time is poliglecaprone 25 at 50% tensile strength?
A. 2-3 weeks B. 2-5 weeks
C. 3-6 weeks D. 1-2 weeks

1816. When is poliglecaprone 25 / monocyl completely absorbed?
A. 119 days B. 22 days
C. 220 days D. 18 days

1817. How is poliglecaprone 25/ monocryl's tissue reactivity?
A Minimal B. Small
C. Monomal D. Large

1818. How does poliglecaprone 25 / monocryl handle?
A. Medium B. Good
C. Fair D. None

1819. How is poliglecaprone 25 / monocryl's knot security?
A. Large B. Good
C. Small D. Fair

1820. What is the generic name for PDS-II?
A. Polidioxanone B. Polymer
C. Hydrolysis D. Isomers

1821. How is polydioxanone / PDS-II degraded?
A. Alkaline B. Carbon
C. Polymer D. Hydrolysis

1822. In what environment does polydioxanone PDS-II lose it's tensile strength most rapidly?
A. Basic environment
B. Weak base environment
C. Acidic environment
D. Weak acid environment

1823. When is the tensile strength of PDS-II 50%?
A. 1-3 weeks B. 2-5 weeks
C. 4-5weeks D. 5-6 weeks

1824. When is PDS-II completely absorbed?
A. 170 days B. 171 days
C. 160 days D. 180 days

1825. How much tissue reactivity is noted with PDS-II?
A Minimal B. Acidic
C. Monomal D. Basic

1826. How does PDS -II handle?
A. Fine B. Poor
C. Good D. None

1827. What is the generic name for prolene?
A. Polymethayl B. Polypropylene
C. Polymer D. None

1828. How quickly is prolene absorbed?
A. Lack of hydrogen bonds
B. Lack of alkaline bond
C. Lack of hydrolyzable bond
D. Lack of chemicals

1829. What is the nylon nature?
A. Synthetic B. Minimal
C. Natural D. None

1830. Is nylon?
A. Monufilament B. Monofilament
C. Multifilament D All the above

1831. Is nylon susceptible to hydrolysis?
A. No B. Good
C. Less D. Yes

1832. When does nylon have 50% tensile strength?
A. 11weeks B. 10 weeks
C. 8 weeks D. 12 weeks

1833. What is the trade name for polymerized caprolactam?
A. Braunamide B. Bromide
C. Amide D. All the above

1834. What are triclosan?
A. Antioxidants B. Analgesic
C. Antibiotics D. Monomal

1835. What do suture with the word "PLUS" refer to?
A. Having an antibiotic coating
B. Antioxidants coating
C. Having an analgesic coating
D. None

1836. What are skin glues?
A. Absorbable B. Natural
C. Nonabsorbable D. Synthetic

1837. What are the basic principles of sutures?
A. Purification B. Adsorption
C. Absorption
D. Minimize amount used

1838. What is the source of catgut sutures?
A. Mammalian intestinB. Small intestine
C. Long intestine D. None

1839. Why is cutgut packaged in alcohol?
A. To maintain temperature
B. To maintain acidic nature
C. To maintain pliability
D. To maintain basic nature

1840. Catgut rate of strength less?
A. Pliability B. Basic
C. Acidic D Unpredictable

1841. Can catgut be resterilized by heat?
A. No, the protein in it will denature
B. Polycaprolate
C. Number of cell
D. Mammalian intestine

1842. Is dexon S coated
A. Yes B. Large
C. No D. Small

1843. Dexon -II is coated with?
A. Polymer B. Polycaprolate
C. Alcohol D. Monufilament

1844. How long does it take for silk to be absorbed?
A. 5 years B. 1 years
C. 2 years C. 3 years

1845. Review : rapid absorbable suture that is natural
A. Chromic gut B. Monufilament
C. Sheep intestine D. Polycaprolate

1846. Review : absorbable long lasting synthetic suture
A. Monofilament B. Sheep intestine
C. Polymer D. None

1847. What layer should you bury knot in?
A. Intrauterine B. Intravenous
C. Subcutaneous D. Polycaprolate

1848. What are the types of needles on most sutures?
A. Swaged needles B. Large needles
C. Small needles D. None

1849. Catgut sutures are made from?
A. Goat intestine
B. Hair
C. Sheep / cattle initma
D. Cat

1850. Catgut tensile strength duration
A. 4-7 b B. 4-6 b
C. 4-8 b D. 3-4 b

1851. Chromic gut lastes for.....
A. 10-15 d B. 10-11 d
C. 12-13d D. 10-14 d

1852. At what agle should the needle enter the skin
A. 90 degrees B. 50 degrees
C. 80 degrees D. 75 degrees

1853. To what severity is the tissue reaction of all nature suture type
A. Inflammatory reaction
B. Mild
C. Moderate except steel is the least
D. None

1854. How is vicryl tissue reaction?
A. Mild B. Natural
C. Synthetic D. Inflation

1855. What are the major classes of sutures material?
A. Synthetic Vs natural
B. Plain gut
C. Inflammatory reaction
D. None

1856. Absorbable suture material replacement healthy tissue as a result of what?
A. Polymer reaction
B. Basic reaction
C. Inflammatory reaction
D. Acidic reaction

1857. Suture material can be manufactured by what
A. Synthetic or animal sources
B. Biological source
C Natural sources
D. Chromic gut

1858. What are the 2 type of catgut

A. Synthetic, natural
B. Simple, natural
C. Plain, chromic
D. Plain, synthetic

1859. Plain catgut is absorbed in low many days?

A. 7-10 B. 7-9
C. 4-5 D. 9-10

1860. Dexon degraded rapidly in what type of environment?

A. Acidic B. Natural
C. Alkaline D. None

1861. Vicryl degraded rapidly in what type of environment?

A. Alkaline B. Acidic
C. Weak base D. Natural

1862. What species do we not see as many tissue reaction when using monocryl?

A. Cow B. Elephant
C. Cats D. Dog

1863. What species do we not see as many tissue reaction when using PDS?

A. Dog B. Cow
C. elephant D. Cat

1864. If Nonabsorbable suture are left in the body too long what could happen?

A. Hydrolysis
B. Absorption
C. They can get buried and can become encysted
D. None

1865. When should Nonabsorbable suture be taken out?

A. 7-14 days B. 7-9 days
C 6-9 days D. 5-6 days

1866. What is cotton?

A. Natural fibers B. Absorbable
C. Synthetic fibers D. None

1867. How to prevent dehiscence?

A. Natural fibre B. Synthetic
C. e- collar D. Acidic

1868. Disadvantage of wire?

A. Poor handling B. Poor product
C. Expensive D. None

1869. Suture material sizes are measured how?

A. Ought B. Large
C. Expensive D. Weight balance

1870. What number ought is used for eyelid surgery?

A. >6-1 B. >6-0
C. < 6-0 D. 1-2

1871. What number ought is used for small animals?

A. 3-0 B. 1-0
C. 2-0 D 4-0

1872. What number ought is the avg size used?

A. 5-0 B. 1-0
C. 2-0 D. 2-3

1873. Suture needle very in what

A. Size B. Shape
C. Length D. None

1874. What are the pros of using eyed needle?

A. Reusable B. Size
C. Shap D. More expensive

1875. What are the cons of using eyed needle?

A. Ear
B. Suture is threaded thru an eye
C. Mouth
D. None

1876. What are the pros of using swaged / seeded needle)

A. Readily available B. More expensive
C. Small needle D. all of these

1877. What are the cons of swaged / swedged?

A. Chief B. Low cost
C. More expensive D. None

1878. How are the staplers named?

A. Abbreviation of their designed function
B. Suture
C. Abbreviation
D. Catgut

1879. Rate of catgut absorbable suture can be affected by

A. Cold B Fever
C. Swaiting D. Vomiting

1880. How many times of gastrointestinal stapler (GAI)

A. One B. Four
C. Two D. five

1881. What are use thoracoabdominal stapler (TA)

A. Heart B. Kidney
C. Lung resection D. Mouth

1882. What are the used of ligate and divide stapler (LDS)

A. Tissue
B. Blood vessels ligature
C. Lung
D. Opthelmic surgery

1883. What are the 1/4 curved needle used for?

A. Opthelmic surgery B. Lung
C. Heart surgery D. None

1884. What is the 3/8 and 1/2 curved needle used for?

A. Heart surgery
B. Popular in general surgery
C. Opthelmic surgery
D. Lung

1885. Minimum number of throws for suturing?

A. 5 B. 3
C. 4 D. 1

1886. What are the numbers of throws normally placed when suturing?

A. 4 B. 3
C. 6 D. 5

1887. What are glucomer 631(biosyn)?

A. Nonabsorbable B. Monufilament
C. Absorbable D. Minimal

1888. How can you overcome "memory" in suture?

A. Gelatin
B. Stretch, wipe off preserving fluid if catgut
C. Monomer
D. Metallic

1889. Which suture material is least likely to cause inflammation?

A. Silk B. Starch
C. Metallic D. Acacia

1890. Which suture type is preferred for opthelmic procedure?

A. Metallic B Silk
C. Silver D. Carbon

1891. How many times can Nonabsorbable suture be autoclaved without less of tensile strength

A. 4 times B. 2 times
C. 8 times D. 3 times

1892. What is tissue adhesive?

A. Nexaband B. Cyanoacrylate
C. Gauze sponge D. None

1893. What tissue adhesive is used for doclaw surgery?

A. Metallic B. Cyanoacrylate
C. Nexaband D Silver

1894. How much blood a 4.4 hold?

A. 6-10 ml B. 5-10 ml
C. 7-10 ml D. 4-9 ml

1895. What are the method of homeostasis?

A. Gauze sponges B. Nexaband
C. Hydrogen D None

1896. When can Chemical cauterization be used for homeostasis?

A. Toenails B. Stomach
C. Mouth D. Hand

1897. No sutures is perfect , but all suture can -

A. Uniform in shape
B. Lenagh
C. Uniform in size and diameter
D. Metal

1898. After how long should skin sutures be removed

A. 12-13 days B. 4-6 days
C. 10-14 days D. 6- 10 days

1899. What suture material is most likely to leave a scar?

A. Silver B. Carbon
C. Gold D. Metal

1900. What is the advantage of treating catgut with chromic salts?

A. Easy procedure
B. Low cost
C More constant resorption rate
D. None

1901. How long does it chromic catgut to absorb?

A. 30 days B. 5 days
C. 10 days D. 40 days

1902. What are the application of ligature?
A. Circumferential ligature
B. Homostasis
C. Transfixation
D. None

1903. What is the type of ligature?
A. Circumferential B. Transfixation
C. Miller's knot D. All the above

1904. What can the Miller knot be used in lieu of?
A. Homostesis
C. Circumferential ligature
B. Miller knot
D. Ligature

1905. How should a curved homostate point in the three - clamp technique?
A. Point up towards the ovary
B. Kidney
C. Point up towards the lung
D. None

1906. What ligature is used for the second ligature?
A. Miller 'S knot
B.. Tissue
C. Transfixation ligature
D. Circumferential

1907. Where is the circumferential ligature placed?
A. Most proximally on the pedicle
B. Tissue
C. Distally on pedicle
D. None

1908. Where are the transfixing knot applied?
A. Ligature
B. Cells
C. Tissue
D. Applied most distally on pedicle

1909. What are “thumb to thumb "used for?
A. metal B Cell
C. Tissue D. All ligature

1910. Which direction should the curved homostate be facing in a OHE?
A. Pointing Towards the ovary
B. Pointing toward the kidney
C. Pointing toward the lung
D. None

1911. Where is the second ligature placed?
A. Between the 1st tissue
B. Between the 3rd ligature
C. Between the 1st ligature
D. Between the 3rd tissue

1912. Where is the pedicle transacted?
A. Between the middle and distal homostats
B. Between the lung
C. Between the tissue
D. Between the 1st tissue

1913. Absorbable synthetic suture are made from what?
A. Polymer B. Polyglycolic acid
C. Monomer D. Polyglycolytic

1914. What are the components of a suture
A. Suture stand, surgical needle
B. Glassrod
C. Beaker
D. Funnel

1915. How suture strand chemicals degradation occurs?
A. Hydrogen bond
B. Hydrolysis of ester bond
C. Carbon compound
D. Alkaline

1916. What are all multifilament suture are coated?
A. Yes B. Good
C. No D. None

1917. What is the purpose of the suture package?
A. Maintain the product
B. To maintain temperature
C. Maintain the area
D. To maintain sterility during storage.

1918. What are the important of braided polymers?
A. Decrease overall strength
B. Increase the temperature
C. increase overall strength
D. None.

1919. Why are ceramic not used for suture?
A. Acidic nature B. They are brittle
C. Basic nature D. They are hard

1920. What are the qualities of the ideal skin substitutes

A. inexpensive B. Hydrolysis
C. expensive D. Good

1921. What are 2 ways a suture is absorbable

A. Enzymatic breakdown or hydrolysis
B. Reductions or hydrolysis
C. Oxidation or reductions
D. Breakdown or oxidation

1922. What are the most type of sutures?

A. Synthetic
B. Nonabsorbable
C. Natural absorbable suture
D. Monufilament

1923. What is the anatomy of a suture needle?

A. Point, needle length
B. Shape
C. Needle size
D. Small needle

1924. What are 1/4 and 3/8 needle used for

A. Taper B. Superficial use
C. Cutting D. Surface use

1925. What are the 2 type of points?

A. Taper or cutting B. Superficial use
C. Size or shape D. None

1926. Surgical gut is AKA?

A. Sheep B. Catgut
C. Dog D. Cow

1927. This is produced from the submucosa of sheep and dog intestines?

A. Catgut B. Ligature
C. Suture D. Intestines

1928. Plain catgut is absorbed in how long?

A. 2-3 days B. 1-2 days
C. 4-5 days D. 3-5 days

1929. Chromic cat guy is absorbed in how long?

A 4-6 days B. 14-16 days
C. 10-15 days D. 1-5 days

1930. Polyglycolic acid is AKA?

A. Catgut B. Dexon
C. Nylon D. Carbon

1931. How long does Polyglycolic acid lost?

A. 14-21 days B. 10-15 days
C. 12-21 days D. 15-19 days

1932. Dexon is less reactive that what other suture?

A. Catgut B. Ligature
C Suture D. Monufilament

1933. PDS is better for what type of wound?

A. Fast healing
B. Increase reaction
C. Wounds that heal slowly
D. None

1934. How long does it take for PDS absorb?

A. 170 days B. 140 days
C. 160 days D. 180 days

1935. Poliglecaprone and glycomer 631 and used for what type of wound?

A. Fast healing wound
B. Catgut
C. Slow healing
D. None

1936. Poliglecaprone and glycomer 631 are mostly used where?

A. Suture B. Intestines
C. Chromic gut D. Gut

1937. How long poliglecaprone and glycomer 631 does lose?

A. 7-14 days B. 8-10 days
C. 7-12 days D. 10-15 days

1938. A stitch that is tied and cut before placing another stich is called

A. Halting B. Noncontinuous
C. Continuous D. Interrpted

1939. Wound of the following is NOT a consideration for suture selection?

A. Blue color B. Wound color
C. Red color D. Black color

1940. What type of needle is used for wound and laceration care?

A. Large needle
B. A revers cutting needle
C. Small needle
D. None

1941. When are tapered needle used

A. To stitch soft tissue
B. To stitch soft cell
C. To stitch long tissue
D. To stitch hard cell

1942. What size suture should be used for scalp?
A. 5-0 B. 1-0
C. 3-0 D. 2-0

1943. What type of sutures material should be used when closing a facial wound?
A. Cotton B. Nylon
C. Catgut D. Sheep

1944. What are sutures needle made of?
A. Iron B. Steel silver
C. Copper D. Stainless / carbon

1945. Cuts longer than ___usually require structures
A. 0.5 inch B. 0.4 inch
C. 0.6 inch D. 0.3 inch

1946. What is the standard needle holder size?
A. 2 inches B. 1 inches
C. 3 inches D. 4 inches

1947. How long does it generally take for sitches to heal after surgery?
A. 3 days to 3 weeks
B. 4 days to 3 weeks
C. 2 days to 3 weeks
D. 1 days to 3 weeks

1948. Which of the following is not an interrupt suture?
A. Polyamide B Interlocking
C. Cotton D. None

1949. What is nylon also referred to as?
A. Polymer B. Interlocking
C. Monomer D. Polyamide

1950. Name the member of the nylon family?
A. Metallic
B. Absorbable
C. Aliphatic or aromatic nylon
D Nonabsorbable

1951. What are the properties of nylon?
A. Easy to dry B. Hard dry
C. Soft dry D. None

1952. What are nylon used for -
A. Shape B. Stocking and tights
C. Size D. Length

1953. What was the first commercial produced synthetic Fiber
A Nylon B. rubber
C. Cotton D. Glass

1954. " Nylons " were an upgrade from the silk stocking women wore at the time when were " nylons "first introduced?
A. 1937 B. 1958
C. 1964 D. 1939

1955. Where did nylon make it's dobut?
A. 1939 New York B. 1939 USA
C. 1939 India D. None

1956. What year did dupont sell the nylon business
A. 2002 B. 2004
C. 2003 D. 2005

1957. What happened when supplies of the latest in women's hosiery ran short??
A. Cotton were
B. Nylon were provoked
C. Riots were provoked
D. None

1958. Nylon has _____of cross section
A. Variety B. Suture
C. Catgut D. Ligature

1959. What is the specific gravity of nylon?
A. 1.3g/cc B. 1.4g/cc
C. 1.2g/cc D. 1.5g/cc

1960. How is nylon strength?
A. Poor B. Medium
C. Excellent D. Good

1961. What are nylon absorbency
A. 2.8-4.8 low B. 2.1-4.1 low
C. 2.3-4.8 low D. 3.1-4.8 low

1962. Nylon is ___it melts spun
A. Carbon B. Plastic
C. Cotton D. Thermoplastic

1963. How many effect of heat?
A. 300 F melt B. 200 F melt
C. 302 F melt D. 100 F melt

1964. How is nylon acid?
A. Poor B. Good
C. Medium D. Excellent

1965. What are nylon sunlight

A. High B. Less
C. Low D. Fast

1966. What is nylon dimension stability?

A. Good B. Excellent
C. Poor D. None

1967. What are nylon abrasion resistance

A. Poor B. Medium
C. Good D. Excellent

1968. Nylon is easy ___fiber, most nylon items are machine washable.

A. Care B. Careless
C. Poor D. Good

1969. Manufactured Fiber in which the Fiber forming substance is " any long chain "

A. Polymer B. Polyester
C. Monomer D. Cotton

1970. Polyester forms ___ kind of appearance.

A. Any kind B. Polymer
C. Manykind D. Ester

1971. Engineering to resemble several types of natural fibers

A. Polymer B. Polyester
C. Monomer D. Ester

1972. Polyester was famous in the ____

A. 1956 B. 1958
C. 1623 D. 1953

1973. What is the polyester gravity?

A. 1.38g B. 1.39g
C. 1.28g D. 1.36g

1974. What is polyester effect of heat?

A. 324F melt B. 323F melt
C. 325 F melt D. 235F melt

1975. Polyester shrinks from Flame and will ___

A. Metallic B. Good
C. Melt D. Poor

1976. What is polyester sunlight?

A. Good B. Poor
C. Excellent D. Low

1977. What is polyester dimensional stability?

A. Excellent B. High
C. Poor C. Low

1978. How are polyester abrasion resistance

A. Good - good B. Low - low
C. Good - high D. Low - good

1979. Polyester trademark : weliman has more than ____tradmark

A. 11 B. 8
C. 16 D. 10

1980. What are polyester trademark -

A. Invista cool MAX B. Coolmax
C Invista cool D. Invista heat

1981. This fibres has the lowest density

A. Filament B Cotton
C. Olefin D. None

1982. Which of these fabrics is most likely to exhibit yarn slippage?

A. Smooth filament
B. Smooth filament yarns in a stain
C. Smooth ligature
D. Heat

1983. What two things cause permanent flattering of the yarns?

A. Heat and pressure
B. Humidity and cool
C. Heat and humidity
D. Cool and pressure

1984. What is the only reliable test to ID synthetic Fibers?

A. Metling point test
B. Temperature maintain
C. Solubility test
D. Loss activities

1985. What are the 2nd most used Fiber in the country?

A. Cotton B. Nylon
C. Carbon D. Rubber

1986. Which Fiber has a red -like shape with a smooth surface:

A. Nylon B. Monomer
C. Polymer D. Carbon

1987. Which of the following is a delayed absorbable synthetic suture material?

A. Chromic catgut B. Vicryl
C. Silk D. Nylon

1988. Which Chemical Stabilizer Is Used In Syrup?
A. Amaranth B. Glycerine
C. Both A and C D. Sorbitol

1989. Which Preservative is generally Used In Syrups?
A. Benzoic Acid B. Chloroform
C. Sedatives D. Sodium Benzoate

1990. Linctuses Are Generally Used For?
A. Sedative B. Nasals
C. Relief of Cough D. Both A & B

1991. What Is Specific Gravity Of Sugar Syrup U.S.P?
A. 1.31 B. 1.80
C. 2.0 D. 2.30

1992. What Is Specific Concentration Of Syrup USP?
A. 60% w/v B. 85% w/v
C. 65% w/v D. 70% w/v

1993. Which Type condition Prescribed Mixtures?
A. Acute Condition
B. Normal Condition
C. Constipation Condition
D. All Of The Above

1994. Which Type Mixture Solution Remove Finger Prints?
A. Silver Nitrate B. Pollutant
C. Cynoacrylates D. Aluminium Flax

1995. Which Are Diffusible Drug Mixture In 90ml Method?
A. Magnesium Carbonate
B. Quinine Sulphate
C. Bismuth Carbonate
D. All Of The Above

1996. Which Chemical Stabilizer Is Used In Mixtures?
A. Ascorbic Acid
B. Antioxidant
C. Sodium Salicylate
D. Atmospheric Oxidant

1997. Which Type Aromatic Water Is Used In Mixtures?
A. Volatile B. Anise Water
C. Peppermint Water D. Caraway Water

1998. Which Type Sweetening Agent Used In Mixture?
A. Syrup
B. Glycerol
C. Chloroform Water
D. Peppermint Water

1999. Which Mixtures Used In Liquorice (Masking Agent)
A. Certain Mixture B. Liquid Extract
C. Alkaline Extract D. Orange

2000. Which Preservative is Used in Mixture?
A. Flavouring Agent B. Chloroform
C. Benzoic Acid D. Vegetable Extract

2001. Which Dose To Preferred For Child in Syrup
A. (Age In Year)/(Age+12)×Adult Dose
B. (Age In Year)/20×Adult Dose
C. Both A&B
D. None Of The Above

2002. Which One Firstly Introduced Solubilisation?
A. M.E. Aulton B. S.N.Sharma
C. M.C.Bain D. All Of Above

2003. Complexation Formula Is-
A. X[DxCy] B. St=D+X(DxCy)
C. Both A And B D. All Of Above

2004. Commonly Use OF Stability In Drug
A. Viscosity B. Clarity
C. Oranoleptic D. Viscolizers

2005. Which Methods Use In Preparation Of Aromatic Water?
A. Distillation B. Dissolution
C. Both A&B D. None Of The Above

2006. Camphor Is Which Type Substance Is Soluble
A. Water B. Alcohol
C. Rose Water D. Dill Water

2007. Through Which Route Elixirs are to be taken?
A. Oral Route B. Nasal Route
C. Rectal Route D. All of The Above

2008. Which Tinctures are Used as Sedative And Hypnotic?
A. Compound Cardamom Tincture
B. Opium Tincture
C. Compound Opium Tincture I.P.
D. Compound Benzoin Tincture

2009. Which Tincture is Used In Carminative?
A. Compound Benzoin Tincture
B. Compound Cardamom Tincture
C. Camphorated Opium Tincture I.P.
D. Compound Benzoin Tincture

2010. Which Type Used In Citric Acid Syrup?
A. Analgesic And Antiseptic
B. Antihistamine
C. Both A And B
D. As A Flavouring Vehicle

2011. Codeine Phosphate Syrups I.P BPC Use As
A. As A Flavoured Vehicle
B. Analgesic And Antitussive
C. Antihistamine
D. All Of The Above

2012. Chlopheniramine Maleate Syrup Usp used as-
A. As A Haematic Tonic
B. Antihistamine
C. Analgesic
D. Antitussive

2013. Which Type treatment Used In Piperazine Citrate Syrup Usp Is
A. Haematinic Tonic B. Analgesic
C. Pinworm D. Round Worm

2014. Which Type Treatment Used In Compound Ferrous Phosphate Syrup BPC

2015. Which Type Treatment Used In Gargles?
A. Cough B. Flavouring Agent
C. Artificial Flavours D. Throat Infections

2016. Which Type Of Solution Are Gargles?
A. Aqueous B. Non Aqueous
C. Suspension D. All Of Above

2017. Type of Substances are Gargles?
A. Oily Substance B. Water Substance
C. Pharynx D. All Of Above

2018. Which Type Suspension In Gargles?
A. Aspirin
B. Alcohol
C. Phenolphthalein
D. Chloroform Water

2019. Which is Use of Digitalis Tincture?
A. Cardio tonics B. Anticholinergic
C. Emetics D. Flavouring agent

2020. Which Type Use Is Belladonna Tincture?
A. Anti cholinergic B. Emetics
C. Flavouring Agent D. Flavouring Agent

2021. Which is the use Of Impecana Tincture
A. Emetics B. Flavouring Agent
C. Cardio tonics D. Anticholinergic

2022. Tincture Is Mainly Use As_
A. Animal Drug
B. Potent Drug
C. Therapy Drug
D. All Of Above

2023. Which Type Methods of Preparation of Tincture?
A. Maceration B. Percolation
C. Both A & B D. All Of Above

2024. Why is Glycerine added In Elixirs?
A. Increasing Stability
B. Increasing Solubility
C. Flavouring Agent
D. As Preservatives

2025. Which Preparation to Commonly Use in Elixirs?
A. Aromatic Elixir NF
B. Phenobarbital Elixir
C. Terpintypdrute Elixir USP
D. All Of The Above

2026. Which Type of Preparation Method Use in Non –Medicated Elixir?
A. Aromatic Elixir NF
B. Phenobarbital Elixir
C. Terpintydrute Elixir USP
D. All Of Above

2027. Which Type of Method Use In Medicated Elixir?
A. Aromatic Elixir NF
B. Phenobarbital Elixir
C. Terpintydrute Elixir USP
D. All Of Above

2028. Which Type of Method to Made Up To Codeine Elixir?
A. Phenobarbital Elixir
B. Aromatic Elixir NF
C. Terpintypdrute Elixir USP
D. All Of Above

2029. Which Type Solution Use In Spirits?
A. Hydrochloric Solutions
B. Alcoholic Solution
C. Chloroform Solution
D. All Of The Above

2030. Which Was The First Spirit Brand?
A. Brandy B. Whisky
C. Alcoho l D. All OF The Above

2031. Which Is The Type Of Generally Contain Spirits?
A. High Concentrated Of Alcohol
B. Chloroform Spirits
C. Aromatic
D. Volatile Substance

2032. Which Are Use Of Internally OF Spirits?
A. Medicinal Value B. Flavouring Agent
C. Inhalation D. None Of Above

2033. Simple Methods Of Preparation Of Spirits is .....
A. Chemical Reaction
B. Distillation
C. Simple Dissolution
D. All of the above

2034. Which Synonym of Aromatic Spirits?
A. Spirit oF Sulvolatile
B. Spirit
C. Nuthmecy Oil
D. All of the above

2035. Which Method Use in Majority of the Spirits
A. Chemical Reaction
B. Simple Dissolution
C. Sal Volatile
D. All Of The Above

2036. Which Type of Use of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia?
A. Stimulant
B. Pharmaceutical Aid
C. Both A And B
D. None Of The Above

2037. Which Type Use of Chloroform Spirit?
A. Flavouring Agent
B. Colouring Agent
C. Both A And B
D. None of the above

2038. Which Type Use Of Industrial Methylated Spirit?
A. Solvent B. Colour
C. Flavour D. None Of the Above

2039. Which Type Solution used in Drops
A. Aqueous Solution B. None Aqueous
C. Soluble D. None of the above

2040. What is the Diameter of Drops for External Use?
A. 4mm B. 5mm
C. 3mm D. 6mm

2041. Which Type of Preparations Use In Liniment?
A. Monophasic B. Biphasic
C. Semisolid D. Solid

2042. Which Type Apply In Liniment In Our Body
A. Unbroken Skin B. Broken Skin
C. Friction D. All Of Above

2043. Which Type of Product are Liniments?
A. Soapy B. Oily
C. Tablet D. Both A&B

2044. Normally Use Of Liniments --
A. Antiseptic B. Locul Action
C. Both A And B D. None of the Above

2045. Which Use Is Camphor Liniment?
A. Counterirritant B. Antiseptic
C. Both A & B D. None of the Above

2046. What is the use of Turpentine Liniment?
A. Rubefacient B. Counterirritant
C. Both A&B D. None of the above

2047. Which Are Uses Of Soap Liniment?
A. Detergent B. Mild Local Irritant
C. Eye D. All of above

2048. Where is Lotion applied generally?
A. Skin B. Hair
C. Eye D. All of above

2049. Which Form to Use in Gargles

A. Concentrated Form
B. Non Aqueous Form
C. Aqueous
D. Non concentration

2050. What is the use of Calamine Lotion

A. Local Astringent B. Antiseptic
C. Anti sunburns D. Scabies

2051. Which Type OF Use In White Lotion (NF)

A. Psychotics B. Antiseptic
C. Local Anti Agent D. Both A & B

2052. Which Type Solution Use In Mouthwash?

A. Aqueous
B. Non Aqueous
C. Concentrated Solution
D. Both A & B

2053. Which Percentage Dissolve Boric Acid In Mouth Washes

A. 60% B. 70%
C. 80% D. 50%

2054. Which Type Compound Use In Mouth washes ?

A. Zinc Sulphate B. Zinc chloride
C. Sodium Chloride D. None Of Above

2055. Which Type Solution In Use Of Mouthwashes?

A. Alcoholic Solution B. Aqueous Solvent
C. Both A & B D. None Of The Above

2056. Which Type Use Solvent In Throat Paints ?

A. Solvent B. Viscous Solvent
C. Both A & B D. None of the above

2057. Which Are Mainly Example Of Throut Paints

A. Glycerin
B. Liquid Paraffin
C. Both A&B
D. None of the above

2058. Which Type Bassed Process On Throat Paints?

A. Glycerin
B. Liquid Paraffin
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above

2059. Which Type Solution Is Use In Eye Drops?

A. Oil Solution B. Water Solution
C. Alcohol D. Both A And B

2060. Which Type Form Is Use In Eye Drops?

A. Free Form Foreign Particles
B. Irritating Effect
C. Both A And B
D. None of the above

2061. Which One Important Property Of Eye Drops?

A. Partitioning B. Ophthalmic
C. Eye D. None Of Above

2062. What are the essential criteria for Eye Drops?

A. Isotonic With Lachrymal Secretion
B. Lachrymal With Secretion
C. Isotonic
D. Lachrymal Secretion

2063. In Which Type Substance Are Eye Drops?

A. Antimicrobial
B. Anti-Inflammatory
C. Meiotic Drugs
D. Neostigmine Sulphate

2064. In Which Percentage is Benzalkconium Chloride used In Eye Drop Preparation?

A. 0.002% B. 0.01%
C. 0.05% D. 0.1%

2065. Which Percentage Chlorohexidin Acetate Used In Eye Drop Preparation

A. 0.01% B. 0.002%
C. 0.05% D. 0.1%

2066. Which Parentage Cetrimide Preservative Used In Eye Drop Preparation?

A. 0.05% B. 0.002%
C. 0.01% D. 0.1%

2067. Which Percentage Chlorobutanol As Preservative Used In Eye Drop Preparation?

A. 0.5% B. 0.002%
C. 0.01% D. 0.1%

2068. Which Percentage Chlorocresol As Preservatives Used In Eye Drops Preparation?

A. 0.05% B. 0.002%
C. 0.01% D. 0.1%

2069. Which Percentage Methyl Hydroxy Benzoate as Preservative Used In Eye Drop preparations?

A. 0.1% B. 0.5%
C. 0.05% D. 0.002%

2070. In Which Type Use of Methyl Hydro Benzoate in Eye Drop Preparation?

A. Self – Sterilising Vehicles Preservative
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above

2071. Which Percentage of Methyl Alcohol Preservative Used In Eye Drop Preparation?

A. 0.1% B. 0.5%
C. 0.05% D. 0.002%

2072. Which Type Role Of Viscosity In Eye Drop Preparations?

A. Free From Adverse Reaction
B. Increasing Viscous
C. Both A And B
D. None Of Above

2073. What Kind Of System Is Emulsion?

A. Biphasic B. Monophasic
C. Both A & B D. Heterogeneous

2074. What Is The Name Of The Outer Phase Of Emulsion?

A. Dispersion Medium
B. External Phase
C. Continuous Phase
D. All Of Above

2075. What Kind Uses Of Emulsion?

A. Masking The Disagreeable Taste of Oil
B. Oil-In-Water Emulsion
C. Liquid Paraffin
D. Olive Oil Enhance

2076. Which Type Oral Liquid Formulation Which Whold Be Considered As An Orphrynayral Formulation?

A. Elixir B. Syrup
C. Linctuses D. Mouthwashes

2077. Which Type Of The Oral Dosage Form?

A. Tablet B. Nebulizer
C. Transdermal D. Aerosol

2078. Which Type Inhalation Use Of Dosage Form?

A. Aerosol
B. Substances Administration
C. Tablet
D. Nebulizer

2079. Which Are The Type of Parenteral Dosage Form?

A. Lotion
B. Tablet
C. Pressurized Metered
D. Transdermal Implant

2080. Which Type Of Property Measure The Resistance Of Liquid Flow

A. Viscosity B. Density
C. Volume D. Solubility

2081. Which One Name Of Embrocation In Pharmaceutical Liquid Dosage Form Studies For

A. Elixir B. Colloidions
C. Liniment D. Oleoivitanins

2082. Which Is The Indicator Used In Complex metric Titration?

A. Crystal Violet B. Brilliants Green
C. Cetechol Violet D. None Of Above

2083. Which Type Major Impurities Of Bicarbonate?

A. Alkaline Water B. Acidic Water
C. Hard Water D. None Of Above

2084. Which Type Preparations Use In Solution?

A. Simple Dissolution B. Chemical
C. Extraction D. Solubility

2085. Which Type Solution Use In Simple Dissolution?

A. Calcium Hydron
B. Adrenaline Hydraction
C. Morphin Hydrochloride
D. All Of Above

2086. Which Solution Use In Chemical Reaction?

A. Aluminium Subcetute
B. Adrinaline Hydration
C. Morphine Hydrochloride
D. All Of Above

2087. Which Solution Use In Extraction Preparation?
A. Liquid Extraction B. Tinctures
C. Solution D. All Of Above

2088. Which Type Use In Morphine Hydro Chloride Solution?
A. Antiseptic B. Source of Iodine
C. Analgesic D. Topical Antinfective

2089. Which Type Used In Weak Iodine Solution I.P?
A. Source of Iodine B. Antiseptic
C. Anti-infective D. All of above

2090. Which Type Use In Aqueous Iodine Solution IP?
A. Anti-Infective B. Source Of Iodine
C. Antiseptic D. All Of Above

2091. Which Type Use In Povidone Iodine Solution IP?
A. Topical Anti Infective
B. Antiseptic
C. Source of Iodine
D. All of above

2092. How many times Purified Water is Shaken In Aromatic Water Preparations?
A. 500 Times B. 600 Times
C. 1000 Times D. 100 Time

2093. Which Way to use Spray Solution?
A. Throat B. Nose
C. Skin D. Eye

2094. Which Principle Use In Dosage Form?
A. Predictable Therapeutic
B. Acceptability
C. Both A & B
D. None Of Above

2095. How Many Phase In Monophasic Liquid Dosage Form?
A. 1-Phase B. 2-Phase
C. Both A & B D. All Of Above

2096. The Specific H.L.B Value Of Acacia In Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 8 B. 3.8
C. 4.7 D. 16.7

2097. The Specific H.L.B Value Of Glycerol Monostearate In Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 3.8 B. 4.7
C. 8 D. 14.9

2098. The Specific HLB Value Of Sorbitol Monosterarte In Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 4.7 B. 16.7
C. 14.9 D. 8

2099. The Specific HLB Value of Polysorbate 20 In Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 4.7 B. 14.9
C. 16.7 D. 8

2100. The Specific HLB Value of Polysorbate 60 In Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 4.7 B. 14.9
C. 16.7 D. 8

2101. Specific HLB Value of Polysorbate 80 In Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 8 B. 15.0
C. 16.7 D. 14.9

2102. Specific HLB Value of Sodium Lauryl Sulphate In Emulsifying Egent Is?
A. 8 B. 40.0
C. 16.7 D. 14.9

2103. Specific HLB Value of Sodium Oleate as Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 40.0 B. 18.0
C. 8 D. 16.7

2104. Specific HLB Value of Tragacanth as Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 40.2 B. 16.7
C. 13.2 D. 18.0

2105. Specific HLB Value of Triethanolmine Oleate In Emulsifying Agent Is?
A. 12.0 B. 18.0
C. 16.7 D. 32.2

2106. What Is The Noyes-Whitney Equation?
A. dc/dt=kS(Cs-Ct)
B. dc/dt=(Cs-Ct)
C. dc/dt
D. dc/dt=kS

2107. The Specific and one of Main Advantage of Powders?

A. Powders Are one of the Oldest Dosage Form and are used Both Internally and Externally
B. The Dispensing of Powder is a Time Consuming
C. Both A and B
D. All of above

2108. The Specific and one of Main Disadvantage of Powders?

A. The Dispensing of Powder Is A Time Consuming
B. Powders are one of the Oldest Dosage Form and are used both Internally and Externally
C. Both a and b
D. All of above

2109. Cut the required number of Powder Papers In Suatable Size Is

A. 100×100 B. 150×150
C. 120×100 D. 120×120

2110. Translate The Following Letin Term Liquor Into English?

A. A Solution B. A Capsule
C. A Powder D. A Mouth Wash

2111. Translate The Following Latin Term Charta Into English?

A. A Powder B. A Solution
C. A Mouthwash D. A Cream

2112. Trnaslate the following Letin Term Nebula into English?

A. A Paste B. A Spray Solution
C. Nasal Drops D. A Pill

2113. Trnaslate the Following Letin Term Pilula into English?

A. A Pill B. A Spray
C. A Tablet D. A Paste

2114. Translate the following Latin Term Tabella into English?

A. A Tablet B. A Pill
C. A Solution D. A Lotion

2115. Translate the following Letin Term Addendus into English?

A. To be added B. To be applied
C. To be Taken D. To be given

2116. Translate The Following Letin Term Pasta Into English?

A. A Paste B. A Pill
C. A Lotion D. A Solution

2117. Translate The Following Letin Term Signa Into English?

A. Label B. To be taken
C. To be given D. To be used

2118. Translate The Following Letin Term Dandus Into English?

A. To be added B. To be given
C. To be mixed D. Let apply

2119. Translate the following Letin Term Applicat into English?

A. Let Apply B. To be apply
C. To be taken D. To be used

2120. Translate the Following Letin Term Anti Cibos into English?

A. After Meal B. Before Meal
C. Between Meal D. As Directed

2121. Translate the Following Letin Term Post Cibos Into English?

A. Before Meal B. After Meal
C. As Directed D. Between Meal

2122. Translate the following Letin Term Inter Cibos into English?

A. After Meal B. Before Meal
C. Between Meal D. As Directed

2123. Translate the following Letin Term Lente into English?

A. Slowly B. At Night
C. Every Night D. At Morning

2124. Translate The Following Letin Term Statim into English?

A. Slowly B. Immediately
C. Every Night D. At Night

2125. Translate the following Letin Term Sextis Horis into English?

A. Every Night B. Immediately
C. Every Six Hours D. Every Two Hours

2126. Translate the Following Letin Term Omni Hora into English?

A. Every Hour
B. Every Two Hours
C. Every Three Hours
D. Every Four Hours

2127. Trnaslate the following Letin Term Omni Quatra Hora into English?

A. Every Hour
B. Every Two Hours
C. Every Three Hours
D. Every Fourth Hours

2128. Trnaslate The Following Letin Term Singulis Horis Into English?

A. Every Hour
B. Every Two Hours
C. Every Three Hours
D. Every Four Hours

2129. Translate the following Letin Term Alternis Horis into English?

A. Every hour B. Every two hours
C. Every three hours
D. Every four hours

2130. Translate the following Letin Term Tertis Horis into English?

A. Every hour
B. Every two hours
C. Every three hours
D. Every four hours

2131. Translate the Following Letin Term Quartis Horis into English?

A. Every hour
B. Every two hours
C. Every three hours
D. Every four hours

2132. Translate The Following Letin Term Omni Mane Into English?

A. Every morning B. Every night
C. At night D. Break fast

2133. Translate The Following Letin Term Omni Nocta into English?

A. Every morning B. Every night
C. At night D. Break fast

2134. Translate The Following Letin Term Nocte Into English?

A. Every morning B. Every night
C. At night D. Break fast

2135. Translate the following Letin Term Jentaculum into English?

A. Every morning B. Every night
C. At night D. Break fast

2136. Translate The Following Letin Term Auris Dexter Into English?

A. To right ear B. To left ear
C. To the body D. To the throat

2137. Translate The Following Letin Term Auris Laevus into English?

A. To right ear B. To left ear
C. To the body D. To the throat

2138. Translate the following Letin Term Brachis into English?

A. To right ear B. To left ear
C. To the body D. To the throat

2139. Translate the following Letin Term Jugulo into English?

A. To right ear B. To left ear
C. To the body D. To the throat

2140. The specific formula of density?

A. Density = weight/volume
B. Weight = density ×volume
C. Volume = weight/density
D. All of above

2141. Specific percentage of alcohol use in dilute alcohol is?

A. 80% B. 90%
C. 95% D. 50%

2142. Calculate the volume of 2 kg of glycerin the density of glycerin is 1.25g/ml

A. 1600ml B. 1700ml
C. 1500ml D. 1650ml

2143. Calculate the weight of 250 ml of alcohol whose density is 0.816 g/m

A. 204.0 g B. 270.0g
C. 250.0g D. 200.0g

2144. Calculate the weight of 150 ml of sulphuric acid whose density is 1.8 g/m

A. 270.0 g B. 204.0g
C. 200.0g D. 250g

2145. Calculate the weight of 1.5 litre of fixed oil whose density is 0.9624 g/ml

A. 1443.6g B. 1650.4g
C. 1555.6g D. 1750.5g

2146. Calculate the amount of 95 per cent alcohol required to prepare 400 ml of 45 cent alcohol

A. 190 ml B. 200ml
C. 180ml D. 300ml

2147. Calculate the volume of 95 per cent alcohol required to prepare 600 ml of 60 per cent alcohol

A. 442.10 ml B. 379 ml
C. 190 ml D. 200 ml

2148. Calculate the volume of 95 per cent alcohol required to prepare 600 ml of 70 per cent alcohol (using alligation mathod)

A. 442.10 ml B. 379 ml
C. 190 ml D. 200 ml

2149. Calculate the real strength of 30° o.p. and 40°u.p.

A. 34.23% v/v B. 66.53° o.p.
C. 1.753 D. 22.71° o.p.

2150. How many proof gallons are contained in 5 gallon of 70% v/v alcohol?

A. 6.135 gallons of proof spirit
B. 7.135 gallons of proof spirit
C. 8.135 gallons of proof spirit
D. 4.444 gallons of proof spirit

2151. Calculate the meq wt of calcium (ca++) given gram-atomic wt of calcium = 40.08

A. 20.04 mg B. 30.04 mg
C. 40.04 mg D. 50.04 mg

2152. Calculate meq of na+ and cl^- in solution that contains 409.5 mg of nacl/100 ml

A. 7 mEq B. 8 mEq
C. 9 mEq D. 5 mEq

2153. Express 0.9% Sodium Chloride can be expressed in terms of milliequivalent per litre

A. 154 mEq/Litre B. 155 mEq/Litre
C. 152 mEq/Litre D. 160 mEq/Litre

2154. Mouthwash are generally use-

A. Buccal Cavity B. Anti Bactirial agent
C. Both A & B D. All of above

2155. Calculate the number of grains required to make 8 oz of a 4 per cent solution and label with direction for preparing a quart of a 1 in 2000 solution?

A. 80 Times B. 50 Times
C. 90 Times C. 40 Times

2156. Calculate the Quantity of Sodium Chloride required preparing 400ml of a 0.9% solution?

A. 3.6g B. 4.6g
C. 7.7g D. 5g

2157. Prepare 400ml Of a 5 Per Cent Solution and Label with A Direction for preparing 2 litre

A. 20 ml B. 100ml
C. 30ml D. 90 ml

2158. Prepare 500 ml of a 1 In 4000 solution from the 1 in 800 solution

A. 100 ml B. 20 ml
C. 30ml D. 90 ml

2159. How much of a 5 Percent will be required to prepare 600 ml of a 1 In 800 Solution

A. 15 ml B. 20 ml
C. 30 ml D. 100 ml

2160. What will be the dose for a child of 5 years if the adult dose of a drug is 400 mg?

A. 117 mg B. 13.3 mg
C. 80 mg D. 33 mg

2161. What is the dose for an 8 month old infant if the if the average adult dose of a drug is 250 mg

A. 117 mg B. 13.3 mg
C. 80 mg D. 33 mg

2162. Calculate the dose for a (i)9 months old infant;(ii)a child of 5 year age; and (iii)a boy of 16 years age when the adult dose of a drug is 100 mg

A. 117 mg B. 13.3 mg
C. 80 mg D. 33 mg

2163. Calculate the dose for a child that has a body surface area of 0.57 m2, when the adult dose of a drug is 100 mg

A. 117 mg B. 13.3 mg
C. 80 mg D. 33 mg

2164. Convert 120° f into °C

A. 48.9°c B. 86°c
C. 23°c D. 88°c

2165. Convert 30°C into °f

A. 86°f B. 87°f
C. 90°f D. 50°f

2166. Write the formula of calculate the amount of theobroma oil present in medicated suppositories

A. 10/100×b=c gramme
B. 60/100×b=c gramme
C. 20/100×b=c gramme
D. 50/100×b=c gramme

2167. write the formula of calculate the amount of medicament present in medicated suppositories

A. 40/100×b=d gramme
B. 10/100×b=d gramme
C. 50/100×b=d gramme
D. 100/100×b=d gramme

2168. Write the formula of displacement value of medicament

A. D/(a-c) B. A/(b-c)
C. Dy/(d-x) D. A/(d-c)

2169. Chose the following formula of benzene?

A. C_6H_6 B. C_6H_5COOH
C. $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ D. C_6H_5OH

2170. Chose the following formula of benzoic acid?

A. C_6H_6 B. C_6H_5COOH
C. $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ D. C6H5OH

2171. Chose the following formula of benzyl alcohol?

A. C_6H_6 B. C_6H_5COOH
C. $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ D. C_6H_5OH

2172. Chose the following formula of phenol?

A. C_6H_6 B. C_6H_5COOH
C. $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ D. C_6H_5OH

2173. Chose the following formula of pyrocatechol?

A. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ B. $C_6H_3(OH)_3$
C. CCL_4 D. $CHCL_3$

2174. Chose the following formula of pyrogallol?

A. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ B. $C_6H_3(OH)_3$
C. CCL_4 D. $CHCL_3$

2175. Chose the following formula of Carbon Tetra Chloride?

A. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ B. $C_6H_3(OH)_3$
C. CCL_4 D. $CHCL_3$

2176. Chose the following formula of chloroform?

A. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ B. $C_6H_3(OH)_3$
C. CCL_4 D. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$

2177. Chose the following formula of methylene chloride?

A. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ B. CH_2Cl_2
C. CCL_4 D. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$

2178. Write the cation exchange method?

A. H-resin+m++x-+h2o→m-resin+h++x-+h2o
B. M-resin+h++x-+h2o
C. Resin-nh2+h++x-+h2o→resin-nh2.hx+h2o
D. H-resin+m++x-+h2o

2179. Write the anion exchange method?

A. H-resin+m++x-+h2o →m-resin+h++x-+h2o
B. M-resin+h++x-+h2o
C. Resin-nh2+h++x-+h2o→resin-nh2.hx+h2o
D. H-resin+m++x-+h2o

2180. Which type vehicle is used in medicated syrups?

A. Non medicated vehicle
B. Flavoured vehicle
C. Both a and b
D. None of above

2181. Which type medium is Cherry syrup?

A. Acid medium B. Base medium
C. Both a and b D. None of the above

2182. Which type cocoa syrup use as --

A. Administering bitter tasting drugs to children
B. Administering bitter tasting drugs to adult
C. Administering bitter tasting drugs to old person
D. All of above

2183. In simple syrup preparations which present use sucrose-

A. 90% B. 95%
C. 80% D. 85%

2184. Chose the right stokes equation?

A. Dx/dt=d2(pi-pe)g/18n
B. Dx/dt=d(pi-pe)/18n
C. Dx/dt=d(pe)g/18n
D. Dx/dt=d(pi-pe)g/18

2185. Write the Young's formula use in doses proportionate method

A. (age in years)/(age in years+12)×adult dose
B. (age in years)/(age in years)×adult dose
C. (age in years)/12×adult dose
D. (age in years)/20×adult dose

2186. Write the Dilling's formula use in doses proportionate method

A. (age in years)/(age in years+12)×adult dose
B. (age in years)/(age in years)×adult dose
C. (age in years)/12×adult dose
D. (age in years)/20×adult dose

2187. Write the Clark's formula use in doses proportionate to body weight?

A. =(childof weight in kg)/70×adult dose
B. =(surface area of child)/(surface area of adult)
C. =(childof weight in kg)/70
D. =(surface area of child)/(surface area of adult)×100

2188. Write The Formula Use In Doses Proportionate To Surface Area?

A. =(Child Of Weight In Kg)/70×Adult Dose
B. =(Surface Area Of Child)/(Surface Area Of Adult)
C. =(Child Of Weight In Kg)/70
D. =(Surface Area Of Child)/(Surface Area Of Adult)×100

2189. Which Type Preparations Is Liniments?

A. Solid Preparations
B. Liquid Preparations
C. Semi Solid Preparations
D. Gaseous Preparations

2190. Which Chemical Stabilizer Is Used In Liniments ?

A. Glycerin B. Sorbitol
C. Both A And B D. All Of Above

2191. Which Flavouring Agent Is Used In Liniment?

A. Tinctures B. Fruit Juices
C. Essence D. Syrup

2192. Chose The Example Of Monophasic Liquid Dosage Form Meant For Internal Use

A. Syrup B. Lotion
C. Liniment D. MouthWash

2193. Chose The Example Of Monophasic Liquid Dosage Form Meant For External Use

A. Lotion B. Syrup
C. Mixture D. Elixir

2194. Define The Monophasic Liquid Dosage Form In One Word?

A. One Phase Preparations
B. Biphasic Preparations
C. Three Phase Preparation
D. All Of Above

2195. What Dose The Term Mixture Mean?

A. Combination Of Two Substanc
B. Mixing Substance
C. Both A And B
D. All Of Above

2196. The Specific pH Of Nasal Spray Is?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.5-7.0
C. 0.025-0.015 D. 3.0

2197. The Specific pH Of Syrup Is?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.5-7.0
C. 0.025-0.015 D. 3.0

2198. The Specific pH Of Mixture is?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.5-7.0
C. 0.025-0.015 D. 3.0

2199. The Specific pH Of Liniments is?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.5-7.0
C. 0.025-0.015 D. 3.0

2200. The Specific pH Of Lotion is?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.7-7.4
C. 2.89-7.83 D. 2.0

2201. The Specific pH Of Mouthwash is?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.7-7.4
C. 2.89-7.83 D. 2.89-7.83

2202. The Specific pH Of Ear Drops is?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.7-7.4
C. 2.89-7.83 D. 2.0

2203. The Specific pH Of Nasal Drop is ?

A. 4.5-6.5 B. 6.7-7.4
C. 2.89-7.83 D. 2.0

2204. The Specific Boiling Point Of Syrup is?
A. 78.3°C B. 100°C
C. 99.61°C D. 103.8°

2205. The Specific Boiling Point Of Mixture is ?
A. 78.3°C B. 100°C
C. 99.61°C D. 103.8°C

2206. The Specific Boiling Point Of Linctuses is?
A. 78.3°C B. 100°C
C. 99.61°C D. 103.8°C

2207. The Specific Boiling Point Of Liniment is?
A. 78.3°C B. 100°C
C. 99.61°C D. 103.8°C

2208. The Specific Boiling Point Of Gargles is ?
A. 100°C B. 78.3°C
C. 103.8°C D. 99.61°C

2209. The Specific Boiling Point Of Throat Paint Is ?
A. 103.8°C B. 10.4°C
C. 99.61°C D. 100°C

2210. The Storage Condition Of Mixtures is?
A. Dispensed In Plain Glass Bottle
B. Dispensed In Normal Paper
C. Dispensed In Plastic Containe
D. All Of Above

2211. The Storage Condition Of Elixirs is?
A. Air Tight Glass Bottle Having Screw Caps
B. Dispensed In Plain Glass Bottle
C. Dispensed In Plastic Container
D Dispensed In Normal Paper

2212. The Storage Condition Of Liniments is?
A. Air Tight Containers
B. Dispensed In Plain Glass Bottle
C. Dispensed In Plastic Container
D. Dispensed In Normal Paper

2213. The Storage Condition of Lotion?
A. Air Tight Containers
B. Dispensed In Plain Glass Bottle
C. Dispensed In Plastic Container
D. Dispensed In Normal Paper

2214. The Storage Condition Of Throat Paints?
A. Air Tight Containers In Cool Place
B. Dispensed In Plain Glass Bottle
C. Dispensed In Plastic Container
D. Dispensed In Normal Paper

2215. The Storage Condition Of Douches is?
A. In A Cool Place
B. Dispensed In Plain Glass Bottle
C. Dispensed In Plastic Container
D. Dispensed In Normal Paper

2216. The Storage Condition Of Ear Drops is?
A. Well-Filled And Air Tight Containers
B. Dispensed In Plain Glass Bottle
C. Dispensed In Plastic Container
D. Dispensed In Normal Paper

2217. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Nasal Spray
A. Reduce Nasal Congestion
B. Treat Infections
C. Both A And B
D. All Of The Above

2218. Chose The Following The Uses Of Douches
A. As Preservatives
B. Vaginal Solution
C. As Chemical Stabilizer
D. All Of Above

2219. Chose The Following The difference Between Lotion And Liniment
A. Lotion-External Application Without Friction Liniment-External Application With Friction
B. Lotion-External Application With Friction Liniment-External Application Without Friction
C. Both A And B
D. All Of Above

2220. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Syrup?
A. As Flavoured Substances
B. As Preservative
C. As Chemical Stabilizer
D. All Of Above

2221. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Mixture
A. Acute Condition Use
B. As Chemical Stabilizer
C. As Flavoured Substances
D. As Preservative

2222. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Elixir?
A. Antibiotic
B. Antihistamines
C. Sedative
D. All Of Above

2223. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Linctuses?
A. Expectorant Action
B. Sedative
C. Antibiotic
D. Antihistamines

2224. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Liniment?
A. Expectorant Action
B. Penetration Medicament
C. Antibiotic
D. Antihistamine

2225. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Gargles?
A. Antihistamine
B. Expectorant Action
C. Treat Throat Infection
D. Antibiotic

2226. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Mouth Wash?
A. The Buccal Cavity
B. Expectorant Action
C. Treat Throat Infection
D. Antibiotic

2227. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Throat Paint?
A. The Buccal Cavity
B. Expectorant Action
C. Treat Throat Infection
D. Antibiotic

2228. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Douche?
A. The Buccal Cavity
B. Expectorant Action
C. Treat Throat Infection
D. Vaginal Solution

2229. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Nasal Drops ?
A. The Buccal Cavity
B. Expectorant Action
C. Cause Lipoid Pneumonia
D. Vaginal Solution

2230. Chose The Following Main Aim Of Nasal Spray?
A. Retain The Nasal Solution In The Droplet Form In The Nasal Tract
B. Expectorant Action
C. Cause Lipoid Pneumonia
D. Vaginal Solution

2231. Chose The Following The Uses Of Mixture?
A. Indigestion, Diarrhoea
B. Expectorant Action
C. Cause Lipoid Pneumonia
D. Vaginal Solution

2232. Chose The Following The Uses Of Syrup?
A. Sweet Viscous Preparations
B. Expectorant Action
C. Cause Lipoid Pneumonia
D. Vaginal Solution

2233. Chose The Following The Uses Of Elixer ?
A. Antibiotics
B. Expectorant Action
C. Cause Lipoid Pneumonia
D. Vaginal Solution

2234. Chose The Following The Uses Of Linctuses?
A. Expectorant Action
B. Antibiotics
C. Cause Lipoid Pneumonia
D. Vaginal Solution

2235. Chose The Following The Uses Of Liniment ?
A. Expectorant Action
B. Antibiotics
C. Penetratipon Of Medicament
D. Vaginal Solution

2236. Sodium Sulfite is an effective antimicrobial preservative, against fungi at a concentration of .....
A. 0.1% w/v B. 0.3% w/v
C. 0.5% w/v D. 0.7% w/v

2237. Saponification value of Stearic Acid is .....
A. 220–240 B. 180–200
C. 250–270 D. 200–220

2238. Empirical Formula of Triethanolamine is .....
A. C6H15NO3 B. C12H20O7
C. C57H104O6 D. C20H40O4

2239. In I.P. 2018, the pyrogen test has been replaced by..... test

A. bacterial exotoxin
B. bacterial count
C. bacterial endotoxin
D. bacterial inhibition

2240. The International Pharmacopoeia is published by the ……

A. Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
B. World Health Organization
C. American Pharmaceutical Association
D. Council of the Pharmaceutical Society

2241. The United States Pharmacopoeia was originally published in the year.....

A. 1888 B. 1907
C. 1864 D. 1820

2242. The first National Formulary (NF) was published in ……

A. 1860 B. 1888
C. 1905 D. 1864

2243. …….. is a reference book for the use of medical practitioners and dispensing pharmacists of Britain.

A. British Pharmacopoeial Codex
B. National Formulary
C. British Pharmaceutical Codex
D. British Pharmacopoeia

2244. The Merk index is ……. Compendia.

A. Non-Official B. Medical
C. Private D. Official

2245. The first edition of the Merck's Index was published in the year ……

A. 1898 B. 1899
C. 1889 D. 1890

2246. DailyMed is an online information resource that contains more than ..... drug listings.

A. 42,000 B. 92,000
C. 82,000 D. 102,000

2247. .....contains information on prescription and over-the-counter medications written in English language.

A. DailyMed
B. Drug Enforcement Administration
C. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
D. Medline Plus

2248. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is the online resource for .....information.

A. prescriptions B. vaccine
C. package inserts D. regulations

2249. The .....website can provide updates on new medication approvals and drug recalls.

A. Daily Med
B. Drug Enforcement Administration
C. FDA
D. MedlinePlus

2250. .....contains full-text versions of medical and pharmacy texts.

A. STAT!Ref
B. Access Pharmacy
C. Lexicomp
D. Micromedex

2251. ..... is an online database providing drug information with over 1700 drug monographs.

A. DailyMed
B. Access Pharmacy
C. Lexicomp
D. Medline Plus

2252. .....is a tertiary resource designed to provide information to the health care professional about clinical inquires.

A. Access Pharmacy B. Daily Med
C. Micromed D. Lexicomp

2253. Which of the following websites is a portal for international clinical trials?

A. www.clinicalevidence.com
B. apps.who.int/trialsearch/
C. www.clinicaltrials.gov
D. www.controlled-trials.com

2254. Which website will provide the best resource to find clinical trials in a particular disease in United States?

A. www.clinicaltrials.gov
B. WebMD
C. www.fda.gov
D. www.controlled-trials.com

2255. .....offers the best choice to look for the most recent studies and publications.

A. Up To Date. B. Google.
C. www.fda.gov D. PubMed

2256. .....gives an inclusive record of national and even some local clinical procedure.

A. Google
B. WebMD
C. www.guideline.gov
D. www.controlled-trials.com.

2257. In .....more than 28,000 givers write systematic reviews committed to compile up-to-date, accurate in order about the effects of health care.

A. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
B. Cochrane Library
C. Clinical Evidence
D. PubMed

2258. .....associates to 1500 organizations to search for health information for a patient.

A. Healthfinder B. Mayo Clinic
C. DailyMed D. WebMD

2259. ..... contains more than 150,000 records on herbals.

A. Mantis B. Arrcbase
C. Napralert D. TCMLARS

2260. More than 760,000 citations about Dietary supplements are available in .....

A. Extract Databas
B. IBIDS
C. Mantis
D. Wanfang Database

2261. Which of the following is an easily searched database for both generic and brand name of drugs?

A. MEDLINEPlus
B. DailyMed
C. Drugs A to Z
D. NetWellness

2262. Journal publications on drug-related subjects, reports of clinical drug trials, case reports, and pharmacological research are .....sources of drug information

A. Primary B. Tertiary
C. Secondary D. Accessory

2263. Review articles, meta-analyses, indexes, abstracts and combinations of abstracts and full-text reprints consists of .....sources of drug information.

A. Primary B. Tertiary
C. Secondary D. Accessory

2264. Drug information provided by manufacturers is..... information.

A. Primary or Secondary
B. Secondary or Tertiary
C. Primary or Tertiary
D. Secondary or Accessory

2265. Formulary manuals, standard treatment manuals, textbooks, general reference books, drug bulletins, and drug compendia are examples of..... source of information.

A. Secondary B. Tertiary
C. Accessory D. Primary

2266. A Drug has a minimum of ..... different names.

A. 03 B. 02
C. 04 D. 05

2267. A chemical name is given to the drug in harmony with regulations of chemical taxonomy established by.....

A. IUCAC B. IUPEC
C. IUPAK D. IUPAC

2268. IUPAC stands for.....

A. International Union of Pure with Applied Chemistry
B. International Uniform of Pure and Applied Chemistry
C. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
D. Intercountry Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

2269. ..... is a short name given to a drug which is not subjected to proprietary rights.

A. Non-Proprietary Name
B. Brand Name
C. Proprietary Name
D. IUPAC Name

2270. The other term used to designate Non-Proprietary Name of drugs is.....

A. Brand Name B. Generic Name
C. Common Name D. Chemical Name

2271. .....assigns International Non-proprietary Names (INN) to pharmaceutical substances.

A. IUPAC B. WHO
C. ICH D. USP

2272. Which Pharmacopoeia has been recognized by The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FDC) Act?

A. United States Pharmacopoeia / National Formulary (USP/NF)
B. British Pharmacopoeia (BP)
C. European Pharmacopoeia
D. All of them

2273. Which of the following is actually a drug compendium (list of items)

A. International Pharmacopoeia
B. City pharmacopoeia
C. PharmacopoieaAmstelredamensis
D. Martindale: The Extra Pharmacopoeia

2274. Formularies are the books containing .....

A. Lists of drugs approved for use by a particular hospital, health plan or government
B. Information for the preparation of drugs
C. Lists of drugs approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
D. Information about the therapeutic uses of drugs.

2275. Health finder associates to ..... organizations to search for health information for a patient.

A. 1500 B. 400
C. 1200 D. 1260

2276. The word viscosity was suggested by Bingham and Crawford

A. Hazard and Mic
B. Cristiano and leo
C. Einstein and Newton

2277. Rheology is used to describe

A. Flow of liquids and the deformation of solid
B. Study of crystal
C. Flow of semisolid
D. Formation of solid

2278. Which property measures the resistance of a liquid to flow?

A. Density B. Viscosity
C. Volume D. Solubility

2279. Fluidity is defined as

A. Directly proportional to viscosity
B. Inversly proportional to viscosity
C. Square of viscosity
D. Two times of viscosity

2280. The unit of viscosity is ?

A. Dynes B. Poise
C. Cm/sec D. m/sec

2281. Which one is not in the class of Non-newtonian flow system ?

A. Plastic B. Pseudo plastic
C. Dilatant D. Polythene

2282. Viscosity of castor oil at 20 ºC?

A. 2000 B. 1000
C. 50 D. 5000

2283. Viscosity of Chloroform at 20 ºC?

A. 0.563 B. 0.666
C. 0.452 D. 0.545

2284. Viscosity of ethyl alcohol at 20 ºC ?

A. 1.19 B. 1.11
C. 1.2 D. 2

2285. Viscosity of glycerin at 20 ºC?

A. 200 B. 100
C. 400 D. 500

2286. Viscosity of olive oil at 20 ºC?

A. 100 B. 300
C. 460 D. 400

2287. Viscosity of water at 20 ºC?

A. 1.0019 B. 1.212
C. 1.6001 D. 1.464

2288. Viscosity of a gas increases with

A. Increase in temperature
B. Decreases in temperature
C. At constant Temperature
D. None of them

2289. In Newtonian Law of flow

A. Shear stress is directly proportional to rate of shear
B. Shear stress is inversly proportional to rate of shear
C. A & B both
D. None of them

2290. Which equation represent plastic flow?

A. U= (F-f)/G B. U=(F-G)/f
C. BOTH A&B D. None of the

2291. The material which follows plastic flaw also known as

A. Bingham bodies B. Pseudo bodies
C. Dilatant bodies D. None of them

2292. Type of flow in which viscosity increases when the substance agitated is

A. Plastic B. Pseudoplastic
C. Dilatant D. Thixotropy

2293. Non-Newtonian flow can be described by using

A. None of them Shear viscosity
B. Apparent viscosity
C. True viscosity
D. None of them

2294. Dilatant material are often termed as

A. Shear thickening system
B. Shear thinning system
C. Shearing system

2295. Which substance follows Non-Newtonian flow

A. Water B. Glycerin
C. Solution of syrup D. Emulsion

2296. Which of the following substance consider as Newtonian fluid in molten state but at room temperature consider as Non-newtonian fluid

A. Vaseline B. Glycerin
C. Colloidal solution D. None of them

2297. Which of the following is time dependent

A. Plastic flow B. Pseudoplastic flow
C. Dilatant flow D. Thixotropy

2298. Which of the following is time independent

A. Thixotropy B. Rheopexy
C. Plastic flow D. None of them

2299. Which of the following curve does not pass through origin

A. Plastic flow
B. Pseudoplastic flow
C. Dilatant flow
D. Thixotropy

2300. Which of the following are also known as shear thinning material

A. Plastic flow B. Pseudoplastic flow
C. Dilatant flow D. Thixotropy

2301. Pseudoplastic flow is characterized as a reverse phenomenon of

A. Dilatant flow B. Plastic flow
C. Newtonian flow D. None of these

2302. Viscometer is used to determine

A. Viscosity B. Surface tension
C. Both D. None of them

2303. Which of the following is single point viscometer?

A. Cup and bob
B. Cone and plate
C. Ostwald viscometer
D. None of them

2304. Which of the following is multi point viscometer?

A. Ostwald viscometer
B. Ostwald viscometer
C. Cup and bob
D. None of them

2305. Which of the following viscometer is used for non-newtonian fluids?

A. Ostwald viscometer
B. Falling sphere viscometer
C. Cup and bob
D. Capillary viscometer

2306. Applications of viscosity ?

A. Manufacturing of dosage forms
B. Identification of disease
C. Standards of liquids
D. All of them

2307. Which of the following is intrinsic factor?

A. Chemical nature B. Shape
C. Size D. All of them

2308. Thixotropic behavior exhibited by

A. Plastic system
B. Pseudoplastic system
C. Dilatansystem
D. A & B both

2309. In thixotropy, time takes to recover after agitation when compare to time taken for agitation

A. longer time B. Takes shorter time
C. Takes same time D. Takes double time

2310. Semi-solids obey which type of flow?

A. Newtonian flow B. Non-newtonian flow
C. A&B both D. None of them

2311. Which of the following is extrinsic factors?

A. Shape B. Molecular size
C. Molecular weight D. Pressure

2312. Deflocculated particles exhibit the flow of a type

A. Newtonian B. Dilatant
C. Plastic D. Pseudoplastic

2313. Capillary viscometer also known as

A. Ostwald viscometer
B. Falling sphere
C. Cup and bob
D. Cone and plate

2314. Disadvantage of cup & bob viscometer is

A. Application to less viscous
B. Plug flow
C. Large volume required
D. None of them

2315. Which of the following is not the advantage of cone & plate viscometer

A. The required volume is small (0.1 to 0.2 ml)
B. The cleaning and filling is easy
C. Less time required for temperature equilibrium
D. Study of flow of liquids through capillary tube

2316. Capillary tube

A. Plug flow can be minimized by
B. Increase the size of bob
C. Increase the speed of rotation of bob
D. Both
E. None of them

2317. Which of the following viscometer is rotational viscometer

A. Brookfield viscometer
B. Cup & bob
C. A & b both
D. Ostwald viscometer

2318. In which type of flow deflocculated suspension with high concentration of dispersed solid exhibits

A. Dilatant B. Newtonian
C. Plastic D. Pseudoplastic

2319. _____ is a phenomenon in which a sol transform to a gel state more readily rather than keeping a sol at rest

A. Thixotropy B. Negative thixotropy
C. Rheopexy D. None of them

2320. _____ is defined as an isothermal & comparatively slow recovery on standing of a material of a consistency lost through shearing

A. Thixotrop B. Negative thixotropy
C. Rheopexy D. None of them

2321. The plastic flow behaviour can be explained by

A. Apparent viscometer
B. Area of hysteresis loop
C. Hysteresis loop
D. Yield value

2322. The behaviour of pseudoplastic can be explained by

A. Apparent viscosity
B. Area of hysteresis loop
C. Hystetresis loop
D. Yield value

2323. In which system that undergoes gel to sol transformation is known as

A. Elastic B. Deformation
C. Shear thickening D. Shear thinning

2324. At rest the thixotropy behavior of pseudoplastic system exhibit in

A. Gel B. Sol
C. Wax D. Lotion

2325. In which term viscosity is expressed ?
A. Drug stability B. Rheology
C. Drug solubility D. Drug diffusion

2326. On shaking magnesia magma transform state from sol to
A. Sol B. Gel
C. Paste D. Lotion

2327. The principle involved in falling sphere viscometer is based on
A. Hoeppler viscometer
B. Macmichael viscometer
C. Stormer viscometer
D. A&B both

2328. S.I. unit of kinematic viscosity is expressed as
A. M2/s B. m/s
C. cm/s D. cm2/s

2329. Newtons equation for the flow of a liquid is
A. F=mG B. F=nG
C. G=nF D. None of them

2330. Example of brook-field viscometer is
A. Cone and plate B. Extrusion
C. Rotating sphere D. Rotating spindle

2331. Which of the following viscometer is not used as multiple-point viscometer?
A. Cube& bob B. Cone& plate
C. Redwood D. Brookfield

2332. Which of the following viscometer is not used as single-point viscometer?
A. Ostwald B. Falling sphere
C. Redwood D. Brookfield

2333. One 134entipoises is equal to
A. 0.001 poise B. 0.1 poise
C. 0.01 poise D. 1 poise

2334. Unit of kinematic viscosity is
A. Poise B. Stokes
C. Dyne D. Centipoise

2335. A plastic material was found to have yield value of 5000 dynes/cm2 At shearing stresses above the yield value F was found to increases linearity with G, If the rate of shear was 150 sec when F was 7800 dynes/cm2, calculate U the plastic viscosity of the sample
A. 18.67 poise B. 18.67 stokes
C. 20.54 poise D. 22.3 poise

2336. The greater the thixotropy the _____ is physical stability of suspension
A. Lower B. Equal
C. Higher D. None of them

2337. In plastic flow, more the flocculated suspension, the _____ will be yield value
A. Lower B. Equal
C. Higher D. None of them

2338. In plastic flow, more the flocculated the suspension the higher will be the
A. Yield value
B. Apparent viscosity
C. Hysteresis loop
D. Area of hysteresis loop

2339. Yield value indicates the
A. Degree of flocculation
B. Force of deflocculation
C. Force of flocculation
D. Degree of deflocculation

2340. In which of the following is not having importance of rheology in pharmacy
A. Emulsion B. Tablet coating
C. Powder D. Pastes

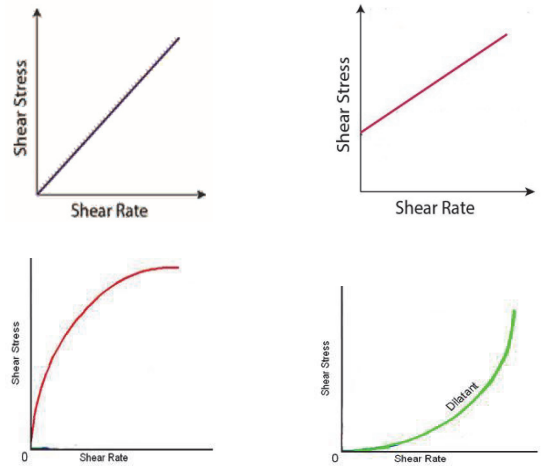
2341. Absolute viscosity divided by the density of liquid at specific temperature is known assess.
A. Kinematic viscosity
B. Thixotropy
C. Viscoelasticity
D. Psychorheology

2342. In pseudoplastic substance, the viscosity is decrease with increase in _____
A. Rate of shear B. Rate of stress
C. Force D. Shearing stress

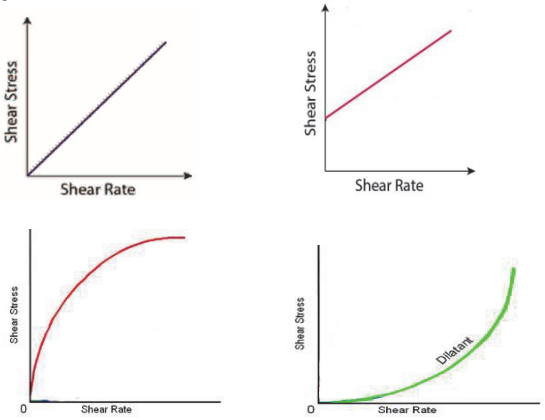
2343. Dilatant type of flow is inverse of
A. Plastic B. Pseudoplastic
C. Thixotropy D. Negative thixotropy

2344. The shear stress is increased, the bulk of system expands or dilates is termed as
A .Plastic B. Expandable
C. Dilatant D. Pseudoplastic

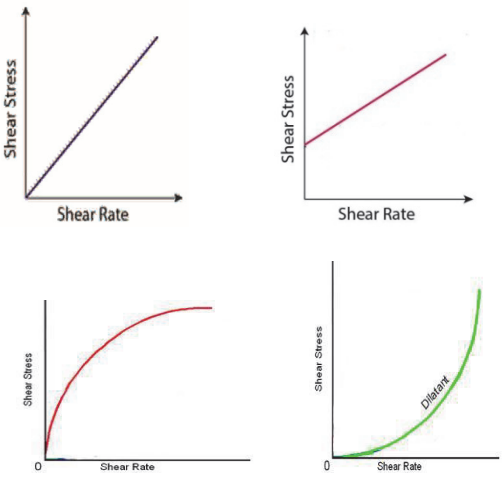
2345. Which of the following graph shows Newtonian flow



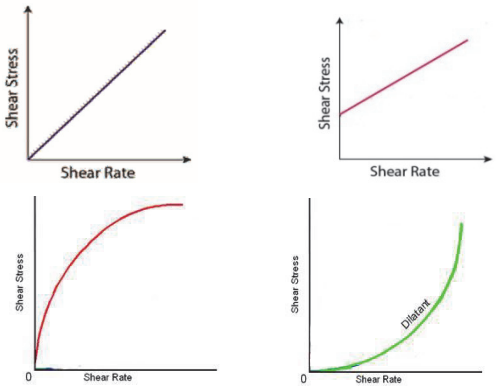
2346. Which of the following graph shows plastic flow



2347. Which of the following graph shows pseudoplastic flow



2348. Which of the following graph shows dilatant flow



2349. Blood is a

A. Newtonian fluid B. Dilatant
C. Pseudoplastic D. Casson plastic

2350. Which of the following is actual name of viscometer?

A. Capillary tube B. Plate and cone
C. Cup and bob D. All of them

2351. In Brookfield viscometer, the viscosity produce which force

A. Torque force B. Vander wall force
C. Contact force D. Nuclear force

2352. In Brookfield viscometer, the viscosity produce torque which is directly proportional to

A. Shearing rate B. Shear stress
C. Thixotropy D. Negative thixotropy

2353. Ferranti-shirley viscometer is an example of a _____

A. Plate and cone
B. Cup and bob
C Capillary tube viscometer
D. Broookfield viscometer

2354. In Ferranti-shirley viscometer, which of force is produced on cone?

A. Contact force
B. Gravitational force
C. Torque force
D. Nuclear force

2355. Drawback of cone & plate viscometer is

A. Plug flow B. Temperature effect
C. Both D. None of them

2356. Why the cone & plate viscometer advantage over cup and bob type instrument

A. Rate of shear is variable
B. Rate of shear is constant throughout entire sample
C. Temperature is constant
D. None of them

2357. Which property measures resistance of liquid to flow

A. Density B. Viscosity
C. Volume D. Solubility

2358. Which of the following is correct definition of pseudoplastic liquid

A. A liquid which becomes less viscous when the rate of shear increases
B. A liquid which becomes more viscous when the rate of shear increases
C. A liquid which becomes less viscous as the rate of shear decreases
D. A liquid which becomes more viscous when the rate of shear decreases

2359. The role of xanthan gum in liquid formulation

A. Regulate ph
B. Control viscosity
C. Enhance solubility
D. Enhance stability

2360. Newtons law of flow

A. Flow rate is directly proportional to applied stress
B. Rate of flow is inversely proportional to applied stress
C. Rate of flow is directly proportional to the square of applied stress
D. Rate of flow is doubled of applied stress

2361. Fluids that abide newtons law are known as _____

A. Newtonian fluids
B. Non-newtonian fluids
C. Real fluids
D. Ideal fluids

2362. Fluids that do not abide Newton's law are known as _____

A. Newtonian fluids
B. Non-newtonian fluids
C. Ideal fluids
D. Real fluids

2363. Difference in velocity between two planes of liquids separated by a distance is known as _____

A. Rate of shear B. Shearing stress
C. Degree of shear D. None of them

2364. Which is not type of non-newtonian flow

A. Plastic B. Pseudoplastic
C. Dilatant D. Thixotropy

2365. Yield value F indicates

A. e Flocculation B. F Deflocculation
C. V Void volume D. L Low consistency

2366. Which one of the following is not a example of pseudoplastic flow

A. Tragacanth B. Sodium alginate
C. Glycerin D. Methyl cellulose

2367. Pseudoplastic flow happens with _____

A. Polymer solution
B. Monomer solution
C. Suspension
D. Bingham bodies

2368. In thixotropy, hysteresis loop means

A. Area of hysteresis
B. Up-down curve of thixotropy system
C. Up curve of thixotropy system
D. Down curve of thixotropy

2369. Rheological properties of a pharmaceutical system can influence the selection of

A. Processing equipments used in manufacturing
B. Dose
C. Drug
D. Formulation

2370. Milk is a _____ fluid

A. Viscous B. Elastic
C. Visco-elastic D. Extraneous

2371. Property of fluid that describe its internal resistance is known as

A. Viscosity B. Friction
C. Resistance D. Internal energy

2372. Which of the following are non-newtonian material which are time dependent?
A. Shear thickening
B. Rheo-pectic
C. Shear thinning
D. Plastic

2373. Rheo-pectic is also known as
A. Negative thixotropy
B. Anti-thixotropy
C. Viscoelastic
D. A & B both

2374. Dispersed system consist of particulate matter are known as_____
A. Continuous phase
B. Dispersed phase
C. Dispersion phase
D. Dispersion medium

2375. In dispersed system colloidal particles are dissolved in
A. Dispersion medium
B. Dispersed phase
C. Dispersed medium
D. None of them

2376. Dispersion System is classified into
A. 4 types B. 3 types
C. 2 types D. 6 types

2377. The color of colloidal dispersion is related to
A. Size of particles
B. Shape of particles
C. Weight of particles
D. A & B Both

2378. Particle size range of Molecular dispersion.
A. Less than 1 nm B. 1 nm to 0.5 μm
C. 0.5 μm to 1 μm D. 1 μm to 2 μm

2379. Particle size range of Colloidal dispersion
A. Less than 1 nm B. 1 nm to 0.5 μm
C. 0.5 μm to 1 μm D. 1 μm to 2 μm

2380. Particle size range of Coarse dispersion
A. Less than 1 nm B. 1 nm to 0.5 μm
C. 1 nm to 5 nm D. Greater than 0.5 μm

2381. In Colloidal dispersion, particles are visible in
A. Simple Microscope
B. Ordinary Microscope
C. Electron Microscope
D. Not Visible

2382. RBC is an example of
A. Molecular Dispersion
B. Colloidal Dispersion
C. Coarse Dispersion
D. None of them

2383. Example of Colloidal Dispersion
A. Natural Polymer
B. Synthetic Polymer
C. Colloidal Silver Sols
D. All of them

2384. Oxygen is an example of
A. Molecular Dispersion
B. Colloidal Dispersion
C. Coarse Dispersion
D. None of them

2385. Which Dispersion system is not visible in electron microscope
A. Molecular Dispersion
B. Colloidal Dispersion
C. Coarse Dispersion
D. All of them

2386. Arsenic trisulfides change color from red to yellow when particle size is
A. Increased
B. Doubled
C. Reduced
D. Diffused

2387. When particle size reduced, the antimony color changes from red to
A. Brown B. Violet
C. Green D. Yellow

2388. The technique Separation of colloidal particles from molecular particles is
A. Dialysis B. Cellophane
C. Collodian D. Sieving

2389. Name the semipermeable membrane is used for dialysis ?
A. Cellophane
B. Proton exchange membrane
C. Dialysis membrane
D. None of them

2390. The Process of removal of charged particles from colloidal dispersion system is known as

A. Dialysis B. Electro Dialysis
C. Haemodialysis D. Peritoneal dialysis

2391. Dialysis is occurs in

A. In-Vivo B. In-vitro
C. Both D. None of them

2392. Cromoglycic acid is used for

A. GIT disorder
B. Heart attack
C. Control asthmatic attack
D. Paralysis

2393. Colloidal copper is used in

A. Syphilis B. T.B.
C. Malaria D. Cancer

2394. Colloidal silver chloride is used as

A. Fungicide B. Germicide
C. Bactericide D. Anti-Protozoal

2395. _____ are Important natural colloids found in the body

A. Protein B. Glucose
C. RBC D. WBC

2396. Brownian movement of particles prevent

A. Diffusion B. Oxidation
C. Sedimentation D. Adsorption

2397. Which one of the following substance that belong to colloidal system is

A. Blood B. Sand
C. Milk D. Glucose

2398. Scattering of Light in colloidal system is known as

A. Brownian motion
B. Coagulation
C. Electrophoresis
D. Tyndall Effect

2399. Blood is a

A. Sol B. Foam
C. Solution D. Aerosol

2400. Colloidal system are classified into

A. 4 groups B. 3 groups
C. 5 groups D. 7 groups

2401. Hydroxyethyl starch is used as

A. Protein substitude
B. Vitamin
C. Plasma Substitude
D. Fat

2402. Examples of Lyophilic colloids are

A. Gold B. Insulin
C. Sulfer D. Micelles

2403. Rubber is the

A. Lyophilic colloid
B. Lyophobic colloid
C. Association colloid
D. Micelles

2404. Lyophilic means

A. Solvent-hating B. Solvent-Loving
C. Amphiphiles D. Solvent-repelling

2405. Example of Lyophobic colloids

A. Gold B. Silver
C. Arsenic sulfide D. All of them

2406. In which of the following special method's is used for preparation of colloids

A. Lyophobic colloids
B. Lyophilic colloid
C. Association colloid
D. Solvent-Loving colloids

2407. In which method of preparation of Lyophobic colloids, coarse particles are reduced in size

A. Condensation method
B. Dissolution method
C. Dispersion method
D. Distribution method

2408. The required conditions for the formation of Lyophobic colloid by condensation involve

A. Saturation B. Unsaturation
C. Supersaturation D. None of them

2409. Any colloid consists of a solid dispersed in a gas is known as _____

A. Sol B. Foam
C. Aerosol D. Smoke

2410. _____is the colloidal suspension with solid particles in the liquid medium

A. Sol B. Foam
C. Aerosol D. Smoke

2411. Aerosol consists the small particles of liquid or solid dispersed in _____

A. Solid B. Gas
C. Liquid D. Semi-Solid

2412. Amphiphile means

A. Water-loving
B. Fat-loving
C. Water-loving and Fat-Loving
D. Water-hating

2413. Example of micelle formation

A. Soap added to water
B. Water added to glycerine
C. Water added to milk
D. Salt added to water

2414. The number of monomers required for the formation of micelles (Aggregation)

A. 10 B. 20
C. 30 D. 50 or more than 50

2415. The concentration of monomer at which micelles form

A. CMC B. MMC
C. CCM D. BMC

2416. What is critical micelle concentration ?

A. The maximum amount of concentration required for micelle formation
B. The minimum amount of concentration required for micelle formation
C. The maximum amount of concentration not required for micelle formation
D. The minimum amount of concentration not required for micelle formation

2417. Genenions reduces (CMC)

A. Overall negative charge
B. Overall Positive charge
C. Neutral charge
D. No effect

2418. Sodium lauryl sulfate is used as

A. Wetting agent
B. Surfactant
C. Reducing agent
D. Sweetening agent

2419. Viscosity_____with increase in the concentration of amphiphile

A. Increases B. Decreases
C. Constant D. None of them

2420. Critical micelle concentration is reduced by the addition of

A. Surfactant B. Wetting agent
C. Electrolyte D. Bulking agent

2421. The ultra microscope is developed by

A. Harry Kane
B. Zsigmondy
C. Robert
D. Thomas Edison

2422. Drawback of ultra microscope

A. Not useful in scattering phenomena
B. It does not resolve lyophilic colloids
C. Not useful for colloidal particles
D. Not useful for coarse particles

2423. The scattering of light in colloidal dispersed system is known as the _____

A. Tyndall effects B. Brownian motion
C. Micelles D. None of them

2424. Tyndall effects is first described by

A. John Tyndall B. Micheal Tyndall
C. Micheal faraday D. Edison

2425. Uses of Light Scattering

A. Determining the molecular weight
B. Determine shape and size
C. A & B Both
D. Colour

2426. Light Scattering is used for study of

A. Protein B. Association colloids
C. Lyophobic sols D. All of them

2427. Brownian motion was studied by

A. Robert brown in 1827
B. Robert brown in 1817
C. Albert brown in 1827
D. Albert brown in 1817

2428. Which one of the following is optical properties of colloid

A. Brownian motion
B. Light Scattering
C. Sedimentation
D. Osmosis

2429. Brownian movements depends upon

A. Particles size
B. Viscosity of solution
C. Nature of colloid
D. A & B Both

2430. In Brownian movement smaller the particle size lesser the viscosity of solution _____the motion of particles

A. Slower B. Reduce
C. Faster D. None of them

2431. Minimum size required to observe Brownian motion

A. 10 µm B. 5 µm
C. 3 µm D. 9 nm

2432. _____is a direct result of Brownian movement

A. Scattering of light B. Sedimentation
C. Diffusion D. Osmosis

2433. Higher the HLB value of surfactant, more _____it is

A. Lipophilic B. Hydrophilic
C. Amphoteric D. None of them

2434. Lyophilic colloids has

A. Weak Tyndall effect
B. Strong Tyndall effect
C. No Tyndall effect
D. None of them

2435. Lyophobic colloids has

A. Weak Tyndall effect
B. Strong Tyndall effect
C. No Tyndall effect
D. None of them

2436. Why preparation Lyophobic colloids is difficult ?

A. Due to higher affinity towards solvent
B. Due to lower affinity towards solvent
C. Due to higher dissolution rate
D. Due to lower dissolution rate

2437. Gold number is used to measure protective ability of

A. Hydrophobic colloid
B. Association colloid
C. Hydrophilic colloid
D. All of them

2438. Breakdown of aggregates into particles of colloidal size is known as

A. Peptization B. Diffusion
C. Disintegration D. Distribution

2439. Lower the gold number, higher the

A. Peptization
B. Defensive ability
C. Protective ability
D. Coligative ability

2440. Gold number of gelatine is

A. 0.005 – 0.01 B. 0.1
C. 0.1-0.2 D. 2

2441. Gold number of Tragacanth is

A. 0.005 – 0.01 B. 0.1
C. 0.1-0.2 D. 2

2442. Gold number of albumin is

A. 0.005 – 0.01 B. 0.1
C. 0.1-0.2 D. 2

2443. Gold number of Acacia is

A. 0.005 – 0.01 B. 0.1
C. 0.1-0.2 D. 2

2444. The Krafft point is the temperature at which solubility of the surfactant equal to

A. Peptization B. CMC
C. Diffusion D. BMC

2445. Below Krafft point increase in concentration of surface-active agent leads to

A. More formation of Micelles
B. Peptization
C. Precipitation
D. Complexation

2446. Which compound forms a colloidal solution in water

A. NaCl B. Glucose
C. Fructose D. Starch

2447. Which of the following is not a solution

A. Blich
B. Carbonated beverages
C. Smoke
D. Salt Water

2448. Fick's law is used for

A. Sedimentation
B. Diffusion
C. Brownian motion
D. Osmotic Pressure

2449. Which law is used for diffusion

A. Stoke's law B. Nernst's law
C. Fick's law D. Henry law

2450. van'thoff equation is used to calculate

A. Molecular weight of colloidal solution
B. Molecular weight of colloidal dilute solution
C. Molecular weight of any solution
D. Concentration

2451. Viscosity is identified by which law

A. Stoke's law B. Nernst's law
C. Fick's law D. Henry law

2452. Which type of filtration colloidal particles are separated

A. Convention filter paper
B. Ultra-filters
C. Cloth filter
D. Quantitative filter paper

2453. Which of the following is hydrobhopic

A. Gum B. Sulfur
C. Gelatin D. Acacia

2454. Which of the following is not a property of lyophilic sols

A. It can be prepared directly by mixing dispersion phase and dispersion medium
B. viscosity of dispersed phase same as that of dispersed medium
C. It is reversible
D. Its particles do not carry charge

2455. The emulsifier of milk is

A. casein B. Fat
C. lactose D. Lactic acid

2456. Soap water removes grease by

A. Adsorption
B. Coagulation
C. Emulsification
D. Absorption

2457. Curd is an example of

A. sol B. foam
C. Gel D. Aerosol

2458. Which colloid is used for eye disease treatment

A. colloidal sulphur
B. colloidal silver
C. colloidal gold
D. colloidal antimony

2459. Which of the following easily form colloidal solution

A. Associated colloidal
B. Hydrophilic colloidal
C. Hydrophobic colloidal
D. Amphoteric colloidal

2460. Emulsion is a colloidal of a

A. Gas in liquid
B. Liquid in liquid
C. Liquid in gas
D. Gas in solid

2461. How can we determine solution is colloidal or not

A. By tyndall effect
B. By sedimentation
C. By hund's rule
D. By diffusion

2462. In electrodialysis diffusion of ions or molecules is

A. Enhanced B. Reduced
C. Constant D. No effect

2463. In electrodialysis diffusion of ions or molecules is enhanced by applying

A. Heat B. Potential difference
C. voltage D. None of them

2464. Full form of cmc

A. Critical micelle concentration
B. Constant micelle concentration
C. Colloidal micelle concentration
D. Coarse micelle concentration

2465. Amphiphile molecules or ions shows affinity for

A. Polar Solvent B. Non -polar solvent
C. A & B Both D. None of them

2466. Molecules or ions which have affinity for both polar and non polar solvent is known as

A. Hydrophilics B. Lipophilics
C. Amphiphiles D. None of them

2467. Spherical micelles exists at

A. CMC B. Above CMC
C. Below CMC D A & B both

2468. Laminar Micelles exists at

A. CMC B. Above CMC
C. Below CMC D. A & B both

2469. _____ micelles only exists at above CMC

A. Laminar B. Spherical
C. Colloidal D. Coarse

2470. DLVO Theory describes Stability of

A. Lyophobic Colloid
B. Lyophilic colloid
C. Hydrophilic colloid
D. Amphiphiles

2471. Stability of Lyophobic colloid is described by

A. Tyndall Effect B. Fick's Law
C. DLVO Theory D. Stoke's Law

2472. In DLVO Theory, Attractive force due to

A. Nuclear Force
B. Van derwaal force
C. Electric double layer
D. Frictional force

2473. In DLVO Theory, Repulsive force due to

A. Nuclear Force
B. Van der waal force
C. Electric double layer
D. Frictional force

2474. In DLVO Theory, Due to vanderwaal force which force occurs

A. Attractive force
B. Repulsive force
C. Both
D. None of them

2475. Sodium Lauryl sulphate is

A. Lyophobic colloid
B. Association colloid
C. Lyophilic colloid
D. Hydrophilic colloid

2476. Which of the following Zwitter ionic colloid

A. Cetrimide
B. Lecithin
C. Poly oxyethylene lauryl ether
D. None of them

2477. In association colloids, sodium lauryl sulphate is

A. Anoinic type colloid
B. Non-ionic type colloid
C. Cationic type colloid
D. Ampholytic type colloid

2478. Which one is Non-ionic type colloid (association colloid)

A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
B. Cetyl trim ethyl ammonium bromide
C. Poly oxyethylene lauryl ether
D. Lecithin

2479. Lyophobic colloid mainly depends (Stability) on the presence of

A. Solvent B. Charge
C. Valency D. Power

2480. Precipitation power of an ion on a dispersed phase of opposite charge increases with increase in the

A. Charge of the ion
B. Hydration
C. Precipitation
D. Complexation

2481. According to schulze-Hardy rule, Higher the valency, _____ the precipitation power

A. Lower
B. Greater
C. No relationship between them
D. None of them

2482. When two oppositely charged hydrophobic colloid mixed, result in precipitation due to neutralization of charge is known as

A. Coacervation
B. Protection
C. Mutual Precipitation
D. Sensitization

2483. When high amount of hydrophilic colloid, makes the hydrophobic colloid more stable towards electrolytes is known as
A. Coacervation
B. Protection
C. Mutual Precipitation
D. Sensitization

2484. When two opposite charged hydrophilic colloid mixed, result in a colloid rice layer separate called
A. Coacervation
B. Protection
C. Mutual Precipitation
D. Sensitization

2485. When Acacia (-ve charged) and gelatine (+ve charged) mixed, is an example of
A. Protection
B. Sensitization
C. Coacervation
D. Mutual Precipitation

2486. Turbidity is determined by
A. Electrophoresis
B. Spectroscopy
C. Electron Microscope
D. Turbidometer

2487. Nephelometer is used to determine
A. Precipitation B. Complexation
C. Turbidity D. Gold Number

2488. Movement of liquid relative to a fixed solid under influence of electric field is known as
A. Electro-osmosis
B. Electrophoresis
C. Streaming potential
D. Sedimentation Potential

2489. Movement of charged dispersed phase through a liquid medium upon applying potential difference is known as
A. Electro-osmosis
B. Electrophoresis
C. Streaming potential
D. Sedimentation Potential

2490. Colloidal particles flow is an example of
A. Newtonian flow
B. Non-Newtonian flow
C. Pseudoplastic flow
D. None of them

2491. Dispersion of particles are thermodynamically_____
A. Stable B. Unstable
C. Partially stable D. None of them

2492. Dispersions are thermodynamically unstable due to
A. Aggregation B. Settlement
C. A & B Both D. Presence of charge

2493. The difference in potential between actual surface and electro neutral region is known as
A. Nernst Potential
B. Zeta Potential
C. Electro Kinetic Potential
D. None of these

2494. In Zeta potential, potential occurs at
A. Interface B. Actual surface
C. Shear plane D. None of these

2495. The potential difference between shear plane and electro neutral region is known as
A. Nernst Potential
B. Zeta Potential
C. Electro thermodynamic Potential
D. None of these

2496. In Facilitated diffusion, which of the following used as carrier
A . Carbohydrate B. Protein
C. Fat D. Liquid

2497. In simple diffusion, Rate of diffusion is directly proportional to the
A. Dissolution
B. Pressure gradient
C. Concentration gradient
D. Gradient

2498. Lecithin is a _____surfactant
A. Cationic B. Anoinci
C. Zwitterionic D. Non-ionic

2499. Which of the following is coarse dispersion ?
A. Oxygen B. Silver
C. RBC D. Polymer

2500. In colloids the Tyndall effect due to

A. Brownian motion
B. Scattering of light
C. Sedimentation
D. Diffusion

2501. In Colloids which effect occurs due to scattering of light in particle

A. Direct effect
B. Tyndall effect
C. Sedimentation effect
D. Indirect effect

2502. The term 'colloid' means

A. Sol-like B. Gel-like
C. Glue-like D. Sticky

2503. Iron dextran injection (BP) is used for treatment of

A. Intramuscular use
B. Anemia
C. Germicidal
D. Cancer

2504. Iron Sorbitol injection (BP) is used for

A. Intramuscular use
B. Anemia
C. Germicidal
D. Cancer

2505. Iron dextran injection is an example of

A. Non-ionic hydrophobic sol
B. Non-ionic hydrophilic sol
C. Non-ionic hydrophobic gel
D. Ionic hydrophobic sol

2506. Iron dextran injection contains

A. Dextran complexes with ferric ions
B. Sorbitol, dextran complexes with ferric ions
C. Dextran, citric acid complexes with ferric ions
D. Dextran, sorbitol and citric acid

2507. Iron sorbitol injection contains

A. Dextran complexes with ferric ions
B. Sorbitol, dextran complexes with ferric ions
C. Dextran, citric acid complexes with ferric ions
D. Dextran, sorbitol and citric acid complexes with ferric ions

2508. Uses of colloids are

A. In Therapy
B. As a coating agent
C. As a Excipient
D. All of them

2509. Which of the following colloid used as excipient

A. Hydroxy ethyl starch
B. Synthetic polymer
C. Colloidal copper
D. Sorbital

2510. Colloidal acacia is used as

A. Viscosity Enhancer
B. Emulsifying agent
C. Solubilizing agent
D. Wetting agent

2511. Diffusion Rate in colloidal dispersion is

A. Rapid B. Slow
C. Very Fast D. None of these

2512. Colloidal gold has a

A. Red Colour B. Violet Colour
C. Blue Colour D. Brown Colour

2513. Coarse dispersion of gold appears

A. Red Colour B. Violet Colour
C. Blue Colour D. Brown Colour

2514. Which of the following dispersion does not show Tyndall effect ?

A. Molecular dispersion
B. Colloidal dispersion
C. Both
D. None of them

2515. Spherical particles of gold shows red colour, while the disc like particles of gold gives

A. Red Colour B. Violet Colour
C. Blue Colour D. Brown Colour

2516. Shape of Colloids affects

A. Colour B. Viscosity
C. A & B Both D. None of these

2517. Platinum colloids used as a

A. Anti-Cancer B. Catalyst
C. Anti-Syphilis D. Emulsifying agent

2518. In Colloidal dispersion, Larger the surface, _____ the solubility of drug

A. Lower B. Slower
C. Greater D. A & C Both

2519. Colloidal Acacia possess _____charge on their surface

A. Positive B. Negative
C. Neutral D. A & B Both

2520. Colloidal gelatin possess _____ charge on their surface

A. Positive B. Negative
C. Neutral D. A & B Both

2521. Colloidal tragacanth posses _____charge on their surface

A. Positive B. Negative
C. Neutral D. None of these

2522. Antacids produce _____charged particles

A. Negative B. Positive
C. A & B Both D. Neutral

2523. Which of the following has highly charged particles

A. Lyophobic colloids
B. Lyophilic colloids
C. Association colloids
D. A & B Both

2524. Lyophilic colloids are thermodynamically _____

A. Unstable B. Stable
C. Partially stable D. None of these

2525. Lyophobic colloids are thermodynamically _____

A. Unstable B. Stable
C. Partially stable D. None of these

2526. When water is used as a medium, the system are termed as

A. Hydrophilic dispersion
B. Lyophilic dispersion
C. Hydrophobic dispersion
D. Association colloids

2527. Which of the following method of preparation of Lyophobic colloid involves Mechanical dispersion ?

A. Dispersion Method
B. Condensation Method
C. A & B Both
D. None of these

2528. Which of the following is used as stabilizing agent

A. Gums B. Gelatin
C. Soap D. All of them

2529. Which of the following is used as peptizing agent

A. Glycerine B. Sugar
C. Lactose D. All of them

2530. In peptization, which of the following is removed ?

A. Surfactants
B. Flocculating agent
C. Deflocculating agent
D. A & B Both

2531. In peptization, which of the following is removed ?

A. Electrolytes
B. Flocculating agent
C. Deflocculating agent
D. A & B Both

2532. In peptization, which of the following is added

A. Surfactants
B. Flocculating agent
C. Deflocculating agent
D. A & C Both

2533. In Lyophobic colloids, which of the following is Dispersion method of Preparation ?

A. Addition of Non-Solvent
B. Chemical Methods
C. Peptization
D. A & B Both

2534. In Preparation of Lyophobic colloids, Electric arc method is suitable for

A. Non-Metal B. Metal
C. Polymers D. Amples

2535. Crystallization technique is used for

A. Purification B. Stablization
C. A & B Both D. None of these

2536. Purification is done by

A. Crystallization B. Peptization
C. Condensation D. Evaporation

2537. Which of the following factor affects viscosity of colloids

A. Shape of dispersed particles
B. Type of colloids
C. Affinity of particles to the medium
D. All of them

2538. Sedimentation is influence by

A. Vander Waals force
B. Gravitational Force
C. Contact Force
D. Magnetic Force

2539. Colligative properties are not used in determination of Molecular weight of colloidal particles excepts

A. Sedimentation B. Viscosity
C. Osmotic Pressure D. Diffusion

2540. Micromeritics is the science and technology which deals with

A. Large Particles B. Small Particles
C. A & B Both D. None of these

2541. Unit of Fluidity is

A. Poise B. Poise -1
C. Centipoise D. Centipoise -1

2542. Generally, Non-Newtonian Fluids are expressed as

A. Apparent Viscosity
B. Kinematic Viscosity
C. Yield Value
D. A & B Both

2543. On Increasing temperature, Viscosity of gas

A. Increases B. Decrease
C. Constant D. A & B Both

2544. Example of pseudoplastic flow

A. Tragacanth B. CMC
C. Na-CMC D. All of them

2545. Water is an Example of

A. Newtonian flow
B. Plastic flow
C. Pseudoplastic flow
D. Dilatant

2546. Ultrasonic shear Rheometer is used for study of

A. Carbohydrate B. Fat
C. Protein D. Vitamins

2547. Example of anti-Thixotropy

A. Bentonite B. MagnesiaMagma
C. Polymers D. A & B Both

2548. Ointment, gel and creams shows

A. Dilatant flow B. Plastic flow
C. Pseudoplastic flow D. Newtonian flow

2549. Which one is correct Gibb's Phase Rule

A. E + C = P + 2 B. E + 2 = P + C
C. E + P = C + 2 D. E - C = P - 2

2550. If Phase Volume ratio is 5%. Then flow will be

A. Newtonian B. Pseudoplastic
C. Plastic D. Dilatant

2551. If Phase Volume ratio is 50%. Then flow will be

A. Newtonian B. Pseudoplastic
C. Plastic D. Dilatant

2552. If Phase Volume ratio is 74%. Then flow will be

A. Newtonian B. Pseudoplastic
C. Plastic D. Dilatant

2553. In Dilatant flow, If shear rate is increased, then viscosity is

A. Also Increased B. Decreased
C. A & B Both D. Constant

2554. Printing INK is an Example of

A. Newtonian flow B. Plastic flow
C. Pseudoplastic flow D. Dilatant flow

2555. In Fick's First law, the particles diffuse from

A. Higher to Lower Concentration
B. Lower to Higher Concentration
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

2556. The Study of Kinetic Properties of Colloidal dispersions is important for

A. Predicting the stability of a system
B. Determining the Molecular weight of Particles
C. Studying the transport Kinetic of colloidal particles
D. All of them

2557. The Brownian movement can be viewed by

A. Telescope B. Simple Microscope
C. Light Microscope D. All of them

2558. _____works against the gravitational force

A. Sedimentation B. Brownian Motion
C. A & B Both D. None of them

2559. By increasing viscosity of medium, Brownian motion will be

A. Increased B. Decreased
C. A & B Both D. Constant

2560. As the particle increases, the velocity of the particles_____

A. Increased B. Decreased
C. A & B Both D. Constant

2561. In which of the following diffusion rate is very fast

A. Gelatin B. Albumin
C. Gel D. Salts

2562. Soap forms _____ solution in alcohol

A. True B. Colloidal
C. A & B Both D. Semi-Solid

2563. Zeta potential can be determined by

A. Zeta meter B. Microscope
C. Electrophoresis D. None of these

2564. In Electrophoresis, when potential is applied across the electrodes, the particles migrate towards

A. Oppositely charged electrodes
B. Negative charged electrodes
C. Positive charged electrodes
D. All of them

2565. In Electrophoresis, the potential gradient across the electrode increases, the velocity of migration of a particles

A. Also Increases B. Decreased
C. Constant D. A & B Both

2566. Donnan membrane equilibrium is used to enhance the

A. Absorption of drugs
B. Solubility of drugs
C. Diffusion of drugs
D. Elimination of drugs

2567. Donnan membrane equilibrium is used for which drug

A. Sodium Salicylate
B. Potassium benzyl penicillin
C. Both A & B
D. None of them

2568. Which of the following method is used for purification of colloids

A. Dialysis B. Electrodialysis
C. Ultrafiltration D. All of these

2569. Which of following is electrical property of colloids

A. Light Scattering
B. Viscosity
C. Donnan Equilibrium
D. Diffusion

2570. Dust is an Example of

A. Foam B. Sol
C. Aerosol D. None of these

2571. Which of the following gold number shows highest protective ability

A. 0.5 B. 0.005
C. 0.01 D. 0.1

2572. Why plug form is not observed in cone and plate viscometer

A. Cleaning and filling of sample is easy
B. Rate of shear is independent of radius
C. Shear can be maintained uniformly
D. Temperature can be maintained uniformly

2573. Rate of shear and shearing stress for Newtonian system can be represented by

A. Simple curve B. Compound curve
C. Flow curve D. None of them

2574. In Emulsion dispersed phase is also referred as:

A. Internal phase B. Continuous phase
C. External phase D. None of the above

2575. In oil-in-water type of Emulsion dispersed phase is?

A. Oleaginous B. Aqueous
C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of the above

2576. Which of the following is necessary to prepare a stable emulsion:

A. Suspending agent
B. emulsifying agent
C. Viscocity builder
D. All of the above

2577. Depending upon constituent which route of administration is suitable for semi-solid emulsion:
A. Orally B. Rectal
C. Topical D. All of the above

2578. From which route liquid of emulsion cannot be prepared?
A. Parental B. Oral
C. Rectal D. Topical

2579. Which route is suitable for administering potatabledox of emulsion
A. Parental B. Topical
C. Oral D. Rectal

2580. Which of the following property of particle make the oil globules more readily absorbed:
A. Particle size B. Particle shape
C. Density D. None of the above

2581. Choice of emulsion for external application on skin is based on
A. Nature of surfactant
B. Nature of therapeutic agent
C. Nature of medium
D. None of the above

2582. Which of the following factor affect the choice of emulsion for external application of skin
A. Nature of Therapeutic agent
B. Disagreeability of emollient
C. Tissue softening effect
D. None of the above

2583. Which reason is responsible for more even application of emulation on skin
A. Thin film of sebum
B. Thick film of sebum
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2584. Which of the following factor affect the process of emulsification:
A. PH of the phase
B. Relative proportion of internal phase
C. Relative proportion of external phase
D. All of the above

2585. Which of the following is considered as theories of emulsification
A. Oriental Wedge Theory
B. Surface Tension Theory
C. Surface Renewal Theory
D. Both (a) and (b)

2586. Which of the following shape is considered best for liquid droplet to exposed to least amount of surface area
A. Spherical B. Angular
C. Cylindrical D. None of the above

2587. In surface tension theory surfactants are used as
A. Stabilizers B. Emulsifiers
C. Viscosity D. Both (a) and (b)

2588. In oriental wedge theory emulsifying agent orient themselves
A. At the surface
B. Within liquid
C. At junction of two liquid
D. None of the above

2589. The oriental wedge theory is based on which type of molecule
A. Hydrophilic
B. Hydrophobic
C. Liophilic
D. Both (a) and (b)

2590. Which cationic emulsifier is used as bacterial agent
A. Sodium laurylsalphate
B. Triethanol amine
C. Benzylconium chloride
D. None of the above

2591. In which phase emulsifying agent is more soluble in oriental wedge theory
A. Internal phase
B. External phase
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2592. In which theory of emulsification emulsifies is present at the interface
A. Surface tension theory
B. Oriental wedge theory
C. Plastic film theory
D. None of the above

2593. Phablity of film affects which of the property in plastic film theory
A. Apperence of emulsion
B. Contact force between liquids
C. Stability of emulsion
D. None of the above

2594. Which of the following is important continued emulsion stability

A. Film of emulsifier
B. Protective vedge of molecule
C. Interfacial tensier
D. Both (a) and (b)

2595. Which of the following carbohydrate is used as emulsifier

A. Acacia B. Tragacanth
C. Pectin D. All of the above

2596. Carbohydrate material form which type of colloids

A. Hydrophobic B. Hydrophilic
C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of the above

2597. Which of the following carbohydrate is used in preparation of extemporaneous emplifier

A. Acacia B. Tragencenth
C. Agar D. None of the above

2598. Which of these is used as thickening agent in acacia emulsified product

A. Tregacanth B. Agar
C. Pectin D. Both (a) and (b)

2599. Which of the following is used to provide dispersion stability in commercial spension

A. HPMC
B. Sodium CMC
C. Microcrystalline cellulose
D. None of the above

2600. Which of these potencies substance is used to produce oil-in-water emulsion

A. Gelatine B. Casein
C. Egg yolk D. All of the above

2601. Which of the followings is used as a stabilizer for O/W emulsion

A. Cetyl alcohol B. Stearyal alcohol
C. Ethyl alcohol D. Both (a) and (b)

2602. Which of these substance use as thickening agent in O/W emulsion

A. Pectin
B. Ethyl alcohol
C. Propyl alcohol
D. Glyseralmonostearate

2603. Which of the following is employed in externally used emulsion and promote W/O emulsion

A. Lipopolysaccharide B. Cholesterol
C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of the above

2604. In wetting agent which substance is responsible for the surface activity of molecule

A. Lipophlicprotiene
B. Hydrophilic proteins
C. Lipophilic carbohydrates
D. None of the above

2605. Which substance is included in anionic emulsion

A. Monovalent soap
B. Polyvalent soap
C. Organic soap
D. All of the above

2606. Medicinal agent in which phase are less imitating when incorporated in topical emulsion

A. External phase
B. Internal phase
C. Both (A) and (B)
D. None of the above

2607. Which of the following route is suitable for giving less irritating medicinal agent

A. Parental B. Oral
C. Topical D. None of the above

2608. Availability of medicinal agent in vehicle depend upon which factor

A. Miscibility in oil
B. Solubility in water
C. Both (A) and (B)
D. Nature of drug

2609. Cationic surfactant is effective over a PH range of

A. 2—5 B. 3—7
C. 6—12 D. None of the above

2610. When insoluble material is added to aqueous phase which of these substance form oil-in-water emulsion

A. Bentonite
B. Magnesium hydroxide
C. Aluminium hydroxide
D. All of the above

2611. In w/o emulsion of oleaginous phase volume dominate which substance is used

A. Veegum B. Bentanoite
C. Silica D. None of the above

2612. Which of the following property increase with increase in concentration of emulsion

A. Density B. Miscibility
C. Viscosity D. None of the above

2613. There is increase in viscosity of emulsion at certain point after which viscosity decreases sharply at these point emulsion has undergone

A. Conversion B. Inversion
C. Diversion D. None of the above

2614. Surface active agent categorized on the basis of

A. Molecular weight
B. Chemical composition
C. Molecular structure
D. None of the above

2615. HLB value is a indicative of which property of substance

A. Activity B. Polarity
C. Solubility D. None of the above

2616. Substances are assigned HLB number upto

A. 40 B. 20
C. 30 D. 25

2617. The usual HLB range is

A. 1—30 B. 5—15
C. 1—20 D. None of the above

2618. Surface active agent having HLB value of 3—6 for which type of emulsion

A. O/W emulsion B. W/O emulsion
C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above

2619. Oil in water emulsion are possible in which HLB range

A. 2—7 B. 8—18
C. 4—10 D. None of the above

2620. HLB value for mineral oil for W/O emulsion

A. 4 B. 10.5
C. 6 D. 9.2

2621. HLB value for mineral oil for O/W emulsion

A. 9 B. 10.5
C. 6.5 D. 4.5

2622. Tweens lies in HLB range of

A. 8—20 B. 9.8—11.8
C. 14.9—16.7 D. None of the above

2623. Span lies in the HLB range of

A. 3.5—4.5 B. 2—6.5
C. 7.5—9.5 D. None of the above

2624. HLB value for anti-foaming agent lies between

A. 3—6 B. 7—9
C. 1—3 D. 8—18

2625. HLB value of wetting agent lies between

A. 7—9 B. 1—3
C. 15—20 D. 8—18

2626. Which of these is a HLB range for emulsifier(O/W)

A. 15—20 B. 13—15
C. 8—18 D. None of the above

2627. Which of these is a HLB range for solublizers

A. 8—18 B. 7—9
C. 15—20 D. 13—15

2628. Which of the following is HLB range for emulsifier (W/O)

A. 1—3 B. 7—9
C. 8—12 D. 3—6

2629. 13—15 is a HLB range for

A. Anti-foaming B. Detergents
C. Solublizers D. None of the above

2630. Emulsifying agents minimize the surface energy through the formation of

A. Film B. Globules
C. Both(A) and (B) D. None of the above

2631. Detergents work by reducing the

A. Surface energy
B. Contact between solid and liquid
C. Surface tension
D. None of the above

2632. Which of the following method is used for preparation of emulsion in labs

A. Wedgewood method
B. Milkshake mixture
C. Hand homogenizer
D. All of the above

2633. Which of these method is used on small scale exteneparaneall prepration of emulsion

A. Dry gum method
B. Wet gum method
C. Forbell bottle method
D. All of the above

2634. In which method emulsifying agent is mixed with oil before addition of water

A. Wet gum method
B. Dry gum method
C. Bottle method
D. None of the above

2635. In which method mucilage is form on addition of emulsifying agent in water

A. Wet gum method
B. Dry gum method
C. Bottle method
D. None of the above

2636. Which of these method is used for volatile oils

A. Wet gum method
B. Dry gum method
C. Bottle method
D. None of the above

2637. Which of the method is also refered as 4:2:1 method

A. Wet gum method B. Dry gum method
C. Bottle method D. Both (A) and (B)

2638. How many part of oil is added in 4:2:1 or dry gum method

A. 2 B. 4
C. 1 D. None of the above

2639. Which type of emulsifier is used as dry gum method

A. Oil in water B. Water in oil
C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above

2640. A mortar with rough rather then smooth inner surface is used in dry gum method due to

A. Grinding action B. Small globule size
C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above

2641. Generally how much time is required to produce primary emulsion

A. 1 minute B. 5 minute
C. 2 minute D. 3 minute

2642. Which of the following substance should not added directly to primary emulsion

A. Alcohol B. Oil
C. Gum D. None of the above

2643. Due to which reason alcohol is not added directly to the primary emulsion

A. Breaking action
B. Film foaming action
C. Precipitating action
D. None of the above

2644. Which of these method is generally used for viscous oil

A. Dry gum B. Bottle method
C. Wet gum D. None of the above

2645. Quality of emulsion prepared by wet gum method is increased by

A. High speed stator
B. High speed rotor
C. Hand homogenizer
D. None

2646. Which type of soap are prepared by insitu soap method

A. Calcium soap B. Soft soap
C. Sodium soap D. Both (A) and (B)

2647. Which type of oil is present in calcium soaps

A. Hydrogenated oil
B. Vegetable soap
C. Mineral oil
D. None of the above

2648. Calcium soaps are which type of emulsion

A. W/O B. O/W
C. O/W D. None of the above

2649. Due to which derived property oil phase is used as external phase in ideal formulation

A. Occulation B. Skin spotning
C. Skin tightening D. Both (A) and (B)

2650. Which of these is a property of micro emulsion Optically transparent

A. Isotropic mixture
B. Stable system
C. All of the above

2651. The diameter of a droplet in the micro emulsion is

A. 10—100A. B. 100--1000 A.
C. 1000--2000 A. D. None of the above

2652. Type of micro emulsion form depend upon
A. Property of oil
B. Method of emulsion preparation
C. Surfactants
D. Both (A) and (C)

2653. To prepare transparent oil in water micro emulsion of oils which HLB range is used
A. 7—9 B. 13—16
C. 15—18 D. None of the above

2654. Surfactant that are commonly used for preparation of microemulsion for oral liquid formulation is
A. Polysorbatue 60 B. Potassium oleate
C. Gelatine D. None of the above

2655. Which of the following statement count as the consideration for instability of emulsion
A. Formulation of globules on standing
B. Large gloubules rise on the top
C. All or part of liquid become unemulsified
D. All of the above

2656. Preparation of globules which tends to rise on top or fall to botton individually known as
A. Aggregate
B. Coalescence
C. Creaming
D. None of the above

2657. Rate of sepration of dispersed phase on an emulsion may be related to
A. Particle size of dispersed phase
B. Difference in density between phase
C. Viscocity of external phase
D. All of the above

2658. Which type of creaming take place in emulsion having internal phase of lesser density then external phase
A. Upward creaming
B. Downward creaming
C. Junctional creaming
D. None of the above

2659. Separation of which phase from emulsion termed as breaking
A. Internal phaser
B. External phase
C. Both (A) and (B)
D. None of the above

2660. Stability taste for emulsion perform at what temperature in industry
A. 50C and 400C B. 100C and 400C
C. 60C and 500C D. None of the above

2661. Which of these are most likely to affect or contaminate the emulsion
A. Bacteria B. Parasite
C. Fungi D. None of the above

2662. Which of the following is used to provide dispersion stability in commercial suspension?
A. HPMC
B. Sodium cmc
C. Microcrystine cellulose
D. None of the above

2663. Which of these pretensions substance is used to produce oil in water emulsion
A. Gelatine B. Egg yolk
C. Casein D. All of the above

2664. Which of the substance produce fluid like emulsion
A. Egg yolk B. Agar
C. Gelatin D. Acacia

2665. Which of the following is used as stabilizer for oil in water emulsion
A. Cetyl alcohol B. Stearyal alcohol
C. Ethyl alcohol D. Bot (A) and (B)

2666. Which of these substances use as thickening agent in oil in water emulsion
A. Pectin
B. Ethyl alcohol
C. Propyl alcohol
D. Glycerylmonostearate

2667. Cetyl alcohol is used as stabilizer for oil in water emulsion in which of the following dosage form
A. Lotion B. Ointment
C. Laniment D. Both a and b

2668. Which of the following is employed in externally used emulsion and promote water in oil emulsion
A. Lipopolysaccharide
B. Cholesterol
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

2669. In wetting agent which substance is responsible for the surface activity of molecule

A. Lipophilic Protein
B. Hydrophilic Protein
C. Lipophilic carbohydrates
D. None of the above

2670. Which substance is included in anionic emulsifier

A. Monovelent soap
B. Polyvalent soap
C. Organic soap
D. All of the above

2671. Which of the following is non-ionic type of emulsifier

A. Sorbitan ester
B. Polyoxyethylene
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

2672. Effective Ph range of non ionic surfactant

A. 3—10 B. 4—8
C. 7—12 D. None of the above

2673. Which cationic emulsifier is used as bactericidal agent?

A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
B. Triethamolamine
C. Benzyl conium chloride.
D. None of the above

2674. Due to which reason molecule oriented in oriented wedge theory

A. Size of molecule
B. Shape of molecule
C. Solublity characteristic
D. All of the above

2675. Suspension consist of which type of particle

A. Fine B. Coarse
C. Very fine D. None of the above

2676. Vehicle used in suspension should have

A. Maximum degree of drug solubility
B. Minimum degree of drug solubility
C. No drug solubility
D. None of the above

2677. Suspension are available as _____ intended for use in liquid vehicle

A. Tablet B. Dry powder
C. Dry capsule D. None of the above

2678. Which of the following is not present in drug powder used for suspension

A. Suspending agent
B. Viscosity agent
C. Dispensing agent
D. Osmotic agent

2679. Which type of drugs are formulated as dry powder intended for suspension

A. Unstable in aqueous vehicle
B. Stable in aqueous vehicle
C. Stable in non aqueous vehicle
D. None of the above

2680. Oral suspension are used to its

A. Chemical stability
B. Physical stability
C. Therapeutic stability
D. Microbiological stability

2681. Drug which are having disagreeable taste are incorporated in suspension in which form

A. Dissolved
B. Undissolved
C. Dispersed
D. None of the above

2682. Which of the following is not a derived property in pharmaceutical suspension

A. Readily redispersed
B. Settle slowly
C. Constant particle size
D. Reduce interfacial tension

2683. Which of the following is not considered in deciding ideal properties of suspension

A. Dispersed phase
B. Dispersion phase
C. Pharmaceutical adjuncts
D. Active pharmaceutical ingredients

2684. Which of the following law govern the rate of velocity of setting of particles of suspension

A. Stefan's law B. Hooke's law
C. Stoke's law D. None of the above

2685. In suspension stoke equation is derive from which type of Solution?
A. Ideal solution
B. Non-Ideal solution
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2686. Which type of suspension is considered best for generating stoke equation?
A. Concentrated suspension
B. Dilute suspension
C. Quasifluid suspension
D. None of the above

2687. Which type of attraction exists between particle and dispersion medium during sedimentation?
A. Physical attraction
B. Chemical attraction
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2695. Which of the following is one of the rapid and convenient method of producing fine drug powder for suspension
A. Micronisation
B. Micro reduction
C. Micropulverisation
D. None of the above

2696. For particle size of 1µm to 10µm which process is preffered in suspension
A. Micro B. Micronization
C. Jet milling D. Both (b) and(c

2697. Mirco pulversiation process for size reduction is mainly used for which type of suspension
A. Oral suspension
B. Parentral Suspension
C. Topical suspension
D. Both(a) and (c)

2698. In jet milling for finer particle which energy is used
A. Heat energy B. fluid energy
C. Both(a) and (b) D. none of the above

2699. Which of the following step is part of micronization
A. Polymerisation B. collision
C. Fragmentation D. Both (b) and (c)

2700. Jet milling process for five particles is used for formulation of which suspension
A. Opthelmic suspension
B. Topical suspension
C. Oral suspension
D. All of the above

2701. Which of the following drying technique can also used for producing extremely small dimension particle for suspension
A. Freeze drying B. Vaccume drying
C. Spray drying D. Spray drying

2702. Reduction of particle is good for slow sedimentstion but arise problem of
A. Formation of compact cake
B. Formation of loose cake
C. Formation of crystals
D. None of above

2703. Which of the following property affect caking of suspensoid
A. Particle size
B. Particle shape
C. Density of particle
D. Affinity of particle for medium

2704. Stable suspension of calcium carbonate consist of particle of which shape
A. Symmetrical needle shape
B. Symmetrical prism shape
C. Symmetrical sphere shape
D. Symmetrical barrel shape

2705. Which type of particles do not form cake on stonding
A. Needle shape
B. Barrel shape
C. Spherical shape
D. All of the above

2706. Which of the following must prevented to avoid formation of cake
A. Agglomeration B. Redispersion
C. Stablization D. None of the above

2707. Micelles behaves as colloids when
A. Concentration is equal to CMC
B. Concentration is less than CMC
C. Concentration is more than CMC
D. They are not behaves as colloids

2708. Rigid cohesion of small particles in suspension is present by formation of
A. Less rigid particle aggregate
B. Loose particle agglomerate
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2709. In the formation of loose aggregates of particles which type of bond formation takes place
A. Weak particle - medium bond
B. Weak particle – suspending agent bond
C. Weak particle – particle bond
D. All of the above

2710. Particles which are loosely aggregated named as
A. Deflocculated particle
B. Flocculated particle
C. Loose agglomerate
D. None of the above

2711. Which type of particle settle more rapidly
A. Floccullated
B. Deflocculaed
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2712. Which type of particle is less prone to compaction
A. Deflocculated B. Rigid particle
C. Flocculated D. Both (a) and (b)

2713. Which type of particle not redispered easily by small amount of agitation
A. Deflocculated B. Flocculated
C. Loose particle D. Both (b) and (c)

2714. Which of the following is considered when method for prepration of flocculated particle is decided
A. Type of drug involved
B. Desired size of the particle
C. Type of product desired
D. Both (a) and (c)

2715. Which of the following is used as flocculating agent in oral suspension
A. Veegum B. Bentonite Magma
C. Sodium CMC D. All of the above

2716. Which of the property is altered for formation of flocs in suspension
A. Partition coefficient
B. Solubility
C. Ionisition
D. PH

2717. Electrolytes works on flocullating agent by which mechanism
A. Enhance movement of ion in Medium
B. Reduce electrical barrier between particle
C. Reduce movement of ion in medium
D. Reduce electrical barrier between medium

2718. Determined concentration of ionic and non-ionic surfactant _____ the flocculation of particle in suspension
A. Decrease
B. Increase
C. Does not have any effect
D. None of the above

2719. Rapid setting of flocculated suspension hinders which of the following
A. Redispersion of particles
B. Accurate measurement of dosage
C. Suspendability of particle
D. None of the above

2720. Which of the following is used to thicken the dispersion medium
A. Carboxymethylcellulo
B. Sodium salicylate
C. Xanthum gum
D. Both (a) and (c)

2721. Which of the following suspending agent are tested for its performance to not interfere with the theraupatic effect of medicinal substance of susoension
A. Hydrophobic colloids
B. Hydrophilic colloids
C. Polymeric substance
D. Polymeric substance

2722. Rheology is the study of
A. Viscocity of fluid
B. Flow characteristic
C. Pourability
D. None of the above

2723. Suspending must not affect which of the following property of suspension
A. Viscocity B. Stability
C. Dispersability D. All of the above

2724. Variation in solid content of a suspension intended for oral administration is depending upon which of the following factor

A. Dose of drug to be administration
B. Volume of product desired to be administered
C. Ability of medium to support concentration of drug
D. All of the above

2725. What is the convenient Measure of dose drug for adult oral suspension

A. 2 ml B. 10 ml
C. 5 ml D. None of the Above

2726. Which of the following is considered while delivering dose of pediatric suspension

A. Teaspoon full of dose
B. Tablespoon full of dose
C. Dose calibrated number of drops
D. None of the above

2727. Pediatric suspension containing antibiotic drug commonly reffered as

A. Syrups B.
C. Lotions D. None of the above

2728. Which type of flow involve constant velocity

A. Non-Newtonion B. Pseudo plastic
C. Newtonion D. All of the above

2729. Increase swar rates is characterstic of which type of flow

A. Newtonion B. Dilatant
C. Pseudo plastic D. Non-Newtonion

2730. Which of the following is not considered in newtonion flow

A. Plastic flow B. Pseudo plastic flow
C. Dilatant flow D. All of the above

2731. In which type of flow parallel layers of liquid related to flow with the bottom layer

A. Pseudopalstic B. Plastic
C. Dilatant D. None of the above

2732. Difference of velocity between two planes of liquid separated by distance is known as

A. Rate of shear B. Velocity gradient
C. Shear stress D. Both (a) and (b)

2733. If the velocity is high how it will affect the shearing stress?

A. Required lesser shearing stress
B. Required greater shearing stress
C. No effect
D. Both (a) and (b

2734. Which type of is obtained for Newtonion flow

A. Curved B. Straight line
C. Hyperbola D. Parabola

2735. In which type of flow substance is known as bingham bodies

A. Plastic flow B. Pseudo plastic
C. Dilatant D. None of the above

2736. Which of the following statement is true about plastic

A. Flow curve intersect the shearing stress axis
B. Flow cure does not pass through origin
C. Flow does not begin until shearing stress is exceeded to certain yield value
D. All of the above

2737. In plastic flow below the yield value materials are considered as

A. Rigid B. Flat
C. Elastic D. All of the above

2738. Pseudo plastic substance is also known as

A. Shear thickening system
B. Shear yielding system
C. Shear thinning system
D. None of the above

2739. On which axis molecules align themselves in Pseudoplastic flow

A. Medium axis B. Short axis
C. Long axis D. None of the above

2740. Which of the following is increased with increase in viscocity of dilatant material

A. Shear rate B. Volume
C. Density D. Both (a) and (b)

2741. Which of the following is shear thickening syste

A. Plastic B. Dilatant
C. Pseudo plastic D. Pseudo elastic

2742. Which of the following material consist of high percentage of solid formulation

A. Plastic material
B. Dilatant material
C. Pseudo plastic material
D. All of the above

2743. Which of the following is used when dispersed phase has no affinity for vehicle

A. Suspending agent
B. Thickening agent
C. Wetting Agent
D. Electrolytes

2744. Wetting agent work by Mechanism of

A. Displacing the air
B. Displacing the vehicle
C. displacing the A P I
D. Both (a) and (b)

2745. Which of the following difficulty arise in the formulation of sustained release suspension

A. Stability B. Dispersability
C. Caking D. All of the above

2746. Which of the following system is responsible for sustained release suspension

A. Pour kinetic system
B. Penn kinetic system
C. None of the above
D. Pseudo kinetic system

2747. Which of the following is useful in formulation of sustained release suspension

A. Dissolution complex
B. Dissolution diffusion complex
C. Ion exchange resin complex
D. Entraptment

2748. Which substance is used to coat particle during use of Ion exchange resin complex

A. Methyl cellulose
B. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
C. Hydroxymethyl cellulose
D. Ethyl cellulose

2749. Which of the following dosage for is used in prepration of extemporaneous suspension

A. Tablet B. Capsule
C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of the above

2750. Which of the following is not included in the liquid suspension for

A. Colorings B. Alcohols
C. Preservatives D. All of the above

2751. Benzyl alcohol is not used in prepration for neonatic because of risk of which disease

A. Steven Johnson syndrome
B. Hasping syndrome
C. Cushing Syndrome
D. Rett syndrome

2752. Container of suspension is designed to prevent which of the following environment problem

A. Light B. Excessive hea
C. Freezing D. All of the above

2753. Complex or coordination compounds results from

A. Lewis acid base reaction
B. oxidation reaction
C. donor acceptor mechanism
D. both (a) and (c).

2754. Which of these can act as donor in complereation

A. Metallic ion
B. Non- metallic ion
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2755. complex is divided into two classes depending upon

A. Acceptor B. Donor
C. adduct D. None of the above

2756. Which type of forces are included in complex formation

A. London forces
B. Vander wall forces
C. Dipole dipole attraction
D. None of the above

2757. Which of the following is important to metal complexes

A. dispersion forces
B. Hydrogen bonding
C. Co-ordinate covalence
D. All of the above

2758. Which of the following molecule act as Ligand in hexamine cobalt chloride complex

A. Chloride B. Cobalt
C. Ammonia D. None of the above

2759. In complex [CO(NH3)6]3+ Cl3- What is the coordination number of cobalt

A. 3 B. 6
C. 4 D. 5

2760. Which of these link is form between ligand and central atom when ligand donate a pair of electron

A. Hydrogen bond
B. Co-ordinate covalent bond
C. Ionic bond
D. None of the above

2761. Which of the following have an important part in coordinate compound

A. Intermolecular forces
B. Electronic structure
C. Both (a) and (b).
D. Hybridization

2762. Which of these ligand donate a pair of electron in forming a complex with metal ion

A. H2o B. H3N
C. CN D. All of the above

2763. In [N:(CN)4]2 Which of the following complex is formed

A. tetrahedral B. trigonal
C. square planar D. Octahedral

2764. In [CO(NH3)6]3+ which of the following complex is formed

A. Trigonal B. Square planar
C. Tetrahedral D. Octahedral

2765. Which of the following metal ion only form octahedral complex

A. Aluminium B. Nitrogen
C. Cobalt D. None of the above

2766. Compound in which ligand lie above a partially filled orbital are termed as

A. Inner sphere complex
B. Outer sphere complex
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2767. The presence of unpaired electron in a metal ion complex can be detected by

A. Nuclear magnetic resonance
B. Ultraviolet spectroscopy
C. Electron spin resonance spectroscopy

2768. Which of the metal ion form square planar complex

A. Copper B. Nickel
C. Both (a) and (b) D. Iron

2769. Which type of ligand will readily replaced by reaction with chelating agent

A. Metal ion ligand
B. Cis coordinated ligand
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2770. Which of the following substance is incapable of reacting with chelating agent

A. Vitamin B12 B. Bilirubin
C. Heparin D. None of the above

2771. Which of the following is the naturally occurring chelater

A. Chlorophyll B. Bilirubin
C. Histamine D. None of the above

2772. To which of the following metal human serum albumin bind with higher affinity

A. Copper B. Nickel
C. Both (a) and (b) D. zinc

2773. In the process of sequestration the chleating agent and metal ion forms

A. Water soluble compound
B. Oil soluble compound
C. Alcohol soluble compound
D. None of the above

2774. Which of the following chelating agent is used to remove calcium from hard water

A. Diethylenetriamine
B. Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid
C. Phosphonate
D. Sodium polypartate

2775. Which of the following ligand is monodentate type

A. Pilocarpine B. Carbon monoxide
C. Ammonia D. None of the above

2776. Pilocarpine react with cobalt to form character of which geometry

A. Square planar
B. Pseudo tetrahedral
C. Tetrahedral
D. Octahedral

2777. In pilocarpine ligand the donor atom is of which Ring

A. Pyrole Ring B. Indole Ring
C. Imidazole Ring D. None of the above

2778. Procainamide form complex with cupric ion at which pH

A. 4 B. 6
C. 8 D. 3

2779. Bond distance between the components of the complex is

A. >3A B. 2A
C. 1A D. None of the above

2780. Which type of interaction exist in the charge transfer complex

A. Electrostatic interaction
B. Ionic interaction
C. diapolediapole interaction
D. None of the above

2781. Which of the following force is responsible for the stability of complex

A. London dispersion force
B. Dipole Dipole interaction
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

2782. In trinitro benzene the intermolecular distance between two molecule is

A. 4.3A B. 5.3A
C. 2.3A D. 3.3A

2783. In charge transfer complex which of these have important contribution to complereation

A. Inductive effect B. Resonance
C. Mesomeric effect D. None of the above

2784. Organic complex that cannot be separated from their solution as definite compound, the energy of attraction between the constituent of these complex is

A. <5 kcal/mole B. >5 kcal/mole
C. <4 kcal/mole D. <3 kcal/mole

2785. Molecular complexes hacks of

A. Dipole dipole interaction
B. Vander wall forces
C. Charge transfer
D. Hydrogen bonds

2786. Which of the following complex do not show any new absorption bands

A. Charge transfer complex
B. Molecular complexes
C. Donor acceptor complex
D. Both (a) and (c)

2787. Iodine form charge transfer complex with ..... in which ratio

A. 2:2 B. 3:2
C. 1:3 D. 1:1

2788. Which of these complex iron form with disulfiram

A. Charge transfer
B. Donor acceptor
C. Molecular complex
D. None of the above

2789. Which force of attraction is responsible for complex formation between caffeine and sulphonamide

A. London dispersion force
B. Vander wall force
C. Ionic forces
D. Hydrogen bond

2790. Which of these group is enter responsible for formation of complex

A. Electrophilic carbonyl oxygen
B. Nucleophilic carbonyl oxygen
C. Alkyl group
D. None of the above

2791. Caffeine for more soluble complexes with

A. Ester cation
B. Ester anion
C. Organic acid anion
D. Organic acid cation

2792. Chewable tablets formulated from caffeine - organic acid complex should provide
A. Extended Release
B. Immediate Release
C. Modified Release
D. Sustained Release

2793. Which of the following parameter is affected by complereation of drug and complereing agent
A. Drug absorption
B. Drug metabolism
C. Drug bioavailability
D. Both (a) and (c).

2794. Which of these incompatibilities may arise during formation of polymer complexes
A. Precipitation
B. Flocculation
C. Delayed biologic absorption
D. All of the above

2795. The interaction of cross povidone to many drug is due to
A. Vinyl group of cross povidone
B. Phenolic group of drug
C. Alkyl group of drug
D. None of the above

2796. Cross povidone is used as
A. Diluent B. Binder
C. Disintegrant D. Lubricant

2797. Dissolution rate of azamaline is enhanced by complereation with
A. PVP B. Caffeine
C. Polytyrene D. Iodine

2798. Complereation force in azamaline and PVP is
A. London dispersion force
B. Vander wall force
C. Hydrogen bond
D. dipole dipole interaction

2799. Which of the following is not included in inclusion compound?
A. Channel lattice B. Layer type
C. Clathrate D. Polymer complexes

2800. Which of the following is not included in inclusion compound
A. Channel lattice
B. Polymer complexes
C. Layer type
D. Clathrate

2801. Cholic acid for which type of inclusion complexes
A. Channel type B. Layer type
C. Clathrate D. None of the above

2802. Which type of complex thio urea formed with unbranched paraffin
A. Clathrate B. Layer type
C. Polymer D. Channel lattice

2803. In channel type complex of starch Iodine solution Iodine molecule entrapped within:
A. Fructose Residue
B. Amylase Residue
C. Lactose Residue
D. Glucose Residue

2804. Which of the following compound trap hydrocarbon in layer of their lattice
A. Graphite
B. Clay
C. Montmorillonite
D. All of the above

2805. Which of these is not involved in the formation of clatharates
A. Chemical bond B. Molecular size
C. Stability D. None of the above

2806. Which of the following is important about encaged compound in clathrates
A. Stability
B. Molecular size
C. Molecular structure
D. All of the above

2807. Stability of a Clathrate is due to
A. Size of structure
B. Strength of structure
C. Arrangement of structure
D. All of the above

2808. Which of these molecule cannot be trapped in cages formed by hydroquinone Clathrate
A. Methanol B. CO_2
C. Ethanol D. HCl

2809. Which of these cannot used to resolve optical activity

A. Channel lattice
B. Layer type Inclusion
C. Clathrates
D. All of the above

2810. Which of these Anticoagulant drug is included in Inclusion compound in US pharmacopoeia

A. Heparin B. Warfarin sodium
C. Dicumarol D. Dabigatrin

2811. Which of these is involve in formation of Clathrate with Warfarin

A. Metyl Alcohol B. Ethanol
C. Isopropyl alcohol D. Isobutyl alcohol

2812. In monomolecular Inclusion compound which compound represent host structure

A. Polyethylene glycol
B. Niacinamide
C. Cyclodextrin
D. Carboxy methyl cellulose

2813. Cyclodextrin formed from unit of

A. Glucopyranose
B. Glucorhamnose
C. Lactorahmnose
D. Galactopyranose

2814. How many units of Glucopyranose combined to form the alpha Cyclodextrin

A. 5 B. 6
C. 8 D. 7

2815. The ability of Cyclodextrin to form inclusion compound in aqueous solution is due to

A. Ionisation of glucose unit
B. Arrangement of Glucose unit
C. Size of the glucose unit
D. All of the above

2816. Which type of Ring is formed by Cyclodextrin in inclusion compound

A. Doughnut ring
B. Spherical ring
C. Ring
D. Both (a) and (c)

2817. The molecule of Cyclodextrin is exist as

A. Flatten cube
B. edgic flattened cylinder
C. Truncated cone
D. Truncated pyramid

2818. One to which of specific interest Cyclodextrin containing polymer is used

A. Delivery of protein
B. Delivery of carbohydrates
C. Delivery of nucleic acid
D. Delivery of minerals

2819. Aziridine Ring of Mitomycin is protected from degradation in acidic solution due to interaction with

A. Alpha Cyclodextrin
B. Beta Cyclodextrin
C. Gamma Cyclodextrin
D. All of the above

2820. In Pharmaceutical dosage form Cyclodextrin is used as

A. Solubilizer B. Stabilizer
C. Both (a) and (b D. Viscosity builder

2821. Dissolution rate of which drug is increased by complereation with B – Cyclodextrin

A. Formatidine B. Metformine
C. Testosterone D. Benzoine

2822. Cyclodextrin increase or decrease the reactivity of guest molecule depending upon

A. Nature of reaction
B. Rate of reaction
C. Structure of molecule
D. Size of molecule

2823. OH group in Cyclodextrin undergo which reaction to reduce intermolecular hydrogen bonding

A. Nitration B. Alkylation
C. Cyclisation D. Isomerisation

2824. Haemolytic activity observed in some Cyclodextrin due to

A. Minimal solubility of water
B. Minimal removal of water
C. Low surface tension of water
D. All of the above

2825. Hydrophobic form of which Cyclodextrin derivative is found useful as sustained release drug carriers

A. Alpha B. Beta
C. Gamma D. All of the above

2826. Ethylated B Cyclodextrin has been used to retard the delivery of which vasodilator

A. Isosorbidedinitrate
B. Isosorbidemononitrate
C. Nitroprusside
D. Nitroglycerin

2827. Which of the reason is related to formation of complex of ..... With B- Cyclodextrin

A. Mark bitter taste of drug
B. Provide stability to dosage form
C. Increase solubility of drug
D. Increase solubility of drug

2828. Zeolites and Silica gels are

A. Monomolecular inclusion compounds
B. Molecular sieves
C. Macro molecular Inclusion compound
D. Both (a) and (c)

2829. Which of these inclusion compounds is capable of ion exchange

A. Silica gel B. Zeolites
C. Dextrins D. Nicotinamide

2830. The equation of complereation is

A. M - nA = MAn
B. M+nA= MAn
C. A+Nm = AMn
D. None

2831. Which of these is correct equation for stability constant for complex formation

A. K = [MAn]\[M] [A]n
B. K = -[MAn]\[M] [A]n
C. K = [A] [M]n\ [MAn]
D. None

2832. If solution of two species A and B of equal molar concentration are mixed and if a complex form between the two species the value of additive property will pass through

A. Maximum
B. Minimum
C. No effect on additive property
D. Both (a) and (b)

2833. The concentration of which of the following is kept constant in spectro-photometric analysis

A. Ligand B. Metal ion
C. Complex D. Both (a) and (b)

2834. By using job method complex of which composition is obtained

A. 3:2 B. 1:1
C. 2:1 D. 1:2

2835. In pH titration method the addition of glycin to a solution containing cupric ion result in

A. Increase in pH B. Decrease in pH
C. No effect on Ph D. None of the above

2836. In equation M + nA = M A n quantity n donates the

A. Number of metal ion
B. Number of ligand molecule
C. Number of reactions
D. Number of complex formed

2837. For each species of complex n has a

A. Definite value
B. variable value
C. Value depend on complex
D. None of the above

2838. The value of n and p [A] at various pH values are platted the curve that is obtained is known as

A. Stability curve
B. Titration curve
C. Complereation curve
D. Formation curve

2839. Schwarzenbach method can be used as substitute of which method

A. Complereometric method
B. Gravimetric method
C. Potentiometric method
D. All of the above

2840. Lithium form complex with the Zwitterionic species of catecholamines at which pH

A. 9-10 B. 11-14
C. 7-8 D. 4-6

2841. The interaction of catecholamines with lithium depends on:

A. Dissociation of Phenolic oxygen
B. Dissociation of Phenolic oxygen
C. All of the above
D. Orientation of active group

2842. Which of these method is not used to study complexation

A. X-Ray diffraction
B. IR spectroscopy
C. HPLC
D. None of the above

2843. Caffeine interact with L-tryptophan at molar ratio of

A. 2:1 B. 1:2
C. 2:2 D. 1:1

2844. Complexation is a result of

A. Polarisation B. PI-PI Interaction
C. Both (A) and (B) D. Ionisation

2845. Caffine form complexation with which aromatic amino acid

A. L-valine B. L-tryptophan
C. L-lucin D. None of the above

2846. Binding of the catecholamine, Norepinephrine and Isoproterenol can be studied by which method

A. IR-Spectroscopy
B. X-Ray diffraction
C. Electron diffraction
D. Circular dichroism

2847. Most m-RNA consist of region of which acid

A. Polyadenylic acid
B. Galactonic acid
C. Galic acid
D. None of the above

2848. IR-Spectroscopy is used to determine which complexes in which polyfunctional bases are involved

A. Hydrogen bonded
B. Vanderwall force bonded
C. Covelent force bonded
D. None of the above

2849. Which of these bond formed by caffeine-phenol complex

A. Covalent bond B. Ionic bond
C. Hydrogen bond D. Metallic bond

2850. From IR technique Incaffiene hydrogen bonding sides are

A. Amine function B. Carbonyl function
C. Amide functioin D. Easter function

2851. Most of the complexes with caffeine are formed at which position of caffeine

A. Position 3 B. Position 4
C. Position 5 D. Position 6

2852. Least favourable position of caffeine for complexation is

A. Position 2 B. Position 3
C. Position 1 D. Position 5

2853. Which of the following titration method is used to determine 1:1 complex of uranyl-tetracycline

A. Potentiometric B. Complexometric
C. Conductometric D. Gravimetric

2854. Complexation is widely used in pharmaceutical sciences to improve which property

A. Absorption B. Solubility
C. Bioavailability D. All of the above

2855. At which wavelength adenine catechol stability constant for charge transfer complexation is measured

A. 250nm B. 560nm
C. 340nm D. 180nm

2856. In caffeine PABA complex when the caffene is added the total acid concentration of saturation is

A. 4.58*10-2mole\litre
B. 5.31*10-2mole\litre
C. 2.14*10-2mole\litre
D. 6.39*10-2mole\litre

2857. Wheniodine is distributed between water and carbondisulphide at 250c the distribution coefficient is found to be

A. 619 B. 642
C. 600 D. 625

2858. Which of these following Method is used to determined the compleseation of p- amino Benzoic acid by caffeine?

A. Distribution Method
B. Solubility Method
C. PH titration method
D. Potentiometric Method

2859. Addition of caffiene to PABA is responsible for:

A. Increase solubility of PABA
B. Increase Stability of PABA
C. Increase compleseation of PABA
D. Both A and C

2860. Absorption spectroscopy is commonly used to determine:

A. Change transfer Complex
B. Mono molecular Inclusion complex
C. Clathrates
D. None

2861. Iodine is analysed in a CCL4 the curve for this a analysis is obtain at:

A. 610 nm B. 520 nm
C. 430 nm D. 240 nm

2862. The ability of donor to donate electron is determined by its

A. Partition coefficient
B. Dielectric constant
C. Ionization potential
D. None of the above

2863. The complexation constant K is determine by use of

A. U V Spectroscopy
B. IRT Spectroscopy
C. MASS Spectroscopy
D. All of the above

2864. Distribution Method Of distributing absolute between two immiscible solvent can be used to determined

A. Ratio of ligand to metal
B. Stability constant
C. Types of complex formed
D. None of the above

2865. The Stability constant for compleration of Iodine by potassium Iodine determined by which method?

A. PH Titration Method
B. Solubility Method
C. Distribution Method
D. Both A and B

2866. In determination of solubility constant of complex of Iodine the distribution law expresses concentration of:

A. Free Iodine
B. Bound Iodine
C. Both A and B
D. Potassium Iodine

2867. The total concentration of Iodine in aqueous phase can be determined by:

A. Physical Method
B. Analytical Method
C. Chemical method
D. All of above

2868. The Stability constant for the benzoic acid caffeine at 0* C is:

A. 30.5 B. 37.5
C. 47.6 D. 28.5

2869. Which statement is true for variation in Stability constant of coffiene complex in aquous solution?

A. Coffiene Ionised in aqueous solution
B. All of the above

2870. Which of these following method is used to determine the complexarion of p-aminobenzoic acid by caffeine

A. Distribution Method
B. Solubility method
C. Ph titration method
D. Potentiometric method

2871. The ability of donor to donate electron is determined by its

A. Partition coefficient
B. Dielectric constant
C. Ionisation potential
D. None

2872. The complexation constant K is determine by use of :

A. UV-Spectroscopy
B. IR Spectroscopy
C. Mass Spectroscopy
D. All of the above

2873. Absorbece of the charge transfer band is measured at a definite wavelength, K is readily obtained by which equation

A. Henderson-hasselbalch equation
B. Benesi-hilder brand equation
C. Cran-pottermold equation
D. None

2874. Which of these method is not used to study comlexation

A. X-Ray Diffraction B. IR Spectroscopy
C. Polarography D. HPLC

2875. Complexation of caffeine with L-Tryptophan can be determined by
A. NMR Spectroscopy
B. IR Spectroscopy
C. Polarography
D. Circular dichroism

2876. Which of the following of weak force
A. Vander wall force
B. Covalent
C. Ionic bond
D. Both a and b

2877. Which force give rise to the fluidity and cohesiveness of the membrane under normal physiologic condition
A. Van der wall force
B. Ionic bond
C. London force
D. None of the above

2878. Who pointed to the analogy between human behaviour and molecular phenomenon as the molecular governed by attractive and repulsive force
A. Moelwynhughes
B. Johannes diderik vander wall
C. Fritz London
D. Peter J W debye

2879. The three dipolar forces of keesom, debye and London are called as
A. Ionic force
B. Vander wall force
C. Covalent bond
D. None of the above

2880. Hydrogen bond or hygrogen bridge was discovered by
A. Rodebush and latimer
B. Moelwynhughis
C. Latimer
D. Rodebush

2881. Which bond Is exits in between alcohol molecules carboxylic acid
A. Hydrogen bond
B. Ion ion interaction
C. London force
D. Vander wall force

2882. Freeze dry is also kmown as
A. Spray drying
B. Lipophilization
C. Tray drying
D. None of the above

2883. The process in which solid directly convert into gaseos state without melting known as
A. Condensation B. Deposition
C. Sublimation D. Both A and B

2884. The process in which non version of a vapour or gas to a liquid is known as
A. Sublimation
B. Condensation
C. Deposition
D. Mesophase

2885. Which of the following is bayles law
A. PV= k B. PK=V
C. P 1/v D. Both a and c

2886. 1 atmosphere equal to
A. 1.0133*106 dynes/ Cm3
B. 1.0133*106 dynes/ m3
C. 1.0133*107 dynes/ Cm3
D. 1.133*106 dynes/ Cm3

2887. Lighter gas diffuses more rapidly through pkorousmembreane than does a behavior one relation is discovered by
A. Graham
B. Fritz London
C. Peter j w debye
D. None of the above

2888. On which factor does the average kinectic energy (E) is depend
A. Nature of gas B. Temperature
C. Volume D. Mass

2889. A gas behaves as an ideal gas
A. Low pressure & high temperature
B. Low pressure and low temperature
C. High pressure & low temperature
D. High pressure & high temperature

2890. The concept of fugacity was introduced by
A. Lewis B. Charles darvin
C. Svartearrhenivs D. Linus pauling

2891. The temperature above which a liquid can no longer exist is known as

A. Critical temperature
B. Critical pressure
C. Supercritical fluids
D. None of the above

2892. What is critical temperature of water

A. 3000C B. 3740C
C. 6740C D. 640C

2893. Which of following gas is responsible for ozone depletion

A. Clorofloro carbon
B. Hydro floro carbon
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

2894. Which type of drug are used in arosols

A. Non volatile drug
B. Volatile drug
C. Aromatic
D. Both A AND B

2895. In case of DNA protein etc. which route gives higher bioavalabilty in aerosols

A. Pulmonary route B. Nasal route
C. Oral route D. Both A AND B

2896. BYRON $ CLARK researched on which type of thing

A. Drug absorption from inhalation
B. Drug adsorption from inhalation
C. Drug absorption from emulsion
D. None of the above

2897. What is the specific range of pressure is there in aerosols

A. 1-6 ATM B. 1-5 ATM
C. 1-7 ATM D. 2-6 ATM

2898. CLAUSIUS – CLAPEYRAM equation based on which principle

A. realtion between vapour pressure $ absolute temperature
B. realtion between high pressure $ absolute temperature
C. realtion between low pressure $ high temperature
D. None of the above

2899. If we decreases the pressure the boiling point will be …… ?

A. Lowered B. Both A AND B
C. increased D. None of the above

2900. If any substance have same structure but have different structure apppearance…..?

A. Habit B. Crystal
C. solid D. Polymorph

2901. Which of the following is known as electron gas?

A. Negatively charged ion in a field of furelly moving electron
B. Positively charged ion in a field of furelly moving electron
C. Negatively charged ion in a field of furelly moving electron
D. None of the above

2902. Diamond is which type of crystalline form of carbon…..?

A. metastable B. Tetrastable
C. parastable D. None of the above

2903. Which of the substance existing in four polymorphic form….?

A. Cacao butter B. Theobrama oil
C. Coca butter D. None of the above

2904. Who reported that form II of sulfameter an antibacterial agent….?

A. Khalili et al B. Aguiar et al
C. Azibi et al D. None of the above

2905. Goldberg $ becker studied which crystalline form…?

A. Tamoxifer citrate
B. Tetbedral crystal
C. polymprph
D. Pseudopolymorph

2906. The properties of polymoprhs such as enantiotropism $ momotropism are described by….?

A. Khalil et al B. Aguviar et al
C. Behme et al D. None of the above

2907. The polymorph crystal is constructed of bondimerised molecules of spiperone is described by

A. Azibi et al B. Khalili et al
C. Behme et al D. Aguviar et al

2908. The force below which the body shows 32 pg elastic properties is known as…?

A. Plastic yield B. Yield value
C. Elastic value D. None of the above

2909. The first approximation the amorphous solids are considered as…?

A. Supercooled liquid
B. Lattice form
C. Cooled liquid
D. Polymorphism

2910. X-RAY having which of the wavelength a order of inter atomic distance…?

A. 1.84 B. 1.54
C. 2 D. 1.98

2911. Which n of the following is clapeyron equation

A. (P1P2)=HvapR(1T2−1T1)
B. (P1P2)=ΔHvapR(1T1−1T2)
C. n(P2P1)=ΔHvapR(1T1−1T2)
D. n(P1P2)=ΔHvapR(1T2−1T1)

2912. Melting point of CH4

A. 95.5 k B. 90.5 k
C. 100.5 k D. 80 k

2913. Which of the following has highest melting point…?

A. 0.9988 G/CM3
B. 0.9888 G/CM3
C. 0.998 G/CM
D. NONE OF THE ABOVE

2914. What is the density of ice at 00 C

A. 0.9268 G/CM2 B. 0.9142 G/CM3
C. 0.9168 G/CM3 D. 0.9542 G/CM3

2915. WHY THE MELTING POINT of normal saturated hydrocarbons incras with increase with molecular weight

A. B/C OF VANDER WAAL FORCE
B. b/c of London force
C. b/c of ionic bond
D. None of the above

2916. The melting point of the alkanes is increase when they have _____ number of carbon atoms

A. Even number B. Equal number
C. Odd number D. Both A AND B

2917. THE MELTING point and soubilites of the xanthines in pharmaceutical interest was determined by?

A. Guttman andhiguchi
B. Khalili et al
C. Behme al
D. Aguvia et al

2918. Liquid crystalline os also known as..?

A. polumorph B. mesophase
C. Solid phase D. Supercooled phase

2919. Which of the are the types of liquid crystals

A. Nematic
B. smetic
C. Both A AND B
D. NONE OF THE ABOVE

2920. The first observation of thermotropic liquid was recoreded by .....?

A. reinitzer B. guttman
C. Khalili et al D. higuchi

2921. Which of the following is the example of liquid crystal..?

A .CHOLA B. MBBA
C.BOTH A AND B D. None of the above

2922. Generally nematic liquid crystals are sensitive to .....?

A. Electric field
B. Magnetic field
C. temperature
D. None of the above

2923. Who applied the principle of liquid crystal formation to the soulbilization $ DISSOLTUON of chlesterol

A. guttman B. bogarclus
C. higuchi D. None of the above

2924. Friedberg wrote monograph on which topic….?

A. Liquid crytals B. Solid crystals
C. amorphous D. crystalline

2925. Ibrahim studied the release of salicyclic acid as a model of …....?

A. Drug form lyotropic liquid crystalline
B. Solid phase of drug
C. Both A AND B
D, NONE OF THE ABOVE

2926. What is the uses of supercritical fluid .....?
A. Extraction
B. Crystallization
C. Both A AND B
D. NONE OF THE ABOVE

2927. Decaffination of coffee can be done by…?
A. Supercritical fluid
B. By distilation
C. filteration
D. None of the above

2928. Which of the following Is a type of thermal analysis .....?
A. DTA B. DSC
C. TGA D. All of the above

2929. Dielectric analysis is used to detect…..?
A. Momogeneity of sample
B. Dielectric constant
C. Microscopic visocity
D. viscocity

2930. All what temperature dsc measurement indicate endothermic reaction .....?
A. 1240 C B. 1200 C
C. 1100 C D. 1000 C

2931. Identity the correct phase rule equation /formula…?
A. F=C+P+2 B. F=C+P-2
C. F=C+(2+F) D. F=C-P+2

2932. Differential scanning calorimetery is measurement of
A. Heat flow
B. Pressure flow
C. Both A NAD B
D. NONE OF THE ABOVE

2933. CRYSTAL CHANGE $ eutectic formulation in frozen state can be detected by…?
A. DSC B. DTA
C. Both a AND B D. None of the above

2934. Dsc is generally used in pharmacy to establish of …?
A. Purity B. Identity
C. Analysis D. All of the above

2935. Who formulated phase rule …?
A. j. Wilarbgibbs B. higuchi
C. Guttman D. None of the above

2936. Thermal analysis application explored by ….?
A. Guillary associates
B. Guttman
C. J.wwillarbgibbs
D. None of the above

2937. What is gibbs phase rule gas liquid or solid..?
A. F=C-P+2 B. F=B-P+2
C. F=C-P-1 D. F=C-P+3

2938. WHAT IS THE DEGREE OF freedom at circle point for water…?
A. 2 B. 3
C. 1 D. 0

2939. Three phase system of ice water vapour to the temperature pr pressure the combination is fixed $unique is known as…?
A. Critical point
B. Supercritical point
C. Iso electric
D. None of the above

2940. At what temperature phenol $ water miscible in each other ….....?
A. 66.80 C B. 65.80 C
C. 67.80 C D. None of the above

2941. At which temperature nicotine water solid liquid are miscible on together?
A. Less than 60.8 B. More than 208
C. Both A AND B D. 110

2942. Which of the following is a example of solid dispersion ?
A. Eutecticsyste m B. biphasic
C. Polyphasicsyste D. None of the above

2943. What is the freezing point of phenol-water system…?
A. 7 B. 3.5
C. 4.5 D. 3

2944. Who studied phenol water system…?
A. handmeyar B. higuchi
C. mulley D. guttman

2945. The triple point of air free water is…?
A. 0.0098 B. 0.01
C. 1 D. 0.028

2946. At what properties phenol and water will be missible at 66.8…?
A. 25% phenol, 75% water
B. 24% phenol, 76% water
C. 22% phenol, 78% water
D. None of the these

2947. What is the melting point of pure thymol../
A. 55 B. 60
C. 50 D. 40

2948. What is the melting point of pure salol…?
A. 50 B. 45
C. 60 D. 40

2949. Phenomenon in which substance exist in more than one form is ..?
A. crystalline
B. Polymorphism
C. Anisotropy
D. polycrystalinity

2950. Polymorphism refers to compound having …….....?
A. Different crystal structure
B. Different stereochemistry
C. Different composition
D. All of the above

2951. Amorphous form of a drug dissolves as compared to crystalline form..?
A. slower B. faster
C. equal D. half

2952. Property of amorphous solids..?
A. No crystal structure
B. No definite melting point
C. glassy
D. All of the above

2953. Conversion of solid to gas directly is..?
A. Fusion B. Sublimination
C. Boiling D. Evaporation

2954. Conversion of ice to water by heat process with…?
A. Increase in energy decrease in entropy
B. Increase in energy increase in entropy
C. decrease in energy increase in entropy
D. Decrease in energy decrease in entropy

2955. Triple point of water…?
A. 0.0075 B. 0.01
C. 0.101 D. 0.001

2956. Heat needed to change a state of matter…?
A. Latent heat
B. Vapour heat
C. Fusion heat
D. Condensation heat

2957. Characteristics of solid…?
A. Ability of diffuse
B. Indefinite volume
C. Definite volume
D. Indefinite shape

2958. Liquid crystalline state is called as..?
A. Amorphous
B. Polymorphs
C. Mesophase
D. dispersion

2959. Repulsive $ attractive forces are equal at a distance of..?
A. 2*10 B. 3*10
C. 3*10 D. ¾*10

2960. When repulsive $ attractive forces are equal than at this position..?
A. Kinietic energy is minimum
B. Kinietic energy= potential energy
C. Potential energy is minimum
D. None of the above

2961. Large groups of molecules are associated through weak attraction knowm as…?
A. Dipole –dipole force
B. Keesam force
C. Both of the above
D. Dipole induse dipole

2962. The vander wall force are P.E OF ATTRACTION…?
A. r B. 1/r
C. 1/r D. None of the above

2963. The phase that lies betwwn liquid $ crystalline state is ..?
A. Subline phase B. mesophase
C. Solid phase D. None of the above

2964. At a constant temperature for a given mass of forces which laws relates the volume $pressure..?
A. Boyles law B. Charles law
C. Gay-lausac law D. Both a and b

2965. Mineral oil immiscible with water that process powerfull cohesive forces due to..?
A. High internal pressure
B. Low internal pressure
C. Equal pressure
D. None of the above

2966. Transition from gas to liquid $ from liquid to solid depend on .....?
A. Temperature
B. Pressure to which it is subjected
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above

2967. The temperature at which a real gas obeys the ideal gas laws over a wide range of pressure is.....?
A. Critical temperature
B. Inversion temperature
C. Boyle temperature
D. Reduce temperature

2968. When molecule collides to one another oe with wall of confining vessel there is no net loss of speed this property is..?
A. plasticity B. elasicity
C. Both of the above D. None of the above

2969. The rate of diffusion of a gas is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of that gas this is that statement of .....?
A. Dalton s law B. Charles law
C. Boyle law D. Grahams law

2970. The study of fundamental and derived properties of individual and collection of particles is termed as..?
A. micromerities
B. Coarse dispersion
C. rheology
D. Colloidal dispersion

2971. THE TERMED micromerities was given by..?
A. Kozney-carman B. Dale valle
C. both D. None of these

2972. PARTICLE SIZE is measured by..?
A. poise B. micrometer
C. stoke D. none

2973. 1 Mm is_____M…?
A. 0.1 B. 0.01
C. 1 D. 0.001

2974. COARSE powder range is in between _____?
A. 0.5-10 Mm B. 50-100Mm
C. 150-1000Mm D. 10-50Mm

2975. Fine particles have apron sieve size range in between ____?
A. 0.5-10 B. 325-140
C. 100-18 D. 18-6

2976. What is cause of food poisoning….?
A. Salmonella enteridis
B. s.typhimurium
C. s.typhosa
D. Pseudomonas diminuta

2977. Diameter of an equivalent sphere undergoing sedimentation at the same rate that of asymmetric particle is termed as…?
A. Surface diameter
B. Stokes diameter
C. Volume surface diameter
D. Sieve diameter

2978. The size of stokes diameter is expressed as.....?
A. Ds B. Dsd
C. Dst D. Dsv

2979. AVERAGE particle size equation derived by….?
A. edmundson
B. Kozney-carmon
C. Dale-valle
D. None of the above

2980. General equation for the calculation of average particle size ….?
A. xn+10 B. xn2+1
C. xn+1 D. xn-1

2981. WHEN THE NUMBER OE WT OF particle lying in a certain size range is polt against the size range is termed as….?
A. Rheogram
B. Frequency distribution curve
C. Volume distribution curve
D. Histogram

2982. A method for determining the particle size is…?
A. Optical microscopy
B. Sieving method
C. Both A AND B
D. ONLY A

2983. MEASURMENT of particle volume is done by which apparatus.....?
A. microscope
B. Coulter-counter
C. Measuring cycliner
D. Both A AND B

2984. THE range of optical microscopy is …?
A. 0.5-500Mm B. 1-200Mm
C. 50-1500Mm D. 0.2-100Mm

2985. In optical microscopy particle size is measured by…....?
A. Ferret diameter
B. Martin diameter
C. Projected area diameter
D. all

2986. DISADVANTAGE of use of optical microscopy method is…?
A. Diameter is obtained from only two dimensions
B. Large amount of sample is required
C. Slow and tedious
D. all

2987. Size range of sieving method …?
A. 0.2-100 Mm B. 15-2000Mm
C. 50-1500Mm D. 0.5-500Mm

2988. Sieving errors can be arise by ..?
A. Sieve loading
B. Duration of agitation
C. Intensity of agitation
D. all

2989. IN sedimentation method the size is expressed by.....?
A. Projected diameter
Ferret diameter
Stokes diameter
Surface diameter

2990. The rate of sedimentation is calculated by…?
A. Stoke law B. Henry law
C. Both D. None of the above

2991. For the applicable of stokes law the low of dispersion media around the particle is…?
A. Laminar B. Turbulent
C. Streamline D. Both A AND B

2992. IS REYNOLDS number is a dimensionless and is denoted by RE…?
A. TRUE FALSE B. TRUE FALSE
C. FALSE FALSE D. TRUE TRUE

2993. EVALUATION of sediment particles is done by which method…?
A. Pipette method
B. Balance method
C. Hydrometer method
D. all

2994. The range of particle size measured by conductivity method is ….?
A. 0.5-500Mm
B. 0.2-200Mm
C. 50-1500Mm
D. 1-200Mm

2995. The size of particle volume is expressed as …….....?
A. Volume diameter
B. Surface diameter
C. Paricle diameter
D. Projected diameter

2996. The instrument of conductivity method is capable of counting particle upto ….?
A. 40000 B. 400
C. 4000 D. 40

2997. Advantages of coulter counted are…?
A. To study particle growth and dissolution
B. Effect of antibacterial agent on the growth of microorganism
C. Both
D. None of the above

2998. Which instrument is use to measure the particulate contamination in parental solution..?
A. HiAC INSTRUMENT
B. ROYCO INSTRUMENT
C. BOTH
D. NONE OF THE ABOVE

2999. THE HIAC/ROYCO instrument is work on the principle of…?

A. Light blockage
B. Ultracentrifugation
C. Both A AND B
D. NONE OF THE ABOVE

3000. THE COULTER MODEL N4 INSTRUMENT GIVES INFORMATION ABOUT…?

A. PARTICLE SIZE and size distribution
B. Molecular weight
C. Diffusion coeffient
D. all

3001. The shape affects which properties of powder..?

A. Only flow properties
B. Only packaging properties
C. BOTH flow and packaging properties
D. None of the above

3002. If the particle is asymmetric then the surface area per unit volume is…….....?

A. Greater B. Smaller
C. Equal D. none

3003. The ratio of surface area and volume from one diameter to another is

A. Relationship between two measurements
B. Relationships of two volumes
B. Relationship between two volumes
D. No Relation

3004. If the particle is shape then the ratio of xs/xv is….?

A. 6 B. More than 6
C. Less than 6 D. None

3005. If the particle shape is asymmetric then the ratio of xs/xv is…?

A. 6 B. More than 6
C. Less than 6 D. None

3006. Methods for determining surface area are.....?

A. Adsorption method
B. Air permeability method
C. Absorption method
D. Both a and b

3007. Bet stands for

A. Brumener Emmett teller equation
B. Bismuth enotoxin test
C. Bachelor endotoxin test
D. Bioequivalence endotoxin test

3008. Types of packaging arrangement …?

A. Only close packing
B. Only coose packing
C. Both coose and close packing
D. Other than this

3009. Powder have porosity in between …?

A. 30-50% B. 20-40%
C. 35-55% D. 40-60%

3010. Methods for determing density is ..?

A. True density
B. Tapped density
C. Granule density
D. all

3011. Hausners ratio is…?

A. Tap density/bulk density
B. Bulk density/true density
C. Bulk density/tap density
D. Tap volume/bulk volume

3012. Frictional force in a loose powder can be calculated by..?

A. True density B. Tap density
C. Hausner ratio D. Angle of repose

3013. What kingd of flow is if angle of repose is 25…?

A. Excellent B. Good
C. Very good D. Very poor

3014. What is angle of repose of dextrose..?

A. 15 B. 20
C. 16 D. 25

3015. What is true density of starch..?

A. 1.43 B. 2.75
C. 27.5 D. 5.59

3016. What is true density of sucrose…?

A. 1.75 B. 1.6
C. 2.9 D. 10.1

3017. WHAT is density of charcoal…?

A. 2.1-2.3 B. 5.9
C. 4.9 D. 7.8

3018. Which of the following is method used in determining particle surface area..?

A. Air permeability
B. Absorption
C. conductivity
D. BOTH A AND B

3019. Which of the apparatus used in conductivity method …?

A. Counter coulter method
B. Subscine
C. A and b
D. None of the above

3020. How many particles are count per second in coulter counter method..?

A. 2000 B. 3000
C. 1000 D. 4000

3021. What is being determined by conductivity method..?

A. Particle volume
B. Particle size
C. Particle diameter
D. All of them

3022. Which of the following apparatus is used to determine particle size by gravity..?

A. Hoeppler
B. Andreason apparatus
C. Multi point viscometer
D. None of them

3023. What is the size range of particle used in sedimentation method..?

A. 1-200 B. 0.5-200
C. 50-1500 D. None of them

3024. Which of the following diameter is used to express diameter of a sphere that passes throughsieve apertor.....?

A. Dv B. Ds
C. Dst D. Dp

3025. From which material sieves are made .....?

A. Brass B. Brone
C. Stainless still D. All of them

3026. What is lower limit of paticle size in sieving method.....?

A. 60 B. 10
C. 0.14 D. 50

3027. During sieving method what occurs cause size reduction of particle .....….?

A. Attrition B. Compact
C. Impact D. None of them

3028. Which of the following things we can determine by optical microscopy

A. Particle size analysis in suspension
B. Particle size distribution in emulsion
C. Particle size analysis in aerosol
D. All of them

3029. Which of the following terms define it is the length of the line that bisects the image .....?

A. Martin diameter
B. Ferret diameter
C. Progeeted area
D. None of them

3030. WHICH of the following terms define as the sum of particle size divided by the no of particles.....?

A. Arithmetic mean
B. Geometric mean
C. Harmonic mean
D. NONE OF THEM

3031. _____ is NOT a physical property of drug substance being evaluated during preformulation studies?

A. Solubility
B. Degradation profile
C. Particle size distribution
D. Crystalline or amorphous nature

3032. Which of the following equation represents volume surface mean diameter?

A. $Xv = (6V/\pi)^{1/3}$ B. Xsv = 6V/S
C. ds = $\frac{\sqrt{\ }Ap}{\pi}$ D. dv = dt/V

3033. Which of the following equation represent volume weighed mean diameter?

A. $Q_0(x) = \int q0\,(x)dx$
B. $Q_r(x) = \int \quad \alpha(x)r - \frac{tq1x}{\alpha(x)xr}$
C. M_{k1r} = Mk+r-t, t/Mr-t, t
D. $X_{k,\,r} = \sqrt[K]{\ }Mk,r$

3034. Which of the following equation represents mean weight diameter?

A. $M_{WD}=\sum$ i=1nwix-i
B. Y=mx+c
C. $M_{WD}=\sum_{i=1}^{n} xiWi$
D. D=M/V

3035. Dissolution of a drug particle is described by

A. Drag's equation
B. Stock's equation
C. Noyes-Whitney equation
D. None of the above

3036. What is the particle size range of psuedometer..?

A. 0.8 B. 0.5
C. 0.6 D. 0.4

3037. What is the size of human hair .....?

A. 30 B. 80
C. 60 D. 70

3038. Which of the following bacteria causes ropiness in milk..?

A. Alcaligenes viscolactis
B. Alcaligenes viscolactis
C, subtiles
D. tetani

3039. Who derived the general equation for average particle size..?

A. Edmundson B. Cmein
C. Sefton D. Horbett

3040. In equation of average particle size what is the midpoint.....?

A. Equivalent radius
B. Equivalent diameter
C. Length
D. None of them

3041. Which of the following term means when the no on what of particle lying within a certain size range is plotted against size range.....?

A. Particle size distribution
B. Frequency distribution
C. Fluidity
D. Viscocity

3042. What is the average size of red blood cell.....?

A. 8.5 B. 7
C. 6 D. 10

3043. What is the AVERAGE particle size range of coase powder.....?

A. 100-200 B. 150-1000
C. 1000-3380 D. 10-50

3044. What is the shape of normal distribution curve.....?

A. Bell shaped B. Sig moid
C. Straight line D. None of them

3045. In which type of curve positive $negative deviation from mean are uniform .....?

A. Frequency distribution curve
B. Long normal frequency distributio
C. Cumulative frequency distribution
D. All of them

3046. If the size distribution follows log normal pattern which equation is used for interconversion of size distribution..?

A. Admundson B. Chin
C. Sefton D. Hatch$ choate

3047. What is the normal size requirement if an aspirin tablet..?

A. Sieve no 180 B. Sieve no 32
C. Sieve no 18 D. None of them

3048. What is the requirement of particle of insulin zine camorphousinjection..?

A. 0.1-200 B. >2
C. 10>40D. D. 0.5-100

3049. Which of the following are methods of particle size determination..?

A. Optical microscopy
B. Sieving method
C. Sedimentation method
D. All of the above

3050. Which of the following equation is used for the conversion of number of distribution to? weight distribution?

A. Noyes Whitney equation
B. Higuchi Equation
C. Hatch Choate Equation
D. Henderson Hasselbalch

3051. What is the size range of particle in optical microscopy ..?

A. 0.2-100 B. 0.3-200
C. 100 D. None of them

3052. In this method the size is expressed in which terms..?

A. Dv B. Ds
C. Dp D. Dst

3053. Wat we can determine by optical microscopy method .....?

A. No distribution
B. Wt distribution
C. CONCENTRATION OF DRUG
D. Size of particle

3054. How lower limit of optical microscope could be brought down…?

A. By changing eye piece
B. By using electron microscope
C. BY changing resturing powder
D. None of them

3055. Which of the following terms defines it is the diameter if a circle with the same area as that of the particle observed the surface on which the particle resting..?

A. Projected area
B. Martin diameter
C. Ferit diameter
D. None of them

3056. The term rheology was suggested by which scientist.....?

A. Bingham j crawfond
B. Scott bliar
C. Eugene C. Bingham
D. Blake Lively

3057. Application of rheology in pharmacy was suggested by which scientist:

A. Newton B. Scott bliar
C. Robert Boyle D. Archimedes

3058. Which is the term used to define reciprocal of viscosity…?

A. Fluidity
B. Rate of shor
C. Velocity gradient
D. Force per unit ara

3059. What is the unit of absolute viscocity..?

A. Poise B. Antipoise
C. Stoke D. antistoke

3060. Which of the following scales are used to measure viscocity in industry..?

A. Saybott B. Redwood
C. Angler D. All of the above

3061. What is viscocity of castor oil..?

A. 0.363 B. 1000
C. 400 D. 1.19

3062. What is the dimension of relative viscosity..?

A. Gm/cm3 B. Stoke
C. Poise D. Dimensionless

3063. What are the compound exhibiting non Newtonian behaviour.....?

A. Cream B. Powder
C. Emulsion D. diluents

3064. Name the viscometer used to measure the Non-Newtonian viscosity?

A. Cup-Bob Viscometer
B. Brookfield rotating Viscometer
C. Falling Sphere
D. U Tube Viscometer

3065. What is the name of body exhibiting plastic flow..?

A. Black body B. Starting body
C. Bingham body D. Plastic body

3066. If the stress applied less than yield value the substance will acts as an .....?

A. Plastic B. Psuedoplastic
C. Dilatant D. Elastic

3067. What is termed as slope of rheogram..?

A. Fluidity B. Mobility
C. Viscosity D. None of the above

3068. What does yield value indicate in flocculated system .....?

A. Fluidity B. Mobility
C. Ploes no D. Force of flocculation

3069. The increase injected value depends on what..?

A. Forces of attraction between flocules
B. Flocules
C. Mobility
D. viscocity

3070. Psuedoplastic flow is shown by which type of solutions.....?

A. Polymer dispersion
B. Suspension
C. Emulsion
D. All of the above

3071. Which of the following material in pseudoplastic .....?

A. Starch
B. Sodium alginate
C. Both A AND B
D. Sodium carboxy methyl cellulose

3072. What results to curved rheogram of pseudoplastic material..?

A. Viscocity of substance
B. Polymers
C. Shearing action n long chain molecules ex-polymer
D. Mobility of material

3073. What is caused of solvents associated to molecule of polymer is released..?

A. Decrease in viscocity
B. Decrease in size of dispersed molecule
C. Both a and b
D. All of the above

3074. Which of the following is material according to this definition materials which increases in resisitance to flow with increasing rate of shear..?

A. Plastic B. Pseudoplastic
C. Dilatant D. None of them

3075. Which of the following shear thickening system..?

A. Dilatant B. Plastic
C. Psuedoplastic D. None of them

3076. Which of the following is shear thining system..?

A. Dilatent B. Psuedoplastic
C. Plastic D. All of the above

3077. Which of the following statement is correct..?

A. Dilatant system returns to its original state of fluidity when stress is removed
B. Dilatant is a shear thiming system
C. FN=n1G-EQUATION describes dilator
D. All of the above

3078. In case of dilatant what is value of n..?

A. N=>1 B. N=<1
C. N=O D. N=0

3079. WHAT happens to value of n if degree of dilatancy increases..?

A. Decreases B. Increases
C. Constant D. None of them

3080. Which kind of behavior is exhibited by system if N=1..?

A. Dilatant B. Non –newtonian
C. Newtonian D. None of them

3081. Which of the following is example of dilatant flow.....?

A. Polymer dispersion
B. Emulsion
C. Suspension
D. All of the above

3082. Which type of flow is increase of psuedoplastic flow .....?

A. Plastic B. Dilatant
C. A and b both D. All of the above

3083. What kinds of equipments used for processing of dispersion .....?

A. Milling equipment
B. Blenders
C. High-speed mixiers
D. All of the above

3084. What are consistency curves on flow curves termed as .....?

A. Fluidity B. Viscocity
C. Rheogram D. None of them

3085. Which among the following system does not reform immediately when stress is removed .....?

A. Psuedoplastic B. Plastic
C. Dilatant D. thixotropic

3086. Which kind of particles do thixotropic substance have .....?
A. Symmetric
B. Asymmetric
C. Spherical
D. All of them

3087. Which kind of behaviour is shown by thirotropic substance .....?
A. Shear thining B. Shear thickening
C. Both A AND B D. None of them

3088. Which type of movement is exhibited by particle of thixotropic substance..?
A. Brownian motion B. No motion
C. Both a and b D. Thermal motion

3089. Which of the following system shows the formation of hysteresis loop..?
A. Plastic B. Psuedoplastic
C. Dilatant D. thixotropic

3090. Which area is has been proposed as a measure of thixotropic breakdown..?
A. Fluidity B. Mobility
C. Area of hysteresis D. Viscocity

3091. Which of the following equipments used in measuring thixotropic breakdown..?
A. Barometer
B. Monometer
C. Sphagomonometer
D. Planimeter

3092. The thixotropic coefficient depends upon what…?
A. Rate of shor B. Fluidity
C. Viscocity D. All of them

3093. Which of the following was scientist who observed negative thixotrophy.....?
A. Chong B. Bingham
C. Crowford D. None of them

3094. Which of the following solutions contain low solid content .....?
A. Thixotropic B. Dilatant
C. Plastic D. Anti-thixotropic

3095. Range of solid contant in anti-thixotropic substances .....?
A. 1-10% B. 0.1-100%
C. 10-19% D. 0.1-200%

3096. The statement that solid form gel more radily when gently shaken or otherwise shared than when allowed to formget while natural kept at rest describes which type of form.....?
A. Rheopexy B. Thixotrophy
C. Pseudoplastic D. dilatant

3097. Which of the following substances shows negative thixotrophy .....?
A. Clay B. Bentonic
C. Nacmc D. Both a and b

3098. Which type of viscometer is used to determine viscosity of Newtonian liquid..?
A. Capillary B. Cup$bon
C. Falling sphere D. Cone $plate

3099. Which type of viscometer will be used to determine viscosity of methylcellulose solution .....?
A. Capillary B. Cup$bon
C. Falling sphere D. None of them

3100. Which of the low is used to calculate pressure difference in the arteries of capilliaries .....?
A. Poiseuill B. Manometer
C. Barometer D. None of them

3101. What is the average blood pressure at rest .....?
A. 120 mm/hg B. 100 mm/hg
C. 180 mm/hg D. 150 mm/hg

3102. Which of the following viscometer used to measure viscosity of Newtonian liquid..?
A. Hopper –falling ball
B. Capillary /ostward viscometer
C. Cup/bon
D. Bone of plate

3103. Which type of material is used to make up sphere of hoepphrsviscometer.....?
A. Glass B. Steel
C. Iron D. copper

3104. What is the example of cup/bon type of viscometer..?
A. Mac Michael B. Searle
C. Hoeppler D. Both a and b

3105. Which type of instrument should be used for system having viscocity below 20 up.?
A. Capillary B. Happhr
C. Stormer D. None of them

3106 Which of the following is example of ROTATIONAL plate viscometer.....?

A. Searle B. Mac Michael
C. Firranti-shirbey D. hoepphr

3107. Which of the following substances shows viscoclastic properties..?

A. Spectrum B. Curival fluid
C. Lotion D. All of them

3108. The compliance j, as a function of time is measured with an which instrument .....?

A. Creep viscometer
B. Cup/bon
C. Cone/plate
D. All of them

3109. What instrument is used to measure the viscoelasticity of dermatologic cosmetic material..?

A. Creep viscometer
B. Cup/bon
C. Cone/plate
D. ALL OF THEM

3110. Which of the following substances increases viscocity of H20..?

A. GLUCOSE
B. Hydrocolloids
C. Ploymers
D. None of them

3111. The intrinsic viscocity is used in determining which of the following factor.....?

A. Molecular weight of polymer
B. Analysis of drug
C. Concentration of drug
D. Both a and b

3112. A sample of Newtonian fluid is analyzed by applying s shear stress of 5000 dy/cm^2. the rate of shear is found to 100 sec-1 calculate the coefficient of viscosity /fluidity..?

A. 0.05 poise B. 0.01 poise
B. 0.02 poise D. 0.03 poise

3113. Which of the following is absolute viscosity of liquid paraffin .....?

A. <64 B. >30
C. 70/100 D. 410/9000

3114. The viscosities of water/chloroform at 250c are 0.8900/0.560 respectively .what is realative viscosity of chloroform .....?

A. 0.6323 B. 0.6292
C. 0.6121 D. 0.6494

3115. Which of the following is absolute viscosity of tween 80..?

A. 340/450 B. 1490.0
C. 1.2 D. 1.5

3116. Which of the following equation represents rate of sheer..?

A. F=F1/A B. F1/A *DV/DR
C. G=DV/DR D. F=NG

3117. IN GRAPH OF INTRISNIC VISCOSITY WHAT INTERSEPT VALUE REPRESENTS..?

A. FLUIDITY B. Mobility
C. Intrinsic viscosity D. Viscosity

3118. According to SI system one unit of poise is equal to..?

A. 0.2 nsm-2 B. 0.1nsm-2
C. 0.001 nsm-2 D. None of them

3119. Which of the following value is represents absolute viscosity of between 20..?

A. 340/450 B. 240/350
C. 410/9000 D. 76/100

3120. A plastic material has shown the yield value of 1800 dy/cm2 when the shear stress of 300 dy/cm2 is applied on the material the rate of shear was found 120 sec-1 .calculate the plastic viscosity..?

A. 9.98 poise B. 10 poise
C. 8.98 posie D. 11.34 poise

3121. Which of the following value represents intrinsic viscosity if dextrin 40 .....?

A. 0.16-0.20 B. 0.11-0.13
C. 0.27-0.32 D. 0.34-0.50

3122. Which of the following equation represents pseudoplastic flow rheogram..?

A. U=F-T/G B. FN=N1G
C. F=NG D. NONE OF THEM

3123. Which of the following represents intrinsic viscosity of dextron110..?

A. 0.27-0.32 B. 0.20-0.30
C. 0.01-0.10 D. 0.45-0.50

3124. Which of the following equation represents Reynolds no..?

A. Re=dvd/n
B. N=p1t1/p2t2/n2
C. N=kt/p
D. None of them

3125. On which principle falling sphere viscometer is based..?

A. Hoppler viscometer
B. Rotational viscometer
C. Capillary viscometer
D. None of them

3126. Which of the following value represents absolute viscositity of light liquid paraffin..?

A. >30 B. >64
C. 1.2 D. 5.816

3127. Cup/bob viscometer belongs to which category of viscometer..?

A. Rotational B. Hoppler
C. Capillary D. None of them

3128. Which of the following value represents viscosity of blood .....?

A. 4.0 B. 1.5
C. 1.01 D. 1.5

3129. What is the value of dynamic viscosity..?

A. 0.1 nsm2 B. 0.3 nsm2
C. Both a and b D. None of them

3130. Which of the following value represents kinematic viscosity of PEG 6000.?

A. 470/9000 B. 290
C. 450 D. 350

3131. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING value h represents viscosity of blood plasma level..?

A. 1.5 B. 1.575
C. 2.0 D. 2.75

3132. What is the unit of kinematic viscosity..?

A. Poise B. Centipoise
C. Stokes D. None of them

3133. Which of the following properties are characterstic feature of particle..?

A. Size B. Shape
C. All of them D. Surface area

3134. Do flow of a particle affects the uniformity of particles..?

A. True B. False

3135. Particle size is normally denoted by which unit..?

A. Stokes B. Poise
C. Micrometers D. None of them

3136. One micrometers is equal to flow many millimetres .....?

A. 10-11mm B. 10-3mm
C. 10-7mm D. 10-9mm

3137. The term milimicrometer is presently called as what .....?

A. Nanometer B. Picometer
C. Decameter D. None of them

3138. The term nanometer is equal to which value .....?

A. 10-9 B. 10-11
C. 10-7 D. None of them

3139. Which of the following are applications of micromeritics in pharmacy .....?

A. Release /dissolution
B. Absorption /drug action
C. Physical stability
D. All of the above

3140. Do particle size of drug affect is release from its dosage forms..?

A. True B. False

3141. Which of the following property are important in collection of particles more than one size..?

A. Shape/surface area of individual particle
B. Size range /no or wt of particle
C. Physical stability
D. Both a and b

3142. The science of technology of small particles was given micromerities by whom..?

A. Seffon B. Horbitt
C. Chum/robinson D. Dalla valle

3143. Micrometer is also called as .....?

A. MICRON B. Nanometre
C. Picometer D. None of them

3144. Which of the following word symbolizes surface diameter .....?

A. Ds B. Dst
C. Dp D. Dv

3145. It is the definition of which of the following terms "the diameter of a sphere having the same surface area as the particles..?

A. Ds B. Dst
C. Dp D. Dv

3146. Which of the following would symbolizes volume diameter.....?

A. Ds B. Dst
C. Dp D. Dv

3147. It is definition of which of the following terms "the diameter of sphere having same volume as the particle..?

A. Dv B. Dst
C. Dp D. ds

3148. Which of the following terms symbolizes projected diameter.....?

A. Dp B. Dst
C. Ds D. Dv

3149. Which of the following terms symbolizes stokes diameter.....?

A. Dv B. Dst
C. Dp D. ds

3150. Particles of suspension ranges between what size..?

A. 0.5-10 micrometer
B. 50-100 micrometer
C. 150-1000 micrometer
D. 10-50 micrometer

3151. How stokes diameter is determined..?

A. Optical microscopy
B. Sedimentation
C. Sieving
D. None of them

3152. Particles of emulsion range between what sizes..?

A. 10-50 micrometer
B. 50-100 micrometer
C. 1000-3360 micrometer
D. 0.1-200 micrometer

3153. Which factor we can calculate an average particle size of sample..?

A. Particle size of distribution
B. Sedimentation
C. Sieving
D. All of them

3154. Which is the size range of average granule size..?

A. 1000-3360 B. 1500-3000
C. 2000-4000 D. 3000-7000

3155. What are the standard sizes of nanosphere?

A. 25 nm B. 50-100 nm
C. 21 nm D. 20 nm

3156. In how many standard sizes are nanosphere present..?

A. 60 B. 100-150
C. 22 D. 40

3157. Particle size is related to which 2 factors..?

A. Geometric shape
B. Surface regularity
C. Rugosity
D. All of the above

3158. Particle shape affects which of the following factors..?

A. Surface area
B. Flow of properties
C. All of them
D. Compaction of particles

3159. Which of the following parameter are important in studies of absorption /distribution..?

A. Surface area per unit /volume
B. Stability
C. Drug concentration
D. None of them

3160. Which of the following terms defines this "if the powder contains particles of one size..?

A. Monodisperse
B. Polydisperse
C. None of them
D. Both a and b

3161. How uniformly sized particles are obtained..?
A. By passing through sieves
B. By sedimentation
C. Both a and b
D. None of them

3162. Which of th following are applications of monosize particles in pharmacy ?
A. Standardization of instruments particle size analyzer
B. Occurate determination of pore size in caseof filters
C. For effective immunization normally antigens are made to assorbtion on uniform sized particles
D. All of the above

3163. Generally all of the pharmaceutical powders are.....?
A. Polydisperse
B. Monodisperse
C. Both a and b
D. None of them

3164. It is diffusion of which of the following terms "equipment sphere undergoing sedimentation at the same rate as the asymmetric particle .....?
A. Dst B DV
C. DS D. DP

3165. THE OPERATION in which oil is determined into the pores of a powder metallurgy product is known as..?
A. Mixing B. Sintering
C. Impregnation D. infiltartion

3166. What is the mixture of potassium nitrate powedered charcoal and sulphur called..?
A. Paint B. Aluminium
C. Brass D. Gun powder

3167. THE TERMS pvc used in the plastic industry stands for.....?
A. Polyvinyl chloride
B. Polyvinyl carbonate
C. Phosphor vanadiu chloride
D. Phosphavinyl chloride

3168. In tablet formulation polyvinylpyrrolidone is commonly used as..?
A. Glidant B. Diluent
C. Lubricant D. binder

3169. Which one of the following is not an advantage of using the layering technique to produce pellets.?
A. Relative good yield
B. Highly reproductive final product
C. Not to east to scale up
D. Narrow particle size distribution

3170. Which of the following materials is not commonly found in a pellet formulation manufactured? by extrusion /speronisation...?
A. Drug substance B. Filler
C. Liquid binder D. surfactant

3171. Which of the following quality control test is not required for coating tablet
A. Dissolution test
B. Friability
C. Disintergration test
D. Uniformility of weight

3172. Magnetic filed intensity is a quantity```
A. Scalar B. Phasor
C. Vector D. variable

3173. Whichn of the following has the highest permability..?
A. Soft iron B. Steel
C. Air D. Per malkry

3174. Which of the following terms symbolizers stokes diameter..?
A. Dv B. Dst
C. Dp D. ds

3175. Paricles of suspension ranges between what size .....?
A. 0.5-10 micrometer
B. 50-100 micrometer
C. 150-1000 micrometer
D. 10-50 micrometer

3176. How stokes diameter is determined..?
A. Optical microscopy
B. Sedimentation
C. Sieving
D. None of them

3177. Change of state from solid to liquid is called
A. Vapourization
B. Condensation
C. Fusion
D. None of them

3178. The process in which solid directly changes to gas is called

A. Evaporation B. Melting
C. Sublimation D. None of them

3179. Define volume but no definite shpes is the property of..?

A. Solid B. Gas
C. Liquid D. None of them

3180. Dosage forms can be designed for administration of drug by all possible routes to achieve

A. Minimum therapeutic response
B. Maximum therapeutic response
C. Low therapeutic response
D. None of the above

3181. Liquid dosage forms are prepared by dissolving.

A. Preservative B. Surfactants
C. Active ingredients D. Supposotories

3182. Supposotories dosage forms can be admitted routes.

A. Oral B. Vaginal
C. Topical D. Rectal

3183. Liquid dosage forms are.

A. Monophasic and biphasic
B. Poultices or cataplasm
C. Lotions
D. None of the above

3184. Monophasic liquid dosage forms contain.

A. Two phase
B. One phase
C. Less than two phase
D. All of the above

3185. Drug is a..... . absorbed by liquid dosage forms.

A. Minimum B. Low
C. Rapidly D. None

3186. Simple syrup I. P. contain ..... of sucrose

A. 33.3% w/w B. 66.7% w/w
C. 40.4% w/ w D. 87.7% w/ w

3187. Medicaments susceptible to.... are not suitable for liquid dosage forms.

A. Osmosis B. Hemolysis
C. Hydrolysis D. None

3188. Concentrates are required to be..... for use.

A. Solute B. Solvent
C. Dilute D. Distilled

3189. ..... are sweetened concentrated solution of sucrose in viscous water or any other suitable aqueous vehicles.

A. Elixirs B. Tincture s
C. Drops D. Syrups

3190. Which of the following sweetened hydroalcoholic liquid preparations for oral administration.

A. Drops B. Syrups
C. Elixirs D. Tinctures

3191. The percentage of alcohol varies from.

A. 66.4% B. 20%
C. 4 - 40% D. 0.1 - 0.3%

3192. Elixirs are clear flavored sweetened..... liquid preparations.

A. Hydroscopic
B. Alcoholic
C. Hydroalcoholic
D. Hygroscopic

3193. Which one of the following medicated elixirs usually contain potent and nauseous drug like.

A. Antiviral
B. Antiulcer
C. Antibacterial
D. Antibiotic and anti tussives

3194. Elixirs do not need of adding preservatives If alcohol quantity is more than.....

A. 20% B. 30%
C. 50% D. 60 %

3195. Non - medicated elixirs are supplied in.....

A. Small volume B. Bulk volume
C. Less volume D. None of the above

3196. Medicated elixirs are supplied in...

A. Small volume B. Bulk volume
C. Less volume D. All of the above

3197. Medicaments ate given in the form deteriorate rapidly.

A. Drops B. Syrups
C. Elixirs D. Droughts

3198. Drop are liquid preparations means for.
A. Young age B. Old age
C. Pediatric D. Children

3199. Drops are supplied in small volume containers e. g.
A. 5ml or 10ml B. 10 or 20ml
C. 20ml or 25ml D. 25ml or 50 ml

3200. Linctuses are viscous, oral liquid preparation for relief of...
A. Fever B. Pain
C. Cough D. Vomiting

3201. Linctuses are.... oral liquid preparations.
A. Rough B. Viscous
C. Soft D. Hard

3202. ..... are liquid preparations intended for external applications without friction.
A. Liniments' B. Lotions
C. Elixirs D. Linctuses

3203. Collisions contain..... vehicle.
A. Evaporation B. Flexible
C. Volatile D. None

3204 ..... are aqueous solution used for the treatment of throat infection.
A. Elixirs B. Gargles
C. Cool water D. Throat paints

3205. Mouthwashes are aqueous liquid preparations used for?
A. Rinsing B. Deodorant
C. Both a and b D. None

3206. .... is the most commonly employed vehicle because of its viscous nature and sweet agreeable test use in throat paints.
A. Sucrose B. Dextrose
C. Sorbitol D. Glycerine

3207. .... are aqueous solution used to cleanse, deodorize, sooth, or medicated wounds after applying them with low pressure.
A. Nasal drops B. Mouthwashes
C. Sprays D. Douches

3208. The word 'douch' is commonly used for...
A. Oral solutions B. Nasal solutions
C. Vaginal solutions D. Eye solutions

3209. Douches are also supplied in the form of.
A. Gas from B. Liquid
C. Semisolid D. Powders or tablets

3210. Eye drops should be....
A. Sterile B. None sterile
C. Pyrogen free D. None

3211. Micromoleculare solution consist of....
A. Micro partical B. Micro units
C. Micro polymer D. Nano partical

3212. The extent to which the solute dissolve at a particular temperature is known as.....
A. Viscosity B. Solubility
C. Sterility D. Tonicity

3213. The Solubilization technique was introduced by.
A. Hildebrand B. Scoft
C. Mc. Bain D. Hippocrate

3214. In which years Solubilization technique was Steblished.
A. 1920 B. 1946
C. 1937 D. 1980

3215. PH is helpful in enhancing the.
A. Sterility B. Solubility
C. Viscosity D. Stability

3216. When the solubility of drug is enhanced owing to the presence of large amount of addives the technique is refered as.
A. Cosolvancy B. Complexions
C. Hydrotrophy D. Preservation

3217. The number of moles of solids present in.
A. Viscosity B. Tonicity
C. Solubility D. None

3218. Which one of the following isotonic solution have the same number of.
A. Moles B. Litre
C. Gram D. K. G

3219. Saccharine is ..... times sweeter than sucrose.
A. 100 B. 350
C. 450 D. 550

3220. Biphasic liquid dosage forms preparations, the distributed phase is called dispersed phase and the vehicle is called.
A. Dispersion phase
B. Dispersion medium
C. Dispersion system
D. None

3221. Solid liquid dispersions are..

A. Suspension B. Emulsion
C. Capsules D. None

3222. Which one of the commonest vehicle for the liquid preparations.

A. Water B. Elixirs
C. Syrups D. Decoction

3223. Coloring agents are added to the liquid preparations to improve their.

A. Physical properties
B. Chemical properties
C. Biological properties
D. Organoleptic properties

3224. How many phases contain biphasic liquid dosage forms.

A. One phases B. None
C. Two phases D. Both a and c

3225. The rate of sedimentation are explained by.

A. Fric's first law B. Stock's law
C. Einstein's D. Newton 's law

3226. What is Einstein's Equation?

A. Dv/dt=dack/h' B. $E=mc^2$
C. F=ma D. pH=pka +log$[A/HA]$

3227. The flow property of suspensions explained by.

A. Stocke s B. Einstein
C. Newton D. Fric ' s

3228. As the shearing stress is increases the rate of shear is also.

A. Minimum B. Increase
C. Decrease D. None

3229. Newtonian flow is found in ..... suspension.

A. Floculated
B. Defloculated
C. Viscosity
D. Flow property

3230. The rate of sedimentation of a floculated suspension is.

A. High B. Low
C. Uncontrolled D. None

3231. The sediment of a floculated suspensions is formed.

A. Slowly B. Rapidly
C. Medium D. None

3232. The process of dissociation of poorly soluble solutes in water in the presence of surfactant is called.

A. Sedimentation
B. Co solvency
C. Solubilization
D. Hydrotrophy

3233. Hyligher zeta potential gives defloculated type of suspension and results in.

A. Sedimentation B. Transparent form
C. Cake form D. Brittle form

3234. A synthetic sweetening agent which is nearly 200 times sweeter than sucrose and has no after tasts is.

A. Sorbitol B. Saccharine
C. Aspartame D. Cyclamate

3235. What is HLB value of tween 80 . ?

A. 10 B. 15
C. 20 D. 25

3236. Sodium oleate is a..... type of emulsifier..

A. Anionic B. Catatonic
C. Nonionic D. Ionic

3237. Emulsions are referedas .....

A. Solid - liquid dispersion s
B. Liquid - liquid dissociation s
C. Solid - liquid dispersion
D. None of the above

3238. Which one of the following btype of emulsifying agent s.

A. Anionic B. Cationic
C. Nonionic D. All of the above

3239. In which type of Emulsifying agent's contain both hydro phobic and hydrophilic portions.

A. Ionic B. Cationic
C. Nonionic D. Anionic

3240. Which of the following example of fatty alcohol polyethylene glycole ethers?

A. Poloxyl 40 stearate
B. Cetomacrogol 1000
C. Sodium lauryl sulphate
D. Sorbitan Monooleate

3241. In which years HLB system was founded.

A. 1945 B. 1949
C. 1950 D. 1955

3242. Who is defined HLB system.
A. Newton B. Griffin
C. Mc bain D. None

3243. Saponins are naturally occurring emulgents.
A. O/w B. W/o
C. Both a and b D. None of the above

3244. In which the following preparations of ointments.
A. Solid preparations
B. Liquid preparations
C. Semisolid preparations
D. All of the above

3245. What are the type of ointment bases.
A. Hydrocarbon B. Absorption
C. Water miscible D. All of the above

3246. Which of the following ointment base does not absorbed by the skin?
A. Hydrocarbon bases
B. Absorption bases
C. Water bases
D. Water bases

3247. What is non Emulsified bases or water - in - oil emulsions.
A. Water miscible bases
B. Water soluble bases
C. Absorption bases
D. Hydrocarbon bases

3248. What are the method of preparation of ointments.
A. Titration B. Fusion.
C. Sedimentation D. None of the above

3249. Which of the following example of an ointment prepared by fusion and containing a partically soluble solid.
A. White bees wax B. Paraffin
C. Benzoic acid D. Salicylic acid

3250. What is syrups. ?
A. None aqueous preparation
B. Aqueous preparation
C. Semisolid preparation
D. None

3251. Which one of the following method of preparation of syrups.
A. Solution with heat
B. Agitation without heat
C. Percolation
D. All of the above

3252. What is the formula of sucrose.. ?
A. C13 H22 o12 B. C12 H22 O11
C. C11 H22 O12 D. C10 H22 O10

3253. Which is the primary solvents for elixirs. ?
A. Water and alcohol
B. Glycerine and sorbitol
C. Propylene glycol
D. Flavoring agent

3254. What should be the alcohol percentage in elixirs.
A. 1 to 5 % B. 5 to 40%
C. 40 to 50% D. None

3255. What is the UEs of piperazine citrate.?
A. Anti inflammatory
B. Anti ulcer
C. Anthelmintic
D. Antibacterial

3256. In which condition linctuse is prescribed.
A. Dry cough B. Fever
C. Pain D. None

3257. Which one of the following semisolid dosage forms.
A. Ointments B. Creams
C. Jellies D. All of the above

3258. Which is following dosage form for infants, children, geriatric and mentally disturbed patients.?
A. Solid dosage form
B. Liquid dosage form
C. Semisolid dosage form
D. None

3259. Which is the monophasic liquid dosage form used in oral.?
A. Draought s B. Linctuse
C. Syrups D. All of the above

3260. What is usual dose of linctuses. ?
A. 5 ml B. 15 ml
C. 25ml D. 60ml

3261. Liniments are usually alcoholic and..... preparation.
A. Oral liquid B. Oily liquid
C. Fluid preparation D. Aqueous liquid

3262. Which is the fluid preparation for external use.

A. Collodions B. Lotions
C. Liniments D. Linctuse

3263. None polar solvents are are unable to reduce the attraction between the long of bstrong and weak electrolytes because of the solvents low.

A. Electric conso
B. High dielectric constant
C. Dielectric constant
D. Dipole interaction

3264. What is the CMC.?

A. Colloidal miscelle concentration
B. Critical miscelle concentration
C. Co solvancymiscelle concentration
D. None of the above

3265. The function of surfactant start only at. .

A. Miscelle B. CMC
C. HLB D. Shops

3266. Which solvents is used in combination to increase to solubility of drug solute are known as.

A. Solubilization
B. Complexation
C. Co solvents
D. Hydrotrophy

3267. Powder are the..... dosage forms.

A. Solid B. Liquid
C. Semisolid D. None

3268. What is effervescent granules.

A. Cresm B. Lotions
C. Powder D. Pastse

3269. Divided powder can be used in .....

A. Internal B. External
C. Both a and b D. None

3270. Which powder contain only one ingredient either in crystalline orbamorphous form is.

A. Divided powder
B. Compound powder
C. Simple powder
D. Bulk powder

3271. When the powders are supplied individually as a singal dose in separate packets they are called.

A. Bulk powder
B. Simpal powder
C. Comppund powder
D. Divided powder

3272. Which is the two example of the compound powders?

A. Aspirin
B. Paracetamol
C. Both a and b
D. Sodium bicarbonate

3273. Which of the following largest size of capsules?

A. 00 B. 0
C. 000 D. 5

3274. Which method can be done of filling of powder is.

A. Heat method
B. Dry method
C. Heap method
D. Wet method

3275. Which is the smallest size of the capsule?

A. 00 B. 000
C. 5 D. None

3276. Which of the following powders usually contain antibacterial agent like chlorhexidine and hexchlorophene?

A. Dentifrices
B. Surgical dusting powder
C. Both a and b
D. Effervescent powder

3277. Which types of powders are dispensed which required special techniques to dispense the ingredients show their peculiar properties.

A. Eutectic mixture
B. Effervescent powder
C. Powder to be reconstituted
D. All of the above

3278. In which condition the mixtures of powder when mixed turn to liquid.

A. Granules B. Eutectic
C. Dusting D. Dentifrices

3279. Which is not following effervescent granules?
A. Sodium bicarbonate
B. Citric acid
C. Acetylsalicylic acid
D. Tartaric acid

3280. Which gas is released as a results of acid - base reaction.
A. Oxigen B. Nitrogen
C. Helium D. Carbon dioxide

3281. Which stimulates the flow of gastric juice and accelerate absorption of medicament is.
A. Carbon dioxide
B. Nitrogen
C. Oxigen
D. None

3282. Which of the following substance is absorbe the moisture contain from the atmosphere.
A. Hydroscopic
B. Hygroscopic
C. Homogeneous
D. None of the above

3283. In which quantities for make the weight of ingredient or triturate for each powder upto 2 grains with lactose.
A. Imperial B. Metric
C. Both a and b D. None of the above

3284. Calibration of the moulds is done by using..... pastic in.
A. Lactose paste B. Gelatin
C. Fructose D. Maltose

3285. What is two method of effervescent granules.
A. Heat method B. Wet method
C. Dry method D. Both a and b

3286. In which method the powder mixture is moistened with a suitable liquid to form a coherent mass.
A. Heat method B. Dry method
C. Heap method D. Wet method

3287. In which all ingredients are melted together and stirred until cold.
A. Fusion B. Trituration
C. Dilution D. Diffusion

3288. Which one of the following layers of skin.
A. Hypodermis
B. Sebaceous
C. Sweat
D. Capillary loop in papilla

3289. Which is the innermost layer of skin?
A. Subcutaneous
B. Dermis
C. Epidermis
D. Hypodermis

3290. Stratum corner also called is.
A. Granules layer B. Horny layer
C. Basal layer D. Prickle cell layer

3291. Which is the one method of release rate of medicament from base?
A. Agar cup plate B. Diffusion
B. Heat D. Heap

3292. Which jelly is used as a vehicle for allergens in allergy test.
A. Electrocardiography
B. Patch
C. TDDS
D. None

3293. Which is the 1.2 to 2 percent jelly is used as lubricant and 5 to 10 % jelly as dermatological vehicle.
A. Tragacanth B. Sodium alginate
C. Pectin D. Starch

3294. Which jelly is feasible for acid products along with glycerol as dispersing and humectants?
A. Pectin B. Gelatin
C. Clays D. Tragacanth

3295. Which is the 7 to 20% bentonite forms a jelly used as dermatological bases.
A. Clays B. Polyvinyl alcohol
C. Gelatin D. Tragacanth

3296. Which method is employed to determine the release rate of antibacterial agents from the ointment bases.
A. Agar cup plate method
B. Diffusion
C. Heap
D. None

3297. What is lanoline.?
A. Hydrous wool fat
B. Jelly es
C. Hydrocarbon
D. Liquid paraffin

3298. PEG bases are highly..... In nature.
A. Hydrophilic B. Hygroscopic
C. Immiscible D. Water miscible

3299. What is the uppermost layer of skin.
A. Dermis B. Horny layer
C. Episermis D. Subcutaneous

3300. Which ointment bases are suitable for dry skin?
A. Absorption bases
B. Hydrocarbon bases
C. Water miscible bases
D. Water soluble bases

3301. Which is the nature of keratin?
A. Hydro philic
B. Lipophilic
C. Hygroscopic
D. Hydroscopic

3302. Which is the following buses are water soluble
A. Polyethylene Gylcore
B. MpsmEthyleneparbene sodium
C. PDS
D. EDTA

3303. Which are easily removable from the skin.
A. Water soluble bases
B. Water miscible base
C. Absorption bases
D. Hydrocarbon bases

3304. In which conditions are useful for acute lesion that has a tendency for oozing?
A. Jelly bases B. Pastes bases
C. Patch bases D. None

3305. ..... Are also called cataplasms.
A. Poultices B. Pastes
C. Jellies D. Starch

3306. What are cream?
A. Semisolid B. Liquid
C. Solid D. Pastes

3307. In which the drug or mixture of drugs with or without diluents are enclosed in a gelatin she'll.
A. Tablets B. Capsule
C. Injection D. None

3308. Which are preparations containing very fine powder of drugs that are taken up into the nose?
A. Snuffs B. Deodorant
C. Talcum D. Douch

3309. Which powder is mainly used to remove or neutralize foul smell of the skin.
A. Talcum powder B. Douch powder
C. Deodorant powder
D. Snuffs

3310. Which preparation is used for the cleaning of the surfaces of the teeth.
A. Insufflations B. Dentifrices
C. Deodorant D. Douches

3311. What are solid unit dosage forms intended for introduction into body cavities.
A. Supposotories B. Lozenges
C. Pastilles D. Pill

3312. Which one of the following sweetening agents for liquid dosage forms. ?
A. Cyclamate sodium
B. Sodium sulfite
C. Ascorbic acid
D. Glycerine

3313. Which agens are added to the liquid preparations to improve their organoleptic properties.
A. Flavoring agent
B. Coloring agents
C. Sweetening agents
D. Vehicles

3314. Which is the first synthetic color discovered accidentally was 'Mauveine' known as.
A. Violate to purple
B. Yellow to orange
C. Brown
D. Perkin's purple

3315. I'm which the range of benzoic acid and it's salts are used as preservatives.
A. 0.1 - 0.3% B. 0.1 - 0.2%
C. 0.1 - 0.4% D. None

3316. Which of the following mixture the provid uniform dosage.?
A. Simple mixture B. Syrups
C. Elixirs D. None

3317. Which monophasic liquid are suitable for any water soluble stable drugs.
A. Syrup B. Elixirs
C. Jellies D. Pastes

3318. Which one of the following monophasic liquid dosage from is promote healing of the wound.
A. Throat paints B. Douches
C. Gargles D. Mouthwashes

3319. Which the ratio is called sedimentation ratio.
A. Hu/Ho B. Ho/Hu
C. Both a and b D. None

3320. Why does this syrup turn to yellow?
A. Effect of heat
B. Effect of water
C. Effect of sugar
D. None

3321. What is the alcoholic content in the preparation of elixirs?
A. 0.3%v/v B. 0.4% w/v
C. 0.4 % v/v D. 0.5 % V/v

3322. Which of the following emulsions are.. Unstable system.
A. Dynamically
B. Chemically
C. Thermodynamically
D. None

3323. Which is nature of type of emulsions is cream white in appearance regardless of the oll used.
A. O/w B. W/o
C. Both a and b D. None

3324. ..... nearly always form o/w types of emulsions di or trivalent actions soaps always will form W/o type of emulsions.
A. Tragacanth B. Starch
C. Acacia D. Sodium alginate

3325. Which dosage forms used in rectal vaginal or urethral cavities.
A. Supposotories B. Liquid
C. Syrups D. Elixirs

3326. In which dosage forms are used to treat local condition such as hemorrhoids in rectum and infections in vaginal.
A. Emulsions B. Suspension
C. Powder D. Supposotories

3327. Which are unit dosage forms hence there is no dose variations?
A. Supposotories B. Tablets
C. Capsules D. Cream

3328. The weight of one pessary varies from.. . . As the case may be.
A. 6 to 8 B. 4 to 8
C. 8 to 5 D. None

3329. Which one of the following types of supposotories.
A. Oleaginous bases
B. Hydrocarbon bases
C. Absorption bases
D. Water miscible bases

3330. In which years oleaginous bases introduced.
A. 1852 B. 1850
C. 1865 D. 1952

331. Which one of the following aqueous bases.
A. Glycero - gelatin
B. Macrogol bases
C. Soap glycerine bases
D. All of the above

3332. Which is dissolves in body secretion.
A. Aqueous bases
B. Glycerogelatin base
C. Macrogol bases
D. None of the above

3333. Which is also called carbowaxes.
A. Macrogol base
B. Glycerogelatin
C. Aqueous bases
D. None

3334. Which one of the following very hygroscopic in nature.
A. Oleaginous bases
B. Synthetic fat bases
C. Emulsions
D. Shoap glycerine bases

3335. Which is one popular brands in u. k.?
A. Witepsol B. Massa Estarinum
C. Massuppol D. All of the above

3336. Which moulds is not required in case of synthetic fate or macrogols bases.
A. Lubrication of moulds
B. Suppository moulds
C. Coca butter supposotories of mould
D. None of the y

3337. Which is technique supposotories can also be prepared by.
A. Compression B. Wet
C. Dry D. Granulation

3338. Which types of drug action by supposotories.
A. Local action
B. Inflammatory action
C. Both a and b
D. None

3339. Which one of the following length of human rectum is.
A. 5 to 10 cm B. 15 to 20 cm
C. 10 to 15 cm D. None

3340. Which one of the following factors affecting drug absorption from the rectum.
A. Coloniccontens B. Circulation routes
C. Ph D. All of the above

3341. What is the PH of rectal fluids.
A. 2 to 5 B. 5 to 7
C. 7 to 8 D. None

3342. Coca butter melts between.
A. 34 to 36 °c B. 25 to 30 °c
C. 44 to 46 c° D. 15 to 20 °c

3343. Which is recommended as a suppository base.
A. Hydrogenated palm kernel oil
B. Hydrogenated theobroma oil
C. Fractionated palm kernel oil
D. None of the above

3344. Which is used as lubricant for coca butter suppository.
A. Soaps
B. Glycerine
C. Alcohol
D. all LP of the above

3345. Eye drops should be prepared as.
A. Isotonic B. Hypotonic
C. Hypertonic D. Non sterile

3346. Theories of emulaification are characterized by one of the following Elixirs.
A. Film formulation
B. Phase inversion
C. Monomolecular adsoption
D. Solid particle adsoption

3347. Paediatric kaolin contain.
A. light kaolin
B. light magnesium oxide
C. heavy kaolin
D. Water

3348. Tweens are used in suspension as .
A. suspending agents
B. antioxidant
C. Flocculating agents
D. None

3349. The health insurance portability and accountability Act of.
A. 1946 B. 1992
C. 1990 D. 1996

3350. ..... is the practice of pharmacy in private and government owned hospital.
A. Community pharmacy
B. Health system pharmacy
C. Nuclear pharmacy
D. Government service

3351. Nuclear pharmacy can be used in.
A. Radioactive drug
B. Synthetic drugs
C. Plants drug
D. None

3352. The offers opportunities to pharmacists of all educational levels.
A. Industrial pharmacy
B. Community pharmacy
C. Health system pharmacy
D. Nuclear pharmacy

3353. The job opportunities for pharmacists are expected to.

A. Community pharmacy
B. Health system pharmacy
C. Industrial pharmacy
D. All of the above

3354. Offers opportunities to pharmacists in various capacities.

A. Government service
B. Pharmaceutical education
C. Pharmaceutical journalism.
D. Organizational management

3355. The American pharmacists association (APHA) founding.

A. 1986 B. 1957
C. 1852 D. 1857

3356. The mission of ASAP is to represent it's more than ..... members includes

A. 25,000 B. 30,000
C. 24,000 D. 20,000

3357. The first half of this millennium was once refered to as.

A. Middle ages B. Dark ages
C. Modern ages D. None

3358. Who is defined the middle Ages?

A. Greco – roman
B. Hippocrates
C. Diocles
D. Galen

3359. The magical potions for curing were part of the duty of.

A. Doctor B. Pharmacists
C. Shaman D. none

3360. As western Europe struggled a new civilization crose among those who followed the teachings of.

A. Roman B. Muhammed
C. Galen D. Rhazes

3361. The Islamic nations Greek writing including those dealing with medicine were tranlated into.

A. Indian B. American
C. Arabic D. Europian

3362. Arabic culture had returned classical scientific and medical knowledge to.

A. Islamic B. American
C. Indian D. Europe

3363. Who is licensed to prepare and dispense medication counsel patients.

A. Doctor B. Shaman
C. Pharmacists D. None

3364. Who is responsible for the preparations of the dosage forms of drugs such as tablets, capsules, and sterile solution for injection.

A. Pharmacists B. doctors
C. Both a and b D. None

3365. Community pharmacist may be.

A. Independently owned small businesses
B. Part of large retail chains
C. Franchise operation
D. All of the above

3366. A chain pharmacy is.

A. Community pharmacy
B. Nuclear pharmacy
C. Health system pharmacy
D. Industrial pharmacy

3367. The examples of places where institutional pharmacies can be found.

A. Home health care
B. Long term care facilities
C. Managed care organization
D. All of the above

3368. Which country is top the world in exporting generic drugs worth us $ 15 billion in 2014.

A. India B. America
C. Japan D. Rush

3369. The pharma D curriculum usually required..... years to complete the degree requirements.

A. 2 academic B. 4 academic
C. 6 academic D. None

3370. What is the ACPE.?

A. Accreditation council for pharmaceutical education
B. American council for pharmaceutical education
C. Pharmacy council for pharmaceutical education
D. None

3371. A list of the govermental agencies that license pharmacists in the various states is available from.

A. National Association of boards of pharmacy
B. National community pharmacists association
C. National professional organization of pharmacists
D. None of the above

3372. Which committee recommends the action of central government and pharmaceuticals legislation?

A. Chopra committee
B. Mudaliar committee
C. Bhore committee
D. Bhatia committee

3373. Which of the following one professional degree in pharmacy.

A. Pharma D
B. B. Pharma
C. M.Pharma
D. PhD

3374. What is AACP.?

A. Accreditation association of college of pharmacy
B. American Association of college of pharmacy
C. Australian association of college of pharmacy
D. Auburn association of college of pharmacy

3375. Which of the following dermal preparations

A. Film
B. Paste
C. Cream
D. All of the above

3376. What is the type of oral dosage forms.?

A. Aerosol
B. Nebulizer
C. Both a and b
D. Tablet

3377. Which of the following dosage form for the drug to be administered under the skin.

A. Subcutaneous
B. Transdermal
C. Topical
D. None

3378. If 1 ml of av 0.1 N Hcl solution is added to 100 ml of pure water the PH is required from.

A. 7 to 4
B. 7 to 3
C. 7 to 2
D. 7 to 1

3379. The PH is change only ..... PH units.

A. 0.09 PH
B. 0.05 PH
C. 0.08 PH
D. 0.06 PH

3380. What is Henderson - hasselbalch equipment for a weak acid and it's salt.

A. PH = PKa - PKb+ log [base/salt]
B. [H3O+] = Ka [salt/acid]
C. PH = PKa + log [salt/acid]
D. None

3381. Kolthoff and Tekelenburg determined the..... of PH.

A. temperature constant
B. temperature coefficient
C. temperature change
D. temperature decrease

3382. What is PH indicatore of weak acid or weak bases

A. thmol blue
B. Methyl violet
C. Methyl red
D. Phenol red

3383. The PH rang of Bromocresol green.

A. 3.7 to 5.4
B. 5.2 - 6.8
C. 4.2 - 6.2
D. 3.1 - 4.4

3384. What is the PH rang of Alizarin yellow.

A. 6.8- 8.4
B. 8.0 - 9.6
C. 10.0 - 12.0
D. None

3385. An indicator..... is present in its ionic form.

A. Methyl orange
B. methyl violet
C. Phenol red
D. Methyl red

3386. What is the molar ratio, [salt/ acid], required to prepare an acetate buffer of PH 5.0?

A. 1.74
B. 1.74/1
C. 1.74/2
D. 1.75/1

3387. Who is the suggests universal indicatore.
A. Henderson - hasselbalch
B. Koppel and spiro
C. Van slyke
D. Merck index.

3388. ..... Introduced the concept of buffer capacity.
A. Bower and bates
B. Palitzsch
C. Clark and lubs
D. Koppel and spiro and van slyke

3389. The buffer capacity of the blood in the physiological range PH..... is obtained as follows..
A. 4.76 to 6.86
B. 5.03 to 5.13
C. 7.0 to 7.8
D. None of the above

3390. What is PH of tears?
A. 6.5 to 7.6 B. 6.3 to 7.4
C. 7.4 to 7.8 D. All of the above

3391. The 24 hour urine collection of a normal adult has a PH averaging about 6.0 unit it may be as low as..... or high as.....
A. 4.6 or 7.4 B. 4.5 or 7.8
C. 7.8 or 4.5 D. None

3392. The PH scale was introduced by as.....
A. Sorensen B. Gifford
C. Both a and b D. Mellen and seltzer

3393. The plot of PH versus Mililiter of NAOH added produce the.....
A. Equivalonce point
B. titration curve
C. both a and b
D. None

3394. What is the chemical formulation of phosphoric acid.
A. H2Po4 B. H3Po4
C. HPo4 D. None

3395. What is the PBS.?
A. Phosphate buffered solution
B. Phosphate buffered saline
C. Phosphate buffered substance
D. Phosphate buffered system

3396. It is used for ophthalmic solution in the PH range of.
A. 5 to 6 B. 6 to 7
C. 7 to 9 D. None

3397. What is the PH of blood.
A. 7 . 3 B. 7.4
C. 7.6 D. 7.5

3398. What is the formula of molarity.?
A. Liter/moles B. Mililiter/ liter
C. Moles/ liter D. None

3399. What is the molecular weight of sodium bicarbonate.
A. 85.007 g/mol
B. 84.007g/mol
C. 84.008g/mol
D. None

3400. A 2.0% boric acid solution serves as an isotonic..... preparation
A. Dermatology
B. Orthopaedic
C. Ophthalmic
D. All of the above

3401. Which is the following solution the red blood cell are suspend.
A. 2.0% kcl B. 2.0% Naoh
C. 3.0% Nacl D. 2.0% Nacl

3402. The weak salt solution or water is salt to be.
A. Hypertonic B. hypotonic
C. Isotonic D. Hygroscopic

3403. What is the method of measurement of tonicity.
A. Hemolytic B. Freezing point
C. Hemolysis D. Isotonic

3404. The PH of a buffer solution and the change in PH upon the addition of an acid or base may be calculated by uses of the equation.
A. Buffer capacity
B. Buffer solution
C. Buffer equation
D. Buffer action

3405. Which is the following example of common ion effect.

A. In- B. OH-
C. Ac D. ∆Tf

3406. The negative logarithm of Ka is called.

A. Dissociation exponent
B. Dissociation constant
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

3407. The buffer solutions are not ordinarily prepared from..

A. Weak acid B. Weak bases
C. Strong bases D. Strong acid

3408. The PKa formic acid is.

A. 4.76 B. 3.75
C. 3.76 D. 3.93

3409. What is the PH of solution containing 0.1 mole of ephedrine and 0.1 mole of ephedrine hydrochloride per liter of solution.

A. PH =10.36 B. PH = 7.14
C. PH = 10.34 D. PH = 8.15

3410. How much is the PH increased by addition to the solubility of 0.1% physostigmine base, m.w 275.34?

A. An decrease of 1.93 PH units
B. An increase of 1.93 PH units
C. Both a and b
D. None

3411. what is the buffer capacity of a solution containing 0.20 m acetic acid and 0.10m sodium acetate.

A. beta 0.14 B. alfa 0.15
C. beta 0.15 D. beta 0.10

3412. The PH of the acetit acid solution has been.

A. Decreased B. Increased
C. equal D. None

3413. Calomel electrode is used for.

A. Mercury chloride
B. Sulphate mercury
C. Silver chloride
D. None

3414. An increase in the concentration of the buffer components resuls in a..... buffer capacity or efficiency.

A. Greater B. Reduce
C. Both a and b D. None

3415. The PH of the bicarbonate buffer in the blood.

A. PH = 7.4 B. PH = 7.3
C. PH = 7.5 D. PH =7.6

3416. When the PH of the blood gose..... life is in serious banger.

A. Below 6.9 or above 7.8
B. Below 6.8 or above 7.7
C. Both a and b
D. None

3417. Lacrimal fluid or tears have been found to have a great degree of buffer....

A. Buffer capacity B. Buffer solution
C. Buffer equation D. Buffer action

3418. When the sample is removed for analysis because of the loss of ..... from the tear.

A. O2 B. Co2
C. No2 D. None

3419. If the strong acid is added to a..... solution containing equal quantities of acetic acid and sodium acetate.

A. 0.01 -m B. 0.1 N
C. 0.001-m D. 0.1m

3420. The PKa of pilocarpine is.

A. 7.15 B. 8.73
C. 7.14 D. None

3421. When sodium acetate is added to acetic acid the dissociation constant for the.

A. Weak base B. Strong base
C. Weak acid D. Strong acid

3422. Which of the following solution for tonicity.

A. Hypotonic B. Isotonic
C. Hypertonic D. All of the above

3423. The temperature corresponds to the freezing point of a …….. solution?

A. 0.95 Nacl B. 0.85% Nacl
C. 0.60% Nacl D. 0.90% Nacl

3424. The PKb of ephedrine is?
A. 10.36 Pkb B. 4.76 pkb
C. 4.64 Pkb D. None

3425. How many isotonic solution of..... g of Nacl per 100 ml.
A. 0.9g of Nacl B. 0.8g of Nacl
C. 0.7g of Nacl D. 0.5g of Nacl

3426. If the red blood cells are suspended in a..... % Nacl solution.
A. 3.0% Nacl B. 2.0 % Nacl
C. 0.2 % Nacl D. 0.1 % Nacl

3427. How much sodium chloride is required to render 100ml of a 1% solution of apomorphine hydrochloride isotonic with blood serum.
A. 0.78 g B. 0.75 g
C. 0.76 g D. 0.71 g

3428. A 2.0 % solution of boric acid has the same osmotic pressure as the blood cell contents when determined by the.
A. Isotonicity value
B. Freezing point
C. Tonicity
D. PH concentration

3429. What is class 1st method of adjusting tonicity and PH
A. Cryoscopic method
B. White vicent method
C. Sodium chloride
D. Freezing point

3430. Sodium chloride equivalent method is used.
A. Isotonicity adjusting
B. Adjust the tonicity
C. Adjusting the freezing point
D. Adjusting the stability

3431. A second method for adjusting the tonicity of pharmaceutical solution was developed by.
A. Mellen and seltzer
B. white vincent
C. Husa and Adams
D. Roos and borm

3432. ..... Suggested that the term isotonic.
A. Husa B. Mellen
C. Seltzer D. White vincent

3433. The presence in solution, result change in PH upon the addition of small quantities of.
A. Buffer solution C. Acid or alkali
B. Nacl solution D. Salt solution

3434. According to roos and borm published the first paper on buffer action in.
A. 1915 B. 1914
C. 1918 D. 1919

3435. The replacement of concentration by activities in the equilibrium of a.....
A. Weak bases B. Weak acid
C. Strong acid D. Strong bases

3436. The activity coefficient multiplied by the..
A. Mole concentration
B. Molar concentration
C. Equal concentration
D. Molar fraction

3437. An ionic strength no greater than about.
A. 0.1 or 0.2 B. 0.3 or 0.4
C. 0.2 or 0.5 D. None

3438. The addition of natural salts to buffers the PH of the solution by altering the.....
A. Ionic strength not altering
B. Activities equilibrium
C. Ionic strength
D. Alters activity coefficient s

3439. A positive dilution value singnifies that the PH..... With dilution of the buffer.
A. PH c onstant B. PH rises
C. PH decrease D. PH equilibrium

3440. A negative value singnifies that PH..... with dilution of the buffer.
A. PH decreases B. PH increases
C. PH constant D. pH equilibrium

3441. The change in PH with temperature for a large number of.
A. Water B. Buffer
C. salt solution D. None

3442. The temperature coefficients for the calomel electrode are given in the study by.
A. Deby – huckel B. Bates
C. Roots and borm D. Koppel and spiro

3443. Which is the following solution in a soft glass bottle is influenced by the alkalinity of the glass.

A. Boric acid B. Sodium chloride
C. Salicylic acid D. Ascorbic acid

3444. Indicators may be considered as.....

A. Strong acid or strong base
B. Weak acid and weak base
C. Weak acid and strong acid
D. Strong acid

3445. Methyl red show it's full alkaline color..... at PH of about 6

A. Blue B. Green
C. Purple D. Yellow

3446. King is refered to as the.

A. Indicatore change
B. Indicatore altered
C. Indicatore constant
D. Indicatore equilibrium

3447. The ionization is represed by the.

A. Common ion effect
B. Common ion equilibrium
C. Common ion constant
D. Common ion change

3448. The indicatore is then predominantly in the form of Hin the..

A. Basic color B. Acid color
C. Weak color D. Strong color

3449. Indicatores can be combined to yield so called.

A. Only indicatores
B. Universal indicatore
C. Constant indicatore
D. None

3450. A universal indicatore is a PH indicatore that displays different colors as the PH transitions from PH.

A. 1 to 12 B. 13 to 14
C. 1.2 to 1.8 D. None

3451. The buffer capy changes as the ratio log ([salt] /[acid] increase with added..

A. Acid B. Base
C. Buffer D. salt

3452. When 0.01 mole of base is added to a 0.1 molar acetate buffer the PH increase from.

A. 6.8 - 8.4 B. 4.76 - 4.85
C. 5.2 - 6.8 D. None

3453. The reaction of an equivalent of an acid with an equivalent of a base is called.

A. Buffer capacity B. Buffer equation
C. Neutralization D. End point

3454. The plot of PH versus mililiter of..... added produces the titration curve.

A. Hcl B. NaoH
C. H_2O D. HCO_3

3455. A strong base has a high buffer capacity above a PH of.

A. 12 B. 10
C. 9 D. 6

3456. The buffer capacity of a solution of a strong acid was shown by ..... to be directly proportional to the hydrogen ion concentration.

A. Bates B. Gifford
C. Mason D. Van slyke

3457. The slope of the curve is a minimum and the buffer capacity is.

A. Decrease B. Constant
C. Greater D. Equilibrium

3458. The curves can be plotted by using the.

A. Buffer equation
B. Buffer capacity
C. Buffer solution
D. Buffer index

3459. The neutralization curve for the universal buffer mixture is lineare between PH.

A. 4 and 8 B. 8 and 12
C. 2 and 4 D. None

3460. The salt solution in this instance is said to be.

A. Hypertonic B. Hemolysis
C. Hypotonic D. Isotonic

3461. At a low pH a base is predominantly in the ..... form

A. Gases B. Ionic
C. Acid D. Solid

3462. When the amount of base exceeds the limited ..... of this form

A. Water solubility B. Solute
C. Solvent D. None

3463. The same salt concentration and same osmotic pressure as the red blood cell content and is said to be.

A. Hypertonic B. Hypotonic
C. Isotonic D. Hemolysis

3465. The salt solution in this instance is said to be.

A. Hypertonic B. Isotonic
C. Hypotonic D. Hemolysis

3466. A 2.0% solution of boric acid has the same ..... as the blood cell contents.

A. Osmotic pressure
B. Isosmotic
C. Hemolysis
D. Hemolytic

3467. Which of the following example of uni - divalent electrolytes.

A. Sodium sulphate
B. Atropine sulphate
C. Both a and b
D. Calcium bromide

3468. What is the freezing point of both human blood and lacrimalfluid.

A. - 0.80°c B. -0. 52°c
C. - 0.90 °c D. None

3469. Which of the following ephedrine sulphate is

A. g × 0.23 = 0.23g
B. 0.3g × 0.21 = 0.063 g
C. 3.4 × 0.104 = 0.35 g
D. None

3470. We replace Nacl with..... as the isotonic agents.

A. Ephedrine sulphate
B. Propylene glycol
C. Sodium chloride
D. Procaine hydrochloride

3471. At a hydrogen ion concentration 1.75 × 10-5 what is the capacity of a buffer containing 0.10 moles each of acetic acid and sodium acetate per liter of solution.

A. 0.115 B. 0.113
C. 0.118 D. 0.112

3472. The buffer capacity depends on the value of the ratio.

A. [base]/[acid] B. [Salt] / [acid]
C. [Base]/ [Base] D. None

3473. The hydrogen ion concentration of such a solution is 10-12 and the total buffer capacity is.

A. Beta 0.020 B. Beta 0.023
C. 0.012 D. 0.028

3474. Which requires 20 times the amount of tears to restore the normal PH of the eye as compared with the result following two drops of? .....

A. Atropine sulphate
B. Sodium chloride
C. Epinephrine hydrochloride
D. Potassium chloride

3475. To reestablished the constant Ka at.

A. 3.75 × 10-2 B. 1.75 × 10-5
C. 3.20 × 10 -3 D. None

3476. The resistance to a change in PH is known as.

A. Buffer solution B. Buffer equation
C. Buffer action D. Buffer capacity

3477. Which is not universal indicatore.?

A. Methyl yellow
B. Phenolphthalein
C. Bromthylmol blue
D. Alizarin yellow

3478. Which method of granulation is suitable in case of poorly soluble drug?

A. Dry granulation
B. Moisture activated
C. dry granulation
D. Both A and C

3479. Which of the following example is correct to demonstrate dissolution or solubility Limited adsorption?

A. Penicillin B. Ibuprofen
C. Rifampin D. Galantamine

3480. Poorly water soluble drugs will be_____ .

A. Slowly adsorp and show variable bioavailability
B. Slowly adsorpamd show maximum availability
C. Fastly adsorb and show good availability
D. Both A and C

3481. Which of the following equation can be used to determine release of active drug agent from dosage form?
A. Noyes-whitney
B. Hopfenberg
C. Baker- lansdale
D. None of above

3482. Critical step which play an important role in adsorption of drug from Tablet?
A. Dissolution
B. First pass metabolism
C. Disintegration
D. Enzymatic reaction and barriers

3483. Why milk is not taken along with antibiotic tablet?
A. Inhibit dissolution
B. Prevent adsorption
C. Inhibit disintegration
D. Prevent absorption

3484. Which of the following property make drug difficult to formulate?
A. Poor wetting and slow dissolution
B. Good wetting and fast dissolution
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

3485. Which of the following is not used as a diluent?
A. Lactose anhydrate and spray dried lactose
B. Celutab
C. Dibetic calcium phosphate dehydrate
D. Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose

3486. Which of the following used as a dilutent, disintegrant , Binder as well as glidant?
A. Cellulose derivatives
B. Starch and its derivatives
C. Sorbitol
D. Both A and B

3487. In moisture activated drug granulation agglomerate size is between which of following range?
A. 150 to 160 um B. 100-450 um
C. 200-300um D. 150-500um

3488. What is the reason for lamination of tablet in storage period and compression?
A. Low level of glidant and binding agent
B. Air Entrapment between layers
C. High concentration of lubricant
D. Both A and C

3489. How can we inhibit the problem of capping and lamination while compressing tablet?
A. By improving granules size
B. By improving ratio of Binder agent
C. Why improving lubricant concentration
D. None of the above

3490. Super disintegrants swell up and disintegrate tablets within time_____.
A. 30 second B. 1 minute
C. 2 minute D. None of the above

3491. Which of the following used as a super disintegrant.
A. Veegum HV
B. Sodium starch glycolate
C. PVP
D. Sodium carboxymethylcellulose

3492. In liyophilized foam method, which of the following mixture is used to form tablet?
A. Mixture of gelatin, sugar ,drug
B. Mixture of gelatin ,starch, drug
C. Mixture of gelatin, PVP, drug
D. Mixture of gelatin, sugar or sugar drug and other component

3493. Zydin technology used in manufacturing of which type of tablet?
A. Dispensing tablet
B. Orally disintegrating tablet
C. Effervescent tablet
D. Hypodermic tablet

3494. While checking friability of tablets, loss should not more than_____.
A. 1% B. 25%
C. 10% D. 8%

3495. In compression coated tablet, core coated by_____.
A. Sugar B. Both A and B
C. Polymer D. None of the above

3496. In compression coated tablet, coating material can be in the form of of_____.
A. Liquid B. Granules
C. Powder D. Both B and C

3497. Compression coating is used for which type of a drug?

A. Anhydrous drug
B. Unstable drug
C. Moisture and heat labile
D. None of above

3498. In multi tablet system, tablet diameter is about_____.

A. 1-5 mm B. 1-10mm
C. 2.5-6mm D. 3-4mm

3499. In modified release Drug Delivery System repeat action tablet coating of layers is done by_____.

A. Slowly permeable barrier coating
B. Polymer Matrix barrier coating
C. Fast permeable barrier coating
D. None of above

3500. Which of the following drug is given in delayed release tablet form?

A. Erythromycin
B. Thalidomide
C. Venlafaxine hydrochloride
D. Oxtriphylline

3501. Which of the following is main disadvantage of immediate release tablet?

A. No drug release control
B. Disintegrate immediately
C. No special rate controlling feature
D. None of above

3502. Tablet triturates are generally contain _____.

A. Two or more drugs
B. High amount of Potent drug
C. Small amount of potent drug
D. Complex form of drug

3503. How many tablets taken to check the friability of large number of tablet?

A. 10 B. 15
C. 20 D. 25

3504. What is the weight loss acceptance criteria for tablet friability?

A. Not more than 2%
B. Not more than 5%
C. Less than 1%
D. Less than 3%

3505. At which RPM, Roche friabilator is regulated to evaluate tablet friability?

A. 25 RPM B. 100 RPM
C. 50 RPM D. 10 RPM

3506. How many times tablet should taken in friability testing?

A. For 4 minutes at 25 RPM
B. For 5 minute at 25 RPM
C. For 3 minutes at 10 RPM
D. For 5 minute at 10 RPM

3507. Which of the following is rate cycle for Tablets in the tablet disintegration apparatus.

A. 30-40 cycle pe minute
B. 20-40 cycle per minute
C. 29-32 cycle per minute
D. Both A and B

3508. Which of the following solution used in testing of delayed release tablet?

A. N Hcl, 0.2 M phosphate buffer
B. 1%NaOH,0.2M phosphate buffer
C. 0.2N H_2SO_4, 0.3M phosphate buffer
D. 0.1N NaOH,0.3 M phosphate buffer

3509. Croscarmellose function as excipient in tablet.

A. Disintegrant B. Glidant
C. Binder D. None of above

3510. At which concentration, Colloidal Silicon oxide works as a glidant, antiadherent?

A. 2-5% B. 0.1-1%
C. 12-10% D. 1-3%

3511. Mean particle size, at which corn starch act as a excipient?

A. 15 um B. 20 um
C. 30 um D. 13 um

3512. Croscarmellose not used in which type of granulation?

A. Wet granulation
B. Dry granulation
C. Direct compression
D. All of above

3513. Which of the following used as a slow release controlling agent?

A. Ammonio methacrylate copolymer type A
B. Calcium phosphate dihydrate
C. Compactrol
D. Ammoniomethacrylate copolymer type B

3514. Which of the following is used as a direct compressible diluent?

A. Silicon dioxide
B. Dibasic calcium phosphate
C. Lactose
D. Both B and C

3515. Use of which type of diluent prevent risk of maillard reaction?

A. Cornstarch
B. 10 to 15% lactose
C. 10 to 90 % mannitol 60
D. None of above

3516. Hypromellose is which type of agent?

A. Immediate release control agent
B. Slow release control agent
C. Rate controlling agent
D. Sustained release control agent

3517. Mannitol is which type of diluent?

A. Soluble sugar alcohol diluent
B. Inorganic alcohol diluent
C. Soluble sugar Aqueous diluent
D. All of above

3518. The Crown thickness of individual tablet can be measured in_____.

A. NM B. Centimetre
C. Millimetre D. Micrometre

3519. Which of the following is a rapid method to measure the Crown thickness of tablet?

A. Micrometre scale method
B. Both A and B
C. Sliding Caliper scale method
D. None of above

3520. Acceptance variable range of tablet thickness with respect to standard value?

A. ±3% B. ±8%
C. ±5% D. ± 10%

3521. Which type of punches require for proper shape of a tablet?

A. Compression punch
B. Slotted punch
C. Revolving punch
D. None of above

3522. Conventional punches should run at which speed for proper shape of tablet?

A. High speed
B. Intermediate speed
C. Slow speed
D. None of above

3523. Convex surface of tablet increase risk of which type of tablet defect?

A. Capping B. Mottling
C. Lamination D. Cracking

3524. Which Instrument used to measure the uniformity of colour and gloss on a tablet surface?

A. Flame photometer
B. Both A and B
C. Micro reflectance photometer
D. None of above

3525. Which is the earliest tester used to evaluate tablet hardness?

A. Pfizer hardness tester
B. Monsanto hardness tester
C. Strong cobb tester
D. Schleunger tester

3526. When deep concave punches use in tablet punching, increased risk of which type of tablet defect?

A. Lamination B. Cracking
C. Whiskering D. Capping

3527. Which of the following is the cycle of tablet disintegration apparatus?

A. 15 to 30 cycle per minute
B. 20 to 40 cycle per minute
C. 40 to 56 cycle per minute
D. 28 to 32 cycle per minute

3528. Which of the following is also known as laboratory friabilator?

A. Roche friabilator
B. PTF 200 double drum friabilator
C. PTF 10 single drum friabilator
D. PTF 300 triple drum friabilator

3529. Which type of tablets undergo high friability weight losses comparative to conventional tablets?
A. Chewable tablet
B. Effervescent tablet
C. Multi compressed tablet
D. Both A and B

3530. To avoid the friability problem of tablet, granulation should contain atleast how much percentage of moisture?
A. 1 to 10% B. 10 to 30%
C. 2 to 4% D. None of above

3531. Which type of test used to evaluate rough handling friability of tablets?
A. Vibrational test B. Drop test
C. Plane impact test D. All of above

3532. Number of tablet taken to evaluate weight variation test according to IP?
A. 10 B. 15
C. 20 D. 25

3533. Formula used to determine the weight variation of tablet?
A. Composite weight / 10
B. Weight of tablet /number of tablet
C. Number of tablet / weight of tablet
D. None of above

3534. According to USB, number of tablets taken for weight variation test?
A. 10 B. 15
C. 20 D. 25

3535. Factor which directly contribute to content uniformity problem in tablet?
A. Excipient ratio
B. Compressed amount
C. Tablet weight variation
D. Both A and B

3536. Weight of tablet cannot be used as a potential and indicatore unless is it does not contain how much amount of active ingredient?
A. 20-50% B. 90-95%
C. 80-95 % D. Both B and C

3537. How many tablets are taken for content uniformity testing of low doses drug tablet?
A. 20 B. 30
C. 10 D. 15

3538. What is the mess size of basket use in USP disintegration apparatus?
A. 20 B. 15
C. 10 D. 25

3539. Indus disintegration Apparatus, tablet should remain at which distance from the bottom of beaker?
A. 2.5 cm B. 3.5 cm
C. 5 cm D. 4.5 cm

3540. How many glass tubes used in USB disintegration apparatus?
A. 10 B. 6
C. 3 D. 5

3541. What is the maximum degradation time for uncoated USP tablets?
A. 50 minute B. 20 minute
C. 30 minute D. 40 minute

3542. What is the minimum disintegration time of uncoated USB tablets?
A. 10 minute B. 5 minute
C. 15 minute D. 20 minute

3543. Direct and correct method for assessment of released drug from Tablet formulation?
A. In Vivo bioavailability
B. Both A and B
C. In vitro bioavailability
D. None of above

3544. Which of the following is USB Type II dissolution apparatus?
A. Basket type
B. Peddle type
C. Flow through cell type
D. Reciprocating cylinder type

3545. Which of the following test is restricted for the evaluation of tablet?
A. Dissolution
B. In vivo bioavailability test
C. In vitro bioavailability test
D. None of above

3546. Excessive dry granulation can lead to which type of tablet defect?
A. Lamination B. Whiskering
C. Capping D. Both A and B

3547. In compression coating, coating material found in_____ form.

A. Powder B. Granules
C. Liquid D. Both A and B

3548. At which rotating speed, USP type-II apparatus is regulated for dissolution testing?

A. 25-30 RPM B. 25-40 RPM
C. 10-25 rpm D. 35-45 RPM

3549. Which of the following coating material used in compression coating?

A. Sugar B. Both A and B
C. Polymers D. None of above

3550. Waterproofing and Seal coat of tablet done by which material?

A. Shillacor polymer B. Sugar
C. Both A and B D. None of above

3551. Which solution is considered as waterproofing solution in seal coating?

A. Organic solution
B. Non aqueous solution
C. Alcoholic solution
D. All of above

3552. In seal coating, how many layers of coating can be applied?

A. 2-4 B. 3-5
C. 1-3 D. None of above

3553. Which of the following instrument used to measure the coated tablet?

A. Scale B. Gauge
C. Caliper D. Both A and C

3554. In supporting, how many layers of coating can be applied?

A. 2-6 B. 1-5
C. 3-8 D. 5-10

3555. In smothing, which type of coating material is applied for coating?

A. Thick sucrose solution
B. Thin sucrose solution
C. Powder sucrose
D. Both B and C

3556. For polishing of tablet, which of the following is generally use?

A. Carnauba wax B. Beeswax
C. Acacia D. Both A and

3557. Which of the following is the function of Fluid bed coating machine?

A. Spray coating of tablet
B. Coating of granules
C. Granulation
D. All of above

3558. What is the acceptable percentage range of film forming polymer in Aqua film coating solution?

A. 2%-8% B. 15%- 20%
C. 20%- 35% D. 7%-18%

3559. Which of the following is not film forming polymer?

A. Methyl cellulose
B. Poly ethylene
C. Cellulose acetate succinate
D. Hydroxy methyl cellulose

3560. Which spraying technique used in enteric coating of tablet by Rotatory Fluid bed coater?

A. Top spray technique
B. Bottom spray technique
C. Tangential spray technique
D. Both A and B

3561. Which of the following is not example of plasticizer used in film coating?

A. Propylene glycol
B. Dibutyl subacetate
C. Diethylphthalate
D. PVP

3562. In Fluid bed granulation, which type of spray technique can be use?

A. Top spray technique
B. Bottom spray technique
C. Tangential spray
D. Both A and B

3563. Which of the following Polymer is not use in enteric coating?

A. Carboxy cellulose
B. Eudragit L
C. Eudragit S
D. Acrylate polymer

3564. Separation of tablet in different layers lead to which type of tablet defect?

A. Capping B. Lamination
C. Whiskering D. All of above

3565. Tablet capping and lamination problem can be often removed by which process?

A. Precompression
B. Slowing tableting rate
C. Reducing final compression pressure
D. All of above

3566. Tablet produced by Deep concave punches show capping defect due to generation of_____.

A. Shear stress
B. Compression pressure
C. Die wall pressure
D. All of above

3567. Capping and lamination generally occurs due to which reason?

A. Lake of Cohesion
B. Low melting point substances
C. Air Entrapment
D. All of above

3568. Shear stress produced during tablet punching can be eliminate by using which type of punch?

A. Convex punch B. Flat punch
C. Both a and b D. None of above

3569. In some cases colloidal silica added in tablet formula to eliminate which tablet defect?

A. Picking and sticking
B. Capping and lamination
C. Mottling
D. All of above

3570. Which of the following is the reason for the motlling of tablet?

A. Use of colorant in direct compression
B. Particle size is too large
C. Colour differences of excipient
D. All of above

3571. Poor flow property of feed through Hopper can lead to which defect?

A. Arching B. Bridging
C. Rate holding D. All of above

3572. Method use to determine surface area of agglomerates?

A. Air permission
B. Gas adsorption
C. Both a and b
D. None of above

3573. What is the Angle of repose of free flowing material?

A. ≥30° B. ≤30°
C. ≥40° D. ≤40°

3574. Method generally use to determine angle of repose?

A. Tilting box method
B. Freestanding cone method
C. Revolving cylinder method
D. All of above

3575. Roller compactor used in which type of granulation method?

A. Wet granulation
B. Compression granulation
C. Dry granulation
D. Both B and C

3576. Roller compactor Exerts which type of pressure on compaction rolls?

A. Hydraulic pressure
B. Absolute pressure
C. Binding pressure
D. Vacuum pressure

3577. Which of the following is the first high shear powder blender?

A. Diosna mixer
B. Little Ford MGT mixer
C. Little Ford lodige mixer
D. Gral mixer

3578. Which of the following is the size range of round tablet

A. 4 /10-1 /2 inch B. 1/12 -1/15 inch
C. 3 /16 - 1/2 inch D. 4/5-1/3inch

3579. Which of the following diluent cannot be used in the water sensitive drug tablet formulation?

A. Debasic calcium phosphate
B. Anhydrous lactose
C. Calcium sulphate
D. None of above

3580. Diluent sorbitol show hydroscopic property at which humidity percentage?

A. 65% B. 75%
C. 70% D. 55%

3581. Which of the following sugar concentration solution can be used in wet granulation?

A. 80% dextrose
B. 50% glucose
C. 50-70 percent sucrose
D. Both B and C

3582. Which of the following Lubricant having low melting point?

A. Stearic acid
B. Polyethylene glycol
C. Talc
D. None of above

3583. In which range start of USB grade contain moisture?

A. 5-12 percent B. 12-20 percent
C. 11-14 percent D. 10-25 percent

3584. Which of the following step not involve in the dry granulation?

A. Screening B. Slugging
C. Milling D. None of above

3585. Differences between dug particle size and diluent bulk density can be late to _____ in the granulation.

A. Stratification
B. defects
C. Lump formation
D. None of above

3586. Single substance compressing can produce tablet which do not_____.

A. Compact
B. Disintegrate
C. Dissolve
D. All of above

3587. What is the Angle of repose of poorly flowing material?

A. ≤30° B. ≥30°
C. ≤40° D. ≥40°

3588. Which of the following substance can be compress directly?

A. Sodium chloride
B. Sodium Bromide
C. Potassium chloride
D. All of above

3589. Direct compression of amine compound and spray dried lectose cause interaction by showing_____.

A. Yellow discoloration
B. Orange discoloration
C. Redis discoloration
D. None of above

3590. Which of the following granulation build up charge due to dry nature?

A. Dry granulation
B. Direct compression
C. Both a and b
D. None of above

3591. Compression granulation techniques used for_____.

A. Hydrophilic substances
B. Thermolabile substances
C. Hydrophobic substances
D. Both A and B

3592. Formulation of many Aspirin and vitamins are prepared by_____.

A. Compression granulation
B. Wet granulation
C. Dry granulation
D. Both A and C

3593. Compaction pressure in compression granulation not result into_____.

A. Strengthening of Bond
B. Increase fluidity of mixture
C. Uniformity of the mixture
D. Both A and B

3594. Which of the following Mixture used for dry mixing of powder

A. Sigma blende B. Planetary mixture
C. Both a and b D. None of above

3595. Which of the following disadvantage of wet granulation?

A. Time consuming
B. Expensive
C. Labour intensive
D. All of above

3596. Equipment used in wet granulation is not useful for_____.

A. Dry mixing C. Aggregation
B. Dry milling D. Both A and C

3597. Which of the following equipment can be use for both powder blending and wet massing?

A. Sigma blender
B. Little Lodige mixer
C. Diosna mixer
D. Plow mixture

3598. Little lodige mixer is capable of doing powder mixing in_____.

A. 30-60 second B. 1 minute
C. 2 minute D. 20-40 second

3599. Gral mixture is modified version of _____mixture.

A. Plow mixture B. Diosna mixture
C. Planetary mixer D. None of above

3600. Which of the following starch can be used in direct compression?

A. Sta-Rx 1500 B. Celutab
C. Emdex D. All of above

3601. At which percentage level veegum and bentonite act as a disintegrant?

A. About 10% B. About 20%
C. About 5% D. None of above

3602. At which concentration free gelatinized starches are work as a disintegrants?

A. 2% B. 5%
C. 10% D. 12%

3603. which of the following reduce friction between walls of die cavity and tablets surface?

A. Antiadherents B. Glidants
C. Lubricants D. All of above

3604. Which of following is not lubricant?

A. Steric acid B. Waxes
C. Cornstarch D. Polyethylene glycol

3605. Which of following act as a lubricant and glidant?

A. Talc B. Waxes
C. Cornstarch D. Celica derivative

3606. Which of the following act as a diluant Binder and disintegrates?

A. Glucose
B. PVP
C. Cellulose derivatives
D. All of above

3607. Roller compact capable of producing _____compact Ribbon like material.

A. 500kg B. 350 kg
C. 200 kg D. 800 kg

3608. Which of the following second most using lubricant?

A. Talc
B. Waxes
C. Polyethylene glycols
D. All of above

3609. Which of the following is the Most widely using lubricant?

A. Stearic acid derivatives
B. Stearic acid
C. Stearic acid salt
D. All of above

3610. Lactose EFK have faster disintegration time as compared to_____.

A. Lactose anhydrous
B. Dextrose monohydrate
C. Celutab
D. All of above

3611. Which of the following have faster disintegration time?

A. Dipac
B. Celutab
C. Lactose anhydrous
D. Dextrose monohydrate

3612. Which of the following is the class of multiple compressed tablet?

A. Layered tablet
B. Compression coated tablet
C. Both a and b
D. None of above

3613. Which of the following is the reason for preparing multi compressed tablet?

A. Inhibit physical incompatibility
B. For repeat and prolonged action
C. Inhibit chemical incompatibility
D. All of above

3614. Delayed release action tablet release drug in which part of GI tract?
A. Stomach
B. Lower intestine
C. Upper intestine
D. None of above

3615. What is the function of aerosil as excipient?
A. Glidant
B. Lubricant
C. Anti adherent
D. All of above

3616. Which of the following substance used in enteric coating?
A. HPMC B. CMC
C. CAP D. PVP

3617. Sugar coated tablet disintegration time is_____.
A. 15 minut B. 60 minute
C. 30 minut D. 20 minute

3618. Sub coating is done in order to_____.
A. Build up size of tablet
B. Form uniform edges
C. To increase the bulkiness
D. All of above

3619. Which of the following is the type of perforated Pan system?
A. Accela cota B. Glatt coater
C. Hi coater D. All of above

3620. Chilsonator is used for_____.
A. Tablet granulation
B. Milling of powder
C. Tablet coating
D. None of above

3621. Eudragit used in which type of coating?
A. Sugar coating
B. Enteric coating
C. Film coating
D. All of above

3622. Which of the following substance used for film coating?
A. Shellac B. Gelatin
C. Zein D. Both A and C

3623. The wurster method is applicable in_____.
A. Tablet coating
B. Tablet compression
C. Tablet defects
D. Granulation

3624. Which of the following is step is important for release of drug from Tablet?
A. Ionization
B. Disintegration
C. Complexation
D. Dissolution

3625. Drug dissolution rate of tablet is given by which of following equation?
A. Maxwell's equation
B. Noyes Whitney equation
C. Acoustic equation
D. Michalis menten equation

3626. Sodium CMC is which type of adhesive?
A. Synthetic adhesive
B. Semi synthetic adhesive
C. Mucoadhesive
D. None of above

3627. Shellac is used to achieve which type of coating?
A. Hydrophilic Matrix coating
B. Lipophilic Matrix coating
C. Hydrophobic Matrix coating
D. None of above

3628. What is the mesh aperture diameter of IP disintegration apparatus?
A. 5 mm B. 1 mm
C. 2 mm D. 2.5 mm

3629. During tablet coating, improper distribution of coating solution before drying can cause which tablet defect?
A. Orange peel effect
B. Blistering
C. Cracking
D. None of above

3630. In matrix tablet formulation, which of following substances form hydrophilic matrix?
A. Aerosil B. HPMC
C. PVP D. Sodium CMC

3631. In Dissolution testing apparatus, flask maintained at which temperature?
A. 37° ± 4.9 °C B. 38° ± 0.9°C
C. 39° ± 0.5°C D. 37°± 0.5°C

3632. Tablet punch faces are plate by_____.
A. Aluminium B. Chromium
C. Zinc D. All of above

3633. Percentage of moisture present in Sta-Rx1500?
A. 10% B. 25%
C. 20% D. 30%

3634. Which of the following solution is called as Aqua coal ECD solution?
A. 25% w/v of ethyl cellulose dispersion
B. 10% w/v of ethyl cellulose dispersion
C. 30 % w/v of ethyl cellulose dispersion
D. 40% w/v of ethyl cellulose dispersion

3635. CAP dissolves at which part of GIT?
A. Stomach B. Intestine
C. Mouth D. None of above

3636. Which of following substance not use in polishing of tablet?
A. Carnauba wax B. Beeswax
C. Paraffin D. Acacia

3637. Kaolin use in _____.
A. Sealcoating B. Polishing
C. Subcoating D. None of above

3638. Oliec acid used as_____ in tablet coating.
A. Sealant B. Colouring agent
C. Polishing agent D. All of above

3639. How many coat of sugar syrup is applied for polishing of tablet?
A. 3-4coat B. 5-8 coat
C. 2-8coat D. 1-5 coat

3640. For polishing of tablet, what should be the speed of coating pan?
A. 20 RPM B. 12 RPM
C. 10 RPM D. 28 RPM

3641. Canvas lined Pan used for_____.
A. Seal coating B. Smoothing
C. Subcoating D. Polishing

3642. Panpour method is used for which type of coating?
A. Sugar coating
B. Compression coating
C. Film coating
D. Chocolate coating

3643. How many Coats of grossing sugar syrup is applied for smoothening and colour coat?
A. 5-15 coat B. 10-30 coat
C. 20 coat D. 1-10 coat

3644. For smoothening of tablet, what should be the speed of coating pan?
A. 18 RPM B. 20 RPM
C. 12 RPM D. 25 RPM

3645. How many coats of gelatin / Acacia solution can be applied for sub coating?
A. 1-5 B. 5-10
C. 2 - 7 D. 3-9

3646. Which of the following route does not avoid first pass metabolism?
A. Buccal route B. Sublingual route
C. Parenteral route D. Oral route

3647. Which of the following method used in determination of tablet strength?
A. Friability B. Hardness testing
C. Both a and b D. None of above

3648. Tablet material adherence towards the die walls called as_____.
A. Sticking B. Mottling
C. Picking D. None of above

3649. Mannitol mostly used as sweetening agent in which type of tablet?
A. Sugar coated tablet
B. Chewable tablet
C. Both a and b
D. None of above

3650. According to IP, what is dissolution time of the enteric coated tablet in point 1 N Hcl?
A. 80 minute B. 190 minute
C. 120 minute D. 30 minute

3651. PVP is which type of adhesive?

A. Semi synthetic adhesive
B. Mucoadhesive
C. Synthetic adhesive
D. None of above

3652. Which of the following is not non enteric polymer?

A. Povidone
B. Eudragit E
C. Methyl hydroxyethyl cellulose
D. Eudragit L

3653. Which of the following is not soluble in intestinal fluid at pH 6 - 7?

A. Eudragit E B. Eudragit S
C. Eudragit L D. All of above

3654. What is the pH at which cellulose Acetate phthalate dissolve?

A. Above 6 B. At 7
C. Below 6 D. None of above

3655. Polymer which is completely insoluble in GIT fluid and water?

A. Ethyl cellulose
B. Eudragit E
C. Eudragit L
D. Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose

3656. Non enteric polymer which having solubility in aqueous as well as non aqueous fluid?

A. CAP B. PVAP
C. HPMC D. Ethyl cellulose

3657. Which of the following polymer can improve colorants dispersion in the coating solution?

A. Povidone B. HPMC
C. HPC D. All of above

3658. Which of following is non enteric Eudragit?

A. Eudragit L B. Eudragit S
C. Eudragit E D. Eudragit RL

3659. Which of the following polymer is used for enteric coating?

A. Eudragit E B. Eudragit RL
C. Eudragit L D. Eudragit RS

3660. Which of the following polymer is pH independent?

A. Eudragit S B. Eudragit RS
C. Eudragit E D. Eudragit L

3661. Which of the following polymer is pH dependent?

A. Eudragit S B. Eudragit E
C. Eudragit L D. Both A and B

3662. HPMC is soluble below_____ temperature.

A. 40°C B. 48°C
C. 37°C D. 30°C

3663. Drugs sensitive to acid should be protected from acid in the pH range_____.

A. 1-3 B. 2-4
C. 1.5-3 D. 1-5

3664. Which of following is not plasticizer?

A. Low molecular weight polyethylene glycol
B. High molecular weight polyethylene glycol
C. Glycerine
D. Propylene glycol

3665. Polymer which is soluble in water?

A. Polyethylene glycol
B. Span
C. Propylene glycol
D. Both A and C

3666. Plasticizer which is used in coating solution of organic solvent?

A. Tween
B. Span
C. Polyethylene glycol
D. None of above

3667. For achieve proper distribution of colorant, In film coating solution particle size of colourant and should be_____.

A. <10 B. <15
C. >10 D. >15

3668. Colour concentrate of Opalux-Opaquant used in which type of coating?

A. Sugar coating B. Chocolate coating
C. Film coating D. All of above

3669. Which type of colour concentrate used in film coating?
A. Opalux- Opaquant
B. Opaspray-Opaquant
C. Opadry
D. Both B and C

3670. Opadry used in which type of coating?
A. Film coating
B. Chocolate coating
C. Sugar coating
D. All of above

3671. Which of the following is example of Opaquant-extender?
A. Titanium dioxide
B. Talc
C. Silicate
D. All of above

3672. Miscellaneous component of film coating solution is _____.
A. Surfactant
B. Antioxidants
C. Flavours
D. All of above

3673. Roughness in film coated tablet is generally observed when coating solution is applied by _____ method.
A. Spraying method
B. Both A and B
C. Panpour method
D. None of above

3674. Which method need additional step of drying for removal of latent solvent in film coating?
A. Panpour method
B. Pan spray method
C. Pan lading method
D. None of above

3675. Which method not need Spraying and automatic operator system for proper coating of tablet?
A. Pan pour method
B. Pan lading method
C. Pan spray method
D. All of above

3676. Sugar coating of tablet generally done by_____ method.
A. Pan spray method
B. Pan lading method
C. Pan pour method
D. All of above

3677. Coating solution is pumped at which pressure in airless spray system?
A. 250-3000psig B. 300-2500psig
C. n100-150psig D. 500-800psig

3678. Small orifice is used in which type of spray application system?
A. Airless spray system
B. Air atomized system
C. Pan spray system
D. None of above

3679. Coating solution is formed at which pressure in air atomized system?
A. 10-30psig B. 5-50psig
C. 15-40psig D. 50-100psig

3680. Which method is not used in sugar coating of tablet?
A. Pan spray method
B. Air atomized method
C. Airless spray method
D. All of above

3681. Adhesion test for film coated tablet is done by _____.
A. Hardness tester
B. Tensile strength tester
C. Friability tester
D. None of above

3682. Film coated tablets, diametral crushing strength is determined by _____.
A. Hardness tester
B. Friability tester
C. Tensile strength tester
D. All of above

3683. Lakes generally available contain how much amount of pure dye content?
A. 10-80 percent
B. 20-40 percent
C. 10-30 percent
D. 25-30 percent

3684. Which of the following lakes obtained from precipitation?

A. Dye B. Opaquant
C. Colorant D. None of above

3685. Hazing is term used for_____.

A. Dull film B. Rough film
B. Removal of film D. All of above

3686. Thickness of film Coat of tablet is generally between which of the following range?

A. 30-150um B. 20-100 um
C. 10-90 um D. None of above

3687. Film Coat structure, under close examination can be _____ in appearance.

A. Non homogeneous
B. Distinct
C. Homogeneous
D. Both A and C

3688. Which of the following is a reason for non homogeneous appearance of film coat structure?

A. Insoluble ingredients
B. Crystalline ingredient
C. Non crystalline ingredients
D. All of above

3689. Which of the following polymer is mostly used in film coating?

A. Cellulose derivatives
B. Povidone
C. Eudragit E
D. All of above

3690. Particle size range of true latexes used in film coating?

A. 200-300 nm B. 20-80 nm
C. 10-100 nm D. 80-150 nm

3691. Which of the following equation used to determine particle diameter at which particle do not show the sedimentation in system?

A. Noyes Whitney equation
B. Hopfenberg equation
C. Stokes equation
D. None of above

3692. Which of the following polymer is produced by emulsion polymerization process?

A. Eudragit L100-55
B. Povidone
C. Eudragit NE30D
D. Both A and C

3693. Latex dispersion for film coating can be prepared by which method?

A. Emulsion polymerization
B. Emulsion trituration
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

3694 Which of the following polymer rarely used in film coating?

A. Methylcellulose
B. Hydroxyethyl cellulose
C. Hydroxypropyl cellulose
D. Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose

3695. Minimum film forming temperature of polymer determined by which method?

A. Emulsion polymerization
B. Both A and B
C. Glass transition
D. None of above

3696. Which of the following is the summarised equation of relationship between molecular weight and Apparent viscosity?

A. MWT=K(naap)k
B. naap=K×1/MWT
C. K=MWT/naap
D. None of above

3697. Which of the following used to lower the transition temperature?

A. Polymer B. Plasticizer
C. Opacifier D. All of above

3698. What is the function of plasticizer?

A. Increase strain
B. Increase film elongation
C. Decrease elastic modulus
D. All of above

3699. Which of the following is used for decreasing tensile strength?
A. Plasticizer
B. Disintegrate
C. Binder
D. Opacifying agents

3700. Presence of pigment generally reduce_____ in formulation.
A. Elastic modulus
B. Tensile strength
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

3701. Stearic acid cause which tablet defect?
A. Sticking B. Lamination
C. Picking D. All of above

3702. Which of the following is not considered as tablet?
A. Tablet triturate
B. Troches and Lozenges
C. Pessaries
D. Both A and B

3703. Which of the following lubricant not used in the drug breakdown catalyzed by iron?
A. Talc B. Starch
C. Stearic acid D. All of above

3704. In Indian Pharmacopoeia, which test is not considered as official test for tablet?
A. friability B. Hardness
C. Disintegration D. Dissolution

3705. Which of the following tablet defect is due to high compression force?
A. Capping B. Picking
C. Sticking D. All of above

3706. Colorant added in which step of coating in spray coating?
A. Sealing B. Syruping
C. Polishing D. Sub coating

3707. Propyl gallate act as a _____.
A. Antioxidant
B. Preservative
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

3708. Peeling is term related with which type of coating?
A. Film coating B. Sugar coating
C. Both A and B D. None of above

3709. Non uniform colouring on tablet is called_____.
A. Mottling B. Orange peel effect
C. Both A and B D. None of above

3710. Which of the following instrument used to determine colour uniformity?
A. Reflectanespectro photometer
B. Tristimulus calorimetry
C. Micro reflectance
D. All of above

3711. Which of the following tooling is used for large tablet?
A. B tooling B. D tooling
C. BB2 link D. DD tooling

3712. In rotatory tablet press, what is the length of D and BB tooling punches?
A. 3 inch B. 7.5 inch
C. 5.25 inch D. 9 inch

3713. In rotatory tablet press, what is the diameter of barrel in BB tools?
A. 3 inch B. 0.45 inch
C. 9 inch D. 0. 75 inch

3714. In rotatory tablet press, what is the head diameter of BB tool?
A. 2 inch B. 5 inch
C. 1 inch D. 7 inch

3715. BB tooling and B tooling is different from each other in_____.
A. The length of lower punch
B. Diameter of head
C. The length of upper punch
D. All of above

3716. In D tooling, what is the diameter of nominal barrel?
A. 1 inch B. 2.5 inch
C. 5 inch D. None of above

3717. In rotatory tablet press, what is the D tools head diameter?
A. 1 inch B. 1.75 inch
C. 1.25 inch D. 2 inch

3718. What is the lower punch length in BB tooling?

A. 20 /40 inch B. 57 / 16 inch
C. 37 / 72 inch D. 90 /20 inch

3719. Glass transition method is used to determine the surface area of_____.

A. Granules B. Aggregates
C. Tablet D. Both A and B

3720. What is the formula for car's compressibility index?

A. Tap density - bulk density×100/tap density
B. Bulk density- tap density×100/tap density
C. Bulk density-Tab density×100/bulk density
D. None of the above

3721. To determine the true density of granules, which instrument is use?

A. Pycnometer
B. Refractometer
C. Hydrometer
D. All of above

3722. Which of the defect is caused by poor condition deep concave surface punches?

A. Lamination B. Whiskering
C. Capping D. All of above

3723. Which of the following defect is not tablet defect?

A. Orange peel effect
B. Rat holding
C. Whiskering
D. All of above

3724. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. Subcoating build up the size of tablet
B. Stearic acid cause sticking
C. Whiskering is due to Deep convex punches
D. All of above

3725. Which of the following type of drug resistance compression for tablet formation?

A. Amorphous drug
B. Low density drug
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

3726. Tablet is _____form.

A. Unit dose form
B. Temper proof dosage form
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

3727. Which type of drug resist compression to form compact dose?

A. Amorphous nature
B. Low-density nature
C. Focculent nature
D. All of above

3728. Which type of drug need Entrapment and encapsulation before compression?

A. Drug sensitive to oxygen
B. Drug sensitive to light
C. Drug sensitive to moisture
D. Both A and C

3729. Nonuniform in organoleptic property like colour of tablet is considered as_____.

A. Orange peel effect
B. Mottling
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

3730. Orange peel effect term related with_____coating.

A. Sugar coating B. Film coating
C. Both A and B D. None of above

3731. Along with orange peel effect which type of coating defect also take place?

A. Blistering B. Hazing
C. Roughness D. Bloom

3732. Dull film also called as_____.

A. Hazing B. Bloom
C. Both A and B D. None of above

3733. Blooming of film coated tablet can occur When_____

A. When formulation processing temperature is too high
B. When tablet are exposed to high humidity
C. When formulation processing pressure is too high
D. Both A and B

3734. Blistering of coated tablet is due to_____.
A. Solvent Rapid evaporation from Core
B. High temperature effect on elasticity
C. High temperature effect on strength
D. All of above

3735. Twinning of tablets occur when_____.
A. Coating solution is thin
B. Low amount of coating solution use
C. Inefficient drying
D. All of above

3736. Which of the following processing step is not required for wet granulation?
A. Slugging B. Screening
C. Mixing D. Drying

3737. Removal of film of tablet from sharp corner of bisect is referred as_____.
A. Lamination B. Cracking
C. Bridging D. All of above

3738. Which of the following is not reason for bridging of coated tablet?
A. High coating solution viscosity
B. Solvent Rapid evaporation from Core
C. Pressure improper atomization
D. Percentage of solid high in solution

3739. Bridging is term related with_____.
A. Film coated tablet
B. Tablet
C. Granules
D. Both A and C

3740. Drug intended to form tablets should must have_____.
A. Fluidity
B. Compatibility with excipient
C. Compressibility
D. All of above

741. _____ can be affected by granule density.
A. Compressibility B. Dissolution
C. Tablet porosity D. All of above

3742. What is the instrusion fluid pycnometer to determine granule density?
A. Benzene B. Mercury
C. Alcohol D. Both A and B

3743. Implantation tablet intended for implanta in _____ layer of skin.
A. Epidermis
B. Subcutaneous
C. Dermis
D. All of above

3744. Which of the following is the main purpose of implantable tablet?
A. Provide prolong drug action
B. Constant drug delivery
C. Both A and B
D. None of above

3745. What is the general length of implantable tablet?
A. 1 mm B. 8 mm
C. 10 mm D. 17 mm

3746. Which type of injector can be used to administer rod shaped in implantable tablet?
A. Sequent injector
B. Port injector
C. Kern injector
D. All of above

3747. What is the disadvantage of implantable tablet?
A. Tissue toxicity
B. Hypersensitivity can aoccur
C. Required surgical technique
D. All of above

3748. Granulation and drying process done in Fluid bed strength granulator within_____.
A. 60 to 90 minute or less
B. 60 to 90 minute or more
C. 20 to 25 minutes or less
D. 30 to 60 minute or less

3749. What is main objective of enteric coating?
A. Mask order
B. Target site drug release for absorption
C. Mast test
D. All of above

3750. Which of the following is a reason for millard reaction?
A. Reaction of reducing sugar with amino group

B. Reaction of reducing sugar with alkane group
C. Reaction of reducing sugar with benzene ring
D. Reaction of reducing sugar with alkyl group.

3751. Maillard reaction is_____.
A. Enzymatic reaction
B. Non enzymatic reaction
C. Catalysing reaction
D. None of above

3752. Which of the following model used for study of mechanism of dissolution?
A. Diffusion layer model
B. Danckwert's model
C. Interfacial barrier model
D. All of above

3753. Diffusion layer model also known as_____.
A. Film theory
B. Surface renewal theory
C. Fluid penetration theory
D. Both A and B

3754. Danckwert's model of dissolution also known as_____.
A. Penetration theory
B. Surface renewal theory
C. Film theory
D. Both A and B

3755. Which of the following law is applicable for dissolution testing of uniform size powder?
A. The Hixson- crowell cube root law
B. Maxwell's law
C. Danckwert's law
D. All of above

3756. Which of the following is USB Type -V apparatus?
A. Flow through cell
B. Paddle over disc
C. Cylinder type
D. Reciprocating holder

3757. According to USB rapidly dissolving drug do not dissolve less than 85% in _____ minute.
A. 80 minute B. 10 minute
C. 30 minute D. 50 minute

3758. Millard reaction also called as_____.
A. Browning reaction
B. Flavour reaction
C. Enzymatic reaction
D. Both A and B

3759. Which of the following USP type IV apparatus?
A. Flow through cell
B. Paddle over disc
C. Cylinder type
D. Reciprocating holder

3760. Which of the following factor generally not contribute in Millard reaction?
A. Temperature
B. Storage time
C. Moisture
D. Pressure

3761. Which of the following spray system can consume in fluid bed granulator?
A. Top spaying system
B. Tangential spring system
C. Side sprying system
D. All of above

3762. Maillard reaction is generally take place when temperature is above _____.
A. 140°C B. 40°C
C. 100°C D. 85°C

3763. Which of the following is usually the diameter of aggregates (granules)?
A. 0. 2-4 mm B. 0.1-8mm
C. 4-8mm D. 5-9mm

3764. Which of the following is not the advantage of granules?
A. Prevent segregation
B. Reduce caking
C. Improve the flow property
D. None of above

3765. Which of the following is major factor affect the tablet stability?
A. Molecular binding
B. Light
C. Temperature
D. Humidity

3766. Colour stability studies of tablet is done by_____.
A. Colorimeter
B. Reflectometer with heat
C. Intense artificial light
D. All of above

3767. Which of the following is hardness measuring test?
A. Static indentation test
B. Scratch file test
C. Rebound test
D. All of above

3768. Which of the following formula used to calculate friability of tablet?
A. Friability= Initial weight - Final weight× 100
B. Initial weight
C. Friability= Initial weight ×100
D. Initial weight
E. Friability= Final weight-initial weight× 100
F. Initial weight
G. None of above

3769. Which of the following is not a type of porosity?
A. Microporosity
B. Miso porosity
C. Macroporosity e e
D. None of above

3770. Which of the following formula used for determination of pore volume in water evaporation method?
A. Pore = weight of saturated sample-weight of dried sample/density of water
B. Pore=Total volume - material volume
C. Both a and b
D. None of above

3771. Which of the following method not used in coating solution droplet size analysis?
A. Captive method
B. Browning method
C. Photographic method
D. Laser light skating

3772. Pore volume = total volume - material volume, formula comes under which method.
A. Direct method of porosity assessment
B. Water evaporation method
C. Indirect method of porosity assessment
D. All of above

3773. Which of the following is not a considerable method for atomization of film coating solution?
A. Ultrasonic atomization
B. Pneumatic atomization
C. Hydraulic atomisation
D. Counter atomisation

3774. Captive method used for_____ size analysis
A. Granule B. Droplet
C. Particle D. All of above

3775. In which of the following coating step of sugar coating, sugar in not use?
A. Seal coating B. Syruping
C. Sub coating D. Both A and B

3776. Which of the following is not used in polishing of tablet?
A. Beeswax B. Syrup
C. Paraffin wax D. Naphtha

3777. Which of the following is not a basic function of packaging of tablet?
A. Barrier protection
B. Agglomeration
C. Dost control
D. None of the above

3778. Who invent the single piece of gelatine capsules:
A. Mothes And Dublanc
B. Knull And Ruska
C. Hippocrates
D. Galen

3779 Green Bone is source of :-
A. Type A Gelatin
B. Type B Gelatin
C. Both
D. None

3780. Raw material testing of Gelatin:-
A. Solubility B. Particle size
C. Loss on drying D. All of the above

3781. Empty hard shells moisture content:-
A. 60% B. 50-70%
C. 12-15% D. 30%

3782. Gelatin capsule shells are:
A. Non-vegetarian B. Vegetarian
C. Both D. None

3783. What is the Form of HPMC:-
A. Hydroxypropyl Methyl cellulose
B. Hypromellose
C. Both
D. None

3784. Gelatin is soluble in:
A. Hot water B. Cold water
C. Oil D. HCL

3785. Isoelectric pH of gelatine A:
A. 0.1 B. 9
C. 6 D. 5

3786. Isoelectric PH of Gelatin B:
A. 5.2 B. 4.7
C. 2.9 D. 3.2

3787. Largest capsule size:
A. 0 B. 7
C. 4 D. 000

3788. Smallest capsule size:-
A. 5 B. 4
C. 8 D. 00

3789. In capsule size 1 fill the drug in ml :-
A. 1.50 B. 0.75
C. 0.90 D. 0.55

3790. How much quantity of quinine sulphate filled in capsule size 4 in Mg-
A. 0.75 B. 0.1
C. 0.21 D. 0.4

3791. How much amount of Iron present in Gelatin:-
A. Less than 15 ppm
B. More than 15 ppm
C. 0.3 ppm
D. None of the above

3792. What equipment are used in hard capsule shells manufacturing:-
A. Elli Lilly and company
B. Zanasinigris
C. Both a & b
D. Diosna Mixer

3793. Which Steps is not involved in filling capsule shells:-
A. Rectification & separate Body and cap
B. Dosing fill material
C. Joining and ejection
D. Centrifugation

3794. Dosing of fill material in capsules filled by which method:-
A. Direct filling method
B. Indirect Filling Method
C. Both
D. None

3795. Finishing machines For capsules:-
A. Pan polishing B. Ereweka kea
C. Cloth dusti ng D. All

3796. Optimum bloom strength of Gelatinis:-
A. 260 B. 90
C. 340 D. 150-250

3797. Rotofill use in :-
A. Fill Pellet in hard Gelatin capsule
B. Fill Powder in soft Gelatin capsule
C. Fill Powder in hard Gelatin capsule
D. None

3798. Hard capsules shells contain:-
A. Cap B. Body
C. Both D. Only A

3799. Who invented Rotary die process:-
A. Funker B. Michael
C. R.P.Scherer D. None

3800. Shape of Soft gelatin capsules are in these:
A. Oval B. Round
C. Oblong D. All

3801. Composition of soft capsules shells:-
A. Gelatin B. Water
C. Plasticizer D. All

3802. What temperature is best for determination of bloom strength:-
A. 10° for 17 hours B. 5° for 7 hours
C. 12 °for 6 hours D. 15° for 15 hours

3803. Following are example Of Plasticizers:-
A. Glycerin USP B. Sorbitol USP
C. Both D. None

3804. Hardness Ratios for soft capsules:-
A. 0.4/1 B. 0.8/1
C. 0.6/1 D. All

3805. Moisture content in soft capsules:-
A. 6-10% B. 7-9%
C. 3-9% D. 4-6%

3806. Preservatives used in soft capsules:-
A. Methyl paraben B. Propylparaben
C. Both D. None

3807. Which flavoring Agents used For soft Capsules:-
A. Ethyl vanillin B. Essential oil
C. Both D. None

3808. Area required for filling hard Gelatin capsules is:-
A. 20M2+10M2 ancillary
B. 200 ft2
C. 100 ft2
D. None

3809. Area requirement for Manufacturing of Ayurvedic Capsules:-
A. 100ft2 B. 300ft2
C. 160ft2 D. 800ft2

3810. What is the synonym for pearls:-
A. Spherical capsules
B. Oval capsules
C. Round capsules
D. None of the above

3811. Evaluation parameter for capsules:-
A. Uniformity of weight
B. Content of active ingredients
C. Disintegration
D. All of the above

3812. Drying of soft gelatin capsules are done at:-
A. 8-10°c B. 21-25°c
C. 15-20°c D. 35-37°c

3813. Moisture content is determine by:-
A. Toluene distillation
B. Azeotropic distillation
C. Both
D. None

3814. Disintegration time for soft gelatin:-
A. 60 minutes B. 30 minutes
C. 20 minutes D. 50 minutes

3815. Disintegration time for hard 3848. Green Bone is source of :-
A. Type A Gelatin B. Type B Gelatin
C. Both D. None

3816. Raw material testing of Gelatin:-
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C. Both
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A. Toluene distillation
B. Azeotropic distillation
C. Both
D. None

3850. Disintegration time for soft gelatin:-
A. 60 minutes B. 30 minutes
C. 20 minutes D. 50 minutes

3851. Disintegration time for hard gelatin:-
A. 40 minutes B. 30 minutes
C. 44 minutes D. 10 minutes

3852. How much Weight variation present in less than 300 mg capsules
A. 10% B. 15%
C. 20% D. None

3853. How much weight variation present in more than 300 mg capsules :-
A. 7.5% B. 8.7%
C. 9.8% D. 1.3%

3854. What are the Method of microencapsulation:-
A. Air suspension B. Phase separation
B. C. Both D. All of the above

3855. What is the reasons of micro encapsulation:- gelatin:-
A. 40 minutes B. 30 minutes
C. 44 minutes D. 10 minutes

3856. How much Weight variation present in less than 300 mg capsules
A. 10% B. 15%
C. 20% D. None

3857. How much weight variation present in more than 300 mg capsules:-
A. 7.5% B. 8.7%
C. 9.8% D. 1.3%

3858. What are the methods of microencapsulation?
A. Interfacial Polymerization
B. C-precipitation
C. Pulse laser ablation
D. Sonochemica

3859. What is the reasons for microencapsulation:-
A. Isolation of core from surrounding
B. Retarding evaporation
C. Pan coating
D. All

3860. Water soluble resin for microencapsulation :-
A. Gelatin B. Silicones
C. Zein D. Wax

3861. Ethyl cellulose is:-
A. Water soluble resin
B. Lipid
C. Water insoluble resin
D. Enteric coated

3862. Example of wax and lipid are :-
A. Paraffin B. Stearic acid
C. Bees wax D. All of the above

3863. Carnauba is:-
A. Wax /lipid B. Fat
C. Carbohydrate D. None

3864. Example of enteric resins:-
A. Zein B. Shellac
C. Both D. None

3865. Air suspension Method is used for :-
A. Solid B. Liquid
C. Gas D. All

3866. Particle size(microgram) for pan coating :-
A. 500-800 B. 100-300
C. 600-5000 D. None

3867. Advantage of microencapsulation:-
A. Mask bitter taste
B. Protect from environment
C. Reduction of hygroscopicity
D. All of the above

3868. Disadvantages of microencapsulation :-
A. Shelf life reduce
B. Cost production increase
C. Both
D. None

3869. Iron content in soft gelatin:-
A. 12 ppm B. 5 ppm
C. 15 ppm D. 10 ppm

3870. Which vehicle used in soft gelatin capsules :-
A. PEG B. Glycerol
C. Sorbitol D. None

3871. Water insoluble coating material for microencapsulation include :-
A. Ethyl cellulose B. Gelatin
C. Polyacrylate D. Both A&B

3872. Fumaric acid used in gelatin capsules shell is as:-
A. Plasticizer B. Antioxidant
C. Solubiliser D. Opacifier

3873. What concentration is required of plasticiser in soft gelatincapsule in %W/W:-
A. 5-8 B. 20-30
C. 10-20 D. 30-40

3874. When capsule stored at high temperature it becomes unacceptable because of :-
A. Soft spotted capsules
B. Bloated capsules
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above

3875. What is the sequence for capsules shells manufacturing in an autonomic process is:-
A. Dip,spin,dry,strip,trim,join the capsules
B. Spin,dry,strip,join
C. Dry,strip,join,dip,
D. None of the above

3876. Which water soluble substance used as coating material in microencapsulation process is:-
A. Polyethylene
B. Silicone
C. Hydroxyl ethyl cellulose
D. Paraffin

3877. Shells of soft gelatin capsules may be elastic or plastic like, by the addition of:-
A. Sorbitol B. Providone
C. PEG D. None

3878. Which part of capsules have more diameter :-
A. Cap B. Body
C. Shell D. None

3879. Which type of capsules present whole body:-
A. Hard gelatin
B. Soft gelatin
C. Semi solid capsules
D. Granules capsules

3880. Which material use in hard Gelatin capsules are:-
A. Solid B. Granules
C. Powder D. All

3881. Rotoweigh is used for :-
A. High speed capsules weigh machine
B. Capsule polishing machine
C. Fill powder in soft gelatine
D. Tablet punching machine

3882. Seidinader is used as:-
A. Capsule polishing
B. Capsules manufacturing
C. Capsules testing
D. Capsules weigh

3883. Which machine is used for fill powder in hard gelatine capsules:-
A. Rotofill B. Accogel
C. Accofill D. Rotofill

3884. What are the machine used for weight measurement :-
A. Vericap 1200 B. Rotoweigh
C. Dosator D. Both A & B

3885. Which Colours used in capsules:-
A. Sunset yellow B. Quinoline yellow
C. Red 30 D. All

3886. 90mg of material fill in which capsules size:-
A. 1 B. 6
C. 2 D. 5

3887. Which capsules size is used for veterinary :-
A. 000 B. 00
C. Both D. None

3888. Work of spinning in manufacturing:-
A. Remove excess gelatin
B. Join capsules
C. Remove moisture
D. For proper shape

3889. Printing and polishing of capsules are done at:-
A. Empty capsules
B. Filled capsules
C. Both
D. None

3890. Which of the following are Polishing machines:-
A. Erweka B. Rotosort
C. Both D. None

3891. Which excipient used in capsules:-
A. Colouring agent
B. Flow promoter
C. Binder
D. Both A&B

3892. Disadvantage of capsules :-
A. Not use hygroscopic material
B. Not used deliquescent
C. Both
D. None

3893. Which of the following material is not hygroscopic in nature:-
A. Nacl B. Sucrose
C. Urea D. Naoh

3894. Bloom strength for soft gelatin
A. 190gm B. 150gm
C. 210gm D. 90gm

3895. Vericap 1200 is used as:-
A. Capsule weigh machine
B. Capsule polishing machine
C. Both
D. None

3896. Bloom strength for hard gelatine capsule:-
A. 60gm B. 300gm
C. 250gm D. 432gm

3897. Viscosity of gelatin:-
A. 25-45 milipoise B. 3-6 milipoise
C. 4-5 milipoise D. 50-70 milipoise

3898. In capsules size 4 fill the drug in ml :-
A. 1.50 B. 1.37
C. 0.33 D. 0.23

3899. In capsule size 2 fill the drug in mg :-
A. 970 B. 300
C. 650 D. 400

3900. Which of the following capsules size is not in human use:-
A. 000 B. 00
C. Both D. None of these

3901. Macofar equipment consist which models :-
A. MT12 B. MT13/2
C. MT13/1 D. All of the above

3902. Methyl Paraben is used in capsules as :-
A. Preservatives B. Colorants
C. Binder D. Diluents

3903. Concentration of titanium dioxide is use in capsules :-
A. 0.2% B. 0.3%
C. 0.5% D. 0.1%

3904. Ethyl vanillin is used as:-
A. Flavouring agent B. Binding agent
C. Both D. None of the above

3905. Which material is used to prevent decomposition :-
A. So2 B. No2
C. Nh2 D. None

3906. Which of the following is not slug filling machine :-
A. Zanasi B. MG2
C. Lilly D. Macofar

3907. Base adsorption formula is:-
A. Wt of liquid base/wt of solid
B. (BA+S)X V/W=M/g
C. Both
D. None

3908. Who invented two piece telescopic capsules:-
A. Mothes B. Murdock
C. Dublan D. A &C

3909. What are the common source of collagen which are used in capsules manufacturing:-
A. Animal bone B. Hide portions
C. Frozen bone skin D. All

3910. Which material control the thickness of capsules wall:-
A. Viscosity B. Gelatin solutions
C. Both D. None

3911. Which type of soft gelatin capsules is discarded :-
A. Overfills B. Under fills
C. Foreign D. All

3912. Which machine operate at 73,000 capsules per hour :-
A. Rotoweigh B. Zanasi
C. Macofer D. Elli Lilly

3913. 0.2 gm of acetyl salicylic acid filled in which capsules :-
A. 9 B. 2
C. 00 D. 3

3914. Hartnett model is used as :-
A. Capsule imprinting machine
B. Capsule polishing machine
C. Capsule filling machine
D. Capsule weigh machine

3915. Methyl paraben and propylparaben are used in capsule in which concentration :-
A. 0.1% B. 0.2%
C. 0.3% D. 0.8%

3916. Concentration of essential oil used in capsules:-
A. 1% B. 2.0%
C. 5% D. 3%

3917. Which of the following is used as flavouring agent :-
A. Ethyl vanillin B. Essential oils
C. Both D. None

3918. What is the Purpose of acetaminophen in microencapsulation :-
A. Absorption base B. Flavour
C. Colour D. None

3919. Which kind of base is ascorbic acid:
A. Vegetable oil B. Water soluble base
C. Both D. None

3920. Preparations of encapsulation should have a PH range from.....
A. 3.3-5.4 B. 8.3-9.5
C. 6-7 D. 2.5-7.5

3921. Hydrolysis and leakage are caused due to:-
A. High acidity B. High basicity
C. Alkaline pH D. None

3922. Water and alcohol are used in micro encapsulation as:-
A. Co solvent B. Hydrate
C. Solution D. None

3923. The number of gm of liquid base required to produce capsulable mixture, add with 1 gm solid...
A. Base absorption
B. Base adsorption
C. Both
D. None

3924. Base adsorption is the ratio of weight of the base .....
A. Weight of solid B. Weight in mg
C. Weight of liquid D. All of these

3925. Sealed soft capsules are measured under:-
A. Microscope B. IR
C. Scanner D. UV

3926. Which Mixer used in the formulation of soft gelatin capsules is :-
A. Ribbon blender B. V cone blender
C. Pony mixer D. All of the above

3927. Gelatin is weight on which instrument :-
A. Printomatic B. Milligram
C. Nanometer D. None of these

3928. Loss of water of soft gelatin capsule is prevented by:-
A. Proper packaging B. Sealing
C. Both D. None

3929. Size 00 capsules may occasionally used for:-
A. Humans B. Animals
C. Both D. None

3930. Gel strength is also known as :-
A. Bloom B. Viscosity
C. Hardness D. All of these

3931. The sealing temperature of soft gelatine is:-
A. 35-400 C B. 15-200
C. 40-800 C D. 60-670

3932. The thickness of wet shell of soft gelatin capsule is:-
A. 0.025-0.032 B. 0.2-0.5
C. 0.25-1.3 D. 0.123-0.125

3933. The product cost of capsules is directly proportional to:-
A. Shell thickness B. Polishing
C. Drug content D. None

3934. Particle size multiorifice centrifugal :-
A. 1-5000 B. 1-100
C. 5-5000 D. None

3935. Which property show charcoal in microencapsulation:-
A. Base B. Adsorbent
C. Both D. None of these

3936. Function of gelatin :-
A. Render the shell
B. Protection against light
C. Conceal the content
D. All of these

3937. Which material is used as suspending agent for oily base:-
A. Wax mixture B. Lipids
C. Oil D. All

3938. Which material is used as suspending agent form on oily base :-
A. PEG 4000 B. PEG 6000
C. Both D. None

3939. Which of the following dosage form is suitable for moisture sensitive :-
A. Tablet B. Suppository
C. Capsules D. Ointment

3940. Which of the following work on principle of dielectric constant &removes unfill capsules :-
A. Rotoweigh B. Rotofil
C. Vericap D. Accofil

3941. Which is responsible for reduced solubility of gelatin molecule by cross linking:-
A. -C-O-C- B. -COOH
C. -CHO D. -C-X-C-

3942. What is the % Relative humidity of empty capsules shells:-
A. 1-5 B. 15-30
C. 15-30 D. 45-60

3943. In multi orifice centrifugation method particle size are:-
A. 1-1500micrometer
B. 1-5000micrometer
C. 40-5000micrometer
D. 3-50micrometer

3944. Which of the following is not used in microencapsulation as cross linking agent :-
A. Tripolyphosphate Formaldehyde
B. Phase separation
C. Both
D. All of the above

3945. Which of the following is not used in microencapsulation as cross linking agent:-
A. Tripolyphosphate
B. Formaldehyde
C. Alcohol
D. Gluteraldehyde

3946. Which of the following is physicochemical evaluation parameter of micro encapsulation :-
A. Sieve analysis B. PH
C. Temperature D. Viscosity

3947. Purpose of the isosorbidedinitrate in microencapsulation :-
A. Sustained release
B. Solubility
C. Delay release
D. Viscosity enhancer

3948. Co solvent used in microencapsulation process:-
A. Glycerol B. Sorbitol
C. Both D. None

3949. Composition of the core material in microencapsulating processes :-
A. Drug or active constituent
B. Additives like diluents
C. Stabilizer
D. All of these

3950. Composition of coating material in microencapsulation processes:-
A. Inert polymer B. Plasticizer
C. Colouring agent D. All

3951. Wurster's processes is also known as:-
A. Rotary plate processes
B. Air suspension coating
C. Coacervation processes
D. Pan coating

3952. Dipping processes is done for :-
A. To remove moisture
B. To remove excess gelatin
C. Both
D. None

3953. Gelatin is used as a/an
A. Encapsulating agent
B. Viscosity agent
C. Antimicrobial agent
D. Tablet glidant

3954. Application of soft gelatin capsules:-
A. As an oral dosage form
B. As a suppository dosage form
C. Both
D. None

3955. In soft gelatin capsule the plasticizer used and gelatin ratio is.....
A. 0.8:1 B. 0.4:2
C. 0.3:1 D. 0.5:2

3956. 3 size of capsule will have .....ml capacity
A. 1.3 B. 0.56
C. 0.33 D. 0.95

3957. 490 mg of drug filled in which capsule :-
A. 3 B. 8
C. 0 D. 5

3958. 0.67 ml of drug filled in which capsule :-
A. 3 B. 0
C. 2 D. 00

3959. Dip coating means :-
A. Repeated coating and drying
B. Conduct charge
C. Air in coating pan is replaced by nitrogen
D. Acid insoluble coating

3960. Moisture content of empty capsule shell should be between.....
A. 12-15% B. 20-25%
C. 5-8% D. 2-6%

3961. Bloom is measurement for.....of gelatine molecules:-
A. Dissolution B. Adhesiveness
C. Elasticity D. Cohesiveness

3962. Most alkaline product in soft gelatine capsule can cause:-
A. Tanning B. Leakage
C. Roughness D. None of these

3963. Pick false statement for the step of microencapsulation:-
A. Formation of three immiscible phase
B. Dissolution of coating
C. Deposition of coating
D. Rigidization of coating

3964. Which of the following is only applicable to solid core :-
A. Air suspension
B. Solvent evaporation
C. Spray drying
D. None of these

3965. Which of the following packaging commonly used in capsules packaging:-
A. Blister pack B. Strip pack
C. Both D. None

3966. Find correct one:-
A. 000 largest capsule size
B. 5 smallest capsule size
C. Both
D. None

3967. Vegetable capsules shells are made up of:
A. HPMC B. Chitosan
C. Gelatin D. None of these

3968. Gelatin is :-
A. Protein B. Fat
C. Carbohydrate D. Lipid

3969. Clindamycin capsules I.P.is used as :-
A. Allergy reaction B. Severe pain
B. Angina C. Headche

3970. DALACIN C 300 Mg brand name of :-
A. Clindamycin capsules I.P.
B. Isotretinoin capsules
C. Ivermectin tablet
D. None of these

3971. What are the example of I.P. capsules:-
A. Clindamycin capsules
B. Pregabalin capsules
C. Gapapentin capsules
D. Both a & b

3972. Which of the following is not I.P. capsules :-
A. Simethicone capsules
B. Cyclosporine capsules
C. Losium plus
D. None of these

3973. Which following step are involved in coacervation phase separation method :-
A. Formation of three immiscible phase
B. Deposition of coating in core
C. Rigidization
D. All of these

3974. Rotofill is manufactured by:-
A. Farmatic SNC
B. Parke Devis and company
C. Elli Lilly and company
D. Osaka Japan

3975. which formula used for soft gelatin capsule formulation for practical consideration :-
A. (BA+S) V/D=M/G B. (BA+V)
C. Both of these D. None

3976. In these equation (BA+S)V/D=M/G , BA stand for :-
A. Weight of liquid base
B. Solid
C. Volume
D. Mixture

3977. What are the grades for gelatin :-
A. Pharmagel A B. Pharmagel B
C. Both D. None

3978. Ph for the Pharmacogel A :-
A. 4.8-5.2 B. 3-5
C. 1-6 D. 9.7

3979. What is the ph for the Pharmacogel :-
A. 6.5 -7 B. 6..6-3.9
C. 6.5-9.5 D. 1.4-4.3

3980. Which of the following are not used as plasticizer in capsules:-
A. Sorbitol B. Glycerine
C. Mannitol D. None

3981. What type of material cause filling problems in capsules :-
A. Deliquescent or hygroscopic material
B. Inert powder
C. Granular powder
D. All of these

3982. Capsule shell are made with:-
A. Gelatin B. Pectin
C. Starch D. Shellac

3983. Gelatin and glycerin are used for the preparation of lamellae in a specified ratio Identify the correct one :-
A. 1:1 B. 9:1
C. 5:1 D. 10:1

3984. The shells of soft Gelatin capsules may be made elastic or plastic-like the addition of :-
A. Sorbitol
B. Hydroxypropyl Methyl cellulose
C. Polyethylene glycol
D. Providone

3985. High bloom Gelatin is used in the manufacture of :-
A. Soft Gelatin capsules
B. Hard Gelatin capsules
C. A& B
D. None of the above

3986. Which capsules contain less amount of plasticizer:-
A. Soft gelatine B. Tablet
C. Hard gelatin D. Pills

3987. Hard gelatin capsule having more bioavailability than these tablet this sentences state that:-
A. True B. Wrong
C. Both D. None

3988. Amoxicillin I.P. is used as :-
A. Antifungal
B. Antibacterial
C. Antimalerial
D. Anticancer

3989. The rate limiting step in the bioavailability of a capsule is :-
A. Disintegration B. Dissolution
C. Physical stability D. PH

3990. Gelatin is used as a binding agent in the following concentration:-
A. 2-10% B. 50-70%
C. 5-20% D. 100%

3991. Which of the following is used as plasticizer in capsule formulation:-
A. Glycerol B. Sorbitol
C. Propylene glycol D. All of the above

3992. Which of the following water insoluble material in microencapsulation :-
A. Ethyl cellulose
B. Polyethylene
C. Polyamide
D. All of the above

3993. Which particle size is used in air suspension :-
A. 1-1500 B. 5-5000
C. 35-5000 D. 600 mm

3994. The technique coacervation phase separation include :-
A. 2 steps B. 4 steps
C. 3 steps D. 9 steps

3995. Which of the following capsule filling machine is based upon Auger fill principle:-
A. Hoflizerkarg B. Osaka
C. Zanasi D. Capsugel type 8

3996. Particle size for spray drying and congealing method :-
A. 6000 B. 60
C. 600 D. 6

3997. Who is developed Multiforce centrifugal process:-
A. Southwest research institute
B. Northeast institute
C. Both
D. East institute

3998. Full form of SWRI:-
A. Southwest research institute
B. Southwest raw ingredient
C. Both
D. None

3999. Which of the following are major defects of Capsules shells during manufacturing:-
A. Double cap B. Black body
C. Loose piece D. Alll

4000. Which of the following are not minor defect of capsule:-
A. Trimming B. Wrinkles
C. Bubbles D. Scar end

4001. What are the critical defect of capsule shells:-
A. Cracky B. Hole on capsule
C. Short body D. All

4002. What is the rate limiting step in bioavailability of capsules:-
A. Dissolution
B. Disintegration
C. Physical stability
D. Ph

4003. What step not involved in capsule manufacturing:-
A. Stripping B. Slugging
C. Joining D. Spinning

4004. Which of the following enteric material used in manufacturing process of capsules:-
A. Zein
B. Shellac
C. Cellulose acetate Pthlate
D. None

4005. Which mill is used for particle size reduction of capsules:-

A. Ball mill B. Fluidized mill
C. Roller mill D. Cutter mill

4006. How much percentage is used of HCL in dry bone treatment

A. 6% B. 8%
C. 5% D. 7%

4007. The maximum capacity of capsule is represented by the number:-

A. 000 B. 00
C. 9 D. 5

4008. Plate processes method is used for :-

A. Soft gelatine
B. Hard gelatin
C. Both
D. None of the above

4009. Which material is used for manufacturing of gelatin:-

A. Dry bone B. Dry bone
C. Calf skin D. All of these

4010. Capsule is :-

A. Solid dosage form
B. Liquid form
C. Semi-solid dosage form
D. None

4011. Capsule is not given:-

A. Conscious patients
B. Unconscious patients
C. Coma
D. Both a&b

4012. Which Material fill in Capsules shell:-

A. Quinine sulphate
B. Granules
C. Powder
D. All of these

4013. Which of the following is not used as opasifying agent:-

A. Titanium dioxide
B. Carageenen
C. Both
D. None

4014. Which of the following test is performed after capsule shell mfg:-

A. Weight variations
B. Loss on drying
C. Disintegration
D. All of these

4015. Smudge on capsule is :-

A. Major defects
B. Minor defect
C. Critical defect
D. All of these

4016. Which dryer is used for drying soft Gelatin capsule:-

A. Tumbling dryer
B. Roller dryer
C. Drum dryer
D. None

4017. Which of the following are machine used for soft Gelatin Capsules manufacturing:-

A. Rotary die process
B. Reciprocating die
C. Plate process
D. All

4018. During QC stage which of the points are focused by Analysist:-

A. Eliminate damage particles
B. Conduct microbial testing
C. Thickness, appearance
D. All of the above

4019. What is the following is Latin term for powder:-

A. Pulvis B. Alibi
C. Luctor D. Magnum opus

4020. Powders are....

A. Solid dosage form
B. Liquid dosage form
C. Semisolid dosage form
D. Parental

4021. Dentifrices are used in formulation of :-

A. Bulk powder
B. Dusting powder
C. Enclosed powder
D. None of these

4022. Which of the following method is used for potent powder preparation:-

A. Granulation B. Trituration
C. Mortar and pestle D. Geometric dilution

4023. Fundamental law's of powders:

A. Kick's law B. Bond 's law
C. Rittinger's law D. All of these

4024. Gantt chart provide information about the

A. Closing schedule
B. Processing schedule
C. Production schedule
D. Labour schedule

4025. Stoke's law is used in

A. sedimentation B. Diffusion
C. Osmotic pressure D. Brownian motion

4026. Eye drops should be with ..... lachrymal secretion.

A. Hypertonic B. Isotonic
C. Hypotonic D. Hemolysis

4027. In which shapes of misclles.

A. Spherical
B. Sausage
C. Rod and lamellar
D. All of the above

4028. Bates expressed this quantitative in terms of a .....

A. Dilution factor
B. Dilution value
C. Dilution equilibrium
D. None