

(PHA)

PHARMACY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Candidates should write their Hall Ticket Number only in the space provided at the top left hand corner of this page, on the leaflet attached to this booklet and also in the space provided on the OMR Response Sheet. **BESIDES WRITING, THE CANDIDATE SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE CIRCLES PROVIDED FOR THE HALL TICKET NUMBERS ARE SHADED USING H.B. PENCIL ONLY ON THE OMR RESPONSE SHEET. DO NOT WRITE HALL TICKET NUMBER ANY WHERE ELSE.**
2. Immediately on opening this Question Paper Booklet, check:
 - (a) Whether **200** multiple choice questions are printed (**50** questions in Pharmaceutics, **50** questions in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, **50** questions in Pharmacognosy and **50** questions in Pharmacology)
 - (b) In case of any discrepancy immediately exchange the Question paper Booklet of same code by bringing the error to the notice of invigilator.
3. Use of Calculators, Mathematical Tables and Log books is not permitted.
4. **Candidate must ensure that he/she has received the Correct Question Booklet, corresponding to his/her branch of Engineering.**
5. **Candidate should ensure that the booklet Code and the Booklet Serial Number, as it appears on this page is entered at the appropriate place on the OMR Response Sheet by shading the appropriate circles provided therein using H.B. pencil only. Candidate should note that if they fail to enter the Booklet Serial Number and the Booklet Code on the OMR Response Sheet, their Answer Sheet will not be valued.**
6. **Candidate shall shade one of the circles 1, 2, 3 or 4 corresponding question on the OMR Response Sheet using H.B. Pencil only. Candidate should note that their OMR Response Sheet will be invalidated if the circles against the question are shaded using Black / Blue ink pen / Ball pen / any other pencil other than H.B. Pencil or if more than one circle is shaded against any question.**
7. One mark will be awarded for every correct answer. **There are no negative marks.**
8. The OMR Response Sheet will not be valued if the candidate :
 - (a) Writes the Hall Ticket Number in any part of the OMR Response Sheet except in the space provided for the purpose.
 - (b) Writes any irrelevant matter including religious symbols, words, prayers or any communication whatsoever in any part of the OMR Response Sheet.
 - (c) Adopts any other malpractice.
9. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Paper Booklet.
10. No loose sheets or papers will be allowed in the examination hall.
11. Timings of Test: 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.
12. Candidate should ensure that he / she enters his / her name and appends signature on the Question paper booklet, leaflet attached to this question paper booklet and also on the OMR Response Sheet in the space provided. Candidate should ensure that the invigilator puts his signature on this question paper booklet, leaflet attached to the question paper booklet and also on the OMR Response Sheet.
13. Before leaving the examination hall candidate should **return both the OMR Response Sheet and the leaflet attached to this question paper booklet** to the invigilator. Failure to return any of the above shall be construed as malpractice in the examination. **Question paper booklet may be retained by the candidate.**
14. This booklet contains a total of **32** pages including Cover page and the pages for Rough Work.

Set Code : **T2**

Booklet Code : **C**

7. This preparation is intended to be introduced into one of the body cavities
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (1) Douches | (2) Draught |
| (3) Gargles | (4) Throat paints |
8. What percentage of Benzoic acid is used as preservative in liquid preparations?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 0.01% to 0.1% | (2) 0.001% to 0.01% |
| (3) 0.0001% to 0.001% | (4) 0.1% to 1% |
9. Phenolphthaleine, rhubarb powder, and light kaolin are the examples of
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Diffusible solids | (2) Indiffusible solids |
| (3) Complexing agents | (4) Flocculating agent |
10. Quaternary ammonium compounds are used as
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Non ionic emulsifying agent | (2) Cationic emulsifying agent |
| (3) Anionic emulsifying agent | (4) Natural emulsifying agent |
11. Bottle method is used for preparation of
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Suspensions | (2) Lotions | (3) Ointments | (4) Emulsions |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
12. These ointments are intended to release the medicament that pass through the skin and produce systemic effects
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Epidermic ointment | (2) Endo dermic ointment |
| (3) Diadermic ointment | (4) Keratolytic ointment |
13. Leucoplast is example of
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Throat paint | (2) Tooth paste |
| (3) Adhesive plaster | (4) Hair dressing |
14. What is the weight of vaginal suppositories?
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) 1 to 2 gms | (2) 3 to 6 gms | (3) 2 to 4 gms | (4) 0.5 to 1 gm |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|

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15. Aurinaria are meant for introduction into
(1) Rectum (2) Nose (3) Urethra (4) Ear
16. Cold compression method is used for preparation of
(1) Suppositories (2) Tablets (3) Ointments (4) Jellies
17. These preparations are applied to the cheeks to impart and stimulate the rosy freshness to the skin
(1) Face powders (2) Compact powders
(3) Rouges (4) Vanishing creams
18. Hair tonics are used for
(1) Impart luster (2) Curing baldness
(3) Fluffiness to hair (4) Hair style
19. 1% methylene blue solution is used to test
(1) Ophthalmic drops (2) Syrups
(3) Parenterals (4) Emulsions
20. Contact lenses are usually made from
(1) Methyl cellulose (2) Polymethyl methacrylate
(3) Eudragits (4) Ethyle cellulose
21. Major amendments in Drugs and Cosmetic Act was made in
(1) 1975 (2) 1982 (3) 1985 (4) 1986
22. Example of Narcotic drug is.
(1) Crocin (2) Opium (3) Caramel (4) Ciprofloxacin
23. Digitalis belongs to schedule
(1) E (2) X (3) G (4) H

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24. Persons from teaching profession are nominated in PCI By
(1) State Government (2) Central Government
(3) Executive Committee (4) Election
25. If the product has been substituted wholly or partially by another drug (or) substance, it is known as
(1) Spurious drug (2) Adulterated drug
(3) Misbranded drug (4) Poionous drug
26. In the drugs and cosmetics Act and rules, the schedule relating to-GMP is
(1) Schedule X (2) Schedule P
(3) Schedule M (4) Schedule Y
27. List of minimum equipment for efficient running of a pharmacy is given in schedule
(1) M (2) N (3) Q (4) R
28. Talisman, Mantras and Kavachas come under
(1) Misbranded drugs (2) Poisnous drugs
(3) Magic remedies (4) Psychotropic drugs
29. Example of schedule X drug is
(1) Ciprofloxacin (2) Emetine (3) Quinidine (4) Diazepam
30. Alcholic preparations can be stored in a ware house for a maximum period of
(1) 6 yrs (2) 5 yrs (3) 3 yrs (4) 2 yrs
31. The second edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in
(1) 1947 (2) 1955 (3) 1966 (4) 1975
32. In which year the government of India consituted a permanent Indian Pharmacopoeia committee?
(1) 1955 (2) 1948 (3) 1960 (4) 1945

33. These preparations are usually prepared by maceration or percolation
(1) Throat paints (2) Gargles (3) Tinctures (4) Linctuses
34. What concentration of sodium chloride will be required to make a 2% solution of procaine hydrochloride isotonic with blood plasma. The freezing point of 1% w/v solution of sodium chloride is -0.576°C and that of procaine hydrochloride is -0.122°C
(1) 4.26% w/v (2) 4.79% w/v (3) 0.479% w/v (4) 0.52% w/v
35. Hermetically sealed containers are used for
(1) Injectables (2) Tablets (3) Aerosols (4) Galenicals
36. Shining flakes phenomenon on the packaging contents is seen on
(1) Plastics (2) Metals (3) Paper (4) Glass
37. End runner mill works on the principle of
(1) Cutting and Shearing (2) Crushing and Shearing
(3) Bruising and Shearing (4) Grating and Shearing
38. This method is an example of manual size reduction
(1) Impact (2) Attrition (3) Compression (4) Levigation
39. Incremental particle size measurement is done by the diameter which is measured by using Andreason Pipette method of sedimentation
(1) Surface number diameter (2) Length number diameter
(3) Stoke's diameter (4) Volume number diameter
40. Tumbler mixers function by following mechanism
(1) Diffusive (2) Convective (3) Shear (4) Convective & Shear
41. Homogenizers are used for
(1) Size separation (2) Filtration (3) Maceration (4) Mixing

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42. The most commonly used mixer for mixing of semi solids
(1) Sigma arm mixer (2) Planetary motion mixer
(3) Agitator mixers (4) Tumbler mixer
43. Asbestos is used for
(1) Maceration (2) Clarification (3) Extraction (4) Filtration
44. The limits of sieve numbers for coarse powder
(1) No.10/44 (2) No. 22/65 (3) No. 44/85 (4) No.120
45. Imbibition is used for
(1) Size reduction of substance (2) Size separation of substance
(3) Moistening of substance (4) Packaging of substance
46. Which type of extraction method is used when the penetration of the menstruum into the cellular tissues is very low and the solute is not readily soluble?
(1) Reserved percolation (2) Soxhlet extraction
(3) Maceration (4) Decoction
47. Solids gets converted into liquids without adding any solvent is called as
(1) Deliquescence (2) Calcination (3) Ignition (4) Exsiccation
48. Soxhlet apparatus is used in
(1) Filtration (2) Distillation (3) Extraction (4) Sterilization
49. Heating with bactericide method is adopted in
(1) Moist heat sterilization (2) Dry heat sterilization
(3) Sterilization by radiation (4) Gaseous sterilization
50. Hypodermic tablets are
(1) Oral preparations (2) Sublingual tablets
(3) Injectables (4) Implants

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

51. Sulphonamides are structurally similar to
(1) Pencillins (2) Cephalosporin (3) PABA (4) DHFA
52. Which of the following is an anti-pseudomonal penicillin?
(1) Carbenicillin (2) Ampicillin (3) Amoxycillin (4) Methicillin
53. Cefepime belongs to which generation of Cephalosporins
(1) First (2) Second (3) Third (4) Fourth
54. Chemically PAS is
(1) 4-amino-2-hydroxy benzoic acid (2) 5-amino-3-hydroxy benzoic acid
(3) 2-amino-2-hydroxy benzoic acid (4) 6-amino-4-hydroxy benzoic acid
55. Amodiaquine is a derivative of
(1) 3-amino quinolone (2) 4-amino quinolone
(3) 2-amino quinolone (4) 5-amino quinolone
56. The basic nucleus present in thiabendazole is
(1) Imidazole (2) Thiophene
(3) Thiazole (4) Triazole
57. Haloperidol belongs to the class of
(1) Dihydroindoles (2) Butyrophenones
(3) Dibenzoxazepines (4) Iminostilbenes
58. Which of the following is a monoamine oxide inhibitor?
(1) Sertraline (2) Imipramine
(3) Amitryptaline (4) Tranylcypromine

59. Ultra-short acting barbiturate is
(1) Pentobarbital (2) Phenobarbital
(3) Amobarbital (4) Thiopental
60. Chemically 3-ethyl-3 phenyl-2,6-piperidinedione
(1) Glutethimide (2) Phenelzine
(3) Thiopental (4) Halothane
61. Nasal decongestant is
(1) Xylometazoline (2) Tolazoline
(3) Propranolol (4) Pralidoxine
62. Neostigmine acts as a
(1) Cholinomimetic (2) Muscarinic antagonist
(3) Nicotinic antagonist (4) Anti-cholinesterase
63. Prednisone differs from cortisone in the presence of an additional double between
(1) C-1 & C-2 (2) C-2 & C-3 (3) C-3 & C-4 (4) C-4 & C-5
64. Phenformin belongs to the class of
(1) Sulphonyl ureas (2) Biguanides
(3) Thiazolidinediones (4) Benzoic acid derivatives
65. Which of these is used extensively as a diagnostic tool in ophthalmology?
(1) Evans blue (2) Congo red
(3) Fluorescein sodium (4) Diatrizoic acid
66. The fasting blood glucose level in normal individuals is
(1) 50-90 mg/dl (2) 70-100 mg/dl
(3) 90-140 mg/dl (4) 110-140 mg/dl