

1. **All of the following are psychotropic substances, except:**
 1. Amobarbital
 2. Meprobamate
 3. Barbital
 4. All of the above
2. **As per schedule P of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the Diphtheria toxoid has expiry period of :**
 1. 6 months
 2. 12 months
 3. 2 years
 4. 5 years
3. **Chloramphenicol comes under schedule :**
 1. G
 2. H
 3. W
 4. P
4. **Example of Narcotic drug is :**
 1. Coca
 2. Opium
 3. Charas
 4. Doxapram
5. **Ergot and its preparation belongs to schedule :**
 1. P
 2. Q
 3. C₁
 4. L
6. **Schedule X drug is :**
 1. Amphetamine
 2. Cyclobarbital
 3. Glutethimide
 4. All of the above
7. **Drug Inspector is appointed under section :**
 1. 19
 2. 42
 3. 21
 4. 30
8. **Schedule M and Y were introduced in Drugs and Cosmetics Act in :**
 1. 1976
 2. 1982
 3. 1988
 4. 1980
9. **Example of Schedule G drug is :**
 1. Tetracycline
 2. Ampicillin
 3. Ibuprofen
 4. Tolbutamide
10. **Example of Schedule X drug is :**
 1. Diazepam
 2. Emetine
 3. Quinidine
 4. Ciprofloxacin
11. **Opium has been under legislative control since :**
 1. 1820
 2. 1857

22. β -blockers are contraindicated in patients with :
1. Supraventricular tachycardia
 2. Hyperthyroidism
 3. Coronary artery disease
 4. Jacksonian seizure
23. Which of the following is directly acting sympathomimetic agent ?
1. Ephedrine
 2. Amphetamine
 3. Dopamine
 4. Thiopental sodium
24. Streptomycin is more effective at :
1. Acidic pH
 2. Alkaline pH
 3. Neutral pH
 4. any pH
25. The most common drug causing anaphylaxis is :
1. Streptomycin
 2. Indomethacin
 3. Penicillin
 4. Doxycycline
26. The most common side effect of verapamil is :
1. Bradycardia
 2. Psoriasis
 3. Cardiac arrhythmia.
 4. Constipation
27. The anthelmintic drug acting by producing flaccid paralysis of the worm is :
1. Stibophen
 2. Diethyl carbamazine
 3. Piperazine
 4. Mebendazole
28. Drug resistance is commonly produced by :
1. Ethambutol
 2. Rifampicin
 3. Pyrazinamide
 4. INH
29. Propranolol is contraindicated in patients with :
1. Angina pectoris
 2. Supraventricular arrhythmia
 3. Hypertension
 4. Glaucoma
30. The most serious side effect of phenylbutazone is :
1. Headache
 2. Epigastric distress
 3. Agranulocytosis
 4. Blurred
31. Drug that often cause tachycardia when given in low dose is :
1. Propranolol
 2. Verapamil
 3. Nitroglycerin
 4. Chloroquine
32. Calcium channel blocker with predominant peripheral action is :
1. Nicardipine
 2. Lidoflazine
 3. Nifedipine
 4. Diltiazem

- 33. The following antihypertensive drugs that tend to elevate plasma triglycerides are :**
1. ACE inhibitors
 2. Calcium channel blockers
 3. α -Adrenolytic receptor blocker
 4. Thiazide diuretics
- 34. Angiotensin II blocker is :**
1. Histamine
 2. Saralasin
 3. Diltiazem
 4. Trimethaphan
- 35. Which one of the following is not a pharmacological effect of morphine ?**
1. Constriction of the pupil
 2. C.N.S. depression
 3. Diarrhoea
 4. Respiratory failure
- 36. The antiarrhythmic drug quinidine is :**
1. (+) stereoisomer of quinine
 2. (-) stereoisomer of quinine
 3. (+) Racemic mixture of quinine
 4. None of the above
- 37. The xenobiotic that does not cause nephro-toxicity is :**
1. Streptozocin
 2. Cisplatin
 3. Gentamicin
 4. Isoniazid
- 38. Ibuprofen is a :**
1. acetic acid derivative
 2. propionic acid derivative
 3. butanoic acid derivative
 4. None of the above
- 39. Which is the alkylating agent in the following ?**
1. Cyclophosphamide
 2. Methotrexate
 3. Allopurinol
 4. Rifampicin
- 40. The best synthesis for chloramphenicol starts with :**
1. *p*-Nitroaniline
 2. *p*-Nitrophenol
 3. *p*-Nitroacetophenone
 4. *p*-Nitrobenzoic acid
- 41. Gray baby syndrome is due to the indiscriminate use of :**
1. Streptomycin
 2. Chloramphenicol
 3. Penicillin.
 4. Tetracycline
- 42. Vincristine is a :**
1. Antineoplastic
 2. Antiviral
 3. Antifungal
 4. Antibiotic
- 43. Penicillinase resistant penicillin is :**
1. Amoxicillin
 2. Ampicillin

3. Penicillin V 4. Methicillin
- 44. Which of the following antineoplastic agent is metabolized by xanthine oxidase ?**
1. 6-Mercaptopurine 2. Vincristine
3. Chlorambucil 4. 6-Thioguanine
- 45. The drug used' in hypertensive patients for the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma is :**
1. Methyl DOPA 2. Guanethidine
3. Clonidine 4. Quinidine
- 46. Which of the hypnotic is used in the treatment of abstinence phenomena ?**
1. Chloral hydrate 2. Methyprylon
3. Paraldehyde 4. Glutethimide
- 47. Hypnotic used in genat ic patients is :**
1. Methyprylon 2. Meprobamate
3. Chloral hydrate 4. Ethinamate
- 48. Sedative exhibiting drug anticholinergic activity is :**
1. Chloral hydrate 2. Glutethimide
3. Meprobamate 4. Paraldehyde
- 49. H₂ receptor antagonists have therapeutic value for patients with :**
1. Hepatitis 2. Rhinitis
3. Gastric hypersecretion 4. Dermatitis
- 50. The barbiturate that can cause choleresis is :**
1. Thiopental 2. Cyclobarbitol.
3. Phenobarbital 4. Amobarbital
- 51. Pyrental pamoate is used in the treatment of :**
1. Typhoid 2. Amoebiasis
3. Pinworm infection 4. Schistosomiasis
- 52. Phenytoin metabolism is inhibited by :**
1. Chloramphenicol 2. Disulfiram
3. Dicumarol 4. All of the above
- 53. In chloramphenicol resistant typhoid, the drug prescribed is :**
1. Streptomycin 2. Penicillin
3. Ciprofloxacin 4. Rimantadine
- 54. The metal used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis is :**
1. Ag 2. Au
3. Cu 4. Sb

55. For the patient with hepatic coma, the choice of antibiotic is :
1. Meperidine
 2. Penicillin G
 3. Neomycin
 4. Erythromycin
56. One of the drug is excreted primarily by renal tubular secretion :
1. Gonorrhoea
 2. Kanamycin
 3. Tetracycline
 4. Carbenicillin
57. Most commonly used antimicrobial agent for intraperitoneal dialysis fluid is :
1. Chlorocresol
 2. Benzalkonium chloride
 3. Isopropyl alcohol
 4. None of the above
58. Shingella are very similar to salmonella but non-motile and are responsible for :
1. Gamma
 2. Bacillary dysentery
 3. Scarlet fever
 4. Diphtheria
59. Penicillinase is produced by :
1. Treponema palladium
 2. Clostridium titania
 4. Bacillus megaterum
 4. Streptococcus pyrogenes
60. Which of the following radiations is used in sterilization ?
1. Gamma
 2. X-ray
 3. Alpha
 4. Positron
61. The drug of choice for streptococcal infection is :
1. Tetracycline
 2. Erythromycin
 3. Penicillin
 4. Ciprofloxacin
62. Methotrexate is an antagonist of :
1. Cobalamine
 2. Folic acid
 3. Riboflavin
 4. Tocopherol
63. Antiviral activity of zidovudine is antagonized by :
1. Thymidine and ribavarin
 2. Cephalosporins
 3. Dapsone and Rifampicin
 4. Streptomycin and Penicillin G
64. Drug of choice in the treatment of cardiogenic shock is :
1. Diosgenin
 2. Epinephrine

3. Dopamine 4. Ouabain
- 65. Candidiasis is treated with :**
1. Griseofulvin 2. Ampicillin
3. Rifampicin 4. Nystatin
- 66. Which of the following adverse effect is characteristic of ampicillin ?**
1. Maculopapular rash 2. Spondylitis
3. Nephritis 4. Stomatitis
- 67. Optic neuritis is chief adverse effect of :**
1. Sulpha drugs 2. Pyrazinamide
3. Rifampicin 4. Ethambutol
- 68. Ciprofloxacin inhibits the metabolism of :**
1. Xanthine 2. Theophylline
3. Caffeine 4. Thyroxine
- 69. Which of the following drug is *not* a macrolide antibiotic?**
1. Erythromycin 2. Spiramycin
3. Oleandomycin 4. Vancomycin
- 70. A steroidal antibiotic is :**
1. Fucidin 2. Bacitracin
3. Aminophylline 4. Clindamycin
- 71. The use of morphine is contraindicated in :**
1. Migrate 2. Corpulmonale
3. Myocardial infarction 4. Convulsions
- 72. Which of the following agent is used in the treatment of partial seizures and tonic-clonic seizures?**
1. Sodium valproate 2. Carbama zepine
3. Methosuximide 4. Diazepam
- 73. The preferred treatment of status epileptics is Intravenous administration of :**
1. Ethosuxime 2. Sodium valproate
3. Diazepam 4. Chloramphenicol
- 74. The drug used in the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia is :**
1. Phenytoin 2. Carbamazepine
3. Amantadine 4. Ethosuximide
- 75. Death from overdose of narcotic-analgesic is resulted from :**
1. Shock 2. Convulsions
3. Respiratory depression 4. Cardiac arrhythmias
- 76. The development of an abstinence syndrome in a heroin user is prevented by :**

1. Nalbuphine
2. Naloxone
3. Methadone
4. Dextropropoxyphen

77. Heroin differs from morphine in respects except :

1. Synthetic congener of morphine
2. More constipation
3. Slowly metabolized to morphine
4. Contains acetyl group

78. The antiepileptic which inhibits the seizures induced by administration of picrotoxin is :

1. Phenytoin
2. Carbamazepine
3. Ethosuximide
4. Sodium valproate

79. Phenytoin metabolism is inhibited by :

1. Chloramphenicol
2. Disulfiram
3. Dicumarol
4. All of the above

80. Mechanism of action cephalosporins involves the inhibition of:

1. N-lactamates
2. Peptide synthesis
3. Transpeptidase enzymes
4. Synthesis of cytoplasmic membrane

81. The antineoplastic agent that is classified as an alkylating agent is :

1. Blemocycin
2. Chlorambucil
3. Methotrexate
4. Busulfan

82. *Salmonella typhi* is sensitive to :

1. Cephalixin
2. Cephalothin
3. Cephaloridine
4. Cephrodine

83. Drug of choice in epilepsy with pregnancy :

1. Carbamazepine
2. Ethosuximide
3. Sodium valproate
4. Carbidopa

84. Which of the following is a laxative antacid :

1. Mg salts
2. Al salts
3. Ca salts
4. Fe salts

85. Which of the following is a constipating antacid?

1. Aluminium hydroxide
2. Magnesium hydroxide
3. Sodium carbonate
4. Sodium bicarbonate

86. Which of the following blocks α -1 adrenergic receptors?

1. Minoxidil
2. Methyldopa

3. Prazocine 4. Oxyprenol
- 87. Digitalis overdose can be reversed by administration of :**
1. Phenytoin 2. Calcium
3. Sodium
4. Fab fragments of digoxin specific antibody
- 88. Drug of choice in ringworm infection is :**
1. Clotrimazole 2. Dapsone
3. Nystatin 4. Griseofulvin
- 89. Reserpine is contraindicated in patients with a history of :**
1. Epilepsy 2. Hypertension
3. Mental depression 4. Schizophrenia
- 90. Drug of first choice in supraventricular arrhythmia is :**
1. Cinchonidine 2. Procainamide
3. Verapanill 4. Amiodarone
- 91. Sterilization temperature for aqueous solution in autoclave is :**
1. 72°C 2. 121°C
3. 147°C 4. 160°C
- 92. Infected blood products may produce serum hepatitis due to the presence of :**
1. Hepatitis A virus 2. Hepatitis B virus
3. Hepatitis C virus 4. None of the above
- 93. In the official bioassay Erythromycin the strain, used is :**
1. *Bacillus subtilis* 2. *Micrococcus luteous*
3. *Salmonella typhi* 4. *Escherichia coli*
- 94. In the microbiological assay of Bacitracin IP the test organism used is :**
1. *Staphylococcus aureus* 2. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
3. *Micrococcus luteous* 4. *Bacillus pumilus*
- 95. The time required for division of *Escherichia coli* is :**
1. 10 minutes 2. 20 minutes
3. 5 hours 4. 20 hours
- 96. Rickettsia rickettsia are responsible for spreading a disease known as :**
1. Epidemic typhus 2. Scrub typhus
3. Trench fever
4. Rocky mountain spotted fever

97. *Escherichia coli* belongs to the family :
1. Pseudomonadaceae
 2. Spirillaceae
 3. Enterobacteriaceae
 4. Micrococcaceae
98. Glycerol may be used as a preservative upto percentage of :
1. 15
 2. 50
 3. 1
 4. 0.1
99. Originally oxytetracycline is known as :
1. Aureomycin
 2. Erythromycin
 3. Terramycin
 4. Viomycin
100. The bacteria that can remain alive for long period in dried condition is :
1. *Vibrio cholera*
 2. *Bordetella pertussis*
 3. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 4. *Clostridium tetany*
101. The causative organism for gas gangrene is :
1. *Yersinia*
 2. *Bordello pertussis*
 3. *Treponema pallidum*
 4. *Clostridium perfringens*
102. *Staphylococcus aureus* produces a pigment during their growth having :
1. Red, color
 2. Green color
 3. Yellow color
 4. Black color
103. In the Rideal Walker test the strain used is :
1. *Bacillus subtilis*
 2. *Staphylococcus aureus*
 3. *Pasteurel spastics*
 4. *Salmonella typhi*
104. An organic acid widely used in the treatment of skin condition is :
1. Propionic acid
 2. Sorbic acid
 3. Undecanoic acid
 4. Benzoic acid
105. A substance that holds the number of bacteria at a constant level is known as :
1. Antagonizes
 2. Inhibitor
 3. Antiseptic
 4. Bacteriostatic
106. Identify the molecule which controls the biosynthesis of proteins in living organisms :
1. DNA
 2. RNA
 3. Purines
 4. Pyrimidines
107. All amino acids are optically active, except :
1. Tryptophan
 2. Phenylalanine
 3. Valine
 4. Glycine
108. D-mannose is present in some plant products like :

1. Resins
2. Pectins
3. Mucilage
4. Gums

109. Galactose is a main constituent of :

1. Milk sugar
2. Honey
3. Cane sugar
4. Chitin

110. Glycogen is present in all body tissues, *except*:

1. Liver
2. Brain
3. Kidney.
4. Stomach

111. The following ions help in enzymatic transfer of phosphate from ATP to pyruvic acid :

1. Sodium
2. Calcium
3. Magnesium
4. Potassium

112. During glycolysis of glucose the energy liberated in the absence of oxygen is known as :

1. Oxygenesis
2. Glyconeogenesis
3. Glycogenolysis
4. Anaerobic fermentation

113. Treatment of pentoses with a concentrated mineral acid yields a cyclic aldehyde known as

1. Pentaldehyde
2. Cyclopental
3. Hexaldehyde
4. Furfural

114. Hypoglycemia depresses insulin secretion and thus increases the rate of :

1. Hydrolysis
2. Reduction
3. Gluconeogenesis
4. Respiratory acidosis

115. Milk sugar is known as :

1. Fructose
2. Glucose
3. Sucrose
4. Lactose

116. An essential agent for converting glucose to glycogen in liver is :

1. Lactic acid
2. GTP
3. UTP
4. Pyruvic acid

117. Which of the following hormones is not involved in carbohydrate metabolism :

1. ACTH
2. Glucagon
3. Vasopressin
4. Growth Hormone

118. The distinguishing test between monosaccharides and disaccharides is :

1. Bials test
2. Seliwanoff's test
3. Barfoed's test
4. Hydrolysis test

119. The intermediate in hexose monophosphate shunt is :

1. D-Ribulose
2. D-Ribose
3. D-Xylose
4. D-Lyxose

120. On boiling, Benedict's solution is not reduced by

1. Sucrose
2. Lactose
3. Maltose
4. Fructose

121. The sweetening agent commonly used in the chewable tablets is

1. Sucrose
2. Cyclamate sodium
3. saccharin sodium
4. mannitol

122. Water attack test is used to identify the alkalinity in :

1. Type I Glass
2. Type II Glass
3. Type III Glass
4. All the above types

123. A type of flow in which viscosity increases when the substance is agitated is :

1. Plastic
2. Pseudoplastic
3. Dilatant
4. Thixotropic

124. The ingredients mentioned below are commonly used as the coating agents for film coating, except :

1. Cellulose acetate phthalate
2. Carnauba wax
3. Hydroxyethyl cellulose
4. Sodium CMC

125. The Pharmacy Council of India is constituted by :

1. Central Government
2. State Government
3. Parliament
4. Legislative Assembly

126. Poorly manufactured tablets may have small pinholes on the surface. This phenomenon is called:

1. Picking
2. Mottling
3. Leaching
4. Cracking

127. One thousand nanogram equals to one :

1. Milligram
2. Microgram
3. Picogram
4. Gram

128. One of the following ingredients which improves the flow property of granules is :

1. Glidant
2. Emollient
3. Lubricant
4. Surfactant

129. Gamma-Globulin is separated from serum by :

1. Agglutination
2. Dialysis
3. Centrifugation
4. Salting out

130. The correct equivalent for -10°C is :

1. -10°F
2. $+22^{\circ}\text{F}$
3. -18°F
4. $+14^{\circ}\text{F}$

131. Ingredients used for capsulation in soft gelatin capsules should flow by gravity at a temperature *not exceeding* :

1. 35°C
2. 30°C

142. Due to incompatibility reasons parabens should *not* be added as preservative in :

1. Hematinic syrups
2. Cough syrups
3. Antibiotic syrups
4. Digestive syrups

143. The part of the prescription containing, a list of ingredients with quantities is known as :

1. Enemas
2. Body weight
3. Subscription
4. Inscription

144. The adult dose of a drug is 60 mg, then the dose of a 6-year child would be :

1. 30.mg
2. 20 mg
3. 15 mg
4. 10 mg

145. In-vivo incompatibility is known as :

1. Dose related incompatibility
2. Therapeutic incompatibility
3. Adjusted incompatibility
4. Tolerated incompatibility

146. The Clark's formula for calculation of dose of a drug is based on :

1. Age
2. Douches
3. Surface area
4. Drug activity

147. The main source of liquid paraffin is :

1. Animal
2. Mineral
3. Synthetic
4. Semisynthetic

148. As per Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the life period of drugs is given in :

1. Schedule P
2. Schedule Q
3. Schedule S
4. Schedule FF

149. The dose of B.C.G. vacuum is :

1. 1 ml
2. 0.01 ml
3. 0.1 ml
4. 0.001 ml

150. Provisions applicable to blood banks in Drugs and Cosmetics Act is :

1. Schedule F
2. Schedule X
3. Schedule G
4. Schedule H