

Pharmaceutics-I
(Multiple Choice Questions-2021)
BP103TP

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Pharmaceutics Question Bank (MCQ)

1. To identify the emulsion type, which of the following tests are conducted?
 - a. Dilution test
 - b. Dye test
 - c. Conductivity test
 - d. All**

2. Which of the following is not used as an emulsifying agent?
 - a. Surfactant
 - b. Hydrophilic colloid
 - c. Electrolytes**
 - d. Finely divided solids

3. Which of the following is not a semisolid dosage form?
 - a. Paste
 - b. Creams
 - c. Ointments
 - d. Suspensions**

4. Generally pastes contain
 - a. High percentage of insoluble solids**
 - b. Low percentage of insoluble solids
 - c. Both
 - d. None

5. Which of the following hydrocarbon waxes are employed in the manufacture of creams and ointments?
 - a. Paraffin wax
 - b. Ceresin
 - c. Both**
 - d. None

6. Which of the following polyols used as humectants in creams?
- a. Glycerine
 - b. Propylene glycol
 - c. Sorbitol 70%
 - d. All the above**
7. In the preparation of vanishing creams, which types of bases are used generally?
- a. Absorption bases
 - b. Water removable bases**
 - c. Hydrocarbon bases
 - d. None
8. In the preparation of cold creams, which types of bases are used generally?
- a. Absorption bases**
 - b. Water removable bases
 - c. Hydrocarbon bases
 - d. None
9. Water soluble bases are also known as
- a. Greasy ointment bases
 - b. Greaseless ointment bases**
 - c. Both
 - d. None
10. A suppository is generally intended for use in
- a. Rectum
 - b. Vagina
 - c. Urethra
 - d. All the above**

11. Vaginal suppositories also called as
- a. **Pessaries**
 - b. Simple suppositories
 - c. Bougies
 - d. None
12. Which of the following method is used to manufacture suppositories
- a. Hand molding
 - b. Compression molding
 - c. Pour molding
 - d. **All the above**
13. Which of the following is most commonly used suppository base
- a. **Cocoa butter**
 - b. PEG 1000
 - c. PEG + Hexanetriol
 - d. None
14. Cocoa butter available in following forms
- a. α -form
 - b. β -form
 - c. γ -form
 - d. **All**
15. The solidification point of cocoa butter lies between
- a. **12 – 13°C**
 - b. 20 – 30°C
 - c. 5 – 10°C
 - d. None
16. Which of the following method is simple & oldest method of preparation of suppositories?
- a. Pour molding
 - b. **Hand molding**
 - c. Compression molding
 - d. All the above

17. Suppositories are generally evaluated by
- a. Melting range test
 - b. Breaking test
 - c. Liquefaction
 - d. All the above**
18. Who is the father of medicine.....
- a. Ebers
 - b. Hippocrates**
 - c. Egyptian
 - d. Pontus
19. The first edition of IP was published in ...
- a. 1965
 - b. 1975
 - c. 1955**
 - d. 1985
20. The "Pharmacy Act" came in force in
- a. 1947
 - b. 1948**
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1950
21. Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) was established in
- a. 1947
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1949**
 - d. 1950

22. What is USP?
- a. The United States Pharmacology
 - b. The United States Pharmacy
 - c. The United States Pharmacopoeia**
 - d. The United States Pharmaceuticals
23. Drugs converted to suitable form are known as....
- a. Excipient
 - b. Source of drug
 - c. Dosage form**
 - d. API
24. Every dosage form is a combination of drug and different kind of non-drug components called....
- a. Additives**
 - b. Non-Additives
 - c. New chemical entity
 - d. All of these
25. Simple syrup is a saturated solution of...
- a. Sucrose**
 - b. Fructose
 - c. Dextrose
 - d. None of these
26. When two or more drugs are used in combination to increase the pharmacological action, the phenomenon is known as
- a. Synergism**
 - b. Tolerance
 - c. Potentiation
 - d. Idiosyncrasy

27. When the action of the drug is opposed by the other drug, the phenomenon is known as
- a. **Antagonism**
 - b. Analgesics
 - c. Addition
 - d. Antioxidant
28. Is the state of psychic and physical drug dependence
- a. Habituation
 - b. **Addiction**
 - c. Anxiety
 - d. Tolerance
29. Acute tolerance is also known as.....
- a. Addiction
 - b. Idiosyncrasy
 - c. **Tachyphylaxis**
 - d. Habituation
30. A genetically determined abnormal or unusual response to a drug is...
- a. **Idiosyncrasy**
 - b. Tolerance
 - c. Genetic polymorphism
 - d. Salicylism
31. Powders used for external use are ...
- a. **Dusting powder**
 - b. Bulk powder
 - c. Divided powder
 - d. Effervescent powders

32. Bulk powders are

- a. Potent
- b. Non-potent**
- c. Both a and b
- d. None

33. Powders are more stable than

- a. Syrup**
- b. Tablet
- c. Capsule
- d. Elixirs

34. The component present in solution in small quantity is known as

- a. Solvent
- b. Solution
- c. Solute**
- d. Liquid

35. The component present in solution in large quantity is known as.

- a. Solvent**
- b. Solution
- c. Solute
- d. Liquid

36. Throat paints are liquid preparations.

- a. Viscous**
- b. Non viscous
- c. Solid
- d. Gas

37. The syrup is a nearly saturated solution of

- a. **Sucrose**
- b. Sorbitol
- c. Glycerine
- d. PEG

38. The syrup is in nature.

- a. **Aqueous**
- b. Non aqueous
- c. Gas
- d. Solid

39. Which of the following is not monophasic liquid dosage form.....?

- a. Solution
- b. Gargles
- c. **Suspension**
- d. Enemas

40. Elixirs are

- a. **Hydro alcoholic liquid**
- b. Aqueous
- c. Viscous
- d. Semi solids

41. is not a type of syrup.

- a. Simple syrup
- b. Medicated syrup
- c. Flavored syrup
- d. **Mixed syrup**

42. Liniments must not be applied on theskin
- a. Swelled
 - b. Broken**
 - c. Painful
 - d. Normal
43. Enemas are administered
- a. Rectally**
 - b. Orally
 - c. Parenteral
 - d. Externally
44. Buffering agent is also called as
- a. Sweetening agent
 - b. Thickening agent
 - c. pH modifiers**
 - d. Wetting agent
45. Suspending agent imparts ...
- a. Solubility
 - b. Viscosity**
 - c. Absorption
 - d. Wetting
46. The prescription is an order written by a registered medical practitioner to.....
- a. Patient
 - b. Pharmacist**
 - c. Compounder
 - d. Nurse

47. In which language the abbreviations in the prescription writing is very common especially in dosage instruction
- a. **Latin**
 - b. Greek
 - c. French
 - d. German
48. The prescription must be received and checked by the
- a. Physician
 - b. Patient
 - c. Nurse
 - d. **Pharmacist**
49. The superscription is represented by a symbol....
- a. **Rx**
 - b. Dc
 - c. Doc
 - d. Ph
50. In the day of mythology, the symbol Rx was considered as a prayer to
- a. **Jupiter**
 - b. Jesus
 - c. Neptune
 - d. Dhanvantari
51. The abbreviation of Latin word Rx is
- a. **You take**
 - b. To make
 - c. To sold
 - d. To use

52. The part of the prescription called inscription contains
- Name and quantity of ingredients**
 - Name, Age
 - Signature, Address
 - Registration number and Patient information
53. The last item written in the inscription is ...
- Vehicle, Diluent**
 - Active ingredients
 - Medicament
 - Quantity
54. The part of prescription called subscription contains
- Direction to the pharmacist**
 - Direction to the patient
 - Direction to the patient's relatives
 - All of these.
55. Posology is a branch of pharmacy which deals with,
- Study of dosage forms
 - Study of doses**
 - Study of drug interaction
 - All of the above
56. Pediatric doses are lesser than normal doses because,
- Of their lower body size.
 - Of their lesser body weight
 - Their immunity system is not well developed
 - Immature state of their hepatic and renal function by which drugs are inactivated and eliminated from the body**

57. Drug dosage may require adjustment from the usual adult dose for abnormally lean or obese patients because,
- Normal doses are considered suitable for 70 kg (150 pounds) individuals.
 - The ratio between the amount of drug administered and the size of the body influences the drug concentration at the site of action.
 - Both a & b are right statements**
 - Both a & b are wrong statements.
58. Drugs have to be given cautiously to females in.....
- Pregnancy
 - Lactation
 - Menstruation
 - All of the above**
59. The policy to avoid tolerance development is,
- Initiating therapy with the lowest effective dose
 - Avoiding prolonged administration
 - Only "a"
 - Both a & b.**
60. Some drugs are advised before meals to,
- Avoid dose dumping.
 - Avoid interaction with food.
 - Improve absorption.**
 - Both B & C
61. Drug interactions may be "Beneficial".
- True.**
 - False.

62. A lesser dose is required if the drug is given by,
- Oral route.
 - Topical route.
 - Intravenous route.**
 - None of the above.
63. Reduction in particle size increases absorption because it,
- Reduces interaction with food molecules.
 - Increases interaction with food molecules.
 - Reduces effective surface area.
 - Increases effective surface area.**
64. The schedule of dosing (four times a day, two times a day etc.) is called,
- Dose inspection.
 - Dose regimen.**
 - Dose calibration.
 - All of the above.
65. Doses of children's are calculated by Young's formula, which formula is right.
- Adult Dose (mg/day) x [Age / (Age+12)]**
 - Adult Dose (gm/day) x [Age / (Age+24)]
 - Adult Dose (mg/day) x [Wt in Kg / (Age+12)]
 - Adult Dose (mg/day) x [Wt in Kg / (Age+24)]
66. Clark's formula to calculate pediatric dose uses body wt in pounds, which of the following formula is correct representation,
- Adult Dose (gm/day) x (Child Weight in Lbs /150)
 - Adult Dose (mg/day) x (Child Weight in Lbs /150)**
 - Adult Dose (mg/day) x (Child Weight in Lbs /250)
 - Adult Dose (gm/day) x (Child Weight in Lbs /250)

67. Pediatric dose can be calculated by considering child's,

- a. Age.
- b. Body Weight.
- c. Body Surface area
- d. All of the above.**

68. The date on prescription tells us,

- a. Date of writing the prescription
- b. Date of presentation of prescription.
- c. Name of patient
- d. Both a & b.**

69. There are.....types of Incompatibilities.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3**
- d. 4

70. Liquefaction is the example of.....incompatibility

- a. Immediate**
- b. Delayed
- c. Instantaneous
- d. Both A and B

71. Physical change may almost be.....

- a. Visible**
- b. Invisible
- c. Turbid
- d. No change

72. When substances with low melting points such as camphor are triturated together a liquid mixture is formed the phenomenon is called -----
- Liquefaction**
 - Insolubility
 - Herapath formation
 - Eutectic mixture formation
73. Strategy to correct eutectic mixture formation is,
- Dispense ingredients separately
 - Mix ingredients separately with suitable adsorbent like kaolin and finally mix together.
 - Both A & B**
 - Only B
74. Immiscibility of oil and water can be overcome by,
- Formulating an emulsion**
 - Formulating suspension
 - Formulating an insufflation
 - Formulating an elixir
75. Chemical incompatibility can be intentional i.e. a prescriber knowingly gives incompatible drugs, or unintentional i.e. prescriber does not know that the drugs are incompatible.
- True**
 - False
76. Chemical incompatibility in which change in formulation is needed is called as,
- Tolerated incompatibility
 - Adjusted incompatibility.**

77. Chemical incompatibility which can be reduced by using dilute solutions or simply changing the order of mixing is called,
- Tolerated incompatibility.**
 - Adjusted incompatibility.
78. In the mixing of thymol and menthol the following type of incompatibility occurs,
- Chemical incompatibility
 - Therapeutic incompatibility
 - Physical incompatibility**
 - Tolerance incompatibility.
79. What type of emulsion is a w/o/w emulsion?
- Primary emulsion
 - Micro-emulsion
 - Multiple-emulsion**
 - Monoemulsion
80. The tail of a surfactant molecule is oil-loving or known as _____?
- Hydrophilic
 - Lipophobic
 - Lipophilic**
 - Hydrophilic
81. Oil and Water is an example of a(n)...
- Suspension
 - Emulsion**
 - Colloid
 - Solution
82. In the stability of emulsion, which important instability step should be prevented?
- Breaking
 - Coalescence**
 - Flocculation
 - Creaming

83. Dye test which is used to identify type of emulsion in that which dye is used?
- a. **Scarlet red**
 - b. Scarlet green
 - c. Crystal violet
 - d. Methylene blue
84. In conductivity test, if bulb glows on passing electric current so what would be the type of emulsion?
- a. W/O emulsion
 - b. **O/W emulsion**
 - c. Micro emulsion
 - d. Multiple emulsion
85. In micro emulsion, the size of globules are__
- a. 1 μm
 - b. 0.1 μm
 - c. **0.01 μm**
 - d. 10 μm
86. If viscosity of continuous phase increase so creaming __
- a. No change
 - b. Increase
 - c. **Decrease**
 - d. None of the above
87. In case of coalescence _____
- a. Dispersed droplet does not fuse
 - b. Globules size decrease
 - c. No of globules increase
 - d. **Dispersed droplets tend to fuse**

88. In case of O/W emulsion, creaming takes place at _____
- Down side
 - Upside**
 - At interface between two phase
 - None of the above
89. Which of the following is not an example of a water-in-oil emulsion?
- Cod liver oil
 - Butter
 - Cold cream
 - Milk**
90. What is the difference between vanishing cream and cold cream?
- Both are examples of oil-in-water emulsions
 - Vanishing cream is an oil-in-water emulsion whereas cold cream is a water-in-oil emulsion**
 - Vanishing cream is a water-in-oil emulsion whereas cold cream is an oil-in-water emulsion
 - Both are examples of water-in-oil emulsions
91. Which of the following is not a method to test the type of emulsion?
- Microscopic method
 - Conductance method
 - Coagulation method**
 - Dye method
92. Which of the following statements regarding emulsions is false?
- Emulsions cannot be separated into their constituent liquids**
 - Emulsions show Brownian motion
 - Emulsions show Tyndall effect
 - Emulsions exhibit properties like Electrophoresis and Coagulation

93.What is the dispersion of a liquid in another liquid called?

- a. Gel
- b. Foam
- c. Emulsion**
- d. Aerosol

94.The particle size in suspension is

- a. less than 10^3 nm
- b. 10^2 nm
- c. Greater than 10^3**
- d. 10 nm

95.Creaming is?

- a. Reversible
- b. Irreversible
- c. Both**
- d. Difficult to predict

96.Upward creaming is observed in?

- a. W/O
- b. O/W**
- c. Both
- d. Micro

97.Pharmaceutical suspensions are generally...

- a. Flocculated**
- b. De-flocculated
- c. Both
- d. None

98.Rate of sedimentation is high in?

- a. Flocculated**
- b. De-flocculated
- c. Both
- d. None

99. Cake formation is characteristic feature _
- a. Flocculated
 - b. De- flocculated**
 - c. Thixotropic suspension
 - d. Structured suspension
100. For Ideal suspension ,the sedimentation volume should be
- a. Zero
 - b. Equal to one
 - c. More than one
 - d. Less than one**
101. Suppository bases ____
- a. Maintain shape
 - b. Helps in insertion into the body cavity
 - c. Theobroma oil is example
 - d. All of the above**
102. Which of the following is NOT an ideal property of bases?
- a. Shall be non-irritant
 - b. Shall not interfere in release
 - c. Shall be compatible with drugs
 - d. None of the above**
103. Which of the following is an advantage of suppositories?
- a. Need to store at low temp.
 - b. Cost-expensive
 - c. Drug may be degraded by microbial
 - d. Can be given to unconscious patient**
104. Which of the following is an example of Hydrophilic bases?
- a. Hydrogenated oils
 - b. Emulsified cocoa butter
 - c. Glycero-gelatin base**
 - d. None of the above

105. Which of the following is an example of Oily bases?
- a. Witespol
 - b. Emulsified cocoa butter**
 - c. Glycero-gelatin base
 - d. Massupol
106. Which of the following is an example of Synthetic base?
- a. Witespol**
 - b. Emulsified cocoa butter
 - c. Glycero-gelatin base
 - d. Hydrogenated oils
107. Which of the following is NOT an example of Hydrophilic bases?
- a. Soap-glycerin base
 - b. Emulsified cocoa butter**
 - c. Glycero-gelatin base
 - d. None of the above
108. Which of the following is substitute for Theobroma oil?
- a. Hydrogenated oils**
 - b. Emulsified cocoa
 - c. Polyethylene-Glycol
 - d. None
109. _____ Powders consist of more than one ingredient.
- a. Simple powders
 - b. Compound powders**
 - c. Both
 - d. None of the above
110. Which of the following step in the preparation of powders is very often used?
- a. Preparation of wrapping paper
 - b. Preparation of material
 - c. Wrapping
 - d. Double wrapping**

111. _____ Powder must be sterile.
- a. Medical Powder
 - b. Surgical powder**
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
112. _____ are the finely divided powder meant for introduction into the body cavities.
- a. Dusting powder**
 - b. Insufflation
 - c. Inhalation
 - d. Medical powder
113. _____ contains one water molecule that acts as binder in fusion method for making effervescent granules.
- a. Citric Acid**
 - b. Tartaric Acid
 - c. Benzoic Acid
 - d. All of the above
114. Methods of granules formation
- a. Spatulation
 - b. Fusion method
 - c. Wet method
 - d. Both b and c**
115. Bases that are water-washable, non-greasy, can be diluted with water, non-occlusive
- a. Water soluble Bases**
 - b. Water insoluble bases
 - c. Emulsifiable base
 - d. Water removable base

116. From the below options which will be the most widely used form of dosage?
- a. Emulsion
 - b. Solutions
 - c. Tablets**
 - d. Powders
117. Elixir contain
- a. 40% glycerol
 - b. 5-40% alcohol**
 - c. 66.7% sucrose
 - d. None of these
118. Gargles must be _____ before use
- a. Concentrated
 - b. Warmed
 - c. Diluted**
 - d. Cooled
119. Mandl's Paint is also known as:
- a. Compound Iodine throat paint**
 - b. Aqueous Iodine solution
 - c. Strong Iodine solution
 - d. Lugol's solution
120. BID in pharmaceutical terms refers to which of the following?
- a. Twice a day**
 - b. Twice
 - c. Every other day
 - d. Three times a day
121. Latin term "Infricandus" means the following dosage form,
- a. to be sprayed on
 - b. to be rubbed in**
 - c. to be swallowed
 - d. to be eaten

122. Latin term "inhalateur" means the following,
- a. To be rubbed
 - b. To be inhaled**
 - c. To be applied
 - d. To be swallowed
123. Latin term "Utendus" means the following,
- a. To be used**
 - b. Not to be used
124. Latin term "talis / tales / talia" means the following,
- a. Such**
 - b. Till
 - c. For
 - d. All of the above
125. Latin term "mitte" means the following,
- a. Urgent
 - b. Send**
 - c. Immediate
 - d. Attention