

F Y B Pharm Sem I

PCI Syllabus (CBCS R-19 Pattern)

Pharmaceutics I

Practice Questions & Answer Key

1. Wool fat is also known as
 - A. Anhydrous lanolin
 - B. Lanolin
 - C. Petrolatum
 - D. Hydrous lanolin
2. Which of the following are Ointment bases
 - A. Oleaginous bases & Absorption bases
 - B. Absorption bases
 - C. Emulsion bases & Absorption bases
 - D. Oleaginous bases, Absorption bases & Emulsion bases
3. Petrolatum also termed as
 - A. Hydrocarbon
 - B. Absorption base
 - C. Paraffin
 - D. Hydrocarbon and Paraffin
4. Paraffin are main constituent of
 - A. Absorption bases
 - B. Water soluble bases
 - C. Emulsion bases
 - D. Oleaginous bases
5. Bees wax is an ingredient of
 - A. Absorption bases
 - B. Water soluble bases
 - C. Emulsion bases
 - D. Oleaginous bases
6. Polyethylene glycol is the main ingredient of
 - A. Absorption bases
 - B. Water soluble bases

- C. Emulsion bases
 - D. Oleaginous bases
7. Polyethylene glycol is known as
- A. Paraffin
 - B. Carbowaxes
 - C. Anhydrous lanolin
 - D. Lanolin
8. Titanium dioxide is commonly present in
- A. Vanishing cream
 - B. Sunscreen cream
 - C. Aqueous calamine cream
 - D. Ophthalmic cream
9. Which of the following is not a vegetable oil
- A. Peanut oil
 - B. Almond oil
 - C. Olive oil
 - D. Petrolatum
10. Which of the following is not a semisolid dosage form
- A. Pastes
 - B. Creams
 - C. Ointments
 - D. Suspensions
11. There aretypes of incompatibility
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
12. Liquefaction is a type of
- A. Physical incompatibility
 - B. Chemical incompatibility
 - C. Therapeutic incompatibility
 - D. Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibility
13. Precipitation is a type of
- A. Physical incompatibility

- B. Chemical incompatibility
 - C. Therapeutic incompatibility
 - D. Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibility
14. Alkaloidal incompatibility is a type of
- A. Physical incompatibility
 - B. Chemical incompatibility
 - C. Therapeutic incompatibility
 - D. Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibility
15. Error in dosage is a type of
- A. Physical incompatibility
 - B. Chemical incompatibility
 - C. Therapeutic incompatibility
 - D. Chemical & Therapeutic incompatibility
16. Which of the following is therapeutic incompatibility
- A. Drug interaction
 - B. Alkaloidal salts with alkaline substances
 - C. Alkaloidal salts with soluble iodides
 - D. Precipitation
17. Which of the following is physical incompatibility
- A. Drug interaction
 - B. Alkaloidal salts with alkaline substances
 - C. Alkaloidal salts with soluble iodides
 - D. Precipitation
18. Vaginal suppositories are commonly used to treat gynecological ailments, including vaginal infections such as
- A. Defecation
 - B. Acidosis
 - C. Candidiasis
 - D. Flatulence
19. Vaginal suppositories are also called as
- A. Pessaries
 - B. Simple suppositories
 - C. Bougies
 - D. Rectal suppositories

20. Which of the following method is simple and oldest method of preparation of suppositories
- A. Hand molding
 - B. Compression molding
 - C. Pour molding
 - D. Cold compression molding
21. Suppositories are generally evaluated by
- A. Melting range test
 - B. Breaking test
 - C. Liquefaction
 - D. Melting range test, Breaking test & Liquefaction
22. Which of the following are suppository bases
- A. Fatty bases
 - B. Water soluble bases
 - C. Emulsifying bases
 - D. Fatty bases, Water soluble bases and Emulsifying bases
23. Glycero-gelatin bases are.....type of suppository bases
- A. Fatty bases
 - B. Water soluble bases
 - C. Emulsifying bases
 - D. Emulsifying & Fatty bases
24. Theobroma oil is.....type of suppository bases
- A. Fatty bases
 - B. Water soluble bases
 - C. Emulsifying bases
 - D. Emulsifying & Fatty bases
25. Polyethylene glycols are known as
- A. Carbowaxes
 - B. Polyglycols
 - C. Macrogols
 - D. Carbowaxes or Polyglycols or Macrogols
26. Brownian movement of particle in suspension cause
- A. Assist sedimentation
 - B. Promote sedimentation

- C. Prevent sedimentation
 - D. Increase sedimentation rate
27. Which of the following emulsion phenomena is usually reversible?
- A. Breaking
 - B. Coalescent
 - C. Cracking
 - D. Creaming
28. Which of the following is the test for identification of emulsion?
- A. Dilution test
 - B. Dye test
 - C. Conductivity test
 - D. Dilution test, Dye test & Conductivity test
29. Which of the following is the method for preparation of emulsion?
- A. Dry gum method
 - B. Wet gum method
 - C. Bottle method
 - D. Dry gum, Wet gum and Bottle method
30. Which of the following is a volatile oil
- A. Castor oil
 - B. Peppermint oil
 - C. Almond oil
 - D. Arachis oil
31. Ideal phase volume ration per stable emulsion is
- A. 25:75
 - B. 50:50
 - C. 75:25
 - D. 33:66
32. Events that are likely to occur sequentially in physical unstability are
- A. Flocculation, creaming, breaking and coalescence
 - B. Flocculation, creaming, coalescence and breaking
 - C. Breaking, coalescence, flocculation and creaming
 - D. Coalescence. flocculation, creaming and breaking
33. Creaming is aprocess

- A. Reversible
 - B. Irreversible
 - C. Reversible & Irreversible
 - D. Difficult to predict
34. Emulsion made with tweens are
- A. w/o
 - B. o/w
 - C. Clear
 - D. Unstable
35. Which of the following would not be described as a colloid
- A. Smoke
 - B. Fog
 - C. Foam
 - D. Saltwater
36. The scattering of light by coarse and colloidal dispersed system is known as
- A. Contrast matching
 - B. DLVO theory
 - C. Tyndall effect
 - D. Creaming
37. Suspension of hydrophobic drug is formulated with
- A. Emulsifying agents
 - B. Wetting agents
 - C. Suspending agents
 - D. Emulsifying & Suspending agents
38. Colloid can
- A. Scatter light
 - B. Not scatter light
 - C. Adsorb light
 - D. Evolve light
39. Wetting ability of vehicle is detected by observing
- A. Angle of repose
 - B. Contact angle
 - C. Critical angle
 - D. Angle of repose and critical angle

40. Syrup contains
- A. 40 % Glycerol
 - B. 5-40 % Alcohol
 - C. 66.7 % Sucrose
 - D. 50 % Sucrose
41. Mandl's paint is also known as
- A. Compound iodine paint
 - B. Aqueous Iodine solution
 - C. Strong Iodine solution
 - D. Lugol's solution
42. According to USP the concentration of syrup is?
- A. 60.7 % w/v
 - B. 75 % w/w
 - C. 66.7 % w/w
 - D. 85 % w/v
43. The most common criteria used to determine the correct pediatric dose of drug is
- A. Age
 - B. Weight
 - C. Gender
 - D. Body surface area
44. Prescription is a
- A. Dietary chart to patient
 - B. Diagnosis report to patient
 - C. A written order from a registered medical practitioner
 - D. Description of patient symptoms
45. Following are the parts of prescription except
- A. Superscription
 - B. Inscription
 - C. Subscription
 - D. Signa

46. Subscription in a prescription is the part of
- A. Direction of the pharmacist for preparing the prescription
 - B. Doctor information
 - C. Body of prescription
 - D. Represented by the symbol of
47. Direction to the pharmacist for making medicine is indicated by?
- A. Inscription
 - B. Subscription
 - C. Superscription
 - D. Signatura
48. Which is not the part of handling of prescription?
- A. Reading
 - B. Revision of prescription
 - C. Collecting materials
 - D. Compounding
49. Pediatric dose calculation on the basis of body weight is calculated using
- A. Young's rule
 - B. Dilling's rule
 - C. Clark's rule
 - D. Young's & Dilling's rule
50. Using Young's Rule, calculate the dose for a 5 year old child if the adult dose is 340 mg.
- A. 100 mg
 - B. 200 mg
 - C. 400 mg
 - D. 800 mg

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Answer Key to Practice Questions

Q. No.	Correct Option	Q. No.	Correct Option
1	A	38	A
2	D	39	B
3	D	40	C
4	D	41	A
5	A	42	D
6	B	43	B
7	B	44	C
8	B	45	D
9	D	46	A
10	D	47	B
11	C	48	B
12	A	49	C
13	A	50	A
14	B		
15	C		
16	A		
17	D		
18	C		
19	A		
20	A		
21	D		
22	D		
23	B		
24	A		
25	D		
26	C		
27	D		
28	D		
29	D		
30	B		
31	B		
32	B		
33	A		
34	B		
35	D		
36	C		
37	B		

