

Fourth Year B. Pharm. (Sem VIII) CBCS

BPH_E_802_T – Pharmaceutics IV

Sample MCQs for Practice

1. Sealed glass containers with an elongated neck
 - a. Gauge
 - b. Ampules
 - c. CSP
 - d. Vial

2. A high efficiency air filter
 - a. HEPA filter
 - b. Diluent
 - c. Final filter
 - d. Web filter

3. A solvent that dissolves a lyophilized powder or dilutes a solution
 - a. Diluent
 - b. Solvent
 - c. Additive
 - d. Admixture

4. Movement of particles in a solution through permeable membranes
 - a. Filter
 - b. Dialysis
 - c. Flow rate
 - d. Anhydrous

5. Methods that maintain sterility products
 - a. Aseptic technique
 - b. Bleaching
 - c. A clean person
 - d. Admixture

6. The rate (in ml/hour or ml/minute) at which the solution is administered to the patient
 - a. Gauge
 - b. Coring
 - c. Diluent

- d. Flow rate
7. The A drugs molecular weight divided by its valence, a common measure of electrolyte concentration.
- a. Coring
 - b. Valence
 - c. Flow rate
 - d. Equivalent weight
8. Chemicals produced by microorganisms that can cause fever reactions in patients
- a. Bacteria
 - b. Viuruses
 - c. Pyrogens
 - d. Microorganisms
9. When a solution has an osmolarity equivalent to that of blood
- a. Hypotonic
 - b. Isotonic
 - c. Hypertoni
 - d. Therapeutic
10. When a solution has a lesser osmolarity than that of blood
- a. Hypotonic
 - b. Hypertonic
 - c. Isotonic
 - d. Tonic
11. Which of the following route has rapid onset of action
- a. Parenteral
 - b. Oral
 - c. Transdermal
 - d. Rectal
12. What percentage of NaCl is isotonic with eyes
- a. 0.5%
 - b. 0.9
 - c. 1.9
 - d. 5

13. Tears have pH of about
- 5.4
 - 6.4
 - 7.4
 - 8.4
14. What percentage of boric acid seems to be isotonic with eyes
- 0.9
 - 1.9
 - 0.5
 - 2.9
15. Which layer of eye is also called as white of eye
- cornea
 - Sclera
 - Iris
 - Retina
16. WFI contains bacteriostatic agents when in containers of
- 100ml of less
 - 30ml of less
 - 50ml of less
 - 10ml of less
17. Parenteral in the form suspension are usually given by
- IV
 - SC or IM
 - ID
 - IA
18. Which of the following used as enteric resin in microencapsulation
- stearic acid
 - PVA
 - Cellulose acetate phthalate
 - Ethyl cellulose
19. Which of the following is not a water soluble coating material
- Ethyl cellulose
 - CMC
 - PVP

d. Gelatin

20. Which of the following is not used as thickening agent in ophthalmic products

- a. Methyl cellulose
- b. CMC
- c. Ethyl cellulose
- d. PEG

21. Most commonly used preservative in ophthalmic preparation is

- a. Chlorobutanol
- b. Phenyl mercuric acetate
- c. Phenyl mercuric nitrite
- d. Benzalkonium choride

22. Which of the following surfactant prefer in ophthalmic due to less irritation?

- a. ionic
- b. cationic
- c. amphoteric
- d. Nonionic

23. The Sterility test of Liquid involves:

- a. Colorimetric Assay
- b. Guinea Pigs Assay
- c. Culturing in the fluid thioglycollate medium
- d. HPLC assay

24. Which of the following is TRUE:

- a. Rabbit pyrogen test is quantitative biologic test
- b. Pyrogenic effect is high with IM compared to IV injection
- c. Greater danger of pyrogens exists in LVP's than SVP's
- d. LAL test is in vivo test

25. Non ionic surfactant vesicles related to:

- a. Liposomes
- b. Niosomes
- c. Nanoparticles
- d. Nanosuspension

26. Powdered glass test challenges the leaching potential of:

- a. Exterior structure of glass
- b. Plastic containers
- c. Interior structure of glass
- d. Intact surface of glass

27. The efficiency of HEPA filter is:
- Remove at least 99.97% of airborne particles 0.3 micrometers (μm) in diameter.
 - Remove at least 100% of airborne particles 0.3 micrometers (μm) in diameter.
 - Remove at least 99.97% of airborne particles 2 micrometers (μm) in diameter.
 - Remove at least 97.99% of airborne particles 0.3 micrometers (μm) in diameter.
28. According to IP, the preparation passes the Rabbit Pyrogen test if:
- The group of three rabbits does not exceed 0.6°C
 - The group of three rabbits does not exceed 1.4°C and if the response of individual rabbit is less than 0.3°C
 - The group of three rabbits does not exceed 1.4°C and if the response of individual rabbit is less than 0.6°C
 - The group of six rabbits does not exceed 1.4°C and if the response of individual rabbit is less than 0.6°C
29. Which of the following is NOT true about LAL test:
- It is an in vivo biological test
 - It is performed using lysates of amoebocytes of the horseshoe crab (*Limulus Polyphemus*)
 - It is a biochemical test performed in a test tube
 - It is simple, rapid and more sensitive (5-10 times) than rabbit pyrogen test
30. As per USP which of the following is correct
- WFI should contain NMT 1000 ppm of solids
 - WFI should contain NMT 100 ppm of solids
 - WFI should contain NMT 10 ppm of solids
 - WFI should contain NMT 1 ppm of solids
31. Pyrogens are
- nontoxic
 - thermostable
 - non-filterable
 - volatile
32. Cryoprotectants or Lyoprotectants used in freeze dried parenteral products
- Mannitol
 - Starch
 - Magnesium stearate

d. PVP

33. Class 1,00,000 is _____ number of particles of size _____ or larger per cubic foot of air

- a. 100, 5 μm
- b. 1,00,000, 0.5 μm
- c. 1000, 0.05 μm
- d. 10,000, 0.005 μm

34. Freeze dried injectable products have to be reconstituted with _____ to form solution or suspension for administration

- a. Sterile Water for Injection
- b. Water for Injection
- c. Purified water
- d. Boiling water

35. Sterility testing of Parenteral products uses Soyabean Casein digest medium for:

- a. *Aspergillus niger*
- b. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- c. *E.coli*
- d. *S. aureus*

36. HEPA filters have capacity to retain particles is as small as _____ size of particles with efficiency _____

- a. 3 μm , 99.97%
- b. 0.03 μm , 99.9%
- c. 0.003 μm , 99.97%
- d. 0.3 μm , 99.99%

37. Lipid layer of tear film contains

- a. electrolytes
- b. Cholesterol esters
- c. proteins
- d. enzymes

38. Which amongst following is the easy to prepare ophthalmic dosage form.

- a. suspension
- b. ointment

- c. solution
- d. gel

39. Benzalkonium Chloride is incompatible with

- a. nitrates
- b. cetrimide
- c. sodium oleate
- d. sodium stearate

40. Non-swellable water insoluble polymer

- a. Ethyl cellulose
- b. HPMC
- c. Carbopol
- d. Polycarbophil

41. Penn Kinetic system is

- a. Dissolution controlled DDS
- b. Diffusion controlled DDS
- c. Ion exchange DDS
- d. Osmotic DDS

42. Particle size of microcapsules is

- a. 10-5000 micron
- b. 5000- 10000 micron
- c. 10000-12000 micron
- d. 15000-30000 micron

43. State the method of microencapsulation for cinnamon oil.

- a. Air suspension coating
- b. pan coating
- c. coacervation phase separation by salt addition
- d. coacervation phase separation by temperature change

44. In case of pan coating method of microencapsulation, core is in the form of

- a. suspension
- b. solid
- C. emulsion
- d. liquid

45. If mixing is too high, it leads to air entrapment in suspension and air is removed using _____

- a. dessicator
- b. versator
- c. dryer
- d. pump

46. The building(s) used for the factory shall obey the conditions laid down in the Factories Act,

- a. 1945
- b. 1948
- c. 1947
- d. 1946

47. To prevent any interaction between tank material with the product some tanks are lined with _____ as liners

- a. PVC
- b. polytetrafluoroethylene
- c. Polyester

d. Nylon

48. Prospective validation done when there is a _____ in the manufacturing process

a. consistency

b. change

c. uniformity

d. similarity

49. _____ is used as mucoadhesive polymer.

a. span 80

b. bentonite

c. polysorbate

d Carbopol

50. Which component is a primary requirement of osmotically active drug delivery system?

a. lubricant

b. osmotically active salt

c. disintegrant

d. low density polymer

51. Topical drug delivery systems are used for treating

a. local infections

b. diabetes

c. hypertension

d. hypotension

52. Ocular inserts have following feature:

a. blurred vision

b. low bioavailability

- c. sticking of eyelids
- d. Increased retention

53. Approach used in colon targeted drug delivery system includes

- a. prodrug
- b. floating polymers
- c. low density polymers
- d. soluble salt

54. In the equation $\log C = \log C_0 - Kt/2.303$, what does C_0 stand for _____

- a. Plasma drug concentration after 60 min of i.v. injection
- b. Plasma drug concentration after 15 min of i.v. injection
- c. Plasma drug concentration after 30 min of i.v. injection
- d. Plasma drug concentration immediately after i.v. injection

55. The i.v. bolus dosage is 500mg and the plasma drug concentration is 0.8 mg/ml. What should be the volume of distribution?

- a. 625 mg/ml
- b. 625 l
- c. 625 ml
- d. 16 mg/ml

56. The acceptable limits of osmolarity with respect to tonicity for parenteral solutions are

- a. 250- 269 mosm/L
- b. 278 – 328 mosm/L
- c. 329-350 mosm/L
- d. 240 -260 mosm/L

57. Trehalose, mannitol, dextrans are examples of ----- used in parenterals

- a. Preservatives

- b. Buffers
 - c. Cryoprotectants
 - d. Vehicles
58. Infusions, irrigating solutions, dialyzing fluids are examples of
- a. Small volume parenterals
 - b. Lyophilized parenterals
 - c. Parenterals for intravenous administration
 - d. Large volume parenterals
59. The sequential steps involved in freeze drying of parenterals are
- a. Freezing, Vacuum Drying, Sublimation
 - b. Vacuum Drying, Freezing, Sublimation
 - c. Freezing, Sublimation, Vacuum Drying
 - d. Sublimation, Vacuum Drying , Freezing
60. The recommended particle size of dispersed active pharmaceutical ingredient in ophthalmic suspension is
- a. More than 10 microns
 - b. Not more than 10 microns
 - c. Not more than 5 microns
 - d. Not more than 20 microns
61. Grade A aseptic area used for manufacturing of ophthalmic solutions prepared by membrane filtration comprises of :
- a. Not more than 100 particles per cubic meter of size 0.5 microns
 - b. Not more than 100 particles per cubic foot of size 0.5 microns
 - c. Not more than 1000 particles per cubic foot of size 0.5 microns
 - d. Not more than 1000 particles per cubic meter of size 0.5 microns
62. The recommended limits for number of subvisible particles in ophthalmic solutions by light obscuration test as per USP are:
- a. Particles of size ≥ 10 microns : 50 per ml and ≥ 25 microns : 5 per mL
 - b. Particles of size ≥ 20 microns : 50 per ml and ≥ 50 microns : 5 per mL
 - c. Particles of size ≥ 50 microns : 50 per ml and ≥ 100 microns : 5 per mL
 - d. Particles of size ≥ 20 microns : 50 per ml and ≥ 100 microns : 5 per mL
63. ----- are materials used for primary packaging of ophthalmic products
- a. Polypropylene, low density polyethylene, high impact polystyrene
 - b. Polyvinyl chloride, Polyvinylidene chloride, high impact polystyrene

- c. Polyvinyl chloride, Polypropylene, low density polyethylene
 - d. Polyvinyl chloride, high impact polystyrene, polypropylene
64. Some of the common examples of ophthalmic ointment bases are
- a. Lanolin, cetostearyl alcohol, beeswax
 - b. Mineral oil, petrolatum, lanolin
 - c. Beeswax, petrolatum, mineral oil
 - d. Beeswax, cetostearyl alcohol, lanolin
65. The drug of elimination half life upto ----- is an ideal candidate for sustained release dosage forms
- a. 2 – 8 hours
 - b. 6- 10 hours
 - c. Less than 2 hours
 - d. More than 8 hours
66. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, Xanthan gum, Hydroxy ethyl cellulose are some of the examples of polymers used in
- a. Reservoir dissolution controlled systems
 - b. Reservoir diffusion controlled systems
 - c. Matrix dissolution controlled systems
 - d. Matrix diffusion controlled systems
67. The formula for calculation loading dose in sustained release dosage forms is
- a. $C_{ss} V_d / F$
 - b. $C_{ss} K_e T / F$
 - c. $C_{ss} V_d K_e / F$
 - d. $C_{ss} V_d K_e / T F$
68. The mechanism of drug release from reservoir dissolution controlled systems is by
- a. Slow dissolution of coating material
 - b. Swelling of coating material
 - c. Slow dissolution and swelling of coating material
 - d. Swelling and erosion of coating material
69. The steps in sequence involved in microencapsulation by coacervation are
- a. Phase separation, rigidization and deposition
 - b. Deposition, rigidization and phase separation
 - c. Phase separation, deposition and rigidization
 - d. Rigidization, deposition, phase separation

70. The process variables that affects quality of microencapsulated product prepared by Wurster technique are
- Density
 - Particle size
 - Velocity of atomization air
 - Density, particle size, velocity of atomization air, inlet and outlet temperature
71. Spermaceti and Glyceryl stearate are examples of ----- used as coating materials in microencapsulation are
- Water soluble resins
 - Water insoluble resins
 - Waxes
 - Gums
72. Prospective validation is carried out during
- During development stage of pharmaceutical product
 - After launch of pharmaceutical product
 - During development and after launch of pharmaceutical product
 - During routine production batches
73. Pilot plant studies are done before taking full scale validation batches in order to
- To optimize the manufacturing process conditions at plant level
 - To confirm the suitability of equipments used for manufacturing
 - To confirm the consistency of quality of product manufactured at plant level
 - To optimize the manufacturing process conditions, confirm suitability of equipments, consistency of quality of products manufactured at plant level
74. Octagonal blender, roller compactor and double rotary compression machines are the equipments required for tablet manufacture by
- Wet granulation
 - Direct compression
 - Dry granulation
 - Wet and Dry Granulation
75. The equipment used in improving the consistency of cream is
- Propeller mixer
 - planetary mixer
 - triple roller mill
 - Anchor agitator