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. C
   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
12. Standards for mechanical contraceptives are given in schedule:
   1. S
   2. R
   3. Q
   4. T

13. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been divided into ...... parts
   1. 15
   2. 16
   3. 18
   4. 24

14. The Central Drugs Laboratory is established in:
   1. Calcutta
   2. Lucknow
   3. Mumbai
   4. Kasauli

15. The members of the D.T.A.B. hold the office for:
   1. 1 year
   2. 3 years
   3. 5 years
   4. 7 years

16. The dose of a drug is 5 mg per kg body weight. How much of the drug is required for a boy of 12 years weighing 21 kg?
   1. 0.5 mg
   2. 1 mg
   3. 1.5 mg
   4. 2 mg

17. Morphine is the drug of choice in:
   1. Urinary tract infection
   2. Colic pain
   3. Bronchial asthma
   4. Cardiac ashma

18. Hypotensive effect of clonidine is due to its action on:
   1. \( \beta \)-adrenergic receptor
   2. \( \alpha \)-adrenergic receptor
   3. \( H_2 \)-receptor
   4. \( H_1 \)-receptor

19. Tetracyclines are avoided during pregnancy because:
   1. it is teratogenic
   2. affects bone growth
   3. causes discoloration of teeth
   4. may cause abortion

20. Powerful cardiac stimulant is:
   1. Digitoxin
   2. Dopamine
   3. Epinephrine
   4. Dobutamine

21. One of the following is used in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis:
   1. Carbenicillin
   2. Cephalosporin
   3. Pethidine
   4. Pyrazinamide
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 vision

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. Nicardpine
   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. Amoxycillin
   2. Ampicillin

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

47. Hypnotic used in genic 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. Cyclobarbital
   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. Shigella 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 pallidum  
   2. Clostridium tetani  
   3. Bacillus megaterium  
   4. Streptococcus pyogenes

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

72. **Which of the following agent is used in the treatment of partial seizures and tonic-clonic seizures?**
   1. Sodium valproate 2. Carbamazepine
   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. Blemocin  2. Chlorambucil

82. **Salmonella typhi** is sensitive to:
   1. Cephalexin  2. Cephalothin
   3. Cephaloridine  4. Cephrodine

83. **Drug of choice in epilepsy with pregnancy**:
   1. Carbamazepine  2. Ethosuximide

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. Methylprednisolone
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

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 rickettsi** 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

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

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

118. The distinguishing test between monosaccharides and disaccharides is:
1. Bials test  2. Seliwanoff’s test

119. The intermediate in hexose monophosphate shunt is:
1. D-Ribulose  2. D-Ribose

120. On boiling, Benedict’s solution in 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:
   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:
   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°F
   3. −18°F
   4. +14°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
3. 25°C 4. 20°C

132. Sterility test for the materials meant for surgical sutures requires incubation for:
1. 7 days 2. 14 days
3. 21 days 4. 28 days

133. As per G.M.P. permitted limit of solid contents in water for injection is:
1. 100 ppm 2. 1 ppm
3. 0.1 ppm 4. 10 ppm

134. License for wholesale of drugs specified in schedule C and C₁ is issued in form:
1. 20A 2. 20B
3. 21B 4. 22A

135. In Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder, list of substances that should be sold on retail only on prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner is given in:
1. Schedule H 2. Schedule V
3. Schedule X 4. Schedule Q

136. Standards for ophthalmic solutions are included in the schedule:
1. W 2. C
3. FF 4. U

137. The Stick test is used to determine susceptibility of:
1. Diphtheria 2. Syphilis
3. Tuberculosis 4. Typhoid

138. Mantoux test is used for the detection of:
1. Serum albumin 2. Tuberculosis
3. Antigen 4. Vaccine

139. Amplus means:
1. Tablespoonful 2. Wine glass
3. Dessert spoonful 4. Teaspoonful

140. The incompatibility of quinine sulfate with potassium iodide and sulfuric acid is known as:
1. Hyposensitive reaction
2. Hypersensitive reaction
3. Herapathite reaction
4. Allergic reaction

141. Due to incompatibility reasons ferric salts should not be prescribed in the formulations containing:
1. Alkaloids 2. Phenols
3. Salicylate 4. Volatile oils
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