1. Which of the following rule provides provisions for competent technical staff for ISM drugs?

   1) 157 (1)  
   2) 157 (1- A)  
   3) 157 (2)  
   4) 157

2. As per drugs & cosmetic rules 1945, rule no 155-B, A Schedule T compliant manufacturer of ISM drug is eligible to get which of the following certification?

   1) GAP  
   2) GCP  
   3) GMP  
   4) GLP

3. As per Drug & Cosmetic Rules 1945, no 161(3), which of the following product is allowed to contain high content of alcohol?

   1) Drakshasava  
   2) Dasmularista  
   3) Mahadrakshasava  
   4) Panchristha

4. Which rule of the Drug and cosmetic rules 1945 provides the provisions for duties of drug inspector for ISM drugs?

   1) 161  
   2) 162  
   3) 163  
   4) 164

5. As per Drugs and cosmetic rules 1945, rule no 168, the upper limit of self-generated alcohol, for ISM drugs is-

   1) 9 % v/v  
   2) 10 % v/v  
   3) 11 % v/v  
   4) 12 % v/v

6. Which of the following form is required to be submitted for loan license to manufacture, for sale of ISM drugs, as per Drugs and cosmetics rules 1945?

   1) Form 24 - D  
   2) Form 24 – C  
   3) Form 24 - E  
   4) Form 24 – F

7. The excipients used in ISM drugs should be in accordance to which of the following rule of Drugs and Cosmetics rules 1945?

   1) 165  
   2) 169  
   3) 157  
   4) 153

8. Which rule of Drugs and cosmetics rules 1945 provide the qualifications for state drug licensing authorities?

   1) 162  
   2) 162- A  
   3) 161- A  
   4) 160-A

9. Which of the following act regulates practice of pharmacy in India?

   1) Pharmacy Act 1948  
   2) Pharmacy Act 1942  
   3) Pharmacy Act 1945  
   4) Pharmacy Act 1946

10. Which act provides regulations for objectionable advertisement?

    1) Poisons Act  
    2) Drug and Magic Remedies Act  
    3) Medicinal and toilet preparations act  
    4) Pharmacy Act

11. Which of the following disease is not listed in the schedule 3 (d) of Drugs & Magic Remedies Act 1954?

    1) Diarrhoea  
    2) Deafness  
    3) Diabetes  
    4) Dropsy
12. The use of Indian hemp plant requires specific license under which of the following act-

1) Medicinal & Toilet Preparations Act  
2) Drugs & Magic Remedies Act  
3) Drugs and Cosmetic Act  
4) Pharmacy Act

13. Which Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 provides the list of poisonous substances under ISM drugs?

1) Schedule E (1)  
2) Schedule E  
3) Schedule F  
4) Schedule F (1)

14. Which of the following Book is not included in the First schedule of the Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940?

1) Brihat Nighantu ratnakar  
2) Bhesaja samhita  
3) Dravyagunanihantu  
4) Vaidya Jiwana

15. Which section of drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 provides the Definitions of Patent and Proprietary medicine in relation to ISM drugs?

1) Section 3 (h) (i)  
2) Section 3 (g)  
3) Section 3 (i)  
4) Section 3 (e)

16. GMP for Rasa Aushadhis is the part of which of the following schedule?

1) Schedule M  
2) Schedule J  
3) Schedule T  
4) Schedule C

17. Which Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provides standards for Cosmetics?

1) Schedule J  
2) Schedule I  
3) Schedule S  
4) Schedule R

18. The provision for termination of pregnancies was made, for the first time, in Indian Penal Code during-

1) 1971  
2) 1949  
3) 1857  
4) 1860

19. The “Second International Opium Conference” was held at-

1) Washington  
2) Berlin  
3) New Delhi  
4) Geneva

20. Under which Act, the registered Vaidyas, Sidhas, & Hakeems can prepare medicines of their own to dispense to their patients and are exempted from purview of GMP?

1) Drug & Cosmetic Act 1940  
2) Drug & Cosmetic Rule 1945  
3) IMCC ACT 1970  
4) IMCC ACT 1995

21. The maximum permissible content of Alcohol in “Mritasanjivani Sura” is-

1) 0.16  
2) 0.1  
3) 0.12  
4) 0.2

22. Under which section of Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940, the central Govt. can constitute an advisory committee to ASU drugs-

1) 34AA  
2) 35A  
3) 33D  
4) 35D
23. Regulations of Acid & Corrosive substances has been recently included by Central Govt. under-
   1) Poisonous Act 1919               2) Poisonous Act 1904
   3) Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940        4) Poisonous Act 1923

24. The maximum limit of alcohol percentage in the Ayurvedic Preparations containing self-generated alcohol, which is usually exempted from payment of excise duty is-
   1) 0.05                           2) 0.07
   3) 0.03                           4) 0.02

25. Minimum Designation for terminating early pregnancy up to 7 weeks using RU-486 with Misoprostol should be-
   1) The doctor should be at least a Registered Medical Practitioner
   2) CDMO
   3) ADMO                           4) Only Gynaecologist

26. Characteristic feature of Agonist is-
   1) Has affinity only               2) Has affinity as well as intrinsic activity
   3) Has intrinsic activity only     4) Neither has affinity nor activity

27. The cytochrome enzyme responsible for drugs metabolism is-
   1) P-450                           2) C-3b
   3) C-3A                           4) C-2a

28. Prodrug is-
   1) Drug which increase efficiency of another drug   2) Metabolic end product
   3) Inactive drug which gets activated in the body   4) Drug which competes with another drug for metabolism

29. Misoprostol is a-
   1) Prostaglandin E1 analogue        2) Prostaglandin E2 analogue
   3) Prostaglandin antagonist         4) Antiprogestin

30. All are classified as reversible anticholinesterases drugs except-
   1) Neostigmine                       2) Physostigmine
   3) Pyridostigmine                    4) Echotoxiphate

31. Among the following, which is not an endogenous catecholamine-
   1) Isoprenaline                      2) Dopamine
   3) Noradrenaline                     4) Adrenaline

32. Ethosuximide is used in the treatment of:
   1) Tonic-clonic seizure              2) Absence seizure
   3) Myoclonic seizure                 4) Simple partial seizure

33. Among the following which is an anti-depressant-
   1) Chlorpropamide                    2) Imipramine
   3) Lithium                           4) Haloperidol
34. Among the following drug, all are Gp IIb/IIIa antagonist except-
1) Abciximab
2) Clopidogrel
3) Tirogiban
4) Epitifibatide

35. Quinidine is a-
1) Na⁻⁺ channel blocker
2) K⁺ channel blocker
3) Ca²⁺ channel blocker
4) Cl⁻ channel blocker

36. Which of the following antihypertensive drugs is devoid of any central action-
1) Clonidine
2) α methyl dopa
3) Propranolol
4) Indapamide

37. Anti Diuretic Hormone(ADH) acts on-
1) Proximal convoluted tubule
2) Distal convoluted tubule
3) Loop of Henle
4) Collecting duct

38. Among the following, all are true about streptokinase and urokinase, except-
1) Infection with streptococcus causes beneficial dual effect
2) Reduces chances of arterial and venous thrombosis effect
3) Control is done with thrombin time
4) Mechanism of action is activation of plasminogen

39. Mechanism of action of digitalis is-
1) Inhibits Na⁺ K⁺ ATPase pump
2) Inhibits Na⁺ H⁺ ATPase pump
3) Activates metabolites are produced in the liver
4) Inhibits calcium concentration in blood

40. The tissue plasminogen activator produced by recombinant DNA technology:
1) Anestreplase
2) Reteplase
3) Alteplase
4) Abciximab

41. Which of the following enzyme is inhibited by aminophylline-
1) Monoamine oxidase
2) Alcohol dehydrogenase
3) Phosphodiesterase
4) Cytochrome P-450

42. Among the following all are antiemetic, except-
1) Domperidone
2) Cyclizine
3) Phenazocine
4) Ondansetron

43. Insulin causes-
1) Na⁺ entry into cells
2) K⁺ exit from cells
3) Na⁺ exit / K⁺ entry
4) K⁺ entry into cells

44. Which of the following is the most potent mineralocorticoid-
1) 11-deoxycortisterone
2) Fluorocortisone
3) Aldosterone
4) Trimcinolone

45. All of the following antibacterial agents acts by inhibiting cell wall synthesis, except-
1) Carbapenems
2) Monobactams
3) Cephamycins
4) Nitrofuratoins
46. Which, among the following, is a protease inhibitor -
1) Azothymidine 2) Zidovudine
3) Squainavir 4) Acyclovir

47. Which of the following antimalarials is relatively safe in pregnancy -
1) Primaquine 2) Co-trimoxazole
3) Chloroquine 4) Pyrimethamine

48. Cyclosporine acts by inhibiting the proliferation of-
1) Interleukin -1 2) Interleukin -2
3) Interleukin -3 4) Macrophages

49. All are examples of gastro-kinetic drugs except-
1) Cisapride 2) Domperidone
3) Erythromycin 4) None of these

50. Which of the following substance is used to produce effervescent granules along with Sodium Bicarbonate and Citric acid?
1) Tannic acid 2) Tragacanth
3) Tartaric acid 4) Toluene

51. Following is the example of natural colouring agent-
1) Wood violet 2) Carrots – yellow
3) Fast green 4) Indigo carmine

52. Which of the following method used to determine the type of the emulsion?
1) Dye test 2) Dissolution test
3) Disintegration test 4) Demo test

53. Which among the following is an antioxidant?
1) Vanilin 2) Tetrazine
3) Gallic acid 4) Veegum

54. Which substance is used to prepare Gels?
1) Sodium Alginate 2) Gallic Acid
3) Tannic Acid 4) Agallic acid

55. Chlorocresol belong to the following class of the additives-
1) Gelling agent 2) Chelating agent
3) Plasticizers 4) Preservative

56. Suppositories is also prepared by following method-
1) Wet Method 2) Dry Method
3) Fusion Method 4) Tumbling

57. The role of Calcium Carbonate in the tooth powder is-
1) Polishing agent 2) Flavouring agent
3) Sweetener 4) Colouring agent

58. Which of the following is not sustained release Dosage form?
1) Multi-layer tablet 2) Spansules
3) Floating tablet 4) Cachets
59. What is Depilatories?
   1) Ear wax remover
   2) Nail remover
   3) Hair remover
   4) Dirt remover

60. Which is the water miscible base for the suppositories?
   1) Triglyceride
   2) Witesols
   3) Gelato glycerin
   4) Cocoa butter

61. Microencapsulation is a-
   1) Coating technique
   2) Microgel technique
   3) Microtome technique
   4) Microscopic technique

62. Which of the following method is used in Microencapsulation?
   1) Trichuration
   2) Distillation
   3) Flocculation
   4) Pan coating

63. Aerosol is a type of-
   1) Preservation
   2) Packaging
   3) Preformulant
   4) Presentation

64. How many types of Hard gelatin capsule size are available?
   1) 8
   2) 9
   3) 7
   4) 5

65. Amber coloured glass is used to protect the dosage form from-
   1) Air
   2) Moisture
   3) Microbes
   4) Light

66. Which is the method of preparation of Syrup as per I.P.?
   1) Percolation
   2) Maceration
   3) Agitation without heat
   4) Solution with heat

67. The following parameter is required for appropriate Suppository formulation.
   1) Misplacement value
   2) Displacement value
   3) Disintegration value
   4) HLB Value

68. Which type of substance is not part of tablet formulation?
   1) Diluents
   2) Plasticizers
   3) Lubricants
   4) Glidants

69. Which of the following term explains unequal distribution of colour on a tablet?
   1) Picking
   2) Lamination
   3) Mottling
   4) Capping

70. Which type of dosage form requires Isotonicity?
   1) Oral dosage form
   2) Ophthalmic Dosage form
   3) Over the counter dosage form
   4) Other than parental

71. Nux vomica seeds contain 1.5 to 5% of bitter _____ alkaloids.
   1) Indole
   2) Isoquinoline
   3) Quinoline
   4) Purine
72. Rescinnamine, one of the reported chemical constituents of ________.
   1) Ricinus communis  2) Rauwolfia serpentina
   3) Rubia cordifolia  4) Rheum emodi

73. Propagation of Cinchona species is done with-
   1) Seeds  2) Budding
   3) Layering  4) Seeds, budding, layering

74. Which of the following methods of extraction yields more percentage of colchicine from Gloriosa superba?
   1) Alcohol  2) Chloroform
   3) Aqueous  4) None of these

75. Areca catechu contains number of alkaloids belonging to which of the following group-
   1) Pyridine piperidine  2) Pyrrolizidine
   3) Pyrrole and pyrrolidine  4) Aporphine

76. Lignified trichomes are observed in-
   1) Kupeelu  2) Vasa
   3) Bala  4) Dattura

77. Reserpin gives violet red colour when treated with solution of vanillin in-
   1) HCl  2) H₂SO₄
   3) HNO₃  4) Acetic acid

78. ________ is responsible for antimalarial activity of margosa-
   1) Nimbiol  2) Nimbinin
   3) Nimbin  4) Nimbocinolate

79. In bleeding disorder like thrombocytopenia ________ is contra indicated due to its antiplatelets aggregation activity.
   1) Allium cepa  2) Allium sativum
   3) Trigonella foenum-graecum  4) Tephrosia purpurea

80. According to Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India(API) the Latin name of sankhapuspi is-
   1) Convolvulus microphyllus  2) Evolvulus alsinoides
   3) Convolvulus pluricaulis Choisy  4) Clitorea ternatea

81. The root of Rauwolfia serpentina can be differentiated from the root of Rauwolfia tetraphylla by presence of-
   1) Starch grains  2) Stratified cork
   3) Isolated latex cell  4) Lignified xylem parenchyma

82. Cystoliths are found in-
   1) Adhatoda vasica  2) Datura metel
   3) Tylophora asthmatica  4) Nerium indicum

83. Which crystals give effervescence on adding an acid-
   1) Rossette  2) Calcium oxalate
   3) Calcium carbonate  4) Prismatic
84. The part used of Bilwa (Aegle marmelos) for the management of dysentery is-
1) Leaf  
2) Fruit pulp (Unripe)  
3) Fruit pulp (Ripened)  
4) Root

85. According to Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia of India the botanical source of the traditional drug satavari is-
1) Asparagus adscendens Roxb.  
2) Asparagus racemosus Willd.  
3) Asparagus filicinus Buch & Ham  
4) Asparagus sarmentosus Linn.

86. Herpestin is one of the major phyto-constituents of-
1) Helicteres isora Linn.  
2) Hemidesmus indicus R.Br.  
3) Bacopa monnieri Linn. Pennell.  
4) Barleria cristata Linn.

87. Recent studies show administration of ______ increases the L.H. and testosterone levels.-
1) Tribulus terrestris Linn.  
2) Solanum xanthocarpum  
3) Tylophora asthamatica  
4) Achyranthes aspera

88. Which of the following drug is traditionally known to be practised for its febrifuge action?
1) Swertia chirata  
2) Gymnema sylvestre  
3) Boerhaavia diffusa  
4) Terminalia arjuna

89. Which of the following drugs has received world attention for its weight lowering properties.
1) Asparagus racemosus  
2) Gymnema sylvestre  
3) Boerhaavia diffusa  
4) Tribulus terrestris

90. The bark of Terminalia arjuna can be differentiated from its common adulterant Terminalia tomentosa by ______ test.
1) Florescence test  
2) Acetic acid test  
3) Fiehe’s test  
4) Cobalt - chloride test

91. The colour of Garlic oil is-
1) Red  
2) Yellow  
3) Black  
4) White

92. Among the following which one is considered as the botanical source of traditional drug sweta punarnava-
1) Trianthema obcordata  
2) Trianthema decandra  
3) Trianthema portulacastrum  
4) Boerhaavia repanda

93. Recent studies show that, Amalaki loses ___ of its vitamins in 375 days when kept in a refrigerator but loses _____ in the same period when stored at room temperature.
1) 20% and 67%  
2) 45% and 55%  
3) 67% and 20%  
4) 55% and 45%

94. Extract of fresh leaves of_____ is claimed to be effective in lepromatous type of leprosy.
1) Achyranthes aspera  
2) Withania somnifera  
3) Asteracantha longifolia  
4) Asparagus racemosus
95. Leaf extract of ______ exhibits a potent abortifacient activity in rats.
   1) Vitex negundo  
   2) Aegle marmelos  
   3) Gymnema sylvestre  
   4) Centella asiatica

96. The ethanolic extract of _____ produces a widespread cellular damage in testicular tissue hence should be contraindicated for long term use in young adult males.
   1) Nelumbo nucifera  
   2) Celastrus paniculatus  
   3) Commiphora mukul  
   4) Azadirachta indica

97. Solanum surattense Burm. f. is the botanical equivalent of the traditional Ayurvedic drug-
   1) Kakamaci  
   2) Karkatasringi  
   3) Kantakari  
   4) Karamarda

98. The botanical source of the medicinal plant “Forest flame” is-
   1) Butea frondosa Koen. ex Roxb.  
   2) Bombax malabariricum DC  
   3) Ceiba pentandra(Linn.) Gaertn.  
   4) Betula utilis D Don.

99. The botanical source of Rasna, according Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India is-
   1) Vanda roxburghi R.Br  
   2) Pluchia lanceolata Oliver& Hiern  
   3) Alpinia galanga Wild  
   4) Inula racemosa Hooke

100. Chemical constituent responsible for hypolipidemic action is-
   1) Guggulosteron- I  
   2) Guggulosteron- II  
   3) Z–guggulsterol  
   4) E - guggulosteron