

Final Year B. Pharmacy (Sem-VIII)

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Subject: Pharmaceutical Technology – III (55649)

(Total MCQ's: 30)

- In Steam Sterilization by autoclave, the contents are exposed to temperature of...
 - 120°C
 - 170°C
 - 121°C
 - 116°C
- Which test animal is used for pyrogen testing?
 - Rat
 - Mice
 - Rabbit
 - Guinea pig
- Limulus Amebocyte Lysate (LAL) test utilizes the enzyme activity which is extracted from
 - Horse
 - Amoebia
 - Horse shoe crab
 - Staphylococcus aureus*
- Most commonly used non aqueous solvents used in parenterals are,
 - Propylene glycol, polyethylene glycols, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone
 - Propylene glycol, polyethylene glycols, Acetone
 - Propylene glycol, polyethylene glycols, Dimethyl sulfoxide
 - Propylene glycol, polyethylene glycols, Ethanol
- Parenteral solutions with osmotic pressure less than of 0.9% of NaCl are referred as,
 - Isotonic
 - Hypertonic
 - Hypotonic
 - Neutral
- HEPA filters are defined as at least % efficient in removing particles of μm .
 - 99.99; 0.12
 - 99.99; 1.2
 - 99.99; 0.3
 - 99.99; 3
- Which of the following is NOT true for Types II and III glass?
 - Composed of high proportions of sodium oxide
 - Chemically less resistant
 - Melt at high temperatures
 - Easy to mould

8. Adhesion of polymer to which layer is referred as mucoadhesion?
- (1) Miotin (2) Mucin
(3) Mydria (4) Meningis
9. Which wetting agent used in preparation of ophthalmic suspensions.
- (1) PVP K30 (2) Propylene Glycol
(3) BKC 50% Solution (4) Sodium Lauryl Sulphate
10. Lachrymal fluid has pH of about----
- (1) 1.4 (2) 5.4
(3) 7.4 (4) 9.4
11. pH of the wetting solution for contact lens is adjusted between.....
- (1) 5 – 6 (2) 1 – 3
(3) 9 – 11 (4) None of these
12. The test used to detect the preservation capacity of the ophthalmic preparation is.
- (1) Draize test (2) Cidal test
(3) pyrogen test (4) All of above
13. Which test is applied to surgical dressing?
- (1) Moisture content (2) Elasticity
(3) Tensile strength (4) All of these
14. Catgut is prepared from submucosal layer of intestine of....
- (1) Cat (2) Sheep
(3) Human being (4) Rabbit
15. Drugs used in Ophthalmic are
- 1) Miotic A) Atropine
2) Mydratic B) Pilocarpine
3) Anti-inflammatory C) Ciprofloxacin
4) Anti- infective D) Corticosteroids
- (1) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D (2) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
(3) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C (4) 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C

16. Choose the correct polymer for developing Mucosal Drug Delivery system
- (1) Carbomer (2) Propylene glycol
 (3) Acacia (4) TiO₂
17. Which type of implants is removed after completion of therapy?
- (1) Biodegradable implants (2) Non Biodegradable implants
 (3) Both 1 and 2 (4) None of the above
18. The filling suite is called as
- (1) Filling area (2) Sterile core area
 (3) Clean area (4) Controlled area
19. Use of colorants is strictly prohibited in-----
- (1) Parenterals (2) Ophthalmics
 (3) Parenterals and ophthalmics (4) none of the above
20. Which one of the following is used for isotonicity adjustments?
- (1) Sodium chloride (2) Dextrose
 (3) Boric acid (4) All of these
21. The most popular plasticizer is
- (1) Phthalates (2) resins
 (3) Polyesters (4) stearates
22. Release kinetics from diffusion controlled system is governed by;
- (1) Ficks law (2) Zero order
 (3) Noyes whitney equation (4) First order
23. Which of the following is true for a drug to be a candidate for modified release delivery system:
- (1) Drugs should have half life greater than 8 hours (2) Drugs should have lower therapeutic index
 (3) Drugs should only dissolve in stomach (4) Drugs should have low protein binding
24. Novel drug delivery system includes
- 1) Transdermal A) For use in the vaginal cavity
 2) Parenteral implants B) Topical area
 3) I. U. D. C) Iontophoresis
 4) Targeted delivery D) surgical incision

