Sl.	No.	:	100 _

			•			.H., .H., #	
			 	r	<del></del>		
Register			 ,				
Number		٠.				!:_	

# PHARMACY (Degree Standard)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks: 300

**JAPH/18** 

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

#### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- The applicant will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
- 2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. Prior to attempting to answer the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are there in series and ensure there are no blank pages in the question booklet. In case any defect in the Question Paper is noticed it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a complete Question Booklet. If any defect is noticed in the Question Booklet after the commencement of examination it will not be replaced.
- 3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
- 4. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
- 5. An answer sheet will be supplied to you, separately by the Room Invigilator to mark the answers.
- 6. You will also encode your Question Booklet Number with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, action will be taken as per commission's notification.
- 7. Each question comprises four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
- 8. In the Answer Sheet there are four circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen ONLY ONE circle of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows:



- 9. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
- 10. The sheet before the last page of the Question Booklet can be used for Rough Work.
- 11. Do not tick-mark or mark the answers in the Question Booklet.
- 12. Applicants have to write and shade the total number of answer fields left blank on the boxes provided at side 2 of OMR Answer Sheet. An extra time of 5 minutes will be given to specify the number of answer fields left blank.
- 13. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



	· · .·	,					lamala oon bo	nredicte	d from
1.	مآم شاما	rst order kinet of the follow y state if dry fo	ng naramet	er to morb-		: *		ired to a	chieve
		Half life			(B)	Maximum lo	•	•	<b>*</b>
	(C)	Clearance			(D)	Volume of di	stribution	. •	• :
•	.(0)				٠.		.*		
		, .		• .				·	
	•	patic metaboli		وأحملنا والمستعدد	which	of the follow	ing is a phase	– II read	ction in
2.	In he	epatic metaboli	sm, phase II tion?	reaction is	, willen	01 0110			
		biotransforma Oxidation			(B)	Reduction	•		
	(A)	Glucuronide	conjugation		(D)	Hydrolysis		•	
		Giueuromae	Corij uga	•					
•	•							· ·	•
	•		•	,		motor is usef	iil in calculat	ion of ex	xtent of
3.	Whi	ch of the follo	wing pharm	acokinetics	parai	meter is asor			
		orption?			(B)	Clearance			
*	(A)	Cmax				Area Unde	r the Curve (A	'UC)	
	(C)	$T_{ m max}$					· · .	, •	
• .	•	· ·					•	•	,
	•	<u>.</u>				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•
4.	$\mathrm{DP}'$	Γ (Tripple antig	gen) is given	for prevent	tion of		, A		
	(A)	Diptheria, I	Pertussis and	l Tetanus	•	'			
	(B)	Diptheria, I	neumonia a	nd Tetanus	<b>3</b>				
÷.*.	(C)	Diptheria P	neumonia a	nd Tubercu	losis				
•	(D)	Diptheria, l	Pertussis an	d Tuberculo	sis		,		
				٠,		,			
	· :				•		•		
		entify the endo	tovin produ	cing bacter	ia am	ong the follo	wing, which c	f the fol	lowing is
<b>`</b> 5.	ene	dotoxin produc	ing bacteria?			• •			
,	(A)		n botulium ·		(B	•	cterium dipth	eriae,	
	- (Q	Salmonella		•	(T	)) Clostridiu	ım Tetani	•	
		,	•				•	•	•
	•		Α	•				•	
			1	and for near	naratio	on of antitoxi	n?		• • •
6.	W	hich animal is	commonly u	ised for pre	Paravic	Horse	•	·. ·	
	(A	•			· /1	D) Mice			•
	(0	C) Rat			, ( <u>.</u>				T A TOTT/14 O

	for t	experimental animals heria antitoxin to give heir test?	,	ection.	Which of the follow	ving animal	s are spe	cified
•		Guinea pigs or rabbit	• • •	(B)	Beagle dogs or c	ats	,	
	(C)	Albino mice or wistar	rats	(D)	Hamsters or fro	gs		
	•	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \						
·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•		•		٠.
8.	Wha	t is the recommended y of diptheria antitoxin	antimicrobia	l preser	vative for test to	xin refined	for biolo	gical
	(A)	Toluene	,	(B)	Sodium Benzoat	2		
•	(C)	Salt		(D)	Sugar	<del>7</del> .		•
•				,		•		
;				•			,,	٠.
9.	In the	e tetanus vaccine (adso	orbed) the pot to a Guinea pi	tency.of	tetanus componer	nt can be de	etermine	d by
	(A)	25 g and 35 g	. 4		$250 \mathrm{~g}$ and $350 \mathrm{~g}$	iea pigs sno	uld be	
	(C)	200  g - 225  g	•	(D)	2500 g and 3500 g	7*		
	· · · ·				=000 g and 0000 į	<b>.</b>		
			•••					
10.	Two n	nonochromators are ess	ontial for				•	
	(A)	Colourimetry	ential lor	<b>(T)</b> \	C	•	•	•
•		Spectro fluorimetry		· (B)	Spectro photomet		• ; :.	
		1 - Liuolinion y		(D)	Flame photometry	, ·	•	
	·.		•	•	<i>.</i>			•
11		2.7				•		
11. ·		of the following is the assed for biological assay	recommended of diptheria	diluent antitoxi	t used in the detern?	mination of	test dose	e of
		Sugar solution		(B)	Ringer solution	•		-
,		Saline solution			Tyrole solution	•		
		•			•		· •	
			•	•				•
12.	In a ph	arma industry, pipes a	re used for the	nanowt-	ation of	•		•
	(A) S	Solids	o about for the				•	
_	JOS I	Liquids and steam	•	, , ,	Semi-solids Electricity	A	. •	
1								

13.	Class 1	used for preparation	on of vials	and trans	fusior	bottles is	•
19.		Type II soda lime			(B)	Type III soda l	ime glass
	` '	Borosilicate glass	_		(D)	Neutral glass	
				•	•		•
14.	Lipopł	nilicity of a drug ca	an be mea	sured by r	neans	of its	
		Oil/water partitio			(B)	Dissociation co	
		Melting point	-		(D)	Refractive ind	ex
				. :		.e	
15.	Deter	mination of dissol	ution rate	of drug is	inclu	sive of determin	ation of
10.	. (A)	Packing propertie	es of a dru	g			
	(B)	Thermodynamic	properties	of a drug			
	(C) .	Spectroscopic cha					
		Kinetic propertie					
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,			,
•	•			•			
10	ml o 4	ollowing material	s can be u	sed as pre	servat	tive <u>except</u>	
16.		Benzoic acid				Oxalic acid	•
	(A) (C)	Quine Mercuric	Nitrate		(D)	Cetrimide	, ,
	, \-7					•	*
	TŤ	many times sach	em is swee	eter than s	sucros	e _	
17.					43	450	•
	. (A)	125		•	(D	) 4000	• .
	. (C)	2000			• • •		•
				,	•		
10	V ve	y diffraction tech	nique can	be used to	deter	rmine	*
18.	A-12	Crystalline pro					•
	(B)	Particle size of					

pH of a drug

(D) Dissociation constant of a drug

(C)

19.	W]	hich one among the following additive	es is	not included in manufacture of large volume
	(A)	Tunicity agents	. (]	B) Solubilisers
	(C)	Vehicle		Antimicrobial compounds
·,				
20.	Prc	ppellants are important component of	,	
	(A)	•	(E	B) Osmotic pump
		, Aerosols ,	(L	
,				
21.	Wat	ter proof characteristic of nail lacquer	is ach	ieved by incorporating
٠.	A	Nitrocellulose	(B)	
	(C)	Acetone	(D)	· ·
·			`	
22.	A tr	ue alkaloid has a nitrogen atom as a p	ert of	
	(A)	Side chain	(B)	Bound form
		Heterocyclic system	(D)	Homocyclic system
· .	· ·			
23.	Num	erous trichomes, both covering and gl	andrila	
	(A)	Senna leaves	(B)	Vinea leaves
	0	Digitalis leaves	(D)	Eucalyptus leaves
				- sour plus leaves
· <b>24</b> .	UJ			
	Hydr	ocolloidal polysaccharides are present	it	
•	(C)	Indian Tragacanth	(B)	Isabgol
<b>.</b>	(0)	Guar gum	(D)	Pectin
JAPH	/18	6	•	

 25.	Atropine, hyoscyamine and hyosine ar	re distir	nguis!	hed from other alka	loids by
	(A) Mayer's test		(B)	Wagner's test	
	(C) Hager's test		(D)	Vitalis test	
•					
	*		, .		;
0.0	Discussion root is			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
26.	Rheumatism root is		(B)	Ipecac root	٠.
•	(A) Rauwolfia root		(D)	Liquorice	•
	Dioscorea		(1)	- Inquoires	•
	•	•		•	
		•			
27.	Which of the following is NOT a plan	t growt	h inh	ibitor?	·
	(A) Ethylene	•	(B)	Absiccic acid	
	(C) Daminozide		(D)	IAA .	
		.14			
		•			
	The plant growth hormones Cytokini	ns belo	ng to	which of the follow	ng class?
28.	• •		(B)	Thyamine	
··· .		•	(D)	Cytidine	
	(C) Purine				
					,
29.	Which of the following is a naturally	occurr	ing at	uxin?	•
٠.	(A) $\alpha$ – Napthyl acetic acid	. •			,
	(B) 2, 4 – Dichlorophenoxy acetic	acid			• • •
	(C) Indole –3 – butyric acid	• • •	. '	•	
•	Indole acetic acid	• •			
•		,			

Flavonoids

Alkaloids

The entire plant catharanthus rosens contain more

(A) Terpenoids (B) F

Glycosides

(C)

31.	All	the particles will pas	ss through a N	o. 180 siev	e are,	
	(A)	Coarse powder		(B)	Moderately coarse	. ,
	<b>(C)</b>	Fine powder	٠.	(D)	Moderately fine	
	,		•	~		
	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•	
32.	Alk	aloid derived from or	nithine		_	
	(A)	Anabasine			Seopalamine	
٠.	(C)	Papaverine	·	(D)	Ephedrine	
			•		•	,
	•		. ,			
33.	$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}\mathbf{i}$	ch of the following te	st is used spec	ifically for	identification of keto s	Nilgowa9
	(A)	Benedict's Test		(B)	Seliwanoff's Test	ougais:
•	(C)	Fehling's Test	•	(D)	Molisch Test	
					•	
		*	· .		•	
34.	Whi	ch is the precursor of	tryptophan sy	nthesis?		
		Anthranalic acid	•	(B)	Phenyl pyruvic acid	
	(C)	Hydroxy phenyl py	ruvic acid	(D)	Meconic acid	
	•		•		- •	
-			•		•	
<b>35.</b>	Wha	t is the starting comp	oound of shikir	nic acid pa	athway?	•
	(A)	Chorismic acid		(B)	Phenyl pyruvic acid	
	(C)	Phosphoenol pyruv	ic acid	(D)	Citric acid	
	•			•		
× .						
36.	Exan	aple for sulphur cont	aining amino a	cids		
	(A)	Tryptophan		(D)	Cysteine	
. )	(C)	Procine		(D)	Histidine	
ı						
				i .		,
37.	Prim	ary test for amino ac	ids	•		4
	(A)	Barfoed's test		(B)	Mayer's test	
	(C)	Ninhydrin test	,	(D)	Bontrager's test	,
			•		<del>-</del>	

	•	
	Identify the <u>FALSE</u> statement with regard t	o air lock as per WHO guidelines on GMP
38.	Identify the <u>FALSE</u> statement with regard	oors between rooms
	(A) An enclosed space with two or more d	efforent classes of cleanliness
	(A) An enclosed space with the (B) It is necessary to separate rooms of decisions of the control	are flow between rooms
	(C) It is meant for the purpose of controll	ing air-now between re-
	It is necessary to separate rooms of s	ame class of cleaniness
39.	The status of starting or packaging map physically while a decision is awaited on the	aterials, bulk or finished products ISOLATED eir release/rejection/reprocessing is
		(B) Reconcilation
	(A) Storage	(D) Consignment
+ 1	Quarantine	
٠		and Cilling agnest
40.	WHO guideline on GMP for herbal mediciexplicitly?	nes do NOT include which of the following aspect
	(A) Sanitation and Hygiene	(B) Training
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ethics
	(C) Quality control	
		•
		hyoscyamine
41.	Which of the following is an intermediate	in the biosynthesis of (-) hydrog
	N-Methyl- Δ'-pyrrolinium cation	(B) Meminicogomiza
	(C) Pangoyl-CoA	(D) Cinnamic acid
	(C) Benzoyi-Corr	
•		a M. Amilding block as heterocyclic ring to Tropane
42.	. Which of the following contributes the alkaloids	$\mathbb{C}_4 \mathbb{N}$ building block as heterocyclic ring to Tropane
	(A) L-Phenylalanine	(B) L-Lysine
		L-Ornithine
• •	(C) L-Leucine	
•		
		,
43	3. The License issued for whole sale of sch	edule X drugs in iorm
, 10	20 G	(B) 28 A
٠	(C) 20 F	(D) 29 F

The chairman of the drugs technical advisory board is Director General of Health Services Drugs Controller General India (C) President Medical Council of India President Pharmacy Council of India (D) "Use the solution within one month after opening the container" is the labelling requirement 45. (A) Oral liquids Opthalmic drops (C) Nasal drops Antiseptic solutions The functions of central drugs laboratory in respect to testing of condoms is to be carried out 46. Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chennai (B) National Institute of Biologicals, NOIDA Central Research Institute, Kasauli (C) Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Thane (D) The minimum space requirement for granting a wholesale License for drugs is Ten square meter Fifteen square meter (B) (C) Twenty square meter (D) Twenty five square meter

- The duration of manufacturing Licence of Drugs is 48.
  - Three years from Date of issue (A)
  - Five years from Date of issue (B)
  - Six years from Date of issue
    - No fixed limit if licence fees are paid

44.

49.	Mole	cules found in all plants a	nd necessar	ry for the	e life of the plants a	e called a	as
	(A)	All metabolites		. ,		•	, , ,
	<b>(B)</b>	Primary metabolite		•	•		
	(C)	Secondary metabolite	•			,	
٠	(D)	Essential metabolites		•	•	•	<b>)*</b> 
	r					•	
•							,
<b>50</b> .	Phar	macy council of India is re	econstituted	l once in		•	
00.	· (A)	6 years	,		5 years		•
: :	(C)	2 years		(D)	3 years	• •	•
	(0)	<b>2 y</b> 00115	·				•
	-						
	6131 - A	Control donor laboratory	a located of				* u
51.		Central drugs laboratory i	s located at	(B)	Delhi		
•	(A)	Chennai	. •	(D)	Kolkata		•
	(C)	Mumbai	•		Noikata	•	
	`,					•	
					Calabaranal in abla	noform is	trooted with
<b>52.</b>		eenish colour is developed entrated sulphuric acid an					i ireated with
	(A)	Barford	tot otoo bio o,iii	(B)	Benedicts		•
•	(C)	Salkowshi			Liebermann – Burd	hard	
		Dallowbli					•
	•	·. ·					*
		C TZ		] [	· •		
<b>53.</b>		configuration of Ketoxime	is determin	ied by	D. I.	· ,	
	(A)	Ponndrof reduction			Beckmann rearran	gement	
	(C)	Schmidt rearrangement	,	(D)	Darzen's reaction	:	•
•			•	•			
<b>54</b> .	Vita		, ,				
	•	min E group is known as		•		.′	
	(A)	min E group is known as Calciferol			Tocopherols	.'	

55.		is the number of mg. of p	otassium	hydroxide required to neutralize the acid
	forme	ed by the hydrolysis of 1 g. of the ac	etylated	substance.
	(A)	Acid value	(B)	Saponification value
	VO)	Acetyl value	(D)	Iodine value
1			,	
•		·		
56.	4	——— is the neutral and chemica	lly inert s	solvent used in non-aqueous titrations.
	(A)	Protogenic solvent	(B)	Protophilic solvent
	· · (C)	Amphiprotic solvent	(1)	Aprotic solvent
<b>57</b> .	Whic	h of the following method is used to	measure	the surface tension?
	(4)	The drop weight method	(B)	Ostwald's viscometer
•	(C)	Rast method	(D)	The Barometric method
•				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
•			,	
58.	Whic	h of the following alkaloids contain	Indole nu	ıcleus?
		Vincristine	(B)	Morphine
•	· (C)	Ephedrine	(D)	Quinine
	. ` ` ` `		(-)	<b>V</b>
59.	Acid	catalysed or enzymic hydrolysis of	alveogides	s vields
	· 1101d	Sugar and R-OH	(B)	Non Sugar and R–COOH
	(C) ·	Sugar and R-COOH	,	Non Sugar and R–CHO
	(0)	Sugar and Iv-COOII	(D)	Non Sugar and n-ChO
	3371 •	1 6.1 6.1	1	
60.	Whic	h of the following compounds is the		•
*	(21)	Nor adrenaline	(B)	Riboflavine
	(C)	Morphine	(D)	Penicillin

- 61. Deficiency of Biotin leads to
  - Dermatitis
    - (B) Anemia
    - (C) Pellagra
    - (D) Beriberi
- 62. Benzylic acid ester on condensation with urea in presence of sodium ethoxide gives,
  - (A) · Ethotoin
  - Phenytoin
  - (C) Mephenytoin
  - (D) Primidone
- 63. This compound is a good sedative and exhibits no hypnotic action
  - (A) Thiopentone sodium
  - (B) Pheno barbitol
  - Potassium bromide
  - (D) Hexo barbital
- 64. Structure of the following compound is



- (A) Acetanilide
- (B) Sulfanilamide
- Sulphanilic acid
  - (D) Para amino benzene

65.	The b	pasis for the antibacteri	al action of $\beta$	-lactam	s is that these drugs	s become bound to what
	portio	on of the cell wall?		•	<u>.</u> .	• •
	(A)	Penta glycine		٠.,	· ·	
	(B)	Mycolic acid				•
	(C)	D-alanine-D-alanine	cross linked			
		Transamidase (Trans	peptidase)		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
· .					· . ••	,
66	Whic	h of the following wing				1
66.		h of the following ring s	system is pres	ent in p	· ·	losporins?
	(A)	$\beta$ -lactone			$\beta$ -lactam	
	(C)	3-Azyl cyclobutan-4-o	ne	(D)	2-Aza cyclobutan-4	-one
				;		
	·	•				
67.	Whic	h form of enantiomer o	f propranolol i	s active	?	
	(A)	S-Isomer		(B)	Cis-Isomer	
•	VO)	R-Isomer	, ,	(D)	Trans-Isomer	•
	•				•	
·	·.					
68.	Whic	h of the following Anti l	hypertensive o	drug is c	arbonic anhydrase i	nhibitor?
		Acetazolamide		(B)	Chlorthiazide	•
	(C)	Amiloride		(D)	Triamterene .	
				•		
•	· .		•			
69.	Meth	icillin is ————	– penicillins.	•		-
					,	
		•	•	٠	•	1
	(À)	An acid resistant	ŧ		•	
		•	t			

70.	Isocra	atic pump is an important	t component	of		
•	(A)	Potentiometer		· ·	HPLC	
	(C)	Polarograph .	·	(D)	Spectrophotometer	•
	• •			•• .		
71.	The	process of changing the early and late eluting sol	mobile pha lutes in HPI	ses solve .C is	ent strength to enhance	e the separation of
	(A)	Temperature programm		(B)	Isocratic elution	
:	(C)	Resolution		(D)	Gradient elution	
	·	<del>.</del>	•			
	•	ch detector is used for de	tacting carb	ohvdrate	es in HPLC systems?	*
72.		•	recting our	(B)	Fluorescence	•
	(A)	UV		(D)	Conductometric	
•		Refractive index			•	
	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	TT	w many 1H-NMR (PMR)	signals the	octane m	olecule will be giving?	
73.				(B)	5	
	(A)	9	•	(D)	) 3	
٠						
•				•		
74	Ŧο	rrous iron is oxidised to f	erric state b	y potass	ium permanganate in	•
	, 10 (A			<b>V</b> B	acid solution	
	(C	, and the second		(D	) aqueous solution	•,
		,				
		1 11 lta ovo		– in chai	racter.	
7		rotophilic solvents are —	<u> </u>		3) acidic	
	(A	A) neutral		·	D) weakly acidic	
		basic .				JAPH/18

76.	In l	UV spectroscopy, the orption of a particula	specific bonds	as functio	nal groups in a n	nolecule respo	nsible for tl	1e
,	(A)	Chromophore	,	(B)	Auxilaryphore		•	
: .	(C)	${\bf Chromophene}$		(D)	Lambda max			
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-amoua max		, : ·	
77.	As e	lectro magnetic radia on from	ation interacts	with mat	ter fluorescence	occurs when e	mission of a	a
		Singlet excited stat	te to singlet gr	ound state				
	(B)	Triplet excited state						
	(C)	Doublet to singlet g						
	(D)	Singlet to Triplet st					. •	
•								•
78.	Pyrid effect	ine is a weak base, w levelling	hen dissolved		cid, the acetic aci	d exerts its —		
	(C)	modifying			exchanging			
							ryds.	
<b>79</b> .	in as p	analysis is oure a pure a pure a	a procedure f e.	or isolatin	g and weighing a	in element or o	compound	
• . •	(A)	spectrophotometric	·	(B) c	hromatographic		• ' •	
	(C)	complexometric			ravimetric			
			,		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
30.	Recom	mended reference ma	terial used for	<sup>13</sup> C NMR	is			
•		Tri methyl silane		,	etra methyl silan			
	(C) T	Tri ethyl silane			etra methyl silane	-		

- 81. The drug of choice for mushroom poisoning by Amanita muscaria is

  (A) Adrenaline

  (C) Ti Zanidine

  (D) Carisoprodol
- 82. Assertion (A): Donepezil is a cerebro selective anticholinesterase which is used in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

Reason (R): Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder primarily affecting cholinergic neurons in the brain.

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true
- 83. Benzodiazenine antagonist is
  - (A) Ketamine
  - (C) Nalorphine

Flumazenil

(D) Naloxone

84. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Milrinone is used in the treatment of congestive cardiac failure

Reason (R): PDE 5 isoenzyme is specific for intracellular degradation of cAMP in heart

Reason (R): PDE 5 isoenzyme is specific for instact and Milrinone is a PDE 5 inhibitor.

Choose the correct answer according to the scheme given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation for (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation for (A)
- (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (R) is true but (A) is false

85	. The antihypertensive drug which is u	used topically for treatment of alopecia is
	(A) Methyldopa	Minoxidil
	(C) Nifedipine	(D) Ramipril
	•	
86.	Digoxin acts by	
	(A) Inhibiting H <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup> ATPase	A (To I 1) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
· ·	(C)   Stimulating Na <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup> ATPase	(D) Stimulating H+/K+ ATPase
		and the state of t
87.	The drug which suppresses ventricula	ar tachycardia due to digitalis toxicity is
	(A) Disopyramide	Lidocaine
	(C) Propofenone	(D) Propranolol
		( ) = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
٠.		
88.	The moderately effective osmotic diure	etic is
٠.	(A) Furosemide	Mannitol
	(C) Bumetanide	(D) Chlorthalidone
39.	The drug which competitively inhibits	the union of para amino benzoic acid with pteriding
	residue to form dihydropteroic acid is sulphonamides	
		(B) pencillins
	(C) trimethoprim	(D) norfloxacin
· ·		
	m	
0.	The microorganisms used as probiotic in	n diarrhea are the following <u>except</u>
	(A) lactobacillus species	(B) enterococcus species
•	(C) streptococcus faecalis	helicobacter pylori

91.	The r	natural alkaloid which is a microtubule	dama	aging agent is
	· (A)	Ergotamine	(B)	Vincristine
	(C)	Morphine	(D)	Atropine
, ,	. ' 			
92.	All th	ne following drugs are penicillinase res	istant	except
	(A)	Procaine penicillin G	(B)	Methicillin
	(C)	Nafcillin	(D)	Cloxacillin
			:	
93.	•	mosomal mutation of gene producing ance to which of the following drugs?	DNA	gyrase leads to development of bacteria
		Norfloxacin	(B)	Tetracycline
	(C)	Amoxacillin	(D)	Cefprozil
94.	The a	intimalarial drug which acts on the pre	eryth	procytic stage of P. vivax is
	(A)	chloroquine	B	primaquine
	(C)	mefloquine	(D)	quinine
			,	
95.	The a	nticancer drug 5-Fluorouracil (5-FV) is	s a	
	(A)	Folate antagonist	(B)	Purine antagonist
		Pyrimidine antagonist	(D)	Estrogen receptor antagonist
96.	The I	nsulin receptor is a		
	(A)	G-protein coupled receptor	(B)	Nuclear receptor
<b>,</b> ·	(0)	Tyrosine Kinase receptor	(D)	Ion channel receptor

97.	Hum	an Immunoglobulin injection is	sterilize	d by	
		Filtration		(B)	Autoclaving (Moist heat sterilisation)
	(C)	Dry heat sterilisation		(D)	Gaseous sterilisation
·· .	· -, ·				
			•	, .	•
98.	Poly	Vinyl Pyurolidine (PVP) is not u	ısed as p	lasm	a substitute because of its
		Carcinogenicity	-	(B)	Teratogenicity
	(C)	Gastric irritation		(D)	Skin irritation
			٠,	` ′.	
٠	•				
99.	Thos	ovnimy time of fibring and colution	. /	\ :	
99.	••	expiry time of fibrinogen solution	n (aqueo		
, ,	(A)	1 day		(B)	1 hour
	(Ċ)	2 hours	` \	(25)	3 hours
	•				
	•			`	
100.	Choo	se the method for separation of	Red Bloo	od Co	rpuscles (RBCs) from human blood
	(A)	Filtration		<b>(B)</b> .	Sublimation
	(C)	Centrifugation		(D)	Desiccation
,			c.		
	•				
101.	Whic	h of the following substance is r	ot an Ai	nticos	orilant?
	(A)	Acid-citrate - Dextrose		R	Acacia
	(C)	Heparin		(D)	Dirodium ededate
	. (0)	Heparin	•		Dirodium ededate
			*		
	,		•		
102.		ming K is the elimination rate cic) is represented by	constar	nt, th	e biological half life of a drug (first orde
÷		0.693 K		(B)	log K
	(C)	<u>1</u>	· .	(D)	2.303
	(-)	K			K

103.	Whic	ch of the following methods is not recor	nmend	led for sterilization of	eye drops (BPC)?
	(A)	Addition of chemical protectants			
	(B)	Heating in an antoclave			
	(C)	Maintaining at 98 to 100°C for 30°m	in	·	
	(D)	Filtration			
,	,			. • •	, 4
•					
104.	Dry 1	heat sterilization is conducted at			
	(A)	100°C for 2 hours	(B)	121°C for 2 hours	
•	(C)	160°C for 1 hour	(D)	180°C for 1 hour	
			•	er en e	
105.	The	active immunity can be artificially stin	ulate	d by use of:	
	(A).	Antitoxins	(B).	Immunoglobulins	
: .	(C)		(D)	Vaccines	
			,		
106.	.Dint]	heria and Tetanus vaccine belong to th	e class	s of	•
.100.	(A)	Live bacterial vaccines		Toxoids	
	(C)	Viral vaccines	(D).	Oral vaccines	
	, ,(O) , 	vitat vaccines	(15)	·	:
•	· · ·			•	
			'. 		•.
107.	The	substrate for virus propagation for ora		•	
		Primary monkey kidney cells	(B)	Duck embryo	
	_ (C)	Chicken embryo	(D)	Goat embryo	
	•		•		
٠.	-		, .		
108.		ch of the following substance will not another molecule?	stimu	late an immune respo	onse unless combine
	(A)	Antibody	(B)	Virus	
•	(C)	Miligen	(D)	Hapten	
•					

109.	The t	type of plant layout where machin	ies doi	ng va	rious operations in a l	ine is
•	(A)	Product layout	ī-	(B)	Process layout	
. •	(C)	Normal layout		(D)	Special layout	
•						
			-			
110.	The f	following equipment are used to n	nixing	of liq	uids <u>except</u>	
	(A)	Propellor		(B)	Paddle	•
. (		Tripple roller mill	,	(D)	Turbine	
,				•	•	•
•				•		
111	Idont	if the factor that does not influe		to of	arram amatica	
+++.	(A)	cify the factor that does not influe Surface area of evaporator	nce ra			
	(A)	Melting point of solids		(B)	Viscosity of solution	
•	;	weiting point of sonds	· · · ·	(D)	Vapour pressure	
	٠.					
				•		
112.	Sieve	number 120 corresponds / correl	ates w	ith no	ominal mesh size of	,
	(A)	$150~\mu\mathrm{m}$	4	B	125 μm	
	(C)	710 µm		(D)	600 μm	
•				•	,	
						·
	<b>.</b>					
113.		strial safety refers to safety of		(TD)		
	(A) .	Machines	•	(B)	Materials	
		Men	•	(D)	Money	
•	·					
	•				•	•
114.	The f	collowing material are used for bli	ster pa	ackin	g of tablets <u>except</u>	•
	(A)	Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC)	•	(B)	Poly styrene	
•	(0)	Bakelite		(D)	Polypropylene	
	:		•			
	* :					
115	, Ли (	Collowing place	~h~~:1'			• . :
115.		following plastic container can be	sterm			
	(A)	Polypropylene	ЛАХ	(B)	Polyamide	
•		Poly methyl methacrylate (PMN	IA)	(D)	Poly carbonate	

116.	HLB v	value of sodium Laury	l sulphate is		•	·	, .	•
	(A)	25	•		40 .		•	
	(C)	48		(D)	30	•	٠.	
ţ				,		•		۸.
	•				. 1	•		
	, ·		ongion donond	Is on follo	wing excent		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
117.		nentation rate of susp	ension depend	(B)	Density of 1			
	(A).:	Size of particles		· (D)	pH of solve	•		. ;
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. (C)	Viscosity of medium	•		pri or solve.	110		,
				•				•
	•			· .			• .	•
118.	Calcu	late the strength of a	nhydrous dex	trose nee	ded to produ	ace a solu	tion iso-	osmotic with
		plasma	•	•		, ,		
	Molec	ular weight of Dextro	ose = 180					,
	Dextr	ose in non-ionising		: :		4 *	,	
	(A).	54 g / litre		(B)	50 g / litre			
•	(C)	52 g / litre		(D)	53 g / litre			
		•		;	** * C			
				4		,	•	•
	,	mount of 90% alcohol	mandad ta nw	mare 600	ml of 60% a	lcohol is		
119.			needed to pre	spare 000	400 ml	1001101 15	· ,	
•	(A)	300 ml		(D)	600 ml		,	
	(C)	500 ml		(D) <sub>.</sub>	000 μπ	. •	•	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,		•		•
				· · .			;	:
120.	Stand	lard Operating Proce	dures (SOPs)	are conce	erned with m	naintenan	ce of	
	·	Equipments		(B)	Premises			
• .	(C)	Lands		(D)	Glassware	S.	•	
:	(0).			. ,	•			
		± .		· , •				•
							1	000
121.	The c	ode of federal regulat num GMPs for the pr	tions 21 part 2 eparation of	211 (21 Cl	FR, part 211	) revised .	April 1, 2	006 contains
		Pharmaceutical pro	•	an use		,		
	(B)	Pharmaceutical pro		-		. '		
	(C)	Pharmaceutical pro						· .
	(D)	Pharmaceutical pro	•				•	•
•	()	· •		•		٠.		T A TOTT /1 0
<b>♦</b>	• .			23			··	JAPH/18 [Turn over

122.	Acut	e apex, asymmetri cate	cal base, pinn	ate venatio	on and anasto	omoning veir	of a leaf/l	eafle
	(A)	Vasaka	•	(B)	Dature	•	•	
	·(C)	Digitalis		. (D)	Senna			
٠.	-					•		
,	•							•
123.	India	an aloe is obtained i	from the specie	s known as	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		• .	
	(A)	Aloe Balbadensis	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(B)	Aloe Ferox	•	•	
	(C)	Aloe Perry	•		Aloevera var	officinali	, ,	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
124.	Alog	farox is commercia						
. 127.	(A)	Barbados aloe	цу кноwn as			:		
• ,	(C)	Zangibar aloe			Cape aloe		• • •	
	, ,	Zangibar aloe		(D)	India aloe			
	<i>:</i>							
125.	<b>D</b>				,		•	
120.	colou	which reacts with	hydrochloric a	cid and po	tassium ferric	cyanide solut	ion gives ye	ellov
r*	(A) -	Morphine		(B)	Codeine	•		.*
•	(6)	Papaverine		(D)	Meconic acid			
٠	•				,	•		
	•			· ·	<i>:</i>			
126.	Whiel	h one is epidermis o	consist of strong	gly thicken	ed nitted and	lignified twice	homos	
		Nux-vomica	,	(B)	Digitalis	ngiiiica aic	nomes	
	(C)	Senna	•	(D)	Datura			
			. :		Davara			
	•						•	
127.	Which	n is FDA approved	colour for foods	and drugs				
	(A)	Shellac	corour for foods	(B)	Cantharides			
•	(C)	Honey	•	(D)	,	•		
•	(~)	, LLORICY			Cochineal	•	•	•

128.	Proto	plasts are the cells devoid of	• •	
	(A)	Nucleus only	· (B)	Nucleus and cell wall
,	(0)	Cell wall only	(D)	Cell membrane only
	•			
			. `	
129.	Thom	henomenon of reversion of mature ce	lls to m	eristematic cell tissue is known as
129.	(A)	Redifferentiation	•	Dedifferentiation
	(C)	Retrotransformation	(D)	Reverse transformation
	(0)		. (2)	
٠.	,			
` ;	` .			
130.	Haplo	oid plants can be generated from which	ch of the	•
••	(A)	Meristem culture	(B)	Leaf culture
	(C)	Hairy Root culture		Anther culture
•				
131.	Whiel	of the following is used in the fermer	ntative s	production of Vitamin – C (Ascorbic Acid)
<b>101.</b>	VV III C	Acetobactor suboxydans	(B)	Streptomyces griseus
	(C)		(D)	Candida flareri
· ;	(0)		(a. )	
	•			
	· ·		٠	
132.	Whic	h of the following is NOT used as ant	ifoamin	•
	(A)	Stearyl alcohol	(B)	Vegetable oils
	VO)	Pectin	(D)	Silicones
•	'\		,	
٠.				
133.	The F	Peruvian bark is used for		
	(A)	Anti tumour	B	Bitter tonic
	(C)	Antiamoebic	(D)	Diuretic
	.(0)			
•				
			,	
134.	Whic	h of the following intermediates is NO	OT valid	
	(A)	Squalene	(B)	Shikimic acid
`	(C)	Mevalonic acid	(D)	Isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP)

135.	What	is the storage form of glucose in plants?		•	
•		Glycogen (B)	3)	Dextran	,
	(C)·	Sucrose		Starch	•
,			,		
٠			•		
136.	Thora	hilrimia agid nathway nyayidaa ay altawat	4:		7
100.		hikimic acid pathway provides an alternat	uve	•	pounds.
	(A)	Terpenoids (D)	5)	Aromatic compounds	
	(Ċ)	Steorids (D)	<b>)</b> )	Carbohydrates	•
•					
•	·. ·				
137.	WHO	guidelines on GMP for herbal medicines d	do <u>1</u>	<u>IOT</u> deal with	;
	(A)	Personnel in the manufacturing facility	•		
· · •	(B)	Post-harvest processing of herbal materia	als	•	•
	(C)	Premises of the manufacturing unit			
	(D)	Documentation of relevant processes			
					•
					न र
138.	In WI	HO guidelines for assessing quality, Herba	al M	ledicinal Products refer to	•
	(A)	Herbal preparations	~	Toddon Total	
	(3)	Finished herbal products			
	(C)	Both (A) & (B) above	•		
	(D)	Such a term is Not used in the guidelines	3		
		a total a total is the galactimes	J•	•	
				•	
139.	What	is the power house of plant cell?	•		• .
` (	(A) .	Mitochondria (B)	•	Lysosome	
•	(C)	Golgi body (D)	)) `	Nucleus	
140.	Which	of the following is NOT derived form $\alpha$ -l	ket	oglutarate	
	(A)	Glutamate (B)		Proline	
	(C)	Arginine		Leucine	

	nomi	nated members. How many are elected	meml	pers?		1
	·(A)	18 members	(B)	8 members		
	(6)	5 members	(D)	3 members		
,					•	
• •	. ` .	•		•		
142.	Requi	irements and guidelines on clinical tria	ls for	import and manufa	acture of nev	v drugs are
	given				•	
	(A)	Schedule U	(B)	Schedule T		•
	(0)	Schedule Y	(D)	Schedule F	•	
						,
•	;			4		•
143.	Adult	terated drugs means	•			
	(A)	Drugs consisting of any filthy, putrid,	decor	nposed substances		,
	(B)	Drugs which are imitations		,	,	
	(C)	Drugs which bear names of other drug	g .		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,
•	(D)	Drugs not having claimed therapeutic	value	es	٠.	•
			,			
,			•			
144.	Stand	dards of disinfectant fluids are specified	l in			
	(A)	Schedule P	(B)	Schedule S	• .	
	(0)	Schedule O	(D)	Schedule W	,	• •
			•			
			•			
145.	Whie	h of the following statement is correct f	or def	ining "Phytopharm	aceutical dri	ug"?
	. (A)	Purified and standardized fraction of			*	
•	B	Purified and standardized fraction		•		containing
		minimum form bioactive compounds		•	• .	٠
,	(C)	Any plant based product for human u	se			
	(D)	Any plant based product for parenters	al use		· .	
					•	

Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) for Allopathy consists of Ex officio, elected and

	(A)	1 yr	· (B)	$2 \mathrm{~yr}$				
	(C)	$3  \mathrm{yr}$		unlimit	ted time		•	
						·		
				,			•	
L <b>47.</b>	The	container of a medicine for intern	al use is	labelled	"Caution :	it is dan	: igerous t	o take
		preparation except under medical				•		. •
•	(A)	medicine specified in schedule H	٠.				,	
	(B)	medicine specified in schedule H	1		· .		· ·	٠.
•	(6)	medicine specified in schedule G						· : .
	(D)	medicine specified as narcotic dru	ugs				•	•
	•							
•	. ,			; ,	-			,s
48.	Licer	ace to operate blood bank or process	s whole hi	ıman blo	od is issue	d by		•
	(A)	State Health Secretary						
•	(B)	State Drugs Controller	· · · .			•		·
	(C)	Director General Health Services	GOI					
	(D)	Drugs Controller General India	, 401					•
•		Drugs controller deficial findia	•		• .	· .		
•							٠,	
49.	Imno	ent of drivers for novemal use contains		daaain			,	
.49.		rt of drugs for personal use contair	is average	· .	mungran	ı upto		•
٠٠.	(A)	200		100				
	(C)	50	(D)	400				
•					•			
								•
50.	Perso	on from teaching profession are not	minated ir	n PCI by		,		•
	(A)	Executive Committee	(B)	Election	n ,		,	
,		Central Government	(D)	State G	lovernmen	t	•	
, [A:P]	H/18	N. Carlotte and Ca	28	•			•	

146. The validity period of retail sale Licence of Drugs is

		2 77	. <b>A</b>	
151.		is the precursors for Vitamir	. •	(Il alcotoval
•	(A).	Carotenes	(B)	Cholesterol
•	(C)	Calciferol	(D)	Ergosterol
	•			•
450	T and	in plays an essential part in	÷	
152.		· ·	(B)	synthesis of thyrocine
	-110	hypertension	(D)	blood pressure
	(C)	glucose metabolism	(- /	
				hazed upon the rates of shear
153.	For -	fluids, viscosity is not a	a consta	nt but varies based upon the rates of shear
	or sh	ear stress at which it is measured.		11.1.4.
•	(A)	Dynamic	(B)	Absolute
	(C) ·	Newtonian	. (D)	Non-Newtonian
	,,		•	
			•	
		tomporature and pressure a k	nown ar	nount of a gas has fixed volume, keeping the
154.	At a	perature and the amount constant is	; <del>-</del>	law.
•	( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( (	Boyle's law	(B)	Avogadro's law
		• • •	(D)	) Gay Lussae's law
	(C)	Charle's law	,	
			•	
155.		indicators are used in com	plexome	etric titrations.
•	(A)	Acid-base indicators	(B	,
, ,	(Q)	Metalochronic indicators	(D	) Starch-Iodide indicators
	١.			
			· ·	
		and the second in 1995	d to esti	imate oxygen under gasometric analysis?
156	3. Wh		(E	
		Hempel apparatus		
	(C)	Kjeldahl apparatus	. (1	O) Soxhlet apparatus

157	Die red	enes undergo 1,4 uctions are known	– addition	and are	nes g	ive non con	jugated cyclo	hexadien	es such
,	. (A)	Pinnacolization	. •			Birch redu	action .		
•	(C)	Clemmensen re	${ m duction}$		(D)	_	ansfer reduct	ion	
; .	٠.						1	•	
158.	Red red	uction with activ	e metals c	lissolved	in l	iquid ammo	nia is called	d	
	(A)	Cannizzaro			(B)	Crossed Ca	annizzaro		•
		Birch			(D)	Clemmens	on's		
159.	May	er reagent contain	S	, .					
	(A)	Potassium thiocy	zanate		(B)	Potassium	tetra oxalate	•	
	V.C.	Potassium merci	ıric iodide	•	(D)	Pyridine br			
160.	Men	thol is a ————	alcoho	1.					
. ` .	(A)	Primary			(B) ·	Unsaturate	d secondary		
•		Saturated second	ary	, •	(D)	Tertiary	- coolinary		,
				:		•	·		
161.	Whic	h does not regulate	modify the	reproduc	tive s	ystem?			
	(A)	Diosgenin			(B)	Androgen			
	(C)	Oestrogen			(D)	Gestogen			
	.'			,					٠
162.	The a	bsolute configurati	on of steroid	can be e	xplai	ned by the ru	le		
:	(A)	Bernal rule		2	_	Mills's rule			•
	(C)	Crow foot rule				Wieland rule			

163. Which of the following chemical structure is the Aspirin?

- 164. Which of the following antimalarial drugs having 4-amino quinoline nucleus?
  - (A) Pama quine
  - (B) Mepacrine
  - Chloroquine
    - (D) Pyrimethamine
- 165. Purine analogous drug used in anticancer therapy.
  - (A) Vinblastine
  - (B) Dactinomycin
  - (C) Metho trexate
  - Thioguanine
- 166. Quinine and Quinidine are
  - (A) Tautomers
  - Diastereomers
  - (C) Super impossible mirror image
  - (D) Non super impossible mirror image

167.	Whic	h one of the following is Thiophene de	rivativ	es of histamine $H_1$ rece	ptor antagonist?
	(A)	Doxylamine succinate		,	
	(B)	Mepyramine hydrochloride		•	
	Ve	Methaphenilene hydrochloride			
	(D)	Zolamine hydrochloride			
168.		prepared by the interaction	of 2-r	nethyl 2 phenyl succinic	acid with excess of
	40% 1	methylamine.			
	(A)	Primidone	(B)	Sultiame	
	(C) ·	Carbamazepine	(D)	Methsuximide	
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
169.	Whic	h one of the following drug is used as l	ong ac	ting barbiturates?	· · · · · ·
	(A)	Allobarbital	(B)	Pentobarbital sodium	
	<b>(6)</b>	Phenobarbital	(D)	Thiopental sodium	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			•		
170.	Separ	ration of amino acids is identified	in par	per chromatography by	spraying a dilute
		ion of			
	(A)	Ammonia			•
•	(B)·	Aniline hydrogen phthalate	•		ŧ .
	(C)	95% ethanol		•	•
		Ninhydrin			·
	• • •				
171.	Most	widely used for producing IR source r	adiatic		
111.		-	(B)	Sodium lamp	
٠.	(A)	Mercury lamp		•	· ` ` .
		Globar	(D)	Deuterium lamp	•

172.	Most	commonly used solvent in Niv	IK studies is	,		
	(A)	ethanol (90%)	(B)	) acetone		
	(C)	deuterated chloroform	(D)	) dichloro methar	ne .	
•						
			• .			
173.	Hyps	ochromic shift in UV wavelen	gth means	•		
	(A)	increase in the intensity of a	n absorption	band		
	(B)	a shift of $\lambda_{ ext{max}}$ to longer wave	elength	,		•
	(Q)	a shift of $\lambda_{ ext{max}}$ to shorter wa	velength		.,	
	(D)	decrease in the intensity of a		band	ı	
	(D) <sub>.</sub>	decrease in the intensity of c				
. '		1	• ,			
3 <i>5</i> 74	TD	t is abtained due to		•	,	
174.	ık sp	pectra is obtained due to				•
	(A)	vibrational transitions	. (B)	) electronic trans	itions	•
,	(C)	rotational transitions	(D	) spin reversal	•	•
` <b>`</b>				•		
,	. 1					
175.	Enan	ntiomers can be identified by t	he change in	plane polarised lig	ht's property o	of
•	(A)	increase in frequency	•			
	(B)	quenching effect	•			
	LOS A	rotation by exactly same ang	gle but opposi	ite direction		•
	(D)	rotation in same direction				
,					. :	
•	`					
176.	What	t would be the nature of (A) m	obile phase a	and (B) stationary 1	phases (in the	same order
	for a	HPLC (Reverse phase chroma	tographic sy	stem)?		
· · .	(A)	non polar and polar	(B	) non aqueous an	d aqueous	
	(C)	gas and fluro carbon		polar and non p	olar	
٠.						

177.	Highly ionise	d drug can		٠				
	(A) Cross t	the gastrointestinal	l mucosa easil	ly				
٠.	(B) Cross t	the placenta easily		•	-			
	Easily	be excreted throug	h kidney	,	•			
	(D) Cross t	the blood brain bar	rier easily		•	٠,	•	
•			•					
					•		•	
178.	Prodrug refer	s to a/an				•		
	(A) drug w	hich potentiates th	e action of the	e oth	er drug	•		
		hich inhibits the ac			- ,		,	
		e drug which gets a	•		-	sformation		
		drug which gets ina			•		•	
			•					
		· .	•	,		•		
179.	The appearar	ace of a characteris	tic toxic effect	t of a	drug in an ir	idividual at	therapeut	ic dose
	(A) Idiosyn	ıcrasy	· : •		Intolerance			,
	(C) Depend	dence	· · · (	(D)	Side effect		•	
						•	•	
	•		•			,		
180.	Acidic drugs a	generally bind to				٠,		
		albumin	. (	(B)	$\alpha_1$ acid glyco	nrotein	•	
	,	l glycoprotein		(D)	γ acid glycor			•
	$(0)$ $p_1$ dote	. glycoprotein	(	( <b>1</b> )	y acid glycol	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
		γ'		٠.				
181.		ch is concentrated i		•	•		•	· ,
	(A) Atropir		• •		Chlorpromaz	ine	;	
	Chloro	quine	. (	(D)	Digoxin			
. *			•				•	
182.	The G prot $C: IP_3 - DAG$	ein coupled rece is	ptor whose	maj	or effector	pathway is	phosph	olipase
•	$(A)$ $\alpha_1$		. (	(B) ·	$oldsymbol{eta_1}$			•
	(C) 5HT <sub>1</sub>		, <u>(</u>	(D)	$\mathbf{A_1}$			

Paediatric formulations of Aspirin are prohibited in India. Assertion (A): 183. High doses of Aspirin may cause respiratory acidosis. Reason (R): Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A) (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reason for (A) (A) is true but (R) is false (C) (R) is true but (A) is false (D) Spina bifida and other neural tube effects are the teratogenic effects of 184. Indomethacin (A) Lithium carbonate (B) Warfarin Valproate sodium Morphine stimulates 185. chemoreceptor trigger zone (A) respiratory centre vasomotor centre cough centre (C) Antipsychotic drugs are potent 186. D<sub>2</sub> receptor blocking agents D, receptor blocking agents (A)  $D_4$  receptor blocking agents D<sub>3</sub> receptor blocking agents Glutamate and aspartate are Inhibitory amino acids Excitatory amino acids Inhibitory amines **Excitatory** amines Selective Cox-II inhibitor is

Celecoxib

Indomethacin

188.

(A)

(C).

Piroxicam

Asprin

(C) 35 hrs (D) 18 hrs  190. Peak plasma concentration of regular soluble insulin is normally achieved after (A) 15 - 30 minutes (C) 8 - 10 hours (D) 15 - 20 hours  191. Which of the following is orally effective? (A) TSH (B) FSH (Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen? (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylor infection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine  JAPH/18		. (1)	12 hrs			(B)	3.–4 hrs .		
(A) 15 – 30 minutes (C) 8 – 10 hours (D) 15 – 20 hours  191. Which of the following is orally effective? (A) TSH (B) FSH (C) Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen? (A) Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylorinfection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine		(C)	35 hrs			(D)	18 hrs		
(A) 15 – 30 minutes (C) 8 – 10 hours (D) 15 – 20 hours  191. Which of the following is orally effective? (A) TSH (B) FSH (C) Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen? (A) Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylorinfection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine			<del>-</del>	•					
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(C) 8-10 hours (D) 15-20 hours  191. Which of the following is orally effective?  (A) TSH (B) FSH  (C) Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen?  (A) Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone  (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylorinfection except  (A) Metronidazole (D) Oxytetracycline  (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate  (C) sulfadiazine  (D) sulfasalazine			<b>→</b>		,	VB)	<b>A</b>	iio vod aroc	· ·
191. Which of the following is orally effective?  (A) TSH (B) FSH (C) Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen? (A) Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylorinfection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine	•	(C)	8 – 10 hours			(D)			
(A) TSH (B) FSH (C) Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen? (A) Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylorinfection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine	•					` ,		•	
(A) TSH (B) FSH (C) Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen? (A) Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylorinfection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine	,							•	
(A) TSH (B) FSH (C) Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen? (A) Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylorinfection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine	191.	Whic	h of the following is o	· orally effe	ective?				
Thyroxine (D) Insulin  192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen?  Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine			·			(B)	FSH	;	
192. Which of the following is an antiestrogen?  Tamoxifen (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole  mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine	•			•				•	
Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) Mife pristone (C) All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin						(- )			
Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) Mife pristone (C) All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin							٠.		
Tamoxifen (B) Mife pristone (C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) Mife pristone (C) All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin	192.	Whic	h of the following is s	n anticct	rogen?			, ,	•
(C) Flutamide (D) Oxytoxin  193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except  (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine	102.	(A)		in, andest	rogen:	(B)	Mife prietone		
193. All the following drugs are components of drug regimen used in the treatment of H.pylori infection except  (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin  (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine		(C)		•					
infection except  (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin  (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine						(1)	·		
infection except  (A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin  (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine						•			
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(A) Metronidazole (C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is (A) sulfisoxazole (B) mafenide propionate (C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine	100.	infect	ion <u>except</u>	re compo	nents of	arug	regimen used in tr	ie treatme	nt of H.pylori
(C) Amoxycillin (D) Clarithromycin  194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  mafenide propionate  (C) sulfadiazine  (D) sulfasalazine					/.	(B)	Oxytetracycline		
194. The topical sulfonamide which prevents colonization of burns by both gram positive and gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  mafenide propionate  (C) sulfadiazine  (D) sulfasalazine		(C)	Amoxycillin		,,	(D)	· ·		
gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate  (C) sulfadiazine  (D) sulfasalazine		•							<b>*.</b>
gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate  (C) sulfadiazine  (D) sulfasalazine					•		,		
gram negative bacteria is  (A) sulfisoxazole  (B) mafenide propionate  (C) sulfadiazine  (D) sulfasalazine	194.	The t	opical sulfonamide	which pro	events c	oloniza	ation of burns by	both gram	nositive and
mafenide propionate  (C) sulfadiazine  (D) sulfasalazine		gram	negative bacteria is		,			,	positive and
(C) sulfadiazine (D) sulfasalazine		(A)	sulfisoxazole				• . • •		,
(D) sulfasalazine	•	B	mafenide propionat	е `					
		(C)	sulfadiazine		•	•			
JAPH/18 36 ♦		(D)	sulfasalazine		, ,			. ,	
	JAP	H/18	•		36			•	•

189. Plasma half life of Glibenclamide is

195.	Amik	acin is a semisynthetic derivative of		•
		Kanamycin	.(B)	Penicillin
,	(C)	Mitomycin	(D)	Bleomycin
196,	The a	antiulcer drug which has a thiazole rin	g is	
		Famotidine	(B)	Ranitidine
,	(C)	Cimetidine	(D)	Dexrabeprazole
•				
197.	Bron	nocriptine is a selective		
	(A)	$\mathrm{D_{1}}$ agonist	P	$\mathrm{D}_{2}$ agonist.
	(C)	$\mathbf{D_1}$ antagonist	(D)	D <sub>2</sub> antagonist
198.	The	$\mathrm{H_{1}}$ receptor antagonist having a high a	antim	iscarinic action is
	A	Diphenhydramine HCl	(B)	Loratadine
	(C)	Fexofenadine	(D)	Hydroxyzine
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
199.	Ond	ansetron acts on	7	,
	(14)	5 HT <sub>3</sub> receptor	(B)	$H_1$ receptor
	(C)	$\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{2}}$ receptor	(D)	$NK_1$ receptor
v				
des		1 6.11 daying and mysegal protes	tive so	rents except
200.	•	the following drugs are mucosal protec	(B)	
	(A)	Bismuth salts		Pirenzepine
·* .	(C)	Misoprostol		T TT OTTEN PARTY

### SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

