

Multiple Choice Questions:**History of the Pharmacy profession:**

1. Earliest pharmacies were known as _____

A. Medicine point

B. Apothecary shops

C. Pharmacy

D. Drug store

2. Founded in 1901, _____ was the first pharmaceutical manufacturing facility in India.

A. Indian Pharmaceutical Company Ltd.

B. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

C. Calcutta Chemicals

D. Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

3. Before India gained independence in 1947, there were _____ offering pharmacy degree programs.

A. 3 institutions

B. 4 institutions

C. 2 institutions

D. None

4. Who is known as the "Father of Pharmacy Education in India"?

A. Acharya PC Ray

B. Prof. Mahadev Lal Shroff

C. Sushruta

D. Charaka

5. Key strengths of pharmaceutical industry are

A. Strong manufacturing base

B. Cost competitiveness

C. Fast growing health care industry

D. All of the above

6. _____ is the premier professional association of pharmacists in India.

A. Indian Pharmaceutical Congress

B. Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association

C. Indian Pharmacy Graduates Association

D. Indian Pharmaceutical Association

7. _____ is the federation of five national pharmaceutical associations as its constituents.

A. Indian Pharmaceutical Congress

B. Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association

C. Indian Pharmacy Graduates Association

D. Indian Pharmaceutical Association

8. According to the reference, the commonly worshiped Hindu God of Medicine, " _____ " is the original exponent of the Indian medicine.

A. DHANVANTARI

B. GANESH

C. MAHADEV

D. BRAMHA

9. The word 'Pharmacy' is derived for the Greek word:

A. Pharmaces

B. Pharma

C. Pharmacisto

D. Pharmakon

10. _____ were medical doctors as well as pharmacists:

A. Charaka and Chanakya

B. Chanakya and Sushruta

C. Charaka and Suśhruta

D. Aryabhata and Valmiki

11. Pharmacy education in India as a University level programme started in 1937 at:

A. Delhi University

B. University of Madras

C. Banaras Hindu University

D. Patna University

12. The architect of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is:

A. Acharya P.C. Ray

B. Acharya S.B. Manikdas

C. Dr. R.C. Subhedar

D. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

13. Pharmacy education in India at the certificate level was started in 1842 in Goa:

A. By Britishers

B. By Jews

C. By Native Businessmen

D. By Portuguese

14. _____ is the global coalition of national associations of pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists.

A. International Pharmaceutical Association

B. International Pharmaceutical Federation

C. International Pharmaceutical Congress

D. None of the above

15. The present education regulations 2020 framed replaced _____

A. Education Regulations 1981

B. Education Regulations 1982

C. Education Regulations 1991

D. Education Regulations 2014

16. Pharmacy Practice in India is governed by

A. Pharmacy Act 1948

B. Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 (1945)

C. DPCO Act

D. All of the above

17. The _____ was enacted as the nation's first minimum standard of educational qualification for pharmacy practice:

A. Pharmacy Act 1948

B. Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 (1945)

C. DPCO Act

D. All of the above

18. Who organizes the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress every year?

A. Indian Pharmaceutical Congress

B. Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association

C. Indian Pharmacy Graduates Association

D. Indian Pharmaceutical Association

19. Who is the father of medicine.....

A. Ebers

B. Hippocrates

C. Egyptian

D. Pontusi

20. Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) was established in

A. 1947

B. 1948

C. 1949

D. 1950.

21. The "Pharmacy Act" came in force in

A. 1947

B. 1948

- C. 1949
- D. 1950

Pharmacy as a career:

1. _____ has the highest number of US FDA Approved drug manufacturing units (outside USA) today.

- A. Russia
- B. China
- C. India**
- D. America

2. Currently, one needs at least a _____ to practice as a pharmacist in India.

- A. Degree in Pharmacy
- B. Masters in Pharmacy
- C. Pharm D
- D. Diploma in pharmacy**

Introduction of Pharmacopoeia:

1. The first edition of IP was published in

- A. 1965
- B. 1975
- C. 1955**
- D. 1985

2. The second edition of IP was published in

- A. 1955
- B. 1966**
- C. 1985
- D. 1990

3. The third edition of IP was published in

- A. 1985**
- B. 1990
- C. 1960
- D. 1975

4. The fourth edition of IP was published in

- A. 1985
- B. 1990

- C. 1960
- D. 1996**

5. The fifth edition of IP was published in

- A. 1996
- B. 2000
- C. 2007**
- D. 2010

6. The sixth edition of IP was published in

- A. 2005
- B. 2008
- C. 2010**
- D. 2012

7. The seventh edition of IP was published in

- A. 2014**
- B. 2015
- C. 2013
- D. 2000

8. The chairman of the first edition of IP was.....

- A. Dr. B.N. Ghosh**
- B. Dr. B. Mukherjee
- C. Dr. Nityanand
- D. Mr. PrasanaTotta

9. What is USP?

- A. The United States Pharmacology
- B. The United States Pharmacy
- C. The United States Pharmacopoeia**
- D. The United States Pharmaceuticals

10. The First US pharmacopoeia was published in

- A. 1820**
- B. 1822
- C. 1823
- D. 1821

11. The first National formulary was published in:

- A. 1860

B. 1885

C. 1888

D. 1890

12. Supplement to the first edition of IP was published in

A. 1960

B. 1975

C. 1965

D. 1968

13. The first Indian Pharmaceutical Codex published in.....

A. 1953

B. 1968

C. 1948

D. 1995

14. The Codex consisted of two parts. One part carried about.....general monographs.

A. 180

B. 190

C. 100

D. 90

15. Which IP Edition contains 1149 monographs and 123 appendices and available in two volumes?

A. First Edition

B. Second Edition

C. Third Edition

D. Fourth Edition

Salient features of Indian Pharmacopoeia.

1. Which is/are the Salient Features IP III Edition 1985:

A. New analytical techniques such as flame photometry, Flurometry, have been introduced as official method for certain chemical analysis.

B. Dissolution test has introduced in the case of certain tablets.

C. A microbial limit test has been prescribed for certain pharmaceutical aid & oral liquid preparation.

D. Pyrogen test has been revised to make the test less time consuming than the previous method.

E. All of the above

2. Which is/are the Salient Features IP IV Edition:

A. I.R and U.V absorption spectrophotometric tests for identification of drug substance have been introduced.

B. HPLC has been widely used as method of analysis in many formulations.

C. Test for bacterial endotoxins as a more suitable substitute for test for pyrogens.

D. Number of general monographs e.g. eye drops, eye ointments pessaries have been included.

E. All of the above