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D. Pharm Exit Exam 2024

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| Course Name | : D. Pharm |
| Year | : First Year |
| Subject Name | : Pharmaceutics |
| Topic Name | : Dry Powder for Reconstitution |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Dry powder for reconstitution is a dosage form that:
- a) Requires dilution with a solvent before administration
 - b) Is administered directly without any further preparation
 - c) Is used for topical application only
 - d) Is a solid dosage form without the need for reconstitution

Answer: a) Requires dilution with a solvent before administration

2. Which of the following is NOT a common solvent used for reconstituting dry powders?
- a) Water
 - b) Alcohol
 - c) Oil
 - d) Normal saline

Answer: c) Oil

3. Dry powder for reconstitution is commonly used for which type of medications?
- a) Injectable medications
 - b) Topical medications
 - c) Oral medications
 - d) Sublingual medications

Answer: a) Injectable medications

4. The process of reconstituting a dry powder involves:
- a) Crushing the powder into fine particles
 - b) Mixing the powder with a suitable solvent
 - c) Heating the powder to melt it
 - d) Freezing the powder to solidify it

Answer: b) Mixing the powder with a suitable solvent

5. Which of the following statements is true regarding the stability of reconstituted solutions?
- a) Reconstituted solutions are always stable for long periods.
 - b) Reconstituted solutions should be used immediately and not stored for future use.
 - c) Reconstituted solutions are stable only if refrigerated.
 - d) Reconstituted solutions remain stable indefinitely.

Answer: b) Reconstituted solutions should be used immediately and not stored for future use.

6. Dry powder for reconstitution is commonly used for which of the following routes of administration?
- a) Intravenous
 - b) Intramuscular

- c) Subcutaneous
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

7. The term "reconstitution" in pharmacy refers to:

- a) Adding flavoring agents to medications
- b) Mixing a dry powder with a suitable solvent to form a liquid dosage form
- c) Grinding tablets into a fine powder
- d) Freezing medications for storage

Answer: b) Mixing a dry powder with a suitable solvent to form a liquid dosage form

8. Which of the following statements is true regarding the packaging of dry powders for reconstitution?

- a) Dry powders for reconstitution are always packaged in glass vials.
- b) Dry powders for reconstitution are packaged in single-dose containers.
- c) Dry powders for reconstitution are packaged in plastic bags.
- d) Dry powders for reconstitution are packaged in blister packs.

Answer: b) Dry powders for reconstitution are packaged in single-dose containers.

9. The stability of a reconstituted solution can be affected by:

- a) Temperature
- b) Light exposure
- c) pH of the solvent
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the reconstitution of dry powders?

- a) The amount of solvent used for reconstitution does not affect the final concentration of the solution.
- b) The solvent should always be added to the powder slowly.
- c) Reconstitution should be done quickly to avoid degradation of the medication.
- d) The reconstituted solution should be shaken vigorously to ensure uniform mixing.

Answer: d) The reconstituted solution should be shaken vigorously to ensure uniform mixing.

11. Dry powder for reconstitution is commonly used in:

- a) Pediatrics
- b) Geriatrics
- c) Both pediatrics and geriatrics
- d) Neither pediatrics nor geriatrics

Answer: c) Both pediatrics and geriatrics

12. Which of the following is an example of a dry powder for reconstitution?

- a) Tablet
- b) Capsule

- c) Lyophilized powder
- d) Ointment

Answer: c) Lyophilized powder

13. The term "lyophilization" refers to:

- a) Freezing and drying of a substance under vacuum
- b) Heating a substance to a high temperature to remove moisture
- c) Mixing a substance with a solvent to form a solution
- d) Grinding a substance into a fine powder

Answer: a) Freezing and drying of a substance under vacuum

14. Reconstituted solutions should be inspected for:

- a) Color change
- b) Odor change
- c) Particulate matter
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

15. The stability of reconstituted solutions can be improved by:

- a) Adding preservatives
- b) Using a smaller volume of solvent
- c) Storing the solution at room temperature
- d) All of the above

Answer: a) Adding preservatives

16. Which of the following is NOT a factor to consider when reconstituting a dry powder?

- a) Solubility of the powder
- b) Temperature of the solvent
- c) Volume of the solvent
- d) pH of the solvent

Answer: b) Temperature of the solvent

17. Reconstituted solutions should be labeled with:

- a) Date of reconstitution
- b) Time of reconstitution
- c) Name of the person who reconstituted the solution
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

18. The reconstitution process should be done:

- a) Under sterile conditions
- b) In direct sunlight
- c) In a dusty environment
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Under sterile conditions

19. Which of the following statements is true regarding the expiration date of reconstituted solutions?

- a) Reconstituted solutions have the same expiration date as the dry powder.
- b) Reconstituted solutions have a shorter expiration date than the dry powder.
- c) Reconstituted solutions have a longer expiration date than the dry powder.
- d) Reconstituted solutions do not have an expiration date.

Answer: b) Reconstituted solutions have a shorter expiration date than the dry powder.

20. Which of the following is NOT a common solvent used for reconstituting dry powders?

- a) Water
- b) Alcohol
- c) Oil
- d) Normal saline

Answer: c) Oil