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Course Name : D. Pharm
Year : First Year
Subject Name : Pharmaceutics
Topic Name : Pharmaceutical Elixirs

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. What is an elixir?

- a) A semisolid dosage form
- b) A liquid dosage form containing one or more active ingredients dissolved in a hydroalcoholic solvent
- c) A solid dosage form
- d) A gaseous dosage form

Answer: b) A liquid dosage form containing one or more active ingredients dissolved in a hydroalcoholic solvent

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of elixirs?

- a) High viscosity
- b) Clear and transparent appearance
- c) Pleasant taste
- d) Rapid onset of action

Answer: a) High viscosity

3. What is the primary solvent used in the preparation of elixirs?

- a) Water
- b) Alcohol
- c) Glycerin
- d) Propylene glycol

Answer: b) Alcohol

4. Which of the following is a common type of elixir?

- a) Aqueous elixir
- b) Hydroalcoholic elixir
- c) Oil-based elixir
- d) Aromatic elixir

Answer: b) Hydroalcoholic elixir

5. What is the primary purpose of using alcohol in elixir formulation?

- a) To increase viscosity
- b) To enhance flavor
- c) To dissolve the active ingredients
- d) To mask unpleasant taste

Answer: c) To dissolve the active ingredients

6. How are elixirs typically prepared?

- a) By simple mixing of ingredients
- b) By triturating solid ingredients with a solvent
- c) By heating ingredients to high temperatures
- d) By filtration of a solution

Answer: a) By simple mixing of ingredients

7. Which of the following is NOT a common flavoring agent used in elixir formulation?

- a) Peppermint oil
- b) Cherry flavor
- c) Orange extract
- d) Hydrochloric acid

Answer: d) Hydrochloric acid

8. What is the role of flavoring agents in elixir formulation?

- a) To increase shelf life
- b) To improve stability
- c) To enhance taste and mask the bitterness of active ingredients
- d) To increase viscosity

Answer: c) To enhance taste and mask the bitterness of active ingredients

9. Which method is commonly used to evaluate the physical stability of elixirs?

- a) High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)
- b) Visual inspection for color and clarity
- c) Gas chromatography (GC)
- d) Infrared spectroscopy (IR)

Answer: b) Visual inspection for color and clarity

10. What is the primary method for determining the pH of an elixir?

- a) Taste testing
- b) Using a pH meter or pH indicator paper
- c) Conducting a titration
- d) Measuring the density

Answer: b) Using a pH meter or pH indicator paper

11. What is the recommended method for assessing the microbial quality of elixirs?

- a) Microscopic examination
- b) Microbiological culture and enumeration
- c) Gas chromatography (GC)
- d) Organoleptic evaluation

Answer: b) Microbiological culture and enumeration

12. Which of the following is NOT a typical evaluation parameter for elixir viscosity?

- a) Brookfield viscosity
- b) Newtonian viscosity
- c) Ostwald viscometer
- d) Rheological behavior

Answer: b) Newtonian viscosity

13. What role do preservatives play in elixir formulation?

- a) Enhancing flavor
- b) Preventing microbial growth
- c) Increasing viscosity
- d) Improving stability

Answer: b) Preventing microbial growth

14. What is the primary method for determining the presence of foreign particulate matter in elixirs?

- a) Visual inspection under a microscope
- b) Spectrophotometry
- c) Particle size analysis
- d) Sedimentation testing

Answer: a) Visual inspection under a microscope

15. Which of the following is NOT a typical parameter evaluated during stability testing of elixirs?

- a) pH
- b) Color and clarity
- c) Microbial growth
- d) Drug release profile

Answer: d) Drug release profile

16. What is the recommended storage condition for most elixirs to maintain stability?

- a) Refrigeration at 4°C
- b) Freezing at -20°C
- c) Room temperature (20-25°C)
- d) Exposure to direct sunlight

Answer: c) Room temperature (20-25°C)

17. What is the primary route of administration for elixirs?

- a) Intravenous injection
- b) Subcutaneous injection
- c) Oral ingestion
- d) Topical application

Answer: c) Oral ingestion