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D. Pharm Exit Exam 2024

Course Name	**: D. Pharm**
Year	**: First Year**
Subject Name	**: Pharmaceutics**
Topic Name	**: SUSPENSION**

Ch – 12.4

SUSPENSION

MULTIPLE CHIOCE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) Uniform dispersion of insoluble particles in a liquid vehicle

b) Settling of particles over time

c) Particle size typically ranging from 0.1 to 100 micrometers

d) Requires shaking before use

Answer: a) Uniform dispersion of insoluble particles in a liquid vehicle

2. What is the primary purpose of suspending agents in pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) To increase the viscosity of the suspension

b) To enhance the stability of the suspended particles

c) To improve the taste of the suspension

d) To decrease the particle size of the suspended material

Answer: b) To enhance the stability of the suspended particles

3. Which of the following is NOT a method of particle size reduction in the preparation of pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) Micronization

b) Milling

c) Sedimentation

d) Homogenization

Answer: c) Sedimentation

4. What is the term used to describe the process of particles settling to the bottom of suspension over time?

a) Coagulation

b) Flocculation

c) Sedimentation

d) Homogenization

Answer: c) Sedimentation

5. Which of the following is an example of a suspending agent commonly used in pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) Magnesium stearate

b) Sodium chloride

c) Hydroxyethyl cellulose

d) Talc

Answer: c) Hydroxyethyl cellulose

6. What role do wetting agents play in the formulation of pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) They reduce the interfacial tension between the solid particles and the liquid vehicle

b) They enhance the stability of the suspended particles

c) They increase the viscosity of the suspension

d) They improve the taste of the suspension

Answer: a) They reduce the interfacial tension between the solid particles and the liquid vehicle

7. Which of the following methods is used to determine the sedimentation volume of a pharmaceutical suspension?

a) Sieving

b) Micronization

c) Stoke's law

d) Redispersibility test

Answer: c) Stoke's law

8. What is the purpose of adding a preservative to a pharmaceutical suspension?

a) To enhance the stability of the suspended particles

b) To prevent microbial growth in the formulation

c) To improve the taste of the suspension

d) To decrease the viscosity of the suspension

Answer: b) To prevent microbial growth in the formulation

9. Which of the following factors can affect the viscosity of a pharmaceutical suspension?

a) Particle size

b) pH of the vehicle

c) Temperature

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

10. Which of the following is a method used to evaluate the physical stability of pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) Redispersibility test

b) Sedimentation volume determination

c) Particle size analysis

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

11. The process of reducing the particle size of a solid substance in a suspension to improve its dispersion is called:

a) Milling

b) Sedimentation

c) Micronization

d) Agglomeration

Answer: c) Micronization

12. Which of the following is NOT a common pharmaceutical excipient used in suspensions?

a) Emulsifying agent

b) Wetting agent

c) Suspending agent

d) Gelling agent

Answer: d) Gelling agent

13. Which method is commonly used to determine the particle size distribution in a pharmaceutical suspension?

a) Sieving

b) Sedimentation volume determination

c) Laser diffraction

d) Homogenization

Answer: c) Laser diffraction

14. The process of bringing together suspended particles to form larger, more easily settleable masses is known as:

a) Milling

b) Sedimentation

c) Flocculation

d) Micronization

Answer: c) Flocculation

15. The stability of a suspension can be improved by:

a) Increasing the viscosity of the liquid vehicle

b) Reducing the particle size of the suspended material

c) Decreasing the concentration of the suspending agent

d) All of the above

Answer: b) Reducing the particle size of the suspended material

16. Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing the sedimentation rate of suspended particles?

a) Particle size

b) Density of the liquid medium

c) Temperature

d) pH of the suspension

Answer: d) pH of the suspension

17. The process of mixing a suspension to redisperse settled particles is known as:

a) Milling

b) Sedimentation

c) Redispersibility

d) Flocculation

Answer: c) Redispersibility

18. Which of the following is NOT a method of evaluating the physical stability of a suspension?

a) Visual inspection

b) Sedimentation volume determination

c) Particle size analysis

d) Gas chromatography

Answer: d) Gas chromatography

19. The ability of a suspension to remain uniform over time without settling or caking is known as:

a) Redispersibility

b) Sedimentation volume

c) Physical stability

d) Viscosity

Answer: c) Physical stability

20. Which of the following is a technique used to improve the bioavailability of poorly soluble drugs in pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) Micronization

b) Wet granulation

c) Direct compression

d) Spray drying

Answer: a) Micronization