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D. Pharm Exit Exam 2024

Course Name	: D. Pharm
Year	: First Year
Subject Name	: Pharmaceutics
Topic Name	: Creams

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary function of creams in pharmaceutical formulations?
- a) To provide a cooling effect
 - b) To moisturize the skin
 - c) To deliver medications to the skin
 - d) To cleanse the skin

Answer: c) To deliver medications to the skin

2. Which of the following is NOT a type of cream?
- a) Oil-in-water (O/W) cream
 - b) Water-in-oil (W/O) cream
 - c) Gel cream
 - d) Microemulsion cream

Answer: c) Gel cream

3. Creams are classified based on their water content and oil content. Which type of cream has a higher water content than oil content?
- a) Oil-in-water (O/W) cream
 - b) Water-in-oil (W/O) cream
 - c) Gel cream
 - d) Emulsion cream

Answer: a) Oil-in-water (O/W) cream

4. What is the main component of the external phase in an oil-in-water (O/W) cream?
- a) Oil
 - b) Water
 - c) Emulsifier
 - d) Preservative

Answer: b) Water

5. Which method is commonly used for the preparation of creams?
- a) Fusion method
 - b) Filtration method
 - c) Extraction method
 - d) Distillation method

Answer: a) Fusion method

6. Creams are applied to the skin for various purposes. Which of the following is NOT a common application of creams?

- a) Moisturizing
- b) Sunscreen
- c) Hair styling
- d) Topical medication delivery

Answer: c) Hair styling

7. What is the recommended storage condition for creams?

- a) Room temperature
- b) Refrigeration
- c) Freezer
- d) Direct sunlight

Answer: a) Room temperature

8. Which of the following evaluation methods is NOT commonly used for creams?

- a) pH measurement
- b) Viscosity determination
- c) Particle size analysis
- d) Microbial testing

Answer: c) Particle size analysis

9. Creams are often evaluated for their appearance and consistency. Which parameter describes the spreadability of a cream?

- a) pH
- b) Viscosity
- c) Homogeneity
- d) Spread factor

Answer: d) Spread factor

10. Which of the following ingredients is commonly used as an emulsifier in creams?

- a) Glycerin
- b) Mineral oil
- c) Cetyl alcohol
- d) Propylene glycol

Answer: c) Cetyl alcohol

11. What is the primary purpose of using preservatives in creams?

- a) To enhance fragrance
- b) To increase viscosity
- c) To prolong shelf-life
- d) To improve spreadability

Answer: c) To prolong shelf-life

12. Which of the following creams is preferred for oily skin types?

- a) Water-in-oil (W/O) cream
- b) Oil-in-water (O/W) cream
- c) Gel cream
- d) Microemulsion cream

Answer: a) Water-in-oil (W/O) cream

13. Creams containing medications are often labeled with their strength. What unit is commonly used to express the strength of a medication in creams?

- a) Percentage (%)
- b) Milligrams (mg)
- c) International units (IU)
- d) Micrograms (μg)

Answer: a) Percentage (%)

14. Which of the following is NOT a potential side effect of using creams?

- a) Allergic reaction
- b) Skin irritation
- c) Increased hair growth
- d) Dryness

Answer: c) Increased hair growth

15. Creams are typically formulated to be non-greasy and easily absorbed into the skin. What property of creams helps achieve this characteristic?

- a) High oil content
- b) Low water content
- c) Emulsifier concentration
- d) Proper particle size distribution

Answer: d) Proper particle size distribution

16. Creams containing water-sensitive medications require special packaging to prevent degradation. Which type of packaging is commonly used for such creams?

- a) Plastic jars
- b) Aluminum tubes
- c) Glass bottles
- d) Cardboard boxes

Answer: b) Aluminum tubes

17. Creams can be formulated with active ingredients to target specific skin conditions. Which of the following is an example of an active ingredient commonly used in acne creams?

- a) Hydrocortisone
- b) Salicylic acid
- c) Vitamin E
- d) Retinol

Answer: b) Salicylic acid

18. Creams can be formulated to provide additional benefits such as sun protection. What ingredient is commonly added to creams for sun protection?

- a) Glycerin
- b) Titanium dioxide
- c) Aloe vera
- d) Lanolin

Answer: b) Titanium dioxide

19. Creams are evaluated for their stability during storage. Which of the following stability tests assesses the physical appearance of creams over time?

- a) Accelerated stability testing
- b) Freeze-thaw stability testing
- c) Centrifugation stability testing
- d) Visual inspection

Answer: d) Visual inspection

20. Creams are often formulated with various excipients to enhance their properties. Which of the following excipients is commonly used as a thickening agent in creams?

- a) Glycerin
- b) Sodium lauryl sulfate
- c) Carbomer
- d) Propylene glycol

Answer: c) Carbomer

21. Creams can be compounded with active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) to treat skin conditions. Which API is commonly used in anti-fungal creams?

- a) Clotrimazole
- b) Benzoyl peroxide
- c) Hydrocortisone
- d) Tretinoin

Answer: a) Clotrimazole

22. Creams are often applied to the affected area of the skin. Which application method is commonly used for applying creams?

- a) Dabbing
- b) Rubbing
- c) Spraying
- d) Pouring

Answer: b) Rubbing

23. Creams can be formulated with fragrances to enhance their appeal. Which of the following fragrances is commonly used in creams?

- a) Lavender
- b) Eucalyptus
- c) Peppermint
- d) Cinnamon

Answer: a) Lavender

24. Creams are evaluated for their consistency and texture. Which instrument is commonly used to measure the viscosity of creams?

- a) pH meter
- b) Viscometer
- c) Spectrophotometer
- d) Rheometer

Answer: b) Viscometer

25. Creams containing medications require proper labeling to ensure safe use. Which of the following information should be included on the label of a cream?

- a) Manufacturing date
- b) Expiry date
- c) Ingredients list
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above