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# D. Pharm Exit Exam - 2024

<b>Course Name</b>	<b>: D. Pharm</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>: First Year</b>
<b>Subject Name</b>	<b>: Pharmaceutics</b>
<b>Topic Name</b>	<b>: Liniments</b>

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

1. What is the primary route of administration for liniments?

- a) Oral
- b) Topical
- c) Intravenous
- d) Inhalation

**Answer: b)** Topical

2. Which of the following is NOT a common component of liniments?

- a) Alcohol
- b) Essential oils
- c) Glycerin
- d) Antihistamines

**Answer: d)** Antihistamines

3. Liniments are primarily used for:

- a) Internal organ ailments
- b) Bone fractures
- c) Skin conditions
- d) Respiratory disorders

**Answer: c)** Skin conditions

4. Which of the following is true about liniments?

- a) They are intended for internal use only
- b) They are applied to intact skin
- c) They are administered via injection
- d) They are primarily used for systemic disorders

**Answer: b)** They are applied to intact skin

5. Which type of liniment contains suspended particles that must be shaken before use?

- a) Clear liniment
- b) Opaque liniment
- c) Emulsion liniment
- d) Solid liniment

**Answer: c)** Emulsion liniment

**6.** The main advantage of liniments over other topical dosage forms is:

- a) Longer duration of action
- b) Rapid onset of action
- c) Lower risk of systemic side effects
- d) Greater patient compliance

**Answer: b)** Rapid onset of action

**7.** Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting the absorption of liniments through the skin?

- a) Skin thickness
- b) Blood circulation
- c) Ambient temperature
- d) pH of the liniment

**Answer: d)** pH of the liniment

**8.** Which ingredient in liniments helps to enhance penetration through the skin?

- a) Alcohol
- b) Water
- c) Emulsifier
- d) Thickening agent

**Answer: a)** Alcohol

**9.** Which of the following is a potential side effect of using liniments?

- a) Nausea
- b) Drowsiness
- c) Skin irritation
- d) Headache

**Answer: c)** Skin irritation

**9.** Liniments are commonly used for relieving:

- a) Headaches
- b) Muscle pain
- c) Allergic reactions
- d) Respiratory infections

**Answer: b)** Muscle pain

**10.** Which of the following is NOT a common application method for liniments?

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

d) Ingestion

**Answer: d)** Ingestion

**11.** Which of the following is true about liniments?

- a) They are mainly used for treating internal infections
- b) They are applied to broken or damaged skin
- c) They are usually in the form of a thick paste
- d) They are applied using a syringe

**Answer: b)** They are applied to broken or damaged skin

**12.** The primary purpose of using liniments is:

- a) To disinfect the skin
- b) To cool the affected area
- c) To moisturize dry skin
- d) To relieve pain or inflammation

**Answer: d)** To relieve pain or inflammation

**13.** Which of the following is NOT typically found in liniments?

- a) Menthol
- b) Lidocaine
- c) Hydrocortisone
- d) Acetaminophen

**Answer: d)** Acetaminophen

**14.** Liniments are often used in the treatment of:

- a) Diabetes
- b) Arthritis
- c) Hypertension
- d) Depression

**Answer: b)** Arthritis

**15.** Which factor does NOT affect the efficacy of liniments?

- a) Concentration of active ingredients
- b) Duration of application
- c) Frequency of application
- d) Hair color of the patient

**Answer: d)** Hair color of the patient

**16.** The primary advantage of liniments over oral medications is:

- a) Faster onset of action
- b) Lower risk of side effects

c) Prolonged duration of action

d) Easier administration

**Answer: a)** Faster onset of action

**17.** Liniments are commonly used in sports medicine for:

a) Increasing heart rate

b) Preventing dehydration

c) Relieving muscle pain

d) Improving lung function

**Answer: c)** Relieving muscle pain

**18.** Which of the following is a disadvantage of using liniments?

a) Risk of systemic toxicity

b) Difficulty in application

c) Short duration of action

d) High cost

**Answer: a)** Risk of systemic toxicity

**19.** The consistency of liniments is typically:

a) Thick and creamy

b) Thin and watery

c) Gummy and sticky

d) Powdery and dry

**Answer: b)** Thin and watery

**20.** Which of the following is NOT a common active ingredient in liniments?

a) Capsaicin

b) Benzocaine

c) Camphor

d) Ibuprofen

**Answer: d)** Ibuprofen

**21.** Liniments are generally applied:

a) Once a day

b) Twice a day

c) Three times a day

d) As needed

**Answer: d)** As needed

**22.** Which of the following is a common caution when using liniments?

- a) Apply liberally to the affected area
- b) Avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes
- c) Use on broken or damaged skin only
- d) Store in the refrigerator for better efficacy

**Answer: b)** Avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes

**23.** Liniments are most commonly used for which type of pain relief?

- a) Chronic pain
- b) Acute pain
- c) Neuropathic pain
- d) Phantom pain

**Answer: b)** Acute pain

**24.** Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of liniments?

- a) High viscosity
- b) Rapid absorption
- c) Cooling effect
- d) Topical application

**Answer: a)** High viscosity