

# **PHB Education**

**Government Exam and D. Pharm Exit Exam Preparation  
Questions Bank**

## **Subject: *Pharmaceutics***

### **Chapter 15 : *Powders and Granules***

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#### ***Section A: DUSTING POWDERS (1–25)***

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1. Dusting powders are intended for:
  - a) Oral use
  - b) External application
  - c) Parenteral use
  - d) Inhalation→ **b**
  
2. Dusting powders are applied to:
  - a) Skin or mucous membranes
  - b) Eye
  - c) Hair only
  - d) Nails→ **a**
  
3. The main purpose of dusting powder is:
  - a) To reduce friction and irritation
  - b) To provide nutrition
  - c) To disinfect instruments
  - d) None→ **a**
  
4. Dusting powders should be:
  - a) Sterile
  - b) Colored
  - c) Moist
  - d) Sticky→ **a**
  
5. Which is an example of a medicated dusting powder?
  - a) Tolnaftate powder
  - b) Talcum powder
  - c) Eye shadow
  - d) Tooth powder→ **a**

6. Non-medicated dusting powders are used for:

- a) Absorbing moisture
- b) Killing bacteria
- c) Internal use
- d) Disinfecting wounds

→ **a**

7. Medicated dusting powders contain:

- a) Active ingredients
- b) Only base
- c) Colorants only
- d) None

→ **a**

8. Dusting powders must be free from:

- a) Grit and abrasive particles
- b) Odor
- c) Medicament
- d) Solvent

→ **a**

9. Base used in dusting powders:

- a) Talc
- b) Starch
- c) Kaolin
- d) All of the above

→ **d**

10. Particle size of dusting powder should be:

- a) Very fine
- b) Coarse
- c) Granular
- d) None

→ **a**

11. Dusting powders for broken skin should be:

- a) Sterile
- b) Colored
- c) Coarse
- d) Oily

→ **a**

12. Antiseptic dusting powders contain:

- a) Sulfonamides
- b) Zinc oxide
- c) Boric acid
- d) All of these

→ **d**

13. Dusting powders are prepared by:

- a) Mixing and sieving
- b) Melting and pouring
- c) Fermentation
- d) Compression

→ **a**

14. Dusting powder used for athlete's foot:

- a) Tolnaftate powder
- b) Zinc oxide
- c) Sulfur powder
- d) None

→ **a**

15. Common container for dusting powder:

- a) Sifter-top container
- b) Bottle with cork
- c) Glass jar
- d) Vial

→ **a**

16. Dusting powders should not contain:

- a) Moisture
- b) Perfume
- c) Antiseptic
- d) Color

→ **a**

17. Absorbent dusting powder absorbs:

- a) Sweat and moisture
- b) Perfume
- c) Light
- d) None

→ **a**

18. Example of protective dusting powder:

- a) Talcum powder
- b) Boric acid
- c) Sulfur
- d) None

→ **a**

19. Pharmaceutical property of dusting powder:

- a) Non-irritant
- b) Greasy
- c) Volatile
- d) None

→ **a**

20. Storage of dusting powders:

- a) In airtight container
- b) In open bowl
- c) Under sunlight
- d) Wet place

→ **a**

21. Evaluation parameter:

- a) Particle size
- b) Flowability
- c) Density
- d) All of these

→ **d**

22. Therapeutic dusting powders are used for:

- a) Antifungal or antibacterial action
- b) Fragrance
- c) Decoration
- d) None

→ **a**

23. Eye dusting powders are applied by:

- a) Insufflator
- b) Dropper
- c) Cotton swab
- d) None

→ **a**

24. Dusting powders act by:

- a) Creating dry surface
- b) Increasing oil
- c) Producing foam
- d) None

→ **a**

25. Dusting powders for wounds should be:

- a) Sterile and medicated
- b) Non-sterile
- c) Moist
- d) Colored

→ **a**

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**Section B: EFFERVESCENT GRANULES (26–50)**

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26. Effervescent granules contain:

- a) Acid + Carbonate/Bicarbonate
- b) Only sugar
- c) Only base
- d) None

→ **a**

27. Effervescence means:

- a) Liberation of CO<sub>2</sub>
- b) Formation of precipitate
- c) Color change
- d) None

→ **a**

28. Effervescent granules are used to:

- a) Mask taste of drugs
- b) Increase bitterness
- c) Reduce solubility
- d) None

→ **a**

29. Acid used in effervescent granules:

- a) Citric acid
- b) Tartaric acid

c) Both

d) None

→ **c**

**30.** Base used:

a) Sodium bicarbonate

b) Magnesium oxide

c) Zinc oxide

d) None

→ **a**

**31.** Effervescent granules are prepared by:

a) Fusion method

b) Dry method

c) Both

d) None

→ **c**

**32.** Fusion method involves:

a) Slight heating to form a cohesive mass

b) Freezing

c) Mixing with solvent

d) None

→ **a**

**33.** Effervescent granules release CO<sub>2</sub> on contact with:

a) Water

b) Oil

c) Air

d) Light

→ **a**

**34.** Advantage of effervescence:

a) Improves taste and solubility

b) Reduces stability

c) Increases irritation

d) None

→ **a**

**35.** Example:

a) Eno fruit salt

b) Sugar granules

c) Boric powder

d) None

→ **a**

36. Effervescent granules prevent:

a) Nausea of bitter taste

b) Sedimentation

c) None

→ **a**

37. Effervescent granules are stored:

a) In airtight container

b) In open jar

c) Under sunlight

d) None

→ **a**

38. Moisture affects effervescent granules by:

a) Premature effervescence

b) Hardening

c) Color change

d) None

→ **a**

39. Ratio of citric acid to tartaric acid commonly used:

a) 1:2

b) 1:1

c) 2:3

d) 3:2

→ **a**

40. Main evaluation:

a) CO<sub>2</sub> content

b) Color

c) Odor

d) None

→ **a**

41. Lubricant used:

a) Light magnesium carbonate

b) Starch

c) Both

d) None

→ **c**

42. Effervescence improves:

- a) Palatability
- b) Irritation
- c) None

→ **a**

43. Therapeutic use:

- a) Antacid
- b) Laxative
- c) Both
- d) None

→ **c**

44. Effervescent salts are taken:

- a) Dissolved in water
- b) Directly dry
- c) Injected
- d) None

→ **a**

45. Example of effervescent laxative:

- a) Epsom salt effervescent
- b) Calamine powder
- c) None

→ **a**

46. Storage:

- a) Cool, dry place
- b) Refrigerator
- c) Humid area
- d) None

→ **a**

47. Effervescence masks:

- a) Bitter taste
- b) Sour taste
- c) None

→ **a**

48. They should be used:

- a) Freshly after preparation
- b) Stored for months open

c) None

→ **a**

49. Effervescent granules have:

a) Quick disintegration

b) Slow release

c) None

→ **a**

50. Carbon dioxide acts as:

a) Palatability enhancer

b) Solvent

c) None

→ **a**

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### **Section C: EFFERVESCENT POWDERS (51–75)**

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51. **Effervescent powders are defined as:**

a) Powders that effervesce on contact with water

b) Powders that melt at high temperature

c) Powders that absorb moisture

d) Powders used externally

→ **a**

52. **Effervescence refers to:**

a) Liberation of carbon dioxide gas

b) Formation of foam

c) Precipitation of solids

d) None of these

→ **a**

53. **Effervescent powders contain an acid and a:**

a) Base (carbonate or bicarbonate)

b) Oxidizing agent

c) Surfactant

d) Preservative

→ **a**

54. **Acids commonly used in effervescent powders are:**

a) Citric acid and tartaric acid

b) Hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid

c) Acetic acid only

d) None

→ **a**

**55. Base commonly used in effervescent powders is:**

a) Sodium bicarbonate

b) Calcium carbonate

c) Sodium chloride

d) Magnesium oxide

→ **a**

**56. The effervescent reaction produces:**

a) CO<sub>2</sub> + water + salt

b) H<sub>2</sub> + acid

c) O<sub>2</sub> + base

d) None

→ **a**

**57. Effervescent powders are intended for:**

a) Oral administration after dissolution in water

b) Topical use

c) Injection

d) Eye application

→ **a**

**58. Purpose of effervescence is to:**

a) Mask unpleasant taste

b) Produce color

c) Reduce viscosity

d) None

→ **a**

**59. Citric acid is used in effervescent powders because:**

a) It improves flavor and stability

b) It causes bitterness

c) It is hygroscopic

d) None

→ **a**

**60. Tartaric acid is added to:**

a) Provide effervescence and improve stability

b) Increase pH

c) Reduce solubility

d) None

→ **a**

**61. The ratio of citric acid to tartaric acid in effervescent formulations is usually:**

a) 1 : 2

b) 2 : 3

c) 3 : 1

d) 1 : 1

→ **a**

**62. Effervescent powders are prepared by:**

a) Dry or fusion method

b) Precipitation

c) Fermentation

d) Crystallization

→ **a**

**63. Fusion method involves:**

a) Gentle heating to form cohesive mass

b) Boiling the mixture

c) Adding excess water

d) None

→ **a**

**64. Effervescent powders should be stored in:**

a) Airtight, moisture-proof containers

b) Open bottles

c) Wooden boxes

d) Cloth bags

→ **a**

**65. Example of effervescent powder:**

a) Eno fruit salt

b) Talcum powder

c) Calamine

d) Sulfur

→ **a**

**66. Effervescence masks:**

a) Bitter or salty taste of drugs

b) Odor only

c) Color of the solution

d) None

→ **a**

**67. Effervescent powders are classified as:**

a) Granulated and un-granulated

b) Soluble and insoluble

c) Liquid and solid

d) None

→ **a**

**68. Effervescent powders release CO<sub>2</sub> when they come in contact with:**

a) Water

b) Air

c) Alcohol

d) Light

→ **a**

**69. Advantages of effervescent powders include:**

a) Improved palatability and faster absorption

b) Reduced solubility

c) Increased irritation

d) None

→ **a**

**70. Disadvantage of effervescent powders:**

a) Hygroscopic nature

b) Pleasant taste

c) Long shelf life

d) None

→ **a**

**71. Effervescent powders are commonly used as:**

a) Antacids and analgesics

b) Antiseptics

c) Lotions

d) Ointments

→ **a**

**72. Effervescent analgesic powder example:**

a) Disprin

b) Calamine

c) Talc

d) None

→ **a**

**73. Evaluation of effervescent powders includes:**

a) CO<sub>2</sub> content and moisture determination

b) Color test

c) Viscosity test

d) Odor test

→ **a**

**74. Effervescent powders should be kept away from:**

a) Moisture and humidity

b) Light

c) Flavor

d) None

→ **a**

**75. Main composition of effervescent powder includes:**

a) Medicament + Acid + Bicarbonate

b) Medicament + Alcohol

c) Medicament + Oil

d) Medicament + Sugar only

→ **a**

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**Section D: INSUFFLATIONS (76–100)**

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**76. The term “Insufflation” refers to:**

a) Blowing of a powder into a body cavity

b) Mixing two liquids

c) Spraying a solution

d) Injecting a drug into the vein

→ **a**

**77. Insufflations are intended for:**

a) Body cavities such as nose, ear, throat, and vagina

b) Oral use only

c) External use only

d) Intravenous use

→ **a**

**78. The device used for applying insufflations is called:**

- a) Insufflator
- b) Nebulizer
- c) Atomizer
- d) Inhaler

→ **a**

**79. Insufflations are generally in which physical form?**

- a) Finely divided powders
- b) Liquid form
- c) Paste form
- d) Gel form

→ **a**

**80. The main requirement for insufflation powders is:**

- a) Very fine particle size and sterility
- b) Coarse powder and oily nature
- c) Sticky consistency
- d) High viscosity

→ **a**

**81. Insufflations are used for:**

- a) Local therapeutic action
- b) Systemic effect only
- c) Oral taste masking
- d) Decoration

→ **a**

**82. The particle size of insufflations generally ranges between:**

- a) 10 – 50 microns
- b) 100 – 500 microns
- c) 0.5 – 1 mm
- d) 1 – 2 mm

→ **a**

**83. Nasal insufflations are used for:**

- a) Decongestant or antiseptic effect
- b) Moisturizing
- c) Cooling
- d) None

→ **a**

**84. Vaginal insufflations are mainly used as:**

- a) Antifungal or antiseptic agents
- b) Cosmetic preparations
- c) Deodorants
- d) None

→ **a**

**85. Insufflations differ from dusting powders by:**

- a) Route of administration
- b) Particle size
- c) Sterility
- d) All of the above

→ **d**

**86. Example of nasal insufflation:**

- a) Decongestant powder (Ephedrine hydrochloride)
- b) Talcum powder
- c) Eno fruit salt
- d) Tooth powder

→ **a**

**87. Example of ear insufflation:**

- a) Tetracycline ear powder
- b) Menthol crystal
- c) Boric powder
- d) None

→ **a**

**88. For eye insufflations, the powder must be:**

- a) Sterile and very fine
- b) Colored
- c) Coarse
- d) Moist

→ **a**

**89. Composition of insufflations includes:**

- a) Medicament + Diluent/Base
- b) Medicament + Oil
- c) Medicament + Wax
- d) None

→ **a**

**90. Diluents used in insufflations are:**

- a) Starch, lactose, or kaolin
- b) Glycerin or paraffin
- c) Ethanol or acetone
- d) Water

→ **a**

**91. The function of the insufflator is:**

- a) To blow a measured quantity of powder into cavity
- b) To dissolve the drug
- c) To emulsify the liquid
- d) To mix powders

→ **a**

**92. Which of the following is *not* an application of insufflations?**

- a) Oral antacid delivery
- b) Nasal decongestion
- c) Vaginal antiseptic therapy
- d) Ear antibiotic therapy

→ **a**

**93. The insufflations are evaluated for:**

- a) Particle size, flowability, and uniformity
- b) pH and viscosity
- c) Melting point
- d) Solubility in alcohol

→ **a**

**94. A major disadvantage of insufflations is:**

- a) Difficulty in controlling dose accuracy
- b) High viscosity
- c) Slow onset of action
- d) High toxicity

→ **a**

**95. The powders for insufflation must be free from:**

- a) Grit and large particles
- b) Fragrance
- c) Color
- d) All of these

→ **a**

**96. Therapeutic effect of insufflations is generally:**

- a) Localized at the site of application
- b) Systemic
- c) Long-term
- d) None

→ **a**

**97. Insufflations are most suitable for:**

- a) ENT (Ear, Nose, Throat) and vaginal applications
- b) Oral cavity
- c) Ointment base
- d) None

→ **a**

**98. Insufflation powders should be stored in:**

- a) Airtight, dry containers
- b) Plastic bags
- c) Open glass jars
- d) Metal boxes

→ **a**

**99. Example of medicament used in nasal insufflation:**

- a) Ephedrine hydrochloride
- b) Menthol
- c) Zinc oxide
- d) Sulfur

→ **a**

**100. The main advantage of insufflation dosage form is:**

- a) Rapid local action with minimal systemic effect
- b) Prolonged systemic effect
- c) Color stability
- d) Easy taste masking

→ **a**



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