

PHB Education

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

Subject: *Pharmaceutics*

Chapter 17 : *Immunological Products*

Section A: SERA (35 MCQs)

1. Sera are:
 - a) Immunobiological products containing antibodies
 - b) Vitamins
 - c) Enzymes
 - d) Antibiotics→ **a**
2. Sera provide:
 - a) Passive immunity
 - b) Active immunity
 - c) Both
 - d) None→ **a**
3. The liquid portion of clotted blood is called:
 - a) Serum
 - b) Plasma
 - c) Lymph
 - d) Cytoplasm→ **a**
4. The term "antiserum" refers to:
 - a) Serum containing specific antibodies
 - b) A drug
 - c) Nutrient solution
 - d) Toxin→ **a**
5. Sera are obtained from:
 - a) Animals or humans
 - b) Plants
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) Fungi→ **a**

6. Common animals used for serum preparation:

- a) Horses and sheep
- b) Dogs
- c) Pigs
- d) Mice only

→ **a**

7. Example of serum used for humans:

- a) Antitetanus serum
- b) Cough syrup
- c) Vitamin injection
- d) None

→ **a**

8. Sera are used to neutralize:

- a) Toxins or poisons
- b) Vitamins
- c) Hormones
- d) None

→ **a**

9. Sera work by:

- a) Providing ready-made antibodies
- b) Stimulating antibody formation
- c) Killing bacteria directly
- d) None

→ **a**

10. Antitoxic serum neutralizes:

- a) Bacterial toxins
- b) Enzymes
- c) Vitamins
- d) None

→ **a**

11. Example of antitoxic serum:

- a) Diphtheria antitoxin
- b) BCG vaccine
- c) Oral polio vaccine
- d) None

→ **a**

12. Antiviral serum is used to:

- a) Neutralize viruses
- b) Kill bacteria
- c) Stop bleeding
- d) None

→ **a**

13. Example of antiviral serum:

- a) Rabies serum
- b) Cholera vaccine
- c) Typhoid vaccine
- d) None

→ **a**

14. The immunity provided by sera is:

- a) Immediate but short-lived
- b) Slow and long-lasting
- c) None

→ **a**

15. Storage condition for sera:

- a) 2–8°C
- b) Room temperature
- c) Frozen
- d) Boiled

→ **a**

16. The animal used for diphtheria antitoxin production is:

- a) Horse
- b) Dog
- c) Rabbit
- d) Monkey

→ **a**

17. Sera are sterilized by:

- a) Filtration
- b) Dry heat
- c) Boiling
- d) Freezing

→ **a**

18. Sera contain:

- a) Immunoglobulins

- b) Cells
- c) Toxoids
- d) Minerals

→ **a**

19. Sera are classified based on:

- a) Type of antibodies present
- b) Color
- c) Source
- d) None

→ **a**

20. Therapeutic sera are used for:

- a) Treating specific infections
- b) Diagnosing diseases
- c) Vitamin deficiency
- d) None

→ **a**

21. Prophylactic sera are used for:

- a) Preventing diseases
- b) Diagnosing
- c) Increasing appetite
- d) None

→ **a**

22. Example of prophylactic serum:

- a) Antirabies serum
- b) Insulin
- c) Paracetamol
- d) None

→ **a**

23. The main risk of serum therapy is:

- a) Serum sickness
- b) Taste alteration
- c) Weight gain
- d) None

→ **a**

24. Serum sickness occurs due to:

- a) Hypersensitivity reaction
- b) Vitamin deficiency

c) Infection

d) None

→ **a**

25. Serum sickness symptoms include:

a) Fever, rash, joint pain

b) Cough

c) Vomiting only

d) None

→ **a**

26. Equine serum means serum obtained from:

a) Horse

b) Dog

c) Sheep

d) None

→ **a**

27. Hyperimmune serum is:

a) Serum with high antibody concentration

b) Serum with low protein

c) Serum without antibodies

d) None

→ **a**

28. Human antiserum is preferred over animal serum because:

a) Lower allergic reaction risk

b) Easier to prepare

c) Cheaper

d) None

→ **a**

29. Polyvalent serum acts against:

a) More than one antigen

b) One antigen only

c) None

→ **a**

30. Monovalent serum acts against:

a) A single antigen

b) Multiple antigens

c) None

→ **a**

31. Antivenom serum is used for:

- a) Snake bites
- b) Fever
- c) Cough
- d) None

→ **a**

32. Source of antivenom serum:

- a) Horses
- b) Humans
- c) Frogs
- d) None

→ **a**

33. Sera must be:

- a) Sterile and pyrogen-free
- b) Colored
- c) Aromatic
- d) None

→ **a**

34. Sera act by:

- a) Passive immunization
- b) Active immunization
- c) Neutralization of pH
- d) None

→ **a**

35. Duration of immunity by serum:

- a) Few weeks
- b) Lifetime
- c) Months to years
- d) None

→ **a**

SECTION B: TOXOIDS (30 MCQs)

36. Toxoid is:

- a) Detoxified toxin used for immunization
- b) Antibody

c) Virus

d) None

→ **a**

37. Toxoids are prepared from:

a) Bacterial toxins

b) Fungi

c) Viruses

d) None

→ **a**

38. Detoxification of toxins is done by:

a) Heat or formaldehyde

b) Alcohol

c) Boiling water

d) None

→ **a**

39. The main aim of toxoid preparation is to:

a) Remove toxicity but retain antigenicity

b) Increase toxicity

c) Remove antigenicity

d) None

→ **a**

40. Example of bacterial toxin used for toxoid:

a) Tetanus toxin

b) Insulin

c) Albumin

d) None

→ **a**

41. Toxoids are used for:

a) Active immunization

b) Passive immunization

c) Pain relief

d) None

→ **a**

42. Toxoids stimulate:

a) Antibody production

b) Immediate defense

c) Fever

d) None

→ **a**

43. Example of toxoid:

a) Tetanus toxoid (TT)

b) Rabies vaccine

c) BCG

d) None

→ **a**

44. Diphtheria toxoid protects against:

a) Diphtheria

b) Rabies

c) Cholera

d) None

→ **a**

45. Toxoids are combined in vaccines such as:

a) DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus)

b) BCG

c) OPV

d) None

→ **a**

46. Toxoid acts as:

a) Antigen

b) Antibody

c) Preservative

d) None

→ **a**

47. Toxoids are administered by:

a) Intramuscular injection

b) Oral route

c) Inhalation

d) None

→ **a**

48. Toxoids require:

a) Adjuvants for prolonged action

b) Flavors

c) Coloring

d) None

→ **a**

49. Adjuvant commonly used:

a) Aluminum hydroxide

b) Sugar

c) Salt

d) None

→ **a**

50. Toxoids provide:

a) Long-term active immunity

b) Short-term passive immunity

c) No immunity

d) None

→ **a**

51. DPT vaccine contains:

a) Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids + killed pertussis

b) BCG

c) Live measles virus

d) None

→ **a**

52. Tetanus toxoid is given to:

a) Prevent tetanus infection

b) Treat cough

c) Prevent malaria

d) None

→ **a**

53. Toxoids are inactivated by:

a) Formaldehyde treatment

b) Cold

c) Alcohol

d) None

→ **a**

54. Formaldehyde concentration used:

a) 0.4%

b) 10%

c) 1%

d) None

→ **a**

55. Toxoid preparations must be:

a) Sterile and pyrogen-free

b) Colored

c) Sweetened

d) None

→ **a**

56. Toxoids are stable at:

a) 2–8°C

b) 37°C

c) 50°C

d) None

→ **a**

57. The immunity duration by toxoids is:

a) Years

b) Hours

c) Days

d) None

→ **a**

58. Booster doses are required for:

a) Tetanus toxoid

b) BCG

c) Polio

d) None

→ **a**

59. Toxoid-based vaccines are:

a) Inactivated vaccines

b) Live vaccines

c) DNA vaccines

d) None

→ **a**

60. Toxoids cannot cause disease because:

a) They are non-toxic

b) They are live

c) They are viral

d) None

→ **a**

SECTION C: VACCINES (35 MCQs)

61. Vaccines are:

a) Biological preparations that provide active immunity

b) Antibiotics

c) Vitamins

d) None

→ **a**

62. Vaccines act by:

a) Stimulating antibody formation

b) Giving ready-made antibodies

c) Killing directly

d) None

→ **a**

63. The immunity provided by vaccines is:

a) Active and long-lasting

b) Passive and short

c) Temporary

d) None

→ **a**

64. The first vaccine was developed by:

a) Edward Jenner

b) Louis Pasteur

c) Koch

d) Fleming

→ **a**

65. The first vaccine was against:

a) Smallpox

b) Rabies

c) Polio

d) None

→ **a**

66. Vaccines may contain:

- a) Live or killed microorganisms
- b) Vitamins
- c) Hormones
- d) None

→ **a**

67. Live vaccines provide:

- a) Strong and long immunity
- b) Weak immunity
- c) No immunity
- d) None

→ **a**

68. Example of live vaccine:

- a) BCG
- b) Toxoid
- c) Serum
- d) None

→ **a**

69. Killed vaccines provide:

- a) Weaker immunity
- b) Strong immunity
- c) None
- d) None

→ **a**

70. Example of killed vaccine:

- a) Typhoid vaccine
- b) BCG
- c) Polio oral
- d) None

→ **a**

71. Recombinant vaccines are made using:

- a) Genetic engineering
- b) Plant extracts
- c) Minerals
- d) None

→ **a**

72. Example of recombinant vaccine:

- a) Hepatitis B vaccine
- b) DPT
- c) BCG
- d) None

→ **a**

73. Vaccines are classified into:

- a) Live, killed, toxoid, recombinant
- b) Tablets
- c) Capsules
- d) None

→ **a**

74. Oral vaccines include:

- a) Polio (OPV)
- b) BCG
- c) Rabies
- d) None

→ **a**

75. Injectable vaccines include:

- a) DPT, Hepatitis B
- b) OPV
- c) BCG oral
- d) None

→ **a**

76. Combined vaccines contain:

- a) More than one antigen
- b) Single antigen
- c) None

→ **a**

77. Example of combined vaccine:

- a) DPT
- b) BCG
- c) OPV
- d) None

→ **a**

78. Adjuvants are added to vaccines to:

- a) Enhance immune response

- b) Change color
- c) Preserve
- d) None

→ **a**

79. Preservatives in vaccines are used to:

- a) Prevent microbial growth
- b) Increase viscosity
- c) Add color
- d) None

→ **a**

80. Vaccine storage temperature:

- a) 2–8°C
- b) 25°C
- c) 0°C
- d) 100°C

→ **a**

81. The cold chain is used to:

- a) Maintain potency of vaccines
- b) Increase temperature
- c) Freeze vaccines
- d) None

→ **a**

82. The immunity after vaccination develops in:

- a) Days to weeks
- b) Immediately
- c) Months
- d) None

→ **a**

83. Vaccination is an example of:

- a) Active immunization
- b) Passive immunization
- c) Artificial respiration
- d) None

→ **a**

84. Oral polio vaccine is a:

- a) Live attenuated vaccine
- b) Killed vaccine

c) Toxoid

d) None

→ **a**

85. BCG vaccine is given to prevent:

a) Tuberculosis

b) Polio

c) Measles

d) None

→ **a**

86. Measles vaccine is a:

a) Live attenuated vaccine

b) Toxoid

c) Serum

d) None

→ **a**

87. Hepatitis B vaccine is given:

a) Intramuscularly

b) Orally

c) Subcutaneously

d) None

→ **a**

88. Polio vaccine route:

a) Oral

b) IV

c) IM

d) None

→ **a**

89. Vaccine effectiveness depends on:

a) Potency, storage, dose

b) Color

c) Odor

d) None

→ **a**

90. Immunization schedule is given by:

a) WHO

b) AICTE

c) ICMR

d) None

→ **a**

91. Vaccines must be:

a) Sterile and potent

b) Colored

c) Non-sterile

d) None

→ **a**

92. Booster doses are required for:

a) DPT, TT

b) BCG

c) OPV only

d) None

→ **a**

93. DPT vaccine prevents:

a) Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus

b) Typhoid

c) Malaria

d) None

→ **a**

94. Vaccine failures may occur due to:

a) Poor storage

b) Proper injection

c) Sterilization

d) None

→ **a**

95. The immunity developed by vaccine is:

a) Long-lasting

b) Temporary

c) Weak

d) None

→ **a**

96. MMR vaccine protects against:

a) Measles, Mumps, Rubella

b) Malaria

c) Polio

d) None

→ **a**

97. The full form of BCG is:

a) Bacillus Calmette-Guérin

b) Bacillus Culture Group

c) None

→ **a**

98. Live vaccines must be:

a) Stored in refrigerator

b) Exposed to heat

c) Dried

d) None

→ **a**

99. The process of vaccine administration is called:

a) Immunization

b) Sterilization

c) Vaccination only

d) None

→ **a**

100. Vaccines act as:

a) Antigens to stimulate immune response

b) Antibiotics

c) Hormones

d) None

→ **a**



Dr. Arvind Kumar Gupta
(M.Pharm, PDCR, PGDMM & Ph.D)
GATE 2003 Qualified with 97.2 percentile
Dr. S. N. Dev College of Pharmacy
Shamli (U.P.)