PHB Education

Government Exam and D. Pharm Exit Exam Preparation

Questions Bank

Subject: Pharmaceutics

Chapter 13 : Topical Preparations

Section A: Creams (Q1–Q15)

1. Creams are _____ dosage forms.
   a) Semisolid
   b) Solid
   c) Liquid
   d) Gaseous
   → **a**
2. Creams are used mainly for:
   a) Topical application
   b) Oral use
   c) Parenteral use
   d) Inhalation
   → **a**
3. Creams are classified as:
   a) Oil-in-water (O/W) and water-in-oil (W/O)
   b) Solid and liquid
   c) Aqueous and non-aqueous
   d) None
   → **a**
4. O/W creams are also known as:
   a) Vanishing creams
   b) Cold creams
   c) Thick creams
   d) None
   → **a**
5. W/O creams are also known as:
   a) Cold creams
   b) Shaving creams
   c) Emulsifying creams
   d) None
   → **a**
6. The base used for cold creams is:
   a) Beeswax and liquid paraffin

b) Glycerin and water

c) Gelatin and starch

d) None

→ **a**

7. The main advantage of O/W cream is:

a) Non-greasy, easily washable

b) Greasy, not washable

c) Thick and sticky

d) None

→ **a**

8. The main advantage of W/O cream is:

a) Greasy and emollient

b) Easily washable

c) Non-occlusive

d) None

→ **a**

9. Creams are prepared by:

a) Emulsification method

b) Fusion method

c) Trituration

d) None

→ **a**

10. Creams are stored in:

a) Well-closed containers

b) Open jars

c) Plastic covers

d) None

→ **a**

11. The main preservative used in creams is:

a) Parabens

b) NaCl

c) Glucose

d) None

→ **a**

12. Creams are evaluated for:

a) Viscosity

b) Spreadability

c) pH

d) All of these

→ **d**

13. The appearance of phase separation indicates:

a) Instability

b) Stability

c) Clarity

d) None

→ **a**

14. The ideal pH of creams is:

a) 5–7

b) 1–2

c) 8–9

d) None

→ **a**

15. O/W creams are suitable for:

a) Aesthetic and cosmetic uses

b) Occlusive dressing

c) Antiseptic dressings

d) None

→ **a**

Section B: Ointments (Q16–Q30)

---

16. Ointments are _____ preparations.

a) Semisolid

b) Solid

c) Liquid

d) Gas

→ **a**

17. Ointments are intended for:

a) External application

b) Internal use

c) Oral use

d) None

→ **a**

18. The base of ointment determines:
    a) Type and use
    b) Color
    c) Taste
    d) Odor
    → **a**
19. Ointment bases are classified into:
    a) Four types
    b) Three types
    c) Two types
    d) None
    → **a**
20. Hydrocarbon bases are also called:
    a) Oleaginous bases
    b) Absorption bases
    c) Water soluble bases
    d) None
    → **a**
21. Example of hydrocarbon base:
    a) White petrolatum
    b) PEG
    c) Lanolin
    d) None
    → **a**
22. Ointments are prepared by:
    a) Fusion or trituration
    b) Filtration
    c) Extraction
    d) None
    → **a**
23. Absorption bases can:
    a) Absorb water
    b) Repel water
    c) Dissolve in water
    d) None
    → **a**

24. Water-miscible bases include:
    a) PEGs
    b) Beeswax
    c) Paraffin
    d) None
    → **a**
25. Evaluation of ointments includes:
    a) Spreadability
    b) Consistency
    c) Diffusion
    d) All of these
    → **d**
26. The main use of ointments:
    a) Emollient, protective, or medicated action
    b) Oral therapy
    c) Perfume
    d) None
    → **a**
27. Ointments should be stored:
    a) In well-closed containers in a cool place
    b) Open jars
    c) Under sunlight
    d) None
    → **a**
28. Water-absorption ointment base example:
    a) Hydrophilic ointment
    b) Paraffin wax
    c) PEG 400
    d) None
    → **a**
29. The fusion method is used for bases that are:
    a) Hard and waxy
    b) Liquid
    c) Aqueous
    d) None
    → **a**

30. Diffusion test for ointments measures:
    a) Drug release
    b) Viscosity
    c) pH
    d) None
    → **a**

Section C: Pastes (Q31–Q40)

---

31. Pastes contain a high proportion of:
    a) Insoluble solids
    b) Liquids
    c) Oils
    d) None
    → **a**
32. Percentage of solids in pastes:
    a) 20–50%
    b) 5–10%
    c) 1–2%
    d) None
    → **a**
33. Pastes are _____ than ointments.
    a) Stiffer
    b) Softer
    c) More fluid
    d) None
    → **a**
34. Pastes act as:
    a) Protective and absorbent
    b) Lubricant
    c) Colorant
    d) None
    → **a**
35. Pastes are prepared by:
    a) Trituration method
    b) Emulsification

c) Precipitation

d) None

→ **a**

36. Example of paste:

a) Zinc oxide paste

b) Vanishing cream

c) Cold cream

d) None

→ **a**

37. The main advantage of pastes:

a) Absorb exudate from lesions

b) Shiny surface

c) Fragrance

d) None

→ **a**

38. Pastes are stored in:

a) Well-closed jars

b) Plastic bags

c) Open trays

d) None

→ **a**

39. Evaluation of pastes includes:

a) Consistency and spreadability

b) Color

c) Odor

d) None

→ **a**

40. Pastes are used mainly for:

a) Localized skin infections

b) Eye diseases

c) Oral ulcers

d) None

→ **a**

Section D: Liniments & Lotions (Q41–Q55)

---

41. Liniments are:
    a) Liquid preparations for external application
    b) Semisolid
    c) Oral
    d) Injectable
    → **a**
42. Liniments are usually applied by:
    a) Rubbing
    b) Dabbing
    c) Spraying
    d) None
    → **a**
43. Liniments may contain:
    a) Alcoholic or oily bases
    b) Water
    c) Glycerin
    d) None
    → **a**
44. Liniments are used as:
    a) Counterirritants, analgesics
    b) Antacids
    c) Antibiotics
    d) None
    → **a**
45. Liniments should not be applied on:
    a) Broken skin
    b) Intact skin
    c) Hair
    d) None
    → **a**
46. Lotions are:
    a) Liquid preparations for external use
    b) Solid powders
    c) Aerosols
    d) None
    → **a**

47. Lotions are applied without:
    a) Rubbing
    b) Heating
    c) Dilution
    d) None
    → **a**
48. Lotions are prepared by:
    a) Simple dissolution or suspension
    b) Fusion
    c) Precipitation
    d) None
    → **a**
49. Lotions are used for:
    a) Cooling, soothing effect
    b) Internal use
    c) Injection
    d) None
    → **a**
50. Liniments are stored in:
    a) Well-closed containers
    b) Open bottles
    c) Refrigerators only
    d) None
    → **a**
51. Evaluation of liniments includes:
    a) Appearance, viscosity
    b) pH
    c) Stability
    d) All of these
    → **d**
52. Example of lotion:
    a) Calamine lotion
    b) Zinc paste
    c) Cold cream
    d) None
    → **a**

53. Liniments often contain:
    a) Camphor and menthol
    b) Sugar
    c) Salt
    d) None
    → **a**
54. Lotion for eyes is known as:
    a) Eye lotion
    b) Liniment
    c) Emulsion
    d) None
    → **a**
55. Liniments act mainly through:
    a) Counterirritation
    b) Absorption
    c) Digestion
    d) None
    → **a**

Section E: Gels (Q56–Q70)

---

56. Gels are _____ systems.
    a) Semisolid
    b) Solid
    c) Liquid
    d) Gas
    → **a**
57. Gels contain a _____ phase dispersed in a liquid phase.
    a) Gelling agent
    b) Gas
    c) Solid
    d) None
    → **a**
58. Gelling agents form a _____ structure.
    a) Three-dimensional network
    b) Linear chain

c) Layered sheet

d) None

→ **a**

59. Example of gelling agent:

a) Carbopol

b) PEG

c) Beeswax

d) Paraffin

→ **a**

60. The liquid used in gels is usually:

a) Water or alcohol

b) Oil

c) Ether

d) None

→ **a**

61. Gels are classified as:

a) Hydrogel and organogel

b) O/W and W/O

c) Suspension and solution

d) None

→ **a**

62. Hydrogels contain:

a) Water as dispersion medium

b) Oil

c) Alcohol

d) None

→ **a**

63. Organogels contain:

a) Organic solvent as dispersion medium

b) Water

c) Air

d) None

→ **a**

64. Gels are prepared by:

a) Hydration of gelling agent

b) Filtration

c) Trituration

d) Fusion

→ **a**

65. Gels are evaluated for:

a) pH, viscosity, spreadability

b) Color

c) Odor

d) None

→ **a**

66. Example of hydrogel:

a) Carbopol gel

b) Paraffin gel

c) Vaseline

d) None

→ **a**

67. Gels are stored in:

a) Air-tight containers

b) Open jars

c) Metallic tins

d) None

→ **a**

68. Gels are used for:

a) Local drug delivery and cosmetic purpose

b) Oral drug delivery

c) Eye washing

d) None

→ **a**

69. Gels are preferred because:

a) Non-greasy, easily washable

b) Greasy

c) Sticky

d) None

→ **a**

70. Example of medicated gel:

a) Diclofenac gel

b) Zinc oxide paste

c) Vanishing cream

d) None

→ **a**

Section F: Pessaries (Q71–Q85)

---

71. Pessaries are _____ dosage forms.

a) Solid

b) Semisolid

c) Liquid

d) Gas

→ **a**

72. Pessaries are meant for:

a) Vaginal insertion

b) Oral use

c) Rectal use

d) External use

→ **a**

73. Pessaries melt or dissolve at:

a) Body temperature

b) Room temperature

c) 100°C

d) None

→ **a**

74. Vaginal pessaries are used for:

a) Local and systemic effects

b) Injections

c) Oral infections

d) None

→ **a**

75. The base of pessaries may be:

a) Fatty or water-soluble

b) Volatile

c) Alcoholic

d) None

→ **a**

76. Fatty bases used in pessaries include:

a) Cocoa butter

b) PEG

c) Glycerin

d) None

→ **a**

77. Water-soluble bases used in pessaries include:

a) PEG and glycerogelatin

b) Paraffin

c) Beeswax

d) None

→ **a**

78. Pessaries are prepared by:

a) Fusion and molding method

b) Filtration

c) Precipitation

d) None

→ **a**

79. The weight of vaginal pessaries is generally:

a) 3–5 g

b) 1 g

c) 10 g

d) None

→ **a**

80. Evaluation of pessaries includes:

a) Melting point, uniformity, disintegration

b) Color

c) Odor

d) None

→ **a**

81. Pessaries are stored:

a) In a cool place protected from heat

b) At high temperature

c) In open containers

d) None

→ **a**

82. Pessaries can deliver:
    a) Antifungal, antibacterial, and hormonal drugs
    b) Nutritional supplements
    c) Oral analgesics
    d) None
    → **a**
83. The ideal base of pessaries should:
    a) Melt or dissolve at body temperature
    b) Be brittle
    c) Have strong odor
    d) None
    → **a**
84. Glycerinated gelatin base is suitable for:
    a) Vaginal pessaries
    b) Rectal suppositories
    c) Creams
    d) None
    → **a**
85. PEG-based pessaries are preferred because:
    a) Stable and non-leaky
    b) Sticky
    c) Irritant
    d) None
    → **a**

Section G: Suppositories (Q86–Q100)

---

86. Suppositories are _____ dosage forms.
    a) Solid
    b) Liquid
    c) Semisolid
    d) Gas
    → **a**
87. Suppositories are meant for:
    a) Rectal insertion
    b) Oral use

c) Nasal use

d) External use

→ **a**

88. Suppositories melt or dissolve:

a) At body temperature

b) At room temperature

c) At 100°C

d) None

→ **a**

89. Suppositories may exert:

a) Local or systemic effect

b) Only local

c) Only systemic

d) None

→ **a**

90. The base used for suppositories can be:

a) Fatty or water-soluble

b) Acidic

c) Volatile

d) None

→ **a**

91. The most common base for suppositories is:

a) Cocoa butter (theobroma oil)

b) PEG

c) Glycerin

d) None

→ **a**

92. Cocoa butter melts at about:

a) 30–35°C

b) 10°C

c) 70°C

d) None

→ **a**

93. PEG-based suppositories dissolve rather than:

a) Melt

b) Boil

c) Freeze

d) None

→ **a**

94. Suppositories are prepared by:

a) Molding, compression, or hand-rolling

b) Filtration

c) Crystallization

d) None

→ **a**

95. Rectal suppositories are generally:

a) 1–2 g

b) 5 g

c) 10 g

d) None

→ **a**

96. Evaluation of suppositories includes:

a) Melting point, weight variation, disintegration

b) Color only

c) Odor

d) None

→ **a**

97. Suppositories should be stored:

a) In cool place protected from heat

b) In direct sunlight

c) In open trays

d) None

→ **a**

98. The main advantage of rectal route:

a) Avoids first-pass metabolism

b) Quick absorption in mouth

c) Easy swallowing

d) None

→ **a**

99. Example of drug given as suppository:

a) Paracetamol

b) Glucose

c) Fragrance

d) None

→ **a**

100. The melting point of suppository base should be:

a) Just below body temperature

b) Above 100°C

c) At 0°C

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.)