



■ **Practice Book**

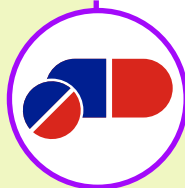
DRUG INSPECTOR

YOUR CAREER



Previous Year Question Paper

**How to become a Drug Inspector
after B.Pharm**



by

Peeyush Jaiswal



GDC Publication

Published by Gpat Discussion Center Publication.
A-402, Pooja Park, Near Muktidham Chauk, Sarkanda, Bilaspur (C.G.), 495006

Practice Book for Drug Inspector

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Dedicated to

.....

**All ASPIRANTS,
preparing for PHARMA Examination...**

WARNING

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DRUG INSPECTOR

Drugs are medications provided to patients struggling from various ailments. Drug inspectors are qualified personnel's who work in the manufacturing and distribution sector of drugs. These professionals grade diverse products using their technical and intellectual ability. It is the prime responsibility of a drug inspector to inspect whether the medicines maintain legal standards of sanitation, limpidness, and grading. These professionals visit various pharmacies, laboratories and drug-manufacturing stores to check the quality of the products manufactured and sold there.

HOW TO BECOME DRUG INSPECTOR AFTER B.PHARM

QUALIFYING EXAM

To become a drug inspector, an individual should have completed graduation in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Sciences. Otherwise, they should be graduates in medicine with Clinical Pharmacology or Microbiology specialization. In addition, they are required to have minimum of **18 months** experience in the manufacturing field. They can get into the post of Drug Inspector based on their performance in written test, viva voce. The recruitment to the position of Drug Inspector is conducted by UPSC and also various state PSCs time to time.

QUALIFICATION REQUIRED

Aspirants should hold a Bachelor's degree in Pharmacy or its related subjects from any PCI recognized University.

- One should have a minimum of **18 months** experience in the manufacturing field.
- The age limit of the applicants must be between 21 years and 35-40 years. Relaxation of 5 years is allowed for reserved category candidates.
- Applicants should be Indian citizens.

WHEN THE DRUG INSPECTOR WRITTEN TEST IS CONDUCTED ?

- The examination date and month vary for different PCS. So, to get information you can also visit the official website of PCS.
- The examination is conducted once in a year and it's also depends upon the vacant seat in that state. Candidate passed bachelor degree in B.Pharm are eligible to appear for examination. Candidate have to qualify in written and interview stage for final selection for job.

SELECTION PROCEDURE

The first round of selection will be a written test. The next round will be Viva Voce but in some state viva voce it is not necessary.

The exact pattern and syllabus of the exam will vary as per the authority which conducts the exam. The written test will comprise of objective type questions. Multiple choices will be given in most of the exams. There may be negative marking for wrong responses. There will be two papers. One paper will be subject oriented and the other will be based on general knowledge and general Science.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR DRUG INSPECTOR EXAM AND INTERVIEW?

Aspirants are required to have thorough awareness in the qualifying course technical subjects so as to clear the test. They can procure latest editions of technical books from leading bookstores for reference, you can also use the GPAT Discussion Center , Easy to Learn Study material for best Results(Visit- www.gdc4gpat.com, www.gdconlinetest.in . As part of preparation for the mains, they can also solve previous papers. It may help them in gaining confidence in the main exam. Self-evaluation is a must so as to know their weaker areas.

QUESTIONS CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THE FOLLOWING TOPICS**1. PHARMACOLOGY:-**

- General pharmacology
- Pharmacology of Autonomic System
- Pharmacology of peripheral nervous system
- Pharmacology of central nervous System
- Pharmacology of cardiovascular system
- Drugs acting on urinary system
- Drugs acting on Respiratory system
- Pharmacology of Endocrine system
- Chemotherapy
- Autacoids and their Antagonists
- Pharmacology of drug acting on the gastrointestinal tract
- Chemotherapy of Malignant diseases
- Immunopharmacology

2. PHARMACOGNOSY:-

- Introductory Pharmacognosy
- Classification of crude drugs
- Sources of crude drugs
- Factors influencing quality of crude drugs
- Introduction to phytoconstituents
- Techniques in microscopy
- Principles of plant classification
- Pharmaceutical aids
- Animal & plant products
- Adulteration and evaluation of crude drugs
- Quantitative microscopy
- Tannins, Volatile oil & Resinous drug
- Glycosides & Alkaloids
- Plant Biotechnology

3. PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS:-

- Acid-base titrations
- Non-aqueous titrations
- Oxidation- reduction titrations

This part will have question on current affairs of Local National and international importance, Indian politics, Constitution of India, issues related to agricultural commerce, health, panchayati raj, institution, urban local bodies, Socio-cultural history, ecology, environment, economic, geography of India with special reference to the state of Chhattisgarh. This segment will have questions from statistics and current general knowledge including scientific discoveries and inventions.

CHHATTISGARH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advertisement No. 12/2008

Drug Inspector in Health & Family Welfare Department, C.G

WEBSITE - <http://psc.cg.gov.in>

Name of Post:- DRUG INSPECTOR

Total No. of Vacancy:- 16

Scale of Pay:- Rs. 15,600 -39,100/- + 5400/-Grade Pay

Exam Date:- 08/11/2009

Educational Qualification :

Should possess the qualification prescribed for appointment as Drugs Inspector under the Provisions of rule 49 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945.

A person who is appointed an Inspector under the Act shall be a person who has a degree in Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Sciences or Medicine with Specialisation in Clinical Pharmacology or Microbiology from a University established in India by law.

Scheme of Examination:- Objective Type Examination

Paper Pattern and Syllabus:-

- Pharmay (B.Pharm Syllabus same as CSVTU) – 60 Question
- C.G GK- 20 Question
- Reasoning and Maths – 20 Questions

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DRUG INSPECTOR

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1. Which one of the following families is known for presence of volatile oils in trichomes?
(a) Lauraceae (b) Loganiaceae
(c) Labiatae (d) Leguminosae
2. Listed below are the chemical tests used to identify a group of phytoconstituents. Identify the test for the detection of the purine alkaloids
(a) Keller-Killani Test (b) Murexide Test
(c) Shinoda Test (d) Vitali-Morin Test
3. Atropine biosynthesis involves a pair of precursors. Identify the correct pair.
(a) Ornithine and phenylalanine
(b) Tyrosine and Tryptophan
(c) Tryptophan and Dopamine
(d) Tyrosine and Dopamine
4. What is Chemotaxis?
(a) Toxicity of chemicals
(b) Taxonomy of chemicals
(c) Inhibition of inflammation
(d) Movement of leukocytes in inflammation
5. Which one of the following antihistaminic agents causes serious cardiac dysrhythmias?
(a) Fexofenadine (b) Terfenadine
(c) Cetirizine (d) Loratadine
6. Which one of the following is an oral anticoagulant?
(a) Heparin (b) Warfarin
(c) Lepirudin (d) Melagatran
7. Following is an example of the long acting bronchodilator :
(a) Salmeterol (b) Salbutamol
(c) Sotalol (d) Montelukast
8. Following is an example of anti-emetic drug acting on 5-HT₃ receptors.
(a) Nabilone (b) Ondansetron
(c) Metoclopramide (d) Domperidone
9. The combination of mifepristone and gemeprost is used for :
(a) Endometriosis
(b) Endometrial carcinoma
(c) Medical termination of pregnancy
(d) Breast carcinoma
10. Rifampicin, an anti mycobacterial agent acts on:
(a) DNA dependent DNA polymerase
(b) RNA dependent DNA polymerase
(c) DNA dependent RNA polymerase
(d) RNA dependent RNA polymerase
11. An anti-schizophrenic agent having no extra-pyramidal side effects is :
(a) Haloperidol (b) Olanzapine
(c) Thioxanthenes (d) Pimozide
12. Which one of the following types of the glass containers should be used for packaging of human blood and blood components :
(a) Type I (b) Type II
(c) Type III (d) Type IV
13. Which one of the followings is the commonly used bulking agent in the formulation of freeze dried low dose drug products
(a) Sodium chloride (b) Mannitol
(c) Gelatin (d) HPMC
14. The administration of Enteric coated products in elderly patients in some cases is not recommended because :
(a) Decrease in gastric secretion has been noted in elderly patients
(b) Intestinal blood flow is reduced in elderly patients
(c) Active absorption is reduced in elderly patients
(d) Gastric emptying rate is increased in elderly patients
15. Which one of the following properties is desirable in liquid formulations ?
(a) Thixotropy (b) Dilatancy
(c) Syneresis (d) Tackiness
16. For accelerated stability testing of drug substances and their formulations intended to be stored in a refrigerator the stability study conditions are :
(a) 25 °C ± 2 °C; 60% RH ± 5% RH for 6 months
(b) 5 °C ± 3 °C for 6 months
(c) -20°C ± 5 °C for 6 months
(d) 40°C ± 2°C; 75 % RH ± 5% RH for 6 months

1. Digitalis leaves are dried after collection
 - (a) In sun light
 - (b) At a temperature not exceeding 40°C
 - (c) At a temperature not exceeding 400 °C
 - (d) In shade
2. Tinnevely senna consist of dried leaflets of
 - (a) *Cassia acutifolia*
 - (b) *Cassia obovata*
 - (c) *Cassia augustifolia*
 - (d) *Cassia auriculata*
3. Opium gives deep reddish purple color with ferric chloride due to presence of
 - (a) Morphine
 - (b) Codeine
 - (c) Papaverine
 - (d) Meconic acid
4. The major portion of alkaloids present in belladonna is
 - (a) Hyeseline
 - (b) Hyosyamine
 - (c) Atropine
 - (d) N-methylpyrrolidine
5. The chief alkaloid of therapeutic significance found in Rauwolfia is
 - (a) Reserpine
 - (b) Ajmaline
 - (c) Serpentinine
 - (d) Reserpinine
6. Which of the following constituent of Vinca has anti-cancer activity
 - (a) Serpentine
 - (b) Ajmalicine
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None
7. Gelatin I.P. should comply with -
 - (a) Limit test for chloride
 - (b) Microbial limits
 - (c) Limit test for sulphate
 - (d) Sterlity test
8. All except one of the following alkaloids of ergot have therapeutic activity
 - (a) Ergometrine
 - (b) Ergotamine
 - (c) Ergoconine
 - (d) Ergometrinine
9. The chief chemical substance present in clove oil
 - (a) Euginol
 - (b) Carvone
 - (c) Aunthole
 - (d) Fenchone
10. Cinnamon is theof *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*
 - (a) Dried stem bark
 - (b) Dried inner bark of shoots of coppiced tree
 - (c) Dried bark of shoots of coppiced tree
 - (d) Dried bark of stem and roots
11. Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules contain -
 - (a) Requirement of Good manufacturing practice
 - (b) List of minimum equipments for efficient running of Pharmacy
 - (c) Standards for surgical dressings
 - (d) Particulars to be shown in manufacturing records
12. Standards of Patent and Proprietary medicines are contained in
 - (a) Schedule "O" of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules
 - (b) Schedule "P" of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules
 - (c) Schedule "U" of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules
 - (d) Schedule "V" of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules
13. As per Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945 'Cool place means a place having temperature
 - (a) Between 80°C to 250°C
 - (b) Between 40°C to 80°C
 - (c) Not exceeding 80°C
 - (d) Not exceeding 80°C
14. Which of the following drugs can be marketed under generic name
 - (a) Aspirin
 - (b) Paracetamol
 - (c) Ibuprofen
 - (d) Diazepam
15. Which of the following can be treated as "Competent Person" for manufacture of drugs under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules -
 - (a) B. Sc. with 18 months of experience in manufacture of drugs
 - (b) B. pharm from PCI approved institution with 18 months of experience in manufacture of drugs
 - (c) B. pharm from PCI any university with 18 months of experience in manufacture of drugs
 - (d) M.B.B.S. with 18 months experience in manufacture of drugs