



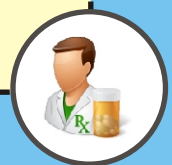
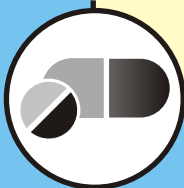
■ Practice Book

CAREER AS A PHARMACIST



Previous Year Question Paper

**How to become a Pharmacist after
D.Pharm/B.Pharm**



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CAREER AS A PHARMACIST



PHARMACY AS A CAREER

Pharmacy, to define precisely, is the science and technique of preparing, researching, and distributing medicinal drugs. Pharmacy as a career instructs one about how to prepare medicines, and recommend dosages that patients should receive so that they can recover from their illness, or remain healthy. Pharmacy is a recession-proof career which offers excellent salary potential, great benefits, flexibility, and opportunity for growth. The scope of pharmacy today includes global healthcare which has given rise to clinical research, medicinal manufacturing, and marketing, for improvement or maintenance of a patient's quality of life and provides them with drug information.



WHO IS A PHARMACIST

Pharmacists are healthcare professionals responsible for ensuring that people derive maximum therapeutic benefit from their medicinal treatment. A pharmacist's role is not restricted to merely buying and selling of medicines. They are involved in clinical and drug research, and in many cultures & countries also diagnose injuries & illnesses. A pharmacist should have scientific aptitude, be a continuous learner and keep attention to details.

PHARMACISTS AT WORK

There is a never-ending demand for pharmacy professionals. They work in community pharmacies, hospitals, long-term care facilities, the pharmaceutical industry, mail-order pharmacy centers, managed care organizations, and government agencies. The remuneration varies depending on the field of work chosen, geographical location, work responsibility, skills, and experience.

Pharmacists work in various settings:

- **Pharmaceutical Industry:** Pharmacists perform various tasks in the pharmaceutical industry. Their work is thus usually behind the scene, and not in direct contact with the patients, yet largely contributing to the healthcare sector. Largely, pharmacists are involved in developing, and manufacturing drugs. They work across domains, such as in research & development, production & manufacturing, packaging, quality control, quality assurance, sales & marketing, and regulating affairs.
- **Practice Settings:** Pharmacists form the vital link between doctors, nurses, and the patients. They can work as community pharmacists in a medical store, or pharmacy, or as a druggist. They may also explore options inside a hospital, where they are close to the patients, and in an environment where doctors, nurses and other health care professions interact with them on matters related to medicines, surgical and other patient care items required. Clinical pharmacy, contributing towards drug research, providing drug and poison information etc. forms a popular choice for many.
- **Education and Research:** Some pharmacists also explore opportunities in research, developing new drugs and testing their effects, teaching, and providing community service. Pharmacists in academia may work as college faculties, teaching classes and performing research in a wide range of areas.
- **Pharmacists in Other Settings:** Pharmacists can also work in the Drug Control Department in various sections. Clinical Research Organizations (CRO's) offer ample job opportunities for pharmacists in quality assurance, data management, bioanalytical services, and report writing etc.

SCOPE OF PHARMACY IN INDIA

A career in the pharmaceutical sciences is full of opportunities. A pharmacy professional can venture into:

- **Research & Development-** The pharmaceutical industry is one such industry that thrives on research and development. Researchers in this field are highly in demand for the research of new drugs, process development, formulation, development of clinical trials and toxicological studies.
- **Analysis & Testing-** Analysis and testing go hand in hand in the pharmaceutical industry especially in order to maintain a proper Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA).

- **Marketing & Sales** - The Pharmaceuticals sales and marketing is considered to be a highly technical area and hence one of the best when it comes to perks.
- **Hospitals** - Pharmacy graduates have an important role and can earn attractive remuneration when they work as pharmacists in the hospital pharmacy.
- **Regulatory Bodies** - Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the regulatory body that deals with governing and implementing the rules and regulations for the Drug and Pharmaceutical industry. Some of the posts one can aspire for are Drug Inspector, Assistant Drug Controller, Deputy Drug Controller, Drug Controller of State and Drug Controller of India.

HOW TO BECOME A PHARMACIST (GOVT. JOBS) AFTER D.PHARM /B.PHARM

QUALIFYING EXAM

To become a Pharmacist, an individual should have completed Diploma or graduation in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Sciences. They can get into the post of Pharmacist based on their performance in written test, viva voce. The recruitment to the position of Pharmacist is conducted by Railway, ESIC, PGI, RPSC, BANK, Central Govt. Pharmacist, Defence, Vyapam, UPSC, and by different Govt. hospitals as well as various state PSCs time to time.

QUALIFICATION REQUIRED

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

- The age limit of the applicants must be between 18 years and 35 years. Relaxation of 5 years is allowed for reserved category candidates.
- Applicants should be Indian citizens.

WHEN THE PHARMACIST WRITTEN TEST IS CONDUCTED (FOR GOVT POST) ?

- The examination date and month vary for different exams. So, to get information you can also visit the official website of all or student can visit on www.gdc4gpat.com for detail.
- The examination is conducted once in a year and it's also depends upon the vacant seat in that state. Candidate passed diploma or 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



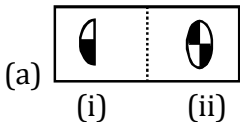
DELHI SUBORDINATE SERVICE SELECTION BOARD - 2019

MULTIPLE CHOISE QUESTIONS

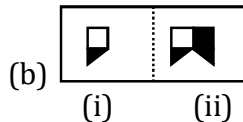
1. Select the pair that has the relationship similar to that in the given pair.



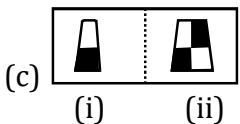
(i) (ii)



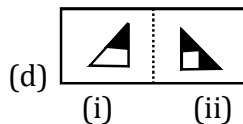
(a) (i) (ii)



(b) (i) (ii)



(c) (i) (ii)

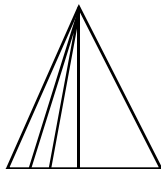


(d) (i) (ii)

2. If P is coded as '+', Q is coded as '*', R is coded as '-' and S is coded as '÷', then, what is the code for 26Q1R40S8P1R50

(a) -28 (b) -30
(c) 26 (d) 28

3. How many triangle are there in the following figure?



(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 10 (d) 11

4. In the following question, select the related letter / word / number from the given alternatives.

ABC : 321 :: EFG : ?

(a) 345 (b) 456
(c) 765 (d) 567

5. In the following question, select the odd number pair from the given alternatives.

(a) 2632 - 85 (b) 1234 - 36
(c) 4572 - 298 (d) 4215 - 52

6. Find the odd one out from the given alternatives.

(a) Triangle (b) Sphere
(c) Ellipse (d) Circle

7. Study the following information and answer the questions given:

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circle facing the centre, not necessarily in this order. D is not second to the left of F but D is second to the right of A. C is third to the right of A and C is second to the left of G. B is not the immediate neighbour of G. Then, who is sitting to the immediate right of C ?

(a) D (b) G
(c) B (d) E

8. The statements below are followed by two conclusions labeled I and II. Assuming that the information in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with generally established facts, decide which conclusion (s) logically and definitely follow (s) from the



RAILWAY PHARMACIST 2019

MULTIPLE CHOISE QUESTIONS

- What is the SI unit of Wavelength?
(a) Second (b) Decibels
(c) Hertz (d) Metre
- The band of the coloured components of a light beam is called its _____
(a) Accommodation (b) Range
(c) Spectrum (d) From
- The sum of kinetic and potential energy of an object is its total _____ energy
(a) Electrical (b) Mechanical
(c) Chemical (d) Thermal
- Sound cannot travel in _____
(a) Steel (b) Air
(c) Vaccum (d) Water
- What is the symbol of the element Caesium?
(a) Cm (b) Cs
(c) Ca (d) Cu
- The reaction between an acid and a base to give a salt and water is known as a _____ reaction
(a) Neutralization
(b) Double decomposition
(c) Combustion
(d) Nucleophilic
- The ratio by number of atoms for water is H:O =
(a) 1:2 (b) 4:1
(c) 1:4 (d) 2:1
- The transformation of the larva into an adult through drastic changes is called _____
(a) Reverse osmosis (b) Menopause
(c) Metamorphosis (d) Budding
- How many chromosomes are there in the human beings?
(a) 46 (b) 48
(c) 40 (d) 44
- Who introduced the Mutation theory?
(a) Von Baer (b) Edward Jenner
(c) Camilo Golgi (d) Hugo de Vries
- In a certain code language, if APPLE is coded as SDSHO, then how is DOUBT coded in that language?
(a) GRXEW (b) RGXWE
(c) XFYSH (d) WLFYG
- Find the next number in the series.
61, 73, 66, 78, 71, ?
(a) 77 (b) 93
(c) 83 (d) 73
- In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement. This statement is followed by three conclusions. Assume the given statement to be true and choose the answer from the given options:
Statement : $B > R > O \geq W > N$
Conclusions:
(i) $B > O$
(ii) $W < R$
(iii) $B > N$

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ISRO PHARMACIST 2018

MULTIPLE CHOISE QUESTIONS

- When urinary pH becomes 8.0, significant increase in excretion of one of the drugs take place?
(a) Mepyramine (b) Aspirin
(c) Morphine (d) Mecamylamine
- Which of the following anticancer drug is obtained from plant?
(a) Cisplatin (b) Uracil
(c) Vincristine (d) Tamoxifen
- Which diuretic competes with Aldosterone?
(a) Mannitol (b) Furasemide
(c) Ethacrynic acid (d) Spironolactone
- _____ causes systemic arteriolar dilatation and thereby reduces after load
(a) Amyl nitrates (b) Chlorthiazide
(c) Nifedipine (d) Atenolol
- Diseases like Rickets, Scurvey and Beriberi occur due to the deficiency of
(a) Amino acids (b) Carbohydrates
(c) Lipids (d) Vitamins
- Which of the flowing anti-diabetic drug acts by decreasing the amount of glucose produced by the liver?
(a) Sulfonylureas
(b) Meglitinides
(c) Biguanides
(d) Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors
- An example of rapidly acting anticoagulant
(a) Warfarin (b) Phenindione
(c) Propranolol (d) Heparin
- The precursor used in the manufacture of Benzyl penicillin is
(a) Phenyl Acetic acid
(b) 6-Aminopenicillonic acid
(c) Acetic acid
(d) Propionic acid
- Equation that gives the rate of drug disolution from a tablet is ?
(a) Fick's law
(b) Noyes Whitney
(c) Henderson Hasselblach
(d) Michaelis-Menten
- The process of addition of non-solvent to the solution which decreases the solubility of the solute is called
(a) Droning
(b) Solvent a evaporation
(c) Super saturation
(d) Nucleation
- The most suitable disinfectant for decontaminatio of HIV Contaminated endoscope is
(a) 1% sodium hypochloride
(b) 2% Glutaraldehyde
(c) 5% phenol
(d) 70% ethanol
- Creaming is_____ a process.
(a) Reversible (b) Irreversible
(c) Downward (d) Both (a) and (c)
- _____ is an example of non-ionic polymer.
(a) Cellulose (b) Pectin
(c) Glucose (d) Methyl cellulose

PHARMACIST MODEL MCQs

MULTIPLE CHOISE QUESTIONS

- Bile is produced by-
(a) Liver (b) Gall-bladder
(c) Pancreas (d) Intestine
- Excessive vitamin A in children produced-
(a) Irritability (b) Anorexia
(c) Head ache (d) All of these
- Tocopherols prevent the oxidation of-
(a) Vit A (b) Vit D
(c) Vit K (d) Vit C
- Vit K regulates the synthesis of blood clotting factors-
(a) VII (b) IX
(c) X (d) All of these
- The colour of cyanomethemoglobin is-
(a) Pale yellow (b) Pink
(c) Brown (d) Bright red
- Group transferring co-enzyme is-
(a) CoA (b) NDA+
(c) NADP+ (d) FAD+
- The co-enzyme containing an automatic hetero ring in the structure is-
(a) Biotin
(b) TPP
(c) Sugar phosphate
(d) Co-enzyme
- The example of hydrogen transferring coenzyme is-
(a) B_6-PO_4 (b) NADP+
(c) TPP (d) ATP
- Body water is regulated by the hormone-
(a) Oxytocin (b) ACTH
(c) FSH (d) Epinephrine
- Cobalt is a constituent of-
(a) Folic acid (b) Vit B₁₂
(c) Niacin (d) Biotin
- Tropane alkaloids are derived from the amino acid-
(a) Glutamic acid (b) Glycine
(c) Ornithine (d) Alanine
- Quinine and quinidine are-
(a) Stereoisomers
(b) Isomers
(c) Polymers
(d) Geometric isomers
- Opium alkaloids combined with the organic acid namely-
(a) Benzoic acid (b) Cinnamic acid
(c) Shikimic acid (d) Meconic acid
- Which of the following can be called protokaloid?
(a) Quinine (b) Tropine
(c) Ephedrine (d) Serpentine
- Cocaine on hydrolysis yield-
(a) Ecognine + methanol + benzoic acid
(b) Ecognine + ethanol + benzoic acid
(c) Ecognine + methylcohol + cinnamic acid
(d) Ecognine + methanol + d-oxalic acid
- The principle alkaloid of belladonna is-
(a) N-methyl pyrrolidene
(b) Hyoscine
(c) Hyoscyamine
(d) Scopoletin

MODEL PAPERS FOR PHARMACIST EXAM

MODEL PAPER - 1

- Side effect of Zidovudine in AIDS patients is
 - Megaloblastic anemia
 - Peripheral neuropathy
 - Bone marrow suppression
 - Pancreatitis
- Drug inspector taking the sample under which section of drug's cosmetic act
 - Section 20
 - Section 21
 - Section 22
 - None of these
- Both α & β blocker
 - Prazosin
 - Milrinone
 - Carevedilol
 - Propranolol
- Herps infection is treated with
 - Ritonavir
 - Acyclovir
 - Dadinosine
 - Amantadine
- Penicillanise resistant penicillin is
 - Methicillin
 - Oxacillin
 - Cloxacillin
 - All of these
- Latest amendment of drug price control order act on
 - 2001
 - 2013
 - 2007
 - 2008
- Manufacturing of schedule X drug license issues by
 - 24 F
 - 25 G
 - 25 F
 - 24 G
- Drug inspector is appointed under the act
 - 42 of IPC
 - 21 of IPC
 - 46 of IPC
 - 31 of IPC
- Glaucoma is characterized by
 - Muscular weakness
 - Adrenal tumour
 - Increased intraocular tension
 - Adrenal cortex insufficiency
- Blood group which is universal recipient
 - Group O⁺
 - Group O⁻
 - Group AB
 - Group B
- The Amount of blood expelled during each contraction is the
 - Stroke volume
 - Cardiac output
 - Residual volume
 - None of these
- Villi & Microvilli are present in
 - Stomach
 - Liver
 - Pancreas
 - Intestine
- Pancreatic juice is secreted by
 - Acini cells
 - α -cells
 - β -cells
 - Kuffer cells
- Reduction of salbutamol activity on prolonged use may be due to
 - Receptor up regulation
 - Receptor down regulation
 - Receptor sensitization
 - Desensitization
- Energy storage molecule(s) in animal is/are
 - Starch
 - Glycogen
 - Glucose
 - All
- DNA polymerase II contains
 - 3'-5' Polymerase & 5'-3' Exonuclease
 - 5'-3' Polymerase & 3'-5' Exonuclease
 - 3'-5' Polymerase & 5'-3' Endonuclease
 - 5'-3' Polymerase & 3'-5' Endonuclease