Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on the topic pharmacopoeias and limit tests under the subject Pharmaceutical inorganic chemistry of first semester. Read following article for your reference.

Impurities- It's Sources, Types And Test Of Purity. » PHARMACAREERS

1.The first British Pharmacopoeia (B) was published in which year?

A) 1864

B) 1865

C) 1867

D) 1869

2.When did the process of publishing the first Indian Pharmacopoeia start?

A) 1945

B) 1944

C) 1946

D) 1943

3.Who chaired the committee responsible for publishing the first Indian Pharmacopoeia?

A) Col. R. N. Chopra

B) Dr. B. N. Ghosh

C) Dr. B. Mukherji

D) Dr. Nityanand

4.Which act serves as the basis for publishing the Indian Pharmacopoeia?

A) Drugs and Cosmetics Acts 1940

B) Dangerous Drugs Act 1930

C) Poisons Act 1919

D) All of the above

5.In which year was the fifth edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia published?

A) 2007

B) 2006

C) 2005

D) 2008

6.What does the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission publish based on the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930?

A) Indian Pharmacopoeia

B) British Pharmacopoeia

C) United States Pharmacopoeia

D) National Formulary

7.Which edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published under the chairmanship of Dr. Nityanand?

A) Fourth edition

B) Fifth edition

C) Sixth edition

D) Seventh edition

8.What does IP stand for in the context of pharmacopoeias?

A) Indian Pharmacopoeia

B) International Pharmacopoeia

C) Irish Pharmacopoeia

D) Indonesian Pharmacopoeia

9.Which pharmacopoeia includes monographs for pharmaceutical substances used in India?

A) IP (Indian Pharmacopoeia)

B) BP (British Pharmacopoeia)

C) USP (United States Pharmacopeia)

D) EP (European Pharmacopoeia)

10.What is the primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia?

A) To regulate the pharmaceutical industry

B) To provide standards for drug quality and safety

C) To promote herbal medicine

D) To enforce patent laws

11.Which of the following is NOT a common source of impurities in medicinal agents?

A) Manufacturing processes

B) Environmental contaminants

C) Intentional additives

D) Storage conditions

12.In the context of pharmacopoeias, what does "USP" stand for?

A) United States Pharmacology

B) Universal Standard Procedure

C) United States Pharmacopeia

D) Uniform Substance Protocol

13.When conducting a limit test for a specific impurity in a pharmaceutical substance, what is the primary purpose of the test?

A) To determine the total impurity content

B) To identify the impurity's chemical structure

C) To quantify the impurity at or below a specified level

D) To establish the impurity's therapeutic value

14.In the context of limit tests for impurities, what is the acceptance criterion typically based on?

A) The impurity's pharmacological effects

B) The impurity's color and odor

C) The impurity's presence in natural sources

D) The impurity's potential toxicity and safety concerns

15.Which of the following statements about limit tests for impurities is accurate?

A) Limit tests are used to detect all possible impurities in a sample.

B) Limit tests involve analyzing impurities at concentrations higher than the acceptance criteria.

C) Limit tests are a qualitative analysis technique.

D) Limit tests are primarily used for assessing drug efficacy.

16.In pharmaceutical analysis, what is the primary purpose of limit tests for heavy metals?

A) To assess the solubility of heavy metals in pharmaceuticals

B) To identify heavy metal impurities based on their color

C) To ensure that heavy metal impurities are within safe limits

D) To determine the chemical structure of heavy metal impurities

17.What is the primary objective of conducting limit tests for organic impurities in medicinal agents?

A) To determine the chemical structure of the impurities

B) To identify impurities based on their color and odor

C) To quantify impurities at or below specified levels

D) To assess the solubility of organic impurities

18.Which of the following is a common source of impurities during the manufacturing process of pharmaceuticals?

A) Intentional additives

B) Starting materials

C) Environmental contaminants

D) Proper storage conditions

19.What is the primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia in the field of pharmaceutical analysis?

A) To establish dosage recommendations for specific drugs

B) To provide a comprehensive list of all available medications

C) To set standards for the quality and purity of pharmaceutical substances

D) To outline regulatory procedures for clinical trials

20.Which type of impurity is intentionally added during the manufacturing process to achieve specific properties or effects in a medicinal agent?

A) Inorganic impurity

B) Organic impurity

C) Elemental impurity

D) Intentional additive

21.What is the primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia in the field of pharmaceutical analysis?

A) To establish dosage recommendations for specific drugs

B) To provide a comprehensive list of all available medications

C) To set standards for the quality and purity of pharmaceutical substances

D) To outline regulatory procedures for clinical trials

22.In the context of pharmacopoeias, what does "USP" stand for?

A) United States Pharmacology

B) Universal Standard Procedure

C) United States Pharmacopeia

D) Uniform Substance Protocol

23.Which of the following is NOT a common source of impurities in medicinal agents?

A) Manufacturing processes

B) Environmental contaminants

C) Intentional additives

D) Storage conditions

24.When conducting a limit test for a specific impurity in a pharmaceutical substance, what is the primary purpose of the test?

A) To determine the total impurity content

B) To identify the impurity's chemical structure

C) To quantify the impurity at or below a specified level

D) To establish the impurity's therapeutic value

25.In the context of limit tests for impurities, what is the acceptance criterion typically based on?

A) The impurity's pharmacological effects

B) The impurity's color and odor

C) The impurity's presence in natural sources

D) The impurity's potential toxicity and safety concerns

26.Which of the following statements about limit tests for impurities is accurate?

A) Limit tests are used to detect all possible impurities in a sample.

B) Limit tests involve analyzing impurities at concentrations higher than the acceptance criteria.

C) Limit tests are a qualitative analysis technique.

D) Limit tests are primarily used for assessing drug efficacy.

27.In pharmaceutical analysis, what is the primary purpose of limit tests for heavy metals?

A) To assess the solubility of heavy metals in pharmaceuticals

B) To identify heavy metal impurities based on their color

C) To ensure that heavy metal impurities are within safe limits

D) To determine the chemical structure of heavy metal impurities

28.Which type of impurity is intentionally added during the manufacturing process to achieve specific properties or effects in a medicinal agent?

A) Inorganic impurity

B) Organic impurity

C) Elemental impurity

D) Intentional additive

29.What is the principle of the limit test for chloride using silver nitrate?

A) Chloride ions form a white precipitate with silver nitrate.

B) Chloride ions form a yellow precipitate with silver nitrate.

C) Chloride ions form a red precipitate with silver nitrate.

D) Chloride ions form a black precipitate with silver nitrate.

30.In limit tests for impurities, what is the primary goal when comparing the sample's impurity concentration to the acceptance criteria?

A) To identify the impurity's chemical structure

B) To determine the impurity's therapeutic value

C) To assess the potential safety risks associated with the impurity

D) To ensure that the impurity is within specified limits

Answers

1. The first British Pharmacopoeia (BP) was published in the year 1864.
2. The process of publishing the first Indian Pharmacopoeia started in the year 1944.
3. The committee responsible for publishing the first Indian Pharmacopoeia was chaired by Dr. B. N. Ghosh.
4. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, serves as the basis for publishing the Indian Pharmacopoeia.
5. The fifth edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in the year 2007.
6. Based on the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission publishes the Indian Pharmacopoeia.
7. The sixth edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia was published under the chairmanship of Dr. Nityanand.
8. In the context of pharmacopoeias, "IP" stands for Indian Pharmacopoeia.
9. The pharmacopoeia that includes monographs for pharmaceutical substances used in India is the IP (Indian Pharmacopoeia).
10. The primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia is to provide standards for drug quality and safety.
11. Intentional additives are NOT a common source of impurities in medicinal agents.
12. In the context of pharmacopoeias, "USP" stands for United States Pharmacopeia.
13. When conducting a limit test for a specific impurity in a pharmaceutical substance, the primary purpose of the test is to quantify the impurity at or below a specified level.
14. In the context of limit tests for impurities, the acceptance criterion is typically based on the impurity's potential toxicity and safety concerns.
15. An accurate statement about limit tests for impurities is that they are a qualitative analysis technique.
16. In pharmaceutical analysis, the primary purpose of limit tests for heavy metals is to ensure that heavy metal impurities are within safe limits.

17. The primary objective of conducting limit tests for organic impurities in medicinal agents is to quantify impurities at or below specified levels.
18. A common source of impurities during the manufacturing process of pharmaceuticals is starting materials.
19. The primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia in the field of pharmaceutical analysis is to set standards for the quality and purity of pharmaceutical substances.
20. The type of impurity that is intentionally added during the manufacturing process to achieve specific properties or effects in a medicinal agent is an intentional additive.
21. The principle of the limit test for chloride using silver nitrate is that chloride ions form a white precipitate with silver nitrate.
22. The primary goal of limit tests for impurities is to ensure that the impurity is within specified limits and to assess the potential safety risks associated with the impurity.
23. The primary purpose of limit tests for heavy metals in pharmaceutical analysis is to ensure that heavy metal impurities are within safe limits.
24. The type of impurity that is intentionally added during the manufacturing process to achieve specific properties or effects in a medicinal agent is an intentional additive.
25. The principle of the limit test for chloride using silver nitrate is that chloride ions form a white precipitate with silver nitrate.
26. The primary purpose of a pharmacopoeia in the field of pharmaceutical analysis is to set standards for the quality and purity of pharmaceutical substances.
27. Intentional additives are NOT a common source of impurities in medicinal agents.
28. In the context of limit tests for impurities, the acceptance criterion is typically based on the impurity's potential toxicity and safety concerns.
29. When conducting a limit test for a specific impurity in a pharmaceutical substance, the primary purpose of the test is to quantify the impurity at or below a specified level.
30. The primary goal when comparing the sample's impurity concentration to the acceptance criteria is to ensure that the impurity is within specified limits.