Noteskarts Sample Paper

Noteskarts Pharmacy Law & Clinical Sample Paper

Pharmacy Law and Ethics.

Try to attempt all the questions.

Long Answers (Answer 6 out of 7) = 6 x 5 = 30

1. Describes the Drug price control order (DPCO) and explain how to define the sale prices of bulk and retail drugs formulations.
2. Explain the code of pharmaceutical ethical principles related to registration, pharmacist profession job in medical, trade, hospital.
3. Explain the Good Regulatory Practice (documentation, licenses, renewals) in any two department-
    a. Community pharmacy.
    b. Pharma manufacturing.
    c. Wholesale business.
4. Explain about-
    a. Constitutions and functions of PCI.
    b. Differences between state and joint state pharmacy council.
5. Explain any five schedule with example (H, X, M, G, H1, C).
6. Explain about-
    a. Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945.
    b. Classes of drugs and cosmetics prohibited from import.
7. Explain about- (any five)
    a. Wholesale license.
    b. Retail sale license.
    c. Record to be kept in a pharmacy.
    d. Central drugs laboratory.
    e. Drug inspectors.
    f. Drug consultative committee.

Short Answers (Answer 10 out of 11) = 10 x 3 = 30.

1. Explain about the pharmacy law and history.
2. Write short notes on Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act and Rules.
3. Write the significance of NLEM (National list of essential medicine) with some examples.
4. FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India) Act and Rules regarding to manufacture, storage, sale, and labelling of food.
5. Explain the basic requirement and functions for blood bank.
6. Describe the Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016.
7. Describes the BCS system of classification with suitable example.
8. Write the differences between the brand and generic drugs name concept.
9. Write short notes on Medicinal and Toilet Preparations act 1955.
10. Explain the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic substances Act 1985 and Rules.
11. Describes the poisons Act 1919.

Objective type questions (Answer all 20)

1. Which act regulates the pharmacy profession in India?

a) Indian Medical Council Act
b) Indian Pharmacy Act
c) Pharmacy Council of India Act
d) Drugs and Cosmetics Act

Answer: b) Indian Pharmacy Act

2. When was the Pharmacy Act passed in India?

a) 1940
b) 1945
c) 1948
d) 1950

Answer: c) 1948

3. What is the primary objective of the Pharmacy Act?

a) To regulate the import and export of pharmaceuticals
b) To regulate the manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals

c) To regulate the practice of pharmacy in India
d) To regulate the use of pharmaceuticals in India

Answer: c) To regulate the practice of pharmacy in India

4. What is the Pharmacy Council of India?

a) An organization that regulates the education and practice of pharmacists in India
b) An organization that regulates the import and export of pharmaceuticals in India
c) An organization that regulates the manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals in India
d) An organization that regulates the use of pharmaceuticals in India

Answer: a) An organization that regulates the education and practice of pharmacists in India

5. What is the function of the Pharmacy Council of India?

a) To regulate the education and practice of pharmacists in India
b) To regulate the import and export of pharmaceuticals in India
c) To regulate the manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals in India
d) To regulate the use of pharmaceuticals in India

Answer: a) To regulate the education and practice of pharmacists in India

6. What is the punishment for practicing pharmacy without registration?

a) Fine
b) Imprisonment
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

7. Which act regulates the manufacture and sale of drugs in India?

a) Pharmacy Act

b) Indian Medical Council Act
c) Drugs and Cosmetics Act
d) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

Answer: c) Drugs and Cosmetics Act

8. When was the Drugs and Cosmetics Act passed in India?

a) 1940
b) 1945
c) 1948
d) 1950

Answer: a) 1940

9. What is the primary objective of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act?

a) To regulate the import and export of pharmaceuticals
b) To regulate the manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals
c) To regulate the practice of pharmacy in India
d) To regulate the use of pharmaceuticals in India

Answer: b) To regulate the manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals

10. What is the punishment for the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs?

a) Fine
b) Imprisonment
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

11. Which schedules of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 regulate the sale of drugs?

a) Schedule C and C1
b) Schedule G
c) Schedule H and H1

d) Schedule K

Answer: c) Schedule H and H1

12. Which schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 regulates the manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs?

a) Schedule M
b) Schedule N
c) Schedule X
d) Schedule Y

Answer: c) Schedule X

13. Who is responsible for granting licenses for the manufacture and sale of drugs as per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945?

a) Drugs Technical Advisory Board
b) Central Drugs Laboratory
c) Licensing authorities
d) Drug Inspectors

Answer: c) Licensing authorities

14. Which of the following is not a prohibited act under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act 1955?

a) Manufacturing medicinal or toilet preparations without a license
b) Selling or stocking medicinal or toilet preparations without a license
c) Falsely representing a medicinal or toilet preparation as a different preparation
d) Advertising medicinal or toilet preparations without approval

Answer: d) Advertising medicinal or toilet preparations without approval

15. Which of the following is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act 1955?

a) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization
b) The Drugs Controller General of India
c) The State Licensing Authority

d) The Central Licensing Authority

Answer: c) The State Licensing Authority

16. What is the punishment for the cultivation of opium poppy without a license under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985?

a) Fine
b) Imprisonment
c) Both a and b
d) Suspension of license

Answer: c) Both a and b

17. What is the definition of "narcotic drug" under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985?

a) A drug that is derived from the opium poppy plant
b) A drug that has a sedative effect
c) A drug that is habit-forming
d) A drug that is used to treat mental illness

Answer: a) A drug that is derived from the opium poppy plant

18. What is the penalty for contravention of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954?

a. Imprisonment for up to 3 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 10,000
b. Imprisonment for up to 5 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 50,000
c. Imprisonment for up to 7 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 1,00,000
d. Imprisonment for up to 10 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 5,00,000

Answer: b

19. What is the objective of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954?

a. To regulate the advertisements of drugs and magic remedies
b. To ban the advertisements of drugs and magic remedies

c. To promote the advertisements of drugs and magic remedies
d. None of the above

Answer: b

20. What is the objective of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act-1960?

a) To promote animal testing for scientific research
b) To prevent cruelty to animals and ensure their well-being
c) To allow the use of animals for entertainment purposes
d) None of the above

Answer: b

"Note: In final Exam only 20 Questions come we are just mention only important Questions."

21. What is CPCSEA in the context of animal welfare?

a) A government agency that promotes the breeding and stocking of animals
b) A regulatory body that monitors the use of animals for scientific research
c) A law enforcement agency that investigates animal cruelty cases
d) None of the above

Answer: b

22. What is the role of Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC)?

a) To monitor and regulate animal testing in research laboratories
b) To provide veterinary care to animals used in scientific experiments
c) To promote the breeding and stocking of animals for research purposes
d) None of the above

Answer: a

23. What are the penalties for contravention of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act-1960?

a) Imprisonment for up to 3 months and/or a fine of up to Rs. 1000
b) Imprisonment for up to 6 months and/or a fine of up to Rs. 5000
c) Imprisonment for up to 1 year and/or a fine of up to Rs. 10,000

d) Imprisonment for up to 3 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 25,000

Answer: c

24. What is the definition of a poison under the Poisons Act-1919?

a) Any substance that causes harm to the environment
b) Any substance that causes harm to human health
c) Any substance that is radioactive
d) None of the above

Answer: b

25. What is the penalty for possession of a poison without a license under the Poisons Act-1919?

a) Imprisonment for up to 6 months and/or a fine of up to Rs. 1000
b) Imprisonment for up to 1 year and/or a fine of up to Rs. 5000
c) Imprisonment for up to 2 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 10,000
d) Imprisonment for up to 3 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 25,000

Answer: b

26. Under the Poisons Act-1919, possession for sales of any poison requires:

a) A license from the Chief Inspector of Poisons
b) A license from the Food and Drug Administration
c) A license from the Ministry of Health
d) None of the above

Answer: a

27. What are the requirements for the storage of food supplements under the FSSAI Act?

a) Compliance with Good Storage Practices (GSP)
b) Compliance with temperature and humidity requirements
c) Compliance with packaging requirements
d) All of the above

Answer: d

28. What are the labelling requirements for food supplements under the FSSAI Act?

a) Name and address of the manufacturer or packer
b) List of ingredients
c) Nutritional information
d) All of the above

Answer: d

29. What is the penalty for non-compliance with the FSSAI Act?

a) Imprisonment for up to 1 year and/or a fine of up to Rs. 3 lakhs
b) Imprisonment for up to 3 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 5 lakhs
c) Imprisonment for up to 5 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 10 lakhs
d) Imprisonment for up to 7 years and/or a fine of up to Rs. 15 lakhs

Answer: c

30. What does FSSAI stand for?

a) Food and Standards Safety Authority of India
b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
c) Food and Supplements Safety Authority of India
d) None of the above

Answer: b

31. What is the Pharmaceutical Policy 2002?

a) A policy to promote the manufacture of drugs in India
b) A policy to regulate the prices of drugs in India
c) A policy to encourage the import of drugs in India
d) None of the above

Answer: a