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DEPARTMENT OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

QUESTION BANK – (2020)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) Who is the father of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia
A) Hahnemann B) **Carl.W.Caspari** C) Otis clap D) Tafel
- 2) The year of publication of first Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia
A) 1834 B) 1845 C) **1825** D) 1820
- 3) Specify the year of publication of HPUS
A) 1860 B) 1850 C) 1880 D) **1870**
- 4) The first volume of HPI published in the year
A) 1971 B) 1951 C) 1961 D) 1981
- 5) Number of monographs in the first volume of HPI
A) 108 B) **180** C) 105 D) 101
- 6) Bhattacharya & Co's Pharmacopoeia published in India In the year
A) **1892** B) 1872 C) 1862 D) 1882
- 7) The common name of Nux vomica
A) Marking nut B) purging nut C) **Poison nut** D) Nut meg
- 8) The part used for the preparation of Nux vomica
A) Flower B) Leaf C) Fruit D) **Seed**
- 9) Name the alkaloid present in Opium
A) Brucine B) Santonine C) **Morphine** D) Emetine
- 10) Which is the part used for the preparation of Opium
A) Rhizome B) Corm C) **Capsule** D) Bulb
- 11) MEPHITIS MEPHITICA is prepared from which animal
A) **Skunk** B) Musk deer C) Beaver D) Horse
- 12) Orchitinum belongs to which category of sources of Homoeopathic drugs
A) Nosode B) **Sarcode** C) Isode D) Allersode

- 13) Gonorrheal urethral discharge is used for the preparation of
A) Melandrinum B) Moschus **C) Medorrhinum** D) Mephitis
- 14) Percentage of ethyl alcohol in Rectified spirit
A) 90.16 B) 88.29 C) 94.72 **D) 91.29**
- 15) The variety of alcohol used for preparation of Homoeopathic dilutions in India
A) Absolute alcohol B) Strong alcohol **C) Rectified spirit** D) Proof spirit
- 16) Source of Isinglass
A) Air bladder of catfish B) Gall bladder of fox C) Gall bladder of sheep D) Air bladder of shark
- 17) Avena sativa is prepared from
A) Mustard B) Rice **C) Oats** D) Celery
- 18) Apiumgraveolens is prepared from
A) Mustard B) Rice C) Oats **D) Celery**
- 19) The person who advocated the concept of doctrine of signature
A) Hahnemann B) Galen **C) Paracelsus** D) Sydenham
- 20) Branch of Pharmacy dealing with preparation of crude drugs
A) Spagyric pharmacy **B) Galenical pharmacy** C) Practical pharmacy D) Extemporaneous pharmacy
- 21) ARANEA DIADEMA is prepared from which variety of spider
A) Papal cross B) Black widow C) Bird spider D) Orange spider
- 22) Medicine prepared from toad poison
a) chelone **b) buforana** c) pyrarara d) lacerta
- 23) Medicine prepared from flower bud
A) Crocus sativa B) Cannabis sativa **C) Prunus spinosa** D) Aralia racemosa
- 24) Snake venoms are preserved in
A) Alcohol B) Benzene **C) Glycerine** D) Normal Saline
- 25) Variety of mortar used for preparing Mercurial drug substances
A) Porcelain **B) Glass** C) Iron D) Wood
- 26) Medicine prepared from black lead
A) Silicea B) Hekla lava C) Mica **D) Graphites**
- 27) The person who introduced Nosodes after human proving
a) **Dr. Lux** b) Dr. Hering c) Dr. Hahnemann d) Dr. Kent
- 28) MEDICINE PREPARED FROM MUSK

- A) MEPHITIS B) MEZERIUM C) **MOSCHUS** D) MYGALE
- 29) AN EXAMPLE OF PLANT NOSODE
- A) SYPHILINUM B) STRAMONIUM C) **SECALE CORNUTUM** D) SPONGIA TOSTA
- 30) ALKALOID IN BELLADONNA
- a) Quinine b) Emetine c) **Atropine** d) Brucine
- 31) DISCOVERY OF HOMOEOPATHY IS IN THE YEAR
- A. 1870 B) 1770 C) **1790** D) 1850
- 32) THE COMMONEST IMPURITY IN ETHYL ALCOHOL
- a) Water b) Amyl alcohol c) Methyl alcohol d) **Fusel oil**
- 33) THE ALCOHOL USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF MOTHER TINCTURE
- a) Absolute alcohol b) **Strong alcohol** c) Dispensing alcohol d) Rectified spirit
- 34) MEDICINE PREPARED FROM VENOM OF YELLOW VIPER
- a) *Bangarus fasciatus* b) *Lachesis mutus* c) ***Bothrops lanceolatus*** d) *Elaps corallinus*
- 35) KOU MYSS PREPARED FROM
- a) COW'S MILK b) CAT'S MILK c) DOG'S MILK d) **ASS'S MILK**
- 36) BRYONIA ALBA PREPARED FROM
- a) WHOLE PLANT b) **ROOT** c) FLOWER d) LEAVES
- 37) WHICH AMONG THE DRUGS IS A SARCODE
- A) PSORINUM B) PYRARRARA C) **PEPSINUM** D) PERTUSSINUM
- 38) The aphorism dealing with preparation of Homoeopathic medicines by dynamisation
- a) **270** b) 280 c) 203 d) 264
- 39) The subject dealing with the route or channel of administration of drugs is termed as
- a) Pharmacognosy b) Pharmacopraxy c) **Pharmaconomy** d) Pharmacopollaxy
- 40) Fundamental rule for class II described in materia medica pura under the drug
- a) Agaricus b) Petroleum c) Arsenicum album d) **Thuja**
- 41) The route of administration of medicine to a patient during fit of epilepsy is
- a) Oral b) **Olfaction** c) Skin d) Inhalation
- 42) The rules dealing with packing and labelling of homoeopathic medicines
- a) 32 A b) **106 A** c) 67 A d) 85 A
- 43) The source of spermaceti is

a) Catfish b) Pig c) **Sperm Whale** d) Sheep

44) THE DRUG STRENGTH OF PHOSPHORUS MOTHER TINCTURE IS

a) 1/10 b) 1/100 c) **1/667** d) 1/5000

45) OPTICAL ROTATION OF SUGAR OF MILK IS

a) -5 b) + 32.5 c) **+55.3** d) -16

46) CROCUS SATIVUS IS PREPARED FROM WHICH PART OF THE PLANT

a) Flower Bud c) **Flower Stigma** c) Corm d) Rhizome

47) The alkaloid present in the Homoeopathic medicine Cina is

a) Morphine b) Emetine c) Nicotine d) **Santonine**

48) In making the first trituration of Mercury, Graphites and Plumbum the time taken for the process is

a) 1 hr b) **2 hrs** c) 3 hrs d) 4 hrs

49) The common name of Verbascum Thapsus mother tincture is

a) **Mullein oil** b) Camphor oil c) Gaultheria oil d) Chaulmoogra oil

50) Administration of drugs through the nose or mouth is known as

A. Ingestion b) Friction c) **Olfaction** d) Inunction

51) Lachesis mother tincture is prepared using which solvent

a) strong alcohol b) distilled water c) olive oil d) **glycerine**

52) In intermittent fever most appropriate time of administration of medicine is

- A. In between two successive paroxysms
- B. Immediately after the end of paroxysm**
- C. At the peak of the disease
- D. At the beginning of the attack

53) 1 microgram =

- A) 0.01 g
- B) 0.01 mg
- C) 0.001 mg**
- D) 0.0001 mg

54) If the condition of a local lesion is grave, which of the following must be avoided

- A. Drugs from vegetable group

- B. Animal kingdom medicines
- C. Mineral group medicines
- D. Nosodes

55) CERATES GETS ITS NAME DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF

- A) OIL
- B) WAX
- C) SOAP
- D) ALCOHOL

56) The amount of official sample taken when the total weight of the drug substance is less than 100 kg

- a) 100 g
- b) 500 g
- c) 125 g
- d) 250 g

57) In fluorescence test emetine shows which colour

- a) violet
- b) orange
- c) blue
- d) yellow

58) Specific gravity of glycerine is

- A) 0.816
- B) 1.26
- C) 0.910
- D) 1.888

59) The expiry date of homoeopathic medicine is from

- a) 5 years from date of manufacture
- b) 2 years from date of manufacture
- c) 6 years from date of manufacture
- d) 3 years from date of manufacture

60) Parenteral route of administration of medicine is through

a) mouth

b) nose

c) blood

d) ear

61) The inert fibrous material remaining after expression of juice from drug

a) Magma

b) Menstrum

c) Merc

d) Residue

62) 1 fluid ounce is equal to

A) 10 drachms

B) 4 drachms

C) 12 drachms

D) 8 drachms

63) 1 drachm is equal to

A) 20 minims

B) 40 minims

C) 60 minims

D) 80 minims

64) The study of weights and measures is termed as

a) Posology

b) Pharmacology

c) Metrology

d) Zoology

65) 1 ounce is equal to

a) 30 ml

b) 60 ml

c) 90 ml

d) 120 ml

66) The base used in the preparation of the external application - LINIMENT is

a) Almond oil b) Olive oil c) Sesame oil c) Gaultheria oil

67) The molecular weight of sugar of milk is

a) 290.6 b) 190.6 c) 390.6 d) 490.6

68) The purification process for sugar of milk is done using which laboratory method

a) Filtration b) Sedimentation c) Decantation d) Crystallisation

69) The abbreviation for the medicine to be dispensed immediately

a) H.S b) S.O.S c) Stat d) B.D

70) The external application where there is no medicament used and which works on the thermal principle

a) Fomentation 2) Opodeldocs 3) Cataplasms 3) Cerates

71) The proportion between drug and alcohol in class III is

A) 1:1

B) 3:2

C) 1:5

D) 1:9

72) Apismellificamother tincture is prepared using which solvent

a) strong alcohol

b) distilled water

c) olive oil

d) glycerine

73) The drug Belladonna is prepared as per which class of old method

A) CLASS III

B) CLASS I

C) CLASS II

D) CLASS IV

74) Old method of preparation of drug is done as per

A) HPI

B)AHP

C)BHP

D)GHP

75)One among the vehicle is not a base

a)Distilled water

b)Alcohol

c)Vaseline

d)Sugar of milk

76)Oil of wintergreen is the synonym of

a)Bouchi oil

b)Gaultheria oil

c)Mullein oil

d)Rose mary oil

77)The drugs easily soluble in small amount of distilled water are prepared as per which class of old method of preparation of drug

A) CLASS VI A

B) CLASS VI B

C) CLASS V A

D) CLASS V B

78) According to new method of preparation of mother tincture every one litre should contain how much gram of dried drug substance

A) 1 g

B) 10 g

C) 100 g

D) 1000 g

78) The part of the plant used for the preparation of Colchicum autumnale

a)Leaf

b)Corm

c)Root

d)Flower

79)Duration for preparation of mother tincture in class IV of old method

a) 2 weeks

b) 8 days

c) 4 weeks

d) **15 days**

79) The boiling point of ethyl alcohol is

A) 290° C

B) **78° C**

C) 110° C

D) 90° C

80) The non-volatile soluble impurities present in the ordinary water is removed by the process of

A) distillation

B) **de-ionisation**

C) dessication

D) decantation

81) The size number of globules used for the preparation of fifty millesimal scale potencies

A) **No 10**

B) No 20

C) No 30

D) No 40

82) The variety of ethyl alcohol used for Staph's process

A) Dilute alcohol

B) Dispensing alcohol

C) Strong alcohol

D) **Absolute alcohol**

83) The vehicle which has its source in both vegetable and animal kingdom

A) Sugar if milk

B) Cane sugar

C) Globules

D) **Cones**

84) Duration taken for making the first trituration of mercury is

A) One hour

- B) **Two hours**
C) Three hours
D) Four hours

85) The percentage of ethyl alcohol in proof spirit

- a) 37.1 b) 47.1 c) **57.1** d) 67.1

86) Mercurialis perennis belong to which kingdom

- a) **Plant** b) Animal c) Chemical d) Nosode

87) Dolichos pruriens prepared from which part of plant

- a) Seed b) **Pods** c) leaf d) Flower

88) Gum resin is used for preparation of which medicine

- a) Abies nigra b) Aloes c) **Asafoetida** d) Anacardium

89) Ficus indica prepared from

- a) Fresh root b) Dried root c) **Hanging aerial root** d) Rhizome

90) Night blooming cereus is the common name of

- a) Calendula b) **Cactus grandiflorus** c) Colocynthis d) Colchicum autumnale

91) Ficus vesiculosus is prepared from

- a) **Algae** b) Fungus c) Lichens d) Balsams

92) Aranea scinencia is prepared from which spider

- a) Black spider b) **Grey spider** c) Papal cross spider d) Orange spider

93) Pyrara is prepared from

- a) cuttle fish b) craw fish c) **river fish** d) purple fish

94) Sanicula is prepared from

- a) Mineral b) compounds c) Element d) **Mineral spring water**

95) Typhoidinum belong to which class of Nosodes

- a) **N I** b) N II c) N III d) N IV

96) Medicine prepared from decomposed meat of beef

- a) Psorinum b) Pepsinum c) **Pyrogenenum** d) Parotidinum

97) The commonest impurity in sugar of milk is

- a) Alum b) Mica c) Chloride d) **Starch**

98) Molecular weight of sugar of milk is

a) 290.3 b) **360.3** c) 420.6 d) 140.6

99) Tablets are prepared from

a) Sucrose b) Glucose c) **Lactose** d) Galactose

100) Glycerine is prepared from

a) Molasses b) Petroleum c) Ethylene d) **Spent lye**