

Sikkim Public Service Commission

**Written Examination for the post of Pharmacist (Homeopathy) under Sikkim State
AYUSH Service**

PAPER – II

Time Allowed: 2.5 hours

Full marks: 120

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED, TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Sheet.**
3. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
4. Candidates must fill in the particulars in the appropriate places in the Answer Sheet and OMR sheet as per given instructions. Any discrepancy/omission will render the Answer Sheet/OMR Sheet liable for rejection.
5. Part - I of this booklet contains questions in MCQ mode to be marked in OMR Sheet. Part - II and Part - III contains Writing Section which must be written on separate answer sheet provided to you.
6. After the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet and OMR sheet to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take with you the Test Booklet.
7. **THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**
 - i. There are four alternatives/answers to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - ii. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happen to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - iii. If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate; there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

PART - I

Choose the correct option for the following: (1x40=40)

1.The first homoeopathic pharmacopoeia was published in the year____

- A. 1810
- B. 1870
- C. 1911
- D. 1825

2.In which year was the first volume of HPI published?

- A. 1956
- B. 1961
- C. 1971
- D. 1974

3.The number of succession strokes in preparation of centesimal scale potencies is____

- A. 10
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 5000

4.Which is the drug prepared from corm?

- A. Lobelia
- B. Colchicum autumnale
- C. Rhus tox
- D. Allium cepa

5.The name of the drug prepared from surukuku snake is____

- A. naja tri.
- B. vipera -
- C. crotalus horridus
- D. lachesis trigonocephalus

6. Xray is included in which source of drug?

- A. animal kingdom
- B. mineral kingdom
- C. imponderabilia
- D. nosodes

7. The vehicle used for potentized homeopathic medicine is

- A. olive oil
- B. spermaceti
- C. sugar of milk
- D. tablet

8. Saccharum lactis (sugar of milk) is prepared from

- A. cow milk
- B. goatmilk
- C. sugarcane
- D. sheep milk

9. Which vehicle is prepared by using cane sugar and egg albumin?

- A. globules
- B. pellets
- C. tablets
- D. cones

10. In which class is water soluble drug prepared?

- A. class 1st
- B. class 7th
- C. class 5th
- D. class 9th

11. 57.1% ethyl alcohol proof spirit concentration is equal to ____.

- A. 100% proof strength
- B. 60 U.P.
- C. 30 op
- D. 60 op

12. For grinding of hard substance like nux. Vomica, the mortar and pestle used are of

- A. porcelain
- B. glass
- C. iron
- D. bone

13. Which is the scale for measurement size of globules?

- A. millimeter scale
- B. centimeter scale
- C. cubic meter scale
- D. inches scale

14. Which is the process used in preparation of sugar of milk?

- A. sublimation
- B. distillation
- C. crystallization
- D. decantation

15. What is the ratio of drug and vehicle of class 4th?

- A. 1:2
- B. 3:1
- C. 1:6
- D. 1:9

16. Which of the following is the drug power of mother tincture of new method?

- A. 1/6
- B. 1/100
- C. 1/10
- D. 1/500

17. The liquid capable to penetrate the tissue of plant and animal is known as ____
- A. magma
 - B. menstruum
 - C. mother tincture
 - D. marc
18. Potentization of drug helps to activate ____
- A. active principal
 - B. physical properties
 - C. latent inherent power
 - D. chemical properties
19. The more the drug is potentized its ____
- A. dynamic power increases
 - B. quality increases
 - C. quality decreases
 - D. power decreases
20. Centesimal potencies are represented by
- A. D
 - B. LM
 - C. C
 - D. X
21. Number of succession strokes in fifty millesimal scale are ____
- A. 200
 - B. 10
 - C. 500
 - D. 100
22. Liniment is prepared by using which of the following?
- A. olive oil
 - B. distilled water
 - C. glycerin
 - D. wax

23. Which is the first part of prescription?

- A. signature
- B. subscription
- C. inscription
- D. superscription

24. What does 'q l d' mean?

- A. four times in a day
- B. every four hour
- C. every hour
- D. as much as required

25. The meaning of 's o s' is _____ .

- A. without
- B. if there is need
- C. salt
- D. once a day

26. Exotic substance must be prepared from which of the following?

- A. fresh drug substance
- B. dissolved in water
- C. powder substance
- D. by pouring warm water

27. Who is the best prover?

- A. healthy person
- B. sick person
- C. idiosyncratic person
- D. physician himself

28. Which type of action of medicine are noted during drug proving?

- A. secondary
- B. primary
- C. mechanical
- D. chemical

29. Which of the parts of nux. Vomica mentioned below is useful?

- A. whole plant
- B. root
- C. seed
- D. flower

30. Which drug is prepared from the top of flowers and leaves?

- A. bryonia alb.
- B. arsenic alb.
- C. calendula off.
- D. alum. Cepa.

31. Who introduced decimal scale?

- A. Hahnemann
- B. Hartman
- C. Hering
- D. Kent

32. Who decides the protocol of drug proving?

- A. Advisor
- B. Prover
- C. Project Director
- D. Physician

33. The identification of mother tincture is confirmed by which of the following?

- A. ph value
- B. ash value
- C. total solid
- D. chromatography

34. Which of the following is used in preparation of Aconitenapellus?

- A. whole plant
- B. whole plant excluding root
- C. top of flowers
- D. stem

35. The drug prepared from plant nosode is called ____ .

- A. stramonium
- B. calc. crab
- C. ustilago maydis
- D. belladonna

36. T.I.d. stands for ____ .

- A. twice daily
- B. three times in a day
- C. three times in a week
- D. at bed time

37. Monkshood is common name of ____ .

- A. coffoea cruda
- B. baptisia
- C. aconitum napellus
- D. thuja

38. Which is the apparatus used for filtration?

- A. spatula
- B. mortar and pestle
- C. glass retort
- D. funnel

39. What does Q represent?

- A. alcohol
- B. dilution
- C. spirit
- D. mother tincture

40. For which of the following process are desiccators required?

- A. crystallization
- B. filtration
- C. desiccation
- D. decantation

PART - II

Attempt ANY TEN questions from the following: (5x10=50)

1. Explain Prescription.
2. What are the different sources of homoeopathic drug?
3. Explain nosode.
4. Explain the method of preparation of ointment.
5. Define decantation.
6. What is the utility of t.l.c. in pharmacy?
7. What is maceration?
8. Define marc.
9. Write in brief about homeopathic pharmacopoeia.
10. Define posology
11. What is galenical pharmacy?
12. Bring out the difference between centesimal scale and decimal scale.

PART - III

Answer ANY TWO of the following: (15x2=30)

1. Define vehicle, its properties and utility.
 2. Explain the methods of homoeopathic drug dynamization.
 3. What is difference between old and new methods of preparation of mother tincture?
 4. Explain the homoeopathic pharmaconomy in detail.
-