



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-03 06:49

صناعية 2 - الصيدلة - الخامس - - درجة الاختبار (80)

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- 1) SOPs are considered as:
 - 1) - Optional documents
 - 2) - Static and unchanging
 - 3) ☒ Living documents
 - 4) - Irrelevant to clinical governance
- 2) The suspension of solid and liquid to be filtered is known as:
 - 1) ☒ Slurry.
 - 2) - Filter medium.
 - 3) - Filter cake.
 - 4) - Filtrate.
- 3) The law that is used to describe filtration rate is:
 - 1) - Stokes's law.
 - 2) ☒ Darcy's law.
 - 3) - Raoult's law.
 - 4) - Henry's law.
- 4) Type of packaging that is used for bulk handling and shipping:
 - 1) - Primary packaging
 - 2) - Secondary packaging
 - 3) ☒ Tertiary packaging
 - 4) - Consumer packaging
- 5) The main function of tamper-evident packaging:
 - 1) - To increase the cost of packaging
 - 2) - To prevent contamination
 - 3) ☒ To indicate if the package has been opened or altered
 - 4) - To make the package heavier
- 6) The main purpose of child-resistant containers (CRCs):
 - 1) - To make the packaging look attractive
 - 2) ☒ To prevent children from accessing hazardous products
 - 3) - To make packaging more expensive
 - 4) - To make packaging more weak
- 7) To increase shelf life SOPs, it should be:
 - 1) - Complicated and lengthy
 - 2) ☒ Clear and concise
 - 3) - Written only in technical jargon
 - 4) - Updated infrequently
- 8) Mixing, means:
 - 1) ☒ To put together in one mass:
 - 2) - to mix smoothly together during which a minimum energy is imparted to the bed:
 - 3) - commonly used interchangeable in the pharmaceutical industry:
 - 4) - De-mixing or Segregation
- 9) The main purpose of process validation in pharmaceutical manufacturing to:
 - 1) - To reduce production costs
 - 2) ☒ To ensure consistent product quality and compliance with specifications
 - 3) - To increase product sales
 - 4) - To minimize employee workload



- 10) A base type used in ointment formulation, except:
- 1) - Oleaginous base
 - 2) - Absorption base
 - 3) + Gelatin base
 - 4) - Water-soluble base
- 11) A high-risk category for process validation, include:
- 1) + Sterile products
 - 2) - Oral liquids
 - 3) - Topical ointments
 - 4) - Diagnostic aids
- 12) Objectives of mixing:
- 1) + To obtain uniform composition:
 - 2) - To promote physical stability:
 - 3) - To promote chemical stability:
 - 4) - To promote something else other than dispersion:
- 13) The primary purpose of pharmaceutical packaging:
- 1) - To enhance the visual appeal of the product
 - 2) + To protect the product from contamination and degradation
 - 3) - To reduce the cost of the product
 - 4) - To increase the weight of the product
- 14) Materials that commonly used for blister packaging:
- 1) - Glass
 - 2) - Aluminum foil
 - 3) + Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
 - 4) - Paper
- 15) The main function of a desiccant in pharmaceutical packaging:
- 1) + To absorb moisture and maintain product stability
 - 2) - To enhance the flavor of the drug
 - 3) - To provide cushioning during transportation
 - 4) - To act as a preservative
- 16) The most suitable type of packaging for liquid oral medications:
- 1) - Blister packs
 - 2) - Ampoules
 - 3) + Bottles with child-resistant caps
 - 4) - Sachets
- 17) An example of primary packaging:
- 1) - Carton boxes
 - 2) - Labels
 - 3) + Blister packs
 - 4) - Outer wrapper
- 18) Type of glass is highly resistant and used for injectable solutions:
- 1) + Type I – Borosilicate glass
 - 2) - Type II – Treated soda lime glass
 - 3) - Type III – Soda lime glass
 - 4) - NP – Non-parenteral glass
- 19) Factors influencing mixing, include:-
- 1) + Particle size
 - 2) - A random mix:
 - 3) - An ideal or 'perfect' mix:





- 4) - Complete segregation
- 20) The simplest method for achieving pressure drop is:
- 1) + Pressure:
 - 2) - Gravity:
 - 3) - Vacuum:
 - 4) - Centrifugal force:
- 21) One of the following is not a property of filter aid:
- 1) - Inert:
 - 2) - Insoluble:
 - 3) - Incompressible:
 - 4) + Regular shaped:
- 22) Factors influencing mixing:-
- 1) + Density of the particles
 - 2) - A random mix
 - 3) - Complete segregation
 - 4) - An ideal or 'perfect' mix
- 23) To prevent the medium from becoming blocked is an objective of the:
- 1) + Filter aid:
 - 2) - Filter medium:
 - 3) - Filter cake:
 - 4) - Slurry:
- 24) The (u) in Darcy's law represent:
- 1) - Thickness of cake:
 - 2) + Viscosity of the filtrate:
 - 3) - Area of filter medium:
 - 4) - Pressure drop across the filter medium and filter cake:
- 25) Factors influencing mixing:
- 1) - random mix:
 - 2) - An ideal or 'perfect' mix:
 - 3) - Complete segregation:
 - 4) + Nature of the particles surface
- 26) The simplest filtration procedure is:
- 1) + Straining
 - 2) - Impingement
 - 3) - Entanglement
 - 4) - attractive forces
- 27) One of the following is not included in uses of filter press:
- 1) - Collection of bismuth salts
 - 2) - Collection of precipitated antitoxins
 - 3) - Removal of precipitated proteins from insulin liquors:
 - 4) + Collection of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and starch:
- 28) One of the following is not an application of solid / liquid filtration:
- 1) - Improvement of the appearance of solutions, mouth washes, etc.
 - 2) - Removal of potential irritants
 - 3) - Recovery of desired solid material from suspension or slurry
 - 4) + Production of pellets for capsules
- 29) Those responsible for writing SOPs:
- 1) - Only the pharmacy manager
 - 2) - Any staff member



- 3) ☒ Teams within the pharmacy
- 4) ☐ External consultants
- 30) SOPs include, except:
- 1) ☐ Title of the procedure
- 2) ☐ Descriptive verb
- 3) ☒ Personal opinions
- 4) ☐ Purpose of the SOP
- 31) Purification remove dust and mist from:
- 1) ☒ Gaseous media
- 2) ☐ Solid media
- 3) ☐ Liquid media
- 4) ☐ Semisolid media
- 32) Process particles have size less than:
- 1) ☒ 10 micrometer
- 2) ☐ 5 micrometer
- 3) ☐ 2:5 micrometer
- 4) ☐ 1 micrometer
- 33) WHO suggest companies and labs to:
- 1) ☐ Document their staff members files
- 2) ☒ Designated clean areas
- 3) ☐ Work harder on health
- 4) ☐ Establish a new active ingredient
- 34) Dry heat sterilization requires:
- 1) ☒ Positive pressure to block nonsterile air
- 2) ☐ Positive pressure to block sterile air
- 3) ☐ Negative pressure to block nonsterile air
- 4) ☐ Negative pressure to block sterile air
- 35) New design of plant suggest to have changing room close to:
- 1) ☒ Preparation area
- 2) ☐ Raw materials area
- 3) ☐ Packaging area
- 4) ☐ Labeling area
- 36) Method involves first macerating the drug with cold water followed by the addition of boiling water in an amount equal to 90% of the desired volume:
- 1) ☐ Maceration:
- 2) ☐ Digestion:
- 3) ☒ Infusion:
- 4) ☐ Percolation:
- 37) Air purification has an advantage of:
- 1) ☒ Reduce the wear of moving parts in the machines
- 2) ☐ Enhance contamination
- 3) ☐ Increase in the fatigue of staff members
- 4) ☐ Increase the wear of moving parts in the machines:
- 38) If you are on low temperature application, the idea material the bag made of is:
- 1) ☒ Cotton
- 2) ☐ Dacron
- 3) ☐ Graphite
- 4) ☐ Metal
- 39) If the bags become wet, the pores of the cloth will be:



- 1) ☒ Clot
 - 2) ☐ Opened
 - 3) ☐ Teared
 - 4) ☐ Released
- 40) The temperature of the gas entered the bag must be larger than dew-point in ordered to:
- 1) ☒ Prevent condensation of moisture
 - 2) ☐ Increase the capacity of filtering
 - 3) ☐ Air in reducing errors
 - 4) ☐ irradiated ions particles
- 41) The scrubbing liquid in the cyclonic scrubber contain:
- 1) ☒ The dirty material
 - 2) ☐ The pure gas
 - 3) ☐ Vitamin
 - 4) ☐ Charcoal
- 42) Industrial Centrifugation is:
- 1) ☐ a machine used for solid/particle separation:
 - 2) ☒ a machine used for fluid/particle separation
 - 3) ☐ a machine used for gas/particle separation:
 - 4) ☐ a machine used for fluid/particle mixing:
- 43) A device that spins quickly to press objects outward with centrifugal force is:
- 1) ☐ Centrica:
 - 2) ☐ Centricity:
 - 3) ☒ Centrifuge
 - 4) ☐ Centriciput:
- 44) Continuous Horizontal Centrifuge used when:
- 1) ☒ The slurry contains high proportion of solids
 - 2) ☐ The slurry contains low proportion of solids:
 - 3) ☐ The slurry contains high proportion of liquids:
 - 4) ☐ The slurry contains high disproportion of solids:
- 45) The inert fibrous and other insoluble materials remaining after extraction is called:
- 1) ☐ Menstrum
 - 2) ☒ Marc
 - 3) ☐ Extracts
 - 4) ☐ Impurities
- 46) Type of general methods of extraction, except:
- 1) ☐ Communion
 - 2) ☒ Straining
 - 3) ☐ Dissolution
 - 4) ☐ Diffusion
- 47) The choice of menstrum is primary based on:
- 1) ☐ Should be volatile
 - 2) ☒ On its ability to dissolve the active constituents:
 - 3) ☐ High capacity for extraction
 - 4) ☐ Not react with the extracted compound
- 48) A particle air filter composed of:
- 1) ☐ Porous material that remove gaseous particles
 - 2) ☒ Porous material that remove solid particles
 - 3) ☐ Porous material that remove liquid particles
 - 4) ☐ Uses high voltage to ionize air particulates:



- 49) Filters containing catalyst such as charcoal has the advantage of:
- 1) ☒ Removing odour
 - 2) ☐ Removing bacteria
 - 3) ☐ Give faint odour
 - 4) ☐ Has no advantage more than the ordinary fibrous material
- 50) The capture rate of a MERV filter is:
- 1) ☐ Better than HEPA filter
 - 2) ☒ less than HEPA filter
 - 3) ☐ Similar with lower cost
 - 4) ☐ Can't be compared
- 51) Electronic air cleaner filter used for:
- 1) ☒ More than 57%
 - 2) ☐ More than 67%
 - 3) ☐ More than 80%
 - 4) ☐ More than 90%
- 52) Ionizer purifiers when give charge to the airborne, produce in traces amount:
- 1) ☒ Ozone
 - 2) ☐ Nitrogen
 - 3) ☐ Activated carbon
 - 4) ☐ Water vapor
- 53) Titanium dioxide used to:
- 1) ☒ Neutralize acidic gases
 - 2) ☐ Neutralize basic gases
 - 3) ☐ Neutralize charges ions
 - 4) ☐ Formation of less dense particles
- 54) The most common filter is:
- 1) ☒ The dust filter in vacuum cleanser
 - 2) ☐ The bag filter
 - 3) ☐ The cyclone filter
 - 4) ☐ The Tube filter
- 55) The principle method of drug extraction, include:
- 1) ☒ Maceration
 - 2) ☐ Infusion
 - 3) ☐ Decoction
 - 4) ☐ Communion
- 56) Purpose of mixing:
- 1) ☐ To process of dissolution
 - 2) ☒ Crystallization and chemical reaction:
 - 3) ☐ To obtain a non-uniform composition
 - 4) ☐ To promote chemical stability d:to promote physical stability
- 57) Supply shear to the particles, called
- 1) ☐ Longitudinal component
 - 2) ☒ Localized mixing
 - 3) ☐ Radial component
 - 4) ☐ General mixing
- 58) Factors affecting mixing of solid particles:-
- 1) ☒ Mixing mechanism
 - 2) ☐ Longitudinal component
 - 3) ☐ Tangential component



- 4) - Localized mixing
- 59) Factors affecting mixing of solid particles :-
- 1) + Mixing time
 - 2) - Longitudinal component
 - 3) - Tangential component
 - 4) - Localized mixing
- 60) Factors influencing mixing
- 1) + Proportion of materials to be mix
 - 2) - Tangential component
 - 3) - Mixing Operation
 - 4) - Longitudinal component
- 61) Rate of mixing:
- 1) + $dM / dt = K (1 - M)$
 - 2) - $dM / dt = K (3 - M)$
 - 3) - $dM / dt = K (2 - M)$
 - 4) - $dM / dt = K (4 - M)$
- 62) Factors Influencing Mixing,
- 1) + Particle shape
 - 2) - A random mix
 - 3) - Complete segregation
 - 4) - An ideal or 'perfect' mix
- 63) Mixing equipment for solid:
- 1) + Agitator mixer
 - 2) - Sigma blade mixer:
 - 3) - Mills
 - 4) - Kneaders
- 64) Drug consider of therapeutic value extracted by:
- 1) - Maceration
 - 2) + Percolation
 - 3) - Decoction
 - 4) - Infusion
- 65) The percentage of alcohol used in preparation of opium tincture is:
- 1) + 90%
 - 2) - 5%
 - 3) - 50%
 - 4) - 75%
- 66) Most drug extractions are performed by:
- 1) - Decoction:
 - 2) + Percolation:
 - 3) - Maceration:
 - 4) - Digestion:
- 67) A type of mixing that is a sufficient time for gases:
- 1) - Mixing of solids
 - 2) - Neutral Mixing
 - 3) - Negative mixing
 - 4) + Positive mixing
- 68) Classification of mixing, except:
- 1) - Positive mixing
 - 2) - Neutral Mixing



- 3) - Negative mixing
- 4) ☒ + Mixing of immiscible solid
- 69) Takes all parts through shear zone, called
- 1) - Longitudinal component
- 2) - Localized mixing
- 3) - Tangential component
- 4) ☒ + General mixing
- 70) _Factors affecting mixing of solid particles :
- 1) ☒ + Porosity
- 2) - Longitudinal component
- 3) - Tangential component
- 4) - Localized mixing
- 71) Factors influencing mixing, include:
- 1) ☒ + Particle charge
- 2) - An ideal or 'perfect' mix:
- 3) - A random mix
- 4) - complete segregation
- 72) _Factors affecting mixing of solid particles:..
- 1) ☒ + Volume
- 2) - Longitudinal component
- 3) - Tangential component
- 4) - Localized mixing
- 73) Factors affecting mixing of solid particles:
- 1) - Localized mixing
- 2) - Longitudinal component
- 3) - Tangential component
- 4) ☒ + Surface area
- 74) Main function of secondary packaging:
- 1) - To provide direct protection to the drug
- 2) ☒ + To group primary packages together and improve product appearance
- 3) - To be in direct contact with the medicine
- 4) - To increase product weight
- 75) Material is commonly used in tropicalized blister packs for extra humidity protection:
- 1) - Glass
- 2) ☒ + Aluminum
- 3) - Plastic
- 4) - Cardboard
- 76) A key disadvantage of metal packaging:
- 1) - It is very light
- 2) - It is impervious to moisture
- 3) ☒ + It reacts with certain chemicals
- 4) - It cannot be printed on
- 77) Advantage of plastic packaging:
- 1) - It is heavy and expensive
- 2) - It provides excellent moisture resistance
- 3) - It is breakable like glass
- 4) ☒ + It can be easily molded into various shapes
- 78) Primary purpose of using amber-colored bottles for pharmaceutical packaging:
- 1) - To enhance the aesthetic appeal



- 2) ☒ To protect light-sensitive drugs from UV radiation
 - 3) ☐ To reduce the cost of packaging
 - 4) ☐ To increase the shelf life of the product
- 79) Type of packaging is an aerosol spray can an example of:
- 1) ☒ Primary packaging
 - 2) ☐ Secondary packaging
 - 3) ☐ Tertiary packaging
 - 4) ☐ Non-pharmaceutical packaging
- 80) Primary purpose of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):
- 1) ☐ To provide vague instructions
 - 2) ☒ To detail written instructions for activities
 - 3) ☐ To eliminate errors in practice