Pharmacy Technician Academy

Pharmaceutics 2 Industrial Pharmacy McQs

By

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What is the definition of mixing in pharmaceutical processes?

a) Combining two or more components without any interaction

b) Separating two or more components for further processing

C) Ensuring each particle of one ingredient is in close proximity to adjacent particles of other ingredients

d) Heating two or more components to create a homogeneous mixture

Which of the following statements about mixing is NOT true?

a) Mixing involves combining gases, liquids, or solids in various combinations.

b) It is a common pharmaceutical operation done at different stages of manufacturing.

C) Mixing is only necessary for liquid pharmaceutical products.

d) Mixing ensures uniform distribution of ingredients.

Which equipment is suitable for preparing liquid mixtures, suspensions, and emulsions?

a) V-Type Mixer

B) Silverson Homogenizer

c) Rotatory Evaporator

d) Fluid Bed Dryer

What component supports the working head of a Silverson Homogenizer?

a) Motor

b) Shafts

c) Turbines

D) Columns

What is the principle of operation for a V-Type mixer?

a) Gravity separation

b) Centrifugal force

C) Connective movement and shear mixing

d) Magnetic attraction

What is another term for size reduction?

a) Mixing

b) Granulation

C) Comminution

d) Homogenization

What is the main purpose of size reduction in pharmaceutical processes?

a) To increase the weight of the substance

b) To reduce the surface area of drugs

c) To increase the particle size

D) To increase the surface area of drugs

Which equipment is NOT mentioned as a size reduction equipment in the provided content?

A) Rotatory Evaporator

b) Hammer Mill

c) Ball Mill

d) Paddle Mill

How is particle size controlled in a hammer mill?

A) By adjusting the speed of the rotor

b) By changing the shape of the casing

c) By adjusting the length of the swinging hammers

d) By changing the material of the central shaft

What is the grinding medium in a ball mill?

A) Steel balls or paddles b) Liquid solvent

c) Air d) Sand particles

Which type of mill segregates balls according to size for progressive grinding?

a) Hammer Mill b) Jar Mill

C) Conical Ball Mill d) Paddle Mill

What type of operation are most ball mills utilized in pharmacy?

a) Manual operation b) Continuous operation

C) Switch operated d) Gravity operated

What is the main purpose of drying in pharmaceutical processes?

a) To increase the weight of the substance

B) To remove water or solvent from the product

c) To increase the solubility of the product

d) To decrease the shelf life of the product

Which equipment is suitable for continuous drying?

a) Vacuum Tray Dryer

B) Belt Dryer

c) Fluid Bed Dryer

d) Freeze Dryer

In which industries is the belt dryer widely used?

a) Automotive b) Textile

C) Chemical, food, and pharmaceutical d) Electronics

What types of raw materials are suitable for drying in a belt dryer?

a) Liquid only b) Solid only

C) Solid, semi-solid, or liquid with good breathability

d) Highly viscous materials

What is the main advantage of using a vacuum tray dryer?

a) It is suitable for drying liquid products

b) It requires less energy compared to other dryers

C) It can reach high temperatures without oxygen degradation

d) It is the fastest drying method available

Which type of substances in vacuum tray dryer highly suitable for drying?

a) Non-hygroscopic substances b) Low-grade temperature substances

C) Hygroscopic substances d) Soluble substances

How are products loaded and unloaded in a vacuum tray dryer?

a) Through a conveyor belt system **B)** Through a door

c) Through a series of tubes d) Through a vacuum chamber

What shape are vacuum tray dryers typically?

a) Cylinder **B)** Box-shaped

c) Spherical d) Pyramid-shaped

What is filtration?

a) The separation of liquids from gases

B) The separation of solids from a liquid using a porous medium

c) The separation of liquids from solids using a screen

d) The separation of gases from solids

Which equipment is suitable for filtration of liquids with suspended solid contents up to 7% without requiring filter cloth?

A) Vertical Pressure Leaf Filter b) Tubular Centrifuge Filter

c) Gravity Filtration Apparatus d) Buchner Set

How is the filtered cake dislodged in a Vertical Pressure Leaf Filter?

a) By manual scraping header **B)** By pneumatic vibrator or oscillating sluice

c) By centrifugal force d) By gravity drainage

What is the principle behind the separation in a Tubular Centrifuge Filter?

a) Gravity separation b) Magnetic attraction

C) Centrifugal force d) Electrostatic attraction

What is the speed of rotation of the bowl in a Tubular Centrifuge Filter?

a) 1500 r.p.m. b) 5000 r.p.m.

c) 10000 r.p.m. **D)** 15000 r.p.m.

How are the separated phases discharged in a Tubular Centrifuge Filter?

a) Through the bottom of the bowl

b) Through a side opening

C) Through two separate holes on the top portion of the bowl

d) Through a nozzle at the bottom base

What is the purpose of closing one discharge hole during the clarification job in a Tubular Centrifuge Filter?

a) To increase the separation efficiency

b) To decrease the separation efficiency

c) To prevent solids accumulation

D) To allow continuous discharge of clarified liquid

How are solids accumulated inside the bowl removed in a Tubular Centrifuge Filter?

a) By automatic scraping

B) By manual removal after stopping the machine

c) By pneumatic dislodging d) By centrifugal force

What is evaporation?

a) The separation of solids from a liquid using a porous medium

B) The concentration of solutions by the partial vaporization of the solvent during boiling

c) The separation of liquids from solids using a screen

d) The removal of water or solvent by mechanical means

What happens to the concentration, density, viscosity, and boiling point of a solution during evaporation?

a) They decrease b) They remain constant

c) They are unaffected **D)** They increase

Which equipment is suitable for highly viscous solutions and is used in the chemical, food, and fermentation industries?

a) Natural/Forced Circulation Evaporator b) Brookfield Viscometer

C) Falling Film Evaporator d) Vacuum Tray Dryer

How does the solution flow in a Falling Film Evaporator?

a) Upward **B)** Downward c) Sideways d) It remains stationary

What is the principle behind the circulation in a natural circulation evaporator?

a) Pressure difference b) Temperature difference

C) Density difference d) Viscosity difference

What problem can arise in a natural circulation evaporator if the tubes are not well immersed in the solution?

a) Overheating b) Clogging

C) Drying out and compromised circulation d) Corrosion

How is forced circulation achieved in an evaporator?

a) By increasing the temperature of the heating medium

B) By increasing the pressure and circulation with a pump

c) By decreasing the temperature of the solution

d) By adjusting the viscosity of the solution

What does a Brookfield Viscometer measure?

a) Temperature b) Pressure **C)** Viscosity d) Density

What is rheology?

a) The study of material strength

B) The study of material flow under the influence of stress

c) The study of material density

d) The study of material composition

What equipment is used in the rheology process?

a) Falling Film Evaporator b) Tubular Centrifuge Filter

C) Brookfield Viscometer d) Vacuum Tray Dryer

What type of viscometer is the Brookfield Viscometer?

a) Stationary viscometer **B)** Rotational viscometer

c) Ultrasonic viscometer d) Magnetic viscometer

How does the Brookfield Viscometer measure viscosity?

a) By measuring the temperature of the sample

b) By measuring the pressure exerted on the sample

C) By measuring the resistance to movement of the rotating spindle

d) By measuring the density of the sample

What is immersed in the sample in a Brookfield Viscometer?

a) A thermometer **B)** A rotor

c) A pressure sensor d) A filter cloth

What is rotated in a Brookfield Viscometer to measure viscosity?

a) The sample b) The temperature control knob

C) The spindle immersed in the sample d) The viscometer itself

What should be well controlled during viscosity measurements using a Brookfield Viscometer?

a) Pressure b) pH **C)** Temperature d) Humidity

What is varied to cover a given viscosity range in a Brookfield Viscometer?

A) Rotational speeds b) Pressure settings

c) Temperature settings d) Sample volume

What is pharmaceutical formulation?

A) The process of combining different chemical substances to produce a final medicinal product

b) The process of purifying active pharmaceutical ingredients

c) The process of packaging pharmaceutical products for distribution

d) The process of testing pharmaceutical products for safety and efficacy

Which of the following is NOT a reason for tablets being the most common solid oral dosage form?

a) Ease of manufacturing b) Convenience for the patient

c) Greater stability than liquids and parenteral dosage forms

D) Lower cost compared to other dosage forms

What are the main components of tablet formulation?

a) Only the active drug b) Only diluents and binders

C) Drug(s) and excipients such as diluents, binders, lubricants, and disintegrants d) Only diluents and lubricants

Which of the following methods does NOT involve the use of solvent?

a) Wet granulation method b) Dry granulation method

C) Direct compression d) Both a and b

What is the purpose of screening the damp mass into pellets or granules in wet granulation method?

a) To add lubricants b) To dry the granules

C) To separate the finer particles from the coarser ones

d) To mix the ingredients thoroughly

What is the capsule shell usually made of?

a) Metal b) Plastic **C)** Gelatin, starch, or similar material

d) Glass

What are the general steps involved in the preparation of filled hard gelatin capsules?

a) Weighing and blending the ingredients, compression, and coating

B) Developing and preparing the formulation, selecting the capsule size, filling the capsule shells, and sealing

c) Crushing, sizing, and screening d) Dissolution, filtration, and drying

What are the common semisolid dosage forms intended for topical application?

a) Tablets and capsules b) Syrups and suspensions

C) Ointments, creams, and gels d) Solutions and emulsions

What is the main purpose of non-medicated semisolid dosage forms?

a) Therapeutic effects

B) Physical effects as protectants or lubricants c) Antimicrobial effects
d) Antioxidant effects

What are the basic constituents of a semisolid dosage form?

a) Active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) only b) Excipients only

C) Both APIs and excipients d) Preservatives only

Which method is used for the preparation of ointments where finely subdivided insoluble medicaments are evenly distributed by grinding with a small amount of the base?

a) Fusion method b) Dilution method

C) Trituration or mechanical method d) Emulsification method

What is the purpose of the fusion method in the preparation of ointments?

a) To separate solid particles from the base b) To evaporate solvents

C) To melt ingredients together and ensure homogeneity

d) To precipitate active pharmaceutical ingredients

Which type of semisolid dosage form is described as a fatty preparation easily applied to the skin?

A) Ointments b) Creams c) Gels d) Suspensions

What is a complex multiphase system example mentioned below?

A) Oil in water emulsion with suspended solid particles

b) Pure water emulsion c) Suspension with dissolved particles
d) Two-phase solution

What are the common raw materials used in the preparation of semisolid dosage forms?

a) Only active pharmaceutical ingredients

b) Only preservatives and antioxidants

C) A wide range of raw materials including preservatives, antioxidants, solubilizers, thickening agents, emulsifying agents, etc.

d) Only coloring agents and antimicrobial agents

What are creams?

a) Solid dosage forms b) Liquid dosage forms

C) Semi-solid emulsions for application to the skin

d) Gas dosage forms

What are the two types of creams based on their composition?

a) Oil-in-oil (O/O) and water-in-water (W/W) creams

B) Oil-in-water (O/W) and water-in-oil (W/O) creams

c) Water-in-gas (W/G) and oil-in-gas (O/G) creams

d) Solid-in-liquid (S/L) and liquid-in-solid (L/S) creams

What are the most common methods for the preparation of emulsions?

a) Wet mix method, dry mix method, and bottle method

B) Wet gum method, dry gum method, and bottle method

c) Wet phase method, dry phase method, and bottle method

d) Wet solution method, dry solution method, and bottle method

In the wet gum method, what is the ratio of water to acacia mixture?

a) 1:1 **B)** 2:1 c) 3:2 d) 4:2:1

What is the primary emulsion prepared from in the dry gum method?

a) Fixed oil, water, and alcohol **B)** Fixed oil, water, and acacia

c) Fixed oil, water, and surfactant d) Fixed oil, water, and preservative

What is the purpose of the bottle method?

a) To create a primary emulsion by mixing oil, water, and acacia in a mortar and pestle

B) To prepare a secondary emulsion by shaking the bottle containing oil and acacia

c) To dissolve additives in a volatile oil

d) To incorporate surfactants into a water phase

Which method uses a higher proportion of acacia due to the low viscosity of the volatile oil?

a) Wet gum method **B)** Dry gum method c) Bottle method

d) None of the above

How is the primary emulsion formed in the dry gum method?

a) By trituration with a mortar and pestle

b) By shaking the bottle uniformly

c) By adding oil slowly to a water-acacia mixture

D) By mixing oil and acacia until acacia powder is uniformly distributed

What are liquid dosage forms?

a) Solid forms of drugs or medications

b) Semi-solid emulsions for topical application

C) Liquid forms of drugs or medications intended for administration or consumption

d) Gas forms of drugs or medications

What are excipients commonly used in liquid dosage forms?

a) Only preservatives and antioxidants

b) Only flavoring agents and coloring agents

C) A varying number of substances including sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents, viscosity control agents, preservatives, and antioxidants

d) Only viscosity control agents

Which component is used to provide sweetness and viscosity in syrups?

a) Flavoring agents b) Preservatives

C) Sugar or sugar substitute d) Coloring agents

What are the most common components found in syrups besides medicinal agents and water?

a) Sugar (usually sucrose) or sugar substitute

b) Preservatives and flavoring agents

C) Sugar (usually sucrose) or sugar substitute, preservatives, flavoring agents, and coloring agents

d) Only special solvents and thickeners

How many different methods are used for the manufacturing of syrups based on the physical and chemical characteristics of the ingredients?

a) Two b) Three **C)** Four d) Five

Which method of syrup manufacturing involves adding sugar to purified water and applying heat until the sugar is dissolved?

a) Agitation without heating

b) Addition of sucrose to a medicated liquid or to a flavored liquid

c) Percolation **D)** Solution with heat or hot method

When is the hot method preferred for syrup manufacturing?

A) For thermo-stable or non-volatile ingredients

b) For volatile or thermo-labile ingredients

c) For ingredients with low viscosity d) For ingredients with high solubility

What is the purpose of allowing the mixture to cool rapidly at room temperature in the manufacturing process for volatile or thermo-labile ingredients?

a) To prevent crystallization of sugar

b) To increase the viscosity of the syrup

c) To dissolve the medicinal agents

D) To prevent degradation of volatile or thermo-labile ingredients

What is the purpose of agitation without heating in the manufacturing of syrup?

A) To dissolve the sugar completely

b) To increase the temperature of the mixture

c) To separate out unnecessary alcohol-soluble contents

d) To decrease the viscosity of the syrup

What equipment is commonly used for agitation without heating on a large scale?

a) Mortar and pestle

B) Glass-lined or stainless steel tanks with mechanical stirrers or agitators

c) Blender d) Test tubes

What is the purpose of addition of sucrose to a medicated liquid or to a flavored liquid?

a) To sterilize the liquid **B)** To increase the sweetness of the liquid

c) To dissolve the medicinal components completely

d) To decrease the viscosity of the liquid

How are unnecessary alcohol-soluble contents separated out in the addition of sucrose method?

a) By heating the mixture b) By filtering the mixture after agitation

C) By allowing the mixture to settle and then filtering

d) By adding more water to the mixture

What is percolation used for in syrup manufacturing?

a) To dissolve sugar in water b) To sterilize the liquid

C) To extract medicinal components from the drug source

d) To decrease the temperature of the liquid

Which characteristic must all parenteral preparations have from a clinical point of view?

a) They must be flavored **B)** They must be pyrogen-free

c) They must be transparent d) They must contain preservatives

Which method of sterilization involves heating in an autoclave?

A) Steam sterilization b) Dry-heat sterilization

c) Filtration d) Gas sterilization

Why must the sterilization procedure be validated for each type of product or material?

a) To ensure that the product is flavored properly

B) To ensure that no adverse change has taken place within the product

c) To increase the shelf-life of the product

d) To decrease the manufacturing cost

What is the primary function of preservatives in pharmaceutical products?

a) To enhance flavor b) To improve solubility

C) To prevent or inhibit the growth of microorganisms

d) To resist changes in pH

Which of the following is a commonly used antioxidant in pharmaceutical products?

a) Vitamin E **B)** Ascorbic acid c) Citric acid d) Tartaric acid

Solubilizers are added to pharmaceutical formulations primarily to:

a) Enhance flavor b) Increase viscosity

C) Improve solubility of hydrophobic substances d) Reduce pH

Which of the following is NOT a function of suspending agents in pharmaceutical suspensions?

a) Increase viscosity b) Prevent sedimentation

C) Improve solubility d) Act as thickening agents

Buffers in pharmaceutical formulations are primarily used to:

a) Enhance color **B)** Resist changes in pH

c) Increase stability d) Improve taste

What is the function of stabilizers in pharmaceutical products?

A) To enhance product stability b) To improve solubility

c) To increase viscosity d) To prevent microbial growth

What are the components of a package?

A) Container, closure, and carton b) Container, lid, and box

c) Container, seal, and wrapper d) Carton, lid, and box

What is the primary function of closure in packaging?

a) Display of written information

b) Protection against external hazards

C) Sealing the container to prevent contamination and loss of volatile substances

d) Secondary protection against mechanical and environmental hazards

Which factor does NOT influence the choice of packaging material?

a) The physical and chemical characteristics of the drug

b) The stability of the manufacturing facilities

c) The channel of sale and distribution system

D) The temperature and humidity during storage

What is the storage function of packaging?

a) To prevent contamination **B)** To permit space-saving storage

c) To give clear identification of the product

d) To protect the contents from the environment

Which function of packaging involves protecting the contents from the environment and vice versa?

A) Protective function b) Storage function

c) Loading and transport functions d) Identification

What are the four groups into which the basic properties of packaging materials can be divided?

A) Mechanical, physical, chemical, and biological properties

b) Structural, functional, environmental, and biological properties

c) Solidity, flexibility, stability, and adaptability

d) Organic, inorganic, composite, and synthetic properties

Which property of packaging materials ensures that the container must be able to withstand heat if sterilization is required?

a) Mechanical properties **B)** Physical properties

c) Chemical properties d) Biological properties

What is the primary function of rubber components in pharmaceutical packaging?

a) To provide impermeability b) To prevent contamination

c) To ensure ease of cleaning

D) To offer resealing and fragmentation resistance

Which material is commonly used for pharmaceutical packaging due to its superior protective qualities?

a) Rubber b) Plastic c) Metal **D)** Glass

What advantage do plastic containers offer over other types of containers?

a) Economical and readily available

b) Impermeability and strength

c) Unbreakable and leakproof

D) Light in weight and durable

Why should lead never be used alone for anything taken internally?

a) It is too expensive for internal use

b) It lacks impermeability properties

C) It poses a risk of lead poisoning

d) It is incompatible with pharmaceutical products

What property of glass containers makes them suitable for protecting products against light when necessary?

a) Impermeability b) Durable closure

C) Colored glass options d) High cost-effectiveness

Which material is preferred for its ability to offer controlled dispensing with good re-closure and environmental protection?

a) Plastic **B)** Metal c) Glass d) Rubber

What advantage do aluminum tubes offer in terms of shipping costs?

a) They are unbreakable **B)** They are lightweight

c) They provide good appearance d) They allow high-speed filling operations

Why are tin containers preferred for products where purity is important?

a) They are lightweight b) They are durable

C) They offer good appearance and compatibility

d) They allow controlled dispensing

What is the term used to describe the storing of pharmaceutical products and materials up to their point of use?

a) Pharmaceutical retention b) Material conservation

C) Pharmaceutical storage d) Product preservation

What is one of the requirements mentioned for storage facilities according to good storage practice?

A) Compliance with local laws

b) Availability of entertainment facilities

c) Access for unauthorized persons

d) Negligence in maintaining cleanliness

What precaution should be taken to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the storeroom?

a) Providing easy access b) Leaving the door unlocked

C) Implementing security measures

d) Allowing unrestricted access

Why should storage facilities be of sufficient capacity?

a) To limit the storage of pharmaceutical products

b) To discourage orderly storage

C) To enable orderly storage of various categories of products

d) To promote clutter and disorganization

Which of the following substances should be stored in dedicated areas subject to additional safety and security measures?

a) Pharmaceuticals due for expiration

b) Ordinary cleaning agents

C) Radioactive materials and dangerous drugs

d) Non-hazardous substances

What system should be in place to ensure that pharmaceutical products due to expire are sold or distributed first?

A) FIFO (First In, First Out) system b) LIFO (Last In, First Out) system

c) Random distribution system d) No system needed

What should be done with broken or damaged items in storage?

a) They should be stored with usable stock

B) They should be disposed of properly

c) They should be sold at a discount

d) They should be ignored

Why should storerooms be provided with adequate lighting?

a) To discourage accurate and safe operations

B) To enable operations to be carried out accurately and safely

c) To promote accidents and errors

d) To save on electricity costs

What should be available for review in terms of temperature and humidity monitoring?

a) Recorded data on lighting conditions

b) Equipment calibration records

C) Recorded data on temperature and humidity monitoring

d) Records of unauthorized access

Why should all facilities for the storage of poisons have proper security control?

a) To encourage unauthorized access

b) To ensure proper disposal

C) To prevent misuse and accidents

d) To make it easier for thieves to access

What is quality control in the pharmaceutical industry primarily concerned with?

a) Ensuring profitability

B) Meeting specified requirements of identity, purity, strength, and other characteristics

c) Maximizing production efficiency d) Increasing market share

What is the main goal of quality control in pharmaceuticals?

a) Maximizing revenue **B)** Ensuring patient safety in product use

c) Expanding market reach d) Achieving regulatory compliance

Who is primarily responsible for ensuring the quality, safety, and efficacy of pharmaceutical products?

a) National drug regulatory authorities b) World Health Organization

C) Drug manufacturers d) Medical representatives

What is the purpose of quality control checks and tests instituted during the course of manufacturing?

a) To increase production speed

b) To reduce manufacturing costs

C) To assure perfect manufacturing processes

d) To streamline regulatory compliance

At which stage are products authorized for marketing only if they meet the standards of quality?

a) First stage b) Second stage **C)** Third stage d) Final stage

What role do medical representatives of the firm play in quality control?

a) They supervise the manufacturing process

b) They conduct laboratory tests

C) They pick up samples from the market to ensure product quality

d) They oversee packaging and labeling

What is the responsibility of national drug regulatory authorities?

a) Ensuring profitability of drug manufacturers

b) Providing guidelines on quality assurance

c) Overseeing drug manufacturing processes

D) Ensuring manufacturers and importers fulfill their responsibility in making standard medicine

What is the main objective of the World Health Organization in quality assurance of pharmaceutical supply systems?

a) Maximizing revenue for pharmaceutical companies

B) Providing the highest possible level of health for the entire population

c) Ensuring regulatory compliance d) Expanding market reach

What is the purpose of WHO's guidelines on various approaches to quality assurance?

a) To increase production efficiency

b) To ensure profitability of drug manufacturers

C) To provide guidance on ensuring the quality of pharmaceutical supply systems

d) To streamline regulatory compliance processes

What is the significance of drug manufacturers being legally, morally, and ethically bound to guarantee the standard of their products?

a) It ensures compliance with industry regulations

B) It safeguards public health

c) It maximizes shareholder value d) It increases market competition

What is the main purpose of documentation in the pharmaceutical industry?

a) To increase production efficiency

B) To minimize the risk of misinterpretation and errors

c) To reduce regulatory oversight

d) To streamline communication between departments

What is the significance of batch records in pharmaceutical manufacturing?

a) They serve as proof of product efficacy

b) They are used to calculate production costs

C) Final products are released only after proper review of batch records

d) They provide instructions for manufacturing personnel

What is the objective of having an effective documentation system in pharmaceutical manufacturing?

a) To increase production speed

b) To reduce manufacturing costs

C) To ensure traceability and provide records for investigation

d) To simplify regulatory compliance

Which type of document provides detailed instructions for a specific process or procedure?

a) Bills of Materials (BOMs) b) Specifications

C) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) d) Protocols

What should be done if there is a deviation from a given SOP?

a) Ignore the deviation and proceed with the process

B) Thoroughly investigate the deviation and document the outcomes

c) Modify the SOP to accommodate the deviation

d) Continue the process without reporting the deviation

What is the purpose of a Certificate of Analyses (CoA) or Certificate of Compliance (CoC)?

a) To track employee training records

b) To document equipment maintenance schedules

C) To provide evidence that a batch meets specifications

d) To outline manufacturing protocols

What role do Bills of Materials (BOMs) play in pharmaceutical manufacturing?

a) They provide specifications for raw materials

b) They outline manufacturing protocols

c) They serve as proof of product efficacy

D) They list all components and quantities needed for production

What is the primary function of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)?

a) To provide evidence of product quality

b) To streamline communication between departments

C) To document all steps and activities of a process or procedure

d) To calculate production costs

Why is it important for documentation to have effective dates, review dates, and revision numbers?

a) To increase production efficiency **B)** both c and d

c) To ensure traceability and provide records for investigation

d) To reduce the risk of misinterpretation and errors

What is the purpose of Work Instructions (WIs) in pharmaceutical manufacturing?

a) To track employee attendance b) To outfacturing protocols

C) To provide detailed instructions for specific tasks or activities

d) To document equipment maintenance schedules

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