

## Objective

- Aspirin is categorized as:  
 (A) A drug from plants  
 (C) A synthetic drug  
 (B) A drug from minerals  
 (D) A drug from animals
- The substances used for the treatment, cure, prevention or diagnosis of disease are called:  
 (A) Sedatives  
 (B) Hallucinogens  
 (C) Narcotics  
 (D) Medicinal drugs
- The drug used to reduce pain are known as:  
 (A) Sedatives  
 (B) Analgesics  
 (C) Antiseptics  
 (D) Antibiotics
- Which of the following drugs is obtained from plants?  
 (A) Insulin  
 (B) Opium  
 (C) Cephalosporin  
 (D) Aspirin
- What is true about vaccines?  
 (A) Protect against viral infections only.  
 (B) Treat existing infection and also protect against future infections.  
 (C) Treat the existing bacterial infections only.  
 (D) Protect against the future viral and bacterial infections.
- Foxglove is a:  
 (A) Yellow flowered plant  
 (C) Purple flowered plant  
 (B) Black flowered plant  
 (D) Orange flowered plant
- Which antibiotic is bactericidal?  
 (A) cephalosporins  
 (B) thiazide  
 (C) sulpha drugs  
 (D) tetracycline
- Mescaline belongs to:  
 (A) Sulpha drugs  
 (B) Vaccine  
 (C) Hallucinogens  
 (D) Antibiotics
- Digitalis stimulate the organ:  
 (A) Lungs  
 (B) Kidney  
 (C) Brain  
 (D) Heart
- Which drug is a cardiotoxic?  
 (A) Diazepam  
 (B) Aspirin  
 (C) Digitalis  
 (D) Morphine
- The cardiotoxic used to stimulate the heart is called:  
 (A) analgesics  
 (B) paracetamol  
 (C) aspirin  
 (D) digitalis
- Morphine is derived from:  
 (A) Opium  
 (B) Foxglove  
 (C) Bacteria  
 (D) Fungi
- Until 1890, the subject pharmacology was known as:  
 (A) Pharmacy  
 (B) Clinical pharmacology  
 (C) All of these  
 (D) Materia Medica
- Study of composition and medical applications of drugs is called:  
 (A) physiology  
 (B) pharmacology  
 (C) Mycology  
 (D) Biotechnology
- Some drugs often make persons dependent on them are called:  
 (A) addictive  
 (B) antibiotic  
 (C) analgesics  
 (D) sedative
- Drug medicine derived from minerals:  
 (A) Tincture Iodine  
 (B) Antitoxins  
 (C) Aspirin  
 (D) Morphine



17. Streptomycin drugs obtained from:

- (A) Plants       (B) Fungi       (C) Bacteria       (D) Animals

18. Medicine Prepared in Laboratory are called:

- (A) Minerals made       (B) Animals made       (C) Plants made       (D) Synthetic

19. Which of these addictive drugs are also used as painkillers?

- (A) Hallucinogens       (B) Sedatives       (C) All can be used       (D) Narcotics

20. Sulfonamides affect bacteria in the following way:

- (A) Inhibit protein synthesis       (B) Stop the synthesis of new cell wall  
 (C) Stop the synthesis of folic acid       (D) Break the cell wall

21. Medicines which induce sedation by reducing irritability and excitement are called:

- (A) antibiotics       (B) vaccines       (C) sedatives       (D) analgesics

22. Antibiotics inhibit or kill the:

- (A) Yeast       (B) Viruses       (C) Worms       (D) Bacteria

23. Medicines which kill or stop the growth of bacteria are called:

- (A) antibiotics       (B) antibodies       (C) antinarcotics       (D) analgesic

24. Diazepam is a type of drug:

- (A) Sedatives       (B) vaccines       (C) Antibiotics       (D) Analgesics

25. Reduce the possibility of infection on skin:

- (A) Digitalis       (B) Antiseptics       (C) Antibiotics       (D) Disinfectants

26. Flemming discovered the:

- (A) Penicillin       (B) cephalosporin       (C) Aspirin       (D) Tetracycline

27. Who presented the idea of sterile surgery for the first time:

- (A) Lamarck       (B) Joseph Lister       (C) Thomas Grill       (D) Sir Alexander

28. Penicillin was discovered by:

- (A) Robert Hook       (B) Lamarck       (C) Darwin       (D) Alexander Fleming

29. Joseph Lister introduced an acid to sterile the surgical instruments and to clean wounds:

- (A) Carbolic acid       (B) Nitric acid       (C) Carbonic acid       (D) Acetic acid

30. It affects the production of sperms in men and also weakens the short term memory:

- (A) psilocin       (B) caffeine       (C) morphine       (D) marijuana

31. From which painkiller drug morphine is obtained?

- (A) Fungi       (B) Opium       (C) Fish liver       (D) foxglove leaves

32. Hallucinogens effect on the:

- (A) hypothalamus       (B) spinal card  
 (C) Sympathetic nervous system       (D) central nervous system


33. Which of the following addictive drugs is obtained from opium:

- (A) Psilocin       (B) Mescaline       (C) Morphine       (D) Marijuana

34. Drugs interact with Central Nervous system to depress its activities belong to the group of Drugs called:

- (A) Vaccines       (B) Sedatives       (C) Narcotics       (D) Analgesics



35. The pain reliever morphine is obtained from the flowers of which plant?  
 (A) foxglove       (B) rose       (C) brassica       (D) opium
36. Medicines with expired date are hazardous to:  
 (A) kidneys       (B) stomach       (C) lungs       (D) heart
37. Edward Jenner introduces vaccine of which disease?  
 (A) malaria       (B) hepatitis       (C) aids       (D) smallpox
38. Which of the following diseases is cured by vaccines:  
 (A) Typhoid       (B) Measels       (C) cholera       (D) Aids
39. Mescaline is obtained from a plant:  
 (A) Morning Glory       (B) Cannabis       (C) Datura       (D) Cactus
40. Is an Analgesic:  
 (A) Aspirin       (B) Both A & C       (C) Paracetamol       (D) Diazepam
41. Sir Alexander Fleming was awarded the Noble Prize in:  
 (A) 1950       (B) 1940       (C) 1935       (D) 1945
42. The cardiotonic known as digitalis is obtained from a plant:  
 (A) memosa       (B) fox glove       (C) Brassica       (D) accacia
43. This group includes mescaline and psilocin:  
 (A) narcotics       (B) hallucinogens       (C) sedatives       (D) vaccines
44. Psilocin is obtained from:  
 (A) cactus       (B) opium       (C) mushroom       (D) cannabis
45. Which destroys microorganisms found on non-living objects:  
 (A) Antibiotics       (B) Disinfectants       (C) Antiseptics       (D) Antibodies
46. Which drug is obtained from bacteria?  
 (A) Streptomycin       (B) Terramycin       (C) Paracetamol       (D) Aspirin
47. Which drugs include aspirin:  
 (A) Drugs from plants       (B) Addictive drugs  
 (C) Synthetic drugs       (D) Drugs from bacteria
48. Which of these is a Bactericidal Drug:  
 (A) Psilocin       (B) Cephalosporin       (C) Mescaline       (D) Morphin
49. An antibiotic is a drug that kills:   
 (A) Bacteria       (B) Fungi       (C) Algae       (D) Viruses
50. .... are the most frequently prescribed medications in modern medicine:  
 (A) enzymes       (B) antibiotics       (C) antigens       (D) vaccines
51. The most common method of administering vaccines is by:  
 (A) Injection       (B) Skin       (C) Nasal Spray       (D) Mouth
52. Which one of the following is not an addictive drug?  
 (A) Codeine       (B) Tetracycline       (C) Morphine       (D) Sedatives



53. A substance that when absorbed into the body of a living organism and alter normal body function is called:  
 (A) Drug       (B) Vaccine       (C) Antiseptic       (D) Antitoxin
54. Separate out painkiller drug:  
 (A) Sedatives       (B) Antibiotics       (C) Antiseptics       (D) Analgesics
55. .... drug is glandular product:  
 (A) diamorphine       (B) musk       (C) terramycin       (D) penicillin
56. Tincture of iodine is obtained from:  
 (A) Animals       (B) Plants       (C) Fungus       (D) Minerals
57. Psilosin belongs to:  
 (A) Vaccines       (B) Hallucinogens       (C) Sedatives       (D) Antibiotics
58. This drug effects on the sympathetic nervous system causing dilation of pupils:  
 (A) Hallucinogens       (B) Marijuana       (C) Narcotics       (D) Sedatives
59. Infections against which antibiotics are not effective are called:  
 (A) Viral       (B) Bacterial       (C) Fungal       (D) Amoebic
60. It effects on central nervous system and causes drowsiness:  
 (A) Codeine       (B) Psilocin       (C) Mescaline       (D) Morphine
61. Antibiotics are used for the:  
 (A) Treatment of bacterial & viral infections       (B) Treatment of viral infections  
 (C) Treatment of bacterial infections       (D) Immunization against infections

## Chapter : 18

## Pharmacology



## ★ Subjective ★

Q1: **Define pharmacology and distinguish it from pharmacy?**

Ans: **Pharmacology:**

*It is the study of drug composition, properties and medical are also studied in pharmacology.*

**Pharmacy:**

*While pharmacy, is the study of preparation of medicines and drugs. Pharmacology is not synonymous with pharmacy.*

Q2: **Name different sources of drugs.**

Ans: *These are the name of different sources of drugs:*

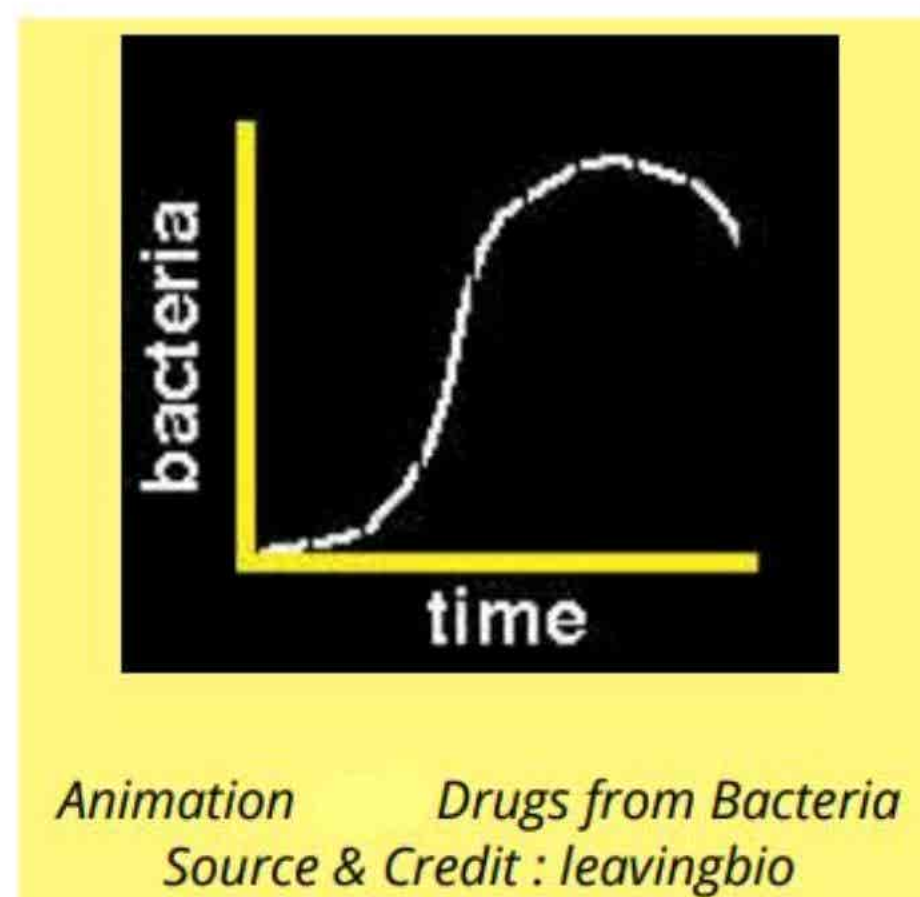
- ❖ Drug from animals
- ❖ Drugs from bacteria
- ❖ Synthetic drugs
- ❖ Drugs from plants and fungi
- ❖ Drugs from minerals

Q3: **Differentiate between Pharmaceutical drug or medicinal drug and addictive drugs.**

Ans: *Differentiate between Pharmaceutical drug or medicinal drug and addictive drugs is:*

**Pharmaceutical drug**

**Addictive drugs**





It is defined as any chemical substance used in the diagnosis, cure, treatment or prevention of disease.

Some drugs often make person dependent on them or addicted. These may be called as addictive drugs.

**Q4: Write the names of drugs obtained from plants and fungi.**

**This diagram is just for information.**

**Ans:** Many important medicines are obtained from plants and fungi. These medicines include antibiotics, cardiotonics and certain analgesics. The antibiotic penicillin comes from fungus.

**Q5: Define pharmacology and pharmacologist.**

**Ans: Pharmacology:**

Pharmacology is the study of drug composition properties and medical applications.

**Pharmacologist:**

The scientist who study and work on pharmacology is called Pharmacologist.

**Q6: Give details of drugs obtained from animals.**

**Ans:** Drugs obtained from animals are usually their glandular products. Fish liver oils, musk, bees, wax, certain hormones and antitoxins are obtained from animal sources.

**Q7: From which morphine is obtained?**

**Ans:** The pain reliever morphine is made from opium, which comes from the juice of opium poppy plant.

**Q8: What is meant by drugs?**

**Ans: Drugs:**

Any substance that when absorbed into the body of living organisms, alters normal body function is known as drug. Drugs are broadly classified into two types.

- ❖ Pharmaceutical drug
- ❖ Addictive drugs

**Q9: What is iodine tincture? Write its use.**

**Ans:** The mineral iodine is used in making tincture of iodine, a liquid that helps prevent infection when applied to cuts and bruises.

**Q10: What is use of powder silver nitrate?**

**Ans: Powder silver nitrate:**

Powder of silver nitrate applied on wounds to stop bleeding & prevent infection.

**Q11: Write names of two drugs obtained from minerals.**

**Ans:** Drugs obtained from minerals.

- ❖ The powder form of silver nitrate.
- ❖ Mineral Iodine.

**Q12: What are Synthetic Drugs?**

**Ans: Synthetic Drugs:**

Such drugs do not occur naturally but are synthesized in laboratories. Pharmaceutical companies produce these drugs.

**For example:**

- ❖ Aspirin.

**Q13: What is difference between antibiotics and disinfectants?**

**Ans:** The difference between antibiotics and disinfectants is:

Antibiotics	Disinfectants
Antibiotic inhibit or kill bacteria and treat bacterial infection e.g. tetracycline,	Disinfectant destroys micro-organism found on non-living objects.



Figure Digitalis (foxglove)



Animation Drug addiction  
Source & Credit: teensandhealth



cephalosporin etc.

**Q14: Define antibiotics.**

**Ans:** Antibiotic inhibits or kills bacteria and treats bacterial infection.

**For example:**

- ❖ Tetracycline, cephalosporin etc.

**Q15: Define analgesic.**

**Ans:** Analgesic:

Analgesics (painkillers) reduce pain e.g. aspirin, paracetamol etc. Antibiotics inhibit or kill bacteria and treat bacterial infections.

**For example:**

- ❖ Tetracycline, cephalosporin etc.

**Q16: Define antiseptics.**

**Ans:** **Antiseptics:**

It reduces the possibility of infections on skin.

**Q17: Describe two precautions before taking medicine.**

**Ans:** Two precautions before taking medicine:

- ❖ Always keep healthcare products out of the reach of the children.
- ❖ Do not take medicine in the dark.

**Q18: Define hallucinogens.**

**Ans:** **Hallucinogens.**

Hallucinogens are the drugs that cause changes in perception, thoughts, emotions and consciousness. The group includes mescaline which comes from cactus and psilocin which comes from mushrooms.

**Q19: Name two Narcotics obtained from opium.**

**Ans:** Morphine and codeine are the narcotics, derived from opium.

**Q20: What is Narcotics?**

**Ans:** **Narcotics:**

Narcotics are strong painkiller. These drugs are often prescribed in conjunction with other less potent painkiller.

**For example:**

- ❖ Heroin, morphine etc.

**Q21: What are the uses of Narcotics?**

**Ans:** The uses of Narcotics:

Narcotics are used to relieve pain for patients with chronic disease such as cancer. These are also used to relieve acute pain after operation.

**This diagram is just for information.**



Figure The fruits of the opium poppy plant

**Q22: Explain morphine and codeine.**

**Ans:** **Morphine and codeine:**



Morphine and codeine are the narcotics, derived from opium (poppy). Morphine acts directly on central nervous system to relieve pain. Morphine has high potential for addiction the most common abused narcotic i.e heroin is a semi synthetic drug from morphine. It effects on CNS and cause drowsiness.

Q23: **Write the uses of diamorphine.**

Ans: The uses of diamorphine:

Its use includes treatment for acute pain, such as in severe physical trauma, myocardial infarction, post-surgical pain etc.

Q24: **What is Heroin? Give its bad effect.**

Ans: **Heroin:**

The most commonly abused narcotic i.e. heroin is a semi-synthetic drug from morphine.

**Bad effect:**

It effects on central nervous system and causes drowsiness.

Q25: **What are prescription drugs?**

Ans: **Prescription drugs:**

Prescription drugs are sold only on physician's prescription. These include barbiturates, tranquillizers, antibiotics etc.


Q26: **Write some problems in drug addiction.**

Ans: Problems in drug addiction:

Drug abusers go through withdrawal of social contact or communication. The compulsion for narcotic drugs makes every drug addict a law violator and a criminal. Most narcotics addicts get involved in various types of crimes. Drug addicts are very weak in their social behavior.

Q27: **Write difference between antigens and antibodies.**

Ans: The difference between antigens and antibodies is:

 <b>Antigens</b>	<b>Antibodies</b>
Pathogens contain special proteins called antigens.	When pathogens enter the body (blood) of host, these proteins stimulate the immune response in host i.e. synthesis of antibodies.

Q28: **What is meant by social stigma?**

Ans: **Social stigma:**

The drug addicts are very weak in their social behavior. They face social stigma i.e. the society dislikes them because of their unpredictable behaviors.

Q29: **Write effects of hallucinogens.**

Ans: Physiologically, hallucinogens effect on the sympathetic nervous system causing dilation of pupil's constriction of some arteries and rise in blood pressure.

Q30: **What is meant by Hallucinations?**

Ans: **Hallucinations:**

Hallucinations are perceptions that have no basis in reality but that appear entirely realistic.

**This diagram is just for information.**

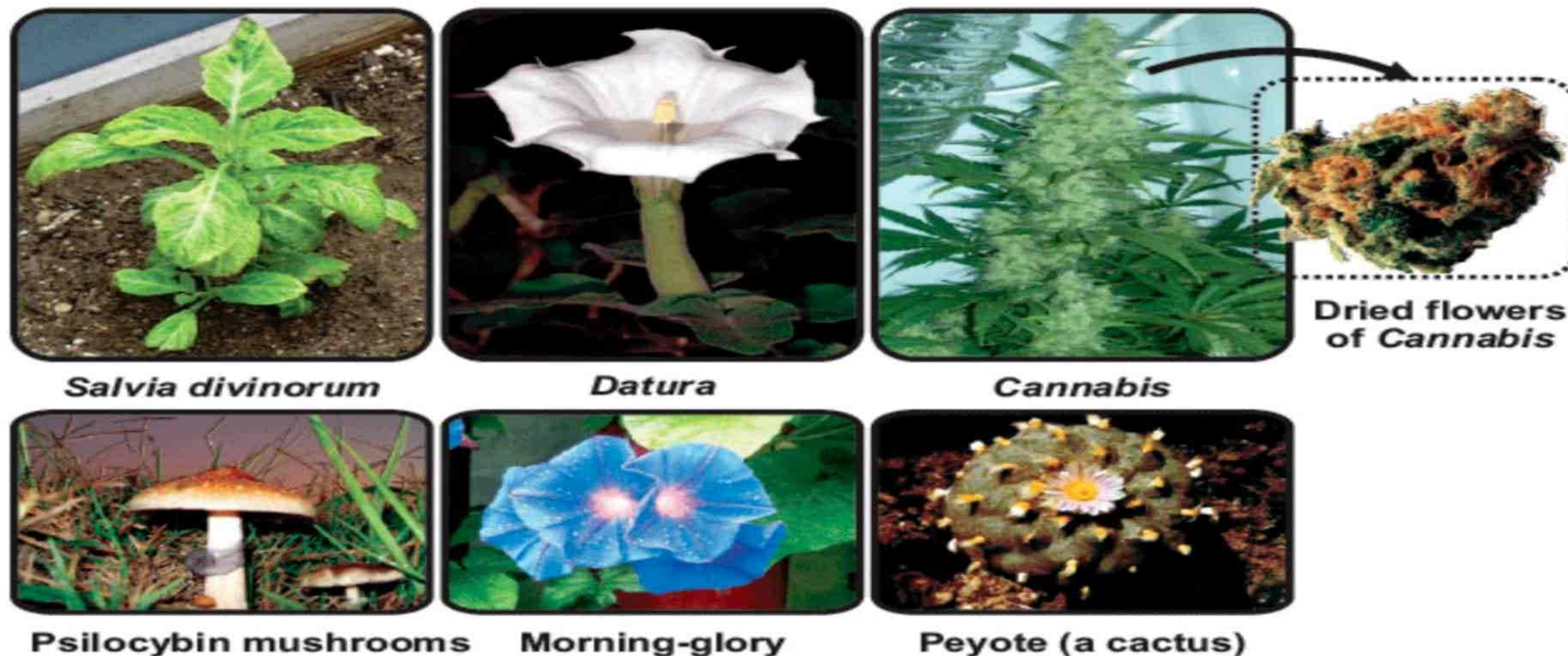


Figure Plants from where hallucinogens are obtained



**Q31: Write two major groups of antibiotics.**

**Ans:** The major groups of antibiotics are:

- ❖ Sulpha-Drugs
- ❖ Cephalosporins
- ❖ Tetracyclines

**Q32: Write a note on tetracyclins.**

**Ans: Tetracyclins:**

These are broad spectrum bacteriostatic antibiotics and inhibit bacterial protein synthesis. Tetracyclins are used in the treatment of infection of respiratory tract, urinary tract, intestine etc.

**Q33: Which organ is affected by the use of expired medicines?**

**Ans:** Expired drugs can cause damage to kidneys.

**Q34: Define Bactericidal and Bacteriostatic Antibiotics.**

**Ans:** Bactericidal meaning that they kill bacteria. Bacteriostatic meaning that they work by stopping bacterial growth.

**Q35: Define Vaccine. Give its working briefly. Or What are Vaccines?**

**Ans: Vaccines:**

Vaccines are used to develop immunity against viral and bacterial infections.

**For example:**

- ❖ Vaccines against small pox, whooping cough and hepatitis B and C etc.

**Q36: Name four diseases in which vaccines are used.**

**Ans:** Four diseases in which vaccines are used:

- ❖ Whooping cough
- ❖ Polio
- ❖ Small pox
- ❖ Hepatitis

**Q37: What do you know about sulpha drugs?**

**Ans: Sulpha drugs:**

Sulpha drugs are synthetic antibiotic that contain sulfonamide group. Sulfonamides are broad spectrum bacteriostatic antibiotics. They inhibit the folic acid synthesis in bacteria. They are used to treat pneumonia and urinary tract infections.

**Q38: Which medicines are used for lowering the blood pressure?**

**Ans:** The sulfonamide group is also present in other medications that are not antibiotics.

**For example:**

- ❖ Thiazide diuretics (medicines for lowering blood pressure).

**Q39: What is the function of antibodies in blood?**

**Ans:** Antibodies bind to pathogens and destroy them. In addition, memory cells are produced, which remain in blood and provide protection against future infections with the same pathogen.

**Q40: Define broad spectrum antibiotic and narrow spectrum.**

**Ans: Broad spectrum antibiotic:**

Some antibiotics can be used to treat a wide range of infections and are known as broad-spectrum antibiotics.

**Narrow spectrum:**

Others are only effective against a few types of bacteria and are called narrow-spectrum antibiotics.

**Q41: What is difference between vaccine and vaccination?**



Image Metabolism  
Source & Credit: microgene



A painting showing Edward Jenner, injecting the boy. It was the world's first vaccination.



Ans: The difference between vaccine and vaccination is:

Vaccine	Vaccination
A vaccine is a material containing weakened or killed pathogens and is used to produce immunity to a disease by stimulating the production of antibodies.	Vaccination is the treatment with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease.

Q42: **What is the most common method of administering vaccine?**

Ans: The most injection, but some vaccines are given by mouth or nasal spray.

Q43: **What is the mode of action of vaccines?**

Ans: The mode of action of vaccines is:

Pathogens contain special proteins called antigens.

When pathogens enter the body of host, these proteins stimulate the immune response in host i.e synthesis of antibodies. Antibodies bind to pathogens and destroy them. In addition, memory cells are produced, which remain in blood and provide protection against future infections with the same pathogen.

Q44: **What problem is faced by development of antibiotics resistant bacteria?**

Ans: Resistance to antibiotics poses a serious and growing problem, because some infectious diseases are becoming more difficult to treat. Some of the resistant bacteria can be treated with more powerful antibiotics, but these are some infections that do not eliminate even with new antibiotics.

Q45: **Why does society dislike a drug abuser?**

Ans: The addicts are very weak in their social behavior. They face social stigma i.e. the society dislikes them because of their unpredictable behaviors.

Q46: **Which antibiotic was discovered by Fleming?**

Ans: Sir Alexander Flemming (1881-1955) was a Scottish biologist. He discovered the antibiotic penicillin from the fungus *Penicillium notatum*, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945.

Q47: **Write down the name of two drugs obtained from minerals.**

Ans: Several common drugs are produced from minerals. The mineral iodine is used in making tincture of iodine, a liquid that helps prevent infection when applied to cuts and bruises. The powder form of silver nitrate is applied on wounds to stop bleeding and prevent infection.

Q48: **Define sedative and give examples. OR Why sedative drugs are used?**

Ans: **Sedative:**

These drugs interact with central nervous system to depress its activities. Sedative drugs induce dizziness, lethargy; show brain function and depression induce suicidal thoughts irritability or excitement.

**Example:**

❖ Diazepam.

Q49: **Which micro-organism is killed by cephalosporins? Name two diseases for which these are used.**

Ans: Cephalosporin's interfere with synthesis of bacterial cell wall and so are bactericidal. Cephalosporins are used to treat:

- ❖ Pneumonia
- ❖ Sore throat
- ❖ Bronchitis etc.

Q50: **How Edward Jenner made the use of vaccine in 1796? OR Write a short note on discovery of vaccines. OR What is contribution of Edward Jenner?**



Ans: In 1796, a British physician Edward Jenner injected a young boy with cowpox, by injecting pus cells after the boy had recovered from cowpox, Jenner injected the pus cell from a small pox patient into him. The body did not get small pox.

So, it becomes clear that intentional injection with cowpox protected from small pox. This method was named "vaccination" and the substance used to vaccinate was called a "vaccine".

**Q51: How Terramycin developed?**

Ans: Researchers of pharmaceutical company spent two years testing soil from all parts of the world to find new antibiotics. The project resulted in the development of one antibiotic, terramycin, which is used to treat many infections.

**Q52: What are the uses of carbolic acid in surgery?**

Ans: Carbolic acid is used to sterilize surgical instruments and to clean wounds.

**Q53: Which antibiotic is used to treat many infections?**

Ans: Terramycin, antibiotic is used to treat many infections.

**Q54: What happened when bacteria are exposed to the same antibiotics?**

Ans: When bacteria are exposed to the same antibiotics over and over, they can change and are no longer affected by the drug.

**Q55: Why Non-Prescription drugs are sold over the counter?**

Ans: Non-Prescription drugs are sold over the counter, because these are considered safe enough. These includes aspirin and some cough medicines.

**Q56: Write sources of mescaline and psilocin.**

Ans: The sources of mescaline and psilocin are:

Mescaline comes from cactus and psilocin comes from a Mushroom.

**Q57: Write advantage of Leaves of foxglove.**

Ans: The advantage of Leaves of foxglove is:

- ❖ The Cardio-tonic, known as digitalis is used to stimulate the heart.
- ❖ It is made from the leaves of fox glove.

**Q58: Write the difference between prescription and Non-prescription medicines.**

Ans: The difference between prescription and Non-prescription medicines is:

Prescription	Non-Prescription Medicines
Prescription drugs are sold only on physician's prescription.	Non-prescription medicines are sold over counter because these are considered safe enough.

**Q59: Why tetroccline are not used in children under age of 8?**

Ans: Tetroccline are not used in children under age of 8, because it can cause permanently stain teeth.

**Q60: On which work Sir Alexander Flemming was awarded Nobel prize?**

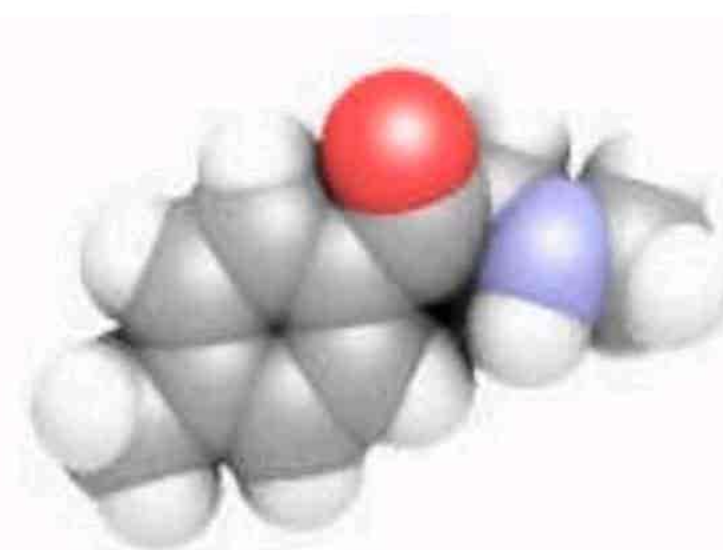
Ans: Alexander discovered the antibiotic penicillin from the fungus penicillium notatum for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945.

**Q61: What is contribution of Joseph Lister in biology?**

Ans: Joseph Lister (1827-1912) was an English surgeon. He promoted the idea of sterile surgery for the first time. He introduced carbolic acid to sterilize surgical instrument and to clean wounds.

**Q62: From where is Marijuana obtained? OR  
What are its effects on human body? OR  
What is marijuana?**

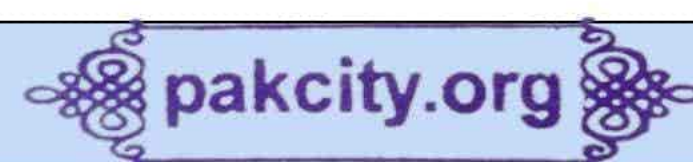
Ans: Marijuana is a hallucinogen, which is smoked. It is obtained from the flowers, stems, and leaves of the marijuana plant (cannabis sativa and C indica). Small doses of marijuana result in a feeling of well-being that lasts two to three



Animation 3D Structure of Marijuana  
Source & Credit: disinfo



hours. High doses increases heart rate. It also effects the production of sperms in men and also weakens the short term memory.

**Chapter : 18****Pharmacology****★ Long Questions ★**

- Q.1:** Describe narcotics with the examples of morphine and codeine. . V.imp
- Q.2:** Write note on Sedative Drugs and Hallucinogens Drugs.
- Q.3:** Differentiate between Medicinal drugs and Addictive drugs.
- Q.4:** What are the sources of Drugs? V.imp
- Q.5:** Explain principle usage of important medicinal drugs. V.imp
- Q.6:** Write three types of medicines and their uses on the basis of chemical properties.
- Q.7:** Write down mode of action of vaccines? . V.imp
- Q.8:** Describe major groups of antibiotics. . V.imp
- Q.9:** Write any three medicinal drugs. Explain in detail.
- Q.10:** Classify Drugs on the basis of their mode of action and chemical properties.
- Q.11:** How marijuana is used from which it is obtained and also write its two effects on.
- Q.12:** Explain Narcotics and Hallucinogens.
- Q.13:** Discuss the Drug Addiction and Associated problems.
- Q.14:** How resistance is produced against antibiotics? Explain. . V.imp
- Q.15:** What is the difference between Bactericidal and Bacteriostatic Antibiotics?