

1. Vyadhi Pratyanyika Chikitsa in Arsha comprises of
(A) Vaataanulomana
(B) Agnivridhi
(C) Mruduvirechana
(D) A, B
2. The main drugs identified in a management of Arsha
(A) Kutaja Twak
(B) Takra
(C) Bhallataka
(D) A,B,C
3. The principle line of treatment for Pakshaghata in general comprises of
(A) Snehana
(B) Swedana
(C) Virechana
(D) A,B,C
4. Since almost all the disorders show this disease, it is recognized as Sarvarogaraja also. The condition is
(A) Rajayakshma
(B) Jwara
(C) Kshaya
(D) Shirahashoola
5. Charaka while treating Switra observed the occurrence of Sphota. For the management of this condition he opines to make Vrana, and advised Bhedana by using
(A) Kantaka
(B) Suchi
(C) Ksharalepa
(D) Shastra - Vrihimukha

6. Charaka advises Mahakhadiraghrita in Kushtha for
- (A) Abhyanga
 - (B) Paana
 - (C) Vamana
 - (D) A,B
7. Charaka prescribes in Ansha, Shotha, Guda Shopha and as Deepana Pachaniya drug as the single drug choice, the drug is
- (A) Chitraka Mula
 - (B) Aaragwadha
 - (C) Takra
 - (D) Haritaki
8. Charaka was very practical and was knowing the need of a profession for survival. He says _____ may form a business
- (A) Anna
 - (B) Deha Soushthava
 - (C) Gopuja
 - (D) Krishika
9. Kharjura, Draksha, Vrikshamla, Chinchaa, Daadima, Parooshaka and Aamalaki are used in the form of Mantha, especially indicated in _____ by Charaka
- (A) Mutrakrichra
 - (B) Madyavikara
 - (C) Udaavarta
 - (D) Jwara
10. In the treatment Vaatarakta, Charaka advises _____ Ghrita
- (A) Shravanyaadi
 - (B) Paarushaka
 - (C) Jeevaneeya
 - (D) A,B,C

11. Having established the superiority of Vaayu, Charaka elaborates the and Snehana is the first line of treatment and the origin of Sneha are
- (A) Sthavara
 - (B) Jangama
 - (C) A,B
 - (D) Jalaja
12. After Snehana, Charaka advises
- (A) Samsarjana
 - (B) Vamana
 - (C) Virechana
 - (D) Swedana
13. Agni Swedana has _____ varieties according to Charaka
- (A) 13
 - (B) 09
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 16
14. For Vamana Karma Charaka preferred Madanaphala and has evolved
- (A) 100
 - (B) 133
 - (C) 60
 - (D) 48
15. According to Charaka Samhita there are 5 Kashaya origins. _____ group
- (A) Amla Kashaya
 - (B) Lavana Kashaya
 - (C) Katu Kashaya
 - (D) Kashaya Kashaya

6 D 7 A 8 A 9 B 10 D

11 C 12 D 13 A 14 B

16. Charaka described human soil management and has the knowledge of latrine. Used word for it
- (A) Varcha Sthaana
(B) Malanishkasana Sthaana
(C) Mahanasa Sthaana
(D) Outskirts
17. Jentaka is one of the varieties of according to Charaka Samhita
- (A) Ghanaashma Sweda
(B) Ushma Sweda
(C) Nadi Sweda
(D) Avagaaha Sweda
18. For Sneha Basti, the quantity of medicine required will be
- (A) Shatapalam
(B) Ashtapalama
(C) Ardhanjali
(D) Dashanjali
19. Pratishyaya, Kaasa, Arditha, Ekangavaata, etc disorders where Charaka advises as the line of treatment
- (A) Swedana
(B) Sheetajala Snana
(C) Amila Dravya Virechana
(D) Ushna Dravya Vamana
20. Siddha Yavaagu is advised by Sushruta in Chharadi
- (A) Amra Patra
(B) Karanja Patra
(C) Kutaja Patra
(D) Tulasi Patra

21. Everything which causes discomfort is called as Dukha. Sushruta is of Dukha in Sutrasthana
- (A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 8
22. Samprapti of a disease gives complete knowledge, however, Su in
- (A) Chaya Prakopa Prashama
(B) Shatkriyakaala
(C) Nidaana Panchaka
(D) Nidaana Sthaana
23. Disintegration of any substance, may be it a Shareera, is described in Samhita
- (A) Panchabhoota Vilayana
(B) Pralaya
(C) Panchatva Mayaati
(D) Marana / Mruthyu
24. In the evolution of world, Purusha and Prakriti play gre characterizes them as
- (A) Nirakaara
(B) Anaadi
(C) Nityaga
(D) A,B,C
25. According to Charaka, the life starts in Garbhashaya and an
- (A) Shukra
(B) Shonita
(C) Aatma Prakriti Vikara Sammurchana
(D) A,B,C

16 A 17 B 18 A 19 A 20 B

21 A 22 B 23 C 24 D

26. Ancients were able to know the prognosis of disease by Taila Bindu examination of the urine, and if the oil moves towards east, it indicates
- (A) No recovery
 - (B) Fast recovery
 - (C) Insignificant
 - (D) Urinary infection
27. Channels in the body is said to be innumerable and divided as Dhamani, Sira, Shrotas etc. Sushruta enumerates number of Siras
- (A) 700
 - (B) 04
 - (C) 24
 - (D) 900
28. Marmas are divided on specific effects they exhibit on trauma, Adhipati Merma comes under group as stated by Sushruta
- (A) Vaikalyakara
 - (B) Sadyapraana Hara
 - (C) Vishalyoghina
 - (D) Rajakara
29. Tantrapakti are 32 in number according to Sushruta Samhita. Nidarshana is enumerated as
- (A) Narration with example
 - (B) Thesis
 - (C) Example
 - (D) Order
30. Charaka enumerates Kaarana Dravyas
- (A) 05
 - (B) 16
 - (C) 09
 - (D) 24

31. In pre-eclampsia is not a characteristic according to D.C.Datta
- (A) B.P. more than 140/90
 - (B) Coma
 - (C) Edema
 - (D) Proteinuria
32. Sushruta identifies the shape of Garbha as Pancha Pindika in the month
- (A) 3
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 1
33. The presence of these goes towards the confirmation of pregnancy
- (A) Goodell's Sign
 - (B) Palmer's Sign
 - (C) Chadwick's Sign
 - (D) A,B,C
34. Ksheera Sarpi is specially indicated by Sushruta in month of pregnancy
- (A) 1
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 8
35. In the miscarriages it may occur due to any reasons. Garbha Chyuti occurs in according to Sushruta Nidaana Sthaana
- (A) Fifth month
 - (B) Fourth month
 - (C) Sixth month
 - (D) Eighth month
36. The abdominal and vaginal fingers seem to oppose below the body of uterus in six to ten weeks of amenorrhoea, may be called as
- (A) Hegar's Sign
 - (B) Goodsall's Sign
 - (C) Osier's Sign
 - (D) Goodell's Sign

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31 B 32 A 33 D 34 C 35 B 36 A IP.T.O

37. Intrauterine contraceptive devices are classified as open and closed, however, CuT and Cu7 are -
- Metal devices
 - Closed devices
 - Medicated devices
 - Non-medicated devices
38. Sushruta identifies as Sutika Kaala
- One month
 - 1 1/2 months
 - 2 1/2 months
 - 4 months
39. First foetal movement observed by mother is
- Quickening
 - Oslander's Sign
 - Menarch
 - Kehr's Sign
40. In India, as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, revised in 1975, abortion can be induced up to
- 20th Gestational week
 - 24th Gestational week
 - 30th Gestational week
 - 28th Gestational week
41. Animal bite leading to condition where the image of the animal is seen by the patient in water, it indicates according to Sushruta
- Arishta Lakshana
 - Yapya
 - Kakha Saadhya
 - Sukha Saadhya

42. According to Kalpasthana of Sushruta, the Visha is said to be present in
- Moola
 - Phala
 - Pushpa
 - A, B, C
43. Road side accidental injury becomes medico legal case under
- IPC 202
 - IPC 41
 - CrPC 202
 - CrPC 42
44. Legal age for marriage as against the ancient literature is for boys
- 18
 - 21
 - 25
 - 24
45. Nux Vomica poison is
- Seed containing Strychnine
 - Needed for purgation for poisoning
 - Drug of choice for vomiting
 - Contains Atropine
46. Pinpoint pupil is seen in poisoning
- Morphine
 - Methyl Alcohol
 - Atropine
 - Karaveera
47. Rigor Mortis commences after death
- Within 1/2 hour
 - 8-10 hours
 - 3-6 hours
 - 12 hours and more

37 C 38 B 39 A 40 A 41 A

42 D 43 A 44 B 45 A 46 A 47 C

48. Snake bite patient becomes
 (A) Medico legal case
 (B) General case
 (C) Surgical case
 (D) Accidental case
49. In Scorpion sting Sushruta avoids
 (A) Dhooma
 (B) Swedana
 (C) Pratisaarana
 (D) Sarpi Kshoudra Paana
50. Salivation, vomiting, hiccups, occurring due to Rat Bite (Lallana variety) Sushruta advises Lehya containing
 (A) Madhu
 (B) Tanduleeyaka
 (C) Nimbuswarasa Guda
 (D) A,B
51. The melting point of Sulphur is
 (A) 109 Degree Centigrade ✓
 (B) 119 Degree Centigrade
 (C) 111 Degree Centigrade
 (D) 225 Degree Centigrade
52. In the non-availability of a drug replacement is made by drug of similar value; Madhu can be replaced by
 (A) Gudapaka
 (B) Jeerna Guda
 (C) Madhucchishta
 (D) Madhura Dravya

48 A 49 B 50 D 51 B 52 B

53. Most of the Guggulu preparations contain other drugs. Gandhaka is one ingredient of Guggulu
 (A) Gokshuradi
 (B) Triphala
 (C) Simhanaada
 (D) Kanchanaara
54. Paarada is processed to get capacity to treat diseases and also convert lower to higher metals, however to treat the disease processes may be sufficient
 (A) 6
 (B) 8
 (C) 16
 (D) 18
55. According to Raseswara Darshana, Rasa Shastra is meant to
 (A) Treat disease
 (B) Convert Iron to Gold
 (C) Obtain salvation
 (D) None
56. Bhavaprakasha identifies seven Dhatus which have to be purified before medication. Taptasechana is the general process used as directed by Samucchaya using
 (A) Taila, Takra
 (B) Kanjee Kulatha
 (C) Gomutra
 (D) A,B,C
57. To make Dhatu, suitable for Bhasma etc., Rasa Tarangini advises to heat in
 (A) Jala
 (B) Rambhamoolarasa
 (C) Dugdha
 (D) A,B

53 C 54 B 55 C 56 D 57 C

58. As per Rasendra, generally Maarana of Dhatu can be achieved by 12 putas, using
 as paste over the Dhatu
- (A) Arka Dugdha
 (B) Gandhaka
 (C) Manashila
 (D) A,B,C
59. Quantity of Bhasma is decided to be Good, Better, Best on the grounds of materials used in the process as respectively
- (A) Gandhaka, Moolikadi, Paarada
 (B) Rasa, Vanaspati, Arka Dugdha
 (C) Trilanda, Arka, Vataanaam Dugdha
 (D) Swarna, Roupya, Tamra
60. Abhraka is heated and dipped in Kanji seven times for
- (A) Dhanyabhra
 (B) Shodhana
 (C) Maarana
 (D) Sahapaatana
61. Sushruta advises gradual dilatation of Srotas in
- (A) Rudrahagudodara
 (B) Niruddhaprakasha
 (C) Raktamokshana Sira
 (D) Jalodara Yantra
62. HDU advises bandage on parts which hang like Baahu etc.
- (A) Utsanga
 (B) Muttoli
 (C) Yamoka
 (D) Mandala
63. Quantum of blood can be drained is up to according to Dalhana
- (A) 1/3 Prastha
 (B) 1/3 Pala
 (C) 8 Anjali
 (D) 8 Tola

64. Ancients described Naadi Yantra for the examination of throat; the size would be according to Vagbhata
- (A) 10 Angula long and 5 Angula in circumference
 (B) 12 Angula long and 6 Angula in circumference
 (C) 18 Angula long and 4 Angula in circumference
 (D) 13 Angula long and 4 Angula in circumference
65. Upayantraas are 25 in number. In Ashtanga Hridaya these are Upayantraas
- (A) Bhaya
 (B) Kaala
 (C) A,B
 (D) None
66. For healing purposes Sushruta advocates removal of hairs from wound and recommends use of
- (A) Kshuraka
 (B) Kartati
 (C) Sandamsha
 (D) A,B,C
67. These wounds should not be bandaged
- (A) Pramehaja
 (B) Kushtaja
 (C) Gudapaaka
 (D) A,B,C
68. Sushruta warns the position of knot after the bandage to be of the wound
- (A) Above
 (B) Below
 (C) Lateral
 (D) A,B,C

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 58 D 59 A 60 B 61 B 62 A 63 B

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 64 A 65 C 66 D 67 D 68 D
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69. Injury to Vaikalyakara Marma on elbow causes a deformity, Sushruta identifies it as
- (A) Kunhi
 - (B) Kubja
 - (C) Saktistabdha
 - (D) Saktishotha
70. Charaka advises and identifies location of Udara Paatina Karma as
- (A) Vaama Kukshi
 - (B) Nabheradho
 - (C) A,B
 - (D) No such description
71. Haritaki is said to be of 7 types, however, Bhavaprakasha is of the opinion that types are Sarva Roga Hara
- (A) Chetaki
 - (B) Jeevanti
 - (C) Abhayaa
 - (D) B,C
72. Haritaki availability has been specified for its varieties, verses, location. i.e.,..... according to Bhavaprakasha
- (A) Sourashtra - Jeevanthi
 - (B) Himalaya - Chetaki
 - (C) Sindha - Pootana
 - (D) A,B,C
73. Among the Nighantus available, Raja Nighantu is written by
- (A) Pandit Narahari
 - (B) Pandit Harishankara Sharma
 - (C) Yadavji, Trikamji Acharya
 - (D) Bapalal Gadbad Das Vaidya

74. Chakradatta did Shalyakarmas. In some places, he used leaf as Anush i.e.,
- (A) Goji
 - (B) Guduchii
 - (C) Jeevanti
 - (D) Kamalapatra
75. Khadira is recognized as drug of choice in Kushta; are some of the Kadira
- (A) Irimedha
 - (B) Kaalaskanda
 - (C) Somalvalkala
 - (D) A,B,C
76. form the ingredients of Brihat Panchamoola as per Bhavaprakasha
- (A) Paatala
 - (B) Shyonaka
 - (C) Nimbha
 - (D) A,B
77. Guda has different properties with Anupaana Bheda i.e., according to Bhavaprakasha
- (A) Pittahara with Haritaki
 - (B) Vaatahara with Shunti
 - (C) Kaphahara with Aardra
 - (D) A,B,C
78. Madhu is used in many preparations and also as Anupaana. However, the said to be good and identified by the duration of according to Bhavaprakasha Nighantu
- (A) One year
 - (B) Ten years
 - (C) 100 years
 - (D) Six months

69 A 70 C 71 D 72 D 73 A

74 A 75 D 76 D 77

79. The churning of curd with N of water is called as according to Bhavaprakasha Nighantu
- (A) Atathita
(B) Ghola
(C) Takra
(D) Mattha
80. According to Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, a variety of Vacha is specially indicated in Apasara, Unmadam, Hiranga; it is well known as
- (A) Pparasika Vacha
(B) Deepaantara Vacha
(C) Mahabhari Vacha
(D) Kuleenjana Vacha
81. Though Kashyapa Samhita available now is not complete, the details of chapters are referred in of Kashyapa Samhita
- (A) Sutrashtana
(B) Siddhishtana
(C) Kalpasthana
(D) Uttarashana
82. According to Kashyap Samhita, the distribution of "Vayaha" is
- (A) Youvana, Madhyama, Vriddha
(B) Garbha Kaala, Kumara
(C) Ksheerapaha, Annada
(D) A, B, C
83. According to Paaraashara the female child is identified as Gouri, Rohini, Kanya and Rajaswala on the age in years attained as respectively
- (A) 8,9,10, above 10
(B) 5,6,12, above 12
(C) 5,8,16, above 16
(D) 9,10,15, above 15

84. According to Kashyapa the dosage of medicine for a baby below one month of age is
- (A) Kolaasthi
(B) Vidangaphala
(C) Amalaka
(D) Ardramalaki
85. The dose of medicine for Annaada child is Pramana given with ghee according to Kashyapa
- (A) Badra
(B) Nimba
(C) Amalaki
(D) Anjali
86. Nabhinnaala Kartana is indicated, where the Naala is left about Anguli and over the neck of the baby according to Sushruta
- (A) Four
(B) Eight
(C) Ten
(D) Six
87. According to Sushruta Samhita and Ashtanga Sangraha, the congenital disorder due to
- (A) Improper hygiene of mother
(B) Improper hygiene of grandmother
(C) Prarabdha of Garbha
(D) None of the above
88. Ashtanga Hridaya indicates and in Khandoshtha
- (A) Lekhana and Seevana
(B) Chedhana and Bhedana
(C) Bhedana and Seevana
(D) Chedhana and Vrana Chikitsa

79 C 80 B 81 C 82 D 83 A

84 B 85 C 86 B 87 A 88 D

88. Kashyapa is of the opinion that a child with speech deformity "Aphonia" will have
- Blindness
 - Deafness
 - Loss of smell
 - Nil
89. Ashtangahridaya identifies "Devakritachhidra" in Karma as for Karnavedhana Karma
- Karnapeetha Madhya
 - Ravirashmi Avabhasana
 - Laghavatwa
 - Karnapeetha Adhobhaga
90. Ancient Indian scholars identified different number of Mukharoga, however, Vagbhata identified _____ diseases of Mukha
- 75
 - 67
 - 65
 - 64
91. Vagbhata identifies Dashanachhada, whereas Dalhana identifies angle of mouth as
- Srikkinou
 - Oshthou
 - Jihwa Sevani
 - Dantapaali
92. In Kandostha, after Lekhana, is specially indicated by Ashtanga Sangraha
- Shatadhoutagrita Lepa
 - Kshoumasutra Seevana
 - Mahuroushadha Sidda Taila
 - Sadyovrana Chikitsa

89 B 90 B 91 A 92 A 93 B

94. General line of treatment in Pratishyaya comprises of according to Vagbhata
- Nivaataagaara Vaasa
 - Shirasaha Pariveshtana
 - Jeerna Varuni
 - A,B,C
95. _____ form the ingredients of Shatbindu Ghrita which is prescribed in Pratishyaya, Shiroroga, by Yogarajnakara
- Goghrita
 - Yashti Madhu
 - Lavana
 - A,B,C
96. Ashtanga Sangraha advocates Shastra Karma in Pakshmakopa and specifies _____ use of
- Kshoumasutra
 - Baalasutra
 - Mudga Maatrantara Pada
 - A,B,C
97. Lekhana is one of the treatment for Vartamaroga. While doing the procedure Sushruta encounters slipping of eye lids and advocates _____ use of
- Angushta Anguli
 - Gauze
 - A,B
 - Plota
98. Vagbhata in Sangraha identifies 5 diseases in Krishna Mandalathe following among them
- Ajakaajaata
 - Teevra Vedana
 - A,B
 - Paakatyaya

94 D 95 D 96 D 97 C 98 C

99. "Linganasha", "Shalaka" used in eye diseases should be size as said in Sushruta Samhita

- (A) Eight Anguli long
- (B) Thread rolled in the middle
- (C) A,B
- (D) Ten Anguli long

100. In Shaalaky Tantra is most indicated in Timira by Vaghbata

- (A) Triphala Choorna
- (B) Puraanaghrita
- (C) Pippali Choorna
- (D) A,B

101. Three Doshas cause physical disorders, Manasika diseases are caused due to

- (A) Satwa
- (B) Rajas
- (C) Tama
- (D) B,C

102. Manas is controlled by

- (A) Satwa
- (B) Vaata
- (C) Kapha
- (D) Rajas

103. Manas is identified as

- (A) Dravya
- (B) Guna
- (C) Niyatraka
- (D) Nityaga

104. Ateetaarthavishaya Gnanam is

- (A) Aaptavakya
- (B) Smirit
- (C) Medha
- (D) Buddhi

105. Unmaada exhibits a general symptoms

- (A) Fickleness of mind, confusion
- (B) Hridayashoonyata
- (C) Drishti Adheeratha
- (D) A,B,C

106. Charaka believes Unmaada is of types

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 8
- (D) 2

107. In Unmaada chapter Charaka writes about past life deeds along with ru towards elders, Rishis, Gandharva etc which cause

- (A) Kritima Unmaada
- (B) Aagantuja Unmaada
- (C) Sannipataja Unmaada
- (D) Maanasika Vyatha

108. A person possessed by spirits etc., is likened to a simile, specialty expressing the minute changes unperceivable

- (A) Image entering mirror
- (B) Rasa in fruit
- (C) Heat in water
- (D) Fragrance in flower

109. The spirits after entering the body do not leave it and the patients too re Don't's. Charaka advises the patient should be

- (A) Tide and kept in dark room
- (B) Threatened, exhilarated
- (C) Preach astonishing stories, give alms
- (D) A,B,C

105 D 106 A 107 B 108 A

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AY-1/2013 99 B 100 D 101 D 102 B 103 A

110. Charaka advises Hingwadighrita especially for
- (A) Unmaada
(B) Vaatata
(C) Aadhmaanarogi
(D) Pittajavyadhi
111. Vaaruni is a drug and also a preparation. Vaaruni is prepared from according to Bhavaprakasha Nighantu
- (A) Taala, Kharjura rasa
(B) Shaalpishti, Punamava
(C) Vaaruni, Dhataki
(D) A,B
112. Taila, Pakwa Apakwa gets more potency when according to Bhavaprakasha
- (A) Nava
(B) Chorasthaya
(C) Mrudupaka
(D) Karupaka
113. Dugdhaana is most indicated in for Vedaaha Prashamana according to Bhavaprakasha Nighantu
- (A) Ratri
(B) Madhyana
(C) Prabhata
(D) All time
114. To keep good relations with others Vagbhata advises, in Ashtanga Hridaya to be
- (A) Purvaabhibhaashi
(B) Susheelaha
(C) Sumukha
(D) A,B,C
115. Abhyanga is advised to be done daily on
- (A) Karna
(B) Netra
(C) Shiraha
(D) A,C
116. Among Sadhya, Asaadhyata, a disease is said to be difficult to manage if
- (A) Gataayusham
(B) Vaidya
(C) Dislikes the ruler
(D) A,B,C
117. Vagbhata in Ashtangahridaya, advised Dantadhavana
- (A) After nature calls
(B) With Arkanda
(C) Bhojanoparanta
(D) A,B,C
118. To retain good eyesight, Ashtagahridaya advises use of Rasaanjana
- (A) Daily
(B) Twice a week
(C) Weekly
(D) Monthly
119. Ancient Ayurvedic literature advises after intake of food
- (A) Limited Maargamana
(B) Yaanaprayoga
(C) Nidra
(D) Dugdhasavana

110 A 111 D 112 B 113 A 114 D

115 D 116 D 117 D 118 C 119

120. Bhavaprakasha Nighantu advises consumption ofwater in Sharadrutu which is exposed to sunlight in day and moon in night
- (A) Amshoodaka
(B) Tadaag Jala
(C) Koopa Jala
(D) Vikira Jala
121. Standing X-ray of abdomen suggests perforation by the presence of
- (A) Hole in intestine
(B) Discharge of peritoneal cavity
(C) Gas below diaphragm
(D) Fracture in spine
122. Nidaana word indicates two meanings, Vyadhi Janaka and Vyadhi Bodhaka. Vyadhi Bodhaka Nidaana comprises of
- (A) Samprapti
(B) Roopa
(C) Upashaya
(D) A,B,C
123. Samprapti is also called as
- (A) Ushmata
(B) Aagati
(C) Jaati
(D) B,C
124. Shaittha Kriyakaala indicates of a disease
- (A) Last stage of disease
(B) Prognosis
(C) Rogapuranatva
(D) A,B,C
125. Murphy's triad presence of indicates
- (A) Appendicitis
(B) Cholelithiasis
(C) Crohn's disease
(D) Renal stone
126. In prolapse per anus, if all the layers of bowels are protruded it is called as
- (A) Staple technique
(B) Proctentia
(C) Barren band ligation
(D) Cryo procedure
127. Shanmoolo, Ashtapargrahi – in this Ashtaparigrahi refers to
- (A) Vranavastu
(B) Types of Vrana
(C) Panchamahaboota + Manas + Atma + Kaalaha
(D) Investigative procedures
128. The location of Guda is said to be according to Sushruta in length at the Sthoolaantara
- (A) 4 ½ Angula
(B) 5 Angula
(C) 4 Angula
(D) Shankhaavarta
129. Basti is formed due to Rakta and Kapha Prasada in period as refer Sushruta
- (A) Infantile
(B) Uterine
(C) Immediately after birth
(D) Before zygote formation

120 A 121 C 122 D 123 D 124 D

125 D 126 A 127 B 128 A

130. Formation of urine is supposed to be in the form of as said by Sushruta
- Filtration
 - Separation
 - Percolation
 - Collection
131. Koorchaa are supposed to be six in number and are among them
- Hasta
 - Medhra
 - Greeva
 - A,B,C
132. Description of prepuce and glance can be found in chapters in Sushruta Samhita
- Su. Chi. 20th
 - Su. Ni. 13th
 - Su. Su. 16th
 - A,B
133. Charaka identifies Majja as
- Medas in Asthi
 - Aakasha and Vayu in Asthi
 - Sneha in Asthi
 - A,C
134. Sushruta had the knowledge of descent of abdominal contents through the canal in the groin to cause Vridhi and names it as
- Phalakoshavahini Darnani
 - Phalakoshavahini Sira
 - Phalakoshavahini Vayu
 - Phalakoshavahini Srotas

135. Vital capacity is decreased in diseases
- Asthma
 - Hydrothorax
 - Hemothorax
 - A,B,C
136. Vital capacity includes
- Inspiratory reserve value
 - Tidal value
 - Expiratory reserve value
 - A,B,C
137. These cause restrictive respiratory diseases
- Myasthenia gravis
 - Flail chest
 - A,B
 - Epiglottis
138. These diseases cause obstructive respiratory diseases
- Asthma
 - Tumors
 - A,B
 - Pleural effusion
139. The normal weight of uterus in non-pregnant is about 30 – 50 gms. A pregnancy, the weight increases to about
- 1000 – 1200 gms
 - 3.5 kg
 - 2 kgs
 - 1.5 kg

250
100
150

130 C 131 D 132 D 133 D 134 A

135 D 136 D 137 C 138 C

140. This determines the sex of fetus
- Ovum
 - Sperm
 - Quantity of semen
 - Prarabdha
141. Infertility is
- Inability to produce the offspring
 - Inability to conceive a child by normal process
 - Inability to carry pregnancy till the completion of term
 - A,B,C
142. A Siddhantha acceptable by all can be for e.g., Panchamahaboota Siddhantha
- Sarvatantra Siddhantha
 - Saptadhatu Siddhantha
 - Paratantra Siddhantha
 - Praadheekarana Siddhantha
143. Dashavidha Preeksha is explained by Charaka for examination of a patient. Agni assessment is an example of in this context
- Pratyaksha
 - Anumaana
 - Aptopadesha
 - Agnivesha Upadesha
144. X-ray examination in a patient confirming perforation in abdomen can be taken as because of gas below diaphragm
- Pratyaksha
 - Upamaana
 - Upadeha
 - Anumaana
145. Non perceivable Padaartha is Abhava, accepted by Darshana
- Saankhya
 - Nyaya
 - Vedanta
 - Vysheshika
146. There are many philosophical Darshanas, some accept existence of super power and hence called Aastikas and some oppose the idea. These are not Aastikas
- Charvaka
 - Buddha
 - Jain
 - A,B,C
147. Three methods are needed to establish the knowledge of disease as per Charaka. They are
- Anumaana
 - Aptopadesha
 - Pratyaksha
 - A,B,C
148. Examination of urinary bladder with an instrument which confirms the presence of stone by perceiving sound can be taken as
- Anumaana
 - Pratyaksha
 - Uhya
 - Saadhana Janya
149. Charaka Samhita recognized, which indicates the fame of such people at that time and earlier to Charaka
- Ksharatantravid
 - Chhadmachara Vaidya
 - Taskaravritthi Vaidya
 - Deva Vaidya
150. Charaka Samhita is said to be written by
- Aasteya
 - Agnivesha
 - Punarvasu
 - Dhradabala

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140 B 141 30D 142 A 143 B
144 D 145 B

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146 D 147 D 148 A 149 A 150 B

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