

Research Methodology and Biostatistics: A

1. Which research method is the most appropriate for exploring patients' experiences and perceptions?
(A) Randomized controlled trial (B) Cohort study
(C) Qualitative research (D) Ecological study
2. Statement A: Cross-sectional studies are useful for identifying temporal relationships.
Statement B: Cross-sectional studies analyze data at a single point in time.
(A) Both Statement A and B are true, and B explains A (B) Both Statement A and B are true, but B does not explain A
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3. A researcher conducts a scoping review on the use of Ayurvedic herbs for cognitive disorders. Considering the nature of this review type, what is its primary purpose?
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4. What does HARKing refer to in research?
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5. _____, developed by WHO, is a common tool for reporting and analyzing health interventions for clinical and statistical purposes.
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6. Which factor ensures the ability to detect a true effect in a study?
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7. A postgraduate student is searching for research articles on diabetes management but wants to exclude studies related to pediatric patients to focus only on adults. Which Boolean operator should the student use to narrow down the search results?
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8. A public health researcher wants to study rare neurological disorder that occurs in only a small number of people in the population. Since identifying a large number of affected individuals would be difficult, the researcher plans a study design that is efficient for rare outcomes. Which observational study design is most appropriate for this?
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27. In context of the *Dashavidha Parikshya Bhava*, the factor 'करण' is most appropriately correlated with _____ in contemporary research methodology.
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Research Methodology and Biostatistics: C

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Research Methodology and Biostatistics: D

1. _____ is testable if other deductions can be made from it which, in turn, can be confirmed or disproved by observation.
(A) Hypothesis (B) Type I Error
(C) Type II Error (D) Estimate
2. If data follow a normal distribution; range, Mean \pm 2.58 SD limits contain _____ % of all the observations.
(A) 68 (B) 95
(C) 99 (D) 100
3. A variable for which the individual values fall on the scale only with distinct gaps, is called a _____ variable.
(A) Continuous (B) Discrete
(C) Dependent (D) Independent
4. In India, the phytopharmaceutical drugs come under purview of _____.
(A) Ministry of Ayush (B) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization
(C) National Medicinal Plant Board (D) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences
5. The primary reporting guidelines established to ensure completeness and transparency for Observational Studies are the _____ guidelines.
(A) CARE (B) CHEERS
(C) STROBE (D) CONSORT
6. The _____ is the official online platform developed by the Department of Health Research (DHR), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India to handle registration and related activities of Ethics Committees reviewing biomedical and health research involving human participants.
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(C) Biomedical Research Approval Network (D) NITI Portal
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41. 'The fishbowl draw' is a commonly used method for _____.
(A) Animal study
(B) Drawing a random sample from small population
(C) Clinical study
(D) Focused Group Discussion
42. _____ usually begin before marketing authorization and may provide additional safety data or they may evaluate the approved drug for additional conditions for which it may prove useful.
(A) Phase IIIA
(B) Phase IIIB
(C) Phase II A
(D) Phase II B
43. In a _____ clinical trial, neither the participants nor researchers who are involved in the treatment or clinical evaluation of the participants are aware of the treatment received.
(A) Single Blind
(B) Assessor Blind
(C) Open-labelled
(D) Double Blind
44. As per ICMR guidelines, an expedited Ethics Committee review may be conducted if, _____.
(A) The research proposal involves minimal risk to the study participants
(B) Involves a minor amendment to the study already approved by Ethics Committee
(C) Special justification is needed for including vulnerable population in research
(D) Both A and B
45. According to Charaka Samhita, _____ is that which is proposed by physician during debate, though the idea is unproved, untested, uninstructed and irrational.
(A) *Sarvatantra Siddhanta*
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Research Methodology and Biostatistics: D

46. OECD guidelines 420,423 and 425 deal with _____ toxicity studies.
(A) Genetic (B) Acute Oral
(C) Chronic Oral (D) Topical
47. In context of the *Dashavidha Parikshya Bhava*, the factor 'करण' is most appropriately correlated with _____ in contemporary research methodology.
(A) Investigator (B) Outcomes
(C) Research problem (D) Type of Evidence
48. In a clinical trial, a researcher notes that a biomarker shows a small change within normal biological limits, consistent with expected physiological fluctuations. This change is best described as_____.
(A) Biological Variability (B) Real Variability
(C) Non-Sampling Error (D) Sampling Error
49. When all the observations of a variable are arranged in either ascending or descending order, the middle observation is known as _____.
(A) Mean (B) Median
(C) Mode (D) Variance
50. Cumulative Frequency Diagram is also called as_____.
(A) Correlation Diagram (B) Frequency Polygon
(C) Line Chart (D) Ogive

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- (A) The dose producing therapeutic effect in 50% of subjects (B) The dose causing death in 50% of test animals
(C) The dose causing toxic effect in 50% of test animals (D) The dose required to produce pharmacological action
27. Using a parametric test on non-normal data leads to _____.
- (A) Increased accuracy (B) Type I error
(C) Loss of power (D) No effect
28. Statement A: Parametric tests can be used only for large samples.
Statement B: Parametric tests require normal distribution assumption.
- (A) Both statement A and B are true, and B explains A (B) Both statement A and B are true, but B does not explain A
(C) A is false, but B is true (D) A is true, but B is false
29. In a scatter plot, stronger correlation is indicated when _____.
- (A) Points are widely scattered (B) Points lie close to a straight line
(C) Points form a circle (D) Points overlap
30. A researcher is doing meta-analysis on pooled data from clinical trials. Which among following is the most suitable software/tool?
- (A) Rayyan (B) Covidence
(C) RevMan (D) SWiM

Research Methodology and Biostatistics: E

31. 'The fishbowl draw' is a commonly used method for_____.
- (A) Animal study (B) Drawing a random sample from small population
(C) Clinical study (D) Focused Group Discussion
32. _____ usually begin before marketing authorization and may provide additional safety data or they may evaluate the approved drug for additional conditions for which it may prove useful.
- (A) Phase IIIA (B) Phase IIIB
(C) Phase II A (D) Phase II B
33. In a _____ clinical trial, neither the participants nor researchers who are involved in the treatment or clinical evaluation of the participants are aware of the treatment received.
- (A) Single Blind (B) Assessor Blind
(C) Open-labelled (D) Double Blind
34. As per ICMR guidelines, an expedited Ethics Committee review may be conducted if, _____.
- (A) The research proposal involves minimal risk to the study participants (B) Involves a minor amendment to the study already approved by Ethics Committee
(C) Special justification is needed for including vulnerable population in research (D) Both A and B
35. According to Charaka Samhita, _____ is that which is proposed by physician during debate, though the idea is unproved, untested, uninstructed and irrational.
- (A) *Sarvatantra Siddhanta* (B) *Pratitantra Siddhanta*
(C) *Adhikarana Siddhanta* (D) *Abhyupagama Siddhanta*
36. OECD guidelines 420,423 and 425 deal with _____ toxicity studies.
- (A) Genetic (B) Acute Oral
(C) Chronic Oral (D) Topical
37. In context of the *Dashavidha Parikshya Bhava*, the factor 'करण' is most appropriately correlated with _____ in contemporary research methodology.
- (A) Investigator (B) Outcomes
(C) Research problem (D) Type of Evidence
38. In a clinical trial, a researcher notes that a biomarker shows a small change within normal biological limits, consistent with expected physiological fluctuations. This change is best described as_____.
- (A) Biological Variability (B) Real Variability
(C) Non-Sampling Error (D) Sampling Error

Research Methodology and Biostatistics: E

39. When all the observations of a variable are arranged in either ascending or descending order, the middle observation is known as ____ .
(A) Mean (B) Median
(C) Mode (D) Variance
40. Cumulative Frequency Diagram is also called as ____.
(A) Correlation Diagram (B) Frequency Polygon
(C) Line Chart (D) Ogive
41. _____ is testable if other deductions can be made from it which, in turn, can be confirmed or disproved by observation.
(A) Hypothesis (B) Type I Error
(C) Type II Error (D) Estimate
42. If data follow a normal distribution; range, Mean \pm 2.58 SD limits contain _____ % of all the observations.
(A) 68 (B) 95
(C) 99 (D) 100
43. A variable for which the individual values fall on the scale only with distinct gaps, is called a _____ variable.
(A) Continuous (B) Discrete
(C) Dependent (D) Independent
44. In India, the phytopharmaceutical drugs come under purview of _____.
(A) Ministry of Ayush (B) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization
(C) National Medicinal Plant Board (D) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences
45. The primary reporting guidelines established to ensure completeness and transparency for Observational Studies are the _____ guidelines.
(A) CARE (B) CHEERS
(C) STROBE (D) CONSORT
46. The _____ is the official online platform developed by the Department of Health Research (DHR), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India to handle registration and related activities of Ethics Committees reviewing biomedical and health research involving human participants.
(A) Naitik Portal (B) Integrated Health Research Portal
(C) Biomedical Research Approval Network (D) NITI Portal
47. The Traditional Medicines Module-2 of ICD-11 deals with _____.
(A) ASU system of medicines (B) AYUSH system of medicines
(C) Only Ayurveda and Siddha (D) TCM

Research Methodology and Biostatistics: E

48. Identify the WRONG statement from the below.

- (A) DSMB is essential when investigating new interventions/ novel treatments, or studying vulnerable to ensure patient safety and data integrity.
- (B) IEC can intervene during various phases of clinical trials where safety concerns are detected or instances noticed that are unethical to continue the trial.
- (C) SUGAM Portal facilitates submitting online research project proposals, and supports their overall execution.
- (D) CCSEA advises the Government regarding the welfare of animals meant for experimentation in research institutions and also maintain database on non-animal methods for experiments.

49. Which of the following metrics measures a journal's impact by calculating the average number of citations received per document (including articles, reviews, and conference papers) published in the journal over the previous four years?

- (A) Altmetrics
(B) CiteScore
(C) Eigenfactor score
(D) h-index

50. Identify the below image that symbolizes legal techniques of granting certain freedoms over copies of branded works with the requirement that the same rights be preserved in derivative work.



- (A) Consumer rights
(B) Copyright
(C) Intellectual Property Rights
(D) Copyleft

Ayurveda Samhita Evam Siddhanta

1. As per commentary by Chakrapani on Charak Samhita '*Mukham*' is the synonym of which of the following?
(A) *Nidana* (निदान) (B) *Upashaya* (उपशय)
(C) *Rupa* (रूप) (D) *Samprapti* (संप्राप्ति)
2. "मार्गान् विवृणोति" is the *Karma* (कर्म) of which *Rasa* (रस)?
(A) *Amla* (अम्ल) (B) *Lavana* (लवण)
(C) *Katu* (कटु) (D) *Tikta* (तिक्त)
3. *Vicharana* (विचारणा) for *Snehana* is indicated in which type of *Koshtha* (कोष्ठ) for persons with which type of *Koshtha* (कोष्ठ) as per Charak Samhita?
(A) *Mridu* (मृदु) (B) *Madhyama* (मध्यम)
(C) *Krura* (क्रूर) (D) *Sama* (सम)
4. As per Acharya Sushruta *Indriya Daurbalya* (इन्द्रिय दौर्बल्य), is the *Lakshana* (लक्षण) of.....
(A) *Vata Vriddhi* (वात वृद्धि) (B) *Vata Kshaya* (वात क्षय)
(C) *Pitta Vriddhi* (पित्त वृद्धि) (D) *Pitta Kshaya* (पित्त क्षय)
5. *Dosha Chyavanam* (दोष च्यवनम्) is the *Lakshana* (लक्षण) of which type of the *Ojo Vikriti* (ओजो विकृति) as per Sushruta Samhita?
(A) *Visramsa* (विस्रंस) (B) *Vyapat* (व्यापत्)
(C) *Kshaya* (क्षय) (D) *Vriddhi* (वृद्धि)
6. "भवेदिदमौषधमस्मिन् व्याधौ यौगिकमथवा नेति" this is the example given for which *Vadamarga* (वादमार्ग) as per Charak Samhita?
(A) *Uttara* (उत्तर) (B) *Savyabhichar* (सव्यभिचार)
(C) *Parihara* (परिहार) (D) *Vyavasaya* (व्यवसाय)
7. As per Charak Samhita, 'स्वेददोषाम्बुवाहिनी स्रोतांसि समधिष्ठितः' is mentioned for which of the following?
(A) *Prana Vata* (प्राण वात) (B) *Udana Vata* (उदान वात)
(C) *Samana Vata* (समान वात) (D) *Vyana Vata* (व्यान वात)

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8. As per Charaka Samhita, “हेतोरसेवा विहिता यथैव जातस्य रोगस्य भवेच्चिकित्सा।” is mentioned in the context of which of the following?
- (A) *Krimi* (कृमि) (B) *Prameha* (प्रमेह)
(C) *Madatyaya* (मदात्यय) (D) *Unmada* (उन्माद)
9. Which *Aushadha Sevana Kaala* (औषध सेवन काल) is indicated for *Vyanavata Vaigunya* (व्यान वात वैगुण्य) as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Annadau* (अन्नादौ) (B) *Sabhojyam* (सभोज्यम्)
(C) *Bhojanottaram* (भोजनोत्तरम्) (D) *Prataha Ashita* (प्रातःअशित)
10. “वराहादिनिषेव्य यत् सेवेत उष्णं” comes under which type of *Viruddha* (विरुद्ध) as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Upachara* (उपचार) (B) *Parihara* (परिहार)
(C) *Karma* (कर्म) (D) *Avastha* (अवस्था)
11. In which condition *Panchakoladi Shritam* (पञ्चकोलादिश्रुतम्; *Kwatha*) is indicated in *Grahani Dosha* (ग्रहणी दोष) as per Charak Samhita?
- (A) *Leena Dosha* (लीन दोष) (B) *Vishuddha Amashaya* (विशुद्ध आमाशय)
(C) *Pakva Dosha* (पक्व दोष) (D) *Saam Linga Dosha* (साम लिंग दोष)
12. In *Arsha Chikitsa* (अर्श चिकित्सा), which *Dravya Upachara* (द्रव्य उपचार) is indicated for *Agni-sandipana* (अग्नि संदीपन), *Rakta Sangrahana* (रक्त संग्रहण) and *Dosha Pachana* (दोष पाचन) as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Katu* (कटु) (B) *Tikta* (तिक्त)
(C) *Kashaya* (कषाय) (D) *Madhura* (मधुर)
13. “नान्ये व्याधयस्तथा दारुणा बहूपद्रवा दुश्चिकित्स्याश्च यथाऽयम्” is mentioned for which of the following disease in Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Jvara* (ज्वर) (B) *Raktapitta* (रक्त पित्त)
(C) *Visarpa* (विसर्प) (D) *Shwasa* (श्वास)
14. “A patient with *Kasa* represents with “*Tikta Asyata*” (तिक्तास्यता) and *Swaramaya* (स्वरामय) what is probable diagnosis as per Charak Samhita?
- (A) *Vataja Kassa* (B) *Pittaja Kassa*
(C) *Kaphaja Kassa* (D) *Kshataja Kassa*

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15. In context to *Snehabasti Vyapad*, (स्नेहबस्ति व्यापद) *Aamalinga* (आमलिङ्ग) is seen in which of the following as per Charak Samhita?
- (A) *Kaphavritta Sneha* (कफावृत स्नेह) (B) *Atyashanavritta Sneha* (अत्याशनावृत स्नेह)
(C) *Purishavritta Sneha* (पुरीषावृत स्नेह) (D) *Pittavritta Sneha* (पित्तावृत स्नेह)
16. “न घृतं बहु दोषाय देयं यन्न विरेचयेत्” is mentioned in context to management of which of the following diseases as per Charak Samhita?
- (A) *Vatarakta* (वातरक्त) (B) *Raktagata Vata* (रक्तगत वात)
(C) *Visarpa* (विसर्प) (D) *Udara* (उदर)
17. Complete the verse as per Charaka Samhita “दूषीविषेऽथ रक्तस्थिते|”
- (A) विरेचनं रक्तमोक्षणम् (B) सिराकर्म पञ्चविधम्
(C) स्नेहनं विरेचनम् (D) विरचनं आलेपनम्
18. Which one of the following is an ‘*Artha*’ (अर्थ) as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Mana* (मन) (B) *Sparsha* (स्पर्श)
(C) *Indriya* (इन्द्रिय) (D) *Atma* (आत्मा)
19. According to Ashtanga Hridaya which one of the following is a seat of *Vata* (वातस्थान)?
- (A) *Asthi* (अस्थि) (B) *Purisha* (पुरीष)
(C) *Mutra* (मूत्र) (D) *Majja* (मज्जा)
20. Who is the author of ‘*Sanketamanjari*’ (संकेत मंजरी) commentary on Ashtanga Hridaya?
- (A) Ramanath (B) Parameshwar
(C) Indu (D) Damodar
21. In which of the following condition *Vyayama* (व्यायाम) is advised as per Ashtanga Hridaya?
- (A) *Meda-kshayajanya vyadhi* (मेदक्षय जन्य व्याधि) (B) *Mamsa-kshaya Janya Vyadhi* (मांसक्षयजन्य व्याधि)
(C) *Sweda-kshaya Janya Vyadhi* (स्वेदक्षयजन्य व्याधि) (D) *Purisha-kshaya janya Vyadhi* (पुरीष क्षयजन्य व्याधि)
22. Who is the author of *Rasavaisheshika-Sutra* (रस वैशेषिक सूत्र)?
- (A) Bhadrakapya (B) Shalihotra
(C) Bhadanta-Nagarjuna (D) Nishchalkara

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23. According to Dalhana, “क्षेत्रज्ञस्य समासेन स्वतन्त्रपरतन्त्रयोः” here the word *Swatantra* (स्वतन्त्र) means?
- (A) Agnivesh Tantra (अग्निवेश तंत्र) (B) Shalakya Tantra (शालाक्य तंत्र)
(C) Shalya Tantra (शल्य तंत्र) (D) Sankhya Darshana (साङ्ख्य दर्शन)
24. According to Sushruta Samhita, “अटनशीलताऽधृति” is due to which of the following *Guna* (गुण)?
- (A) *Satva* (सत्त्व) (B) *Raja* (रज)
(C) *Tama* (तम) (D) *Raja-Tama* (रज-तम)
25. Acharya Dalhana has quoted, “कः कण्टकानां प्रकरोति तैक्ष्ण्यं, चित्रं विचित्रं मृगपक्षिणां च” while explaining which of following theory?
- (A) *Swabhavavaada* (स्वभाववाद) (B) *Niyativaada* (नियतिवाद)
(C) *Yadrichchhaavaada* (यदृच्छावाद) (D) *Parinaamvaada* (परिणामवाद)
26. According to Ashtanga Hridaya, “ब्रणाक्षिरोगसंशुद्धदुर्बलस्नेहपायिनाम्” are therapeutic indications of which of the following?
- (A) *Mamsarasa* (मांसरस) (B) *Ghritamanda* (घृतमण्ड)
(C) *Vilepee* (विलेपी) (D) *Mudgayusha* (मुद्गयूष)
27. According to Dalhana, in the context of ब्रणप्रश्न अध्याय, which among below *Pathya Kalpana* is described as “*Vigrathitam Takram*” (विग्रथितं तक्रम्)?
- (A) *Katvaram* (कट्वरं) (B) *Mastu* (मस्तु)
(C) *Ghola* (घोल) (D) *Kurchika* (कूर्चिका)
28. As per Sushruta Samhita, *Alpabaltvam* (अल्पबलत्वम्) is feature mentioned in context to
- (A) *Vatavidhi* (वातवृद्धि) (B) *Pittavidhi* (पित्तवृद्धि)
(C) *Kaphavidhi* (कफवृद्धि) (D) *Vata-pitta Vriddhi* (वात-पित्तवृद्धि)
29. According to Sushruta, *Ati-Krishna* (अतिकृष्ण) is the feature of which type of *Vrana Shotha* (ब्रणशोथ)?
- (A) पित्तज (B) रक्तज
(C) सन्निपातज (D) आगन्तुज

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30. -Which *Kalaa* (कला) is “*Sarva Sharira Vyapini*” (सर्व शरीर व्यापिनी) as per Sushruta Samhita?
- (A) *Raktadhara* (रक्तधरा) (B) *Medodhara* (मेदोधरा)
 (C) *Shukradhara* (शुक्रधरा) (D) *Shleshmadhara* (श्लेष्मधरा)
31. As per Charaka Samhita *Tandra* (तंद्रा) is *Pradoshaja Vikara* (प्रदोषज विकार)
- (A) *Medas* (मेदस) (B) *Rakta* (रक्त)
 (C) *Rasa* (रस) (D) *Ashthi-Majja* (अस्थि मज्जा)
32. According to Acharya Chakrapani, in the context of *Garbhasthapanani* (गर्भस्थापनानि), *Vishvaksenakanta* (विष्वक्सेनकांता) refers to _____?
- (A) *Katurohini* (कटूरोहिणी) (B) *Priyangu* (प्रियंगु)
 (C) *Patala* (पाटला) (D) *Peetabala* (पीत बला)
33. Acharya Chakrapani describe Ayurveda as “*Sarva Parishadam Idam Shastram*” (सर्वपारिषदमिदं शास्त्रं) in the commentary of _____
- (A) *Tistraishaneeya Aadhyaya* (तिस्त्रैषणीय अध्याय) (B) *Yajjahpurusheeya Adhyaya* (यज्जपुरुषीय अध्याय)
 (C) *Indriyopakramaneeya Adhyaya* (इन्द्रियोपक्रमणीय अध्याय) (D) *Atreyabhadrakapeeya Adhyaya* (आत्रेय भाद्रकाप्यीय अध्याय)
34. “*Ekatandulabhyavahare Anashana Nyaya*” (एक तंडुलाभ्यवहारेऽनशन न्याय) is described by _____
- (A) Acharya Arunadatta (B) Acharya Dalhana
 (C) Acharya Hemadri (D) Acharya Chakrapani
35. According to Sushruta Samhita, “*Tadabhavacca Sheeryante Shareerani Shareerinam*” (तदभावाच्च शीर्यन्ते शरीराणि शरीरिणाम्) refers to.....
- (A) *Shukra* (शुक्र) (B) *Rasa* (रस)
 (C) *Agni* (अग्नि) (D) *Ojas* (ओजस्)
36. According to Sushruta Samhita, which among the following *Dravya* leads to clinical manifestation “*Glapanana*” (ग्लपन)?
- (A) *Akasheeya Dravya* (आकाशीय द्रव्य) (B) *Agneya Dravya* (आग्नेय द्रव्य)
 (C) *Vayavya Dravya* (वायव्य द्रव्य) (D) *Apya Dravya* (आप्य द्रव्य)
37. According to Sushruta Samhita, which among the following is *Chakshugrahi* (चक्षुग्राही)?
- (A) *Snigdha* (स्निग्ध) (B) *Sheeta* (शीत)
 (C) *Mrudu* (मृदु) (D) *Ushna* (उष्ण)

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38. According to *Mishraka Adhyaya* of *Sushruta Samhita*, *Nyagrodha Varga* (न्यग्रोध वर्ग) is used for preparation of which of the following dosage form for *Ropana*?
- (A) *Ropana Ghrita* (घृत) (B) *Ropana Churna* (चूर्ण)
 (C) *Ropana Taila* (तैल) (D) *Ropana Rasakriya* (रसक्रिया)
39. “*Shuklanetratvam*” (शुक्ल नेत्रत्वं) is the feature of *Shleshma* (श्लेष्मा) residing in which of the following according to *Ashtanga Sangraha*?
- (A) *Asthi* (अस्थि) (B) *Sira* (सिरा)
 (C) *Snayu* (स्नायु) (D) *Majja* (मज्जा)
40. “According to *Ashtanga Sangraha*, *Aushadha Sevana Kala* (औषध सेवन काल) for *Vajeekarana Dravya* (वाजीकरण द्रव्य) is.....
- (A) *Grasantara* (ग्रासांतर) (B) *Nishi* (निशी)
 (C) *Sagraasa* (सग्रास) (D) *Adhobhakta* (अधोभक्त)
41. Complete the verses as per *Ashtanga Sangraha*. न हिसमं किञ्चिदन्यदेह बृहत्त्व कृत्।
- (A) *Ksheera* (क्षीर) (B) *Nidra* (निद्रा)
 (C) *Mamsa* (मांस) (D) *Sneha* (स्नेह)
42. According to *Acharya Hemadri* commentary on *Ashtanga Hridaya*, *Hetu* (causative factors) are broadly classified into.....
- (A) *Antaranga Hetu, Bahiranga Hetu* (अन्तरंग हेतु, बहिरंग हेतु) (B) *Vruddi Hetu, Hrasa Hetu* (वृद्धि हेतु, हास हेतु)
 (C) *Sannikrushta Hetu, Viprakrushta Hetu* (संनिकृष्ट हेतु, विप्रकृष्ट हेतु) (D) *Pradhanika Hetu, Vyabhichara Hetu* (प्राधानिक हेतु, व्यभिचार हेतु)
43. वाते कफानुबन्धे तु कुर्यात् कफहरी क्रियाम् । पित्तानु बन्धयोर्वातकफयोः पित्तनाशिनीम् । is mentioned in the context of which of the following?
- (A) *Kaphaja Kasa Chikitsa* (कफज कास चिकित्सा) (B) *Hikka Shwasa Chikitsa* (हिकका – श्वास चिकित्सा)
 (C) *Gulma Chikitsa* (गुल्म चिकित्सा) (D) *Raktapitta Chikitsa* (रक्तपित्त चिकित्सा)
44. According to *Ashtanga Hridaya*, *Jeevitayatana* (जीवितायतन) refer to
- (A) *Ojas* (ओजस्) (B) *Dhamani* (धमनी)
 (C) *Basti* (बस्ति) (D) *Antah Strotas* (अन्तः स्रोतस)

Ayurveda Samhita Evam Siddhanta

45. According to *Arunadatta*, “यदाचार्य किंचिद अर्थम् प्रतिज्ञान हेतुं उपदिशति” refers to which *Tantrayukti* (तंत्रयुक्ति)?
- (A) *Atidesha* (अतिदेश) (B) *Upadesha* (उपदेश)
(C) *Apadesha* (अपदेश) (D) *Uddesha* (उद्देश)
46. What is *Panchabhautika Sangathana* (पाँचभौतिक संगठन) of *Katu Rasa* as per Acharya Charaka?
- (A) *Prithvi and Jala* (B) *Prithvi and Agni*
(C) *Jala and Agni* (D) *Vayu and Agni*
47. Clinical manifestation “*Viparitagunechcha*” (विपरीत गुणेच्छा) is seen in which *Dosha Avastha* (दोष अवस्था) of *Samprapti* as per Hemadri?
- (A) *Chaya* (चय) (B) *Prasara* (प्रसर)
(C) *Prakopa* (प्रकोप) (D) *Prashama* (प्रशाम)
48. “वाताज्जलं जलादेशं देशात् कालं स्वभावरतः| विद्याद्दुष्परिहार्यत्वात्” is the example of which *Tantrayukti* (तंत्रयुक्ति) as per Chakrapani commentary on Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Pradesha* (प्रदेश) (B) *Apadesha* (अपदेश)
(C) *Uddhara* (उद्धार) (D) *Nirmaya* (निर्णय)
49. According to Acharya Charaka, “*Yanmanovakkayakarma Naapavargaay*” (‘यन्मनोवाक्कायकर्म नापवर्गाय-----’) is referred as?
- (A) *Ahankaara* (अहंकार) (B) *Vipratyay* (विप्रत्यय)
(C) *Sanga* (संङ्ग) (D) *Abhisamplava* (अभिसम्प्लव)
50. According to Acharya Charaka, “*Kruramaaharatimaatraruchimaamisha Priyatamam*” (क्रूरमाहारातिमात्ररुचिमामिष प्रियतमं) is feature of which मानसप्रकृति?
- (A) *Matsya* (मात्स्य) (B) *Saarpa* (सार्प)
(C) *Praita* (प्रैत) (D) राक्षस

Dravyaguna

1. According to Bhavaprakash Nighantu, which of the following is described as a synonym of *Ativisha*?

(A) <i>Bhangura</i>	(B) <i>Parjanya</i>
(C) <i>Bhandiri</i>	(D) <i>Ajashringi</i>
2. Which of the following algorithm is used to assess the causality of Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR)?

(A) Naranjo Algorithm	(B) APACHE Algorithm
(C) Propensity Algorithm	(D) HAS-BLED Algorithm
3. Which of the following organizations is primarily responsible for publishing the global Red List that classifies endangered medicinal plant species based on extinction risk?

(A) United Nations Environment Programme	(B) International Union for Conservation of Nature
(C) World Health Organization	(D) Food and Agriculture Organization
4. Aflatoxin contamination in medicinal plant raw materials is primarily caused by which group of microorganisms?

(A) Bacteria	(B) Fungi
(C) Virus	(D) Protozoa
5. Which of the following method is most commonly used for preliminary screening of antimicrobial activity of plant extracts in pharmacological research?

(A) Agar Well Diffusion Method	(B) CUPRAC Method
(C) Kjeldahl Method	(D) FRAP Assay Method
6. As per Acharya Charaka, the term “साङ्ग्राहिकपाचनीयदीपनीयानाम्” refers to which of the following drug?

(A) <i>Musta</i>	(B) <i>Chandana</i>
(C) <i>Prushniparni</i>	(D) <i>Katvanga</i>
7. All ICH guidelines are divided into which of the four categories?

(A) Quality, Purity, Safety and Efficacy	(B) Quality, Safety, Efficacy and Multidisciplinary
(C) Quality, Purity, Efficacy and Multidisciplinary	(D) Purity, Safety, Efficacy and Multidisciplinary
8. According to Bhavaprakash Nighantu, the pharmacological action described as “*Kushtha-Vatasra-Nashana* (कुष्ठवातस्रनाशन) is attributed to which of the following drugs?

(A) <i>Karpura Haridra</i>	(B) <i>Daru Haridra</i>
(C) <i>Haridra</i>	(D) <i>Vana Haridra</i>
9. A patient presents with *Vipadika* and minor thermal burn injury (*Agnidagdha*). The physician plans to use a topical drug mentioned in Bhavaprakash Nighantu that is effective in both conditions. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate for the patient?

(A) <i>Shrivestha</i>	(B) <i>Sarala</i>
(C) <i>Rala</i>	(D) <i>Kaliyaka</i>

Dravyaguna

10. According to Charaka Samhita, excessive consumption of which *Rasa* is most likely to cause *Amlapitta*?
- (A) *Amla Rasa* (B) *Lavana Rasa*
(C) *Katu Rasa* (D) *Tikta Rasa*
11. Which of the following drugs is NOT included in the *Jwarahara Mahakashaya* (ज्वरहर महाकषाय) described in Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Sariva* (B) *Pilu*
(C) *Sharkara* (D) *Guduchi*
12. A 46-year-old patient diagnosed with *Arsha* (hemorrhoids) is prescribed *Narayana Choorna* by an Ayurvedic physician. Which of the following is the most suitable *Anupana* to be administered along with *Narayana Choorna* in this condition, as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Dadimaambu* (B) *Ushna jala*
(C) *Dadhimanda* (D) *Vrikshamla*
13. If a person wishes to develop a medicinal garden based on *Nakshatra Vriksha*, which *Nighantu* should be referred?
- (A) *Nighantu Adarsha* (B) *Raj Nighantu*
(C) *Dhanvantari Nighantu* (D) *Bhavaprakash Nighantu*
14. Schedule E(1) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 deals with ____.
- (A) Standards for medical devices (B) GMPs for ASU medicines
(C) Poisonous substances under ASU (D) Guidelines for permission to manufacturing of new drugs for sale
15. As per the Acharya Charaka, the statement कफजो न स रोगोऽस्ति न विबन्धोऽस्ति कश्चन | is indicated for which of the following drugs?
- (A) *Bhallataka* (B) *Haritaki*
(C) *Guduchi* (D) *Pippali*
16. An Ayurvedic physician intends to prepare a classical formulation containing *Dhanvayasa*, but the drug is unavailable in the local pharmacy. To maintain therapeutic efficacy, he decides to use a प्रतिनिधि द्रव्य (substitute) as described in Bhavaprakash. Which of the following is the most appropriate substitute for *Dhanvayasa*?
- (A) *Murva* (B) *Duralabha*
(C) *Apamarga* (D) *Durva*
17. As per Sharangadhara Samhita, medicines intended for *Lekhana*, *Pachana*, and *Shamana* actions should preferably be administered in which of the following *Bheshaja Kala*?
- (A) *Suryodaya* (B) *Muhurmuhu*
(C) *Grasa* (D) *Nisha*

Dravyaguna

18. As per Sharangadhara Samhita, *Triphala Guggulu* is indicated in which of the following diseases?
- (A) *Kasa, Shwasa* (B) *Bhagandara, Arsha*
(C) *Kushtha, Vatarakta* (D) *Pandu, Kamala*
19. As per Sushruta Samhita, which of the following drugs is NOT included in *Amalakyadi Gana*?
- (A) *Amalaki* (B) *Chitraka*
(C) *Pippali* (D) *Bibhitaki*
20. Family of *Chirabilwa* is ____.
- (A) *Fabaceae* (B) *Ulmaceae*
(C) *Thymelaeaceae* (D) *Loranthaceae*
21. 'The percentage of stomata compared to total numbers of epidermal cells' is known as _____
- (A) Stomatal Index (B) Palisade Ratio
(C) Stomatal Ratio (D) Vein-Islet Number
22. A special pharmaceutical processing of *Danti Moola* using *Pippali* and *Madhu*, *Kusha* wrapping, mud coating, and baking is mainly done to _____
- (A) Reduce *Tikshna* property (B) Reduce *Vikasi* property
(C) Increase *Yogavahi* property (D) Reduce *Vyavayi* property
23. All the drugs of *Triphala* are individually mentioned in which of the following *Mahakashaya*?
- (A) *Anuvasanopaga Mahakashaya* (B) *Vamanopaga Mahakashaya*
(C) *Asthapanopaga Mahakashaya* (D) *Virechanopaga Mahakashaya*
24. Considering standards mentioned in Sharangdhara Samhita, shelf life of *Talisadi Churna* is ____.
- (A) 6 months (B) 1 year
(C) 1.5 years (D) 2 months
25. Who is the author of *Nighantu Adarsh*?
- (A) Priyavart Sharma (B) Shakar Daji Shashtri Pade
(C) Acharya Yadavji Tikamji (D) Bapalal Vaidya
26. An Ayurvedic pharmacy wants to manufacture classical formulations for commercial distribution and requires official standards for ingredients, dose, and preparation. Which publication should be referred?
- (A) Quality Control and Evaluation of Herbal Drugs (B) Analytical Ayurveda
(C) Ayurvedic Formulary of India (D) Bhavaprakash Nighantu
27. A patient with *Mandagni* is advised by an Ayurvedic physician to avoid *Krishara* (prepared from *Tandula* and *Dali*) in the diet. This dietary restriction is mainly due to which properties/actions of *Krishara* mentioned in Bhavaprakash Nighantu?
- (A) *Vidahi* and *Guru* (B) *Durjara* and *Vistambhi*
(C) *Guru* and *Abhishyandi* (D) *Durjara* and *Vidahi*

Dravyaguna

28. A 52-year-old male presents with breathlessness (*Shwasa*), hiccups (*Hikka*), cough (*Kasa*), and flank pain (*Parshwashoola*). The Ayurvedic physician plans to prescribe a single herb which is listed as prime drugs in Charaka Samhita. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate for this clinical presentation?
- (A) *Chitrakamoola* (B) *Kantakari*
(C) *Pippalimoola* (D) *Pushkaramoola*
29. An Ayurvedic pharmacist is selecting high-quality *Haritaki* fruits for preparing a classical formulation. As per classical standards mentioned in Bhavaprakash Nighantu, he evaluates the average weight of a superior (best quality) *Haritaki* to ensure proper drug selection. Which of the following weights best represents optimal quality *Haritaki*?
- (A) Half *Karsha* (B) One *Karsha*
(C) Two *Karsha* (D) Four *Karsha*
30. The e-CHARAK initiative of National Medicinal Plants Board is primarily intended to_____
- (A) Regulate selling and pricing of ASU drugs (B) Collect and monitor export data on ASU substances
(C) Facilitate digital market connectivity among growers, traders, and manufacturers (D) To conduct educational and marketing activities for farmers
31. A pharmaceutical company files a patent for wound healing with turmeric. This is legally challenged based on documentation from_____.
- (A) Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (B) Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
(C) Indian Council of Medical Research (D) Ayush Research Portal
32. 'विश्वलक्षणगुणाः' is mentioned by_____.
- (A) Acharya Charaka (B) Bhadanta Nagarjuna
(C) Acharya Sushruta (D) Acharya Kashyapa
33. Nutraceutical is generally defined as 'a food with _____'
- (A) Curative effects (B) Preventive effect on diseases
(C) *Rasayana* effect (D) Beneficial effect on health beyond basic nutrition value
34. A 38-year-old patient presents with heaviness in the body, excessive mucus production, loss of appetite —features suggestive of *Kaphaja Vikara*. The physician plans dietary modification using specific *Rasa* sequencing as described in Kashyapa Samhita. What should be the appropriate order of *Rasa* intake in this patient?
- (A) *Madhura, Kashaya, Tikta* (B) *Katu, Tikta, Kashaya*
(C) *Katu, Madhura, Kashaya* (D) *Amla, Tikta, Kashaya*

Dravyaguna

35. According to Charaka Samhita, *Kulattha* is contraindicated during the administration of ____.
- (A) *Bhallataka Rasayana* (B) *Shilajatu Rasayana*
(C) *Vardhamana Pippali Rasayana* (D) *Triphala Rasayana*
36. Isoconessine alkaloid is a chemical constituent found in ____.
- (A) *Kutaja* (B) *Kumari*
(C) *Mushali* (D) *Brahmi*
37. According to Acharya Vagbhata, 'उष्ण वीर्य हिम स्पर्श' is quality of which *Rasa*?
- (A) *Madhura* (B) *Amla*
(C) *Lavana* (D) *Kashaya*
38. Which *Gurvaadi Guna* responsible for *Kledana Karma* ?
- (A) *Snigdha* (B) *Shlakshana*
(C) *Sandra* (D) *Pichchhila*
39. Which of the following is a type of phase-1 reaction of biotransformation?
- (A) Cyclization (B) Methylation
(C) Acetylation (D) Glucuronide conjugation
40. An Ayurvedic physician is preparing a *Chitrakadi Vati* requiring freshly collected roots of *Chitraka*. To ensure maximum potency and therapeutic efficacy, he decides to collect the roots in the season recommended by Acharya Charaka. During which *Ritu* should the roots ideally be collected?
- (A) *Grishma* (B) *Varsha*
(C) *Sharada* (D) *Vasanta*
41. To evaluate the effects of a drug on motor coordination, balance, and muscle relaxation in animal studies, which experimental model should be used?
- (A) Elevated plus maze test (B) Rotarod test
(C) Tail flick test (D) Open field test
42. As per Charaka Samhita, the vegetation of *Dhava*, *Tinisha*, *Shallaki*, and *Shala* trees is characteristic of which type of *Desha* (habitat/climatic region)?
- (A) *Anupa* (B) *Sadharana*
(C) *Jangala* (D) *Maru*
43. Supercritical fluid extraction most commonly employs which solvent because of its favorable diffusibility and low toxicity?
- (A) Methanol (B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Chloroform (D) Acetone
44. Which of these is not considered for controversial species for *Nagakesara*?
- (A) *Ochrocarpus longifolius* (Wight) (B) *Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch.-Ham.)
Benth. & Hook.f. T.Nees & Eberm.
(C) *Dillenia pentagyna* Roxb. (D) *Celosia argentea* L.

Dravyaguna

45. A researcher is performing molecular docking and needs a database that provides ready-to-dock 3D structures of small molecules for virtual screening. Which of the following databases is most suitable for this purpose?
- (A) GenBank (B) Protein Data Bank
(C) PubChem (D) ZINC database
46. While classification of drug, 'Udaseena' status of *Dosha* is mentioned by_____.
- (A) Siddhasara Nighantu (B) Bashpachandra Nighantu
(C) Siddhamantra (D) Amarakosha
47. As per Charaka Samhita, which of the following *Dravya Pralepana* is considered best for *Daaha-Twakdosha-Swedapnayana*?
- (A) *Nimba* (B) *Usheera*
(C) *Chandana* (D) *Kumuda*
48. Which *Rasa* forms optimum quality of *Katu Vipaka* according to Kaviraj Gangadhara?
- (A) *Katu Rasa* (B) *Tikta Rasa*
(C) *Kashaya Rasa* (D) *Katu and Tikta Rasa*
49. Which of the following conditions is essential for a plant-derived substance to be classified as a "Phytopharmaceutical drug" under modern regulatory frameworks, effectively distinguishing it from a Traditional ASU (Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani) Medicine?
- (A) The substance must consist of the raw, whole plant part to ensure the "entourage effect" of all naturally occurring minerals. (B) The substance must be a purified and standardized fraction containing defined bioactive markers, supported by systematic clinical trial data.
(C) The substance must be isolated into a single, pure molecular entity with a purity level exceeding 99.5% (D) The substance must be exempt from toxicity studies because of its documented historical use in ancient medicinal texts.
50. In molecular docking, what is the 'ligand' usually representing?
- (A) A type of docking software (B) A large protein structure
(C) A small molecule, such as a potential drug (D) Computational process wherein water molecules are removed from target structure

Kriya Sharira

1. In the context of urine formation, choose correct option.
(A) Glucose, amino acids, acetoacetate ions are high threshold substances
(B) Creatinine is a non-threshold substance
(C) Urea, uric acid and phosphate are high threshold substances
(D) Uric acids are low threshold substances
2. For the Myogenic theory of Auto-regulation, Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below; select the correct option
Assertion (A): Sudden increase in blood pressure leads to vasoconstriction in arterioles, maintaining relatively constant blood flow to tissues.
Reason (R): Elevated blood pressure causes vascular smooth muscle to stretch, opening stretch-activated ion channels, which causes depolarization and contraction (vasoconstriction)
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false, but R is true
3. Which of the following receptors gives response to change in the position of different part of the body?
(A) Proprioceptors
(B) Chemoreceptors
(C) Cutaneous receptors
(D) Exteroceptors
4. Select the correct option for the Total Lung capacity
(A) Functional residual capacity + Residual volume
(B) Tidal volume + Inspiratory reserve volume
(C) Tidal volume + Expiratory reserve volume
(D) Vital capacity + Residual volume
5. Which among the below mentioned receptors detect specially the odor of pheromones
(A) Bipolar olfactory receptors
(B) Vomero-nasal receptors
(C) Olfactory glomeruli
(D) Olfactory bulb
6. Choose the correct option in context of normal ECG?
(A) P wave suggest arterial depolarization
(B) QRS complex is also called initial ventricular complex
(C) P wave is negative in aVR
(D) S-T segment duration is 0.03 second
7. According to Acharya Charaka, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of 'Indriya-Buddhi'?
(A) सन्निकर्षजाः
(B) क्षणिका
(C) व्यवस्थिताः
(D) निश्चयात्मिका

Kriya Sharira

8. According to commentator Chakrapani on Charaka Samhita, in the context of मनःकर्म, which of the following is an appropriate option for विचार (Vichara)?
- (A) विचारो भावनाज्ञानविषयम् (B) विचारो हेयोपादेयतया विकल्पनम्
(C) विचारो आलोचन(ना)ज्ञानं (D) विचारो गुणवत्तया दोषवत्तया
निर्विकल्प(क)म् वाऽवधारणाविषयम्
9. **Assertion (A):** Lymph flow serves as an important route for intestinal fat absorption, that is why lymph appears milky after a fatty meal.
Reason (R): Dietary fats are broken down and absorbed by lacteals (specialized lymph vessels) in the small intestine, forming a fat-rich, and milky-white lymph called Chyle. Choose correct options.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true
10. According to Acharya Charaka, for which among the below mentioned “यच्छरीररसस्नेहः प्राणा यत्र प्रतिष्ठिताः” is stated?
- (A) ओज (B) अष्टविध सार
(C) आहार रस (D) श्लेष्मा
11. According to commentator Dalhana on Sushruta Samhita, choose the correct option from the following in the context of त्रिधा रसगति (Tridha RasaGati)
- (A) शब्दसन्तानवन्मध्याग्नीनां, अर्चिः (B) शब्दसन्तानवत्तीक्ष्णाग्नीनां, अर्चिः
सन्तानवत्तीक्ष्णाग्नीनां, सन्तानवन्मध्याग्नीनां,
जलसन्तानवन्मन्दाग्नीनाम् जलसन्तानवन्मन्दाग्नीनाम्
(C) शब्दसन्तानवन्मन्दाग्नीनाम्, (D) शब्दसन्तानवत्तीक्ष्णाग्नीनां,
अर्चिःसन्तानवत्तीक्ष्णाग्नीनां, अर्चिःसन्तानवन्मन्दाग्नीनाम्,
जलसन्तानवन्मध्याग्नीनां जलसन्तानवन्मध्याग्नीनां
12. Which among the following is site of urine acidification?
- (A) Distal convoluted tubule (B) Loop of Henle
(C) Distal convoluted tubule and Proximal convoluted tubule (D) Proximal convoluted tubule
13. According to Acharya Sushruta, which of the following is the correct option in the context of Dhatu Kshaya (धातुक्षय)?
- (A) शोणितक्षये धमनीशैथिल्यं, मांसक्षये सिराशैथिल्यं (B) शोणितक्षये सिराशैथिल्यं, मांसक्षये धमनीशैथिल्यं
(C) शोणितक्षये सिराशैथिल्यं धमनीशैथिल्यं च (D) मांसक्षये सिराशैथिल्यं धमनीशैथिल्यं च

Kriya Sharira

14. As per Acharya Sushruta “दोषादीनां असमताम” (*Doshadinam Asamatam*) is to be identified mainly by which of the following?
- (A) आप्तोपदेश (B) प्रत्यक्ष
(C) अनुमान (D) अर्थापत्ति
15. As per Sushruta which of the following are स्थान (*Sthana*) of शोणित (*Shonita*)?
- (A) रक्ताशय (B) शिरा – धमनी
(C) यकृत – प्लीहा (D) हृदय
16. According to Acharya Charaka, “द्रढीकरोतीन्द्रियाणि” (*Dradhikaroti indriyani*) is the outcome of which of the following?
- (A) उष्णमश्रीयात् (B) स्निग्धमश्रीयात्
(C) मात्रावदश्रीयात् (D) वीर्याविरुद्धमश्रीयात्
17. According to Acharya Charaka, which of the following is the correct option, in the context of “वयःस्वरूप” (*Vayah swarupa*)?
- (A) विवर्धमानधातुगुणं till 16 years,
अपरिपक्वधातुम till 30 years,
अविशीर्यमाणधातुगुणं till 60 years,
अभ्रश्यमानधातुगुणं till 100 years
(B) अपरिपक्वधातुम till 16 years,
विवर्धमानधातुगुणं till 30 years,
अविशीर्यमाणधातुगुणं till 60 years,
अभ्रश्यमानधातुगुणं till 100 years
(C) अपरिपक्वधातुम till 16 years,
विवर्धमानधातुगुणं till 30 years,
अविशीर्यमाणधातुगुणं till 60 years,
भ्रश्यमानधातुगुणं till 100 years
(D) विवर्धमानधातुगुणं till 16 years,
अपरिपक्वधातुम till 30 years,
अविशीर्यमाणधातुगुणं till 60 years,
भ्रश्यमानधातुगुणं till 100 years
18. As per Acharya Charaka, “स्थिरसमाहितशरीराः” (*Sthira samahita shariraha*) is the characteristic feature of which of the following Sara?
- (A) मांससार (B) अस्थिसार
(C) सत्त्वसार (D) सर्वसार
19. As per Charaka Samhita, in regards of *Vata Prakriti* which of the following statement is correct?
- (A) जागरुका is the attributed to चल गुण and अल्प स्मृतयः is the attributed to लघु गुण
(B) जागरुका is the attributed to रूक्ष गुण, अल्प स्मृतयः is the attributed to चल गुण
(C) जागरुका is the attributed to रूक्ष गुण, अल्प स्मृतयः is the attribute of शीघ्र गुण
(D) जागरुका is the attributed to शीघ्र गुण, अल्प स्मृतयः is the attributed to लघु गुण

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20. According to Ashtanga Sangraha, in which of the below mentioned condition “सशब्दस्य वायोः कुक्षौ तिर्यगूर्ध्वं च भ्रमण” is found as one of the symptoms?
- (A) वात वृद्धि (B) शकृत वृद्धि
(C) वात क्षय (D) शकृत क्षय
21. According to Acharya Charaka, “अनालस्यमलोलुपत्वम” is the attribute of which of the following गर्भकरभाव?
- (A) रसज (B) सात्म्यज
(C) आत्मज (D) सत्त्वज
22. According to Charaka Samhita, “भीरुमबुधमालुर्बुध” is the characteristic feature of which of the following?
- (A) मात्स्य सत्व (B) पाशव सत्व
(C) वानस्पत्य सत्व (D) शाकुन सत्व
23. According to Acharya Charaka, which of the following is considered responsible in conversion of रक्तधातु (Rakta Dhatu) to मांसधातु (Mamsa Dhatu)?
- (A) पृथ्वीअम्बु तेजसा रक्तमूष्मणा चाभिसंयुतम्
(B) ख अम्बु तेजसा रक्तमूष्मणा चाभिसंयुतम्
(C) वाय्वम्बुतेजसा रक्तमूष्मणा चाभिसंयुतम् (D) क्लेद अम्बु तेजसा रक्तमूष्मणा चाभिसंयुतम्
24. As per Dalhana on Sushruta Samhita, word ‘अभ्रे’ (Abhre) denotes which of the following in context of the time of Vata Prakopa?
- (A) वर्षाकाले (B) शीतकाले
(C) उष्णकाले (D) मेघोपलक्षितकाले
25. According to Acharya Charaka, “भुक्त्वा च स्वपतां दिवा” is the cause for which of the following Srotodushti?
- (A) रसवह (B) रक्तवह
(C) मांसवह (D) मेदवह
26. As per Chakrapani, what is the meaning of स्वाभाव संसिद्धिः as one of बलवृद्धिकरभाव?
- (A) आहार स्वभावजसंसिद्धिः (B) बल जनककर्म संसिद्धि
(C) प्रकृति संसिद्धिः (D) अभ्यास संसिद्धिः
27. What is Gastro colic Reflex?
- (A) Relaxation of Rectum (B) Contraction of Rectum
(C) Contraction of External Sphincter (D) Relaxation of abdominal muscles

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28. Match Column I with Column II, and choose the correct option as per Sushruta Samhita.

कर्म	वात प्रकार
a. विवेक	1. प्राण वायु
b. धारण	2. अपानवायु
c. पूरण	3. समानवायु
d. उद्वहन	4. व्यानवायु
e. प्रस्पंदन	5. उदानवायु

- (A) a - 3, b - 2, c - 1, d - 5, e - 4 (B) a - 2, b - 4, c - 1, d - 3, e - 5
 (C) a - 3, b - 2, c - 1, d - 4, e - 5 (D) a - 1, b - 5, c - 4, d - 2, e - 3

29. According to Charaka Samhita, ख, वायु, ज्योति, आप्, and भू elements are belonging to which among the following category of इन्द्रिय पञ्च पंचक?

- (A) इन्द्रिय अधिष्ठान (B) इन्द्रिय अर्थ
 (C) इन्द्रिय द्रव्य (D) इन्द्रिय बुद्धि

30. Choose correct option in contexts of spleen.

- a) It forms blood cells
 b) It destructs blood cells
 c) In hypoxia spleen releases RBCs to circulation
 d) White pulp of spleen parenchyma contains lymphocytes and macrophages

- (A) a, b, c, d (B) a, c, d
 (C) a, b, d (D) b, d

31. 'समितिषु दुर्निवार वीर्य' – is the characteristic of which of the following *Prakriti*?

- (A) वायवीय (B) नाभस
 (C) पित्तज (D) कफज

32. 'अव्यक्तो व्यक्ताकर्मा च' is related to which of the following?

- (A) त्रिगुण (B) सत्व गुण
 (C) पित्त दोष (D) वात दोष

33. आपीनत्व जननं जीवनं is the *Karma* of which of the following?

- (A) शुक्र (B) रस
 (C) स्तन्य (D) आर्तव

34. विषम अभिनिवेश (*Vishama Abhinivesha*) is symptom of which of the following?

- (A) मनो विभ्रंश (B) धृति विभ्रंश
 (C) स्मृति विभ्रंश (D) बुद्धि विभ्रंश

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35. As per Sushruta Samhita 'सदाव्यथितास्यगतिः' is the characteristic feature of which *Prakriti*?
- (A) वात (B) पित्त
(C) कफ (D) सम
36. As per Sharangadhara, पित्त (*Pitta*) located in which part is responsible for मेधा, and प्रज्ञा?
- (A) हृदय (B) मूर्धा
(C) नेत्र (D) शिवरंघ्र
37. As per Arunadutta on Ashtang Hrudaya, which of the following option best explains the term संस (one of *Karma of Vata*)?
- (A) विक्षेपणमङ्गप्रत्यङ्गादेः (B) अङ्गानां क्रियास्वसामर्थ्यम्
(C) विदारणमिवाङ्गस्य (D) हन्वादिर्सन्धेर्भ्रंशः
38. दिवास्वप्न is contraindicated in which of the following condition?
- (A) हिध्मा (B) अतिसार
(C) श्वास (D) शिरःशूल
39. As per Acharya Sushruta, अच्छिद्रगात्र (*AchchhidraGatra*) is the characteristic feature of which of the following धातुसारपुरुष (*Dhatusara Purusha*)?
- (A) मांस (B) मेद
(C) अस्थि (D) मज्जा
40. As per Addhamala commentary on Sharangadhara, केश (*Kesha*) is the उपधातु (*Upadhatu*) of which of the following धातु (*Dhatu*)?
- (A) मेद (B) अस्थि
(C) मज्जा (D) शुक्र
41. As per Ashtanga Hridaya, सन्धिस्फोटन (*Sandhisphotana*) is a feature of which of the following?
- (A) रक्त क्षय (B) मांस क्षय
(C) मेद क्षय (D) अस्थि क्षय
42. According to Chakrapani, on Charaka Samhita, what is to be understood from the term योग mentioned in regards of युक्तिकृतः पुनः तत् आहारचेष्टा योगजम?
- (A) व्यायाम (B) रसायन प्रयोग
(C) वाजीकरण प्रयोग (D) ब्रह्मचर्य
43. Which among these is the *Sthana* of परिमित ओज as per Chakrapani commentary on Charaka Samhita?
- (A) सर्वशरीर (B) रसधातु
(C) रक्तधातु (D) हृदय

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44. According to Acharya Susruta, धातूनां पूरणं is the function of which of the following?
(A) वातवहा सिरा (B) रक्तवहा सिरा
(C) नाभि प्रभवा धमनी (D) उर्ध्वगा धमनी
45. According to Acharya Charaka, सर्वांग परिपूर्ण उपचित characteristic of *Kapha Prakriti* individual is due to which *Guna* of *Kapha*?
(A) स्निग्ध (B) गुरु
(C) सांद्र (D) सर
46. As per Susruta Samhita which of the following दोष (*Dosha*) predominance is of क्रूरकोष्ठ (*KruraKostha*)?
(A) वात (B) वात – पित्त
(C) श्लेष्म – पित्त (D) वात – श्लेष्म
47. आशयाच्च्यवमानस्य पित्तं _____ उदिर्यते | Fill in the blank as per Charaka Samhita in context of अवस्थापाक (*Avasthapaka*)
(A) अच्छं (B) तिक्तं
(C) अम्लं (D) शीतं
48. Following are the disorders of pituitary gland anterior lobe EXCEPT____
(A) Gigantism (B) Diabetes insipidus
(C) Acromicria (D) Cushing disease
49. Which among the below mentioned is correct in context of Semen?
(A) When the semen is ejaculated; the sperms are non- motile (B) Semen contains 30 % sperms and 70% of fluid part
(C) Fibrinogen, Flavin like products secret from prostate gland gets mixed to form semen plasma (D) Secretion from bulbourethral glands provides milky appearance to semen
50. As far as cerebellum function is concern, muscle tone and body posture function disturbance may manifest following symptoms EXCEPT____
(A) Deviation of movement (B) Effect on deep reflexes
(C) Drunken like gate (D) Hypotonia

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- According to Sushruta Samhita, patient suffering from frequent attacks of abdomen pain, not getting relief either by sitting or lying down position, and passing stool mixed with undigested food. What is the diagnosis?
1. (A) वातज गुल्म (B) वातज ग्रहणी
(C) कुक्षि शूल (D) तूनी
2. To calculate eGFR (by Cockroft - Gault equation) which of the following parameters are to be considered?
(A) Age, Gender, Weight, S.creatinine, (B) Age, Height, BMI, S.creatinine,
(C) Age, Gender, Body surface area, (D) Age, Gender, BMI, S.creatinine, S.creatinine,
3. According to Charaka Samhita, उपसर्गज (Upasargaja) is a type of which of the following diseases?
(A) दाह (B) तृष्णा
(C) ज्वर (D) राजयक्ष्मा
4. According to Charaka Samhita, which of the below mentioned disease has characteristic of “आत्मरूपं तु तद्व्यक्तमपायो लघुता पुनः”?
(A) विसर्प (B) अपस्मार
(C) मूर्च्छा (D) वातव्याधि
5. Patient comes with recently developed *Pakshaghata* (पक्षाघात) manifested because of *Shuddha Vata* (शुद्ध वात), what will be the prognosis according to Sushruta Samhita?
(A) कृच्छ्रसाध्य (B) कृच्छ्रसाध्यतम
(C) याप्य (D) प्रत्याख्येय
6. According to Ashtanga Hridaya, what it means by word एकायाम (Ekayama)?
(A) अपतन्त्रक (B) पक्षाघात
(C) अर्दित (D) आक्षेपक
7. Fill in the blank: “स इतिकर्तव्यताको रोगोत्पादकहेतु _____”
(A) सम्प्राप्तिं (B) अनुपशयम्
(C) निदानम् (D) असात्म्यम्

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8. According to Charaka Samhita *Dvivraniya Adhyaya*, what is the order of त्रिविधपरीक्षा (*Trividha Pariksha*)?
- (A) दर्शन, स्पर्शन, प्रश्न (B) प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, आसोपदेश
(C) आसोपदेश, प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान (D) दर्शन, प्रश्न, स्पर्शन
9. According to Charaka Samhita, in context of which disease *Samprapti* “तैरावृतगतिर्वायुरोज आदाय गच्छति । . . .” is mentioned?
- (A) वातव्याधि (B) मधुमेह
(C) ज्वर (D) अपतंत्रक
10. According to Sushruta Samhita वायोर्विमार्गगमन (*Vayorvimargagamana*) is seen in which stage of *Kriyakala*?
- (A) संचय (B) प्रकोप
(C) प्रसर (D) स्थान संश्रय
11. A person used to have regular and excess intake of alcohol; which among the following स्रोतोदुष्टि may occur?
- (A) रक्तवह (B) मांसवह
(C) मुत्रवह (D) मेदोवह
12. In which of the following Ghon’s complex is developed?
- (A) Secondary pulmonary tuberculosis (B) Primary pulmonary tuberculosis
(C) Miliary tuberculosis (D) Cryptic pulmonary tuberculosis
13. According to Sushruta Samhita, अन्यलक्षण (*Anyalakshana*) refers to which of the following?
- (A) पूर्वरूप (B) रूप
(C) उपद्रव (D) अरिष्ट
14. According to Sushruta Samhita, under which among the following संसर्गज व्याधि (*Samsargaja Vyadhi*) is classified?
- (A) दोषबलप्रवृत्त व्याधि (B) संघात बलप्रवृत्त व्याधि
(C) दैवबलप्रवृत्त व्याधि (D) स्वभाव बलप्रवृत्त व्याधि
15. According to Madhava Nidana Madhukosha commentary, what is the cause for *DhatuPaka* and *MalaPaka*?
- (A) प्रज्ञापराध (B) दैव
(C) काल (D) असात्म्येन्द्रियार्थ संयोग

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16. Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia is developed by which of the following type of Hypersensitivity reaction?
(A) Atopic (B) Arthus
(C) Cytotoxic (D) Delayed hypersensitivity
17. In Childhood polycystic kidney disease which among the following is one of the possible complication to develop?
(A) Cerebral atrophy (B) Hepatic fibrosis
(C) Urinary bladder stone (D) Renal calculus
18. Which of the following Vitamin deficiency can cause Wernicke Korsakoff's syndrome?
(A) Thiamine (B) Folate
(C) Biotin (D) Tocopherol
19. Which disease *Samprapti* is described with the statement "शोणितं वा रसादिभ्यो विवृद्धं तं विवर्धयेत्" as per Charaka Samhita?
(A) रक्तपित्त (B) मूर्च्छा
(C) प्लीहोदर (D) मदात्यय
20. वर्णभेद is symptom of which of the following?
(A) कफ क्षय (B) ओज विसंस
(C) ओज क्षय (D) ओज व्यापत
21. Complete the verse as per Charaka Samhita, शुक्राशयद्वारविघट्टनेन _____ कुरुतेऽनिलश्च।
(A) पवनेन्द्रीय (B) असेक्य
(C) संस्कारवाह (D) वक्री
22. As per Charaka Samhita, urine resembling to flour paste (*Pishtanibha*) is characteristic feature in which of the following type of *Prameha*?
(A) पिष्टमेह (B) शुक्लमेह
(C) मज्जामेह (D) लालामेह
23. गुद्धिः सर्व रसानां च is the symptoms of which of the following?
(A) घटी यंत्रज ग्रहणी (B) वातज ग्रहणी
(C) कफज ग्रहणी (D) पित्तज ग्रहणी

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24. Considering the following sequence in context to निदानार्थ करत्व (*Nidanarthakaratva*) of a disease *Pratishaya* (A) →B→C→D. Which of the following disease 'D' denotes?
- (A) शोष (B) कास
(C) क्षय (D) क्षतज कास
25. Which of below mentioned statement/s is/are corrects?
- a. व्यायाम जनित संमुढवाते जलप्रतरण is the example of हेतुविपरितार्थकारी विहार
b. मद्यपानोत्थे मदात्यये मदकारक मद्यम् is the example of हेतुव्याधिविपरीतार्थकारी औषध
c. वातिक शोथे दशमूल is the example of हेतुव्याधिविपरीत औषध
d. पच्यमान व्रण शोथे विदाही अन्न is the example of हेतुव्याधि विपरीतार्थकारी अन्न
- (A) a and c (B) c and d
(C) b and d (D) Only c
26. **Assertion (A):** By removing vitiated blood through रक्तमोक्षण (*Rakta mokshana*), the patient becomes free from pain and the disease *Gulma* gets cured.
Reason (R): दूषित रक्त (*Dushita rakt*) is at the root cause of the disease *Gulma*.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false (D) A is false but R is true
27. As per Charaka Samhita for what among the following condition “शूनगण्डाक्षिकूटभ्रूः” is symptom?
- (A) विदग्धाजीर्ण (B) मृद्भाक्षणजन्य पान्डु
(C) गण्डालजी (D) नैगमेष ग्रह
28. A 40 year male person present with भिन्नामश्लेषमसंसृष्ट गुरुवर्चःप्रवर्तनम. Choose possible diagnosis from following options.
- (A) कफावृत्त समान (B) कफावृत्त अपान
(C) वातज ग्रहणी (D) घटियंत्रज ग्रहणी
29. Clinical features अस्वेदनमतिस्वेदनं पारुष्यमतिश्लक्ष्णतामङ्गस्य परिदाहं लोमहर्षं -- are found in which of the following?
- (A) वातरक्त पूर्वरूप (B) तृतीय मद
(C) विसर्प पूर्वरूप (D) कुष्ठ पूर्वरूप

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30. Match the column. (based on Charaka Samhita Chakrapani commentary)

Column A	Column B
1 मनस्	a अभ्रान्ति
2 अवस्थान	b अर्थाव्यभिचार
3 रजः	c नार्यादिसङ्ग
4 शोक	d रोदन
(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d	(B) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b
(C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d	(D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

31. **Assertion (A):** During intense *Vyayama*, *Dosha* may leave the *Koshtha* and move towards the *Shakha*.

Reason (R): Because exercise produces *Kshobha* (agitation) and increases movement of *Vata*, facilitating movement of *Dosha* towards *Shakha*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) A is true but R is false | (B) A is false but R is true |
| (C) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A | (D) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A |

32. Consider the following statement and choose the correct option-

- Viruddha Anna* is one of the causative factor of *Amlapitta*
- Intake of *Kulattha* is the best cause to produce *Amlapitta*
- Excessive intake of *Lavana* rasa may leads to *Amlapitta*
- Annavisha* afflict with *Pitta Dosha* may leads to *Amlapitta*

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) a | (B) a and d |
| (C) a, c, and d | (D) a, b, c, and d |

33. Match the following (based on Charaka Samhita अग्र्य भाव (*Agrya Bhava*))

Column - 1	Column - 2
1 स्त्रीष्वतिप्रसङ्गः	a षाण्ड्यकराणां
2 शुक्रवेगनिग्रहः	b शोषकराणां
3 रजस्वलाभिगमनम्	c अनायुष्याणां
4 परदाराभिगमनम्	d अलक्ष्मीमुखानां
(A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d	(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c	(D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

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34. Considering संप्राप्ति लक्षणयोः सम्बन्धः (*Samprapti Lakshanayoho Sambandha*) of clinical features of अतिस्थूल (*Atisthula*) mentioned by Acharya Charaka, choose the correct statement/statements from the following-

- a) शैथिल्यात् सौकुमार्याद्गुरुत्वाच्च मेदसो जवोपरोधः
 b) शुक्रबहुत्वान्मेदसाऽऽवृतमार्गत्वाच्च कृच्छ्रव्यवायता
 c) दौर्बल्यं समत्वाद्धातूनां
 d) मन्दाग्नित्वात् प्रभूतकोष्ठवायुत्वाच्च क्षुदतिमात्रं पिपासातियोगश्चेति
- (A) a (B) a, and d
 (C) a, b, and d (D) a, b, c, and d

35. According to Acharya Sushruta, कण्ड्वन्विता या पिडका शरीरे संस्नावहीना are the symptoms of which of the following?

- (A) विपादिका (B) रकसा
 (C) पामा (D) सिध्म

36. Match the status of *Doshas* in the following diseases as per Charaka Samhita

	Column - 1	Column - 2	
1	गलगण्डकारिण दोष	a सर्पणशील	
2	गलग्रहकारिण दोष	b स्थिर	
3	विसर्प दोष	c आशुकारिण	
4	पिडका दोष	d चिरक्रिय	
(A)	1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b	(B)	1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c
(C)	1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a	(D)	1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b

37. A 35 year female having symptoms like flaccid vesicles, crusted erosions and circinate plaques on hypertrophic erythematous base especially distributed on major flexures. Which of the following is possible diagnosis?

- (A) Pemphigus vulgaris (B) Darier disease
 (C) Benign Familial Pemphigus (D) Bullous impetigo

38. As per Charaka Samhita त्रिमर्मीय चिकित्सित अध्याय (*Trimarmiya Chikitsita Adhyaya*), below mentioned diseases can be developed because of उदावर्त (*Udavarta*) EXCEPT-

- (A) शोथ (B) अस्रपित्त
 (C) मनोविकार (D) गुल्म

Roga Nidana evam Vikriti Vigyana

39. आममन्नरसं केचित् केचित्तु मलसंचयम् । प्रथमाम् दोषदुष्टी च केचिदामं प्रचक्षते ॥ ---- In which of the following book the reference is quoted ?
 (A) Charaka Samhita Chakrapani (B) Sushruta Samhita Dalhana
 commentary commentary
 (C) Madhava Nidana Madhukosha (D) Yoga Ratnakara
 commentary
40. Concept of साधारण हेतु (*Sadharana Hetu*) and असाधारण हेतु (*Asadharana Hetu*) is described in context of which of the following?
 (A) जनपदोर्ध्वंस (B) संसर्गज व्याधि
 (C) वातव्याधि (D) ज्वर चिकित्सा
41. Which among the below mention are the criteria for circulatory failure EXCEPT____
 (A) Rapid and weak pulse (B) Pulse pressure < 20 mm of Hg
 (C) Pulse pressure > 50 mm of Hg (D) Cold and dry skin
42. Match the following as per Charaka Samhita in context of धातुप्रदोषज विकार (*Dhatupradoshaja Vikara*):
- | Column -1 | Column - 2 |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1 रस | a विवर्णता |
| 2 रक्त | b हल्लास |
| 3 अस्थि | c विरूप प्रजायते |
| 4 शुक्र | d गुल्म |
- (A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c (B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
 (C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a (D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
43. According to Chakrapani on Charaka Samhita *Unmada Nidana*, “अक्रोधनः क्रोधनो भवति” is characteristic feature of which of the following?
 (A) भक्ति विभ्रम (B) शील विभ्रम
 (C) आचारः विभ्रम (D) चेष्टा विभ्रम
44. In which of the following disease, उपस्थ कुटिलता is mentioned as a symptom of असाध्य अवस्था (*Asadhya Avastha*)?
 (A) ग्रहणी दोष (B) पाण्डू
 (C) उदर रोग (D) शोथ
45. Which among the below mentioned is characteristic of plasma cell disorders?
 (A) Abnormal proliferation of immunoglobulin (B) Excess reduction in white blood cells
 (C) Increase in plasma volume (D) Excess increase in white blood cells

Roga Nidana evam Vikriti Vigyana

46. All of the below mentioned are X – linked recessive disorders EXCEPT _____.
- (A) G6PD deficiency (B) Ghronic granulomatous diseases
(C) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (D) Marfan's syndrome
47. According to Charaka Samhita, अश्मवद्धनोन्नतं is feature of which of the following?
- (A) प्लीहोदर (B) सन्निपातज गुल्म
(C) कफ्रज अर्बुद (D) सन्निपातज उदररोग
48. According to Charaka Samhita हृद्द्रव (Hridrava) is listed in which of the below mentioned condition?
- (A) वात नानात्मज विकार (B) ओजक्षय
(C) वातज हृद्रोग (D) प्राणावृत्त व्यान
49. On microscopic examination of Sputum, Curshmann's spirals and Charcot leyden crystals are typically seen in which of the following disease?
- (A) Bronchial asthma (B) Pneumothorax
(C) Tuberculosis (D) Pneumonia
50. Which of the following vitiates वात (Vata) by its रौक्ष्य (Raukshya), शैत्य (Shaitya) and लाघव (Laghava) property together?
- (A) सीधुः (B) तण्डुलियकः
(C) कान्डेक्षुः (D) दीप्यकः

Kaumarbhritya

1. According to Kashyapa Samhita, Lakshana Adhyaya (लक्षण अध्याय), if the baby is born with -----, then it can be predicted that the child may suffer from loss of Husband, Son, Wealth and Happiness (पति-पुत्र-द्रव्य-सुख क्षयकारी) in future?

(A) स्थूल प्रजंघा प्रदेश	(B) स्थूल जंघा प्रदेश
(C) स्थूल जानु प्रदेश	(D) स्थूल उरु प्रदेश
2. According to Yogaratnakara, the disease of children in which both *Jalauka Karma* (जलौका कर्म) and *Agni Karma* (अग्नि कर्म) are indicated as treatment is.....

(A) उल्वक	(B) उत्फुल्लिका
(C) अहिपूतन	(D) स्कन्द ग्रह
3. According to Kashyapa Samhita '*Shaishuka Ghrita* (शैशुक घृत)' is indicated in which of the following *Dosha* variant of *Gulma* (गुल्म) in children?

(A) वातज गुल्म	(B) पित्तज गुल्म
(C) कफज गुल्म	(D) रक्तज गुल्म
4. What is the meaning of 'Juvenile Delinquency'?

(A) Teenage pregnancy	(B) Suicidal tendency
(C) Substance abuse	(D) Antisocial behaviors
5. Which among the following may be the immediate out come in baby after birth when the mother is a patient of Diabetes mellitus?

(A) Hyperkalemia	(B) Hypoglycemia
(C) Hyperglycemia	(D) Hypocalcemia
6. A neonate is having a feature 'पुरुषाकृतिभूयिष्ठमपुरुषम्' what is diagnosis of this case as per Charaka Samhita?

(A) <i>Varta</i> (वार्ता)	(B) <i>Putipraja</i> (पूतिप्रजा)
(C) <i>Trinaputrika</i> (तृणपुत्रिक)	(D) <i>Vandhya</i> (वंध्या)
7. Snow man appearance of the Heart in X-ray of chest with a child of congenital cardiac defect is indicative of.....

(A) Total Anomalous pulmonary venous connection	(B) Ebstein anomaly
(C) Transposition of the great vessels	(D) Tetralogy of the fallot
8. According to Harita Samhita, 'चक्षुरोगश्च कण्डूश्च क्षतश्लेश्मावसाविता संक्लेदयुक्तं नासास्यं जायते', these symptoms will manifest in child after consuming of which type vitiated breast milk (दुष्ट स्तन्य)?

(A) <i>Ushna Kshira</i> (उष्ण क्षीर)	(B) <i>Amla Kshira</i> (अम्ल क्षीर)
(C) <i>Ghana Kshira</i> (घन क्षीर)	(D) <i>Kshara Kshira</i> (क्षार क्षीर)
9. According to Kashyapa Samhita, what is the meaning of word *Dadrulata* (दद्रुलता) ?

(A) <i>Stana Roga</i> (स्तन रोग)	(B) Drug used in treatment of <i>Dadru Roga</i> (दद्रु रोग)
(C) <i>Dadru Roga</i> (दद्रु रोग) pattern on the body	(D) <i>Graha Roga</i> (ग्रह रोग)

Kaumarbhritya

10. As per Kashyapa Samhita, which of the following statement is true regarding characteristics of a new born?
- (A) *Swara* (स्वर) of baby is indicative of *Guna* (गुण) of the baby (B) *Roopa* (रूप) of the baby is indicative of *Mana* (मन) of the baby
(C) *Guna* (गुण) of the baby is indicative of *Mana* (मन) of the baby (D) *Roopa* (रूप) of the baby is indicative of *Guna* (गुण) of the baby
11. According to Acharya Charaka, गर्भो वृद्धिं न प्राप्नोति परिशुष्कत्वात्, स चापि कालमवतिष्ठतेऽमात्रम्, अस्पन्दनश्च भवति' is characteristic presentation of.....
- (A) *Upashuska* (उपशुष्क) (B) *Mrita Garbha* (मृत गर्भ)
(C) *Leena Garbha* (लीन गर्भ) (D) *Nagodara* (नागोदर)
12. According to Ashtanga Samgrah, *Krishna Mandala* (कृष्ण मण्डल) of the eye in a developing fetus is.....
- (A) *Matrija Bhava* (मातृज भाव) (B) *Satmyaja Bhava* (सात्म्यज भाव)
(C) *Pitruja Bhava* (पितृज भाव) (D) *Rasaja Bhava* (रसज भाव)
13. Which of the following is NOT an ingredient of *Samvardhana Ghrita* (संवर्धन घृत) as per Kashyapa?
- (A) *Khadira* (खदिर) (B) *Kebuka* (केबुक)
(C) *Prishniparni* (पृश्निपर्णी) (D) *Ashwagandha* (अश्वगंधा)
14. According to Kashyapa Samhita, which of the following is indication of mild *Madyapana* (मद्यपान) in a growing infant?
- (A) During dentition period (दंतजन्मनि) (B) During *Navajawara* (नवज्वर) in child
(C) *Atisara* (अतिसार) in infant (D) Excessively sleepy (निद्रालु) child
15. According to Acharya Kashyapa, *Malaja* (मलज) is the synonym of which *Vyadhi* (व्याधि)?
- (A) *Ahiputana* (अहिपूतन) (B) *Kukunaka* (कुकुणक)
(C) *Mukhamandika* (मुखमण्डिका) (D) *Putana* (पूतना)
16. According to Acharya Kashyapa, match the type of *Yusha* (यूष) with its therapeutic indication in children (बाल).
- (i) *Phala Yusha* (फल यूष) (a) *Parah Sangrahika* (पर: संग्राहिक)
(ii) *Panchkolaka Yusha* (पंचकोलक यूष) (b) *Jirnaatisara Nashana* (जीर्णातिसार नाशन)
(iii) *Pushpa Yusha* (पुष्प यूष) (c) *Atisarahara* (अतिसार हर)
(iv) *Valka Yusha* (वल्क यूष) (d) *Chakshu Rogahara* (चक्षु रोगहर)
- (A) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c (B) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b
(C) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b (D) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

Kaumarbhritya

17. According to Acharya Kashyapa, what is to be understood by 'Virasika (विरसिका)?
- (A) A variety of *Madya* (मद्य) (B) *Mudga* (मुद्ग) + *Takramla* (तक्राम्ल) सिद्ध यूष
(C) *Dadima* (दाड़िम) + *Takra* (तक्र) (D) A type of *Kshudra Roga* (क्षुद्र रोग)
सिद्ध यूष
18. What is the major cause for 'Shaken Baby Syndrome' OR 'Battered Baby Syndrome'?
- (A) Concussion injury to head (B) Bacterial infection of brain
(C) A sequelae of encephalitis (D) Due to child abuse
19. As per Vedanadhyaya of Kashyapa Samhita "*Mukhasya vivrutatvam* (मुखस्य विवृतत्वम्)" is the clinical feature of which of following disease?
- (A) *Karna Vedana* (कर्ण वेदना) (B) *Adhijihvika* (अधिजिह्विका)
(C) *Mukhamaya* (मुखामय) (D) *Jwara* (ज्वर)
20. According to Kashyapa Samhita, which among the following is the common *Anupana* (अनुपान) for all types of *Sneha Dravya* (स्नेह द्रव्य)?
- (A) *Samanya Jala* (सामान्य जल) (B) *Ushna Jala* (उष्ण जल)
(C) *Sheeta Jala* (शीत जल) (D) *Mudga Yusha* (मुद्ग यूष)
21. Pain sensation in the *Garbha* (गर्भ) starts in which month of gestation as per Kashyapa Samhita?
- (A) 5th month (B) 7th month
(C) 3rd month (D) 6th month
22. As per commentary by Chakrapanidatta on Charaka Samhita, which of the following is purpose of 'उदकग्रहण' in 'जातकर्म'?
- (A) Regulation of temperature (B) Cleaning of orifice
(ताप नियंत्रणार्थम्) (मलमार्ग शौचार्थम्)
(C) Cooling the scalp (D) Treatment of *Vamana Ayoga*
(शिर संताप शमनार्थम्) (वमन अयोग चिकित्सार्थम्)
23. "समं मित्रे च शत्रौ च" is a feature of which *Satva* (सत्त्व) as per Kashyapa Samhita?
- (A) *Endra Satva* (ऐंद्र सत्त्व) (B) *Varuna Satva* (वरुण सत्त्व)
(C) *Yama Satva* (याम्य सत्त्व) (D) *Gandharva Satva* (गंधर्व सत्त्व)
24. In a patient with G6PD deficiency, the splenic macrophages pluck out the Heinz bodies from the erythrocytes, resulting in which characteristic peripheral smear finding?
- (A) Schistocytes (B) Bite cells
(C) Target cells (D) Echinocytes
25. According to Kashyapa Samhita, 'कर्कन्धुगोस्तनप्रख्या वर्धमाना भवन्ति च' is feature of which of the following disease?
- (A) *Arsha* (अर्शा) (B) *Arunshika* (अरुषिका)
(C) *Arikilaka* (अरिकीलका) (D) *Charmadala* (चर्मदल)

Kaumarbhritya

26. White line of Frenkel is a thick white line along the metaphysis seen in the X-Ray, is a feature of which diseases?
 (A) Scurvy (B) Rickets
 (C) Osteogenesis imperfecta (D) Fracture of the bone
27. According to Ashtanga Samgraha, when “गुडाम्भस लेप” should be applied on umbilical cord stump of the baby?
 (A) Right from birth (B) From 4th day of birth
 (C) From 5th day of birth (D) From 8th day of birth
28. A 32 years old woman, 18 weeks pregnant, has been advised blood investigation to screening her foetus. The presence of high alpha fetoprotein in maternal serum is indicates which foetal condition?
 (A) Down syndrome (B) Turner syndrome
 (C) Open neural tube defect (D) Alpha thalassaemia
29. As per Ashtanga Samgrah, in the preparation of *Saraswata Ghrita* (सारस्वत घृत), which milk is to be used?
 (A) Cow's milk (गो दुग्ध) (B) Goat's milk (अजा दुग्ध)
 (C) Buffalo's milk (माहिष दुग्ध) (D) Donkey's milk (खर दुग्ध)
30. A 7 year old boy presents with progressive fatigue, recurrent infections, and easy bruising, on examination, he has short stature, hyper pigmented skin lesions (café-au-lait spots) and hypoplastic thumb. Laboratory finding reveal pancytopenia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 (A) Aplastic anemia (B) Diamond-Blackfan anemia
 (C) Thalassemia major (D) Fanconi anemia
31. Identify the context of the *Shloka* as per Kashyap Samhita.....:
 ‘इष्टयो रोहिणे स्नानं तयोर्मङ्गलसेवनम् । रुद्रपूजा धृतिः शौचं ब्रह्मचर्यं च शान्तये ॥’
 (A) *Udararoga Chikitsa* (उदररोग चिकित्सा) (B) *Rajyakshma Chikitsa* (राज्यक्ष्मा चिकित्सा)
 (C) *Kushtha Chikitsa* (कुष्ठ चिकित्सा) (D) *Vishama Jwara Chikitsa* (विषम ज्वर चिकित्सा)
32. According to Ashtanga Samgrah, what is the specific name given to the disease *Visarpa* (विसर्प) when it occurs exclusively in childhood?
 (A) *Agni Visarpa* (अग्नि विसर्प) (B) *Padma Kantaka* (पद्मकण्टक)
 (C) *Charmadala* (चर्मदल) (D) *Mahapadma* (महापद्म)
33. Consumption of which *Anurasa* (अनुरस) of milk causes *Visarpa*, *Kotha* and *Kandu* (विसर्प, कोठ, कण्डु) in a child on?
 (A) *Kashaya Dugdha* (कषाय दुग्ध) (B) *Lavana Dugdha* (लवण दुग्ध)
 (C) *Tikta Dugdha* (तिक्त दुग्ध) (D) *Madhura Dugdha* (मधुर दुग्ध)
34. As per Ashtanga Sangrah, if a child is born with natal teeth (सदन्त जन्म) -----should be done.
 (A) रुद्र पूजा (B) मारुतिमिष्टि
 (C) विष्णुं स्तुवन् (D) नैगमेषं पूजयेत्

Kaumarbhritya

35. According to Acharya Sushruta, which *Dosha* (दोष) is predominant in *Ajagallika* (अजगल्लिका)?
- (A) *Tridosha* (त्रिदोष) (B) *Kapha & Rakta* (कफ-रक्त)
(C) *Kapha & Pitta* (कफ-पित्त) (D) *Kapha & Vata* (कफ- वात)
36. According to Kashyapa Samhita, "शोधयति शुक्रं च योनिं च" is mentioned in the context of which of the following *Sneha* (स्नेह)?
- (A) *Ghrita* (घृत) (B) *Taila* (तैल)
(C) *Vasa* (वसा) (D) *Majja* (मज्जा)
37. According to Kashyapa Samhita, "रोगशान्तिः प्रमोदश्च देहयात्रानुवर्तनम्" is mentioned in context to which of the following?
- (A) सम्यक्कृत् निरुह (B) सम्यक्कृत् अनुवासन
(C) सम्यक्कृत् नस्य (D) सम्यक्कृत् विरेचन
38. According to Kashyapa Samhita, "अल्प दोषे कृशे बाले प्रयोज्यो ग्रह वैकृते" is mentioned in reference to which of the following *Dhoopa* (धूप)?
- (A) *Nandaka Dhoopa* (नन्दक धूप) (B) *Agneya Dhoopa* (आग्नेय धूप)
(C) *Shree Dhoopa* (श्री धूप) (D) *Chaaturangika Dhoopa* (चातुरङ्गिक धूप)
39. As per Kashyapa Samhita, "भुक्त्वा भुक्त्वा दिवा स्वप्नादतिस्नान अवगाहनात्" is *Nidana* (निदान) of which disease?
- (A) *Kukunaka* (कुकुणक) (B) *Ksheeralasaka* (क्षीरालसक)
(C) *Amlapitta* (अम्लपित्त) (D) *Udavarta* (उदावर्त)
40. "गर्भेणैकं ग्रहेणैकं मृत्युनैकेन युञ्ज्यते" is related to which of the following *Jataharini* (जातहारिणी) as per Kashyapa?
- (A) *Sadamshi* (सदंशी) (B) *Karkotaki* (कर्कोटकी)
(C) *Paurushadini* (पौरुषादिनि) (D) *Indravada* (इन्द्रवडवा)
41. According to Kashyapa Samhita, "ललाटमक्षिकूटं च नासां च परिमर्दति" is symptom of which of the following disease?
- (A) *Kukunaka* (कुकुणक) (B) *Abhishyanda* (अभिष्यन्द)
(C) *Pothaki* (पोथकी) (D) *Jvara* (ज्वर)
42. " न पिशाचा न रक्षांसि न यक्षा न च मातरः प्रबाधन्ते कुमारं तं यः प्राश्नीयादिदं घृतम्" statement describes the therapeutic outcome of which the following formulation ?
- (A) *Kalyanaka Ghrita* (कल्याणक घृत) (B) *Brahmi Ghrita* (ब्राह्मी घृत)
(C) *Abhaya Ghrita* (अभय घृत) (D) *Samvardhana Ghrita* (संवर्धन घृत)
43. According to *Arogya Raksha Kalpadruma*, "अश्वत्थ पल्लवं पिष्ट्वा पयसा पाययेत्" is indicated in the management of which of the following type of *Jwara* (ज्वर)?
- (A) *Naishika Jwara* (नैशिक ज्वर) (B) *Chaturthika Jwara* (चातुर्थिक ज्वर)
(C) *Jeerna Jwara* (जीर्ण ज्वर) (D) *Ekahantarita Jwara* (एकाहान्तरित ज्वर)

Kaumarbhritya

44. Hanifin and Rajkar's criteria is described for the diagnosis of which of the following conditions?
- (A) Childhood psoriasis (B) Contact dermatitis
(C) Seborrheic dermatitis (D) Atopic dermatitis
45. "Menkes Disease" is related to which of the following?
- (A) Copper (B) Iron
(C) Zinc (D) Selenium
46. According to Acharya Charak, "विदारीबिल्व मधुकैः स्तनो चास्याः प्रलेपयेत" is indicated for the management of which of the following *Stanyadushti* (स्तन्यदुष्टि)?
- (A) *Atisneha* (अतिस्नेह) (B) *Pichchhila* (पिच्छिल)
(C) *Vivarna* (विवर्ण) (D) *Guru* (गुरु)
47. Which of the following is considered as the Gold standard investigation for the definitive grading of Vesicoureteral Reflux (VUR)?
- (A) Ultrasonography (KUB) (B) DMSA Scan
(C) Micturating Cystourethrogram (MCU) (D) CT Urography
48. 'प्रम्लानाधरकायश्च नित्यमूत्रपुरीषकृत्' is the clinical feature of which of the following condition as per Kashyapa Samhita?
- (A) *Vyadhija Phakka* (व्याधिज फक्क) (B) *Atisara* (अतिसार)
(C) *Alasaka* (अलसक) (D) *Gudapaka* (गुदपाक)
49. *Lehana* (लेहन) is indicated in which of the following condition as per Kashyapa Samhita?
- (A) *Kalyanamatrika* (कल्याण मातृक) (B) *Mahashana* (महाशना)
(C) *Nidralu* (निद्रालु) (D) *Dridhagatraka* (दृढगात्रक)
50. A 5 year old child suffering from fever since 7 days with non purulent conjunctivitis, cervical lymphadenopathy and generalized rash, most probable diagnosis is----.
- (A) Acute Rheumatic fever (B) Kawasaki disease
(C) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (D) Rubella

Kayachikitsa

1. Complete the verse as per Sushruta Samhita, द्राक्षा गुडूची आमलकी रसैश्च सिद्धं घृतं -----
----- हितञ्च
(A) पैत्तिके गुल्मे (B) पैत्तिके हृद्रोगे
(C) लाघरके (D) कटि ग्रहे
2. *Monditika Churna* (मुण्डितिक चूर्ण) mixed with *Madhu* (मधु) and *Sarpi* (सर्पि) is to be administered along with -----in the treatment of ----- as per Chakradatta.
(A) छिन्ना क्वाथ, वातरक्त (B) छिन्ना क्वाथ, आमवात
(C) पथ्यादि क्वाथ, ग्रहणी (D) छिन्ना क्वाथ, अतिसार
3. Conjugated hyperbilirubinaemia is found in -----
(A) Gilbert's Syndrome (B) Crigler –Najjar Type I
(C) Down's Syndrome (D) Rotor's Syndrome
4. As per Chakradatta, treatment of *Kotha* shall be similar to that of treatment of -----
(A) *Shitapitta, Amlapitta, Kushtha* (B) *Kushtha, Amlapitta, Udarda*
(C) *Amlapitta, Shitapitta, Udarda* (D) *Utakota, Udarda, Kushtha*
5. Which of this/these statement/s is /are correct in regards to Schizophrenia?
(i) It is more common in men (ii) It is characterized by delusions, hallucinations and lack of insights
(iii) It is not a neuro developmental disorder (iv) It does not have genetic contribution
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (iii) (D) (i), (ii), (iii)
6. Fill in the blanks as per Ashtanga Hridaya - येनोपचीयते ----- तद्धि देहास्यौजस्करं परम् ।
(A) रसायनं (B) वाजीकरणं
(C) बृहणं (D) स्नेहनं
7. As per Charaka Samhita, *Kashaya* (कषाय) made of *Guduchi, Musta, Amalaki* is advised in which of these *Jwara*?
(A) *Satata* (सतत) (B) *Anyedhushka* (अन्येध्युष्क)
(C) *Tritiyaka* (तृतीयक) (D) *Chaturthaka* (चतुर्थक)
8. As per Ashtanga Hridaya, the treatment of *Granthi Visarpa* (ग्रन्थि विसर्प) is similar to -

(A) *Raktapitta Chikitsa* (रक्तपित्त चिकित्सा) (B) *Paittika Gulma Chikitsa* (पैत्तिक गुल्म चिकित्सा)
(C) *Vidradhi Chikitsa* (विद्रधि चिकित्सा) (D) *Bhagandara Chikitsa* (भगन्दर चिकित्सा)

Kayachikitsa

9. If aspirin was ingested and serious toxicity has been induced, then which of these will be seen in the affected patient?
- (A) Renal failure (B) Hypotension
(C) Severe hyperventilation (D) Severe metabolic acidosis
10. Which of this statement is true for Menke's disease?
- (A) Low serum iron level attributed to *ATP7A* gene (B) Low serum copper level attributed to *ATP7A* gene
(C) High serum copper level attributed to *ATP7A* gene (D) High serum iron level attributed to *ATP7A* gene
11. In the management of *Apasmara* (अपस्मार), Sushruta Samhita has indicated the use of *Purana Ghrita* (पुराण घृत) for ----- and -----
- (A) *Pana, Abhyanga* (पान, अभ्यङ्ग) (B) *Pana, Nasya* (पान, नस्य)
(C) *Abhyanga, Basti* (अभ्यङ्ग, बस्ति) (D) *Pana, Basti* (पान, बस्ति)
12. A female aged 50, having history of previous abuse, presents with wide spread pain, fatigability and non restorative sleep. What is the diagnosis?
- (A) Polymyalgia Rheumatica (B) Sjogren's Syndrome
(C) Fibromyalgia (D) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
13. If *Stimitashaya* (स्तिमिताशय), *Sroto Vibandha* (स्रोतो विबन्ध) and *Mandagni* (मन्दाग्नि) with *Aruchi* (अरुचि) are present in a patient, the simultaneous administration of *Kshara* (क्षार), *Churna* (चूर्ण), *Asava* (आसव), *Arishta* (अरिष्ट) and *Go Mutra* (गोमूत्र) is to be done. This statement is given by -----
- (A) Ashtanga Hridya, in context of *Kaphaja Shvayathu* (कफज क्ष्वयथु) (B) Ashtanga Hridya, in context of *Vataja Gulma* (वातज गुल्म)
(C) Charaka Samhita in context of *Vataja Shvayathu* (वातज क्ष्वयथु) (D) Charaka Samhita in context of *Vataja Gulma* (वातज गुल्म)
14. As per Sushruta Samhita, the duration for the administration of *Shadadharana Yoga* (षडधरण योग) with *Anupana* of *Sukha Ambu* (सुखाम्बु) for *Amashayagata Vata* (आमाशयगत वात) is -----
- (A) त्रिरात्रं (B) सप्तरात्रं
(C) द्विरात्रं (D) पञ्चरात्रं

Kayachikitsa

15. As per Dalhana commentary on Sushruta Samhita, the meaning of the terms *Usha* (ऊषा) and *Chosha* (चोष) mentioned as the symptom of *Paittika Hridroga* is ----- and ----- respectively?
 (A) प्रादेशिको दाहः, चूष्यत इव वेदना विशेष (B) चूष्यत इव वेदना विशेष, प्रादेशिको दाहः
 (C) विशेष दाहः, चूष्यत इव वेदना (D) धूमायनं, चूष्यत इव वेदना
16. A patient presents with leukoderma and poliosis since birth, and has well circumscribed depigmented maculae and patches on central forehead and mid portion of the extremities, what is the diagnosis of this condition, if it is an autosomal dominant disorder affecting melanocyte migration and development caused by mutation in the *KIT* proto oncogene?
 (A) Kindler Syndrome (B) Lupus Erythematosus Scleroderma
 (C) Dermatomyositis (D) Piebaldism
17. Fill in the blanks as per Charaka Samhita- पलाभ्यां पिप्पली मूलं नागरादष्टकट्वरः तैलप्रस्थः समो दध्ना _____
 (A) गृध्रस्यूरुग्रहापहः (B) उरुस्तम्भापहः
 (C) वातरक्तपहः (D) आमवातगृध्रस्यूरुग्रहापहः
18. In acute pericarditis, ECG changes (Stage I) are expected in limb leads. Which of the following statements are correct in this regard?
 (i) Wide spread upward concave ST segment elevation and PR interval depression in leads except aVR (ii) Wide spread upward concave ST segment depression and PR segment elevation in leads I, II and III
 (iii) Chapman's sign is useful in the diagnosis of acute pericarditis (iv) Spodick's sign is useful in the diagnosis of acute pericarditis
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii)
 (C) (i) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)
19. हंस पोटली रस, mentioned by Sharangadhara Samhita is indicated in -----
 (A) ग्रहणी (B) कास
 (C) श्वास (D) उन्माद
20. Which of the following is true for Wilson's disease?
 (i) It is autosomal recessive disorder of copper metabolism (ii) It is autosomal dominant disorder of copper metabolism
 (iii) It is caused by variety of mutations in *ATP 7B* gene (iv) Kayser-Fleischer ring is one of the clinical features
 (A) (i), (iii) and (iv) are true (B) Only (i) and (iv) is true
 (C) Only (i) is true (D) Only (i), and (iii) is true

Kayachikitsa

21. Which of these is correct as per Ashtanga Hridaya in regards of *Chitraka Rasayana* (चित्रक रसायन)?
- (A) In *Shvitra*, it is to be given with *Gomutra* (B) In *Shvitra*, it is to be given with *Anupana of Khadira Kvatha*
- (C) In *Shvitra*, it is to be given with *Anupana of Godugdha* (D) In *Shvitra*, it is to be given with *Anupana of Guduchi Kvatha*
22. Complete the verse as per Charaka Samhita in context to *Grahani Roga Chikitsa*-
तत एरण्डतैलेन सर्पिषा तैल्वकेन वा | सक्षारेणानिले शान्ते ----- विरेचयेत् |
- (A) संस्नेह्य (B) बद्धवर्चसं
- (C) लघ्वन्नं (D) स्रस्तदोषं
23. Which among the following is NOT a cause of *Klaibya* as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Beejopaghata* (बीज उपघात) (B) *Jara* (जरा)
- (C) *Rasa Kshaya* (रस क्षय) (D) *Dhwajopaghata* (ध्वज उपघात)
24. Which of these are indications of *Lashuna Ksheerapaka* (लशुन क्षीर पाक) mentioned in the *Gulma Chikitsa* (गुल्म चिकित्सा) of Charaka Samhita?
- (A) गृध्रसी, वातज ज्वर, विद्रधि (B) उदावर्त, विषम ज्वर, हृद्रोग
- (C) उदावर्त, विषम ज्वर, उन्माद (D) अपस्मार, वात व्याधि, गृध्रसी
25. First line of treatment of General Tonic Clonic Seizure is-----
- (A) Levetiracetam (B) Modafinil
- (C) Sativex (D) Amantadene
26. पानलेपनसेकेषु महा तिक्तं परं हितम्:-This verse has been mentioned by Ashtanga Hridaya in context of -----
- (A) अग्नि विसर्प (B) ग्रन्थि विसर्प
- (C) वातज विसर्प (D) कफज विसर्प
27. Complete the statement as per Charaka Samhita
शिशिरे ----- शस्तमपि ----- ।
- (A) स्वेदनं, वात विकाराणां (B) लङ्घनं, वात विकाराणां
- (C) लङ्घनं, कफ विकाराणां (D) शोधनं, कफ विकाराणां
28. कफं च पित्तं च स दुष्ट वायु रुद्धूय मार्गान् विनिन्दध्य ताभ्यां- is related to ----- as per Charaka Samhita
- (A) अर्बुद (*Arbuda*) (B) ग्रन्थि (*Granthi*)
- (C) गुल्म (*Gulma*) (D) अर्श (*Arsha*)

Kayachikitsa

29. As per Ashtanga Hridya, match the following diseases in regards of *Anupana* mentioned for *Narayana Churna*

*Roga**Anupana*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) आनाह वात | (i) बदर अम्बु |
| (b) गुल्म | (ii) तक्र |
| (c) विट् सङ्ग | (iii) सुरा |
| (d) उदररोग | (iv) दधि मण्ड |
| (A) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(iv),d-(ii) | (B) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(iv),d-(i) |
| (C) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(i),d-(iv) | (D) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii),d-(iv) |

30. Which of these can be the problem of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Ultra filtration failure | (B) Hypotension |
| (C) Air embolism | (D) Haemorrhage |

31. Air flow obstruction as a criterion of diagnosing of Chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease is -----

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) $FEV_1/FVC \leq 0.70$ | (B) $FEV_1/FVC \geq 0.70$ |
| (C) $FEV_1/FVC \leq 0.01$ | (D) $FEV_1/FVC \geq 0.10$ |

32. Which of the following is NOT an *Updrava* of *Vatashonita* as per Charaka Samhita?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) <i>Jvara</i> (ज्वर) | (B) <i>Chhardi</i> (छर्दि) |
| (C) <i>Hikka</i> (हिक्का) | (D) <i>Trishna</i> (तृष्णा) |

33. Which of the following drugs is a glucagon-like peptide -1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist approved for chronic weight management?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Orlistat | (B) Phentremine |
| (C) Semaglutide | (D) Linagliptin |

34. 8th cranial nerve damage is a major complication of administration of which of the following first line anti tubercular drugs?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Pyrazinamide | (B) Isoniazid |
| (C) Ethambutol | (D) Streptomycin |

35. रक्तमार्गं निहन्त्याशु शाखा सन्धिषु मारुतः निविश्यान्योन्मावार्यं वेदनाभिहीरद्सून- Which is the appropriate management of this condition as per Charaka Samhita?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) <i>Basti</i> (बस्ति) | (B) <i>Raktamokshana</i> (रक्तमोक्षण) |
| (C) <i>Virechana</i> (विरेचन) | (D) <i>Vamana</i> (वमन) |

36. वाते कफानुबन्धे तु कुर्यात् कफहरीं क्रियाम् पित्तानुबन्धयोर्वातकफयोः पित्तनाशिनीम् is the treatment principle of which of these disease as per Charaka Samhita?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (A) <i>Sannipataja Jvara</i> (सन्निपातज
ज्वर) | (B) <i>Shwasa Roga</i> (श्वास रोग) |
| (C) <i>Kaphaja Kasa Roga</i> (कफज कास
रोग) | (D) <i>Gulma Roga</i> (गुल्म रोग) |

Kayachikitsa

37. Which among the following is NOT an ingredient of *Shadanga Paneeya* (षडङ्ग पानीय) mentioned for *Jwara* as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Nagara* (नागर) (B) *Usheera* (उशीर)
(C) *Sariva* (सारिवा) (D) *Udichya* (उदीच्य)
38. Which among these is the *Anupana* of *Makshika Dhaatu* (माक्षिक धातु) mentioned for the treatment of *Kushtha* as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Amalaki Swarasa* (आमलकी स्वरस) (B) *Jatipushpa Swarasa* (जातिपुष्प स्वरस)
(C) *Khadira Sara* (खदिर सार) (D) *GoMutra* (गोमूत्र)
39. *Prameha* is a disease of *Shleshma Vriddhi* in the *Sharira*, hence *Apatarpana* is the main treatment modality. However, if done excessively, it can cause the following complications EXCEPT----- as per Charaka Samhita
- (A) *Mutra Graha* (मूत्र ग्रह) (B) *Gulma* (गुल्म)
(C) *Hridgraha* (हृद्ग्रह) (D) *Basti Shoola* (बस्ति शूल)
40. विबद्ध वात वर्चास्तु बहु शूल प्रवाहिकः सरक्त पिच्छः तृष्णार्तः - if the patient of *Atisara* presents with the above symptoms, what will be the ideal choice of intervention as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Pichchha Basti* (पिच्छा बस्ति) (B) *Ghrita Pana* (घृत पान)
(C) *Anuvasana Basti* (अनुवासन बस्ति) (D) *Ksheera Pana* (क्षीर पान)
41. In case of patient of *Udararoga* suffering from *Shopha, Anaha, Trishna*, which of these is indicated as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) छाग पयः (B) कारभं पयः
(C) गव्य पयः (D) माहिष पयः
42. लघून्यहीनवीर्याणि स्वादूनि गन्धवन्ति च, यानि प्रहर्षकारीणि तानि पथ्यतमानि हि ---- this statement has been mentioned by Charaka in regards which of these disease?
- (A) *Klaibya* (क्लैब्य) (B) *Jvara* (ज्वर)
(C) *Rajyakshma* (राज्यक्ष्मा) (D) *Unamada* (उन्माद)
43. As per KDIGO 2026 (Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes), in people with anemia and CKD G5 receiving hemo dialysis (CKD G5HD), the iron therapy shall be initiated if -----
- (A) Ferritin \leq 500ng/ml and TSAT \leq 30% (B) Ferritin \geq 500ng/ml and TSAT \leq 30%
(C) Ferritin \leq 500ng/ml and TSAT \geq 30% (D) Ferritin \geq 500ng/ml and TSAT \geq 30%

Kayachikitsa

44. Fill in the verse as per Charaka Samhita “ _____ उपशान्तये कुर्यात् क्षीणक्षतहितं च यत्”।
 (A) *Klaibya* (क्लैब्य) (B) *Shosha* (शोष)
 (C) *Phiranga* (फिरङ्ग) (D) *Kasa* (कास)
45. “तयोः क्रिया वातहरी हर्षणाश्वासनानि च ।” has been mentioned in regards of ----- as per Charaka Samhita
 (A) *Vataja Unmada* (वातज उन्माद) (B) *Apasmara* (अपस्मार)
 (C) *Ajirna* (अजीर्ण) (D) *Agantuja Atisara* (आगन्तुज अतिसार)
46. “प्राशाश्च लवणोत्तराः” is mentioned for ----- as per Sushruta Samhita
 (A) पक्वाशयगत वात (B) आमशयगत वात
 (C) बस्तिगतवात (D) रक्तगतवात
47. Match the following in regards of *Kushtha Chikitsa* as per Sushruta Samhita
 (a) त्वक् संप्राप्ते (i) नैवचोपक्रमेत्
 (b) शोणिते प्राप्ते (ii) शोणितावसेचनअरिष्टमन्थः प्राशाः
 (c) मांस प्राप्ते (iii) शोधन लेपनानि
 (d) पञ्चम (iv) संशोधनालेपन कषाय पान शोणितावसेचनानि
 (A) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii (B) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
 (C) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i (D) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i
48. According to Sushruta, the treatment of *Masoorika* (मसूरिका) is similar to *Pitta* and *Shleshma* dominant -----
 (A) *Visarpa* (विसर्प) (B) *Kushtha* (कुष्ठ)
 (C) *Vidradhi* (विद्रधि) (D) *Jvara* (ज्वर)
49. As per WHO recommendations (2025) for treatment of MDR/RR-TB and pre-XDR-TB (b) i.e. drug –resistant Tuberculosis, six month regimen includes -----
 (A) Bedaquilin, Pretomanid, Linnezolid and Moxifloxacin (B) Bedquiline, Delamanid, Linezolid, Levofloxacin and Clofazimine
 (C) Bedquiline, Delamanid, and Linezolid (D) Linezolid, Levofloxacin and Clofazimine
50. Which laboratory profile best supports the diagnosis of dengue fever in the acute phase?
 (A) Leukocytosis, thrombocytosis, normal transaminases (B) Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, elevated alanine aminotransferases
 (C) Neutrophilia with elevated ESR (D) Isolated lymphocytosis with raised CRP

Panchakarma

1. Complete the verse as per Kashyapa Samhita
----- पिबेयुर्न तु तीव्रकुष्ठे ॥
(A) सर्पि (B) तैलं
(C) वसा (D) मज्जा
2. अज्ञातकोष्ठे हि बहुः कुर्याज्जीवितसंशयम्”-which of the following texts has mentioned this statement in regards to *Snehapana* ?
(A) Ashtanga Sangraha (B) Sushruta Samhita
(C) Bhela Samhita (D) Sharangadhara Samhita
3. Complete the verse as per Ashtanga Sangraha-
निरुहा लेखनाः प्रायो बृंहणः स्नेह बस्तयः॥
----- उभयं तस्मान्तेष्टं तेषु ----- ॥
(A) अनुवासनं, यापनेषु (B) लेखन, यापनेषु
(C) यापनेषु, अनुवासनं (D) लेखन, अनुवासनं
4. “मूर्ध्ना त्रिस्नेहधारणम्” is indicated in which of the following disease as per Charaka Samhita?
(A) *Suryaavarta* (सूर्यावर्त) (B) *Ananta Vata* (अनंत वात)
(C) *Ardhavabhedaka* (अर्धावभेदक) (D) *Ardita* (अर्दित)
5. As per Ashtanga Sangraha, “शिरःकपालेन्द्रियमनोबृंहणाय प्रसादनाय” is outcome of which of these procedures?
(A) *Dhoomapana* (धूमपान) (B) *Nasya* (नस्य)
(C) *Shirobasti* (शिरोबस्ति) (D) *Virechana* (विरेचन)
6. As per Ashtanga Sangraha, if the patient has *Daha* and *Trishna*, which of these drugs should be used for *Gandusha Dharana* (गण्डूष धारणम्)?
(A) *Dhanyamla* (धन्याम्ल) (B) *Ksheera* (क्षीर)
(C) *Madhu* (मधु) (D) *Sarpi* (सर्पि)
7. तान्युपस्थित दोषाणां स्नेहस्वेदोपपादनैः। पञ्चकर्माणि कुर्वीत मात्राकालो विचारयन्॥
What is the meaning of उपस्थित दोषाणां in this context, as per Chakrapani commentary on Charaka Samhita?
(A) लीनत्वपरित्यागेन (B) शाखा गमनेन
(C) लीनत्व अपरित्यागेन (D) अनवस्थित दोषाणां
8. According to Sharangdhara Samhita, *Sarvakarmtvasu* (सर्वकर्मत्वसु) is mentioned for which of the following *Snehapaka*?
(A) *Mridu Paka* (मृदु पाक) (B) *Madhayama Paka* (मध्यम पाक)
(C) *Khara Paka* (खर पाक) (D) *Chikkana Paka* (चिक्कण पाक)

Panchakarma

9. अवपीड अनुवासाञ्च धूमाः प्रथमनानि च चतुर्विधम् नस्यमाहुः- this has been mentioned by which of the following text in context of type of *Nasya*?
- (A) Vangasena (B) Yogaratnakara
(C) Bhela Samhita (D) Harita Samhita
10. If *Nasya* (नस्य) is administered in *Atyavaaka Shira* (अत्यवाक् शिरसः) posture of the patient, then *Nasya* drug may reach (अवतिष्ठति) ----- as per Charaka samhita?
- (A) शिरः (B) मुखे
(C) नासा (D) मस्तुलुङ्गे
11. According to Sushruta Samhita, which part of *Madhuka* (मधूक) is to be used for *Shirovirechana* (शिरोविरेचन)?
- (A) *Kanda* (कन्द) (B) *Moola* (मूल)
(C) *Sara* (सार) (D) *Pushpa* (पुष्प)
12. "सिरामुखविविक्तत्वं" (*Siramukhaviviktatvam*) is *Karma* of which of these procedures as per Sushruta Samhita?
- (A) *Avagaha* (अवगाह) (B) *Udgharshana* (उद्धर्षण)
(C) *Lepa* (लेप) (D) *Parisheka* (परिषेक)
13. If *Kapha* and *Meda* has caused *Avarana* of *Vata* in the patient of *Vatarakta*, then which of these is contraindicated as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) शोधन (B) बृंहण
(C) विरेचन (D) रक्तमोक्षण
14. Complete the following statement as per Bhela Samhita
"यवागूप्रतिपानं च _____ कर्मणिवर्जयेत् ।"
- (A) *Vamana* (वमन) (B) *Raktamokshana* (रक्तमोक्षण)
(C) *Basti* (बस्ति) (D) *Virechana* (विरेचन)
15. Complete the verse as per Ashtanga Hridaya
यात्यग्निर्मन्दता तस्मात् क्रमं ----- आचरेत्।
- (A) पेयादिम् (B) स्तंभनं
(C) बृंहणं (D) पाकं
16. Complete the verse as per Sharangdhara Samhita
तीक्ष्ण----- वक्त्र वाते प्रथमन हि तत्
- (A) कोलमिति (B) शाणमिति
(C) पलमिति (D) यवमिति
17. *Hridgraha* (हृदग्रह) is the complication of ----- *Anuvasana Basti* (अनुवासन बस्ति) as per Charaka Samhita
- (A) श्लेष्मण स्नेहावृत्तं (B) स्नेह वातावृत्तं
(C) स्नेह विड् आवृत्तं (D) स्नेह पित्तावृत्तं

Panchakarma

18. Which posture during *Vamana* procedure will lead to “पृष्ठहृदयपीडा” (*Prishta Hridaya Pida*) as per Ashtanga Sangraha?
 (A) *Atiunnatasya* (अत्युन्नतस्य) (B) *Parshvaapavritasya* (पार्श्वपवृत्तस्य)
 (C) *Atyavanatasya* (अत्यवनतस्य) (D) *Parshvatipravritsya* (पार्श्वतिपवृत्तस्य)
19. Fill in the blanks, according to Ashtanga Hridaya:
 तैलमेव च ----- नित्याभ्यासेन शस्यते।
 (A) अभ्यङ्गार्थे (B) नस्यार्थे
 (C) स्नेहपनार्थे (D) बस्त्यार्थे
20. Fill in the blanks as per Chakradatta :
 ----- संधिपीडातृषा विदाहः कृत्याः ।
 (A) स्नेहे अत्यर्थं (B) स्विन्नेऽत्यर्थम्
 (C) स्तम्भने अत्यर्थं (D) रुक्षणे अत्यर्थं
21. As per Sharangdhara Samhita, *Mandala* (मण्डल) is the symptom of -----
 (A) विरेक अतियोग (B) दुर्निरुहः
 (C) दुर्विरिक्त (D) स्वेदातियोग
22. उष्कृष्टोत्क्लिष्ट दोषे च is mentioned in regards of contraindication of ----- as per Ashtanga Hridaya
 (A) *Sneha Nasya* (स्नेह नस्य) (B) *Marsha Nasya* (मर्श नस्य)
 (C) *Pratimarsha* (प्रतिमर्श) (D) *Shirovirechana* (शिरो विरेचन)
23. Complete the verse, as per Sharangadhara Samhita:
 सैन्धवं श्वेत मरिचं सर्षपाः कुष्ठमेव च ।
 ----- पिष्टानि नस्यं ----- निवारणं ॥
 (A) बस्तमूत्रेण, तन्द्रा (B) बस्तमूत्रेण, निद्रा
 (C) बस्तमूत्रेण, संज्ञा नाश (D) गोमूत्रेण, तन्द्रा
24. Complete the verse as per Charaka Samhita:
 दुर्बले वात भग्ने च ----- सदा मतः।
 (A) स्नेह बस्तिः (B) अभ्यङ्ग
 (C) मात्रा बस्तिः (D) प्रतिमर्श
25. If the patient presents with clinical features of *Sarvanaga Kupita Vata*, which of the following *Karma* are to be performed as per Charaka Samhita?
 (A) अभ्यंग, स्वेदन (B) स्वेदन, अनुवासन बस्ति
 (C) अभ्यंग, अनुवासन बस्ति (D) स्वेदन, मात्रा बस्ति
26. *Shirodaha* (शिरोदाह) is treated with which of the following as per Ashtanga Sangraha?
 (A) *Shiroabhyanga* (शिरो अभ्यङ्ग) (B) *Shirobasti* (शिरो बस्ति)
 (C) *Shiropichu* (शिरो पिचु) (D) *Shiroparisheka* (शिरो परिषेक)

Panchakarma

27. Dose of *Asthapana Basti* (आस्थापन बस्ति) shall be ----- *Prasruta* (प्रसृत) in regards to the *Atura Hasta* (आतुर हस्त) as per Sushruta Samhita for the person of age of 16 years?
 (A) 8 *Prasruta* (प्रसृत) (B) 4 *Prasruta* (प्रसृत)
 (C) 2 *Prasruta* (प्रसृत) (D) 6 *Prasruta* (प्रसृत)
28. As per Dalhana commentary on Sushruta Samhita, how much *Kala* is required for *Sneha Dravya* (स्नेह द्रव्य) used for *Abhyanga* (अभ्यङ्ग) to reach *Rakta Dhatu* (रक्त धातु)?
 (A) 200 *Matra Kala* (मात्रा काल) (B) 300 *Matra Kala* (मात्रा काल)
 (C) 400 *Matra Kala* (मात्रा काल) (D) 500 *Matra Kala* (मात्रा काल)
29. *Shenapana* (स्नेह पान) to be administered as *Yojana Dvaya* (योजनाद्वय) is mentioned for ----- as per Ashtanga Hridaya
 (A) *Brimhana Snehapana* (बृंहण स्नेहपान) (B) *Auttarabhaktika Snehapana* (औतरभक्तिक स्नेहपान)
 (C) *Avapidaka Snehapana* (अवपीडक स्नेहपान) (D) *Shamana Snehapana* (शमन स्नेहपान)
30. बन्धं रात्रौ दिवा मुञ्चेन्मुञ्चेद्रात्रौ दिवाकृतम् has been mentioned in the context of ----- as per Ashtanga Hridaya.
 (A) पत्र पिण्ड स्वेद (B) उपनाह स्वेद
 (C) ताप स्वेद (D) चूर्ण पिण्ड स्वेद
31. Which of these are to be considered best for performing *Virechana* in the patients of *Kushtha* as per Charaka Samhita?
 (A) *Trivritta, Katuki, Triphala* (B) *Trivritta, Danti, Triphala*
 (C) *Danti, Triphala, Madhuka* (D) *Triphala, Madhuka, Katuki*
32. According to Sharangadhara Samhita, if the patients has *Atyanta Utkata Dosha* (अत्यन्त उत्कट दोष), which of the following *Nasya* (नस्य) is indicated?
 (A) नावन नस्य (B) प्रधमन नस्य
 (C) धूम नस्य (D) अवपीडक नस्य
33. हीन वेगः कणा धात्री सिद्धार्थः लवणोदकै - has been mentioned in context of ----- as per Ashtanga Hridaya?
 (A) अनुवासन बस्ति (B) विरेचन
 (C) निरुह बस्ति (D) वमन
34. Which of the following is specifically said as *ज्वरघ्नो बस्तिरुत्तमः* as per Charaka Samhita?
 (A) *Patoladi Niruha Basti* (पटोलादि निरुह बस्ति) (B) *Aragvadhadi Niruha Basti* (आराग्वधादि निरुह बस्ति)
 (C) *Guducyadi Niruha Basti* (गुडूच्यादि निरुह बस्ति) (D) *Jeevantyadi Niruha Basti* (जीवन्त्यादि निरुह बस्ति)

Panchakarma

35. Administrating *Anuvasana Basti* (अनुवासन बस्ति) in *Nava Jwara* (नव ज्वर). *Pandu* (पाण्डु), *Kamala* (कामला), *Prameha* (प्रमेह) leads to ----- as per Charaka Samhita.
 (A) *Pratishyaya* (प्रतिश्याय) (B) *Vata Rakta* (वात रक्त)
 (C) *Udara Roga* (उदर रोग) (D) *Arsha* (अर्श)
36. व्यग्राजीर्णनिवज्वरि-मदात्ययिताध्मातशल्यादिताभिहतातिस्निग्धरूक्षदारुणकोष्ठाः क्षतादयश्च गर्भिण्यन्ताः are mentioned as ----- as per Charaka Samhita.
 (A) नस्यार्हः (B) वमन अयोग्य
 (C) अविरेचयस्तु (D) बस्ति अयोग्य
37. Complete the verse as per Sushruta Samhita:
 ऊषकादिप्रतीवापा बस्तयोस्मृताः ।
 (A) शोधनः (B) रुक्षणाः
 (C) लेखनाः (D) बृहंणाः
38. बस्तिमुत्तरबस्तिं च सर्वेषामेव दापयेत्, has been mentioned in context of management of ----- as per Charaka Samhita
 (A) *Mutrakricchra* (मूत्रकृच्छ्र) (B) *Vatavyadhi* (वातव्याधि)
 (C) *Vandhyatva* (वन्ध्यत्व) (D) *Ashmari* (अश्मरी)
39. *Svedana Karma* (स्वेदन कर्म) is contraindicated in *Madhumeha* (मधुमेह), as it causes ----- as per Chakrapani commentary on Charaka Samhita
 (A) व्याधि प्रकोप (B) शरीर शैथिल्य
 (C) रुक्षता (D) मूत्र अतिप्रवृत्ति
40. Which of the following condition is mentioned as नाति स्निग्धान् विरेचयेत् as per Charaka Samhita?
 (A) अभिघात, विषार्त, विसर्प (B) विसर्प, कामला, ज्वर
 (C) पाण्डु, ग्रहणी, ज्वर (D) अभिघात, ज्वर, विसर्प
41. Which of these is true for hot packs?
 (A) It is a type of interferential therapy (B) It holds water between 60° to 100°F
 (C) These packs are moist heat application (D) It is most useful with injuries to angular body arches
42. According to Sushruta Samhita, *Parama Pramana* (परं प्रमाण) of *Sneha* (स्नेह) for *Uttara Basti* (उत्तर बस्ति) in male aged more than 25 years is -----?
 (A) *Prakuncha* (प्रकुञ्च) (B) *Prasruti* (प्रसृति)
 (C) *Ardha Pala* (अर्ध पल) (D) *Karsha* (कर्ष)
43. Which of these is indication of thermotherapy?
 (A) Sensory impairment (B) Hypertension
 (C) Paralyzed musculature (D) Phlebitis

Panchakarma

44. Which of these is physical therapy in which application of cold for the treatment of problems associated with musculo skeletal conditions such as sprains and strains?
(A) Hydrotherapy (B) Suspension therapy
(C) Cryotherapy (D) Pool therapy
45. Which of these are the indications of relaxed passive movements?
(A) At site of effusion and swelling (B) When the patient is in coma
(C) Recent injuries (D) Severe muscles weakness
46. ----- are the set of therapeutic exercises designed to improve coordination and control in the patients with sensory ataxia.
(A) Benjamin exercises (B) Frenkel's exercises
(C) Hopkins exercises (D) Glenn exercise
47. What does PEPT stands for ----- in chest physiotherapy?
(A) Proper Expiratory Pressure Technique (B) Positive Expiratory Pressure Technique
(C) Positive Exhaling Pressure Technique (D) Positive Expiratory Pulse Technique
48. What is the prime focus of occupational therapy?
(A) To enable individuals to participate in daily life activities (B) To increase passive range of motion only
(C) To treat the medical diagnosis directly (D) To provide psychological counselling only
49. Low and II- Medium frequency therapeutic current modalities include -----
(i) TENS (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation) (ii) Iontophoresis
(iii) Microwave diathermy (iv) Faradic current
(A) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) (B) Only (iii)
(C) Only (i) (D) Only (i) and (ii)
50. If *Atitikshna Niruha* (अतितीक्ष्ण निरुह) or *Anuvasana Basti* (अनुवासन बस्ति) with *Vata* (वात) is administered, then it may produce *Agna Pidana* (अंगपीडन), *Ruja* (रूजा), *Murchha* (मूर्च्छा), *Gaurava* (गौरव), then as per Sushruta Samhita, what shall be given?
(A) *Piccha Basti* (पिच्छा बस्ति) (B) *Sarva Doshahara Shodhana Basti* (सर्व दोष हर शोधन बस्ति)
(C) *Samgrahi Basti* (संग्राहि बस्ति) (D) *Yapana Basti* (यापन बस्ति)

Shalaky Tantra

1. Complete the statement as per Acharya Sushruta by selecting correct word.
विशोषिते ----- नृणां भवेत् स्रोतसि कर्णगूथकः
(A) श्लेष्मणि पित्ततेजसा (B) श्लेष्मणि रक्ततेजसा
(C) श्लेष्मणि वातशितता (D) वातनिरूक्षा तेजसा
2. According to Acharya Sushruta intake of milk along with *Taila* (तैल) is advised in.....
(A) *Sannipataja Shiroroga* (सन्निपातज शिरोरोग)
(B) *Vataja Shiroroga* (वातज शिरोरोग)
(C) *Pittaja Shiroroga* (पित्तज शिरोरोग) (D) *Kaphaja Shiroroga* (कफज शिरोरोग)
3. According to Acharya Sushruta which is *Lekhana Sadhya Netraroga* (लेखन साध्य नेत्ररोग)?
(A) *Krimigranthi* (कृमिग्रंथी) (B) *Arbuda* (अर्बुद)
(C) *Sira Pidika* (सिरा पिडीका) (D) *Klishta Vartma* (क्लिष्टवर्त्म)
4. Complete the following statement with appropriate words in given order according to Acharya Sushruta
पूयालसे ----- च हितं तथैव----- च |
-----क्षणपाकघाती यथाविधानं भिषजा प्रयोज्यः ||
(A) शोणितमोक्षणं, उपनाहनं, कृत्स्नो विधिश्चे (B) उपनाहनं, कृत्स्नो विधिश्चे, शोणितमोक्षणं
(C) कृत्स्नो विधिश्चे, शोणितमोक्षणं, उपनाहनं (D) भिषज, उपनाहनं, कृत्स्नो विधिश्चे
5. According to Acharya Sushruta “*Samam Nakhanibham*” (समं नखनिभम) is the feature of.....
(A) सम्यक लेखित वर्त्म (B) अति लेखित वर्त्म
(C) दुर्लेखित वर्त्म (D) हीन लेखित वर्त्म
6. According to Ashtanga Hridaya, the treatment of the *Shuktika* (शुक्तिका) is similar to which of the following disease?
(A) *Pittaja Abhishyanda* (पित्तज अभिष्यंद) (B) *Raktaja Abhishyanda* (रक्तज अभिष्यंद)
(C) *Pittaja Adhimantha* (पित्तज अधिमंथ) (D) *Raktaja Adhimantha* (रक्तज अधिमंथ)
7. According to Ashtanga Hridaya, “*Panshupurnabha Netrata*” (पांशुपूर्णाभ नेत्रता) is a clinical feature of which disease?
(A) *Shushkakshipaka* (शुष्काक्षिपाक) (B) *Sikatavartma* (सिकतावर्त्म)
(C) *Krichchhonmeela* (कृच्छ्रोन्मील) (D) *Vataja Abhishyanda* (वातज अभिष्यंद)

Shalaky Tantra

8. According to Ashtanga Hridaya “स तत्राहि चित्रं पश्यति नो निशि” is a symptom of which of the following conditions?
- (A) *Nakulandha* (नकुलान्ध) (B) *Doshandha* (दोष्यांध)
 (C) *Ratryandhata* (रात्रेअन्ध) (D) *Timira* (तिमिर)
9. According to Acharya Vagbhata, “उष्णतप्तस्य सहसा शीतवारि निमज्जनात्” is mentioned in the context of.....
- (A) *Ushna Vidagdha Drishti* (उष्ण विदग्ध दृष्टि) (B) *Amla Vidagdha Drishti* (अम्ल विदग्ध दृष्टि)
 (C) *Kapha Vidagdha Drishti* (कफ विदग्ध दृष्टि) (D) *Gambhirika* (गम्भिरिका)
10. Which *Dosha* is vitiated in “*Tantrika*” (तंत्रिका)?
- (A) *Tridosha* (त्रिदोष) (B) *Kapha Dosha* (कफ दोष)
 (C) *Pitta Dosha* (पित्त दोष) (D) *Vata Dosha* (वात दोष)
11. Posterior lamellar graft operation is indicated in.....
- (A) Severe entropion (B) Mild entropion
 (C) Moderate entropion (D) Mild-moderate entropion
12. Which of the following is NOT a complication of retinal vein occlusion?
- (A) Rubeosis iridis (B) Vitreous Haemorrhage
 (C) Glaucoma (D) Macular hole
13. Which of the following is FALSE regarding lacrimal irrigation?
- (A) Lacrimal irrigation is contraindicated in acute dacryocystitis (acute infection) (B) A “hard stop” and no saline efflux into the throat indicates a nasolacrimal duct obstruction
 (C) A “soft stop” indicates a nasolacrimal duct obstruction (D) Nasolacrimal duct obstruction may result in the reflux of purulent material
14. Which of the following may NOT cause neurotrophic keratopathy?
- (A) Bell's Palsy (B) HSV Keratitis
 (C) Diabetes Mellitus (DM) (D) Stroke
15. Mark the correct answer amongst the following options?
- (A) The Threshold Tone Decay Test is used to detect the retrocochlear lesion (B) The Threshold Tone Decay Test is used to detect cochlear lesion
 (C) The Threshold Tone Decay Test is used to detect middle ear lesion (D) The Threshold Tone Decay Test is used to detect the external ear lesion

Shalaky Tantra

16. The Melkersson Syndrome is characterized by.....
- (A) Facial paralysis, swelling of lips and fissured lips
(B) Facial paralysis, swelling of lips and fissured gingiva
(C) Facial paralysis, deviated nasal septum and Swelling of lips
(D) Facial paralysis, swelling of lips and fissured tongue
17. The Sub total thyroidectomy incudes.....
- (A) Complete removal of isthmus
(B) Complete removal of both the lobes of the isthmus
(C) Removal of more than one half of the thyroid lobe on each side and also isthmus leaving 3g on each side
(D) Complete removal of one thyroid lobe with isthmus
18. The oral lesion of reticular form of Lichen planus is.....
- (A) Ulcer on tongue
(B) Ulcer on gingiva
(C) Ulcer on the oral mucosa
(D) Asymptomatic
19. The one amongst the major complication of Endoscopic Sinus surgery included.....
- (A) Hyposmia
(B) Anosmia
(C) Adhesions
(D) Dental Pain
20. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Miniere's disease?
- (A) Episodic Vertigo
(B) Fluctuating hearing loss
(C) Tinnitus
(D) Complete deafness
21. Which of the following is true about cancer of the oral tongue?
1. An exophytic lesion like a papilloma
2. A non-healing ulcer with rolled edges, greyish white shaggy base and induration
3. A submucous nodule with induration of the surrounding tissue
- (A) 2 and 3
(B) Only 2
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 3
22. Which of the following options are correct as per Sushruta Samhita (Dalhan commentary).
- Assertion (A):** When *Dhumapana* (धूमपान) is inhaled through the mouth or nose, it should be exhaled only through the mouth and never through the nose.
- Reason (R):** If *Dhuma* (धूम) is exhaled through the nose, it moves *Anuloma* (अनुलोम) (in the same direction) and adversely affects the nose leading to *Pratishyaya* (प्रतिश्याय)
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Shalakya Tantra

23. According to Acharya Sushruta “*Kshirannavikrati*” (क्षीरान्नविकृति) are indicated in.....
- (A) *Krimija Shiroroga* (कृमिज शिरोरोग) (B) *Kaphaja Shroroga* (कफज शिरोरोग)
 (C) *Pittaja Shiroroga* (पित्तज शिरोरोग) (D) *Suryavarta* (सुर्यावर्त)
24. According to Acharya Sushruta (Dalhan commentary) “ऊपजिह्वां संलिख्य क्षारेण प्रतिसारयेत” the *Kshara* (क्षार) used here is.....
- (A) *Apamarga Kshara* (अपामार्ग क्षार) (B) *Palsha Kshara* (पलाश क्षार)
 (C) *Yava Kshara* (यव क्षार) (D) *Sarjika Kshara* (सर्जिका क्षार)
25. “यस्यावटूकर्णशिरोहनुस्थो मन्यागतो..... कुर्याद्भ्रुजोऽति भ्रुवि लोचने वा” are signs and symptoms of which of following disease as per Acharya Sushruta
- (A) *Adimantha* (अधिमंथ) (B) *Hatadhimantha* (हताधिमंथ)
 (C) *Anyatovata* (अन्यतोवात) (D) *Shushkakshipaka* (शुष्काक्षिपाक)
26. The dose of *Pratimarsha Nasya* (प्रतिमर्श नस्य) according to Acharya Vagbhatta is.....
- (A) 4 Bindu (B) 8 Bindu
 (C) 6 Bindu (D) 2 Bindu
27. According to Acharya Yogaratnakara, in which disease *Gandhaka Taila* (गंधक तैल) is indicated?
- (A) *Nasapaka* (नासापाक) (B) *Karnapaka* (कर्णपाक)
 (C) *Vipakwa Karnanadi* (विपक्व कर्णनाडी) (D) *Krimija Shiroroga* (कृमिज शिरोरोग)
28. Fill in the blanks as per Sharangadhara Samhita regarding *Gandusha-Kavala* धार्यन्ते..... गण्डूष-कवलदयः
- (A) चतुर्थात् (B) पंचमात्
 (C) षष्ठे (D) सप्तमात्
29. According to Acharya Yogaratnakara, *Swasakutara Rasa Nasya* (श्वासकुठार रस नस्य) is indicated in.....
- (A) *Shiroroga* (शिरोरोग) (B) *Nasaroga* (नासारोग)
 (C) *Karnaroga* (कर्णरोग) (D) *Mukharoga* (मुखरोग)

Shalaky Tantra

30. The general line of treatment as per Acharya Yogaratnakara for *Dantaroga* (दंतरोग) is.....
- (A) *Vatahara Vidhi and Kavala* (वातहर विधि एवं कवल)
 (B) *Pittahara Vidhi and Kavala* (पितहर विधि एवं कवल)
 (C) *Kaphahara Vidhi and Kavala* (कफहर विधि एवं कवल)
 (D) *Tridosahara Vidhi and Gandusha* (त्रिदोषहर विधि एवं गंडूष)
31. “सुचिपाशं न पश्यति” is feature of which *Patalagata Timira* (पटलगत तिमिर) as per Sushruta Samhita?
- (A) *Pratham* (प्रथम)
 (B) *Dvitiya* (द्वितीय)
 (C) *Tritiya* (तृतीय)
 (D) *Chaturtha* (चतुर्थ)
32. According to Acharya Sushruta which of the following are features of *Asadhya Shukra* (असाध्य शुक्र) EXCEPT?
- (A) *An-avagadham* (अन अवगाढम)
 (B) *Pishitavrittam* (पिशिताव्रतं)
 (C) *Chirothitam* (चिरोत्थीतम)
 (D) *Pidikavan* (पिडीकावान)
33. “अरुजं बाह्यतः शूनमन्तः क्लिन्नं स्रवत्यपि | कण्डूनिस्तोदभूयिष्ठं” are clinical features of which of following as per Sushruta Samhita.
- (A) *Bahalvartma* (बहलवर्त्म)
 (B) *Klinnavartma* (क्लिन्नवर्त्म)
 (C) *Syavavartma* (श्याववर्त्म)
 (D) *Klishtavartma* (क्लिष्टवर्त्म)
34. According to Acharya Sushruta, following are the features of which disease?
तमांसि विविधानि च | हरितश्यावकृष्णानि धूमधूम्राणि चेक्षते ||
- (A) *Pittavidagdha Drishti* (पित्ताविदग्ध दृष्टि)
 (B) *Dhoomadarshi* (धूमदर्शी)
 (C) *Raktadoshaja Timira* (रक्त दोषज तिमिर)
 (D) *Gambhirika* (गंभीरिका)
35. Which of the following common treatment of *Karnaroga* (कर्णरोग) is mentioned in Sushruta Samhita?
- (A) *Sneha Virechana and Upanaha Sweda* (स्नेह विरेचन एवं उपनाह स्वेद)
 (B) *Tikshna Virechana and Pinda Sweda* (तीक्ष्ण विरेचन एवं पींड स्वेद)
 (C) *Mridu Virechana and Upanaha Sweda* (मृदु विरेचन एवं उपनाह स्वेद)
 (D) *Sneha Virechana and Nadi Sweda* (स्नेह विरेचन एवं नाडी स्वेद)
36. According to Acharya Sushruta which of the following *Netraroga* (नेत्ररोग) is *Asadhya* (असाध्य)?
- (A) *Ajakajata* (अजकाजात)
 (B) *Sirajala* (सिराजाल)
 (C) *Sirotpata* (सिरोत्पात)
 (D) *Siraharsha* (सिराहर्ष)

Shalakya Tantra

37. According to categories of vision impairment (WHO-2019), in moderate vision impairment, the level of vision acuity (Snellen) is.....
- (A) Less than 6/18 to 6/60 (B) 6/12 to 6/18
(C) Less than 6/60 to 3/60 (D) Less than 3/60
38. Which of the following condition is also termed as 'Coat's Disease'?
- (A) Retinitis (B) Periphlebitis of retinal veins
(C) Central Serous retinopathy (D) Retinal telangiectasia
39. According to new Xerophthalmia WHO classification (1982) X2 means
- (A) Corneal xerosis (B) Night Blindness
(C) Bitot's spot (D) Conjunctival xerosis
40. Which kind of traumatic cataract is commonly found in the Glass workers, which is also known as glass blower cataract?
- (A) Naphthalene Cataract (B) Thellium cataract
(C) Infra-red cataract (D) Electric cataract
41. "दन्तमांसानि शीर्यन्ते यस्मिन् ष्ठीवति चाप्यसृक् | पित्तासृक्कफजो व्याधिः" are the features of which disease mentioned in Sushruta Samhita?
- (A) Paridara (परिदर) (B) Dantapupputa (दंतपुप्पुट)
(C) Dantaveshta (दंतवेष्ट) (D) Vardhan (वर्धन)
42. According to Acharya Sushruta, *Karnagotha* (कर्णगुथ) melts and comes through nose and mouth in which of following disorder?
- (A) Pootikarna (पूतिकर्ण) (B) Karnavidradhi (कर्णविद्रधि)
(C) Karnapratinaha (कर्णप्रतिनाह) (D) Karnanada (कर्णनाद)
43. The following verse is from Sushruta Uttaratantra Naasaroga vigyaniam adhyaya.
चतुर्विधं द्विप्रभवं द्विमार्गं वक्ष्यामि भूयः खलु रक्तपित्तम् | According to Dalhan, the meaning of द्विप्रभवं here may be all EXCEPT.
- (A) Yakrita-Pleeha (यकृत-प्लीहा) (B) Amashaya-Pakvashaya (आमाशय-पक्वाशय)
(C) Agra-Pashchima (अग्र-पच्छिम) (D) Snigdha ruksha-Ushna ruksha
(स्निग्ध रूक्ष –उष्ण रूक्ष)
44. According to Acharya Sushruta, *Deepti Nasaroga* (दीप्ति नासारोग) is characterized by.....
- (A) Severe burning sensation (B) Severe nasal itching
(C) Running nose (D) Loss of smell

Shalakyta Tantra

45. “सूर्यप्रभां न सहते” is clinical feature of which of following disease mentioned in Sushruta Samhita?
 (A) *Savvana Shukla* (सवर्ण शुक्ल) (B) *Kukunaka* (कुकूनक)
 (C) *Pooyalasa* (पूयालस) (D) *Vatahata Vartma* (वाताहत वर्त्म)
46. “दशनाः शीतमुष्णं च सहन्ते स्पर्शनं न च” are cardinal symptoms of which of following disease?
 (A) *Krimidanta* (कृमिदंत) (B) *Dantaharsha* (दंतहर्ष)
 (C) *Bhanjanaka* (भंजनक) (D) *Kapalika* (कपालिका)
47. Which of following are described as ‘Upayantra (उपयंत्र) as well as Anushastra (अनुशास्त्र) in Sushruta Samhita.
 1. *Kshara* (क्षार), 2. *Nakha* (नख), 3. *Agni* (अग्नि)
 (A) Only 1 (B) 1 and 2
 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3
48. According to Acharya Sushruta, which kind of *Bandha* should be applied on *Nasa* (नासा)
 (A) *Chin* (चीन) (B) *Gophana* (गोफणा)
 (C) *Panchangi* (पंचांगी) (D) *Khatva* (खट्वा)
49. According to Sharangadhara ‘*Pakshma Arsha*’ (पक्ष्म अर्शा) is included in which of the following *Netraroga* (नेत्ररोग)
 (A) *Sandhigata Netra Roga* (संधिगत नेत्ररोग) (B) *Vartmagata Netra Roga* (वर्त्मगत नेत्ररोग)
 (C) *Shuklagata Netra Roga* (शुक्लगत नेत्ररोग) (D) *Sarvasara Netra Roga* (सर्वगत नेत्ररोग)
50. According to Sushruta, ‘*Bilwadi Taila*’ (बिल्वादि तैल) is indicated in the management of which *Karnaroga* (कर्णरोग)?
 (A) *Karnabadhira* (कर्णबाधिर्य) (B) *Karnakandu* (कर्णकंडू)
 (C) *Karnasrava* (कर्णस्राव) (D) *Krumikarna* (कृमिकर्ण)

Shalya Tantra

- Fill in the blank as per Sushruta Samhita “अधिगतसर्वशास्त्रार्थमपि शिष्यं कारयेत्”
 - शस्त्रकर्म
 - शास्त्रअध्ययनं
 - विशिखानुप्रवेशम्
 - योग्यां
- According to Dalhana which is correct in context to superiority (प्रधानता) of *Jalauka* (जलौका), *Agni* (अग्नि) and *Kshara* (क्षार)?
 - Jalauka* (जलौका) – *Pradhanatam* (प्रधानतम) *Agni*- (अग्नि) *Pradhantar* (प्रधानतर) *Kshara* (क्षार) – *Pradhanam* (प्रधानम)
 - Jalauka* (जलौका) – *Pradhantar* (प्रधानतर) *Agni*- (अग्नि) *Pradhanatam* (प्रधानतम) *Kshara* (क्षार) – *Pradhanam* (प्रधानम)
 - Jalauka* (जलौका) – *Pradhanam* (प्रधानम) *Agni* (अग्नि)-*Pradhantar* (प्रधानतर) *Kshara* (क्षार) – *Pradhanatam* (प्रधानतम)
 - Jalauka* (जलौका), *Agni*- (अग्नि) and *Kshara* (क्षार) are equal in efficacy
- “दश्यत इव पिपीलिकाभिः..... वृश्चिकविद्ध इव च स्थानासनशयनेषु न शान्तिमुपैति” these symptoms are said in context to in Sushruta Samhita.
 - Vatarakta* (वातरक्त)
 - Pachyaman Vranashopha* (पच्यमान व्रणशोफ)
 - Pitta Dushita Rakta* (पित्त दूषित रक्त)
 - Ati Dagdha* (अति दग्ध)
- “तेषामेभिरातङ्कविशेषैः किण्वोदकपिष्टसमवाय इवोद्विक्तानां भवति ।” This has been mentioned in context of *Avastha* (अवस्था) of *Kriyakala* (क्रियाकाल) as per Sushruta Samhita.
 - Sanchaya* (संचय)
 - Prakopa* (प्रकोप)
 - Prasara* (प्रसर)
 - Sthana Sanshraya* (स्थान संश्रय)
- Match Column A with Column B in context to reason for *Suchikitseeya Vrana* (सुचिकित्सीय व्रण) and patient *Guna* (रोगी गुण) as per Sushruta Samhita

Column A	Column B
a वयःस्थानां	i वेदनाभिघाताहारयन्त्रणादिभिर्न ग्लानिरुत्पद्यते;
b दृढानां	ii दारुणैरपि क्रियाविशेषैर्न व्यथा भवति
c प्राणवतां	iii स्थिरबहुमांसत्वाच्छस्त्रमवचार्यमाणं सिरास्नाय्वादिविशेषान्न प्राप्नोति
d सत्त्ववतां	iv प्रत्यग्रधातुत्वादाशु व्रणा रोहन्ति

 - a-i b-iii c-iv d-ii
 - a-ii b-iv c-iii d-i
 - a-iii b-ii c-iv d-i
 - a-iv b-iii c-i d-ii
- “शणमूलकशिग्रूणां फलानि तिलसर्षपाः ।सक्तवः किण्वमतसी द्रव्याण्युष्णानि.....” This *sloka* of Sushruta Samhita Sutra Sthana Mishraka Adhyaya is related to of *Vranashopha* (व्रणशोफ)
 - Pachana* (पाचन)
 - Prapidana* (प्रपीडन)
 - Shodhana* (शोधन)
 - Darana* (दारण)

Shalya Tantra

7. “बलवर्णकाङ्क्षावलीविनाशो”This *sloka* of Sushruta Samhita is related to
- (A) *Pakva Vranashopha* (पक्व व्रणशोफ) (B) *Udararoga Purvarupa* (उदररोग पूर्वरूप)
 (C) *Mutra Vriddhi Purvarupa* (मूत्र वृद्धि पूर्वरूप) (D) *Antravridhi* (आंत्र वृद्धि)
8. “निरुध्यते चास्य गुदे पुरीषं निरेति कृच्छ्रादपि चाल्पमल्पम्” is mentioned in context to in Sushruta Samhita
- (A) *Arsha Purvarupa* (अर्श पूर्वरूप) (B) *Vata Ashtheela* (वात अष्ठीला)
 (C) *Baddha Gudodara* (बद्ध गुदोदर) (D) *Guda Vidradhi* (गुद विद्रधि)
9. According to Sushruta Samhita in *Soumaya Ritu* (सौम्य ऋतु), *Bandhana* (बन्धन) in case of *Bhagna* (भग्न) should be changed at
- (A) 2 days (B) 3 days
 (C) 5 days (D) 7 days
10. While performing Shalya Karma (शल्य कर्म) for *Ashmari* (अश्मरी) how many important structures should be avoided from the injury as per Sushruta Samhita.
- (A) 4 (B) 6
 (C) 8 (D) 10
11. Which of the following pair is incorrect in context to procedure and disease as per Sushruta Samhita.
- (A) *Ksharasutra* (क्षारसूत्र) in *Nadivrana* (नाडीव्रण) (B) *Vedhanakarma* (वेधनकर्म) in *Jalodara* (जलोदर)
 (C) *Ksharakarma* (क्षारकर्म) in *Arsha* (अर्श) (D) *Ksharasutra* (क्षारसूत्र) in *Bhagandara* (भगन्दर)
12. According to Sushruta Samhita, which *Taila* is used in the treatment of *Niruddhaprakasha* (निरुद्ध प्रकश)?
- (A) *Bala Taila* (बला तैल) (B) *Chandanadi Taila* (चंदनादि तैल)
 (C) *Masha Taila* (माष तैल) (D) *Chakra Taila* (चक्र तैल)
13. सर्वाङ्गशोफः, क्षीणस्य चाम्लभोजननिमित्तः.....| this quotation is mentioned in Sushruta Samhita in context to which of following?
- (A) Contraindications of *Ksharakarma* (क्षारकर्म) (B) Contraindications of *Agnikarma* (अग्निकर्म)
 (C) Contraindications of *Sivankarma* (सिवनकर्म) (D) Contraindications of *Raktamokshana* (रक्तमोक्षण)
14. “द्वाभ्यां समाभ्यां पार्श्वभ्यां छेदो.....मतः Fill in the blank as per Acharya Dalhana.
- (A) *Langlaka* (लाङ्गलक) (B) *Ardhalanglaka* (अर्धलाङ्गलक)
 (C) *Vivrato* (विवृतो) (D) *Goteerthako* (गोतीर्थको)

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15. Given below are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and other is Reason (R)

Assertion (A): *Agnikarma* (अग्निकर्म) is indicated for management of severe pain in bone, joints and to control the excessive formation of granulations, heavy bleeding.

Reason (R): Selection of proper *Dahana Vishesha* (दहन विशेष) and intake of *Pichhila Anna* (पिच्छिल अन्न) in *Poorvakarma* (पूर्वकर्म) are not applicable in selective conditions.

In light of above statements select the most appropriate statement among following options

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (C) (A) is true and (R) is false (D) (R) is true and (A) is false

16. Consider the following statements regarding *Mutraja Vridhi* (मुत्रज वृद्धि):

1. सशब्द मवपिडीतश्चोर्ध्वं मुपैती विमुक्तश्च पुनाराध्मायते is mentioned in the context of *Mutraja Vridhi* (मुत्रज वृद्धि)
2. In *Mutraja Vridhi Chikitsa* (मुत्रज वृद्धि चिकित्सा), first *Swedana* (स्वेदन) is advised.
3. After *Swedana*, *Vastra-Patta Veshtana* (स्वेदन, वस्त्रपत्र वेस्टन) is done followed by *Vedhan* (वेधन) with *Vreehimukha* (त्रिहिमुख).
4. *Visravana* विस्रावण with *Dwimukha Nadi* (द्विमुख नाडी) is performed and the procedure is completed with *Sthagika Bandha* (स्थगिका बंध).

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 only (B) 1 and 4 only
 (C) 2, 3 and 4 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

17. “वेधनानां विस्रावणानाञ्च..... fill in the blank in context to *Dhara-pramana* (धारा प्रमाण) as per Sushruta Samhita.

- (A) *Masuri* (मासूरी) (B) *Ardhamasuri* (अर्ध मासूरी)
 (C) *Kaishaki* (कैशकी) (D) *Ardhakaishaki* (अर्ध कैशकी)

18. Which of the following is the correct option in case of type of *Raktamokshana* (रक्तमोक्षण) and it's indications as per Ashtanga Hridaya?

- a. *Pracchana* (प्रच्छान) i. *Twakagata vitiated Rakta* (त्वकगत दूषित रक्त)
 b. *Jalauka* (जलौका) ii. *Pindita Rakta* (पिण्डित रक्त)
 c. *Shringa* (शृंग) iii. *Avagadha Rakta* (अवगाढ रक्त)
 d. *Siravedha* (सिरावेध) iv. *Sarvang gata vitiated Rakta* (सर्वांगगत दूषित रक्त)

- (A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv (B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
 (C) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii (D) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

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19. Which among the followings are not included among the *Shodasha Vrana Upadrava* (षोडश व्रण उपद्रव) by Acharya Charaka?
1. *Gulma* (गुल्म), 2. *Arsas* (अर्श) 3. *Pakshaghata* (पक्षाघात)
4. *Shwasa* (श्वास) 5. *Atisara* (अतिसार)
- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 5 only (D) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
20. According to Acharya Sushruta, the length of the *Nakha Shastra* (नख शस्त्र) is?
- (A) 6 *Angula* (B) 8 *Angula*
(C) 10 *Angula* (D) 18 *Angula*
21. Which of the following is the correct option in context to *Bhagandara* (भगन्दर) and its types as per Sushruta Samhita?
1. *Sannipataja Bhagandara* (सन्निपातज भगन्दर) i. *Parachina* (पराचिन)
2. *Pittaja Bhagandara* (पित्तज भगन्दर) ii. *Shambhuk* (शम्भूक)
3. *Bahirmukh Bhagandara* (बहिर्मुख भगन्दर) iii. *Avachina* (अवाचिन)
4. *Antarmukha Bhagandara* (अंतर्मुख भगन्दर) iv. *Ushtragreeva* (उष्ट्रग्रीव)
- (A) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii (B) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv
(C) 1-iv, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-ii (D) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
22. According to Ashtanga Hridaya, “नाडीरेकान्तराः कृत्वा पाटयेत्” is mentioned in which kind of *Bhagandara* (भगन्दर)?
- (A) *Shambhukavarta* (शम्भूकावर्त) (B) *Parikshepi* (परिक्षेपी)
(C) *Shataponaka* (शतपोनक) (D) *Ushtragriva* (उष्ट्रग्रीव)
23. According to Sushruta Samhita, *Khatva Bandha* (खट्वा बंध) should be applied on which of the following body parts?
- (A) *Murdha* (मूर्धा) (B) *Nasa* (नासा)
(C) *Apanga* (अपांग) (D) *Hanu* (हनु)
24. According to Sushruta Samhita which of the following *Upakrama* (उपक्रम) is not included under *Shodhan-Ropan* (शोधन-रोपण) group of *Vrana Upakrama* (व्रण-उपक्रम)?
- (A) *Dhupan* (धूपण) (B) *Sarpi* (सर्पि)
(C) *Kashaya* (कषाय) (D) *Rasakriya* (रसक्रिया)

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25. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. *Yava-Madhya* (यवमध्य) elevation is a feature denoting *Pittaja Arsas* (पित्तज अर्श).
 2. *Mamsa-Dhavana Prakasam Atisaryante* (मांसधावनप्रकाशमतिसार्यते) is mentioned in the context to *Raktaja Arsas*. (रक्तज अर्श)
 3. *Kaphaja Arsas* (कफज अर्श) are classically associated with *Pleeha* (प्लीहा) and *Udara* (उदर).
- (A) 1 only (B) 1 and 2
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3

26. Match the following in context to disorders and its treatment as per Sushruta Samhita

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. <i>Dakodara</i> (दकोदर) | i. <i>Udarpatan</i> (उदरपाटन) |
| b. <i>Parisrvaodara</i> (परिस्राविउदर) | ii. <i>Pipilika Sivan</i> (पिपीलिका सिवन) |
| c. <i>Yakratdallyodara</i> (यकृतदाल्योदर) | iii. <i>Vedhan Karma</i> (वेधनकर्म) |
| d. <i>Baddhagudodara</i> (बद्धगुदोदर) | iv. <i>Siravyadha</i> (सिरावेध) |
- (A) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii (B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
(C) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i (D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

27. According to Ashtanga Sangraha, which one of the following is not a property of *Kshara* (क्षार)?

- (A) *Sighra* (शीघ्र) (B) *Visarpi* (विसर्पी)
(C) *Picchila* (पिच्छिल) (D) *Shikhari* (शिखरी)

28. Match the following *Yantra* (यंत्र) and their numbers according to Acharya Dalhana.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a. <i>Bhagandar Yantra</i> (भगन्दर यंत्र) | i. One |
| b. <i>Vrana Yantra</i> (व्रण यंत्र) | ii. Four |
| c. <i>Basti Netra</i> (बस्ति नेत्र) | iii. Three |
| d. <i>Dhooma Netra</i> (धूम नेत्र) | iv. Two |
- (A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii (B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
(C) a-iv b-i c-ii d-iii (D) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

29. According to Ashtanga Hridaya, 'गुदमार्गनिरोधतः' is mentioned in context to.....

- (A) *Gudabhransa* (गुदभ्रंश) (B) *Arsha* (अर्श)
(C) *Udavarta* (उदावर्त) (D) *Gudarbuda* (गुदाबुद)

30. As per Sushruta Samhita following disease is not included in '*Aupsargika Roga*' (औपसर्गिक रोग)?

- (A) *Jwara* (ज्वर) (B) *Prameha* (प्रमेह)
(C) *Netrabhishanda* (नेत्राभिषन्द) (D) *Shosha* (शोष)

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31. Which is correct in context to *Vridhhi* (वृद्धि) & it's management as per Sushruta Samhita.
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. <i>Medoja Vridhhi</i> (मेदोज वृद्धि) | i. <i>Agnikarma</i> (अग्निकर्म) |
| b. <i>Mutraja Vridhhi</i> (मुत्रज वृद्धि) | ii. <i>Asaddhya</i> (असाध्य) |
| c. <i>Antraja Vridhhi -Aprapta Phalakosha</i>
(आंत्रज वृद्धि-अप्राप्त फलकोष) | iii. <i>Vedhana Karma</i> (वेधन कर्म) |
| d. <i>Antraja vridhhi-Prapta Phalakosha</i>
(आंत्रज वृद्धि-प्राप्त फलकोष) | iv. <i>Darana Karma</i> (दारण कर्म) |
- (A) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv (B) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
(C) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii (D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
32. If a patient is suffering from acute abdominal pain, vomiting along with “**Redcurrant jelly stool**” as characteristic feature. Then the diagnosis is which type of following intestinal obstruction?
- (A) Intestinal obstruction due to worms (B) Intestinal obstruction due to post-operative adhesions
(C) Intestinal obstruction due to intussusceptions (D) Intestinal obstruction due to bands
33. In acute abdominal situation per abdominal examination reveals the positive “**Grey Turner's sign**” then what will be the diagnosis?
- (A) Acute Meckels diverticulitis (B) Acute Cholecystitis
(C) Acute fulminant ulcerative colitis (D) Acute Pancreatitis
34. Condylomata acuminata is condition of genital warts that are caused by which of following infection?
- (A) Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) infection (B) Haemophilus infection
(C) Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection (D) Gonococcal infection
35. A case of acute abdomen if underwent x-Ray abdomen in erect posture then it showed the presence of “**multiple fluid levels**” which is indicative of which disease.
- (A) Acute Pancreatitis (B) Intestinal perforation
(C) Acute Cholecystitis (D) Intestinal obstruction
36. In case of benign cystic swelling the “**Plexiform Haemangioma**” is malformation of which of following?
- (A) Arteries (B) Veins
(C) Capillaries (D) Lymphatic
37. According to Charaka Samhita ‘*Takra*’ (तक्र) is indicated in which type of *Arsha* (अर्श)?
- (A) *Vatakaphaja* (वातकफज) (B) *Vatapittaja* (वातपित्तज)
(C) *Pittakaphaja* (पित्तकफज) (D) *Vataraktaja* (वातरक्तज)
38. According to Sushruta Samhita which of the following treatment is to be done first in *Dhumopahata* (धूमोपहत) patient.
- (A) *Anuvasan Basti* (अनुवासन बस्ति) (B) *Virechana* (विरेचन)
(C) *Niruha Basti* (निरुह बस्ति) (D) *Vamana* (वमन)

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39. “परिशुष्कारुणविवर्णानि विषममध्यानि.....” This reference of Sushruta Samhita is mentioned in context to
- (A) *Vataja Arsha* (वातज अर्श) (B) *Pakva Vranashopha* (पक्व व्रणशोफ)
 (C) *Raktapita Jalauka* (रक्तपित जलौका) (D) *Vataja Ashmari* (वातज अश्मरी)
40. In context to surgical treatment of complete rectal prolapse (Procedentia) which of the below mentioned approach is correct?
1. Delorme’s operation is example of abdominal approach.
 2. Altemeier’s operation is example of perineal approach
- (A) Statement 1 is correct but 2 is incorrect (B) Statement 1 is incorrect but 2 is correct
 (C) Both statement 1 and 2 are correct (D) Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect
41. The case in which, thrombophlebitis involving the superficial veins of the breast and anterior chest wall is observed in chest examination. What is the diagnosis?
- (A) Paget’s disease of the breast (B) Mondor’s disease
 (C) Peau d’orange (D) Duct ectasia
42. If “**Alvarado (MANTRELS) score**” is more than 7 then it is strongly predictive of which of following disease?
- (A) Acute Pancreatitis (B) Acute strangulated hernia
 (C) Acute Cholecystitis (D) Acute Appendicitis
43. Which of following investigation is primarily used to identify the urethral strictures in the men.
- (A) TRUS (B) X-ray KUB
 (C) IVU (D) RGU
44. Which type of following graft is also sometimes referred to as “**Thiersch graft**”?
- (A) Pedicle graft (B) Split thickness skin graft
 (C) Full- thickness skin graft (D) Composite skin graft
45. “**Ramstedt’s surgery**” is performed in which of following disorder?
- (A) Congenital Hirschsprung’s disease (B) Congenital esophageal atresia
 (C) Congenital pyloric stenosis (D) Hiatus hernia
46. “**Bascom technique**” is indicated for which of following disease?
- (A) Pilonidal sinus (B) Rectal prolapse
 (C) Prolapse Thrombosed haemorrhoids (D) Low anal fistula

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47. As per the TNM classification for prostate cancer, “**T2c**” means.....
- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Disease presents as suspicious nodule on rectal examination. | (B) Cancer is in both sides but is still inside the prostate gland |
| (C) Tumour extend through the capsule | (D) Cancer is in more than half of one side of prostate gland but not both sides |
48. Regarding the Strasberg classification of bile duct injuries after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Type (a): Injury refers to leakage from the cystic duct stump or minor biliary radical in the gallbladder fossa. | (B) Type (b): Bile leak from divided right posterior sectoral duct. |
| (C) Type (c): Occluded right posterior sectoral duct. | (D) Type (d): Injury corresponds to complete transaction of common hepatic duct. |
49. “**Sialadenosis**” is used to understand which of following condition
- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) Inflammatory swelling of bilateral parotid glands | (B) Non-inflammatory swelling of bilateral parotid glands |
| (C) Obstructive parotitis | (D) Submandibular Adenoma |
50. Who is the founder of Modern Diabetic Foot Surgery and who innovated triad concept of diabetic foot screening i.e. “**Look**”, “**Feel**” and “**Test**”
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Dr. Bates-Jensen | (B) Dr. Amit Jain |
| (C) Dr. Wilhelm R.Wagner | (D) Dr. Leo Buerger |

1. As per Sushrut Samhita, fill in the blank: “-----स्यंदते तु क्षोभिता दुःप्रसूश्च या”
(A) *Mahayoni* (महायोनि) (B) *Phalini* (फलिनी)
(C) *Andaghni* (अण्डघ्नी) (D) *Prasransini* (प्रसंसिनी)
2. बस्तीस्त्रिरात्रमेवं च स्नेहमात्रां विवर्धयेत्, त्र्यहमेव च विश्रम्य प्रणिदध्यात्पुनस्त्र्यहम्....। This method of *Uttar Basti* (उत्तर बस्ति) is mentioned by:
(A) Acharya Vagbhata (B) Acharya Bhavaprakasha
(C) Acharya Kashyapa (D) Acharya Yogaratnakara
3. According to Sharangadhara Samhita, which of the following *Sahapana*, (सहपान) is indicated for *Darvyadi Kashaya* (दाव्यादि कषाय) in *Pradara Roga* (प्रदर रोग)?
(A) *Tila taila* (तिलतैल) (B) *Makshika* (माक्षिक)
(C) *Lavana* (लवण) (D) *Sharkara* (शर्करा)
4. The following symptoms are developed in Kallmann’s syndrome EXCEPT.....
(A) Hypogonadism (B) Colour Blindness
(C) Cervical or uterine adhesions (D) Anosmia
5. According to Bhavaprakash, the most useful drug in the treatment of *Nashtaartava* (नष्टार्तव) is....
(A) *Vidanga* (विडंग) (B) *Kaanchanara* (कांचनार)
(C) *Bala* (बला) (D) *Swarjika Kshara* (स्वर्जिक क्षार)
6. Which contraceptive method has the additional benefit to reduce menorrhagia and premenstrual tension syndrome?
(A) Copper IUCD (B) LNG-IUS
(C) Barrier method (D) Natural method
7. As per Kashyapa Samhita, the term ‘*Bahu Sheeta Artava* (बहुशीत आर्तव)’ is causative factor in which of the following condition?
(A) *Vandhyatwa* (वंध्यत्व) (B) *Garbhini* (गर्भिणी)
(C) *Raktagulma* (रक्तगुल्म) (D) *Artava Vyapada* (आर्तव व्यापद)
8. A female present with short stature, 45XO karyotype, and streak’s gonads. What is the diagnosis?
(A) Swyer’s syndrome (B) Turner’s syndrome
(C) Asherman’s syndrome (D) Kallmann’s syndrome

9. As per Harita Samhita, *Ghritapuraka* (घृतपूरक) is advised in which month of pregnancy?
- (A) 6th month (B) 7th month
(C) 8th month (D) 9th month
10. A pregnant woman develops moderate insulin resistance in the third trimester. The hormone mainly responsible is:
- (A) Prolactin (B) hCG
(C) Human placental lactogen (hPL) (D) Oxytocin
11. Lovset's maneuver is used for-
- (A) To deliver the extended leg of breech (B) To deliver the extended arm of breech
(C) Shoulder dystocia (D) After coming head of breech
12. Which of these is the complication of *Yoniarsha* (योन्यार्श) as per Sushruta Samhita?
- (A) *Yonishosha* (योनिशोष) (B) *Yoni & Artava Nasha* (योनि एवं आर्तव नाश)
(C) *Artava Nasha* (आर्तव नाश) (D) *Yoni and Ashaya Nasha* (योनि एवं आशय नाश)
13. According to Yogaratnakara, which of the following is used as *Garbha Nirodhaka* (गर्भ निरोधक) and is applied in vagina before coitus?
- (A) Powder of *Dhatura Moola* (धत्तूर मूल चूर्ण) (B) Powder of *Atibala* (अतिबला चूर्ण)
(C) Powder of *Karanja Moola* (करंज मूल चूर्ण) (D) Powder of *Daruharidra* (दारूहरिद्रा चूर्ण)
14. According to Ashtanga Samgrah, *Rakshakarma* (रक्षाकर्म) in *Sutikagara* (सूतिकागार) should be done on which *Ratri* (रात्रि)-
- (A) 6th (षष्ठी) (B) 8th (अष्टमी)
(C) 7th (सप्तमी) (D) 9th (नवमी)
15. Which of the following is NOT recommended in first-trimester prenatal screening?
- (A) Nuchal translucency measurement (B) Cell-free foetal DNA testing
(C) Cordocentesis (D) Serum PAPP-A and free β -hCG
16. According to Kashyapa Samhita, first line of treatment in the management of *Stanakilaka* (स्तनकीलक), is.....
- (A) *Vamana* (वमन) (B) *Raktamokshana* (रक्तमोक्षण)
(C) *Ghritapana* (घृतपान) (D) *Virechana* (विरेचन)

17. Suppose in a district during one year maternal death was 20 and live birth was 50,000, then the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in this district will be ----
- (A) 400 (B) 40
(C) 4 (D) 0.4
18. “अकाले वाहमानाया गर्भेण पिहितोऽनिलः----” is the cause of which *Yonivyapad* (योनिव्यापद्) as per Charaka Samhita?
- (A) *Karnini Yonivyapad* (कर्णिनी योनिव्यापद्) (B) *Shushka Yonivyapad* (शुष्का योनिव्यापद्)
(C) *Vamini Yonivyapad* (वामिनी योनिव्यापद्) (D) *Putraghni Yonivyapad* (पुत्रघ्नी योनिव्यापद्)
19. According to Acharya Sushruta, ‘पारुष्यं त्वक्परिपुटनं स्तब्धमेद्वृता परुष शोफता विविधाश्च वात वेदनाः’ are the symptoms of -
- (A) *Raktaja Upadansha* (रक्तज उपदंश) (B) *Vatika Upadansha* (वातिक उपदंश)
(C) *Shlaishmika Upadansha* (श्लेष्मिक उपदंश) (D) *Paittika Upadansha* (पैत्तिक उपदंश)
20. According to Charak Samhita, *Upanaha* (उपनाह) is indicated in which of the following *Yoniroga*?
- (A) *Upapluta* (उपप्लुता) (B) *Vipluta* (विप्लुता)
(C) *Prakcharana* (प्राक्चरणा) (D) *Arajaska* (अरजस्का)
21. Which of the following medications is recommended as the first-line pharmacological treatment for mild nausea and vomiting during pregnancy?
- (A) Ranitidine (B) Doxylamine + pyridoxine
(C) Promethazine (D) Ondansetron
22. During which phase of the menstrual cycle, endometrium attains optimal receptivity for implantation of a human embryo?
- (A) Days 14–16 (B) Days 16–20
(C) Days 20–24 (D) Days 24–28
23. According to Acharya Charaka, before preparing *Udumbara Dugdha Taila* (उदुम्बर दुग्ध तैल), how many *Bhavana* (भावना) of *Udumbara Dugdha* (उदुम्बर दुग्ध) is to be given to *Tila* (तिल)?
- (A) One time (B) Three times
(C) Six times (D) Nine times
24. According to Acharya Charaka, *Kinshukodaka Varna* (किंशुकोदक वर्ण) is typically observed in which type of *Pradara* (प्रदर)?
- (A) *Vatika* (वातिक) (B) *Paittika* (पैत्तिक)
(C) *Kaphaja* (कफज) (D) *Sannipatika* (सन्निपातिक)

25. A 27-year-old primigravida in labor develops arrest of descent at +2 station. You plan to proceed with an outlet forceps delivery under a pudendal nerve block. Which anatomical landmark is used to administer the pudendal nerve block?
- (A) Sacrospinous ligament (B) Ischial spine
(C) Sacrotuberous ligament (D) Pubic symphysis
26. In a woman younger than 40 years of age, a persistently elevated serum follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) level is measured on at least two occasions one month apart is considered diagnostic of premature ovarian failure when the value exceeds to..... thresholds?
- (A) 0-5 mIU/mL (B) 6-15 mIU/mL
(C) 16-25 mIU/mL (D) 30-40 mIU/mL
27. According to Acharya Kashyapa, 'कुक्षिपार्श्वकटीशूलमङ्गमर्द शिरोरुजाम्' are the *Lakshana* (लक्षण) of which *Sootika Jwara* (सूतिका ज्वर)?
- (A) *Sthanyottha Sutika Jwara* (स्थान्योत्थ सूतिका ज्वर) (B) *Grahottha Sutika Jwara* (ग्रहोत्थ सूतिका ज्वर)
(C) *Vatika Sutika Jwara* (वातिक सूतिका ज्वर) (D) *Sannipata Sutika Jwara* (सन्निपात सूतिका ज्वर)
28. Which subtype of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) has the strongest association with the development of cervical adenocarcinoma?
- (A) HPV 6 (B) HPV 16
(C) HPV 18 (D) HPV 31
29. According to Acharya Kashyapa, *Panchamula Pralepana* (पंचमूल प्रलेपन) is indicated in which *Ksheeradushti* (क्षीरदुष्टि)?
- (A) *Phenasanghata Ksheera* (फेनसंघात क्षीर) (B) *Ruksha Ksheera* (रुक्ष क्षीर)
(C) *Snigdha Ksheera* (स्निग्ध क्षीर) (D) *Guru Ksheera* (गुरु क्षीर)
30. According to Acharya Kashyapa, if the patient is treated with 'ऋक्षवराहाणां वसा धृतं च मधुरैः शृतम्। पूरयित्वा बध्नीयात् क्षौमलक्तकैः॥', what is the diagnosis?
- (A) *Mahayoni* (महायोनि) (B) *Udavaritini* (उदावर्तिनी)
(C) *Vamini* (वामिनी) (D) *Acharana* (अचरणा)
31. *Hridaya* is developed first in *Garbha* (गर्भ), is the statement of which of the following Acharya, as mentioned in Sushruta Samhita?
- (A) *Shaounaka* (शौनक) (B) *Parasara* (पारासर)
(C) *Markandeya* (मार्कण्डेय) (D) *Krutaveerya* (कृतवीर्य)

32. In *Mudha Garbha* (मूढगर्भ), when vaginal prolapse (*Yoni Bramsha*) along with the uterus occurs, it is considered
- (A) *Asadhya* (असाध्य) (B) *Shastra Sadhya* (शस्त्र साध्य)
(C) *Yapya* (याप्य) (D) *Sadhya* (साध्य)
33. According to Acharya Charaka, 'गर्भो वृद्धिं न प्राप्नोति निःसृतत्वात्' is related to *Samprapti* of which disease?
- (A) *Upavishtaka* (उपविष्टक) (B) *Nagodara* (नागोदर)
(C) *Linagarbha* (लीनगर्भ) (D) *Mudhagarbha* (मूढगर्भ)
34. According to Acharya Charaka, *Garbha* (गर्भ) attains *Sthiratwa* in which month of pregnancy?
- (A) 3rd month (B) 4th month
(C) 5th month (D) 6th month
35. According to Yogaratnakara, if the *Apara* (placenta) is not expelled after delivery, then it will be produce symptoms EXCEPT.....
- (A) *Adhmana* (आध्मान) (B) *Pandu* (पाण्डु)
(C) *Shula* (शूल) (D) *Agnimandya* (अग्निमांद्य)
36. Congenital bilateral absence of the vas deferens (CBAVD) is most commonly associated with which of the following genetic conditions?
- (A) Red–green color blindness (B) Klinefelter syndrome
(C) Noonan syndrome (D) Cystic fibrosis
37. According to Acharya Sushruta, which *Dhatus* (धातु) gets vitiated in *Stanaroga* (स्तनरोग)?
- (A) *Rasa, Rakta* (रस, रक्त) (B) *Rakta, Mamsa* (रक्त, मांस)
(C) *Rasa, Mamsa* (रस, मांस) (D) *Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa* (रस, रक्त, मांस)
38. As per Charaka Samhita, which drug is NOT used in the preparation of *Kashmaryadi Ghrita* (काश्मर्यादि घृत) mentioned in *Yonivyapad Chikitsa* (योनिव्यापद् चिकित्सा)?
- (A) *Kakanasa* (काकनासा) (B) *Guduchi* (गुडूचि)
(C) *Sahachara* (सहचर) (D) *Yashtimadhu* (यष्टिमधु)
39. As per Sushruta Samhita, in cases of *Nashtartva* (नष्टार्तव), *Matsya*, *Kulattha*, *Amla*, *Tila*, *Masha*, *Sura* are mentioned as *Hita* (beneficial); in this context, what is to be considered as '*Amla* (अम्ल)' as per commentator Dalhana?
- (A) *Chukrika* (चुक्रिका) (B) *Kanjika* (कांजिका)
(C) *Amlika* (अम्लिका) (D) *Chincha* (चिंचा)

40. One of the features of *Rutumati Stree* (ऋतुमति स्त्री) is 'Harshotsukya' (हर्षोत्सुक्य); as per Acharya Dalhan, it is to be understood as
- (A) Extreme *Harsha* (B) *Atishaya Abhilasha* in *Rati*
(C) *Atishaya Abhilasha* in *Alankara* (D) *Ati Utsaha* in indulging in activity
41. As per *Ashtanga Hridaya*, '*Ashutara Chikitsa* (आशुतर चिकित्सा)' in *Garbhini Udavarta* (गर्भिणी उदावर्त) is
- (A) *Svedana Karma* (स्वेदन कर्म) (B) *Snehana Karma* (स्नेहन कर्म)
(C) *Hingvadi Churna* (हिंग्वादि चूर्ण) (D) *Triphala Churna* (त्रिफला चूर्ण)
42. In case of *Mudhagarbha* (मूढगर्भ), if *Apara Apatana* (अपरा अपतन) occurs then, *Anuvasana Basti* (अनुवासन बस्ति) is suggested to be given with which of the following *Taila* as per *Ashtanga Hridaya*?
- (A) *Shatahvadi Sarshapa Taila* (B) *Bala Taila* (बला तैल)
(शताह्वादि सर्षप तैल)
(C) *Dhanvantaram Taila* (धन्वंतरं तैल) (D) *Eranda Taila* (एरण्ड तैल)
43. Acharya Vagbhata has mentionedas the cause for 'जातं जातं सुतं हन्ति'
- (A) *Vata Dushta Shukra* (वात दुष्ट शुक्र) (B) *Pitta Dushta Artava* (पित्त दुष्ट आर्तव)
(C) *Vata Dushta Kshetra* (वात दुष्ट क्षेत्र) (D) *Raukshyaddushtartava* (रौक्ष्याद्दुष्टार्तव)
44. A female patient came with the history of '*Mriyamana Garbha*' (म्रियमान गर्भ), in this condition which of the following is suggested to given, as per *Ashtanga Hridaya*,?
- (A) *Phalasarpi* (फलसर्पि) (B) *Pushyanuga Churna* (पुष्यानुग चूर्ण)
(C) *Bala Taila* (बला तैल) (D) *Sukumara Ghrita* (सुकुमार घृत)
45. A 24 year old woman with 38 weeks gestation presents with the features of "गर्भास्पन्दनमावीनां प्रणाशः श्यावपाण्डुता । भवत्युच्छ्वासपूतित्वं शूलं--" What will be the diagnosis as per *Sushruta Samhita*?
- (A) *Antarmrita Garbha* (अन्तर्मृत गर्भ) (B) *Vatabhipanna Garbha* (वाताभिपन्न गर्भ)
(C) *Upashushka Garbha* (उपशुष्क गर्भ) (D) *Upavishtaka Garbha* (उपविष्टक गर्भ)
46. According to Acharya Chakrapani, what is action of *Garbhasthapana Dravya* (गर्भस्थापन द्रव्य) ?
- (A) *Garbha Dharanam* (गर्भ धारणम्) (B) *Garbha Vriddhikarakam* (गर्भ वृद्धिकरम्)
(C) *Garbha Sthitikarakam* (गर्भ स्थितिकरम्) (D) *Garbha Pushtikarakam* (गर्भ पुष्टिकरम्)

47. Due to 'संक्लिष्टमान आवि' if women is unable to deliver *Garbha* (गर्भ), then जृंभण, चंक्रमण, frequent inhaling of कुष्ठादि चूर्ण or भूर्ज पत्र or शिंशपासार धूम are advised to be perform. By doing so of *Garbha* (गर्भ) take place.
- (A) *Nishkramana* (निष्क्रमण) (B) *Pravahana* (प्रवाहण)
(C) *Avak Pratipadana* (अवाक प्रतिपादन) (D) *Prajanana* (प्रजनन)
48. According to Charaka Samhita, which of the below may happen if *Garbhini* (गर्भिणी) follows 'विवृत शायिनी नक्तं चारिणी' which is considered as *Garbhopaghatkara Bhava* (गर्भोपघातकरभाव)?
- (A) गर्भोम्रियते अंतः कुक्षि (B) उन्मत्तं जनयति
(C) बहु अपत्यं जनयति (D) शोषी भवति
49. As per the Dalhana, in female, three additional *Bahirmukha Srotas* (बहिर्मुख स्रोतस) are present, out of them two are present in *Stana* (स्तन) and third one is situated.....
- (A) In the *Smaratapatra* (स्मरातपत्र) (B) Below the *Smaratapatra* (स्मरातपत्र)
(C) In *Chandramukhi Nadi* (चंद्रमुखी) (D) Above the *Smaratapatra* (स्मरातपत्र)
50. According to Acharya Harita, *Anapatya Vandhya* (अनपत्या वंध्या) is
- (A) *Sadhya* (साध्य) (B) *Yapya* (याप्य)
(C) *Asadhya* (असाध्य) (D) *Kashtasadhya* (कष्ट साध्य)

PhD Entrance Exam, ITRA, May-2026
Rasa Shastra evam Bhaishajya Kalpana

1. Which among below specific *Anupana* are indicated for respective *Vati-Guti*, *Guggulu* (वटी-गुटी, गुग्गुलु) formulation is correct according to Acharya Sharangadhara?
 - (A) *Mandura Vataka- Triphala Kwatha*
 - (B) *Gokshuradi Guggulu-Punarnavashtaka Kwatha*
 - (C) *Kanchanara Guggulu-Khadira Kwatha*
 - (D) *Vyoshadi Gutika -Chaturjata Phanta Kwatha*
2. Which among following statements is **INCORRECT** for *Anandabhairava Rasa* (आनंद भैरव रस) as per Rasendra Sara Samgraha and Ayurvedic formulary of India?
 - (A) *Jambira Swarasa* is used for *Bhawana*
 - (B) Size of each pill should be one *Ratti*
 - (C) *Ardraka Swarasa* is recommended as *Anupana*
 - (D) It is specifically indicated for the management of *Kasa* as *Rogadhikara*
3. Which among following statements is correct regarding consumption of *Rasa Parpati* (रस पर्पटी) as per Chakradatta?.
 - (A) Two *Ratti* is fixed dose
 - (B) *Tambula Swarasa* is advised as *Anupana*
 - (C) *Sarshapa Taila* is recommended as adjuvant
 - (D) Consumption of food derived from *Kshudra Matsya*, aquatic animal and Aves is contraindicated
4. Which among below pair of *Upavisha Varga Dravya* (उपविषवर्ग द्रव्य) and it's recommended *Shodhana* media and method for *Shodhana* is **INCORRECT** according to Ayurveda Prakasha?
 - (A) *Kupilu: Ghrita-Bharjana*
 - (B) *Gunja: Kanji-Swedana*
 - (C) *Dhuttura Beeja: Gomutra-Samsthapana*
 - (D) *Langali: Godugdha-Bhawana*
5. Which of the following option is correct for preparation and application of *Sneha Kalpana* (स्नेह कल्पना) according to Sushruta Samhita?
 - (A) For *Kwatha* preparation, 1 *Drona* water is taken with 1 *Tula* drug & reduced to 1/4th
 - (B) Always *Kwatha* is used, when *Drava* is not mentioned for *Sneha Pana*
 - (C) *Eshat Vishada* (ईषत् विशद) and *Chikkana Bhashaja* (चिक्कण भेषज) are signs of *Madhyama Paka*
 - (D) For *Nasya Karma*, only *Mridu Paka Sneha* should be used

PhD Entrance Exam, ITRA, May-2026
Rasa Shastra evam Bhaishajya Kalpana

6. Which among below therapeutic effect and time of administration are correct for respective type of *Kwatha* (क्वाथ) according to Bhaishajya Ratnavali?
- (A) *Pachana- Pachyate Dosho* (पाचनैः पच्यते दोषो), निशायां देयः। (B) *Shamana- Shyamyante Dhatunam* (शमनैः शाम्यन्ते धातुनाम्), अपराह्णे शमनः।
- (C) *Tarpana- Agni Tarpanam* (तर्पणैः देह तर्पणं), अपराह्णे तर्पणः । (D) *Shoshana- Mala Shoshanam* (शोषणैः मल शोषणम्), सुर्योदयात्।
7. Find out correct option for correct match of isolated Analytical instrument/technique (without hyphenation) with their respective measurable parameter.
- Instrument/technique**-1. HPLC & GC, 2. HPTLC, 3. UV Spectrophotometer & AAS, 4. XRD
- Measurable parameter**-i. Retention factor (Rf), ii. λ Max. (Absorption), iii. Retention time, iv. 2θ (2 Theta)
- (A) 1- iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv (B) 1- i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv
(C) 1- ii, 2-i, 3-iii, 4-iv (D) 1- iii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii
8. The shelf-life period of which of the following Rasaushadhi is **INCORRECT** according to Drugs and Cosmetics Rule 161B?.
- (A) Tablet containing metallic *Bhasma* and *Guggulu* - 5 years (B) *Lauha-Mandura*- 10 years
(C) *Vanga Bhasma*- 5 years (D) *Shweta Parpati*- 5 years
9. According to Rule 158B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945, which among following conditions required for issuance of license to manufacture and sale for specified extract are correct?
- (A) **Aqueous extract: with New indication**- Safety study required, published literature for efficacy not required (B) **Hydro-alcoholic extract: with Indication as per text**- Safety study not required, proof of effectiveness required
- (C) **Hydro-alcoholic extract: with new indication**- Safety study required, proof of effectiveness not required (D) **Other than hydro-alcoholic extract: with Indication as specified**- safety study required- proof of effectiveness required
10. Which among the following animal model (method/instruments used) is correct to evaluate pharmacological effect of Ayurvedic drug?
- (A) Analgesic effect- Fall off time by Rota rod method (B) Anti-inflammatory effect- Tail-flick response by hot plate method
(C) Anxiolytic effect- Pylorus-ligation method (D) Anti-anxiety effect- Elevated plus maze apparatus

11. Which among below is correct statement for chronic lead poisoning?
- (A) Blood lead levels are far less than in serum
(B) Highest lead accumulation is in Bones
(C) Half life of deposited lead in bones is 1-2 months
(D) Highest lead accumulation is in nervous tissue
12. Which among below is opinion of Prof. Damodar Joshi for *Kramagni paka* (क्रमाग्नि पाक) of *Kupipakwa rasa* (कुपिपक्व रस) in general, in commentary of Rasamritam?
- (A) *Mridu Agni* 150 to 200⁰C, *Madhya Agni* 200 to 400⁰C, and *Tibragni* (तीव्राग्नि) 450 to 600⁰C
(B) *Mridu Agni* 100 to 250⁰C, *Madhya Agni* 300 to 450⁰C, and *Tibragni* (तीव्राग्नि) 450 to 650⁰C
(C) *Mridu Agni* 150 to 250⁰C, *Madhya Agni* 250 to 450⁰C, and *Tibragni* (तीव्राग्नि) 450 to 650⁰C
(D) *Mridu Agni* 150 to 300⁰C, *Madhya Agni* 300 to 450⁰C and *Tibragni* (तीव्राग्नि) 450 to 700⁰C
13. According to Rasatarangini, which of the following is recommended method for preparing *Kwatha* (decoction, **quantity of added water as that of drug and reduction by boiling**) to be used as *Bhavana Dravya* (भावना द्रव) in *Rasaushadhi* preparation?
- (A) Addition of 4 parts of water and reducing it to 3/4th
(B) Addition of 8 parts of water and reducing it to 1/8th
(C) Addition of 8 parts of water and reducing it to 1/4th
(D) Addition of 16 parts of water and reducing it to 1/4th
14. Among the following formulations, which one does **NOT** contain *Trikatu*; त्रिकटु (*Pippali*, *Maricha*, *Shunthi*) as per Ayurvedic formulary of India?
- (A) *Talisadi Churna*
(B) *Bhaskara lavana Churna*
(C) *Vaishvanara Churna*
(D) *Avipattikara Churna*
15. During preparation of *Mallasindura*, term *Rasavidhu* “रसविधू” is specifically used for which of the following drugs According to Siddhabheshaja Manimala and Ayurvedic formulary of India?
- (A) *Hingula* (हिङ्गुल)
(B) *Rasakarpura* (रसकर्पूर)
(C) *Rasapushpa* (रसपुष्प)
(D) *Gandhaka* (गन्धक)
16. According to Rasatarangini, what is the recommended dose of *Mugdha Rasa* (मुग्ध रस) for a one-year-old child?
- (A) 1/8th to 1/4th *Ratti* (रत्ती)
(B) 1/8th to 1/2 *Ratti* (रत्ती)
(C) 1/4th to 1/2 *Ratti* (रत्ती)
(D) 1/16th to 1/8th *Ratti* (रत्ती)

17. Which one of the following is **NOT** a synonym of *Karsha* (कर्ष)?
- (A) *Aksha* (अक्ष) (B) *Chaturthika* (चतुर्थिका)
(C) *Shodashika* (षोडशिका) (D) *Vidalapadaka* (विडालपदक)
18. Which of the following is the correct sequence of media used in *Samanya Shodhana* (सामान्य शोधन) of *Dhatu Varga Rasadravya* (धातुवर्ग रसद्रव्य) as per Reference of *Rasatarangini* ?
- (A) *Kanji* → *Takra* → *Kulattha Kwatha* → *Gomutra* → *Taila*
(B) *Taila* → *Takra* → *Kanji* → *Gomutra* → *Kulattha Kwatha*
(C) *Taila* → *Takra* → *Gomutra* → *Kanji* → *Kulattha Kwatha*
(D) *Kanji* → *Gomutra* → *Taila* → *Takra* → *Kulattha Kwatha*
19. According to *Sahasrayoga*, what is the quantity (parts /proportion) of ingredients used in *Panchagavya* (पंचगव्य) for preparation of *Panchagavya Ghrita*?
- (A) *Gomutra* is taken in double quantity, while other liquid media in equal quantity
(B) *Godugdha* is taken as highest in quantity among 5 ingredients of *Panchagavya*
(C) *Ghrita* is taken in half quantity as that of other liquid medias
(D) All five ingredients are taken in equal quantity
20. What is correct statement for preparation of *Punarnavadi Mandura* as per Ayurvedic formulary of India?
- (A) *Mandura Bhasma* is boiled with *Takra* before addition of rest of the *Churna Dravya*
(B) Seven *Bhawana* of *Gomutra* are to be given to mixture of formulation ingredients
(C) Seven *Bhawana* of *Takra* are to be given to mixture of formulation ingredients
(D) *Mandura Bhasma* is boiled with *Gomutra* before addition of rest of the *Churna Dravya*
21. “गुंजाबीज समच्छायं द्रुतद्रावं च शीतलम्” and “शुल्बनिभं” are the characteristic features (*Grahya Lakshana*) of(as per *Rasaratna Samucchaya*)?
- (A) *Kharpara Satva* (खर्पर सत्व) (B) *Makshika Satva* (माक्षिक सत्व)
(C) *Abhraka Satva*(अभ्रक सत्व) (D) *Sasyaka Satva*(सस्यक सत्व)

22. Which among the following statements (i and ii) are correct as adjuvant [*Anupana* (अनुपान)/ *Sahapana* (सहपान)] for corresponding *Rasavarga Dravya* as per Ayurved Prakasha?

i. अनुपानं वरा व्योषम वेल्लं साज्यं हि...। ii. वेल्ल व्योष समन्वितम् घृतयुतं वल्लोन्मितं सेवितं ॥

- (A) Statement i for *Swarnamakshika* and ii for *Abhraka* (B) Statement i for *Swarnagairika* and ii for *Shilajatu*
(C) Statement i for *Shilajatu* and ii for *Swarnamakshika* (D) Statement i for *Abhraka Bhasma* and ii for *Swarnamakshika*

23. *Swarna Bhasma* (स्वर्ण भस्म), *Mauktika* (मौक्तिक) and *Pravala* (प्रवाल) are formulation ingredients of which among below mentioned formulation as per Ayurvedic formulary of India?

- (A) *Yogendra Rasa* (योगेन्द्र रस) (B) *Vasanta Kusumakara Rasa* (वसंत कुसुमाकर रस)
(C) *Vasanta Malati Rasa* (वसंत मालती रस) (D) *Rasaraja Rasa* (रसराज रस)

24. Find out correct match of spectroscopy technique and its applicable working wavelength?

- (A) Far UV spectroscopy-200-380nm, Visible spectroscopy-380-780nm, IR spectroscopy-2.5-40 μ m, Raman spectroscopy-4000-25^{-cm} (B) Far UV spectroscopy-380-780nm, Visible spectroscopy-200-380nm, IR spectroscopy-2.5-40 μ m, Raman spectroscopy-4000-25^{-cm}
(C) Far UV spectroscopy-4000-25^{-cm}, Visible spectroscopy-200-380nm, IR spectroscopy-380-780nm, Raman spectroscopy-2.5-40 μ m (D) Far UV spectroscopy-2.5-40 μ m, Visible spectroscopy-200-380nm, IR spectroscopy-380-780nm, Raman spectroscopy-4000-25^{-cm}

25. Choose correct option of size reduction equipment with its prevalent principle of size reduction from below.

- (A) Hammer mill-Impact (B) Ball mill-Cutting
(C) Roller mill-Pneumatic pressure flow (D) Cutting mill-Shearing

26. Which extraction method works on the principle of continuous downward flow of solvent through the drug?

- (A) Maceration (B) Distillation
(C) Decoction (D) Percolation

27. What should be the amount of *Kalka* for *Snehapaka*, if it is to be done with *Swarasa* or *Mamsarasa* (as separate liquid media as per *Deepika* and *Gudhartha Deepaka* commentaries of *Sharangdhara Samhita*)?
- (A) 1/4th of *Sneha* (B) 1/6th of *Sneha*
(C) 1/8th of *Sneha* (D) Equal part as that of *Sneha*
28. As per Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India, which among below is an **INCORRECT** statement for standards of water?
- (A) JALA ;जल, is potable water with specified pharmacopeia standards as per monograph used in formulations like *Kwatha*, *Hima*, *Phanta* (B) Term “Water” when used without qualification means purified water of the Pharmacopeia; i.e. “Distilled water”
(C) Purified water of the Pharmacopeia; Distilled water doesn't qualifies standards of JALA as per monograph. (D) Purified water of the Pharmacopeia; Distilled water qualifies standards of JALA as per monograph
29. For *Mrita Sanjeevani Sura*, maximum permissible percentage of Alcohol is.....and maximum size of packing is.....(as per Drug & Cosmetic Rule 1945).
- (A) 12% & 30 ml (B) 16% & 30 ml
(C) 12% & 120 ml (D) 16% & 120 ml
30. The statement “येन रोगहरा शक्तिभवेद् गुणवती सदा” is mentioned in the context of therapeutic benefits of which of the following?
- (A) *Pathya Aahaara- Vihara* (B) *Rasayana -Vajikarana*
(C) *Anupana* (D) *Kshetrikarana*
31. What is recommended concentration of ethyl alcohol and glycerine in liquid pharmaceutical dosage forms for preservative action as per Remington's Science and practice of Pharmacy?
- (A) Ethyl alcohol-20-30% & glycerine-10-20% (B) Ethyl alcohol-1-5% & glycerine-10-20%
(C) Ethyl alcohol-15-20 % & glycerine-20-30% (D) Ethyl alcohol-5-10 % & glycerine-5-10%
32. Which among below is correct measurement equivalence of metric system as per Appendix of Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India?
- (A) 1 *Karsha* (कर्ष) =12 *Ratti* (रत्ती) (B) 1 *Karsha* (कर्ष) =6 *Masha* (माषा)
(C) 1 *Pala* (पल)= 4 *Karsha* (कर्ष) (D) 1 *Pala* (पल)= ½ *Kudava* (कुडव)

33. A company without its own manufacturing unit applies to manufacture ASU drugs for sale using another licensed unit's manufacturing facilities. State whether this can be permitted?, if so under which among below conditions?
- (A) Not permitted under any condition
(B) Permitted only for sale within the country not for export
(C) Permitted under loan license
(D) Permitted and License is not required
34. All particles of **moderately course powder** should pass through sieve with what nominal aperture size and not more than 40% through sieve with what aperture size (As per protocol for testing of ASU drugs by PLIM, & Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India)?
- (A) 10 & 44 mesh sieve number respectively (1.770 mm & 355µm)
(B) 85 & 300 mesh sieve number (180 µm & 53 µm respectively)
(C) 22 & 60 mesh sieve number (710 µm & 250 µm respectively)
(D) 85 & 120 mesh sieve number (180µm & 125µm respectively)
35. Which among below formulations **contain Vatsanabha** (वत्सनाभ) **but does not contain Tankana** (टंक्ण) as per Ayurvedic formulary of India?
- (A) *Hinguleshwara Rasa* (हिंगुलेश्वर रस)
(B) *Tribhuvanakirti Rasa* (त्रिभुवनकीर्ति रस)
(C) *Anandabhairava Rasa* (आनंदभैरव रस)
(D) *Ashvakanchuki Rasa* (अश्वकंचुकी रस)
36. As per general guidelines for drug development for Ayurvedic formulations by CCRAS, what is **not correct recommendation /guidance** for stability study of Ayurvedic drugs?
- (A) Recommendations for temperature and humidity for stability study of Ayurvedic drugs are same as that of for climatic zone IV.
(B) For long term stability study and for accelerated stability study, minimum 12 and 6 months duration is recommended respectively.
(C) Ayurvedic drug can be considered stable if Physio-chemical parameters do not vary beyond 25% from initial value at any time of testing for accelerated or real time storage condition.
(D) Accelerated testing for temperature sensitive drugs should be carried out at least 10 degree Celsius more than that for long term storage condition.

37. The statement, “द्रवाधिका स्वल्पसिक्था चतुर्दशगुणे जले” is true for characteristics and method of preparation of which of the following *Pathya Kalpana* as per Acharya Sharangdhara?
- (A) *Manda* (मण्ड) (B) *Peya* (पेया)
(C) *Yavagu* (यवागू) (D) *Vilepi* (विलेपी)
38. Find out the correct statement for “*Navayasa Lauha*” (नवायस लोह) as per Bhaishajya Ratnavali.
- (A) Quantity of *Loha* is equal as that of total quantity of rest of the formulation ingredients. (B) Quantity of *Loha* is equal as that of quantity of individual ingredient.
(C) The formulation has total 9 ingredients (D) “*Trijata*” is among formulation ingredients
39. Which of the following *Rasavarga Dravya* (रसवर्ग द्रव्य) has following description as per Rasaratna samucchaya, Rasendra Chudamani and Rasarnava?
- i. गुण -लोहपारद रञ्जन, रितिकृत्, ताम्ररञ्जकः ii. सत्व - वङ्गाभं, वङ्गाकृति, कुटिलसंकाशं
- (A) *Sasyaka* (सस्यक) (B) *Vaikranta* (वैक्रान्त)
(C) *Chapala* (चपल) (D) *Rasaka* (रसक)
40. Identify correct pair of recommended analytical method for respective analyte as per appendix of Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India.
- (A) Determination of Gold-Gutzeit method (B) Determination Mercury-Cold vapour AAS
(C) Determination of Lead-Flame photometry (D) Determination of Tin-Cold vapour AAS
41. Common tablet punching defects are.....
- (A) Capping and lamination, mottling, picking and sticking (B) Blistering, Hazing, Non compaction
(C) Orange peel effect, Bridging, phase separation (D) Roughness, Blistering, over-impression
42. Among below mentioned powdered ingredients (*Churna Dravya*) of *Lavangadi Vati*, which one is in highest proportionate quantity (as per Ayurvedic formulary of India)?
- (A) *Lavanga* (लवङ्ग) (B) *Khadira* (खदिर)
(C) *Bibhitaki* (बिभितकी) (D) *Maricha* (मरिच)
43. In the verse “न जलदकलधौत पाकहीनः स्पृशति रसायनतामिति प्रतिज्ञा”, the term “जलदकलधौत” means.....(as per Ayurveda Prakasha).
- (A) *Abhraka* and *Swarna* (B) *Parada* and *Swarna*
(C) *Parada* and *Swarna* (D) *Parada* and *Gandhaka*

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44. Find out correct match of *Sandhana Kalpa* and their ingredients as per Ayurvedic formulary of India.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) i. <i>Saraswatarishta</i> - <i>Swarna Patra</i> ,
ii. <i>Kumaryasava</i> - <i>Loha Bhasma</i> ,
iii. <i>Kutajarishta</i> - <i>Prasanna</i> | (B) i. <i>Saraswatarishta</i> - <i>Rajata Bhasma</i> ,
ii. <i>Lohasava</i> - <i>Swarnamakshika</i> ,
iii. <i>Kumaryasava</i> - <i>Swarnamakshika</i> |
| (C) i. <i>Kanakasava</i> - <i>Swarna Bhasma</i> ,
ii. <i>Kumaryasava</i> - <i>Kasisa</i> ,
iii. <i>Karpurasava</i> - <i>Mrit Sanjivani Sura</i> | (D) i. <i>Parthadyarishta</i> - <i>Abhraka Bhasma</i> ,
ii. <i>Kumaryasava</i> - <i>Abhraka Bhasma</i> ,
iii. <i>Vasakasava</i> - <i>Dashamula Kwatha</i> |

45. Versus “रसस्तु पादांश सुवर्ण जीर्णः पिष्टीकृतो गन्धक योगतश्च। तुल्यांशगन्धैः पुटितः क्रमेण...II” is for which type of **Rasa Bandha** (dosage form of *Parada*) as per *Rasaratna samuchaya*?

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) <i>Nirbija Badha</i> (निर्बीज बन्ध) | (B) <i>Parada Pishti</i> (पारद पिष्टि) or <i>Pishtika Bandha</i> (पिष्टिका बन्ध) |
| (C) <i>Kshara Bandha</i> (क्षार बन्ध) | (D) <i>Shrinkhala Bandha</i> (शृङ्खला बन्ध) |

46. Find out **INCORRECT** statement for *Loha Marana*; लोह मारण (*Putapaka*; पुटपाक) as per *Bhaishajya Ratnavali*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Quantity of <i>Phaladi</i> drugs for <i>Bhavana</i> for <i>Putapaka</i> should be equal in quantity as that of <i>Loha</i> . | (B) Recommended duration of <i>Putapaka</i> is 4 <i>Prahara</i> . |
| (C) <i>Sharava</i> may be removed as soon as the fuel below it turns to ash. | (D) <i>Tusha</i> , <i>Kashtha</i> , <i>Karisha</i> (तुष, काष्ठ, करिष) can be used as fuel. |

47. What is correct statement for preparation of *Rasamanikya* (रसमाणिक्य) as per *Bhaishajya Ratnavali*, *Kushtha Rogadhikara*?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) It is prepared in <i>Mrit Kataha</i> (मृत कटाह) or <i>Ayas Kataha</i> (अयस् कटाह) with <i>Bahirdhooma</i> method till melting or observation of <i>Manikya Varna</i> (माणिक्य वर्ण). | (B) <i>Shodhana</i> of <i>Haratala</i> is indicated by <i>Swedana</i> in only <i>Churnodaka</i> media for preparation of <i>Rasamanikya</i> . |
| (C) Heating should be carried out for 1 <i>Yama</i> (याम) for <i>Antardhooma</i> method. | (D) Should be prepared in <i>Sharava Yantra</i> by <i>Antardhooma</i> method, heated till its basal part becomes <i>Aruna</i> (अरुण) in color and open it after self cooling. |

48. Which among below test parameters are correct recommended tests parameters for *Madhu* (Honey) as per monograph of Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India?
- (A) Rhamnose, Xylose: Fructose ratio, total wax, Alcohol content (B) Fructose, Sucrose:Glucose Ratio, Congealing range, Viscosity
(C) Sucrose, Fructose:Glucose Ratio, Acidity, Reducing sugars (D) Dextrose, Fructose:Sucrose Ratio, pH, Refractive index
49. Which among below mentioned formulations are mentioned in the management of *Atisara as their Rogadhikara; Atisarachikitsaadhya* (chapter of disease management under which formulation is mentioned) as per Bhaishajya Ratnavali?
- (A) *Narayana Churna, Lokanatha Rasa* (B) *Shankha Vati, Panchamrit Parpati*
(C) *Samasharkara, Chandraprabha Gutika* (D) *Panchamrit Parpati, Bhaskara Lavana*
50. Which among below is **NOT CORRCET** objective of respective *Parada Samskara* according to Rasaratna Samucchaya ?
- (A) मूर्च्छन संस्कार -सुतं गुणकारी भवेत् । (B) उत्थापन संस्कार -पूति दोष निवृत्तये ।
(C) पातन संस्कार -नाग वङ्ग परित्यज्य शुद्धो भवति सूतकः। (D) रोधन संस्कार -वीर्यं प्राप्नोत्यनुत्तमम् ।
