

B

260/2004

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. In gulma, anupana of Narayana churna is :

- (A) Sura. (B) Badarambu.
(C) Dadhimandam. (D) Dadimambu.

2. Normal head circumference at birth is :

- (A) 40 - 42 cm. (B) 44 - 45 cm.
(C) 38 - 40 cm. (D) 34 - 35 cm.

3. Rechana Nasya and Snehana Nasya are told by :

- (A) Charaka. (B) Susruta.
(C) Sarngadhara. (D) Kashyapa.

4. Most common cause of maternal mortality in India is :

- (A) Anaemia. (B) Eclampsia.
(C) Sepsis. (D) Haemorrhage.

5. Valsanabha is a :

- (A) Spinal poison. (B) Cardiac poison.
(C) Gastric poison. (D) Renal poison.

6. Visha upakramas as per Charaka :

- (A) 60. (B) 24.
(C) 16. (D) 36.

7. Number of sadyo vranas mentioned by Susruta :

- (A) 8. (B) 6.
(C) 15. (D) 7.

8. Maha Mayura ghruta is indicated in :

- (A) Nasa roga. (B) Karna roga.
(C) Siro roga. (D) All the above.

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9. Number of snayu marms :

(A) 11.

(B) 41.

(C) 27.

(D) 20.

10. Quantity of medas :

(A) 2 anjali.

(B) 4 anjali.

(C) 3 anjali.

(D) 1 anjali.

11. According to Kashyapa, Balaupavesana is in which month ?

(A) 4th month.

(B) 5th month. *Vagbhata*

(C) 7th month.

(D) 6th month. *-K.S.*

12. Source of formation of Dantha, as per Vagbhata :

(A) Asthi and majja dhatu.

(B) Asthi and medas.

(C) Medas and majja.

(D) Asthi and Raktham.

13. The treatment principle of Parigarbhika :

(A) Sodhanam and samanam.

(B) Agnideepanam and samanam.

(C) Agnideepanam.

(D) Agnideepanam and Sodhanam.

14. Primary site of TB in a child is :

(A) Intestine.

(B) Skin.

(C) Tonsil.

(D) Ghon's focus.

15. Prabhava bhedana roga can be divided into :

(A) Mridu and daruna.

(B) Sadhya and Asadhya.

(C) Sarcerika and manasika.

(D) Anubandha and Anubandhya.

16. Nanatanja vyadhi of pithadosha :

(A) 80.

(B) 20.

(C) 40.

(D) 60.

17. Which of the following is a Nanatmaja vyadhi of vatha ?

(A) Tama.

(B) Atripthi.

(C) Tripthi.

(D) Anga gandha.

18. Types of Nidana, according to Charaka :

- (A) 3. (B) 7.
(C) 6. (D) 4.

19. Who contributed shadvidha pareeksha ?

- (A) Charaka. (B) Susruta.
(C) Vagbhata. (D) Bhela.

20. "Udumbara" is a :

- (A) Pureeshaja krimi. (B) Kaphaja krimi.
(C) Rakthaja krimi. (D) Babhya krimi.

21. Which of the following is kaphapitha kushta ?

- (A) Sidmam. (B) Kapalam.
(C) Charmakhya. (D) Pundarika.

22. Urdhwa adho aamapravrithi seen in :

- (A) Alasaka. (B) Chardhi.
(C) Rakthapitham. (D) Vishoochika.

23. 'Klaibyam' can be seen in :

- (A) Vataja arsus. (B) Kabhaja arsus.
(C) Pithaja arsus. (D) Sannipathaja arsus.

24. Paksha vadham is the synonym of :

- (A) Ekanga vata. (B) Hanugraha.
(C) Sarvanga vata. (D) None of the above.

25. Gambhirapaka visarpa is seen in :

- (A) Agni visarpa. (B) Kardama visarpa.
(C) Grandhi visarpa. (D) Vataja visarpa.

26. Which of the following is Asadhya hikka :

- (A) Yamala. (B) Mahan.
(C) Gambhira. (D) Both (B) and (C).

27. Treatment principle of swethavaha srotodusti :

(A) Trishna chikitsa.

(B) Jwara chikitsa.

(C) Abhyangam.

(D) Amapradosha Chikitsa.

28. Aushadha kala as per Sarngadhara :

(A) 5.

(B) 8.

(C) 10.

(D) 11.

29. Chikitsa sutra of medogata jwara :

(A) Virechanam and upavasam.

(B) Vamanam and upavasam.

(C) Niruha vasti and Anuvasana vasti.

(D) Vasti and upavasam.

30. Indication of Nimbadi Kashayam:

(A) Kushta.

(B) Visarpam.

(C) Kaphaja jwaram.

(D) Kaphaja gulmam.

31. Trigunas are :

(A) Satwa, athma, sarira.

(B) Hethu, lingam, aushadham.

(C) Vatha, pitha, kapha.

(D) Satwa, Rajas, thamas.

32. Adishtana of apasmara roga :

(A) Hridayam.

(B) Manovaha srothas.

(C) Both (A) and (B).

(D) Rakthavaha srothas.

33. Wrong perception from Hita to Ahita, Ahita to Hita, Nithya to Anithya, Anithya to Nithya is the cardinal rupas of :

(A) Atatwabhinivesha.

(B) Vataja unmada.

(C) Vataja apasmaras.

(D) Vataja murcha.

34. Asrayasthana of sanyasa roga :

(A) Hridayam.

(B) Pranayathana.

(C) Manovaha srothas.

(D) Both (A) and (C).

35. According to Charaka, which of the following is Niragni sweda ?

- (A) Upanaha. (B) Karshu.
(C) Kuti. (D) Holaka.

36. Best swarasa used for virechana as per Susruta :

- (A) Eranda patra swarasa. (B) Syama swarasa.
(C) Karavellaka swarasa. (D) Nimbu swarasa.

37. Vasthinetra doshas as per Susruta :

- (A) 8. (B) 10.
(C) 9. (D) 6.

38. Types of pratimarsanasya according to Charaka :

- (A) Snehana and virechana. (B) Snehana and sodhana.
(C) Sodhana and sthambhana. (D) Snaihika and prayogika.

39. Which ritu is specially indicated for Raktamokshana ?

- (A) Varsha. (B) Sarath.
(C) Grishma. (D) Hemanta.

40. Types of rasayana as per Delhana :

- (A) 2. (B) 3.
(C) 4. (D) 5.

41. The best medhya rasayana :

- (A) Mandookaparni swarasam. (B) Sankhapuspi swarasam.
(C) Sankhapuspi churnam. (D) Sankhapuspi kalkam.

42. For a madhyama balarogi, pipali rasayana should be administreted in the form of :

- (A) 6 pippali in kwatha form. (B) 6 pippali in kalka form.
(C) 6 pippali in churna form. (D) 3 pippali in churna form.

43. Dose and duration of silajatu rasayana as per Charaka :

- (A) 1 pala for 3 weeks. (B) 1/2 pala for 7 weeks.
(C) 1/2 pala for 3 weeks. (D) 1/2 pala for 4 weeks.

44. Utility of vageekarana :

- (A) Putraprapthi. (B) Dharma.
(C) Yashaprapthi. (D) All the above.

45. In which month of garbha formation of manas occurs ?

- (A) 3rd month. (B) 5th month.
(C) 6th month. (D) 4th month.

46. Normal period of soothika as per Susruta :

- (A) 45 days. (B) 60 days.
(C) 90 days. (D) 30 days.

47. The dose of Pradararipu rasa as per yogaratnakara is :

- (A) 1 vella. (B) 3 vella.
(C) 2 vella. (D) 4 vella.

48. Which of the following is upavisha ?

- (A) Saktuka. (B) Bhallathaka.
(C) Pradipana. (D) Haridrika.

49. Chedi as a vishaguna explained by :

- (A) Charaka. (B) Susruta.
(C) Sarngadhara. (D) Bhava prakasha.

50. Hingwadi yoga is used for :

- (A) Vishopadrava. (B) Sarpa visha.
(C) Keeta visha. (D) Gara visha.

51. Total number of yantra according to vagbhata :

- (A) 101. (B) 96.
(C) 26. (D) Innumerable.

52. Vedasa patra sashtra is used for :

- (A) Chetana. (B) Vedhana.
(C) Bhedana. (D) Aharana.

53. According to Charaka, Vranopadravas are :

- (A) 8. (B) 16.
(C) 24. (D) 36.

54. Salyaja is a type of :

- (A) Bhagantara. (B) Arsa.
(C) Vrana. (D) Nadi vrana.

55. Renal transplantation is most successful in :

- (A) Identical twins. (B) Mother.
(C) Father. (D) Siblings.

56. Neurogenic shock is seen in :

- (A) Head injury. (B) Septicaemia.
(C) Anaesthesia. (D) Phimosis.

57. Utsangi is a ——— netra roga.

- (A) Chedyā. (B) Lekhya.
(C) Bhodyā. (D) Vedyā.

58. In rakthaja rogas, which type of seka is used ?

- (A) Snehana. (B) Lehana.
(C) Samana. (D) Ropana.

59. Dukhavardhana is a type of :

- (A) Karnapali roga. (B) Karna roga.
(C) Nasa roga. (D) Kshudra roga.

60. Karnapurana with Jambhvadi thaila is indicated in :

- (A) Putikarna. (B) Karnārshas.
(C) Karnāsrava. (D) Bhadiryam.

61. Who was the author of RASASARA ?

- (A) Ramakrishna Bhatta. (B) Govinda das.
(C) Govindacharya. (D) Nagarjunan.

62. For the preparation of Gandhaka jarana which yantra is used :

- (A) Patala yantra. (B) Patana yantra.
(C) Puta yantra. (D) Palika yantra.

63. Specific gravity of Tamra :

- (A) 9.7. (B) 10.2.
(C) 9.9. (D) 7.7.

64. Ingredient of Loha parpati :

- (A) Parada, Gandhaka, Kanthaloham.
(B) Parada, Gandhaka, Kaseesam.
(C) Parada, Vaikrantham, Tamram.
(D) Parada, Gandhaka, Mandooram.

65. Misraka is a common variety found in :

- (A) Parada and vanga. (B) Parada and yasada.
(C) Vangam and nagam. (D) Vangam and yasadam.

66. According to Sarngadhara Samhitha, Rasana kalka is used in which disease :

- (A) Pandu. (B) Vishama jwaram.
(C) Punaravarthaka jwaram. (D) Gulmam.

67. The dose of Choorna Kalpana, according to Sarngadhara :

- (A) 1 Palam. (B) 2 Karsham.
(C) 1 Karsham. (D) 3 Karsham.

68. Auto-oxidation occurring in natural edible fats is called :

- (A) Saponification. (B) Oxidation.
(C) Oxygenation. (D) Rancidity.

69. Which number is used to detect adulteration and gives a measure of average molecular weight ?

- (A) Idoine number. (B) Saponification number.
(C) Reichert meisal number. (D) Polanski number.

70. According to Susruta, Snehapaka for vasthi and karnapoorana is :

- (A) Mradu. (B) Madhyamam.
(C) Kharam. (D) Chakkamam.

71. According to Bhava Prakasha, how many types of Thakra are there ?

- (A) 6. (B) 5.
(C) 4. (D) 3.

72. Pancha vidha vipaka vadam contributed by :

- (A) Charaka. (B) Vagbhata.
(C) Bheela. (D) Susrutha.

73. English name of Aswagandha :

- (A) Oris root. (B) Liquorice root. 26
(C) Indian maddar. (D) Winter cherry.

74. Active contents of Arjuna :

- (A) B-cytosterol. (B) Elicic acid. 24
(C) Arjunic acid. (D) All the above.

75. Which of the following drug acts like sransana according to Sarngadhara Samhita ?

- (A) Hareethaki. - *Amulomam* (B) Aragwada. 25
(C) Katuki. - *Bedana* (D) Trivrit. - *Redhama*

76. Active principle of guduchi :

- (A) Berberine. (B) Delphinine. 22
(C) Glucose. (D) All the above.

77. Active principle of Asoka :

- (A) Heamotoxylin. (B) Tanin. 28
(C) Catechin. (D) All the above.

78. Main drug indicated in Hridroga :

- (A) Arjuna. (B) Masha parni. 9
(C) Musta. (D) Vatsanabhi.

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Which of the following is Mridu virechana drug ?

- (A) Hareethaki. (B) Trivrit.
(C) Chathurangula. (D) Erandam.

80. Prabhava of varuna is :

- (A) Bhedana. (B) Madaka.
(C) Hridya. (D) Tridosahara.

81. Jivaniya Panchamula's are mentioned for the first time in :

- (A) Bhava Prakasha. (B) Dhanwantari Nihandu.
(C) Ashtanga Sangraha. (D) Charaka samhitha.

82. Useful part of Khadira :

- (A) Panchanga. (B) Sāra.
(C) Root. (D) Pathram.

83. Action of Purana madhu :

- (A) Grahi. (B) Virechanam.
(C) Sthambhanam. (D) Anulomanam.

84. Vara is the synonym of :

- (A) Trikatu. (B) Trisama.
(C) Triphala. (D) Trimada.

85. Oris root is :

- (A) Pushkara moola. (B) Agnimandha.
(C) Varuna. (D) Guduchi.

86. Morphine is a :

- (A) Primary alkaloid. (B) Secondary alkaloid.
(C) Tertiary alkaloid. (D) None of the above.

87. Which of the following is Sukla soshaka ?

- (A) Jatiphala. (B) Akara Karabha.
(C) Satavari. (D) Harectaki.

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88. Which of the following is "ALAVANA" ?

- (A) Hareethaki. (B) Amalaki.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Vibheethaki.

89. Which of the following is Zingiberaceae family ?

- (A) Ardraka. (B) Haridra.
(C) Kebuka. (D) All the above.

90. Scientific name of Vidari :

- (A) Pueraria trilobus. (B) Pueraria tuberosa.
(C) Trigonella tuberosa. (D) Trigonella labialis.

91. Bhautika composition of Tikta Rasa :

- (A) Vayu + Agni. (B) Vayu + Akasa.
(C) Vayu + Prithvi. (D) Vayu + Jalam.

92. Sugandha Triphala includes :

- (A) Kasmari, Kharjura, Parushaka. (B) Kharjura, Draksha, Kasmari.
(C) Jatiphala, Pugaphala, Lavanga. (D) Hareethaki, Vibheetaki, Amalaki.

93. Kalmegha is _____

- (A) Andrograhis Paniculata. (B) Kiratha Tiktha.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Barleria Prionitis.

94. Trisuta as per Rasa Vagbhata are _____

- (A) Parada, Misraka, Suta. (B) Parada, Suta, Gairika.
(C) Parada, Gandhaka, Makshika. (D) Parada, Abhraka, Gandhaka.

95. Samira Pannaga Rasa comes under :

- (A) Pottali Rasayana preparation.
(B) Kharaliya Rasayana preparation.
(C) Kupipakwa Rasayana preparation.
(D) None of the above.

96. Pushparaga is :

- (A) Silicate of magnesium. (B) Fluorohydroxy silicate of aluminium.
(C) Silicate of aluminium. (D) Fluorohydroxy silicate of magnesium.

97. Sikhigreeva is the synonym of :

- (A) Tamra. (B) Kasisa.
(C) Sasyaka. (D) Suvarna.

98. Black Bitumen is considered as :

- (A) Karpura gandhi silajatu. (B) Loha garbha silajatu.
(C) Tamra garbha silajatu. (D) Gomootra gandhi silajatu.

99. Pipalyadi ghruta is indicated in which disease :

- (A) Arsus. (B) Jwaram.
(C) Gulmam. (D) Vataṛaktham.

100. In prameha, which gana is indicated for vrana ropana :

- (A) Asanadi gana. (B) Valsakadi gana.
(C) Surasadi gana. (D) Eladi gana.