

C

147/2005

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. Asmabheda is identified as \_\_\_\_\_ in Kerala.  
(A) *Aerva lanata*. (B) *Tribulus terrestris*.  
(C) *Rotula aquatica*. (D) *Alteranthus sessiles*.
2. This is not bhagnasandhana krith :  
(A) *Rasona*. (B) *Asthiringala*.  
(C) *Thila*. (D) *Khadira*.
3. *Chakra marda* is :  
(A) *Cassia occidentalis*. (B) *Cassia tora*.  
(C) *Cassia senna*. (D) *Cassia auriculata*.
4. Bioavailability means :  
(A) Absorption of a drug. (B) % of absorption from a dosage.  
(C) Movement of drug. (D) Optimum concentration of the drug.
5. Peptic ulcer caused by salicylates is considered as :  
(A) Allergic. (B) Idiosyncrasy.  
(C) Iatrogenic disease. (D) Poisoning.
6. *Kurchi* bark on drying assumes the shape :  
(A) Flat. (B) Channelled.  
(C) Recurved. (D) Quill.
7. Unorganised drugs are/have :  
(A) Raw drugs. (B) Prepared drugs.  
(C) No cellular structure. (D) None of (A), (B) (C).
8. This drug is mentioned to use in wet (fresh) state :  
(A) *Aswagandha*. (B) *Bala*.  
(C) *Asoka*. (D) *Arjuna*.
9. This is Hepato protective :  
(A) *Pippoli*. (B) *Bala*.  
(C) *Mustha*. (D) *Vidanga*.

[P.T.O.]

10. *Trigonella foenum graecum* acts in N.I.D.D.M. by :
- (A) Delaying intestinal glucose absorption.
  - (B) Stimulating beta cells.
  - (C) Increasing sugar take up by tissues.
  - (D) None of (A), (B), (C).
11. The internal use of Parada was first mentioned in :
- (A) Charaka Samitha.
  - (B) Susrutha Samhitha.
  - (C) Ashtanga Hridaya.
  - (D) None of the above.
12. The hormone produced from intestinal mucosa :
- (A) Secretin.
  - (B) Enteric gastrin.
  - (C) Cholecystokenin.
  - (D) All of the above.
13. The unit structure of every anga according to charaka is :
- (A) Dosha.
  - (B) Dhatu.
  - (C) Mala.
  - (D) Paramanu.
14. According to Dhanwanthari the seat of agni is :
- (A) Pitha dharakala.
  - (B) Grahani.
  - (C) Amasaya.
  - (D) Pachyamanasaya.
15. Vimargagamana is :
- (A) Ojodushti.
  - (B) Srothodushti.
  - (C) Rasa dhatodushti.
  - (D) Raktha dhatodushti.
16. Intrinsic factor is excreted in :
- (A) Stomach.
  - (B) Small intestine.
  - (C) Large intestine.
  - (D) Oesophagus.
17. Incubation period comes under :
- (A) Pathogenesis.
  - (B) Pre-pathogenesis.
  - (C) Both (A) and (B).
  - (D) None of these.
18. In Rasakriya heating is done till \_\_\_\_\_ is obtained.
- (A) Liquid mass.
  - (B) Solid mass.
  - (C) Semisolid mass.
  - (D) Semi liquid/mass.
19. The gas liberated in fermentation process of asavarishta kalpana :
- (A) Carbon dioxide.
  - (B) Ammonia.
  - (C) Carbon monoxide.
  - (D) Nitrogen.

20. Sree Khandasava is indicated in :
- (A) Panathyaya. (B) Mada.  
(C) Panajeerna. (D) All of (A), (B), (C).
21. Srama, arathi, Vivarnatha is the poorvarooopa of :
- (A) Rajayakshma. (B) Swasa.  
(C) Jwara. (D) Hikka.
22. Incubation period of Hepatitis B is :
- (A) 40—50 days. (B) 50—160 days.  
(C) 15—50 days. (D) 50—60 days.
23. The commonest complication of mumps is :
- (A) Orchitis. (B) Secondary Pneumonia.  
(C) Polyarthritus. (D) Poly cystic ileum.
24. Neutrophils are increased in :
- (A) M.T.I. (B) Typhoid fever.  
(C) Malaria. (D) All the above.
25. Shadupakrama is described by :
- (A) Charaka. (B) Susrutha.  
(C) Vagbhata. (D) Sarngadhara.
26. Vamana is contraindicated in :
- (A) Pitta Jwara. (B) Tharuna Jwara.  
(C) Kapha pitha Jwara. (D) Sannipatha Jwara.
27. Disease which can be easily treated in the chronic stage :
- (A) Arsa. (B) Prameha.  
(C) Raktha Gulma. (D) Kapha Gulma.
28. The following Jangava dravya is useful in Hridroga :
- (A) Muktha. (B) Harina Sringa.  
(C) Pravala. (D) Goroohana.
29. The mineral drug useful in Prameha :
- (A) Rasa. (B) Silajith.  
(C) Gandhaka. (D) Manasila.

30. This usually manifests in anguli sandhis :
- (A) Alasa. (B) Kadara.  
(C) Pooyalasa. (D) Upajihvika.
31. The drug used in the treatment of mooshika visha is :
- (A) Nagakesara. (B) Ankola.  
(C) Nenmenivaka. (D) Gunja.
32. Shadbindu Thaila is the contribution of :
- (A) Arunadatta. (B) Vagbhata.  
(C) Sarngadhara. (D) Chakrapani.
33. Which of the following is indicated in Ghridrasi ?
- (A) Agnikarma. (B) Vamana.  
(C) Siraveda. (D) All of the above.
34. Misraka Sneha is indicated in :
- (A) Ghridrasi. (B) Gulma.  
(C) Pakshaghata. (D) Grahani.
35. Type of Sweda advised in amavata is :
- (A) Valuka Sweda. (B) Rooksha Sweda.  
(C) All (A), (B) and (D). (D) Sneha Vavjitha Upanaha Sweda.
36. Virechana is contra-indicated in :
- (A) Vyanga. (B) Abhishyanda.  
(C) Chardi. (D) Athisnigdha.
37. Virechana Nasya is indicated in :
- (A) Peenasa. (B) Sirasoola.  
(C) All (A), (B) and (D). (D) Prathisyaya.
38. Which Rasayana is used in the treatment of specific disease :
- (A) Kamyā. (B) Ajasrika.  
(C) Naimittika. (D) All the above.
39. According to Bhoja, the foetal nourishment takes place by :
- (A) Kedarakulya Nyaya. (B) Ksheeradadhi Nyaya.  
(C) Khalekapotha Nyaya. (D) All the above.

40. The following drugs are useful as oral contraceptives according to Ayurveda :  
(A) Pippali, Vidanga and Tankana. (B) Japakusuma.  
(C) Thanduleeyaka. (D) All the above.
41. The milk of a black cow is :  
(A) Vatakara. (B) Vata samaka.  
(C) Tridosha Kavaka. (D) Vatapitta Samaka.
42. According to Kasyapa the following is not a type of Phakkaroga :  
(A) Annaja. (B) Garbhaja.  
(C) Vyadhi Sambavaja. (D) Ksheeraja.
43. The drug of choice in swasa and kasa of Ksheeraja :  
(A) Mayoalapichabhasma. (B) Eladi Vati.  
(C) Agasthyarasayana. (D) Vamana drugs.
44. Pithra graha roga was told by :  
(A) Charaka. (B) Vagbhata.  
(C) Susrutha. (D) Kasyapa.
45. Foetus born to diabetic mother is more prone to :  
(A) Hypoglycemia. (B) Hyperglycemia.  
(C) Hypercalcemia. (D) All the above.
46. Sadhya vrana pradesam :  
(A) Lalatam. (B) Samkham.  
(C) Kasham. (D) Seevani.
47. The method used in the management of Vrina Sopha is/are :  
(A) Vimplavana. (B) Patana.  
(C) All (A) (B) and (D). (D) Upanaha.
48. Paneeya Ksheva is used in :  
(A) Mada. (B) Arsa.  
(C) Soola and gulma. (D) Bhagandhara.
49. Which of the following is precancerous :  
(A) Juvenile polyps of the rectum. (B) Polyps of the Peutz-Jeghers syndrome.  
(C) None of (A), (B) and (D). (D) Villous adenomas of the rectum.

50. The fourth Patala of eye is related to :  
(A) Rasa and Raktha. (B) Mamsa.  
(C) Medas. (D) Asthi.
51. Glyzzhirizin is :  
(A) Alkaloid. (B) Glucoside.  
(C) Protein. (D) Colouring matter.
52. Important site of action of Thivruth is :  
(A) Large intestine. (B) Stomach.  
(C) Rectum. (D) None of these.
53. Alloin is the chemical constituent of :  
(A) Patola. (B) Kadurohini.  
(C) Kumari. (D) Aragwadha.
54. Boswellic acid is :  
(A) Diuretic. (B) Antidiabetic.  
(C) Antipruritic. (D) Anti-inflammatory.
55. Asiaticoside is the constituent of :  
(A) Brahmi. (B) Mandukaparni.  
(C) Amalaki. (D) Hareethaki.
56. Polyalthia longifolia bark is adulterated for :  
(A) Arjuna bark. (B) Aragwadha bark.  
(C) Asoka bark. (D) Thivruth bark.
57. According to Susrutha-Apya Dravya is :  
(A) Mandha. (B) Visadha.  
(C) Sandra. (D) Pichila.
58. Brihath Panchamoola is ——— according to Susrutha.  
(A) Kashaya Rasa. (B) Laghu Vipaka.  
(C) Kapha Vata Kara. (D) Agni Sadhana.
59. Jeevaneeya Gana does not include :  
(A) Madhuka. (B) Mudga.  
(C) Mashaparni. (D) Kandukari.

60. Varanadi Gana has not indicated in :  
(A) Medoroga. (B) Gulma.  
(C) Antharvidhradhi. (D) Muthra Krichra.
61. ——— is not Karmanya Guna.  
(A) Sukshma. (B) Ruksha.  
(C) Visadha. (D) Pichila.
62. Pichila Guna is ———.  
(A) Jeevana. (B) Bala hara.  
(C) Laghu. (D) Vata Kara.
63. Kramuka is an example for :  
(A) Vyavayi. (B) Asukari.  
(C) Sugandha. (D) Vikashi.
64. The qualities of Thiktha Rasa does not include :  
(A) Kaphaghna. (B) Vrishya.  
(C) Swedagna. (D) Jwaraghna.
65. Kashaya Rasa is :  
(A) Rochana. (B) Kledana.  
(C) Vaisadya. (D) Vishyanda.
66. According to Charaka excessive use of this Rasa causes Hridaya roga :  
(A) Thiktha Rasa. (B) Madhura Rasa.  
(C) Lavana Rasa. (D) Kashaya Rasa.
67. According to Charaka excessive use of this Rasa causes Khalathi :  
(A) Amla. (B) Lavana.  
(C) Kadu. (D) Kashaya.
68. This Rasa do Lekhana Karma :  
(A) Lavana. (B) Kadu.  
(C) Thiktha. (D) Amla.
69. The order of Rasas to be applied in Kaphajanyas are as follows :  
(A) Kadu → Thiktha → Kashaya. (B) Thiktha → Kadu → Kashaya.  
(C) Kashaya → Kadu → Thiktha. (D) Thiktha → Kashaya → Kadu.

70. The Vamana Karma of Madanaphala is due to :  
(A) Rasa. (B) Guna.  
(C) Vrya. (D) Prabhava.
71. Sundi is Dhatuvardhaka due to its :  
(A) Guna. (B) Virya.  
(C) Vipaka. (D) Rasa.
72. Mudga is madhura in Rasa, in Virya it is :  
(A) Seetha. (B) Snigdha.  
(C) Ushna. (D) Ruksha.
73. All among this except ——— is inferred.  
(A) Rasa. (B) Guna.  
(C) Virya. (D) Vipaka.
74. This is a Vichithraprathyarabda drug :  
(A) Vasa. (B) Amrutha.  
(C) Gokshura. (D) Mudga.
75. Karma-adhikarana means :  
(A) Mode of action. (B) Site of action.  
(C) Action. (D) Potency of drugs.
76. Nagakesara is :  
(A) Deepana. (B) Pachana.  
(C) Deepana Pachana. (D) Sthambhana.
77. Thrivruth is :  
(A) Anulomana. (B) Sramsana.  
(C) Bhedana. (D) Rechana.
78. Anulomana drugs :  
(A) Interfere digestion. (B) Causes purgation.  
(C) Do not interfere digestion. (D) Causes griping.
79. Generally purgatives takes :  
(A) 2—6 hours to produce purgation.  
(B) 10 hours to produce purgation.  
(C) 5—10 minutes to produce purgation.  
(D) None of (A), (B), (C).

80. This is not lekhana :

- (A) Ushna Jala.  
(C) Maricha.

- (B) Vacha.  
(D) Kshoudra.

81. This is Grahi :

- (A) Kutaja.  
(C) Ahiphena.

- (B) Jeeraka.  
(D) Dunduka.

82. This Karma is not Jwaraghna :

- (A) Amapachana.  
(C) Kodhaprasamana.

- (B) Swedajanana.  
(D) Stambhana.

83. Synonyms of medicinal plants generally indicates :

- (A) Morphology.  
(C) Habtat.

- (B) Actions.  
(D) All of these.

84. Ushna Virga Draya is more potent if it is collected in :

- (A) Sisira.  
(C) Sarath.

- (B) Varsha.  
(D) Hemantha.

85. Combined used Thathiri and Danthi is :

- (A) Synergeric.  
(C) Additive.

- (B) Antagonistic.  
(D) None of these.

86. Katina is not considered as guna in :

- (A) Ashtanga Hridaya.  
(C) Susrutha Samhitha.

- (B) Charaka Samhitha.  
(D) Ashtanga Samgraha.

87. Unmetabolised active principle of a drug may be considered as :

- (A) Virya.  
(C) Rasa.

- (B) Vipaka.  
(D) Guna.

88. Primary site of drug metabolism is :

- (A) Mouth.  
(C) Liver.

- (B) Stomach.  
(D) Intestine.

89. This is poisonous :

- (A) Ricin.  
(C) Vascicine.

- (B) Kurchine.  
(D) Alloin.

90. Different modulations of Karma includes :
- (A) Adhikarana. (B) Kala.  
(C) Upaya. (D) All of (A), (B), (C).
91. Drug administration as Madhya Bhaktha is recommended in :
- (A) Vitiating of Kapha. (B) Vitiating of Pitta.  
(C) Vitiating of Apana Vayu. (D) Vitiating of Samana Vayu.
92. This is Purisha Vridhikara :
- (A) Isapgol. (B) Mudga.  
(C) Aragwadha. (D) Katuki.
93. This acts on Swedavaha Srotas :
- (A) Vilwa. (B) Shigru.  
(C) Lodhra. (D) Snuhi.
94. Ushna grahi drugs :
- (A) Depress peristaltic movement. (B) Absorbs fluid.  
(C) Increases urine output. (D) Is Vata prakopa.
95. Ajmalicine is derived from :
- (A) Gloriosa superba. (B) Hyosyamus.  
(C) Rauwolfia serpentina. (D) Cotton seed.
96. Alkaloids are :
- (A) Organic nitrogenous substances of plant origin.  
(B) Sugar compounds.  
(C) Phenolic compounds.  
(D) Plant exudates.
97. T.L.C. is popular for :
- (A) Biological evaluation.  
(B) Morphological evaluation.  
(C) Qualitative and Quantitative evaluation.  
(D) All (A), (B) and (C).

98. Marmellosin is the chief constituent of :
- (A) Kumari. (B) Sathavari.  
(C) Vilwa. (D) Haridra.
99. Digoxin is prepared from :
- (A) Fungus. (B) Bacteria.  
(C) Plant. (D) None of (A), (B), (C).
100. Cathartic property of Eranda Thaila is due to :
- (A) Ricin. (B) Ricinoleic acid.  
(C) Stearic acid. (D) Viscosity.