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Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : AM – 1/17

A

TEST BOOKLET
AYURVEDIC MEDICAL OFFICER

Serial No. 1113

PAPER – I

Time Allowed : 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEETS AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEETS CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. **There will be no negative markings for wrong answer.**
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the *Test Booklet*, after completion of the examination, for your reference.

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SEAL

1. Russel bodies are found in :
 - (A) Parkinsonism
 - (B) Multiple myeloma
 - (C) Intracranial neoplasm
 - (D) Gonadal tumor
2. "Sandhishaitilyamalasyam sadanam pidikodgamah" (सन्धि-शैथिल्यमालस्यं सदनं पिडकोद्गमः) are the prodromal symptoms of :
 - (A) Vata Rakta (वातरक्त)
 - (B) Urustambha (उरुस्तम्भ)
 - (C) Kushtha (कुष्ठ)
 - (D) Prameha (प्रमेह)
3. Atyarthamadhuram sheetamishat-picchilamavilam (अत्यर्थमधुरं शीतमीष-त्पिच्छिलमविलम) are the signs of :
 - (A) Sheeta Meha (शीतमेह)
 - (B) Ikshuvaalika Meha (इक्षुवालिकामेह)
 - (C) Udaka Meha (उदकमेह)
 - (D) Shukla Meha (शुक्लमेह)
4. Kaayachidreshu upadeham (कायच्छिद्रेषूपदेहं) is the prodromal sign of :
 - (A) Prameha (प्रमेह)
 - (B) Shosha (शोष)
 - (C) Kushtha (कुष्ठ)
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
5. According to Sushruta which one of the following is not in Ekadasha Rupa rajayakshma (एकादशरूप राजयक्ष्मा) ?
 - (A) Kasa (कास)
 - (B) Shvasa (श्वास)
 - (C) Svarabheda (स्वरभेद)
 - (D) Daha (दाह)
6. Bhinnamashleshmasansrishthaguruvarchah pravartanam (भिन्नामश्लेष्मसंसृष्टगुरुवर्चः प्रवर्तनम्) are the symptoms of :
 - (A) Pravahika (प्रवाहिका)
 - (B) Shlaishmika Grahani (श्लैष्मिक ग्रहणी)
 - (C) Arsha (अर्श)
 - (D) Atisara (अतिसार)
7. Arditarhitikaranamcha vyadeh (अर्दिताकृतिकरणं च व्याधेः) is :
 - (A) Unmada Purvarupa (उन्माद पूर्वरूप)
 - (B) Unmada Lakshana (उन्माद लक्षण)
 - (C) Apasmara Purva Rupa (अपस्मार पूर्वरूप)
 - (D) Apasmara Lakshana (अपस्मार लक्षण)
8. Kukshau hrinnabhi madhyeshu sa shula (कुक्षौ ह्रन्नाभिमध्येषु स शूलः) :
 - (A) Kaphavatika (कफवातिकः)
 - (B) Vatapaittika (वातपैत्तिकः)
 - (C) Kaphapaittika (कफपैत्तिकः)
 - (D) Sannipatika (सन्निपातिकः)

9. Syurjadgadgadmoorkata ("स्युर्जङ्गद्-गदमूकता") is the symptom of :
- (A) Samanavritta Prana (समानवृत्त प्राण)
- (B) Pranavritta Udana (प्राणावृत्त उदान)
- (C) Pranavritta Samana (प्राणावृत्त समान)
- (D) Udanavritta Prana (उदानावृत्त प्राण)
10. Mahatyalpachita jneya pidaka sa tu (महत्यल्पाचिता ज्ञेया पिडका सा तु) is which type of Prameha Pidaka (प्रमेह पिडका) ?
- (A) Vinata (विनता)
- (B) Alaji (अलजी)
- (C) Putrini (पुत्रिणी)
- (D) Jalini (जालिनी)
11. Atisaare stambhanam paathadi (अतिसारे स्तम्भनं पाठादि) is the example of :
- (A) Vyadhi Vipareetam aushadham (व्याधिविपरीतमौषधमं)
- (B) Vyadhi vipareetam annam (व्याधिविपरीतमन्नं)
- (C) Hetu Vyadhi Vipareetam aushadham (हेतुव्याधिविपरीतमौषधमं)
- (D) Hetu Vyadhi Vipareetam annam (हेतुव्याधिविपरीतमन्नं)
12. Beejam na vindanti (बीजं न विन्दति) is told in context of which Yoni Vyapad (योनिव्यापद) ?
- (A) Acharana (अचरणा)
- (B) Atyananda (अत्यानन्दा)
- (C) Aticharana (अतिचरणा)
- (D) Shandhi (षण्डी)
13. Prateepata svakaryeshu ("प्रतीपता स्वकार्येषु") is prodromal symptom of :
- (A) Pandu (पाण्डू)
- (B) Unmada (उन्माद)
- (C) Jvara (ज्वर)
- (D) Shosha (शोष)
14. Diagnosis of enterobius vermicularis (pinworm) is done by demonstration of eggs in ?
- (A) Faeces
- (B) Sputum
- (C) Saliva
- (D) Perianal skin
15. In ECG Delta wave is seen in :
- (A) Ventricular aneurysm
- (B) Wolf-Parkinson-white syndrome
- (C) Ventricular pacemaker
- (D) Lown-Ganong-Levine syndrome

16. Which of the following is the color of Nirama Pitta (निराम पित्त) ?
- (A) Tamra (ताम्र)
 (B) Harita (हरित)
 (C) Rakta (रक्त)
 (D) Shyava (श्याव)
17. According to Charaka Tvagavadaranam (त्वगवदरणं) is Vyadhi :
- (A) Vata Nanatmaja (वातज नानात्मज)
 (B) Pittaja Natantmaja (पित्तज नानात्मज)
 (C) Vata Pittaja (वातपित्तज)
 (D) Sannipataja (सन्निपातज)
18. Cooley's anaemia is :
- (A) Alpha thalassemia
 (B) Beta thalassemia minor
 (C) Beta thalassemia major
 (D) Sickle cell disorder
19. According to Sushruta Kilasa (किलास) is :
- (A) Tvakgata (त्वकगत)
 (B) Raktagata (रक्तगत)
 (C) Mamsagata (मांसगत)
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
20. According to Sushruta Indriyarthaprabadhaka (इन्द्रियार्थप्रबाधक) is symptom of :
- (A) Glani (ग्लानि)
 (B) Gaurava (गौरव)
 (C) Aalasya (आलस्य)
 (D) Klama (क्लम)
21. Dhatvadevanhitaptasya jaladau yannishechanam (धात्वादेर्वहितप्तस्य-जलादौ यन्निषेचनम्) is :
- (A) Snapana (स्नपन)
 (B) Aavaapa (आवाप)
 (C) Dhaalana (धालन)
 (D) None of the above
22. Vaalukagoodhasarvanga garte moosham rasanvitaam. Deepto-tpalaih samvrinuyaadyantram (वालुकागूढसर्वांगा गर्ते मूषां रसान्विताम् । दीप्तोत्पलैः संवृणुयाद्यन्त्रं) is in context of :
- (A) Valabhi Yantra (वलभीयन्त्र)
 (B) Vaaluka Yantra (वालुकायन्त्र)
 (C) Paalika Yantra (पालिकायन्त्र)
 (D) Bhoodhara Yantra (भूधरयन्त्र)
23. According to Sharangadhar Sharaava (शराव) is equal to :
- (A) 16 Tola (तोला)
 (B) 32 Tola (तोला)
 (C) 64 Tola (तोला)
 (D) 128 Tola (तोला)
24. According to Sushruta which of the following does not belong to Kantaka pancha moolac (कण्टकपंचमूल):
- (A) Shalmali (शाल्मली)
 (B) Shatavari (शतावरी)
 (C) Saireyak (सैरेयक)
 (D) Karamarda (करमर्द)

25. According to Govinda Das Sen Pratinidhi Dravya (प्रतिनिधि द्रव्य) of Mulethi (मुलेठी) :

- (A) Chavya (चव्य)
- (B) Dhanyaka (धान्यक)
- (C) Draksha (द्राक्षा)
- (D) Vamshalochana (वंशलोचन)

26. According to Sharangadhar Saveeryata Kaala (सविर्यता काल) of Laghupaaka (लघुपाक औषधि) is :

- (A) 2 months
- (B) 4 months
- (C) 6 months
- (D) 12 months

27. Karamadhyā (करमध्य) is synonym of :

- (A) Karsha (कर्ष)
- (B) Prasrita (प्रसृत)
- (C) Pala (पल)
- (D) Shana (शाण)

28. Chapalatvanivrittaye (चपलत्व-निवृत्तये) is quality of which Paarada Samskara (पारद संस्कार) ?

- (A) Utthapana (उत्थापन)
- (B) Rodhana (रोधन)
- (C) Niyamana (नियमन)
- (D) Patana (पातन)

29. Which of the following is not a content of Vijay Parpati (विजयपर्पटी) ?

- (A) Tamra (ताम्र)

- (B) Raupya (रौप्य)
- (C) Svarna (स्वर्ण)
- (D) Vaikranta (वैक्रान्त)

30. Which type of Gandhaka (गन्धक) is used for Jaramrityunaashana (जरामृत्युनाशन) ?

- (A) Rakta (रक्त)
- (B) Peeta (पीत)
- (C) Shveta (श्वेत)
- (D) Krishna (कृष्ण)

31. Chemical formula of Gauripaashana (गौरीपाषाण) :

- (A) As_2S_2
- (B) As_2S_3
- (C) As_2O_2
- (D) As_2O_3

32. Shukramehaghnamayushyam vayas thapanamuttamam. Vrishyam medhyam visheshena vatapitta pranaashanam

(शुक्रमेहघ्नमायुष्यं वयःस्थापनमुत्तमम् । वृष्यं मेध्यं विशेषेण वातपित्तप्रनाशनम् ॥)
refers to :

- (A) Naga (नाग)
- (B) Vanga (वंग)
- (C) Rajat (रजत)
- (D) Lauha (लौह)

33. Karpura Shilajatu (कर्पूर शिलाजतु) is purified by :
- (A) Godugdha (गोदुग्ध)
 (B) Bhringa Raja Svarasa (भृंगराज स्वरस)
 (C) Ela Svarasa (एला स्वरस)
 (D) Triphala Svarasa (त्रिफला स्वरस)
34. Which one of the following is not the content of Ananadabhairava Rasa (आनन्दभैरव रस) ?
- (A) Vatsanabhah (वत्सनाभ)
 (B) Kana (कणा)
 (C) Maricha (मरिच)
 (D) Shunthi (शुण्ठी)
35. Chitragandham (चित्रगन्धं) is synonym of:
- (A) Kampillaka (कम्पिल्लक)
 (B) Haratala (हरताल)
 (C) Manahshila (मनःशिला)
 (D) Kankushtha (कंकुष्ठ)
36. According to Sharangadhar Uttama Matra (उत्तम मात्रा) of anuvasana Basti (अनुवासन बस्ति) is :
- (A) 12 Pala (पल)
 (B) 10 Pala (पल)
 (C) 8 Pala (पल)
 (D) 6 Pala (पल)
37. According to Sharangadhar which type of Sneha (स्नेह) is used for Nasya (नस्य) ?
- (A) Kharapaaki (खरपाकी)
 (B) Madhyapaaki (मध्यपाकी)
 (C) Mridupaaki (मृदुपाकी)
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
38. Bhavana (भावना) is given to Chitrakadi Gutika (चित्रकादि गुटिका) by :
- (A) Triphala Svarasa (त्रिफला स्वरस)
 (B) Matulunga Svarasa (मातुलुंग स्वरस)
 (C) Ardraka Svarasa (आद्रक स्वरस)
 (D) Ela Svarasa (एला स्वरस)
39. Pramehatoyadoshaghnam deepa-nam cha aamavaatanut (प्रमेहतोयदोषघ्नं दीपनं च आमवातनुत्ता) is quality of :
- (A) Naga (नाग)
 (B) Vanga (वंग)
 (C) Yashada (यशद)
 (D) Shilajatu (शिलाजतु)
40. According to Sharangadhar in the preparation of Vati (वटी) ; Guda (गुड) should be used in how much proportion of Choorna Dravya (चूर्ण द्रव्य) :
- (A) Equal
 (B) Double
 (C) Half
 (D) 4 times

41. Yasya Vivarane Shaktih sa (यस्य विवरणे शक्तिः स.....) :
- (A) Vikasi (विकासी)
 (B) Teekshana (तीक्ष्ण)
 (C) Sookshma (सूक्ष्म)
 (D) Vyavaayi (व्यवायी)
42. Gandhabiroja (गंधविरोजा) is the Niryaasa (निर्यास) of :
- (A) Shala (शाल)
 (B) Kunduru (कुन्दुरु)
 (C) Sarala (सरल)
 (D) Dhanyaka (धान्यक)
43. Vaajidanta (वाजिदन्त) is synonym of :
- (A) Ashvagandha (अश्वगन्धा)
 (B) Vasa (वासा)
 (C) Vibhitaka (विभितक)
 (D) Tvak (त्वक)
44. According to Charaka Bhallataka (भल्लातक) belongs to which Gana (गण) :
- (A) Kandughna (कण्डुघ्न)
 (B) Arshoghna (अर्शोघ्न)
 (C) Kushthaghna (कुष्ठघ्न)
 (D) Bhedaniya (भेदनीय)
45. *Luffa cylindrica* of :
- (A) Kritavedhana (कृतवेधन)
 (B) Ishvaku (इक्ष्वाकु)
 (C) Dhamargava (धामार्गव)
 (D) Madanaphala (मदनफल)
46. According to Sushruta which type of Dhaanya (धान्य) is Drishtidooshanam (दृष्टिदूषणम्)?
- (A) Anartavam (अनार्तवं)
 (B) Virudham (विरूढं)
 (C) Navam (नवं)
 (D) Vidahi (विदाहि)
47. Family of Tulsi (तुलसी) :
- (A) Santalaceae
 (B) Leguminaceae
 (C) Myricaceae
 (D) Labiate
48. *Crinum latifolium* Linn. is :
- (A) Sudarshana (सुदर्शन)
 (B) Silhaka (सिल्हक)
 (C) Sahadevi (सहदेवी)
 (D) Sariva (सारीवा)
49. "Malabar nut" is English name of :
- (A) *Myristica fragrans* Houtt
 (B) *Adhatoda vasica* Nees
 (C) *Caesalpinia bonducella* Fleming
 (D) *Cyperous rotundus* Linn
50. Which of the following has Madhura Vipaaka (मधुर विपाक) ?
- (A) Guduchi (गुडुची)
 (B) Bhallataka (भल्लातक)
 (C) Chandana (चन्दन)
 (D) Both (A) and (B)

51. Prayojyanga (प्रयोज्यांग) of Prishniparni (पृश्निपर्णी) is :
 (A) Panchanga (पंचांग)
 (B) Beeja (बीज)
 (C) Moola (मूल)
 (D) Tvak (त्वक)
52. Physiological and biochemical effect of drug on body is :
 (A) Pharmacokinetics
 (B) Pharmacovigilance
 (C) Pharmacodynamics
 (D) Pharmacophysics
53. Rasadisaatmye yatkarma vishishtham tat..... (रसादिसात्म्ये यत्कर्म विशिष्टं तत्.....।)
 (A) Gunam (गुणम्)
 (B) Karmah (कर्मः)
 (C) Veeryam (वीर्यम्)
 (D) Prabhaavajam (प्रभावजम्)
54. Gandhagarbha (गंधगर्भ) is synonym of :
 (A) Rasona (रसोन)
 (B) Shigru (शिग्रु)
 (C) Hingu (हिंगु)
 (D) Bilva (बिल्व)
55. Kaayam Shithilikaroti ("कायं शिथिलीकरोति") is symptom of :
 (A) Kashaya rasa atiyoga (कषाय रस अतियोग)
 (B) Katu rasa atiyoga (कटु रस अतियोग)
 (C) Tikta rasa atiyoga (तिक्त रस अतियोग)
 (D) Amla rasa atiyoga (अम्ल रस अतियोग)
56. Conessin is found in :
 (A) Kutaja (कुटज)
 (B) Kumari (कुमारी)
 (C) Tugaraka (तुवरक)
 (D) Langali (लांगली)
57. According to Sharangadhara, _____ is a Shukra pravartaka dravya ("शूक्रप्रवर्तक द्रव्य") :
 (A) Bhallataka Phala Majja (भल्लातकफलमज्जा)
 (B) Kapikachchu (कपिकच्छु)
 (C) Musali (मुसली)
 (D) Ashvagandha (अश्वगन्धा)
58. Sarpagandha (सर्पगन्धा) belongs to the family :
 (A) Asclepiadaceae
 (B) Serpentinaceae
 (C) Apocynaceae
 (D) Solanaceae

59. Hitametadvirekarthe ye chanyedeer-gharoginah (हितमेतद्विरेकार्थे ये चान्येदीर्घरोगिणः ।) is stated for :

- (A) Shyama Trivrutta (श्यामा त्रिवृत)
- (B) Aragvadhaphala majja (आरग्वधफलमज्जा)
- (C) Snuhi Ksheera (सनुहीक्षीर)
- (D) Arks ksheera (अर्कक्षीर)

60. According to Sushruta, Apamarga (अपामार्ग) is included in which Gana (गण) ?

- (A) Vidarigandhadi (विदारिगन्धादि)
- (B) Arkadi (अर्कादि)
- (C) Pippallyadi (पिप्पल्यादि)
- (D) Eladi (एलादि)

61. Sandhishūnyata (सन्धिशून्यता) is characteristics of :

- (A) Mamsakshaya (मांसक्षय)
- (B) Medakshaya (मेदक्षय)
- (C) Kaphakshaya (कफक्षय)
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

62. Thrombopogetin is :

- (1) Produced by the spleen
- (2) Stimulates platelet production
- (3) An haematopoietic growth factor

- (A) All three correct
- (B) Only 1st is correct

(C) Both 2nd and 3rd correct

(D) Both 1st and 3rd wrong

63. According to Chakrapani, in Harshamaamodena (हर्षमामोदेन) pariksha, the term Aamoda (आमोद) means :

- (A) Mukha nayana prasadadi (मुखनयनप्रसादादि)
- (B) Peyajalapaanartha pravrutti (पेयजलपानार्था प्रवृत्ति)
- (C) Shreyaskaramarga anush-thana (श्रेयस्करमार्गानुष्ठान)
- (D) Nritya geeta vaditradi utsavaka-ranam (नृत्यगीतवादित्रादयुत्सव-करणम्)

64. Manobhramsha (मनोभ्रंश) is caused by which Vayu (वायु) ?

- (A) Vyana (व्यान)
- (B) Prana (प्राण)
- (C) Udana (उदान)
- (D) Samana (समान)

65. Effective filtration pressure in healthy person is :

- (A) 5mmHg
- (B) 10mmHg
- (C) 15mmHg
- (D) 20mmHg

66. According to Sushruta how many Sandhi (सन्धि) are in Koshta (कोष्ठ) ?
 (A) 83
 (B) 67
 (C) 59
 (D) 63
67. Which one of the following is not a characteristics of Mediastinal Syndrome ?
 (A) Dyspnea
 (B) Dyspepsia
 (C) Dysphagia
 (D) Dysphonia
68. Which of the following Marma (मर्म) is Sira Marma (सिरा मर्म) which is 1 Angula (अंगुल) in Pramana (प्रमाण) ?
 (A) Vitapa (विटप)
 (B) Kurchashira (कुर्चशिर)
 (C) Stanamula (स्तनमुल)
 (D) Apalapa (अपलाप)
69. Amsapeethagudabhaganitambe-shu(अंसपीठगुदभगनितम्बेषु...):
 (A) Samudgaah (समुद्गाः)
 (B) Prataraah (प्रतराः)
 (C) Koraah (कोराः)
 (D) Mandalaah (मण्डलाः)
70. Site of injury in klumpke's paralysis :
 (A) Lower trunk of brachial plexus
 (B) Upper trunk of brachial plexus
 (C) Ulnar nerve
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
71. Dinacharya (दिनचर्या) is explained by Sushruta in :
 (A) Agropaharaniya Adhyaya (अग्रोपहरणीयमध्यायं)
 (B) Shishopanayaniya Adhyaya (शिष्योपनयनीयाध्याय)
 (C) Anagatabaadhapratishedha Adhyaya (अनागतबाधाप्रतिषेधाध्याय)
 (D) Swasthavrittam Adhyayam (स्वस्थवृत्तमध्यायं)
72. According to Charaka Pramitashana (प्रमिताशन) is :
 (A) Karshaniyanam (कर्षनीयानां)
 (B) Grahanidushananam (ग्रहणीदूषणानां)
 (C) Agnivaishamyakaranam (अग्निवैषम्यकराणां)
 (D) Anna ashradhdhajanananam (अन्नश्रद्धाजनानां)
73. As per classification of glycemic index (GI) "high GI" is :
 (A) > 50
 (B) > 60
 (C) > 70
 (D) < 60

74. In chest X-ray, Ground glass appearance in lower 2/3rd of lung fields is found in :
- (A) Silicosis
(B) Bagassosis
(C) Anthracosis
(D) Asbestosis
75. According to biomedical waste (management and handling) rule 1998 ; waste sharps e.g. needles, syringes etc. Belong to which category ?
- (A) Category 1
(B) Category 3
(C) Category 4
(D) Category 7
76. Chhardiradhmanam Moha (छर्दिराध्मानं मोह) is symptom of :
- (A) Moola Visha (मूलविष)
(B) Phala Visha (फलविष)
(C) Ksheera Visha (क्षीरविष)
(D) Pushpa Visha (पुष्पविष)
77. Which one of the following is not the Adhishthana (अधिष्ठाना) of Sthavara Visha (स्थायर विष) ?
- (A) Tvak (त्वक)
(B) Patra (पत्र)
(C) Beeja (बीज)
(D) Saara (सार)
78. Hatter's shake sign found in which poisoning ?
- (A) Mercury
(B) Copper
(C) Lead
(D) Arsenic
79. Punishment for causing death by negligence comes under IPC :
- (A) 302-A
(B) 304-A
(C) 193-A
(D) 337-A
80. According to Dalhana poison of Madhyama Varya Yukta Luta (मध्यमवीर्ययुक्त लुता) is fatal in how many days ?
- (A) 7 days
(B) 11 days
(C) 15 days
(D) 21 days
81. Which of the following is not a symptom of Pachyamana Vranashotha (पच्यमान व्रणशोथ) ?
- (A) Aruchi (अरुचि)
(B) Bastirivatatah (बस्तिरिवाततः)
(C) Vranavatsparshaasaha (व्रणवत्स्पर्शनासह)
(D) Vali Sambhava (वलि सम्भव)

82.Dvimukhi mukhe kurubakaakritih
(.....द्विमुखी मुखे कुरुबकाकृतिः) is :
- (A) Tamri shalaka (ताम्री शलाका)
(B) Karapatra (करपत्र)
(C) Eshani (एषणी)
(D) Kurchashastra (कुर्चशास्त्र)
83. According to Vagbhata, _____ is
a Snehana Yogya (स्नेहन योग्य)
diseases :
- (A) Atisara (अतिसार)
(B) Timira (तिमिर)
(C) Trishna (तृष्णा)
(D) Gala Roga (गलरोग)
84. According to Vagbhata, Anupana
(अनुपान) is contraindicated in which
diseases ?
- (A) Grahani (ग्रहणी)
(B) Urah Kshata (उरःक्षत)
(C) Jvara (ज्वर)
(D) Kushtha (कुष्ठ)
85. Karnapali Vyadhana (कर्णापाली व्यधन)
is done by which shastra ?
- (A) Soochishastra (सूचीशास्त्र)
(B) Sarpavaktra shastra (सर्पवक्त्र
शास्त्र)
(C) Karapatra shastra (करपत्र शास्त्र)
(D) Yoothika shastra (यूथिका शास्त्र)
86. According to Acharya Vagbhata
which of the following is Hridya
(हृदय) ?
- (A) Seedhu (सीधु)
(B) Madhvasava (मध्वासव)
(C) Vaaruni (वारुणी)
(D) Phaanita (फाणित)
87. Which of the following type of Bilva
(बिल्व) is Grahi (ग्राही) ?
- (A) Pakva (पक्व)
(B) Bala (बाल)
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
88. According to Vagbhata, suppression
of which 2 types of Vega (वेग) causes
similar disorders ?
- (A) Trishna and Kshava (तृष्णा-क्षव)
(B) Jrimbjha and Kshava (जृम्भा-क्षव)
(C) Kshava and Udgara (क्षव-उद्गार)
(D) Trishna and Kshudha (तृष्णा-क्षुधा)
89. Fill in the blanks "Ratrau Jaaganam
.....Prasvapnam Diva" (रात्रौ
जागरणं.....प्रस्वपनं दिवा ।).
- (A) Vata, Pitta (वात, पित्त)
(B) Vata, Kapha (वात, कफ)
(C) Ruksha, Snigdha (रूक्ष, स्निग्ध)
(D) Ruksha, Guru (रूक्ष, गुरु)

90. According to Vagbhata, Budhdiman (बुद्धिमान) should be the quality of which of the following ?
- (A) Vaidya (वैद्य)
 (B) Paricharaka (परिचारक)
 (C) Rogi (रोगी)
 (D) Dhatri (धत्री)
91. Autsukya (औत्सुक्य) is the symptom of:
- (A) Sukhasadhya Vyadhi (सुखसाध्य व्याधि)
 (B) Kashtasadhya Vyadhi (कष्टसाध्य व्याधि)
 (C) Yasya Vyadhi (याप्य व्याधि)
 (D) Anupakramya Vyadhi (अनुपक्रम्य व्याधि)
92. According to Vagbhata which is not the symptom of Amashayagata Visha (आमाशयगत विष) ?
- (A) Romaharsha (रोमहर्ष)
 (B) Murccha (मुर्च्छा)
 (C) Mada (मद)
 (D) Tandra (तन्द्रा)
93. Syandayatyasyam Kapolagala dahakrita (स्यन्दयत्यास्यं कपोलगलदाहकृत) is a symptom produced by which Rasa (रस) ?
- (A) Tikta (तिक्त)
 (B) Katu (कटु)
 (C) Lavana (लवण)
 (D) Amla (अम्ल)
94. According to Vagbhata, Madhyama Matra (मध्यम मात्रा) of Marsha Nasya (मर्श नस्य) is :
- (A) 12 Bindu (बिन्दु)
 (B) 10 Bindu (बिन्दु)
 (C) 8 Bindu (बिन्दु)
 (D) 4 Bindu (बिन्दु)
95. According to Vagbhata, which one of the following drug does not belong to Mustadi gana (मुस्तादि गण) ?
- (A) Chitraka (चित्रक)
 (B) Kushtha (कुष्ठ)
 (C) Tagara (तगर)
 (D) Bhallataka (भल्लातक)
96. Time period of Yogindranath Sen is :
- (A) 16th century
 (B) 18th century
 (C) 19th century
 (D) 20th century
97. Who is the author of commentary Gudhartha Deepika (गुढार्थदीपिका) on Sharangdhara Samhita (शारंगधर संहिता) ?
- (A) Trimalla Bhatta (त्रिमल्लभट्ट)
 (B) Rudra Bhatta (रुद्रभट्ट)
 (C) Kashi Ram (काशीराम)
 (D) Adhamalla (आढमल्ल)

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