

**NOTE: DO NOT BREAK THE SEALS UNTIL YOU GO THROUGH THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS**

**QUESTION BOOKLET – 2014 (A)**

**MD/MS AYURVEDA**

ROLL No.

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(Enter your Roll Number in the above space)

**201433**

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 150**

**Instructions:**

1. Use only BLACK or BLUE Ball Pen.
2. All Questions are COMPULSORY.
3. Check the BOOKLET thoroughly.

IN CASE OF ANY DEFECT - MISPRINTS, MISSING QUESTIONS OR DUPLICATION OF QUESTION/S, GET THE BOOKLET CHANGED WITH THE ANOTHER BOOKLET. NO COMPLAINT SHALL BE ENTERTAINED AFTER THE TEST.

4. Before you mark the answer, fill in the particulars in the **ANSWER SHEET** carefully and correctly. Incomplete and incorrect particulars may result in your answer sheet not being evaluated properly.
5. Write the BOOKLET No. given at the **TOP RIGHT HAND SIDE** of the question booklet in the space provided in the answer sheet, by darkening the corresponding circles.
6. After completing the test, handover the **ANSWER SHEET** to the Invigilator.

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| <p>1. Is not part of "Ashtangayurveda"</p> <p>A. Kayachikitsa<br/>B. Vikritivigyan<br/>C. Shalyatantra<br/>D. Shalakyatantra</p> <p>2. "Shadangpanya" does not have this as its content</p> <p>A. Shunthi<br/>B. Mustak<br/>C. Dhanyak<br/>D. Sugandhabala</p> <p>3. Ayurveda believes that excessive use of it is harmful</p> <p>A. Lavan<br/>B. Kshar<br/>C. Pippali<br/>D. All of above</p> <p>4. "Loeffler's Syndrome" is associated with</p> <p>A. Respiratory allergy<br/>B. Helmenthic infestation<br/>C. Dengue<br/>D. Valvular Heart disease</p> <p>5. Is a type of "Ajeerna"</p> <p>A. Dinpaki<br/>B. Ras-shesha<br/>C. Both of above<br/>D. None of above</p> <p>6. Overdose consumption of "Tribhuvankeerti Rasa" can lead to</p> <p>A. Aconite poisoning<br/>B. Opium poisoning<br/>C. Nux vomica poisoning<br/>D. Arsenic poisoning</p> | <p>7. He was a great Kayachikitsa Teacher</p> <p>A. Dr. C. Dwarkanath<br/>B. Dr. P. G.Deshpandey<br/>C. Dr. Priyavrata Sharma<br/>D. Dr. Chandan Chaturvedi</p> <p>8. It is contraindicated in "Navjwara"</p> <p>A. Annapana<br/>B. Shodhan<br/>C. Aatap<br/>D. All of above</p> <p>9. It is important feature of "Chicken Guinea"</p> <p>A. Cough and Cold<br/>B. Joint pains<br/>C. Burning micturation<br/>D. Skin rashes</p> <p>10. "Sriprataplankeshwar Ras" is used in</p> <p>A. Amavata<br/>B. Sootikajwara<br/>C. Atisara<br/>D. Apasmara</p> <p>11. It is a type of "Langhan"</p> <p>A. Upvasa<br/>B. Vaman<br/>C. Pipasa<br/>D. All of above</p> <p>12. It is a cardinal feature of Vishamjwara</p> <p>A. Mukta-anuvandhatv<br/>B. Swed<br/>C. Vaman<br/>D. None of above</p> |
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13. It is a drug used in Diarrhoea  
 A. Phaltrikadi Kshaya  
 B. Chandraprabhavati  
 C. Karpur Ras  
 D. Laghu sootshekhar Ras
14. Swedan Karm is useful as it leads to  
 A. Srotoshodhan and Malshodhan  
 B. Gaurav-nasha and Stambhan-nasha  
 C. None of above  
 D. Both of above
15. The type of Swedankarma known as "Navarakaji" is actually  
 A. Sankar sweda  
 B. Prastar sweda  
 C. Shashtishali pind sweda  
 D. Avgaha sweda
16. The Madhyam matra of Snehan is that which is digested in  
 A. 2 hours  
 B. 6 hours  
 C. 12 hours  
 D. 24 hours
17. The number of Snehapravicharna is  
 A. 6  
 B. 12  
 C. 18  
 D. 24
18. Number of "Pippali" used in Pippalivardhman Rasayana is  
 A. 500  
 B. 1000  
 C. 1500  
 D. 2000
19. During this investigation patient is not exposed to radiation hazard  
 A. X-Ray of abdomen  
 B. Ultrasonography of abdomen  
 C. I.V.P.  
 D. CT Scan of abdomen
20. "Siddha" system of medicines is much popular in  
 A. Tamil Nadu  
 B. North-East states  
 C. Karnataka  
 D. Maharashtra
21. It is not a type of Hikka  
 A. Mahahikka  
 B. Urdhavahikka  
 C. Annajhikka  
 D. Kshudrahikka
22. The Shwasroga is having its seat of origin in  
 A. Kaphasthana  
 B. Vatasthana  
 C. Pittasthana  
 D. None of above
23. Presence of Ronchi in chest on auscultation is a cardinal sign of  
 A. Bronchial asthma  
 B. Lung collapse  
 C. Pleural effusion  
 D. CHF
24. It is commonly used in respiratory allergies  
 A. Haridra  
 B. Shirish  
 C. Bharangi  
 D. All of above
25. "Shookpurnyagalasayata" is a poorvroopa of  
 A. Swasroga  
 B. Galganda  
 C. Kasroga  
 D. Amalapitta

<p>26. Is not a feature of "Shadroopa Rajayakshma"</p> <p>A. Kasa B. Jwara C. Atisara D. Swasa</p> <p>27. Is a drug which is used both in treatment of Tuberculosis and Leprosy</p> <p>A. Depsone B. Rifampicin C. Streptomycin D. Ethambutol</p> <p>28. Charak has described "Grahnidosh" in Chikitsasthan chapter</p> <p>A. 12 B. 13 C. 14 D. 15</p> <p>29. Koplic's spot is diagnostic of</p> <p>A. Chicken pox B. Measels C. Small pox D. Typhoid</p> <p>30. In lower motor neuron type paralysis the muscles are</p> <p>A. Flaccid B. Stiff C. Contracted D. None of above</p> <p>31. <i>Panajeerna</i> is a type of</p> <p>A. Indigestion B. Hyperacidity C. Alcoholism D. Acute poisoning</p> <p>32. Exudative effusions are associated with</p> <p>A. Inflammation B. CHF C. Nephrotic syndrome D. Cirrhosis</p>	<p>33. <i>Pratimarg ch harnam</i> is principle of treatment of</p> <p>A. Amlapitta B. Raktapitta C. None of above D. Both of above</p> <p>34. These are considered as <i>Raktastmbhak</i></p> <p>A. Vasa and Nagkesar B. Bolparpati and Shudh garik C. None of above D. Both of above</p> <p>35. <i>Tilpishtamala</i> is feature of</p> <p>A. Koshtashrit kamla B. Shakhashrit kamla C. Halimak D. Panaki</p> <p>36. Gouty arthritis is associated with high level in blood of</p> <p>A. Urea B. Cholesterol C. Bilirubin D. Uric acid</p> <p>37. <i>Kshar vasti</i> is advised in management of</p> <p>A. Pandu rog B. Amavata C. Pakshavadh D. Ardit</p> <p>38. Important drug in management of Hypertension in ayurveda is</p> <p>A. Sarpagandha B. Rajnigandha C. Kalmegha D. Chandan</p> <p>39. In ayurveda common disease associated with old age is</p> <p>A. Kasa B. Klavya C. None of above D. Both of above</p>
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40. Lesions of Psoriasis primarily occur on  
 A. Flexor surfaces of limbs  
 B. Extensor surfaces of limbs  
 C. Mucous linings of body  
 D. Muco-cutaneous junctions
41. It is one of the *Triupstambh* of sharer  
 A. Aahar  
 B. Nidra  
 C. Brahamcharya  
 D. All of above
42. Are not *guna* of *vata dosha*  
 A. Sheet and Laghu  
 B. Sukshma and Rooksha  
 C. Khara and Shalakshan  
 D. Chal and Vishad
43. Essential component of *aahar pachan kriya* is  
 A. Pachak pitta  
 B. Kala  
 C. Samyoga  
 D. All of above
44. Is a cell of myeloid series  
 A. Lymphocyte  
 B. Plasma cell  
 C. Platelet  
 D. T<sub>4</sub> cells
45. Unani system of medicine considers it as Dosh  
 A. Urine  
 B. Blood  
 C. Bile  
 D. Lymph
46. The seat of *tarpak kapha* is  
 A. Brain  
 B. Stomach  
 C. Joints  
 D. Chest
47. *Pitta* is *mala* of  
 A. Rasa dhatu  
 B. Rakta dhatu  
 C. Mamsa dhatu  
 D. None of above
48. Number of *agnis* in human sharer are  
 A. One  
 B. Seven  
 C. Five  
 D. Thirteen
49. It is a type of Srotodushti  
 A. Srotoshotha  
 B. Srotoagata  
 C. Srotosanga  
 D. Srotoshalya
50. According to Sushruta the origin of *Hridya* is from  
 A. Rakta phena  
 B. Rakta kitta  
 C. Rakta only  
 D. None of above
51. Major component of bilirubin in body is produced as a result of  
 A. Hepatitis  
 B. Destruction of RBC  
 C. Obstructive jaundice  
 D. All of above
52. Increase in reticulocyte count in blood indicates  
 A. Slow erythropoiesis  
 B. Bone marrow depression  
 C. Increased erythropoiesis  
 D. Leukaemia
53. Human blood pressure depends on  
 A. Stroke volume of heart  
 B. Heart rate  
 C. Peripheral resistance  
 D. All of above

<p>54. Act of swallowing is a function of  A. Pran vayu  B. Udhan vayu  C. Bodhak kapha  D. Saman vayu</p> <p>55. Haridya is srotomoola of  A. Pranvaha sarotus  B. Rasvaha sarotus  C. None of above  D. Both of above</p> <p>56. The 'gati' of 'vatic nadi' is like  A. Mandook  B. Hans  C. Sarap  D. Kapot</p> <p>57. Islets of Langerhans secrete  A. Trypsin  B. Lipase  C. Insulin  D. Pepsin</p> <p>58. Life span of an RBC is usually  A. 60 days  B. 90 days  C. 120 days  D. 150 days</p> <p>59. Is considered as good fat of body  A. LDL  B. HDL  C. VLDL  D. TG</p> <p>60. Is an important book of Nadi Vigyan  A. Ravan samhita  B. Boja samhita  C. Madhav nidan  D. Raghuvansha mahakavya</p>	<p>61. Sharir is identified as  A. Chetana Sthana  B. Panchbootvikar  C. Both of above  D. None of above</p> <p>62. In 'Grabha vridhhi' role of 'Teja' is of  A. Pachna  B. Kledana  C. Vibajana  D. All of above</p> <p>63. Sushrut has considered it as 'prana'  A. Haridya  B. Nabhi  C. Jeevatama  D. All of above</p> <p>64. "Twacha" is Updhatu of  A. Rakta  B. Mams  C. Aasthi  D. Medha</p> <p>65. It is synonym of Sarotus  A. Sira, Dhamini  B. Nadi, Pantha  C. Marga, Aashaya  D. All of above</p> <p>66. It is a type of "Khavagunya"  A. Sarotoshalya  B. Sarotoshotha  C. Sarotopaka  D. All of above</p> <p>67. Use of 'Parthav' dravyas is associated with.  A. Galani  B. Prabha  C. Upchaya  D. All of above</p>
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<p>68. "Shantagni" is associated with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ajeerna</li> <li>Marityu</li> <li>Grahni</li> <li>All of above</li> </ol> <p>69. "Annavaaha sarotodushti" should be treated on the lines of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amlapitta</li> <li>Atisara</li> <li>Grahni</li> <li>Prabhika</li> </ol> <p>70. "Steatorrhoea" is associated with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbohydrate malabsorption</li> <li>Fat malabsorption</li> <li>Protein malabsorption</li> <li>All of above</li> </ol> <p>71. "Myxoedema" is a sign of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hypopituitarism</li> <li>Hypoparathyroidism</li> <li>Hypothyroidism</li> <li>Cushing syndrome</li> </ol> <p>72. Digestive enzyme 'Ptylin' is associated with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saliva</li> <li>Gastric secretions</li> <li>Pancreatic secretions</li> <li>Intestinal secretions</li> </ol> <p>73. The concept of 'Aak Kala Poshan' of Dhatu poshan is advocated by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charak</li> <li>Sushrut</li> <li>Dalhan</li> <li>Arundutt</li> </ol> <p>74. According to Charak "rakatpraman' in human body is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Panch anjali</li> <li>Sapat anjali</li> <li>Aashta anjali</li> <li>Dash anjali</li> </ol>	<p>75. 'Pleeha vriddhi" is a feature of.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ras kshaya</li> <li>Rakat kshaya</li> <li>Med kshaya</li> <li>Aasthi kshaya</li> </ol> <p>76. It is a feature of "oojakshaya'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vyapat</li> <li>Kshaya</li> <li>None of above</li> <li>Both of above</li> </ol> <p>77. It is a 'Vishya' of Mana</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chintan, Vichar</li> <li>Sankalp, Budhiparvartan</li> <li>Sukh, Dukh.</li> <li>All of above</li> </ol> <p>78. 'Vayu Sanchya Kala' is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Varsha</li> <li>Grisham</li> <li>Sheet</li> <li>Pravrat</li> </ol> <p>79. Reticulocyte cell is precursor of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leucocyte</li> <li>Platelet</li> <li>RBC</li> <li>Plasma cell</li> </ol> <p>80. It is situated in "Mastishik"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarpak kapha</li> <li>Alochak pitta</li> <li>Ablambak kapha</li> <li>Bodhak kapha</li> </ol> <p>81. According to Sushruta number of Shalya Shastra are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15</li> <li>20</li> <li>26</li> <li>14</li> </ol>
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<p>82. According to Sushruta number of Shashtra Karma are</p> <p>A. 6 B. 8 C. 10 D. 13</p> <p>83. "Vatashmari" is commonly considered to resemble</p> <p>A. Uric acid stones B. Phosphate stone C. Calcium oxalate stones D. None of above</p> <p>84. Sushrut teeka 'Nayachandrika' is written by</p> <p>A. Gayadas B. Chakarpani C. Dalhan D. Dhanwantri</p> <p>85. Number of Adhayas (Chapters) in Sushrut Uttartantra are</p> <p>A. 30 B. 10 C. 66 D. 46</p> <p>86. 'Colles's Fracture is fracture at</p> <p>A. Ankle B. Hip C. Knee D. Wrist</p> <p>87. Is not a type of fracture</p> <p>A. Churnit B. Kandbhagan C. Utpishtha D. Picchit</p> <p>88. Is a type of 'tantrayukti'</p> <p>A. Adikarna B. Yoga C. Updesha D. All of above.</p>	<p>89. Number of 'aushadsevan kala' explained by Sushrut are</p> <p>A. 3 B. 5 C. 10 D. 12</p> <p>90. Is not a type of Mutraghat</p> <p>A. Vatvasti B. Mutrasad C. Mutrajathar D. Vastigranthi</p> <p>91. Is a type of 'Bhagandhar'</p> <p>A. Shatponak B. Uritta C. Karni D. None of above</p> <p>92. Kshar Karma is contraindicated in</p> <p>A. Balawastha B. Vriddhavastha C. None of above D. Both of above</p> <p>93. ERCP procedure helps in diagnosis of</p> <p>A. Ureteric stones B. Common Bile Duct Stones C. Foreign body in trachea D. All of above</p> <p>94. The common kshar used in preparation of 'Kshar Sutra' is</p> <p>A. Mooli B. Punarnava C. Apamarga D. Jav</p> <p>95. The shalya which automatically gets absorbed in body is</p> <p>A. Swarn shalya B. Rajat Shalya C. Tamra Shalya D. All of above</p>
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96. Siraveda' in Gradarsi roga is done

- A. Below Janu Sandhi
- B. Near Kati Sandhi
- C. Near Hanu Sandhi
- D. Madhya of Trik Sandhi

97. 'Siraveda' is contraindicated in

- A. Pakshaghat
- B. Pravahika
- C. Unmad
- D. Timir

98. Fracture healing time in Madhyam Ayu is

- A. One month
- B. Two months
- C. Three months
- D. Four months

99. "PSA" value has diagnostic value in

- A. Lung cancer
- B. Ovarian cancer
- C. Prostatic cancer
- D. Pancreatic cancer

100. 'Jatayadi taila' is used for

- A. Kaval Dharan
- B. Wound healing
- C. Avyanga
- D. All of above

101. "Madhu" is used for

- A. Romsanjanan
- B. Romapharan
- C. Vranropan
- D. None of above

102. 'Goodsall's rule' is helpful diagnosis of

- A. Ca Head of pancreas
- B. Ca. Stomach
- C. Opening of Fistula in ano
- D. Direct inguinal hernia

103. 'Aeshan and Aaharan' are

- A. Yantra karma
- B. Shastra karma
- C. both A&B
- D. Neither A nor B

104. The size of Nadi yantra is

- A. 18 Angul
- B. 16 Angul
- C. 12 Angul
- D. As per requirement

105. 'Karpatra' is name of

- A. Yantra
- B. Yantradosha
- C. Yantrakarma
- D. None of above

106. It is used for 'Anushastra karma'

- A. Kshar
- B. Agni
- C. Jalauka
- D. All of above

107. 'Murphy's sign is diagnostic of

- A. Cholecystitis
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Diverticulitis
- D. Perforated ulcer

108. It is not a 'guna' of Shastra

- A. Atideerga
- B. Atisthoola
- C. Kuntha
- D. All of above

109. It is a type of Kshar

- A. Panaya
- B. Pratisaranya
- C. Both of above
- D. None of above

<p>110. 'Krishanvarna' is a feature of  A. Twakdagda  B. Mamsdagada  C. Siradagada  D. Sanayudagada</p> <p>111. Is not a 'Nirvisha Jalauka'  A. Kapila  B. Pingla  C. Mooshika  D. Krishana</p> <p>112. 'Alpavedana' is a feature of  A. Amashopha  B. Pacchamanashopha  C. Pakavshopha  D. None of above</p> <p>113. 'Multiple fluid levels' in x-ray of abdomen suggest  A. Perforation  B. Intestinal obstruction  C. Pyloric obstruction  D. Ascitis</p> <p>114. Is name of 'Bandha'  A. Utsangi  B. Mandal  C. Yamak  D. All of above</p> <p>115. One of the position of Primary Pile at anus is at  A. 2 Oclock  B. 3 Oclock  C. 4 Oclock  D. None of above</p> <p>116. 'Agantuj Bhagandhar' is  A. Parisaravi  B. Shambookavrat  C. Unmargi  D. None of above</p>	<p>117. 'Board like Rigidity' of abdomen wall is seen in  A. Ascitis  B. Intestinal obstruction  C. Pyloric stenosis  D. None of above</p> <p>118. It is a quality of 'Shalya Chikitsak'  A. Shaurya  B. Asweda  C. Asamoha  D. All of above</p> <p>119. Lacerated wounds are identified as  A. Vidha vrana  B. Grashta vrana  C. Picchat vrana  D. Kshat vrana</p> <p>120. "Boyal's appratus" is used for  A. Radiognosis  B. Anaesthesia  C. Surgery  D. Cautry</p> <p>121. The main ingredient of 'Tribuvan keerti rasa' is  A. Tankan  B. Godanti  C. Vatasnav  D. Chriata</p> <p>122. 'AYUSH 64' is used in  A. Epilepsy  B. Mental retardation  C. Malaria  D. Denuge</p> <p>123. In HIV/AIDS death of CD4 cells lead to loss of  A. Humoral immunity  B. Cellular immunity  C. Hypoalbuminaemia  D. All of above</p>
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<p>124. "Picchha vasti" is indicated in  A. Vatrakat  B. Rakatgat vata  C. Amavata  D. Prabhika</p> <p>125. 'Burger's Disease' is commonly seen in  A. Smokers  B. Alcoholics  C. Diabetics  D. Children</p> <p>126. 'Veerya" of Lavang is  A. Sheeta  B. Ushna  C. Undetermined  D. Samsheetushna</p> <p>127. 'Aleo vera" is botanical name of  A. Amalaki  B. Haritiki  C. Ghrit kumarai  D. Kakmachi</p> <p>128. Is 'Nayamak' of Mana  A. Vata  B. Pitta  C. Kapha  D. Atma</p> <p>129. "IUGR" abbreviation is associated with  A. Obstetrics  B. Orthopedics  C. Cardiology  D. Psychiatry</p> <p>130. Writer of famous ayurvedic book "Introduction to Kayachikitsa"  A. Prof. R. H. Singh  B. Prof. C. H. Shastry  C. Prof. C. Dwarka Nath  D. Prof. M. L. Dwedi</p>	<p>131. Famous Commentator of 'Madhav Nidanam' is  A. Gai Das  B. Vijay Rakshit  C. Bhavmishra  D. Bapa Lal</p> <p>132. 'Vatasnav' is  A. Neurotoxic  B. Myotoxic  C. Cardiotoxic  D. Nephrotoxic</p> <p>133. It is a beta blocker  A. Nifedipine  B. Metoprolol  C. Telmisartin  D. Clonidine</p> <p>134. Psorolin is active constituent of  A. Bakuchi  B. Pippli  C. Kapikacchu  D. Haridra</p> <p>135. 'Amrita' is synonym of  A. Guduchi  B. Haridra  C. Haritiki  D. Amalaki</p> <p>136. 'Circle of willi' is situated in  A. Brain cavity  B. Abdomen  C. Heart  D. Pelvic cavity</p> <p>137. It is not part of 'Shadvidh upkram'  A. Sanchya  B. Prasar  C. Prakopa  D. None of above</p>
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<p>138. Important complaint of patient suffering from 'Chicken Pox' is</p> <p>A. Rashes over body B. Diarrhoea C. Respiratory failure D. Joint pains</p> <p>139. "BMI" is associated with</p> <p>A. Metabolism B. Obesity C. Poliomyelitis D. Muscular dystrophy</p> <p>140. 'Prakarativighata' is principle of treatment of</p> <p>A. Unmad B. Krimi C. Apasmar D. Kushta</p> <p>141. 'Oximes' are antidotes of</p> <p>A. Aluminium phosphide poisoning B. Organophosphorous poisoning C. Murcery poisoning D. Snake poisoning</p> <p>142. 'Tantrakarta' of Kashyap Samhita is</p> <p>A. Kashyap B. Vriddh Jeevak C. Ravigupt D. Kanad</p> <p>143. 'PNDT' act regulates</p> <p>A. Ultrasonographic diagnosis B. CT Scan based diagnosis C. MRI based diagnosis D. MTP practices</p> <p>144. 'Nastak Darshan' was advocated by</p> <p>A. Kapil B. Gautam C. Charvak D. Sahkhya</p>	<p>145. It is part of 'Yama' of Ashtangyoga</p> <p>A. Satya B. Aparigraha C. Amhinsa D. All of above</p> <p>146. 'Morar Ji Desai National Institute of Yoga' is situated in</p> <p>A. Ahmedabad B. New Delhi C. Jaipur D. Baroda</p> <p>147. According to Vagbhatt, it is not part of 'Trividh Pariksha'</p> <p>A. Darshan B. Aptoupdesha C. Prashan D. Sparshan</p> <p>148. 'Fluid Thrill' is sign of</p> <p>A. Intestinal obstruction B. Intestinal perforation C. Tuberculosis of abdomen D. Ascitis</p> <p>149. 'Optic atrophy' is a toxic effect of</p> <p>A. Streptomycin B. Ethambutol C. Rifampicin D. Isoniazid</p> <p>150. Features of Balgraha 'Pitra Graha' resemble</p> <p>A. Pellagra B. Cholera C. Pneumonia D. Marasmas</p>
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