

**Shyam-Vidya Ayurved P.G. Entrance Coaching Center, Bhopal (M.P.)
Hyderabad PG - 2001**

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- (1) The disciple of Atreya among the following -
 - (A) Harita
 - (B) Susruta
 - (C) Paushkalavata
 - (D) Gopura rakshita
- (2) The Commentary written by chakrapani on charaka samhita is -
 - (A) Nibandhasangraha
 - (B) Ayurveda Dipika
 - (C) Sarvanga Sundara
 - (D) Ayurveda Rasayana
- (3) Gudhatha dipika Commentary on Sargadhara samhita is written by -
 - (A) Kasiram vaidya
 - (B) Adhamalla
 - (C) Vachaspati mishra
 - (D) Dalhana
- (4) Atanka Darpana Commentary on Madhavanidana is written by -
 - (A) Kasiram vaidya
 - (B) Vachaspati mishra
 - (C) Dalhana
 - (D) Hemadri
- (5) The Ayurvedic text popular during Budda period -
 - (A) Vinaya pitaka
 - (B) Boudha darsana
 - (C) Bhavaprakasa
 - (D) Sargadhara samhita
- (6) The founder of Patna Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan -
 - (A) Goutam Ghosha
 - (B) Jogesh Chandra Ghosh
 - (C) Ram Dayal Joshi
 - (D) Zandu vitthal bhai
- (7) This is one of the parade gunas -
 - (A) Sankhya
 - (B) Guru
 - (C) Buddhi
 - (D) Sabda
- (8) The author of Introduction to kayachikista -
 - (A) Yadauji trikamji
 - (B) Capt. G. Srinivasamurthy
 - (C) C. Dwarakanath
 - (D) P.V. Sharma
- (9) Gurukul Kangri Ayurveda vidyalaya is located at this place -
 - (A) Haridwar
 - (B) Jamnagar
 - (C) Hyderabad
 - (D) Varanasi
- (10) Ayurved University is located at this place -
 - (A) Trivandrum
 - (B) Jamnagar
 - (C) Bangalore
 - (D) Mumbai

- (11) Sonitaphena Prabhava -
(A) Phupphusa
(B) Yakrit
(C) Pleeha
(D) Hridaya
- (12) Dalhana's commentary on Susruta Samhita -
(A) Ayurveda Prakasa
(B) Ayurveda Dipika
(C) Bhanumati
(D) Nibandha sangraha
- (13) Amritikarana of Abhraka is done by using -
(A) Manjishtadi Kwatha & Ghrita
(B) Bhringaraja Svarasa & Navanita
(C) Triphala churna
(D) Triphala Kwatha & Goghrita
- (14) This is one of the Karmanya Samanya Gunas -
(A) Prithaktwa
(B) Sukha
(C) Manda
(D) Sabda
- (15) Salya vishayarthamudaharanti
(A) Pesi
(B) Srotas
(C) Asthi
(D) Marma
- (16) Vakyartha jnana Hetu among the following is -
(A) Jalpa
(B) Abhidhavriithi
(C) Yogyata
(D) Anumiti
- (17) Aprithagbhava -
(A) Dravyo
(B) Samavayo
(C) Samanyo
(D) Visesho
- (18) Kshanabhanguravada is mentioned by
(A) Charvaka darsana
(B) Vaiseshika darsana
(C) Sankhya darsana
(D) Buddha darsana
- (19) Khalu tarko yuktyapeksham -
(A) Pratyaksham tu
(B) Anumanam tu
(C) Sabdastu
(D) Aptopadesastu
- (20) Pancavayavavakya is used in this pramana -
(A) Pratyaksh
(B) Aptopadesh
(C) Yukti
(D) Anuman

- (21) Number of Padarthas mentioned by Charaka
(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 9
(D) 10
- (22) This is one of the Tantrayuktis
(A) Adhikarana
(B) Gunakalpana
(C) Avayava
(D) Varnopajanana
- (23) Number of Tattvas according to charaka -
(A) 12
(B) 20
(C) 24
(D) 25
- (24) Viryamarogyam Balavarnau Medhacha -
(A) Atmajani
(B) Pitrijani
(C) Matrijani
(D) Satmyajani
- (25) Trachea bifurcates at what vertebral level -
(A) 4th thoracic
(B) 5th thoracic
(C) 6th thoracic
(D) 7th thoracic
- (26) Sukram -
(A) Saumyam
(B) Agneyam
(C) Vayavyam
(D) Prithiviam
- (27) Contents of Femoral triangle from medical to lateral are -
(A) Artery vein nerve
(B) Vein artery nerve
(C) Nerve artery vein
(D) Artery nerve vein
- (28) Papillary muscle are found in -
(A) Large intestine
(B) Small intestine
(C) Heart
(D) Stomach
- (29) Srotastaditi Vijneyam -
(A) Sira dhamani sahitam
(B) Siranadi varjitam
(C) Siranadi sahitam
(D) Sira dhamani varjitam
- (30) Which part of the body remains empty after death -
(A) Vagus nerve and azygos vein
(B) Azygos vein and thoracic duct
(C) Thoracic duct and vagus nerve
(D) Vagus nerve and phrenic nerve

- (31) Medovahedve, Tayormoolam -
 (A) Kati vrikkau cha
 (B) Basti vrikkau cha
 (C) Kati vapavahanam cha
 (D) Vrikkau vapavahanam cha
- (32) Cardinal ligaments of the uterus are -
 (A) Round ligaments
 (B) Broad ligaments
 (C) Lateral cervical ligaments
 (D) Sacro uterine ligaments
- (33) Foramen transversarium is present in -
 (A) Thoracic vertebrae
 (B) Cervical vertebrae
 (C) Lumbar vertebrae
 (D) Sacral vertebrae
- (34) Sardhatrivyamanyantrani pumsam, strinam -
 (A) Ardhavyamahinani
 (B) Vyamahinani
 (C) Vyama dwaya hinani
 (D) Samantarani
- (35) Left testicular vein drains into -
 (A) Left external iliac vein
 (B) Left Internal iliac vein
 (C) Left renal vein
 (D) Left common iliac vein
- (36) Mamsa sirasnayu asthi sandhi sannipatah -
 (A) Jaloani
 (B) Samghatani
 (C) Kurchani
 (D) Marmani
- (37) Post-caval anastomosis is found between -
 (A) Superior mesenteric and superior rectal veins
 (B) Inferior mesenteric and inferior rectal veins
 (C) Inferior mesenteric and superior rectal veins
 (D) Superior mesenteric and inferior rectal veins
- (38) According to susruta, Padangulyasthini -
 (A) Panchadasa
 (B) Chaturdasa
 (C) Trayodasa
 (D) Dwadasha
- (39) The “Mock chemical formula” for nerve supply to the muscles of the eye ball -
 (A) $Lr_3SO_4O_6$
 (B) $Sr_6SO_3O_4$
 (C) $Lr_6SO_4O_3$
 (D) $Lr_3SO_6O_4$
- (40) Naryastu Visarpatyartavam -
 (A) Agnim samagame
 (B) Tejo samagame
 (C) Pittam samagame
 (D) Pumsam samagame

- (41) Anterior inter coastal arteries are the branches of -
(A) Descending aorta
(B) Interbachio thoracic arteries
(C) Axillary arteries
(D) Brachial arteries
- (42) Indrasurasa is mentioned in Amarakosa as the synonym for -
(A) Nilini
(B) Narikela
(C) Nagakesara
(D) Nirgundi
- (43) The synonym 'Raktasara' is mentioned by Bhavamisra for -
(A) Gugglu
(B) Manjishtha
(C) Khadira
(D) Salasara
- (44) The dosage of Guggulu as per Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia of India -
(A) 1-2 gm
(B) 2-4 gm
(C) 4-6 gm
(D) 6-8 gm
- (45) The good substitute for Lasuna is -
(A) Allium ampeloprasum
(B) Allium cepa
(C) Allium sativum
(D) Allium companulatum
- (46) Visada Virya and Picchila Virya are mentioned by -
(A) Carak
(B) Susruta
(C) Vagbhatta
(D) Nagarjuna
- (47) According to NIMI, the number of Virya is -
(A) 11
(B) 13
(C) 15
(D) 17
- (48) According to Sivadasasena, the Virya are -
(A) Guru-Laghu
(B) Ushna-Sita
(C) Tikshna-Sita
(D) Chintya-achintya
- (49) Panchavidhavipakavada is stated by -
(A) Susruta
(B) Carak
(C) Vagbhatta
(D) Nagarjuna
- (50) Vyavayi & Vikasi karmas are mentioned by -
(A) Carak
(B) Sarngadhara
(C) Bhadrakpya
(D) Bhavamisra

- (51) Maricha and Vacha have this action -
(A) Sukshma
(B) Grahi
(C) Pramathi
(D) Chedana
- (52) According to Sarngadhara, the Vamana drug should be collected during -
(A) Varsha ritu
(B) Sarad ritu
(C) Hemantha ritu
(D) Vasanta ritu
- (53) This is Ojovardhaka Dravya -
(A) Madhu
(B) Kshira
(C) Ghrita
(D) Navaita
- (54) The Bhautic combinations in Katu rasa -
(A) Vayu + Agni
(B) Prithvi + Agni
(C) Apa + Agni
(D) Akasa + Agni
- (55) The total number of drugs enumerated in Charaka Samhita's Panchdasha Mahakashaya -
(A) 313
(B) 450
(C) 500
(D) 276
- (56) Kanaka is the synonym for -
(A) Svarnakshiri
(B) Suvarnaka
(C) Kanchanara
(D) Dhattura
- (57) Kurchicine is the alokaloid present in -
(A) Vasa
(B) Kutaja
(C) karavira
(D) Kapikacchu
- (58) Part used of Aragvadha for Sramsana action -
(A) Phala
(B) Phalamajja
(C) Pushpa
(D) Bija
- (59) Gostani is the synonym for -
(A) Goshura
(B) Gorakshaganja
(C) Draksha
(D) Devadali
- (60) Punica Garnatum is -
(A) Devadali
(B) Dhanvayasa
(C) Dhava
(D) Dadima

- (61) The Kshiratraya are -
 (A) Arka, vata, udumbara
 (B) Arka, asvattha, snuhi
 (C) Arka, vata, snuhi
 (D) Arka, vata, parishaka
- (62) Vidanga, Musta and Chitraka are known as -
 (A) Trikatu
 (B) Triputa
 (C) Tryushana
 (D) Trimada
- (63) Hingu in the name of Hingarasa is imported from -
 (A) Sumatra-java
 (B) Franc
 (C) Afghanistan-iran
 (D) Malaysia-Burma
- (64) Musambar is the aqueous extract of -
 (A) Guduchi
 (B) Kumari
 (C) Svarnakshiri
 (D) Khadira
- (65) Balanitis Aegyptica is known as -
 (A) Indravaruni
 (B) Indrayava
 (C) Ingudi
 (D) Isvari
- (66) The varieties of Gokshura are -
 (A) 6
 (B) 4
 (C) 3
 (D) 2
- (67) Atmagupta is the sanskrit name of -
 (A) Mucuna pruriens
 (B) Mucuna monosperma
 (C) Mucuna utilis
 (D) Mucuna cochinchinesi
- (68) The part used in Kupilu -
 (A) Bark
 (B) fruit
 (C) Seed
 (D) Flowers
- (69) The time of Dhanvantari Nighantu -
 (A) 2nd Century AD
 (B) 5th Century AD
 (C) 7th Century AD
 (D) 10th Century AD
- (70) Agni is the synonym of -
 (A) Langali
 (B) Chitraka
 (C) Maricha
 (D) Katuvira

- (71) The botanical name of Vidanga -
(A) *Embilia officinalis*
(B) *Embelia tsjeriam*
(C) *Embelia robusta*
(D) *Embelia ribes*
- (72) The useful part of Kampillaka -
(A) Phalaraja
(B) Niryasa
(C) Sara
(D) Rasa
- (73) Prabhava of Arjuna is -
(A) Krimighna
(B) Hridya
(C) Medhya
(D) Bhedana
- (74) Drug of choice in Raktapitta -
(A) Kantakari
(B) Yashtimadhu
(C) Vasa
(D) Talisapatra
- (75) Bala is indicated in -
(A) Sannipata vikara
(B) Kapharoga
(C) Pittaroga
(D) Vatavyadhi
- (76) The useful part of Musta is -
(A) Kanda
(B) Pushpa
(C) Phala
(D) Patra
- (77) According to Sarangadhara, this is a dipana dravya -
(A) Chitraka
(B) Misi
(C) Jeeraka
(D) Musta
- (78) The useful part of Bijaka is -
(A) Bija
(B) Twak
(C) kandasara
(D) Niryasa
- (79) Tamalapatra is obtained from
(A) *Jatipatri*
(B) *Sonamukhi*
(C) *Cinnamomum tamala*
(D) *Cinnamomum verum*
- (80) The drug that should be used after purification -
(A) Bala
(B) Bakula
(C) Bimbi
(D) Bhallataka

- (81) The English name of Vanapalandu
(A) Indian hemp
(B) Indian squill
(C) Indian beech
(D) Indian lilac
- (82) The best Mandura for medical purpose should be
(A) 100 yrs old
(B) 80 yrs old
(C) 60 yrs old
(D) Less than 50 yrs old
- (83) The Melting point of Vanga is -
(A) 330° C
(B) 360° C
(C) 232° C
(D) 425° C
- (84) The proportion of Tamra and Yasada in Pittala -
(A) 2: 1
(B) 2:4
(C) 1:4
(D) 8:1
- (85) Agnijara is purified with -
(A) Bhavana of sunthi kashaya
(B) Svedana in Kanjika
(C) Nirvapa in Gomutra
(D) None of the above
- (86) Durmelalohadvayamelana is the property of -
(A) Vaikranta
(B) Swarna makshika
(C) Gandhaka
(D) Chapala
- (87) The bhasma present in Rajahpravartini Vati is -
(A) Abhraka bhasma
(B) Lauha bhasma
(C) Kasisa bhasma
(D) Tamra bhasma
- (88) An example of Niragni Nirgandha Murchana of Parada is -
(A) Rasamanikya
(B) Rasapushpa
(C) Kajjali
(D) Mugdharasa
- (89) The ratio of Tikshnalauha and Tamra in the preparation of Vartalauha is -
(A) 1:1
(B) 1:2
(C) 2:1
(D) 1:4
- (90) The quantity of Trikatu Churna used in the preparation Gandhaka Druti -
(A) ½ of Gandhaka
(B) ¼ of Gandhaka
(C) of Gandhaka
(D) 1/16 of Gandhaka

- (91) The following is an example for Janmabala pravrittavyadhi -
(A) Badhirya
(B) Gridhrasi
(C) Urustambha
(D) Prameha
- (92) Varatika is classified on the basis of its -
(A) Colour
(B) Weight
(C) source
(D) Shape
- (93) The Sadharana rasa which is used for rasendrajara and lohamarana -
(A) Navasagara
(B) Mriddaru sringa
(C) Girisindura
(D) Kankshi
- (94) Svarupapadana is attained to parada in the following samskara -
(A) Murchana
(B) Utthapana
(C) Niyamana
(D) Bodhana
- (95) Nirjali karana is the process adopted for purification of -
(A) Navasagara
(B) Kankshi
(C) Sasyaka
(D) Silajit
- (96) Tilapishtha nibha purisha is seen in this disease -
(A) Pravahika
(B) Ruddhpatha kamala
(C) Kumbhakamala
(D) Pandu
- (97) Rasabandha, which is done with purified parada is known as -
(A) Arotabandha
(B) Hathabandha
(C) Khotabandha
(D) Kriyahina bandha
- (98) Number of varieties of tikshnalauha -
(A) 7
(B) 6
(C) 5
(D) 8
- (99) The ratna which contains aluminium -
(A) Pravala
(B) Vajra
(C) Manikya
(D) Gomedaka
- (100) This disease comes under Bahyarogamarga -
(A) Pravahika
(B) Mutrakrichchra
(C) Kushtha
(D) Sandhigatavata

- (101) Kacchapa yantra is used for the process of -
(A) Svedana
(B) Murchana
(C) Jarana
(D) Patana
- (102) Gomedaka ratna is related to this graham -
(A) Sukragraha
(B) Gurugraha
(C) Ketugraha
(D) Rahugraha
- (103) The chemical symbol of Rasanjana -
(A) Zno
(B) Pbs
(C) Pbo
(D) None of the above
- (104) The number of factors to be examined to estimate the resistance power of the patient in relations with the strength of the disease -
(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 2
(D) 10
- (105) Oil massage in Amavata is considered as -
(A) Upasaya
(B) Special treatment
(C) Anupasaya
(D) Arishtalakshana
- (106) Parivrittanabhi is one of the characteristic features of the following disease -
(A) Pittodara
(B) Jalodara
(C) Sthaulya
(D) Anaha
- (107) According to Doshanu Bandha, this sneha is indicated in udavartna -
(A) Tilataila
(B) Ghrita
(C) Erandathila
(D) Vasa
- (108) The best Shamana therapy in Kshayajakasa -
(A) Brimhana
(B) Langhana
(C) Swedana
(D) Stambhana
- (109) Vyadhikshamatva is dependent Upon -
(A) Vayu
(B) Pitta
(C) Kapha
(D) Raktadhatu
- (110) Judicious use of wine in Madatyaya is considered as -
(A) Hetu viparita chikitsa
(B) Vyadhiyaparita chikitsa
(C) Hetuvyadhi viparita chikitsa
(D) Hetuyiparitarthakari chikitsa

- (111) This is one of the Shadvidha parikshas -
(A) Prakriti
(B) Deha
(C) Prashna
(D) Jihva
- (112) Rupa of the disease manifests in the 5th stage of the following -
(A) Kriyakala
(B) Hetu
(C) Samprapti
(D) Anupasaya
- (113) Jalodara is the disease of the following Srotas -
(A) Annavaha
(B) Purishavaha
(C) Raktavaha
(D) Udakavaha
- (114) The following is one of the four Sroto-dushti lakshana -
(A) Pitanetra
(B) Svasakricchratam
(C) Hetu
(D) Vimargagamana
- (115) This is one of the causes of Pandu -
(A) Eating mud
(B) Consuming vegetables
(C) Taking honey
(D) Drinking milk
- (116) Swedatipravriti is one of the primonitory symptoms of the following -
(A) Jvara
(B) Vatarakta
(C) Summer
(D) Parinamasula
- (117) The best chikitsa of vishuchika is -
(A) Langhana
(B) Brimhana
(C) Svedana
(D) Snehana
- (118) The number of varieties of Asmari -
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 8
- (119) The dosas involved in trishna -
(A) Kapha
(B) Pitta
(C) Vayu & Pitta
(D) Rakta
- (120) The number of Upadravas of vrana according to charaka -
(A) 6
(B) 10
(C) 20
(D) 16

- (121) Hetu is one of the following -
 (A) Trividha pariksha
 (B) Panchendriya
 (C) Nidana panchaka
 (D) Srotodushti
- (122) Varna is examined by following method -
 (A) Sparsana
 (B) Prasna
 (C) Darsana
 (D) Nadi pariksha
- (123) Akriti pariksha is one among the following -
 (A) Shadvidha pariksha
 (B) Different systems of medicine
 (C) Vataroga
 (D) Ashtasthana pariksha
- (124) The following is incurable -
 (A) Kshudraswasa
 (B) Sannipatajvara
 (C) Pandu
 (D) Sahajaprimeha
- (125) The working strength of the patient is estimated by -
 (A) Exercise
 (B) Height
 (C) dosha involved
 (D) Dreams
- (126) The best drug for Parsvasula -
 (A) Sankha bhasma
 (B) Anantamula
 (C) Pushkaramula
 (D) Erandamula
- (127) Sangrahi therapy is not indicated in amatisara because -
 (A) It reduces Bala
 (B) It causes Pittaprapakopa
 (C) It increases Agni
 (D) It gives rise to many disease
- (128) The main Dushya in Kroshtuka Sirsha Vata is -
 (A) Mamsa
 (B) Rakta
 (C) Pitta
 (D) Vata
- (129) Uttana & Gambhira are two stages of the following disease -
 (A) Pakshagata
 (B) Kushtha
 (C) Vatarakta
 (D) Urustamisha
- (130) The sannipataja mutra kricchra is -
 (A) Sukhasadhya
 (B) Sadhya
 (C) Kricchra sadhya
 (D) Asadhya

- (131) The main feature in Jalodhara. 'Jalapurnadrivat kshobha' can be understood by -
 (A) Stethoscope
 (B) Microscope
 (C) Per rectum examination
 (D) Sparsana pariksha
- (132) Number of Kshudrarogas -
 (A) 25
 (B) 30
 (C) 40
 (D) 44
- (133) The Madhyama matra of Marsanasya -
 (A) 4 drops
 (B) 6 drops
 (C) 8 drops
 (D) 10 drops
- (134) Number of varieties of Mutraghata -
 (A) 5
 (B) 8
 (C) 10
 (D) 13
- (135) Total number of diseases classified in Vimanasthana of Charakasamhita -
 (A) 3
 (B) 6
 (C) 10
 (D) 11
- (136) The number of Mahavyadhis -
 (A) 3
 (B) 5
 (C) 8
 (D) 10
- (137) The Arsas is Asadhya -
 (A) Samsargaja
 (B) Sannipataja
 (C) Raktaja
 (D) Bijadoshaja
- (138) Rogottara and Rogasraya rogas are to be named as -
 (A) Svatantra roga
 (B) Samsargaja roga
 (C) Sannipataja roga
 (D) Upadrava
- (139) Arkadivarti is indicated in this disease -
 (A) Kaphaja yoni
 (B) Pariplutha yoni
 (C) Udavarta
 (D) Raktagulma
- (140) Asmari is vyadhi -
 (A) Ekadoshaja
 (B) Samsargaja
 (C) Tridoshaja
 (D) Agantuja

- (141) Mandajvara, Mandagni, Kaph-pitta lakshanas, Kshina Bala and Atipandu are the signs of
(A) Yakritodara
(B) Plihodara
(C) Jirnajvara
(D) Panduroga
- (142) The number of Vegas in Pradhanasuddhi of Virechana -
(A) 7
(B) 10
(C) 20
(D) 30
- (143) Sphik stanodaralambanam is the cardinal symptom of this disease -
(A) Jalodara
(B) Plihodara
(C) Sthaulya
(D) None of the above
- (144) Number of types of Niragni sveda according to Charaka -
(A) 4
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 10
- (145) The number of Vegas in Madhyamasuddhi of Vamana -
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 8
- (146) Siravyadha is contra-indicated in -
(A) Gridhrasi
(B) Kroshtukasirsha
(C) Galaganda
(D) Vriddhi
- (147) In Amlapitta, the Katurasa of Pitta transforms into -
(A) Amla rasa
(B) Lavanarasa
(C) Tiktarasa
(D) Kashayarasa
- (148) Satvavajaya chikitsa is indicated in this disease -
(A) Saririka roga
(B) Manasika roga
(C) Agantuja roga
(D) All
- (149) The number of Basti is indicated in Vatavyadhi are -
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 9 or 11
- (150) The total number of Nanatmaka vikaras -
(A) 80
(B) 100
(C) 120
(D) 140

- (151) The Madhyama Matra of Marsanasya -
(A) 2 Shana
(B) 4 Shana
(C) 6 Shana
(D) 8 Shana
- (152) In Pakshaghata this sodhana therapy is indicated -
(A) Vamana
(B) Basti
(C) Nasya
(D) Virechana
- (153) Ruja (pain) is caused by -
(A) Vayu
(B) Pitta
(C) Kapha
(D) None of the above
- (154) The Kanishtha matra of Avapidananasya -
(A) 4 drops
(B) 6 drops
(C) 8 drops
(D) 10 drops
- (155) In Madhyama Suddhi of virechana karma, the quality of purgated material is -
(A) 1 prastha
(B) 2 prasthas
(C) 3 prasthas
(D) 4 prasthas
- (156) Number of types of Dhumapana according to Sarngadhara -
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 8
- (157) The number of Bastis in yogabasti -
(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 12
- (158) Dhumapana is indicated in chikitsa -
(A) Panduroga
(B) Prameha
(C) Udararoga
(D) Svasa
- (159) The number of Bastis in Karmabasti -
(A) 15
(B) 20
(C) 25
(D) 30
- (160) In Madhyama Suddhi of Vamana Karma, the quantity of vomitus is -
(A) 1 prastha
(B) 1½ prastha
(C) 2 prasthas
(D) 3 prasthas

(161) Number of varieties of Pratisarana according to Susruta -

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

(162) The labour pain is known as -

- (A) Udarasula
- (B) Avi
- (C) Pravahana
- (D) Udveshtana

(163) Suddhastanya is compared to -

- (A) Sankha
- (B) Navasadara
- (C) Vajra
- (D) Sphatika

(164) Pramana of artava -

- (A) 2 anjalis
- (B) 3 anjalis
- (C) 4 anjalis
- (D) 8 anjalis

(165) Number of Patalas in the eye -

- (A) 4
- (B) 2
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

(166) Number of Karna rogas according to Susruta -

- (A) 28
- (B) 30
- (C) 15
- (D) None

(167) Dipta is -

- (A) Nasaroga
- (B) Siroroga
- (C) Mukharoga
- (D) Galaroga

(168) Anyato vata is -

- (A) Nasaroga
- (B) Siroroga
- (C) Both a & b
- (D) None of the above

(169) Pothaki is a vyadhi -

- (A) Asadhya
- (B) Lekhya
- (C) Chedya
- (D) Bhedya

(170) The important step to be taken in anartava -

- (A) Sarpishpana
- (B) Sonitanasya
- (C) Sarpinasya
- (D) Siravyadha

- (171) Garbhasaya Akriti is compared with -
(A) Chiliehima Matsya
(B) Makara
(C) Rohita matsya
(D) Gojihva
- (172) Gokshura Kshira is advised in this month of pregnancy -
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 9
- (173) The Taila which can be used both for Marsa and Pratimarsa nasya -
(A) Madhuyashti taila
(B) Karpasasthyadi taila
(C) Narayana taila
(D) Anu taila
- (174) The site of Galasundika -
(A) Gala
(B) Jihva
(C) Dantamula
(D) None of the above
- (175) This is required for Garbhadharana -
(A) Ritu
(B) Kshetra
(C) Both a & b
(D) None
- (176) Yonimukha constricts during -
(A) Ritukala
(B) Rituvyatita kala
(C) Gramya Dharma
(D) None of the above
- (177) Vesavara Pichu is indicated in -
(A) Yoni Bhramsa
(B) Sannipataja Yoni
(C) Antarmukhi
(D) None
- (178) Absence of Gandha Grahana is seen in -
(A) Apinasa
(B) Putinasa
(C) Pratisyaya
(D) Dipta
- (179) Sparsasahatva is viseshalakshana of Siroroga -
(A) Pittaja
(B) Suryavarta
(C) Raktaja
(D) Krimija
- (180) Darunaka is compared with this disease -
(A) Dandruff
(B) Alopecia
(C) Head-lice
(D) All the above

- (181) Suchipasam na pasyati is a lakshana when doshas are in -
 (A) Dvitiya patala
 (B) Chaturtha patala
 (C) Tritiya patala
 (D) Prathama patala
- (182) Manifestation of Budhi takes place during this month-
 (A) 6th
 (B) 4th
 (C) 2nd
 (D) 7th
- (183) Continuous Vedana is Pratyatmalakshana of -
 (A) Paripluta
 (B) Udavarta
 (C) Viplutha
 (D) Suchimukhi
- (184) How many Pesis are more in a female -
 (A) 10
 (B) 15
 (C) 20
 (D) 25
- (185) The commonly used formulation in Strirogas -
 (A) TriphaJa
 (B) Pushyanuga
 (C) Kumaryasava
 (D) Dadimashtaka
- (186) Number of Netrarogas according to Susruta -
 (A) 76
 (B) 94
 (C) 78
 (D) 4
- (187) Rasa dhatu in Garbhini has the additional function of -
 (A) Stanya Vardhana
 (B) Garbhaposhana
 (C) Both a & b
 (D) None
- (188) Udaraveshtana is indicated in -
 (A) Garbhini
 (B) Sutika
 (C) Yonisula
 (D) All the above
- (189) Sophakshipaka is -
 (A) Sarvagata Netraroga
 (B) Vartmagata Netraroga
 (C) Krishnagata Netraroga
 (D) None
- (190) Dhumayana is seen in the following type of Nasaroga -
 (A) Pratisyaya
 (B) Nasa Dipta
 (C) Bhramsa
 (D) Kshavathu

- (191) Pratisyaya leads to-if neglected -
 (A) Nasasrava
 (B) Raktasrava
 (C) Both a & b
 (D) Dushta Pratisyaya
- (192) Dantamulagataroga in the following -
 (A) Vardhana
 (B) Sitada
 (C) Both a & b
 (D) None
- (193) Parvani is a Sandhiroga of -
 (A) Apanga
 (B) Kaninika
 (C) Krishna gata sandhi
 (D) Sukla gatata sandhi
- (194) Naktandhata is found in -
 (A) Dhumradarsi
 (B) Kapha vidagdha drishti
 (C) Pitta vidagdha drishti
 (D) None
- (195) Bilvataila is mentioned for -
 (A) Sthaulya
 (B) Svarabheda
 (C) Karnasrava
 (D) Badhirya
- (196) Oshtha Bhagna is present in -
 (A) Khandoushtha
 (B) Oshtha paka
 (C) Vidarbha
 (D) Adhidanta
- (197) Avapidana Nasya with Vacha Magadhika is indicated in -
 (A) Ama vata
 (B) Anyato vata
 (C) Ardhava bhedaka
 (D) Kshaya
- (198) Shukpurna is symptom of which kanda bhagna -
 (A) 5 days
 (B) 6 days
 (C) 7 days
 (D) Immediately
- (199) One cannot tolerate Amla and Sita Dravyas, in this condition -
 (A) Danta chalana
 (B) Danta pupputa
 (C) Danta harsha
 (D) Seetada
- (200) The medicine for Nasaroga is -
 (A) Naga guti
 (B) Sankha bhasma
 (C) Arogyavardhini
 (D) Jalodarari rasa

Answer Sheet – Hyderabad PG 2001				
1. A	21. A	41. C	61. C	81. D
2. B	22. A	42. D	62. D	82. A
3. A	23. D	43. B	63. C	83. C
4. B	24. D	44. A	64. B	84. A
5. A	25. A	45. A	65. C	85. D
6. C	26. A	46. B	66. D	86. B
7. A	27. B	47. C	67. A	87. C
8. C	28. C	48. D	68. C	88. D
9. A	29. D	49. A	69. D	89. A
10. B	30. B	50. B	70. B	90. D
11. A	31. A	51. C	71. D	91. A
12. C	32. C	52. A	72. A	92. B
13. D	33. B	53. C	73. B	93. A
14. C	34. A	54. A	74. C	94. B
15. D	35. C	55. D	75. D	95. B
16. C	36. D	56. D	76. A	96. B
17. B	37. D	57. B	77. B	97. A
18. D	38. A	58. B	78. C	98. B
19. B	39. C	59. C	79. C	99. C
20. D	40. D	60. D	80. D	100. C

101. A	121. C	141. B	161. B	181. A
102. D	122. C	142. D	162. B	182. A
103. D	123. D	143. C	163. A	183. C
104. D	124. D	144. D	164. C	184. C
105. C	125. A	145. C	165. D	185. B
106. B	126. C	146. D	166. A	186. A
107. C	127. D	147. A	167. A	187. C
108. A	128. D	148. B	168. B	188. B
109. C	129. C	149. D	169. B	189. A
110. D	130. D	150. D	170. B	190. B
111. D	131. D	151. C	171. C	191. D
112. A	132. D	152. D	172. B	192. C
113. D	133. C	153. A	173. D	193. C
114. D	134. D	154. A	174. B	194. B
115. A	135. C	155. C	175. C	195. D
116. B	136. C	156. C	176. B	196. A
117. A	137. D	157. B	177. A	197. C
118. A	138. B	158. D	178. C	198. A
119. C	139. A	159. D	179. D	199. C
120. B	140. A	160. A	180. A	200. A