

**Shyam-Vidya Ayurved P.G. Entrance Coaching Center, Bhopal (M.P.)  
Karnataka - 2009**

**By- Dr. Neelima Singh (M.D.) Mob. 09826438399, 09993961427**

- (1) Nishkramana Samskara is done during  
(A) 2<sup>nd</sup> month (B) 3<sup>rd</sup> month (C) 4<sup>th</sup> month (D) 5<sup>th</sup> month
- (2) Craniotables is seen in  
(A) Hydrocephalus (B) Rickets (C) Cephalhaematoma (D) None
- (3) Incubation period of chicken pox is  
(A) 11-12 days (B) 3-7 days (C) 1-3 days (D) 3-9 days
- (4) Vajrakanjika mentioned in Yogaratnakara is indicated in (Y.R.uttara.Striroga /3)  
(A) Amavata (B) Vrshya (C) Stanyakshaya (D) All
- (5) Dose of BCG vaccination  
(A) 0.5 ml (B) 0.1 ml (C) 1 ml (D) 2 ml
- (6) The number of adhyayas completed by Dridhabala in charak samhita chikitsa sthana are  
(A) 14 (B) 13 (C) 17 (D) 21
- (7) The name given to shadpadarthas in ayurveda  
(A) Padartha (B) Kaarana (C) Karya (D) Pramana
- (8) Khara is the Asadharana laxana of which mahabhoota  
(A) Aakash (B) Vayu (C) Pruthvi (D) Teja
- (9) For srusti utpatti 24 tatwas are accepted by this grantha  
(A) Charak samhita (B) Sankhya darshana (C) Yoga darshana (D) Vedanta darshana
- (10) Period of Dalhana  
(A) 13<sup>th</sup> AD (B) 8<sup>th</sup> AD (C) 11<sup>th</sup> AD (D) 13<sup>th</sup> BC
- (11) Number of Karana dravyas are  
(A) 7 (B) 9 (C) 5 (D) Many
- (12) GUNA is  
(A) Asamavayi (B) Sakriya (C) Nirguna (D) None of above
- (13) Excessive intake of katu rasa leads to  
(A) Aalasya (B) Klaibhya (C) Kapha roga (D) All of these
- (14) Vipaka of lavana rasa according to TrividhaVipakavada  
(A) Lavana (B) Katu (C) Amla (D) Madhura
- (15) According to shakti viryavada the number of viryas  
(A) 8 (B) 2 (C) Many (D) 15
- (16) Shishu Bhaishajya is the synonym of  
(A) Patha (B) Guduchi (C) Ativisha (D) Vasa
- (17) Morphine is found in  
(A) Pappaya (B) Ahiphena (C) Bhang (D) Dhatura
- (18) Eranda types are  
(A) Laghu & Brihat (B) Gramya & Vanya (C) Shweta & rakta (D) Peeta & rakta
- (19) Bakuchi is very effective in  
(A) Atisara (B) Jwara (C) Switra (D) Kamala
- (20) JAMBU is  
(A) Mutrala (B) Rechana (C) Mootra samgrahaniya (D) All of these

- (21) Number of Patra vishas according to Sushrutha  
 (A) 8 (B) 5 (C) 3 (D) 12
- (22) Number of Nirvisha sarpas according to Sushrutha  
 (A) 22 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 8
- (23) As per Sushrutha 'Paramkriya' in Jangama visha chikitsa is  
 (A) Raktavisravana (B) Agada paana (C) Mritasanjeeva (D) Kaakapada chikitsa
- (24) Moorvadi choorna is told in Ashtanga Hridaya in the context of  
 (A) Mooshika visha (B) Loota visha (C) Dooshi visha (D) Gara visha
- (25) Dashavidhopakrama in Vishachikitsa is told for  
 (A) Keeta (B) Loota (C) Vrishchika (D) Mooshika
- (26) Number of Yantras told by Sushrutha  
 (A) 80 (B) 101 (C) 24 (D) 25
- (27) One of the following is NOT a karma attributed to rakta dhatu according to Sushrutha  
 (A) Varna prasada (B) Jeevana (C) Mamsaposhana (D) Chyavana
- (28) Kapata shayana as a method of treatment is mentioned in the treatment of  
 (A) Urvasthi bhagna (B) Parshukasthi bhagna (C) Anguli bhagna (D) Sirakapalasthi bhagna
- (29) Jalagardabha is a  
 (A) Nadi vrana (B) Ksudra roga (C) Pandu roga (D) Visarpa
- (30) Shithila bandh is suggested for  
 (A) Akshi (B) Udara (C) Sphika (D) Stana
- (31) Bandh recommended for vritta anga  
 (A) Swasthika (B) Mandala (C) Gophana (D) Cheena
- (32) Spot the wrong among types of seevana  
 (A) Tunna sevani (B) Ruju granthi (C) Gophanika (D) Mandala
- (33) This is NOT a type of Galganda in Sushrutha  
 (A) Vataja (B) pittaja (C) Medoja (D) None of the above
- (34) Nidana mentioned for Gudabhramsha in Sushruta  
 (A) Pravahana (B) Atisara (C) Both (D) None
- (35) Sushruta has explained the anatomical decription of Basti in the context of  
 (A) Mutraghata (B) Mutrakraichra (C) Ashmari (D) Prameha
- (36) Sushrutha sutra sthana begins with the chapter  
 (A) Doshabhedavikalpopakrama (B) Adhyayana sampradaya  
 (C) Vedotpatti adhyaya (D) Shishyopanayana adhyaya
- (37) Twaka dagdha lakshana does n't include  
 (A) Shabda pradurbhava (B) Durgandhta (C) Twaksankocha (D) Kapotavarnata
- (38) This is NOT one among the koshtangas mentioned by Sushrutha  
 (A) Phupphusa (B) Hridaya (C) Mutrashaya (D) None
- (39) Site of occurrence of shleepada roga according to Sushrutha  
 (A) Hasta (B) Pada (C) Nasa (D) All
- (40) Prameha pidika are common in the  
 (A) Hasta (B) Jatrurdhava (C) Vaksha (D) Adhah kaya

- (41) 'Shasha rudhiravat bindu' is the clinical feature of  
 (A) Lohitarma (B) Arjuna (C) Raktaja abhishayanda (D) Raktaja Adhimantha
- (42) Naktandhya is found in  
 (A) Shleshmavidagdha dristi (B) Pittavidagdha dristi (C) Kaphaja kacha (D) Dhoomdarshi
- (43) Pindi is mentioned by  
 (A) Sharangadhara (B) Charaka (C) Sushrutha (D) Vagbhata
- (44) Dense, white corneal opacity is found in  
 (A) Nebula (B) Macula (C) Leucoma (D) Synechia
- (45) Types of Putapaka according to Sushrutha  
 (A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 1
- (46) According to Vagbhata, the sthana of Tundikeri is  
 (A) Kanta (B) Talu (C) Dantamula (D) None of the above
- (47) Manyastambha occurs by the Siravyadha of  
 (A) Kalika (B) Marmarika (C) Lohitika (D) All
- (48) According to Vagbhata, Tilayashti ksheer gandoosha is indicated in  
 (A) Dantaharsha (B) Dantabheda (C) Both (D) None
- (49) The number of Shirakapalgata rogas according to Vagbhata  
 (A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 7 (D) 10
- (50) Fluctuating hearing loss, vertigo, tinnitus are the clinical triads of  
 (A) Sensory neural deafness (B) Conductive deafness (C) Meniere's disease (D) Mixed deafness
- (51) 'Yamadamba kala' is described by  
 (A) Charaka (B) Sarangadhara (C) Vriddha vagbhata (D) Bhavaprakash
- (52) According to Sushrutha, if Akasha jala falls on kapila varna bhumi the jala attains  
 (A) Kashaya rasa (B) Tikta rasa (C) Amla rasa (D) Lavana rasa
- (53) Which is called slim disease  
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) AIDS (C) Leprosy (D) Cholera
- (54) Spot the mineral which is associated with insulin synthesis  
 (A) Copper (B) Cobalt (C) Iron (D) Zinc
- (55) The heat output per hour during physical exertion may go upto  
 (A) 400 Btu (B) 200 Btu (C) 4000 Btu (D) 6000 Btu
- (56) Important ingredient of Arogyavardhini rasa  
 (A) Katuki (B) Ashwatha (C) Guduchi (D) Manjistha
- (57) As per Rasa Ratna Samucchaya Kshara traya is  
 (A) Yava kshara, Sarja kshara, Tankana kshara (B) Yava kshara, Tankana kshara, Cinca kshara  
 (C) Yava kshara, Phalasha kshara, Sarja kshara (D) None
- (58) 'Kaccapa yantra' is used for  
 (A) Suvarna jarana purpose (B) Parpati preparation purpose  
 (C) Kupipakwa rasayana preparation purpose (D) Pottali rasayana preparation purpose
- (59) Mercury & sulphur are absent in  
 (A) Panchamrta parpati (B) Tamra parpati (C) Vijaya Parpati (D) Sweta parpati
- (60) Gemstone which is related to sukra graham is  
 (A) Heeraka (B) Pravala (C) Mukta (D) Manikyā

- (61) Chikkana paka is considered as  
 (A) Mrudu paka (B) Madyama paka (C) Khara paka (D) Ama paka
- (62) Method of administration of Hingwastaka churna is  
 (A) Prathama kavala bhukta (B) Muhur-Muhur  
 (C) Pragbhakta (D) Antar bhakta
- (63) The following preparation should NOT be prepared within a day  
 (A) Ghuta paka (B) Taila paka (C) Guda paka (D) All
- (64) Ayaskruti, which is prepared by fermentation method mentioned by  
 (A) Susrutha (B) Vagbhatta (C) Sharangdhara (D) Both a & b
- (65) According to Susrutha application of lepa is contraindicated during  
 (A) Morning (B) Evening (C) Night (D) None among them
- (66) Sthanakilaka explained by Kashyapa is formed due to intake of  
 (A) Vajra (B) Hitahara (C) Vidahi ahara (D) Ajeerna bhojana
- (67) The dosa involved in Kunapa Gandhi artava dusti  
 (A) Vata (B) Pitta (C) Kapha (D) Rakta
- (68) According to Susrutha Sthanavidradhi is of  
 (A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
- (69) Ritukala according to Sushrutha is  
 (A) 10 days (B) 16 days (C) 12 days (D) 3 days
- (70) Mrinala & chandana lepam is advised in  
 (A) Kikkisa (B) Kamala (C) Halimaka (D) Parshawagraha
- (71) According to Sushrutha 'Vayu and Agnidharana' is the karma of  
 (A) Vata (B) Pitta (C) Purisha (D) Rasa
- (72) The 'rasa' of 'rakta dhatu' according to Ashtanga Hridaya  
 (A) Madhura (B) Madhura lavana (C) Madhura amla (D) Amla
- (73) The characteristic gandh of the ojus according to charaka  
 (A) Visragandh (B) Lajagandh (C) Madhu (D) None
- (74) According to Charak, the month of Garbhavastha in which the Indriyas & body parts are formed  
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 7
- (75) Duration of one cardiac cycle when the heart rate is 75/min.  
 (A) 0.8 sec (B) 1 sec (C) 0.9 sec (D) 0.7 sec
- (76) The disease classical haemophilia is caused by the deficiency of  
 (A) Fibrinogen (B) Factor 10 (C) Factor 8 (D) Factor 7
- (77) Shankha marma is  
 (A) Vaikalyakara marma (B) Kaalantara pranahara  
 (C) Sadyah pranahara (D) Visalyagna marma
- (78) 'Tat cha shadangam –Saakaaschatasro, madhyam panchamam, shastm shirah iti' - is the statement of  
 (A) Charak (B) Sushrutha (C) Vagabhatta (D) Gananathsen
- (79) Shleshma is balam in  
 (A) Prakrita state (B) Vikrita state (C) Chaya avastha (D) Vyakt avastha
- (80) The normal platelet count in the adult is  
 (A) 2.5-4.5 lakhs cell/cc (B) 1-2 lakhs cell/cc (C) 1-1.5 lakhs cell/cc (D) 4000-11000 cell/cc

- (81) Langhana langhanapachana and doshavasechana are the bhedas of  
 (A) Shodhana (B) Shamana (C) Apararpana (D) Santarpana
- (82) Snehana param prakarsha kala is  
 (A) 3 days (B) 9 days (C) 5 days (D) 7 days
- (83) Madankalpa yogas explained by Charaka are  
 (A) 137 (B) 245 (C) 355 (D) 133
- (84) Order of dosha expulsion in vamana is  
 (A) Vitpittakapha (B) Kaphapittanila (C) Anilvitpitta (D) Pittavitkapha
- (85) Snighdhatwa is the dosha of  
 (A) Basti netra (B) Basti putaka (C) Basti dravya (D) Aatura
- (86) Srestha dravya for medhya rasayana as explained in Charaksamhita  
 (A) Yastimadhu (B) Brahmi (C) Mandukaparni (D) Shankhapushpi
- (87) Tuni and pratituni are the types of  
 (A) Kshudra roga (B) Shooka roga (C) Yoni roga (D) Vata roga
- (88) Loss of Bahu praspandana seen in  
 (A) Sandhigata vata (B) Khalli (C) Viswachi (D) Apabahuka
- (89) Gativadha in both lower limbs is known as  
 (A) Khanja (B) Kalaya khanja (C) pangu (D) Urusthambha
- (90) Ahipootana occurs in  
 (A) Bala (B) Vriddha (C) Stree (D) Purusha
- (91) Gradhrasi chikitsa does NOT include  
 (A) Vasti (B) Agnikarma (C) Nasya (D) Siravyadhana
- (92) Pittaja prameha is yapyia due to  
 (A) Samkriya (B) Vishamakriya (C) Rasakriya (D) Snehakriya
- (93) Shodhana karma indicated in Kamala is  
 (A) Vamana (B) Virechana (C) Basti (D) Nasya
- (94) Adhishtana of rakta pitta  
 (A) Pleeha (B) Hridaya (C) Majja (D) Puppusa
- (95) Ahara oushadha dravya yojana is  
 (A) Daiva Vyapashraya (B) Yukti Vyapashraya (C) Satvavajaya (D) Sastrapranidhana
- (96) Pumstvopaghata pradhana rasa is  
 (A) Lavana (B) Kshara (C) Amla (D) Katu
- (97) Nindya prakriti as explained in Ashtanga Hrudaya is  
 (A) Ekadoshaja (B) Tridoshaja (C) Dwidoshaja (D) Saptadhatuja
- (98) Apunarabhava chikitsa is  
 (A) Shodhana (B) Shamana (C) Lekhana (D) Brahana
- (99) Dhatwagnimandya leads to  
 (A) Dhatuvriddhi (B) Dhatukshaya (C) Doshavriddhi (D) Doshakshaya
- (100) Shodhana and Shamana are the bhedas of  
 (A) Rookshana (B) Lekhana (C) Langhana (D) Brimhana

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## Final Answer – Karnataka Ayurveda P.G. Entrance – 2009

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<b>Final Answer – Karnataka Ayurveda P.G. Entrance – 2009</b>					
1. C	21. B	41. B	61. B	81. C	
2. A	22. B	42. A	62. A	82. D	
3. A	23. A	43. A	63. D	83. D	
4. C	24. D	44. C	64. B	84. B	
5. B	25. B	45. A	65. C	85. B	
6. C	26. B	46. A	66. A	86. D	
7. B	27. D	47. C	67. D	87. D	
8. C	28. A	48. C	68. C	88. D	
9. A	29. B	49. A	69. C	89. C	
10. C	30. A	50. C	70. A	90. B	
11. B	31. B	51. B	71. C	91. C	
12. C	32. D	52. C	72. B	92. B	
13. B	33. B	53. B	73. B	93. B	
14. D	34. C	54. D	74. B	94. A	
15. C	35. C	55. C	75. A	95. B	
16. C	36. C	56. A	76. C	96. B	
17. B	37. D	57. A	77. C	97. C	
18. C	38. D	58. A	78. C	98. A	
19. C	39. D	59. D	79. A	99. A	
20. C	40. D	60. A	80. A	100. C	