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Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. What is the important thing to decide the dose of a medicine?
(A) Agnibelah (B) Kālah
(C) Svabhavaḥ (D) All of the above
2. "Viṣūcikāyāmapī Sirāvastikuryāt." In this process the medicine pass through :
(A) Anus (B) Vein
(C) Nose (D) None of the above
3. Site of Lasīka :
(A) Yastu māmsatvagantarē udakam (B) Dātvāsāyāntaraklēda
(C) Māmsāstiantarē (D) Astisandistitasnēha
4. Indication of 'Vasantakusumākara rasa' is :
(A) Jirṇajvara (B) Visarpa
(C) Madhumēha (D) Rajayaṣma
5. Bandage is not applicable in which of the following?
(A) Bhagandara (B) Agnidegdhavrṇa
(C) Kāṇḍabhagna (D) Duṣṭavrṇa
6. Which rasa is absent in 'Harīthaki' ?
(A) Lavanaḥ (B) Amlaḥ
(C) Tiktaḥ (D) Kaṭuḥ
7. Which type of treatment should be done after Ṣaḍāhacikitsa in jvara, if necessary?
(A) Hētuviparītacikitsa (B) Vyādhiviparītacikitsa
(C) Langhanacikitsa (D) Tadarthakāricikitsa
8. Measurement of ojas of Pramēharōgi is :
(A) Aṣṭabindupramanaḥ (B) One palaḥ
(C) Arddhāñjalīparimāṇaḥ (D) Four pala

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9. In which disease the medicine is applicable at bed time?
 (A) Jatrūrdhva vikāra (B) Adhakāya vikāra
 (C) Madhyakāya vikāra (D) Hastapāda vikāra
10. What should be done to quench the thirst in Laṣūna Rasāyana Sēva?
 (A) Warm water (B) Cold water
 (C) Milk with water (D) Madhya with water
11. What is the ratio between milk and water in the preparation of 'Laṣūnakṣīrakaṣāya' described in Gulmacikitsa?
 (A) 1 : 2 (B) 1 : 8
 (C) 1 : 7 (D) 1 : 16
12. Which rasa is Pittaghna?
 (A) Kaṭuḥ (B) Madhuraḥ
 (C) Amlaḥ (D) Tiktaḥ
13. Which dōṣa predominates in Anūpadēśa?
 (A) Kapha (B) Vāta
 (C) Vātapitta (D) Pitta
14. What is the nature of restricted diet in Prāmēha?
 (A) Svādāmla levana (B) Snigdha guru
 (C) Pichilaṣītala (D) All of the above
15. Piṇḍikōdvēṣṭanarṇi is one of the symptoms of :
 (A) Kaphajvara (B) Vātajvara
 (C) Pittajvara (D) Jīrṇajvara
16. In Ādānakāla the sun moves from :
 (A) South to East (B) East to North
 (C) South to North (D) North to South
17. One Pakṣāghatarōgi aged 72 is intended Kaṣāyavasti. What is the amount of Nirūhamixture he wants at a time?
 (A) More than 24 pala (B) Less than 24 pala
 (C) More or less 24 pala (D) Same as 16 years old

18. Vamana should be done both mother and child. When?
 (A) In Kṣīrālasaka (B) In Jvarātisāra
 (C) In Srōtōduṣṭi (D) None of the above
19. One of the following is very pleasant to see poisonous food. Which is that one?
 (A) Cakōraḥ (B) Mārjāraḥ
 (C) Mayūraḥ (D) Śvānaḥ
20. In which ṛtuḥ sukhōdakaṁ is more useful?
 (A) Śarat (B) Śīśiraḥ
 (C) Hēmanta (D) Grīṣma
21. What is the combination of Mōraṭa?
 (A) Kṣīrēsādyaprasūtāya Śrte (B) Kṣīratulyēna takrēna yuktaḥ
 (C) Kṣīramuṣṇīkṛtam takrayutaṁ syāt (D) Behutakrēna svalpaṁkṣīrēkṛtaḥ
22. What is the colour of 'Gudūcisatvaḥ'?
 (A) Green (B) Ash
 (C) Cream (D) White
23. Which one of the following is Bhūtagraha nāśanaḥ?
 (A) Pūtidesāngadi dhūpaṁ (B) Sarṣapanimbādi dhūpaṁ
 (C) Kārpasāsthyadi dhūpaṁ (D) Gōśṅgādi dhūpa
24. Site of Raktamōkṣa in Pittōnmada :
 (A) Apānga (B) Vakṣaḥ
 (C) Lalāṭa (D) All of the above
25. "Vatmayattunimīlyate vimuktasandī niścēṣṭaṁ." In which disease shows these symptoms?
 (A) Nimēṣaḥ (B) Vātahataṁ
 (C) Kṛchrōnmīlana (D) Abhiṣyandaḥ
26. Which one of the following is Sōdhana rōpaṇa?
 (A) Tiktakaghṛta (B) Vṛṣaghṛta
 (C) Dhanvantaraghṛta (D) Jātyādighṛta

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27. Site of Piṭaka called 'Vidārika' is :
- (A) Kakṣavarmkṣaṇa (B) Śiraḥ
(C) Hastapāda (D) Vatmah
28. Upadātu of Asthiḥ is :
- (A) Dentaḥ (B) Svēdaḥ
(C) Majjah (D) Ojah
29. One Trasarēṇu is equal to :
- (A) 10 Paramānu (B) 1/30 Paramānu
(C) 30 Paramānu (D) 100 Paramānu
30. "Āmavāta gajēndrasyaśarīravanacārīṅṅ Nihantya sāvēka ēva". Who is the destroyer?
- (A) Vātārtsnēha Kēsari (B) Ēraṇḍasnēha Kēsari
(C) Tilvakasnēha Kēsari (D) Miśra sasneha Kēsari
31. Which rasa is not seen in 'Madhya'?
- (A) Amlaḥ (B) Kaṭuḥ
(C) Lavanaḥ (D) None of the above
32. In which ṛtuḥ 'Śasāṅkakiraṇān bhakṣyān' is used?
- (A) Hēmantaḥ (B) Varṣaḥ
(C) Grīṣmaḥ (D) Vasantaḥ
33. In Sōdhana cikitsa, Vāgbhaṭācārya says 'Pañcadhā Sōdhanam' while Carakācārya mentions 'Catusprakārasamsuddhi'. If so what is forbidden as far as Carakācārya concerned?
- (A) Dīpana (B) Vamana
(C) Nirūha (D) Aśraviśruti
34. What is the length of the instrument used for 'Dhmānanasya'?
- (A) 12 Angula (B) 6 Angula
(C) 8 Angula (D) 10 Angula
35. Aparājitakhala is related to :
- (A) Pravāhika (B) Grahaṇi
(C) Gulma (D) All of the above

36. What is the maximum amount of Snēhaḥ at a time in Anvāsana?
 (A) 8 Pala (B) 12 Pala
 (C) 24 Pala (D) 6 Pala
37. Synonym of Gr̥ñjanam is :
 (A) Kuṭaca (B) Śrēṣṭha
 (C) Dārvi (D) None of the above*
38. Which one in the following is used for Jaipāla śuddhi?
 (A) Gōmūtra (B) Māhiṣamūtra
 (C) Māhiṣamala (D) Kṣīra
39. One leprosy patient deserves snehapānaḥ. What dose of snēha should be given?
 (A) Hrasvamātra (B) Jyēṣṭhamātra
 (C) Madhyamamātra (D) None of the above
40. What is the antidote of Virēcana Adhiyōga?
 (A) Śītāmbusēcana and Mr̥ducharddi (B) Uṣṇāmbusēcana and Tiṣṇavamana
 (C) Uṣṇāmbusēcana and Mr̥divirēcana (D) Tiṣṇāmbusēcana and Tiṣṇavirēcana
41. Śāṣṭikah is related to :
 (A) Śīmbidhanyaḥ (B) Vṛ̥hivargaḥ
 (C) Śālivargaḥ (D) Śūkadhanyaḥ
42. Management for Akālanidra is :
 (A) Virēcana (B) Tāṭana
 (C) Upavāsa (D) Vamana
43. In the following which is Avaraśudhi in Vamana?
 (A) 8 vēgā, 1 prastha doṣa and pittaderśana
 (B) 4 vēgā, $\frac{1}{2}$ prastha doṣa and pittaderśana
 (C) 6 vēgā, 2 prastha doṣa and kaphaderśana
 (D) 6 vēgā, 2 prastha doṣa and pittaderśana

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44. Ēraṇḍathaila mix with Prasanna is the best treatment for the disease :
- (A) Pittānubenda vātagulma (B) Kaphānubendha vātagulma
(C) Vātānubendha kaphagulma (D) Pittānubendha kaphagulma
45. What type of treatment is better in Sannipāda Udarah?
- (A) Vyādhiviparītaḥ (B) Hētuviparītaḥ
(C) Tadarthakārī (D) None of the above
46. Which Āhārā is Apathya is Svayathuḥ?
- (A) Kukkudamāmsarasa (B) Madyaḥ
(C) Vallūraḥ (D) All of the above
47. In śamana cikitsa, Vagbhatācārya mentioned seven types of śamanakarma but Carakācārya noted six types of śamanakarma. Which one is avoided, Carakācārya?
- (A) Pācanakarma (B) Asraviśruti
(C) Dīpanakarma (D) Mārutasēvanam
48. "Abhyāsāt prāpyatē dr̥ṣṭiḥ karmasiddhiprakasini" in which Grantha shows this line?
- (A) Carakasamhita (B) Aṣṭāngahr̥daya
(C) Suśrutasamhita (D) Cakradettam
49. What is the exact time to give medicine in the case of vitiated vyānavāyuh?
- (A) After breakfast (B) Before meals
(C) Before supper (D) At bed time
50. What is restricted in Chidrōdarah?
- (A) Vamanakarma (B) Snēhapānam
(C) Svēdanakarma (D) Virēcanakarma
51. Which dōṣa is predominated in pāṇdhurōga?
- (A) Raktaḥ (B) Pittaḥ
(C) Vātaḥ (D) Kaphaḥ

52. "Beddham rātrau diva nīmuñcē nīmuñcedratrau divākṛtam". This line related to :
- (A) Uṣmasvēdaḥ (B) Duṣṭvmaḥ
(C) Rajapravṛtiḥ (D) Upanāhasvēdaḥ
53. To prepare Himakaśāya with one palaḥ of Amṛtādicūrna how much water should be added?
- (A) 4 Pala (B) 6 Pala
(C) 8 Pala (D) 1 prastha
54. How many Malāyana have been seen in Adhakāya of a human body?
- (A) Seven (B) One
(C) Two (D) Indefinite
55. The lower most layer of Surāmadya is called :
- (A) Vakkasam (B) Jagalam
(C) Prasanna (D) Mēdakarṁ
56. "Vyādhētatra Parijñānam vēdanāyasca nigraha Ēdadvaidyasya vaidyatvam na vaidya prabhuḥ"
Whose prabhuḥ is not vaidyaḥ?
- (A) Āyuṣaḥ (B) Bhiṣak
(C) Dravyaḥ (D) Vyādhiḥ
57. Vyōṣātrijātakāmbhōdakṛmighnāmalakaistrivṛtsarvaissama Which yōga is this?
- (A) Navayasam (B) Avipatti
(C) Navaguggulu (D) Vyoṣādiguggulu
58. One patient who has swallowed medicine for Virēcana, excreted four prastha of vitiated dōṣa in thirty vēga and seen kapha at the end. So what type of patient he is?
- (A) Pravara (B) Avara
(C) Madhya (D) Jaghana
59. What are the rasā which produce more 'Belah' in Varsa sarat and hemanta ṛtū respectively?
- (A) Madhura, Amla and Lavana (B) Lavana, Madhura and Amla
(C) Lavana, Amla and Madhura (D) Amla, Lavana and Madhura

60. What kind of Dhūmaḥ should be done after 'Snānaḥ'?
- (A) Mṛdudhūmaḥ (B) Tīṣṇadhūmaḥ
(C) Madhyamadhūmaḥ (D) None of the above
61. What is the nature of Avalēha preparation?
- (A) Solid (B) Liquid
(C) Semisolid (D) Semiliquid
62. Name the machine which is used to make coarse powder :
- (A) Electric oven (B) Grinder
(C) Disintegrator (D) Micropulvarisor
63. Pācaṇī dīpaniyaśca śōdhanasamanastata.
Klēdanastarpaṇaśōṣīkvāthasaptavida sṛta.
In which grantha these verses are seen?
- (A) Hārītasamhita (B) Oṣḍhanighaṇṭu
(C) Sārngadharasamhita (D) None of the above
64. What type of Puṭa should be done for 'Suvarṇnamāraṇaḥ'?
- (A) Gajapuṭa (B) Varāhapuṭa
(C) Kākapuṭa (D) Kukkuṭapuṭa
65. Avakṛttam is related to :
- (A) Sadyōvrṇaḥ (B) Śuddhavrṇaḥ
(C) Agnidegdhavrṇaḥ (D) Duṣṭvrṇaḥ
66. Rōpanagandūṣa is used for :
- (A) Paittika vikāra (B) Galagṇḍa
(C) Vrṇaḥ (D) Kaphajarōga
67. Which type of mūrddhataila is used in Ardditarōga?
- (A) Abhyanga (B) Śirōvasti
(C) Utaravasti (D) Picu

68. One of the following is 'Deśjīvitadhāmah' What is that?
 (A) Guḍaḥ (B) Phuppusaḥ
 (C) Māmsaḥ (D) Vrkkāḥ
69. To prepare Drakṣāriṣṭa, what quantity of Drakṣakaṣāya is needed for two hundred pala of guḍaḥ?
 (A) 10 prastha (B) 20 prastha
 (C) 8 prastha (D) 16 prastha
70. Which rasa indicates 'cimicimitvaṁ' in the following?
 (A) Amlaḥ (B) Kaṭuḥ
 (C) Tiktaḥ (D) Lavanaḥ
71. One lady patient said to the doctor that she always liked more Śīta and amla rasa pradhāna Āhāraḥ - What is the finding?
 (A) Rasadhātuksaya (B) Māmsadhātuvardana
 (C) In Garbhaḥ (D) Raktadhātuksayaḥ
72. In virudha adyaśanaajīrnaśīlinaḥ affects one of the following disease. What is that?
 (A) Alasakaṁ (B) Aruci
 (C) Viśāmaṁ (D) Jvara
73. Sparśana guna is the karma of :
 (A) Vāyuh (B) Agniḥ
 (C) Pṛthvi (D) Ākāśaḥ
74. Indication of 'Rasāyanasēva' is :
 (A) Taruṇamvayaḥ (B) Ārōgyaḥ
 (C) Dīrghāyuh (D) All of the above
75. Which dravya in the following is Vrksyghna?
 (A) Śatavari (B) Svayamgupta
 (C) Trikaṇṭaka (D) Pippali
76. Kramuka is a :
 (A) Cēdanadravyaḥ (B) Sraṁsanadravyaḥ
 (C) Vikākṣidravyaḥ (D) Dīpanadravyaḥ

77. What is the thickness of kuṣṭhādhiṣṭitatvak in accordance with Suśrutācārya?
- (A) 1/8 vṛ̥hi (B) 1/5 vṛ̥hi
(C) 2 vṛ̥hi (D) 1/16 vṛ̥hi
78. In Gṛ̥ta preparation how many days have wanted to finish the preparation with Kaṣāya?
- (A) Five days (B) Three days
(C) One day (D) Two days
79. Nasyapāka of Kṣīrabela thaila is :
- (A) Īṣat kathina kalkaḥ (B) Īṣat sarasa kalkaḥ
(C) Kalkē nīrasakōmalaḥ (D) All of the above
80. "Vidyāsamāptau bhīṣajāṁ dvitīyajātīrucyatē
Na vaidyō vaidyaśabdāṁ labhatē pūrvajanmana"
In which Grantha shows these verses?
- (A) Aṣṭāṅgasamgraha (B) Carakasamhita
(C) Bhāiṣajyaratnāvali (D) Suśrutasaṁhita
81. Arōgya is defined that :
- (A) Samyagyōga of Kāla and Karma (B) Midyāyōga of Karma and Arttha
(C) Samyagyōga of Kāla, Arttha and Karma (D) Adhiyōga of Kāla, Arttha and Karma
82. One Jvara patient complaint after Deśāhacikitsa that he did not sleep last night due to the irritation of Tṛ̥ka, Pṛ̥ṣṭa and Kaṭī portions and obstruction of excreta. So what is the current remedy?
- (A) Kaṣāyavasti (B) Tīṣṇavirecana
(C) Abhyanga (D) Snēhavasti
83. The contents of Dekalāvaṇīkayūṣa are :
- (A) Alpamāṁsapaṭusnēha (B) Behumāṁsapatusnēha
(C) Snēhāstulyamāṁsaca (D) None of the above
84. Kalka dravya in the preparation of Vṛ̥ṣaghr̥ta is Vṛ̥ṣapuṣpaḥ. What is the relation between puṣpa and jala in this preparation?
- (A) 1 : 8 (B) 1 : 16
(C) 1 : 4 (D) 1 : 32

85. 'Harīdrāmūtranētratvam' is one of the symptoms of Sannipātajvaraḥ. Clarify the dōsā from the following :
- (A) Vātādhikakaphamadyapittahēna (B) Vātahēnakaphamadyapittādhika
(C) Kaphahēnapittamadyakaphādhika (D) Vātahēnapittamadyakaphādhika
86. "Pratāmyatasya vēgēna niṣṭyūtāntēkṣaṇam sukhi" is the symptom of :
- (A) Vāta Kāsa (B) Chinnasvāsa
(C) Tamakaśvāsa (D) Rajayaṣma
87. Calculate the maximum amount of Snēha for a patient aged 38 except Nirūha in Kālavasti :
- (A) 60 pala (B) 108 pala
(C) 30 pala (D) 24 pala
88. Prīṇana dhātu is rasaḥ where as Prīṇanarasa is :
- (A) Tiktaḥ (B) Madhuraḥ
(C) Lavaṇaḥ (D) Amlaḥ
89. How many Snēhavasti are there in a Karmavasti?
- (A) 15 (B) 18
(C) 12 (D) 20
90. 'Bṛmhyastu mṛdulangayēt' select one disease related to this theory :
- (A) Navajvaraḥ (B) Rājayaṣma
(C) Kaphagranthi (D) Duṣṭavr̥ṇa
91. Which dōṣa is predominated in charddhirōga?
- (A) Vātakapha (B) Pittakapha
(C) Vātapitta (D) Kapha
92. The physician intended thirteen pala of Niruha - mixture for a patient because he has :
- (A) 13 years old (B) 13½ years old
(C) 12½ years old (D) 12 years old

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93. Indication of Pañcapañcamūla ghr̥ta is :
- (A) Saptabela of Rajayaṣma (B) Deśāhacikitsa of jvara
(C) Ēkādeśa Upadravavyadhi (D) None of the above
94. 'Prāṇadā Prāṇadā dōṣē Vibaddhēsambravartini'. What is the meaning of the first word 'Prāṇadā'?
- (A) Āyuh (B) Śreṣṭhaḥ
(C) Abhayaḥ (D) Vibhītaki
95. Beṇdana in Gudabrah̥mā is :
- (A) Kōśa (B) Anuvēlila
(C) Dāma (D) Gōṣphaṇa
96. "Yaugikaṁ vidivadyuktaṁ, madyamēva nihantitān." How is it in Madhātyaya rōga?
- (A) Kṣāra + Amla = Kṣāramla (B) Kṣāra + Amla = Madhura
(C) Lavana + Amla = Madhura (D) Amla + Amla = Madhura
97. The same Cikitsa should be done in the diseases Atisāra, Grahani and Arśaḥ. What is that treatment?
- (A) Vamana cikitsa karma (B) Stambhana cikitsa karma
(C) Dīpana cikitsa karma (D) Virēcana cikitsa karma
98. Fast riding is the best remedy for :
- (A) Hṛdrasy (B) Aśmari
(C) Pramēha (D) Bhagantara
99. What rasa is seen in Laśunapatraḥ?
- (A) Tiktaḥ (B) Amlaḥ
(C) Kaṭuḥ (D) Kaṣāyaḥ
100. What is the current dose and time for medicine in charddirōga?
- (A) Two pala before and after meals (B) One palaḥ thrice daily after meals
(C) One palaḥ thrice daily before meals (D) Alpamātraṁ muhurmmuḥ