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

## QUESTION BOOKLET - 2014 (A)

## MD/MS AYURVEDA

ROLL No.							201/33
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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.

AYUR/2014

- 1. Is not part of "Ashtangayurveda"
- A. Kayachikitsa
- B. Vikritivigyan
- C. Shalyatantra
- D. Shalakyatantra
- 2. "Shadangpanya" does not have this as its content
- A. Shunthi
- B. Mustak
- C. Dhanyak
- D. Sugandhabala
- 3. Ayurveda believes that excessive use of it is harmful
- A. Lavan
- B. Kshar
- C. Pippali
- D. All of above
- 4. "Loeffler's Syndrome" is associated with
- A. Respiratory allergy
- B. Helmenthic infestation
- C. Dengue
- D. Valvular Heart disease
- 5. Is a type of "Ajeerna"
- A. Dinpaki
- B. Ras-shesha
- C. Both of above
- D. None of above
- 6. Overdose consumption of "Tribhuvankeerti Rasa" can lead to
- A. Aconite poisoning
- B. Opium poisoning
- C. Nux vomica poisoning
- D. Arsenic poisoning

- 7. He was a great Kayachikitsa
  - Teacher
  - A. Dr. C. Dwarkanath
  - B. Dr. P. G.Deshpandey
  - C. Dr. Priyavrata Sharma
  - D. Dr. Chandan Chaturvedi
- 8. It is contraindicated in "Navjwara"
  - A. Annapana
  - B. Shodhan
  - C. Aatap
  - D. All of above
- 9. It is important feature of "Chicken Guinea"
  - A. Cough and Cold
  - B. Joint pains
  - C. Burning micturation
  - D. Skin rashes
- 10. "Sriprataplankeshwar Ras" is used in
  - A. Amavata
  - B. Sootikajwara
  - C. Atisara
  - D. Apasmara
  - 11. It is a type of "Langhan
    - A. Upvasa
    - B. Vaman
    - C. Pipasa
    - D. All of above
- 12. It is a cardinal feature of Vishamjwara
  - A. Mukta-anuvandhatv
  - B. Swed
  - C. Vaman
  - D. None of above

12 It : 1 1' D' 1	00 ((01111 1)
13. It is a drug used in Diarrhoea	20. "Siddha" system of medicines is
A. Phaltrikadi Kshaya	much popular in
B. Chandraprabhavati	A. Tamil Nadu
C. Karpur Ras	B. North-East states
D. Laghu sootshekhar Ras	C. Karnataka
14 6 1 77	D. Maharashtra
14. Swedan Karm is useful as it leads to	-N 
A. Srotoshodhan and Malshodhan	21. It is not a type of Hikka
B. Gaurav-nasha and Stambhan-	A. Mahahikka
nasha	B. Urdhavahikka
C. None of above	C. Annajhikka
D. Both of above	D. Kshudrahikka
15. The type of Swedankarma known as	22. The Shwasroga is having its seat of
"Navarakaji" is actually	origin in
A. Sankar sweda	A. Kaphasthana
B. Prastar sweda	B. Vatasthana
C. Shashtishali pind sweda	C. Pittasthana
D. Avgaha sweda	D. None of above
. 16. The Madhyam matra of Snehpan is that	23. Presence of Ronchi in chest on
which is digested in	auscultation is a cardinal sign of
A. 2 hours	A. Bronchial asthma
B. 6 hours	B. Lung collapse
C. 12 hours	C. Pleural effusion
D. 24 hours	D. CHF
17. The number of Snehapravicharna is	24. It is commonly used in respiratory
A. 6	allergies
B. 12	A. Haridra
C. 18	B. Shirish
D. 24	C. Bharangi
	D. All of above
18. Number of "Pippali" used in	D. Thi of above
Pippalivardhman Rasayana is	25. "Shookpurnyagalasayata" is a
A. 500	poorvroopa of
B. 1000	A. Swasroga
C. 1500	B. Galganda
D. 2000	C. Kasroga
D. 2000	D. Amalapitta
19. During this investigation patient is not	D. Amarapitta
exposed to radiation hazard	
A. X-Ray of abdomen	
B. Ultrasonography of abdomen	
C. I.V.P.	
D. CT Scan of abdomen	
D. CT Scan of audomen	

26 Ignot a factor Cuci 1	
26. Is not a feature of "Shadroopa Rajayakshma"	33. Pratimarg ch harnam is principle of
A. Kasa	treatment of
	A. Amlapitta
B. Jwara	B. Raktapitta
C. Atisara	C. None of above
D. Swasa	D. Both of above
27. Is a drug which is used both in	34. These are considered as <i>Raktastmbhak</i>
treatment of Tuberculosis and Leprosy	A. Vasa and Nagkesar
A. Depsone	
B. Rifampicin	B. Bolparpati and Shudh garik C. None of above
C. Streptomycin	D. Both of above
D. Ethambutol	D. Boul of above
20 Chambles 1 - 1 - 1/2 1 - 1/2	35. <i>Tilpishtamala</i> is feature of
28. Charak has described "Grahnidosha" in	A. Koshthashrit kamla
Chikitsasthan chapter	B. Shakhashrit kamla
A. 12	C. Halimak
B. 13	D. Panaki
C. 14	
D. 15	36. Gouty arthritis is associated with high
20.77	level in blood of
29. Koplic's spot is diagnostic of	A. Urea
A. Chicken pox	B. Cholesterol
B. Measels	C. Bilirubin
C. Small pox	D. Uric acid
D. Typhoid	
30 In James	37. Kshar vasti is advised in management
30. In lower motor neuron type paralysis	of
the muscles are	A. Pandu rog
A. Flaccid	B. Amavata
B. Stiff	C. Pakshavadh
C. Contracted	D. Ardit
D. None of above	
21 0	38. Important drug in management of
31. Panajeerna is a type of	Hypertension in ayurveda is
A. Indigestion	A. Sarpagandha
B. Hyperacidity	B. Rajnigandha
C. Alcoholism	C. Kalmegha
D. Acute poisoning	D. Chandan
32. Exudative effusions are associated with	30 In assuranda common d'
A. Inflammation	39. In ayurveda common disease associated
B. CHF	with old age is
C. Nephrotic syndrome	A. Kasa
D. Cirrhosis	B. Klavya
~· OIIIII0010	<ul><li>C. None of above</li><li>D. Both of above</li></ul>

40 T : CD : : : :	
40. Lesions of Psoriasis primarily occur on	47. Pitta is mala of
A. Flexor surfaces of limbs	A. Rasa dhatu
B. Extensor surfaces of limbs	B. Rakta dhatu
C. Mucous linings of body	C. Mamsa dhatu
D. Muco-cutaneous junctions	D. None of above
41. It is one of the <i>Triupstambh</i> of sharer A. Aahar	48. Number of <i>agnis</i> in human sharer are
	A. One
B. Nidra	B. Seven
C. Brahamcharya	C. Five
D. All of above	D. Thirteen
42. Are not <i>guna</i> of <i>vata dosha</i> A. Sheet and Laghu	49. It is a type of Srotodushti A. Srotoshotha
B. Sukshma and Rooksha	National Control of the Control of t
C. Khara and Shalakshan	B. Srotoagata
	C. Srotosanga
D. Chal and Vishad	D. Srotoshalya
43. Essential component of <i>aahar pachan kriya is</i>	50. According to Sushruta the origin of <i>Hridya</i> is from
A. Pachak pitta	A. Rakta phena
B. Kala	B. Rakta kitta
C. Samyoga	C. Rakta only
D. All of above	D. None of above
2. 111 01 400 10	D. None of above
44. Is a cell of myeloid series	51. Major component of bilirubin in body
A. Lymphocyte	is produced as a result of
B. Plasma cell	
C. Platelet	A. Hepatitis
The state of the s	B. Destruction of RBC
D. T <sub>4</sub> cells	C. Obstructive jaundice
45 11	D. All of above
45. Unani system of medicine considers it	
as Dosha	52. Increase in reticulocyte count in blood
A. Urine	indicates
B. Blood	A. Slow erythropoiesis
C. Bile	B. Bone marrow depression
D. Lymph	C. Increased erythropoiesis
	D. Leukaemia
46. The seat of <i>tarpak kapha</i> is	
A. Brain	53. Human blood pressure depends on
B. Stomach	A. Stroke volume of heart
C. Joints	B. Heart rate
D. Chest	C. Peripheral resistance
D. Chest	D. All of above
	D. All of above
*	

54 A at a C - 11	
54. Act of swallowing is a function of	61. Sharir is identified as
A. Pran vayu	A. Chetana Sthana
B. Udhan vayu	B. Panchbootvikar
C. Bodhak kapha	C. Both of above
D. Saman vayu	D. None of above
`	
55. Haridya is srotomoola of	62. In 'Grabha vriddhi' role of 'Teja' is of
A. Pranvaha sarotus	A. Pachna
B. Rasvaha sarotus	B. Kledana
C. None of above	
D. Both of above	C. Vibajana
B. Dom of above	D. All of above
56. The 'gati' of 'vatic nadi' is like	(2 G 1
A. Mandook	63. Sushrut has considered it as 'prana"
	A. Haridya
B. Hans	B. Nabhi
C. Sarap	C. Jeevatama
D. Kapot	D. All of above
57 11 01	
57. Islets of Langerhans secrete	64. "Twacha" is Updhatu of
A. Trypsin	A. Rakta
B. Lipase	B. Mams
C. Insulin	C. Aasthi
D. Pepsin	D. Medha
58. Life span of an RBC is usually	65. It is synonym of Sarotus
A. 60 days	A. Sira, Dhamini
B. 90 days	B. Nadi, Pantha
C. 120 days	C. Marga, Aashaya
D. 150 days	D. All of above
	2.1111 01 40000
59. Is considered as good fat of body	66. It is a type of "Khavagunya"
A. LDL	A. Sarotoshalya
B. HDL	B. Sarotoshotha
C. VLDL	
D. TG	C. Sarotopaka
<i>D</i> . 10	D. All of above
60. Is an important book of Nadi Vigyan	67 Use of 'Douthou' drawns :
A. Ravan samhita	67. Use of 'Parthav' dravyas is associated with.
B. Boja samhita	
C. Madhav nidan	A. Galani
	B. Prabha
D. Raghuvansha mahakavya	C. Upchaya
	D. All of above

75. 'Pleeha vriddhi" is a feature of.
A. Ras kshaya
B. Rakat kshaya
C. Med kshaya
D. Aasthi kshaya
D. Hastiii Kshaya
76. It is a feature of "oojakshaya"
A. Vyapat
B. Kshaya
C None of above
D. Both of above
D. Both of above
77 It is a Wishya' of Mana
77. It is a 'Vishya' of Mana
A. Chintan, Vichar
B. Sankalp, Budhiparvartan
C. Sukh, Dukh.
d. All of above
78. 'Vayu Sanchya Kala' is
A. Varsha
B. Grisham
C. Sheet
D. Pravrat
79. Reticulocyte cell is precursor of
A. Leucocyte
B. Platelet
C. RBC
D. Plasma cell
D. I lashta con
80. It is situated in "Mastishik"
A. Tarpak kapha
B. Alochak pitta
C. Ablambak kapha
D. Bodhak kapha
01
81. According to Sushruta number of
Shalya Shastra are
A. 15
B. 20
C. 26
D. 14

82. According to Sushruta number of	89. Number of 'aushadsevan kala"
Shastra Karma are	explained by Sushrut are
A. 6	A. 3
B. 8	B. 5
C. 10	C. 10
D. 13	D. 12
00 (77)	8
83. "Vatashmari" is commonly considered	90. Is not a type of Mutraghat
to resemble	A. Vatvasti
A. Uric acid stones	B. Mutrasad
B. Phosphate stone	C. Mutrajathar
C. Calcium oxlate stones	D. Vastigranthi
D. None of above	2.7
94 5-1	91. Is a type of 'Bhagandhar'
84. Sushrut teeka 'Nayachandrika is	A. Shatponak
written by	B. Uritta
A. Gayadas	C. Karni
B. Chakarpani	D. None of above
C. Dalhan	
D. Dhanwantri	92. Kshar Karma is contraindicated in
05 No. 1	A. Balawastha
85. Number of Adhayas (Chapters) in	B. Vriddhavastha
Sushrut Uttartantra are	C. None of above
A. 30	D. Both of above
B. 10	*
C. 66	93. ERCP procedure helps in diagnosis of
D. 46	A. Ureteric stones
	B. Common Bile Duct Stones
86. 'Colles's Fracture is fracture at	C. Foreign body in trachea
A. Ankle	D. All of above
B. Hip	
C. Knee	94. The common kshar used in preparation
D. Wrist	of 'Kshar Sutra' is
	A. Mooli
87. Is not a type of fracture	B. Punarnava
A. Churnit	C. Apamarga
B. Kandbhagan	D. Jav
C. Utpishta	
D. Picchit	95. The shalya which automatically gets
	absorbed in body is
88. Is a type of 'tantrayukti"	A. Swarn shalya
A. Adikarna	B. Rajat Shalya
B. Yoga	C. Tamra Shalya
C. Updesha	D. All of above
D. All of above.	~

0.6 6.	
96. Siraveda' in Gradarsi roga is done	103. 'Aeshan and Aaharan" are
A. Below Janu Sandhi	A. Yantra karma
B. Near Kati Sandhi	B. Shastra karma
C. Near Hanu Sandhi	C. both A&B
D. Madhya of Trik Sandhi	D. Neither A nor B
97. 'Siraveda' is contraindicated in	104. The size of Nadi yantra is
A. Pakshaghat	A. 18 Angul
B. Pravahika	B. 16 Angul
C. Unmad	C. 12 Angul
D. Timir	D. As per requirement
	*
98. Fracture healing time in Madhyam Ayu	105. 'Karpatra' is name of
is	A. Yantra
A. One month	B. Yantradosha
B. Two months	C. Yantrakarma
C. Three months	D. None of above
D. Four months	
	106. It is used for 'Anushastra karma'
99. "PSA" value has diagnostic value in	A. Kshar
A. Lung cancer	B. Agni
B. Ovarian cancer	C. Jalauka
C. Prostatic cancer	D. All of above
D. Pancreatic cancer	
	107. 'Murphy's sign is diagnostic of
100. 'Jatayadi taila' is used for	A. Cholecystitis
A. Kaval Dharan	B. Appendicitis
B. Wound healing	C. Diverticulitis
C. Avyanga	D. Perforated ulcer
D. All of above	
	108. It is not a 'guna' of Shastra
101. "Madhu" is used for	A. Atideerga
A. Romsanjanan	B. Atisthoola
B. Romapharan	C. Kuntha
C. Vranropan	D. All of above

D, None of above

B. Ca. Stomach

of

102. 'Goodsall's rule' is helpful diagnosis

C. Opening of Fistula in ano D. Direct inguinal hernia

A. Ca Head of pancreas

D. All of above

B. PratisaranyaC. Both of above

D. None of above

109. It is a type of Kshar

A. Panaya

110. 'Krishanvarna" is a feature of	117. 'Board like Rigidity' of abdomen wall
A. Twakdagda	is seen in
B. Mamsdagada	A. Ascitis
C. Siradagada	B. Intestinal obstruction
D. Sanayudagada	C. Pyloric stenosis
, c	D. None of above
111. Is not a 'Nirvisha Jalauka'	
A. Kapila	118. It is a quality of 'Shalya Chikitsak'
B. Pingla	A. Shaurya
C. Mooshika	B. Asweda
D. Krishana	C. Asamoha
D. Kitshana	D. All of above
112 'Almoyadana' is a facture of	D. All of above
112. 'Alpavedana' is a feature of	110 1
A. Amashopha	119. Lacerated wounds are identified as
B. Pacchamanashopha	A. Vidha vrana
C. Pakavshopha	B. Grashta vrana
D. None of above	C. Picchat vrana
	D. Kshat vrana
113. 'Multiple fluid levels' in x-ray of	
abdomen suggest	120. "Boyal's appratus' is used for
A. Perforation	A. Radiognosis
B. Intestinal obstruction	B. Anaesthesia
C. Pyloric obstruction	C. Surgery
D. Ascitis	D. Cautry
114. Is name of 'Bandha'	121. The main ingredient of 'Tribuvan
A. Utsangi	keerti rasa' is
B. Mandal	A. Tankan
Ć. Yamak	B. Godanti
D. All of above	C. Vatasnav
	D. Chriata
115. One of the position of Primary Pile at	D. Cilitata
anus is at	122. 'AYUSH 64' is used in
A. 2 Oclock	A. Epilepsy
B. 3 Oclock	B. Mental retardation
C. 4 Oclock	C. Malaria
D. None of above	
D. None of above	D. Denuge
116. 'Agantuj Bhagandhar' is	123. In HIV/AIDS death of CD4 cells lead
A. Parisaravi	to loss of
B. Shambookavrat	A. Humoral immunity
C. Unmargi	
D. None of above	B. Cellular immunity
D. None of above	C. Hypoalbuminaemia D. All of above
	D. All of above
	9

124. "Picchha vasti" is indicated in	131. Famous Commentrator of 'Madhay
A. Vatrakat	Nidanam' is
B. Rakatgat vata	A. Gai Das
C. Amavata	B. Vijay Rakshit
D. Prabihika	C. Bhavmishra
D. Hudiliku	D. Bapa Lal
125. 'Burger's Disease' is commonly seen	D. Bapa Lai
in	132. 'Vatasnav' is
A. Smokers	25.5 Service SCH 2.5 Service S
B. Alcoholics	A. Neurotoxic
	B. Myotoxic
C. Diabetics	C. Cardiotoxic
D. Children	D. Nephrotoxic
126 'Vooryo" of Loving in	122 It is a bata blooker
126. 'Veerya' of Lavang is	133. It is a beta blocker
A. Sheeta	A. Nifedipine
B. Ushna	B. Metoprolol
C. Undetermined	C. Telmisartin
D. Samsheetushna	D. Clonidine
127. 'Aleo vera" is botanical name of	124 Paggalia is satisfied and C
	134. Psorolin is active constituent of
A. Amalaki	A. Bakuchi
B. Haritiki	B. Pippli
C. Ghrit kumarai	C. Kapikacchu
D. Kakmachi	D. Haridra
128. Is 'Nayamak' of Mana	135. 'Amrita' is synonym of
A. Vata	A. Guduchi
B. Pitta	B. Haridra
C. Kapha	C. Haritiki
D. Atma	D. Amalaki
D. Titlina	D. Milataki
129. "IUGR" abbreviation is associated	136. 'Circle of willi' is situated in
with	A. Brain cavity
A. Obstetrics	B. Abdomen
B. Orthopedics	C. Heart
C. Cardiology	D. Pelvic cavity
D. Psychiatry	B. I civic cavity
2.1 by cinatry	137. It is not part of 'Shadvidh upkram'
130. Writer of famous ayurvedic book	A. Sanchya
"Introduction to Kayachikitsa"	B. Prasar
A. Prof. R. H. Singh	C. Prakopa
B. Prof. C. H. Shastry	D. None of above
C. Prof. C. Dwarka Nath	D. INOIRE OF AUGVE
D. Prof. M. L. Dwedi	
D. F101. IVI. L. DWC01	

120 1	145 7.
138. Importantant complaint of patient	145. It is part of 'Yama' of Ashtangyoga
suffering from 'Chicken Pox' is	A. Satya
A. Rashes over body	B. Aparigraha
B. Diarrhoea	C. Amhinsa
C. Respiratory failure	D. All of above
D. Joint pains	
	146. 'Morar Ji Desai National Institute of
139. "BMI" is associated with	Yoga' is situated in
A. Metabolism	A. Ahmedabad
B. Obesity	B. New Delhi
C. Poliomyelitis	C. Jaipur
D. Muscular dystrophy	D. Baroda
2 v v zaso dzaz dy saropny	D. Daroda
140. 'Prakarativighata' is principle of	147. According to Vagbhatt, it is not part
treatment of	of 'Trividh Pariksha'
A. Unmad	A. Darshan
B. Krimi	B. Aptoupdesha
C. Apasmar	C. Prashan
D. Kushta	D. Sparshan
141. 'Oximes' are antidotes of	148. 'Fluid Thrill' is sign of
A. Aluminium phosphide poisoning	A. Intestinal obstruction
B. Organophosphorous poisoning	B. Intestinal perforation
C. Murcery poisoning	C. Tuberculosis of abdomen
D. Snake poisoning	D. Ascitis
D. bliake poisoning	D. Ascius
142. 'Tantrakarta' of Kashyap Samhita is	149. 'Optic atrophy' is a toxic effect of
A. Kashyap	A. Streptomycin
B. Vriddh Jeevak	B. Ethambutol
C. Ravigupt	100 1/1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
D. Kanad	C. Rifampicin
D. Kanad	D. Isoniazid
1/12 'DNIDT' not regulates	150 F-+ CD 1 1 (D) C 1 1
143. 'PNDT' act regulates	150. Features of Balgraha 'Pitra Graha'
A. Ultrasonographic diagnosis	resemble
B. CT Scan based diagnosis	A. Pellagra
C. MRI based diagnosis	B. Cholera
D. MTP practices	C. Pneumonia
	D. Marasmas
144. 'Nastak Darshan' was advocated by	
A. Kapil	
B. Gautam	
C. Charvak	
D. Sahkhya	