



Sharada

AYURVEDA

MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
MANGALORE

AGADATANTRA VYAVAHARA- AYURVEDA EVUM VIDHIVAIDYAK

QUESTION BANK -2025

DEPARTMENT OF AGADATANTRA
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2025

Purpose of this Question Bank

This question bank is designed to guide second-year BAMS students through subjects with practical applications in their future practice. It helps anticipate exam questions, enabling students to progress smoothly in their professional journey.

How to Use This Question Bank

1. **Study the Basics:** Begin by studying the syllabus topics thoroughly.
2. **Test Yourself:** Use the question bank to assess your recall and understanding. Refer back to the text for any unclear answers.
3. **Repeat for Mastery:** Practice three to four times, improving accuracy and covering more material with each attempt.
4. **Prepare an Answer Key:** Summarize answers with key points and highlighted keywords.
5. **Update & Review:** Ensure alignment with the NCISM syllabus for thorough and up-to-date preparation.

By following these steps, you can approach exams with confidence.

WISHING YOU ALL THE SUCCESS

HAPPY LEARNING

Dept Of Agada tantra Vyavahar-Ayurved Evum Vidhivaidyak

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AGADATANTRA VYAVAHAR-AYURVED EVUM VIDHIVAIIDYAK (TOXICOLOGY, FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
1	Concepts of Agada Tantra (Clinical Toxicology)	1	13	Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Describe Sthavara visha Adhishtana & Jangama visha Adhishtana	Define Agada tantra. Describe the scope of Agada tatra in the present era
What are the Visha Peeta Laxanas	Explain about visha gunas and its karma in the body (Visha Karmukata)
What are the Visha Vardhaka Bhavas and Visha sankata	Define visha and Explain sthavara visha veagnusra laxnas and chikitsa
Differentiate between Visha ,Madya and Ojus	Write the classification of poison along with examples
Describe Visha vega and Visha vegantara	What are the factors modifying the action of poison
Describe Visha Mukta lakshanas	What are the Visha Peeta Laxanas and Vish Data Laxans
What are the Modes of administration of poisons	Define visha .Write the Lakshansa of visha explain how it becomes oja viparyaya.
What is Toxicokinetics?	Give derivation and definition of Agada tantra and explain in detail its importance in Ayurveda
Write the difference between Poison, venom and toxin	Write the definition of toxicology and poison. Write the routes of administration and absorption of poison
Write the Classification of Visha According to different Acharyas	
Write a short note on Upavisha	

MCQ

1. Which of the following is not the quality of visha mentioned by sharangadhara
- Vyavayi
 - Vikasi
 - chedi
 - Visada
2. Gunas of Madya is similar as Visha except:
- Vyavayi
 - Rasa
 - Laghu
 - Vishada
3. An upavisha among the following
- Halahala
 - Haridra
 - Kalakoota
 - Karaveera
4. No. Of Vegas explained by Acharya charaka for animals and birds respectively
- 4 & 3
 - 3 & 4
 - 3&2
 - 2&3
5. Avapeeda nasya is mentioned in which Vega chikitsaby sushrutha
- 3rd
 - 4th
 - 5th
 - 6th
6. Which among the following is not a visha peeta lakshana
- Aadhmana
 - Peetapuresha
 - Vivarnya
 - Phena from mouth
11. According to Sharangadhara, visha Gunasin number
- 8
 - 10
 - 7
 - 9
12. Tobacco ispoison
- corrosives
 - somnifeorus
 - Cardiac
 - Spinal
13. According to sushruta Jangama visha asdhistana are.....in number
- 16
 - 10
 - 8
 - 13
14. Ksharagada is mentioned in which vega chikitsa...
- third
 - Sixth
 - Fourth
 - Seventh
15. Shukra as the adhsithana is found in
- Vruschika
 - Luta
 - Mushika
 - Alarka
16. According to Charaka, yoni of visha is.....
- Rasa
 - Tej
 - Ambu
 - Pruthvi
17. According to Sushruta, stavara

7..... Is a substance that can cause illness or death when absorbed or ingested

- A. Poison
- B. Toxin
- C. Venom
- D. corrosive

8. Visha gunas mentioned by Acharya Charaka, Sushruta, Ashtangahridaya and Ashtanga Sangraha respectively are

- A. 11 11 10 10
- B. 10 10 11 11
- C. 10 11 10 11
- D. 11 10 11 10

9. Mode of action of arsenic poison is classified as

- A. Corrosive
- B. Irritants
- C. Systemic
- D. Miscellaneous

10..... affects the person due to the absorption of the poison into the biological system of that person

- A. Local action
- B. General action
- C. Remote action
- D. Systemic action

visha adhistana are.....in number

- A. 16
- B. 10
- C. 8
- D. 13

18. Stupefying poison are:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Dhatura
- C. Cannabis Indica
- D. All the above

19. The Apaki and Avyakta Rasa of Visha are mentioned byAcharya

- A. Sushruta
- B. Charaka
- C. Vagbhata
- D. Sharrngadhara

20. According to Rasa tarangini the number of upa vishas is.....

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 11
- D. 8

21. In Sushruta Samhita the description of Visha is found in

- A. Kalpa sthana
- B. Sutra sthana
- C. Chikitsa sthana
- D. Uttara sthana

KEY ANSWERS

- 1. C) chedi
- 2. B) Rasa
- 3. D) Karaveera
- 4. A) 4 & 3
- 5. D) 6th
- 6. B) Peetapuresha
- 7. A) Poison
- 8. B) 10 10 11 11
- 9. B) Irritants
- 10. C) Remote action

- 11. A) 8
- 12. B) Cardiac
- 13. A) 16
- 14. A) third
- 15. C) Mushika
- 16. C) Ambu
- 17. B) 10
- 18. D) All the above
- 19. C) Vagbhata
- 20. C) 11

21 A) Kalpa sthana

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
2	Visha Chikitsa (Management of Poisoning)	1		Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Write a short note on Mantra chikitsa in Visha	Explain Charakokta chikitsa upakrama in detail
Arishta bandhana	Mention Chaturvimshati upakrama and Explain any 2 in detail
Upadhana chikitsa	Enumerate Chaturvimshati upakramas. Explain Raktamokshana, Hridayavarana, Anjana and Nasya
Rakamokshana chikitsa in Visha	Define Poison. Write the difference between Ideal suicidal and homicidal poison. Describe the general principle of treatment in a case of poisoning.
Describe Hridayavarana	Define the term toxicology and write in detail about the diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead
Utkartana	Define Poison and write about the Duties of Medical practitioners in case of suspected poisoning.
Prativisha	Write in detail about Antidotes along with examples
Mritasanjeevana Agada	Write in detail about Stomach Wash procedure with a diagram
Write a short note on Chemical antidotes.	Explain the treatment protocol for the removal of unabsorbed poison
Write about Universal Antidote	
Explain BAL	
Write a note on Demulcents	
Duties of Medical practitioner in case of suspected poisoning	
Write a short note on Chelating agents	

Explain Activated charcoal	
Coma cocktail	
Explain the removal of absorbed poison	

MCQ

- Sushruta advised consumption of Ajeya ghrita for.....
A) Virechana
B) Hrudayavarana
C) Nasya
D) Pratisrana
- Containdication of Agnikarma in...
A) Rajiman sarpa
B) Mandali sarpa
C) Snadhi sthana
D) Darvikara sarpa
- Avapeeda nasya mentioned in vega
A. Third
B. sixth
C. Fourth
D. seventh
- Kakapada chiktsa mentioned in vega
A. 7th vega
B. 6th vega
C. 5th vega
D. 4th vega
- Kakapada procedure is done inupkrama
A. Samjasthapana
B. Mrita snajeevana
C. Upadhana
D. None of the above
- Poison may be detected by analysis before death is

- These are the substances which prevent the absorption of poison by forming a layer on the mucous membrane of stomach wall.
A. BAL
B. Chemical
C. EDTA
D. Demulcents

- BAL is a
A. Physical antidote
B. Chemical antidote
C. Chelating agent
D. Universal antidote

- The composition of universal antidote is

- Powdered charcoal 2 parts+ Magnesium oxide 1 part + Tannic acid 1 part
- Powdered charcoal 1parts+Magnesium oxide 2 part + Tannic acid 1 part
- Powdered charcoal 2parts+Magnesium oxide 1 part + Tannic acid 2 part
- All are in equal amount

- KMNO₄ is used in a poisoning of
A. Aconitum
B. Ahifen
C. Atropine

<p>A. Vomit B. Urine C. Food D. All</p> <p>7. Emesis is contraindicated</p> <p>A. Unconscious patient B. Corrosives C. Pregnancy and children D. All</p> <p>8. Activated charcoal is what type of antidote.</p> <p>A. Physical B. Chemical C. Physiological D. Universal</p>	<p>D. All</p> <p>13. For morphine antidote is</p> <p>A. Diazepam B. KMNO₄ C. Naloxone D. All</p> <p>14. Drinking of milk and water is contraindicated in poisoning of</p> <p>A. Food poisoning B. Phosphorous and strong acid C. Alcohol poisoning D. All</p>
<p>Key Answer 1. A 2 B 3.D 4.D 5.C 6.D 7.D 8.D 9.D 10.C 11.A 12.D 13.C 14.B</p>	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
3	Vishakta ahara pariksha and Viruddha ahara	1		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

What are the ancient methods of administration of poison.
Explain Viruddhahara with its complications.
Explain briefly about Vishakta ahara pariksha
Describe about Amavisha.
Application of Agada tnatra in Food poisoning.
Viruddhahara janita rogas an its chikitsa.
Signs and symptoms of Acute food poisoning
Contemporary significance of Viruddhahara in day to day life
Explain adulteration of food and its detection methods
Write a note on classical techniques for detection of Visha
Write a note on Toxicological techniques for detection of Poison.
Botulism and its treatment
Explain food adulteration in detail.
Explain bacterial food poisoning?

MCQ

1. What kind of viruddhaahara is the combination of dugda and Matsya?
 - A. Veerya viruddha
 - B. Dravya Prabhava viruddha
 - C. Desha viruddha
 - D. Swabhavaviruddha
2. Viruddha is modified and doesn't act contradictory in
 - A. Dugdha with kulattha
 - B. Madhu with vamaana Dravya
 - C. Bhallataka with ushnodaka
 - D. Dugdha with masha
3. What among these is a packaging hazard?
 - A. Arsenic in pesticides
 - B. Chalk powder
 - C. Polyvinyl chloride
 - D. Tins from cans
4. Canned vegetables are sometimes colored green with
 - A. Artificial chlorophyll
 - B. Copper salts
 - C. Chicory powder
 - D. Pepperonil
5. One adulterant for butter is
 - A. Starch and water
 - B. Pepperonil
 - C. Gelatin
 - D. Oleomargarine
6. Which among these is a bacterial food poisoning
 - A. Allergy
 - B. Irrational food consumption
 - C. Toxins
 - D. Metallic contamination
8. Which of the following statements about chemical screening tests in toxicology is true?
 - A. They are only applicable to solid samples.
 - B. They provide definitive proof and should be the only tests relied upon.
 - C. They often use specific chemical reagents to confirm the presence of suspected poisons.
 - D. They are usually complex and time-consuming procedures.
9. What type of poisons is most commonly detected using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)?
 - A. Organic compounds like LSD and DDT
 - B. Heavy metals like lead, arsenic, and mercury
 - C. Alcohols and anesthetics
 - D. Pharmaceuticals such as barbiturates
10. Which of the following methods is NOT typically used for the determination of poisons in biological samples?
 - A. Gas Liquid Chromatography (GLC)
 - B. High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
 - C. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
 - D. Immunoassay
11. What is the basis for measurement in the Breath Alcohol Analyzer?
 - A. Direct measurement of blood alcohol concentration
 - B. Calculation of blood alcohol concentration based on breath alcohol concentration
 - C. Estimation of ethanol levels through chemical reactions
 - D. Measurement of CO₂ levels in exhaled breath
12. Which of the following methods is

7. Symptoms of allergy A. Arthralgia B. Transient joint swelling C. Urticaria D. All of the above	primarily used for the qualitative analysis of various poisons in liquid materials? A. Chromatographic screenings B. Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy C. Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy D. Immunoassay
ANSWER: 1.B 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.C 11.B 12.B	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
4	Garavisha and Dooshivisha	1	12	Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Define Dooshivisha and Garavisha.	Describe in details the concept of Dooshi visha along with its contemporary significance.
What is Dooshi Vishari agada?	Describe in details the concept of Gara visha along with its contemporary significance.
Explain Murvadi Churna.	What are clinical manifestations of Garavisha and Dooshi visha?
What are the treatment principles of Garavisha and commonly used formulations?	Describe in details the concept of Dooshi visha along with its research updates.
What are the treatment principles of Dooshivisha and commonly used formulations?	

MCQ	
1. What is the primary characteristic of Garavisha as per Agadatantra? a. A poison that has a slow, chronic effect on the body. b. A poison that is difficult to	6. Which one among the following is agadapana for dooshi visha a. Hemaprashana b. Hridayashodhana c. Dooshivishariagada d. Moorvadi agada

diagnose initially.

- c. A poison that causes immediate symptoms upon entry into the body.
- d. A poison that manifests through physical injury.

2. Which is a common symptom of Garavisha as per Ayurvedic texts?

- a. मूर्छन
- b. कृश, अल्पग्नि, कास
- c. वमन
- d. दुष्टस्रोगी

3. In case of Gara visha treatment, the Vamana and hridaya shodhana is done by

- a. Talisadi churna+ghee
- b. Sitopaladi churna+honey
- c. Shatavari churna
- d. Tamra churna+honey

4. Gara visha is often associated with which type of toxic source?

- a. Plants with an acute toxic nature.
- b. Insects and venomous creatures.
- c. Heavy metals and environmental pollutants.
- d. External toxins that enter the body through wounds.

5. The drugs like aspirin, oral contraceptives, paracetamol etc are comes under

- a. Dooshivisha
- b. Garavisha
- c. Sthavaravisha
- d. Jangamavisha

7. Which of the following is true about Dooshi Visha?

- a. It is a poison that has a quick and intense effect on the body.
- b. It refers to poisons that accumulate over time and cause delayed symptoms.
- c. Dooshi Visha is only found in certain types of plants.
- d. It is not related to long-term health issues.

8. Which one among the following is not the lakshana of dooshi visha

- a. Discolouration of skin
- b. Thirst
- c. Anaemia
- d. Vomiting

9. What is the importance of Samyak swedana in case of treatment of Dooshi visha

- a. To remove pittavarana
- b. To remove kaphavarana
- c. To remove visha
- d. To remove sweda

10. When the dooshi visha is localised in the Amashaya the patient suffers with disease of

- a. Vata pitta
- b. Kaphavata
- c. Pitta kapha
- d. Tridosha

ANSWERS; 1.a 2.b 3.d 4.c 5.b 6.c 7.b 8.c 9.b 10.b

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
5	Visha Upadrava and diseases caused due to exposure to Visha/poisons	1		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Enlist Visha Upadras.

What is Drug-induced toxicity and its current relevance?

Write a note on endocrine Endocrine disruptor and its relevance in agada tantra

Describe occupational hazards and their management through Agadatantra

Explain the manifestations of allergic conditions and discuss the utility of Agada Tantra in their management.

MCQ

1 Which of the following is an example of a chemical hazard in occupational settings?

- A. Noise
- B. Benzene
- C. Fungal infections
- D. Ergonomic issues

2. Which of the following is NOT a complication of Visha (poison)?

- A. Fever (Jwara)
- B. Vomiting (Vami)
- C. Hypertension
- D. Swelling (Swayathu)

3 Which occupational hazard is associated with exposure to coal dust?

- A. Byssinosis
- B. Silicosis
- C. Anthracosis
- D. Asbestosis

4. How many complications of "Visha" (Visha Upadrava) are mentioned in the text?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 18

5. How does hypersensitivity occur

- A. By exposure to viral infections
- B. By weakening of the immune system
- C. As an immune system reaction to

6. What is the impact of drug- drug interactions

- A. Enhanced therapeutic effects of both drugs.
- B. Reduced metabolism leading to

allergens D. Due to overuse of medications	toxicity. C. Introduction of xenobiotics that alter the immune system. D. Complete inactivation of both drugs.
7. Which of the following is NOT a type of drug toxicity A. Cytotoxicity B. Carcinogenicity C. Genotoxicity D. Mutagenicity	8. How does "first-pass effect" relate to drug toxicity? A. It reduces drug effectiveness in the liver. B. It exposes the liver to harmful metabolites. C. It damages the kidney directly. D. It reduces absorption in the gastrointestinal tract.
9. What does Visha Upadrava refer to? A. Complications from exposure to poisons B. A type of drug-induced toxicity C. A specific occupational hazard D. A method of treatment for diseases	10. What is a common source of endocrine disruptors? A. Paints B. Flour dust C. Pesticides D. Adhesives
KEY ANSWERS; 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.C 5.C 6.C 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.C	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
6	Environmental Toxicology	2	11	Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Describe the Health effects of Chemical warfare

Describe the Health effects of Nuclear warfare

Describe the Health effects of Biological warfare

Define environmental toxicology and explain toxic effect of radiations on humans.

What are Vishakta Bhoomi lakshana and treatments?

What are Vishakta jala lakshana and treatments?

Describe Vishakta vayu lakshana and treatments.

Enlist various pollution and role of Agadatantra

Explain Biomagnifications and its health impacts.

Explain toxicovigilance.and its importance

MCQ

1. The main cause of arsenic in water is:
 - A. Fertilizers
 - B. Industrial waste
 - C. Floods
 - D. Both A and B
2. Dhavaswakarnadi yoga is indicated in
 - A. Vishadushita jala
 - B. Vishadushita vayu
 - C. Vishadushita bhumi
 - D. Vishadushita trina
3. The health effects of contaminants affecting the biosphere is studied in
 - A. Toxicovigilance
 - B. Biomagnification
 - C. Ecotoxicology
 - D. Environmental Pollution
4. Use of chemical weapons in warfare for the first time occurred in:
 - A. 1915
 - B. 1945
 - C. 1935
 - D. 1947
5. Vidanga, pata, katabhi kwatha is indicated in
 - A. Vishadushita jala
 - B. Vishadushita vayu
 - C. Vishadushita bhumi
 - D. Vishadushita trina
6. The phenomenon by which toxins concentrate in organisms at higher trophic levels within an ecosystem is known as:
 - A. Biototoxicity
7. The process of accumulation of certain chemicals in a living organism to a concentration higher than that occurring in the inorganic, nonliving environment is called
 - A. Toxicovigilance
 - B. Biomagnification
 - C. Ecotoxicology
 - D. Environmental Pollution
8. Acid rain contains:
 - A. Sulphuric acid
 - B. Nitric acid
 - C. Carbon dioxide
 - D. Both A and B
9. The lakshaharidradi oushadha yoga is indicated in
 - a. Vishadushita jala
 - b. Vishadushita vayu
 - c. Vishadushita bhumi
 - d. Vishadushita trina
10. The collective mass of all living things in a particular area or at a specific trophic level of an ecosystem is known as:
 - A. Population Size
 - B. Biomagnification
 - C. Biomass
 - D. Apex Trophism
11. Nerve agents in war include:
 - A. Sarin
 - B. Soman
 - C. Cyclohexylsarin
 - D. All of the above

B. Biomagnification C. Eutrophication D. Predation	12. Which of the following diseases caused by smog.. A. Bronchitis B. Breathing problem C. Rickets D. All
Answers: 1.D 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.C 6. 7. B 8.D 9.B 10.C 11.D 12.B	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
7	Dermatological manifestations of visha/poisons	2		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Describe contact dermatitis, its types and management?

Discuss the application of treatment principles of agada tantra in contact dermatitis

Ancient methods of poisoning.

What are the dermatological manifestations caused by cosmetic products.

Describe Paduka visha lakshana and its management

Describe Abharana visha lakshana and its management

Describe the dermatological manifestations of Gara Visha and discuss its management through Agada Tantra.

Describe the dermatological manifestations of Dushi Visha and discuss its management through Agada Tantra

Describe the dermatological manifestations of Bites and sting and discuss its management through Agada Tantra.

Dermatological manifestation of Sarpa visha and its management through Agada tantra

MCQ

1. Edema occurs in which stage
a. Chronic phase of dermatitis
b. Acute phase of dermatitis
c. Sub acute phase
d. none

8. Who mentioned Garavisha as kritrima visha
a. Charaka
b. Agnivesha
c. Vagbhata
d. Sushruta

<p>2. In Ayurveda, contact dermatitis can be correlated as (madhava nidana)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Visarpa Raktapitta Sopha Udarda 	<p>9. The symptoms of chemical allergy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> swollen eyes or face burning or itching dyspnea all of the above
<p>3. Srava (discharge) symptom manifest due to the bite of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sarpa visha Makshikavisha Kita Visha Mushakavisha 	<p>10. Alarka visha refers to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rabies paresthesia rat bite none of the above
<p>4. Alopecia, blue green discoloration of skin and gums are the symptom of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> metallic irritant non metallic irritant acids alkalis 	<p>11. Drinking of honey and ghee mixed together is indicated in the management of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> poisoned material used in comb mukha lepa Anu lepana Tongue scraper
<p>5. Samanya chikitsa of garavisha is shodana along with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> hridayavarana swarna prayoga none of the above both a and b 	<p>12. Poison of oak and poison ivy is the example of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> allergic contact dermatitis irritant dermatitis chemical agents none
<p>6. What is the primary feature in a skin manifestation of visha (poison) exposure?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Red, raised plaques Hypopigmented patches Vesicular rash Necrosis and blistering 	<p>13. Which toxin is most likely to cause a localized erythematous and pruritic rash?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ricin Poison ivy (urushiol) Botulinum toxin Sarin
<p>7. Which of the following is a common dermatological sign of systemic poisoning (visha)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Erythema nodosum Cyanosis Edema and swelling Urticaria 	<p>14. Which diagnostic test is used for detecting poisoning with heavy metals like arsenic or lead?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Skin biopsy Serum metal levels Patch test Wood's lamp examination

ANSWERS;

1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.D 7B
8.C 9.D 10.A 11.B 12.A 13.B 14.B

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
8	Therapeutic utility of Agada yoga	2		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Ingredients and indications of Vilwadi gulika

Ingredients and indications of Dushvishari agada

Ingredients and indications of Dashanga Agada

Explain the application of various Agadas in skin conditions

Pancha shirisha Agada .

Ingredients of Vishaghna mahakashya and its medicinal use.

Ingredients of Ekasara gana of sudhrutha

MCQ

1. Which Agada is known for its efficacy against various types of poisons and is mentioned in charaka samhitha vishaghna Mahakashaya? A. Panchashirisha Agada B. Dashanga Agada C. Murvadi agada D. Dooshivishari Agada	6. Vishaghna Mahakashaya , mentioned in charaka samhitha , consists of how many herbs? A. 5 B. 10 C. 12 D. 20
2. Which of the following agada formulations is primarily used for treating chronic poisoning? A. Bilwadi agada B. Dashanga Agada C. Dooshivishari agada D. Murvadi agada	7.The mode of administration of Vilwadi gulika except: A. Anjana B. Nasya C. Paana D. Dhuma
3. Dosage of Murvadi Agada is: A.1/2 Karsha B. 1/2 Pala C. 1 Karsha D.1 Pala	8. Following are the parts of Shirisha except: A. Moola B. Twak C. Pushpa D. Kanda
4. Which of the following are indicated in the treatment of	9. Which yoga is indicated in Garopahatha?

<p>Sarpa damshta?</p> <p>A. Ekasara gana B. Panchashirisha Agada C. Vilwadi gulika D. Both A and C</p>	<p>A. Dushivishari agada B. Vilwadi agada C. Dashanga agada D. Murvadi agada</p>
<p>5. What is the recommended Anupana for consuming most Agada yoga formulations?</p> <p>A. Warm water B. Honey C. Ghee D. Milk</p>	<p>10. The yoga effective against Jwara is :</p> <p>A. Dushivishari agada B. Vilwadi agada C. Dashanga agada D. Murvadi agada</p>
<p>Answers; 1.B 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.D 9.D 10.B</p>	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
9	Sthavara visha – Poisons of Plant origin	2	17	Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Write a short note on Gunja poisoning	Write the Important alkaloid, signs and symptoms, fatal dose, fatal period, treatment and post- mortem appearance of Dattura poisoning
Write a short note on Bhallataka Visha	Write the signs and symptoms, fatal dose, fatal period, treatment and post-mortem appearance of Vatsanabha poisoning
Explain up avisha and Write a short note on Langali	Write the signs and symptoms, fatal dose, fatal period, treatment and post mortem appearances of Kupeelu poisoning
Arka Poisoning	Define Delirient poison. Describe Sthavara Visha adhishtanas nd explain Dhatura poisoning in detail.

Ahiphena poisoning	Explain and enlist the organic irritants and explain Bhallataka visha
Bhallataka Visha	Enlist different neurotoxic poison and briefly explain Ahiphena
Write a short note on Snuhi	Write the signs and symptoms, fatal dose, fatal period, treatment and post mortem appearances of Bhang poisoning
Karaveera poisoning	Enlist different cardiac poison and briefly explain about Tobacco poisoning
Dattura poisoning	Enlist different cardiac poison and briefly explain about Karaveera poisoning
Explain upavisha and Write a short note on Digitalis	
Describe Vatsanabha poisoning	
Explain chronic poisoning of cannabis	
Aconite poisoning	
Differential diagnosis between Kupeelu poison and tetanus	
Gunja visha lakshana and chikitsa	
Name any 5 upavishas and write their fatal period and fatal dose.	

MCQ

<p>1.Langali is which type of poison:</p> <p>a. Cardiac poison b. Deliriant poison c. Organ irritant poison d. Seminiferous</p> <p>2.The toxic chemical constituent Tetrahydrocannabinol is present in:</p> <p>a. Gunja b. Ahiphena c. Bhang d. Dhatura</p> <p>3.Which of the following is known as Rail Road Poison:</p>	<p>1.Vatsanabha is a ___ type of poison.</p> <p>A. Kidney B. Liver C. Cardiac D. Stomach</p> <p>2.Kupilu, Ahiphena, Bhang is atype of poison</p> <p>A. Neurotoxic B. Irritant C. Chemical D. Metallic</p> <p>3. Karaveera is also used as.....</p> <p>A. Cattle poison B. Cat poison C. Rat poison D. Worm poison</p> <p>4. Common feature of Sthavara visha</p>
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- a. Datura metel
- b. Cannabis sativa
- c. Gloriosa superb
- d. Thevetia nerifolia

4. Fatal dose of Croton tiglium:

- a. 1-4 gm
- b. 1-4 leaves
- c. 1-4 ml of fruit juice
- d. 1-4 seeds

5. Antidote for Papaver somniferum Linn.:

- a. Nalorphine hydrobromide
- b. Naloxone hydrochloride
- c. Both A and B
- d. Morphine

6. Fatal period of Ahiphena:

- a. 6 hours
- b. 6 to 12 minutes
- c. 6 to 12 hours
- d. None of the above

7. Which of the following is considered as "Stavara Visha" in Ayurveda?

- a) Snake venom
- b) Poison from plants
- c) Poison from minerals or metals
- d) Both b & c

8. Which of the following is an example of Stavara Visha?

- a) Arsenic
- b) Cobra venom
- c) Scorpion venom
- d) Mushrooms

9. Which element in Ayurveda is commonly associated with the toxicity

- A. Mouth irritation
- B. GIT irritation
- C. Swelling of intestine
- D. Skin irritation

5. ___ visha causes symptoms like viper bite

- A. Jayapala
- B. Gunja
- C. Dhatura
- D. Bhallathaka

6. ___ resists putrefaction.

- A. Kupilu
- B. Tobacco
- C. Dhatura
- D. Ahiphena

7. Visha is the synonym of ___

- A. Bhallathaka
- B. Snuhi
- C. Karaveera
- D. Vatsanabha

8. Mydriasis is a clinical feature of ...

- A. Vatsanabha
- B. Dhatura
- C. Ahiphena
- D. Kupilu

9. Risus sardonicus is a feature seen inpoisoning.

- A. Vatsanabha
- B. Dhatura
- C. Kuchala
- D. Karaveera

10. Which one is called as Rail road poison

- A. Dhatura
- B. Bhang
- C. Arka
- D. Snuhi

11. Anaphylaxis reaction may occur with the consumption ofVisha

- A. Arka
- B. Snuhi
- C. Bhallataka
- D. Dhatura

of Stavara Visha? a) Agni (digestive fire) b) Vata (air) c) Kapha (water and earth) d) Pitta (fire)	12. Active Principle present in Jayapala .. A. Coton B. Abrin C. Ricin D. Calatoxin
Answers:	Answers
1. c. 2.c. 3. a 4.d 5.c .6.c. 7.d 8.a 9.d	1.C 2.A 3.A 4.B 5.B 6.B 7.D 8.D 9.C 10.A 11.C 12.A

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
10	Sthavara Visha – Poisons of Metallic origin	2		Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Explain acute and chronic symptoms of Arsenic poisoning and its management	Fatal dose, fatal period, signs and symptoms, antidote, treatment and post mortem appearances in Arsenic poisoning
Write the fatal dose, fatal period, Signs and symptoms of Arsenic poisoning	Fatal dose, fatal period, signs and symptoms, antidote, treatment and post mortem appearances in Mercury poisoning
Difference between Arsenic poisoning and cholera	Define poison. Explain classification of poison. Write in detail about Lead poisoning.
Write a note on management of heavy metal poisoning.	
Write a short note on Saturnism	
Lead poisoning and its treatment	
Phossy jaw	
Write a short note on copper sulphate poisoning	

MCQ

1. Arsenic poisoning affects ATP production by:
- Increasing oxidative phosphorylation
 - Blocking the Krebs cycle
 - Enhancing glucose metabolism
 - Increasing thiamine availability
2. Arsenic is commonly absorbed through:
- Lungs only
 - Skin, inhalation, and gastrointestinal tract
 - Blood directly
 - Hair and nails only
3. Which chelating agent is NOT commonly used for treating mercury poisoning?
- DMSA
 - BAL
 - EDTA
 - DMPS
4. What is the fatal dose of copper sulfate?
- 5 grams
 - 15 grams
 - 30 grams
 - 50 grams
5. Which of the following symptoms is NOT typically associated with arsenic poisoning?
- Palmar and plantar hyperkeratosis
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Metallic taste in the mouth
6. What is the primary treatment for copper poisoning?
- Stomach wash with normal saline
 - Gastric lavage with potassium Ferro cyanide
 - Intravenous EDTA administration
 - Blood transfusion
7. Lead poisoning in children can cause which of the following?
- High blood pressure
 - Developmental delays and learning difficulties
 - Pulmonary edema
 - Hemoptysis
8. What is the characteristic postmortem finding in arsenic poisoning?
- Greenish discoloration of gums
 - Red velvety mucosa of the stomach with petechial hemorrhage
 - Swelling and peeling of skin
 - Loss of hair and nails
9. Which symptom is characteristic of mercury poisoning?
- Peripheral neuropathy with paraesthesia
 - Severe dehydration
 - Vomiting of greenish fluid
 - Cyanosis of the lips
10. Which disease is associated with chronic copper poisoning?

d) Greenish line on gums	a) Alzheimer's disease b) Wilson's disease c) Crohn's disease d) Addison's disease
Answers; 1.b 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.d 6.b 7.b 8.b 9.a 10.b	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
11	Jangama Visha	2		Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Loota Visha	Classify Sarpa. Explain Samanya lakshanas and chikitsa of Mandali sarpa
Classify Sarpa and write about Sarpa damstra prakara	Define Visha, classification of Sarpa. Explain in detail about Darvikara sarpa, Damstra Samanya lakshanas and visha veganusara lakshana and chikitsa.
Describe the types of snake bite according to different Acharyas	
Alarka Visha lakshana and chikitsa	Veganusara Lakshana and chikitsa of Darvikara Sarpa
Vrischika Visha lakshana and chikitsa	Describe in detail about snakes, its Visha lakshanas ,Maaraka matra according to Ayurveda and modern with management.
Write about Mandali Sarpa visha lakshanas and chikitsa	Classify Sarpa. Explain Samanya lakshana and chikitsa of Darveekara sarpa
Nidana and lakshana of Alarka visha	Classification of Vrischika and their clinical features and the treatment
Write a short note on Keeta visha chikitsa	Explain Luta visha along with treatment with contemporary significance
Write Veganusara laxanas and chiktsa of Rajimantha Sarpa	Explain Alarka visha, their clinical features with rabies vaccination schedule
Write a short note on Antivenom	

therapy	
Scorpion sting poisoning.	
Write a short note on shankha visha	
Write about Darveekara Sarpa visha vegas and chikitsa	
What is Jalasantrasa?	
Write the modern techniques of treatment of snake bite	
What are vector-borne diseases, and how can Agada Tantra be utilized in their management?	

MCQ

1. **Jangama Visha: True of poisonous snakes are all, except:**

- a. Fangs are present
- b. Belly scales are small
- c. Small head scales
- d. Grooved teeth

2. **Most characteristic feature of elapidae snake envenomation:**

- a. Bleeding manifestation
- b. Rhabdomyolysis
- c. Cardiotoxicity
- d. Neuro-paralytic symptoms

3. **Muscle paralysis is caused by the bite of:**

- a. Mamba
- b. Krait
- c. Sea snake
- d. Python

4. **Polyvalent snake vaccines contain immunoglobulins against all, except:**

- a. Naja naja
- b. Ophiophagus hannah
- c. Daboia russelii
- d. Bungarus caeruleus

5. **Responsible for spread of snake venom in body:**

- a. Serine proteases

6. **Most useful bedside test to suggest venom severity:**

- a. Prothrombin time
- b. 20 min whole blood clotting time
- c. International normalized ratio
- d. Platelet count

7. **Lethal dose of krait venom:**

- a. 3 mg
- b. 12 mg
- c. 6 mg
- d. 15 mg

8. **Cholinesterase is seen in venom of:**

- a. Elapids
- b. Vipers
- c. Sea snakes
- d. All

9. **Haematuria may occur in the bite of:**

- a. Krait
- b. Cobra
- c. Viper
- d. Sea snake

10. **Which is not seen in scorpion sting:**

- a. Cardiac arrhythmias
- b. Heartburn
- c. Hypertension

b. Hyaluronidase c. Phospholipase A2 d. Fibrinolysin	d. Systolic dysfunction 11.Scorpion sting treatment: Calcium channel blockers are used for: a. Vasodilation b. Reduction of coronary blood flow c. Both A and B d. None
Answers	
1. a. Fangs are present 2. d. Neuro-paralytic symptoms 3. b. Krait 4. b. Ophiophagus hannah 5. b. Hyaluronidase	6. b. 20 min whole blood clotting time 7. c. 6 mg 8. a. Elapids 9. c. Viper 10.b. Heartburn 11.a. Vasodilation

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
12	Kritrima visha	3	12	Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Describe vitriolage in detail, including its causes and medico-legal implications.	Explain corrosive poisoning and explain in detail about sulphuric acid poisoning along with treatment
Explain kerosene poisoning with its signs, symptoms, and treatment.	Explain corrosive poisoning and explain in detail about nitric acid poisoning along with treatment
Explain oxalic acid poisoning with its signs, symptoms, and treatment.	What is vitriolage ? And write about its medico legal aspects
List and explain common household poisons with their toxic effects.	Explain asphyxiants and carbon monoxide poisoning in detail
Explain alkali poisoning in detail, including its signs, symptoms, and management.	Explain phosphorus poisoning detail
Discuss the action, signs and symptoms, fatal dose, fatal period, management, and medico-legal importance of sulphuric acid poisoning.	Write about organophosphorus poisoning along with its treatment

What is phossy jaw and write its treatment	
Write about carbon dioxide poisoning.	
Cyanide poisoning	
Carbolic acid poisoning	

MCQ

1. Which section of IPC deals with acid attack? A. Section 375 A section 375 B B. Section 319 A section 319 B C. Section 326 A section 326 B D. Section 320 A section 320 B	6. Which poisoning pulmonary oedema is present? A. Organo phosphorus B. Cyanide C. kerosene D. carbon dioxide
2. Salts of Sorrel is ___? A. Carbolic acid B. Oxalic acid C. Formic acid D. Malic acid	7. Xanthoproteic reaction is seen in A. Nitric acid B. Alkali poisoning C. metallic D. Sulphuric acid
3. Which vitamin is treatment for Phosphorus poisoning? A. Phosphorus poisoning B. Cyanide poisoning C. Kerosene poisoning D. organo-phosphorus poisoning	8. Phossy Jaw or glass jaw so seen in A. Nitric acid poisoning B. phosphorus poisoning C. Carbolic acid poisoning D. Oxalic acid poisoning
4. What are sever gas? A. H ₂ S, CO ₂ and CH ₄ B. HCN, CO and CH ₃ C. H ₂ S, CO and CH ₄ D. H ₂ S, C ₂ O and CH ₄	9. Oragno phosphorus toxic symptoms are A. Nicotinic like effects B. On muscles C. Asphyxia D. nausea and vomiting
5. Which phosphorus is harmless? A. Blue B. Red C. Yellow D. white	10. Which among the following is used as Insecticide in agriculture? A. D.D.T and methane B. D D.T and D.D. C. Deldrine and endrine D. both b and c

ANSWERS : 1.C 2.B 3.A 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.A 10.D

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
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13	Substances of abuse	3		Yes	Yes	Yes
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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Describe the stages of Mada and Madatyaya as per Ayurvedic principles.	Describe the stages of alcohol poisoning in detail.
Explain the stages of alcohol poisoning in detail.	Explain Madatyaya (alcoholism) in detail, including its clinical presentation and Ayurvedic treatment.
Differentiate between Madya and Ojus in terms of their properties and effects on the body.	Detail the mode of action, fatal dose, fatal period, clinical features, management, and medico-legal significance of methanol poisoning.
Mention the different stages of Madatyaya and explain each stage briefly.	Explain the mode of action, fatal dose, fatal period, clinical features, management, and medico-legal significance of ethanol poisoning.
Define Madya Visha and Madatyaya. Discuss their clinical features and significance in Ayurveda.	Discuss the clinical manifestations of alcohol withdrawal and provide an Ayurvedic approach to its management.
Explain the concepts of Dwamsaka and Vikshaya with their relevance in the context of Madatyaya.	Review the latest research updates in Ayurveda for the management of conditions arising from substance abuse.
Discuss the application of Ayurvedic principles in the management of chronic alcoholism.	Discuss the signs and symptoms of intoxication caused by Bhang and Opium along with their derivatives. Explain their management using an Ayurvedic approach
Describe Mada and its stages as mentioned in Ayurvedic texts.	.

MCQ

1. Which among the following is not a Madya guna? A. Laghu B. Teekshna C. Ushna D. Prasada	6. Rectified spirit consist of ____ % of Alcohol A. 2-6 B. 10-15 C. 90 D. 50-60
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2. In which stage of Mada the Memory gets Affected? A. Prathama B. Madhyama C. Truthiya D. Chaturtha	7. Treatment for Tobacco Addiction A. Nicotine Replacement medications B. MET C. Gastric lavage D. Activated Charcoal
3. Identify the Pittaja madatyaya lakshana A. Bhaya B. Prajagara C. Vibhrama D. Arochaka	8. Blood alcohol Concentration in coma stage (mg%) A. 200-300 B. 300-400 C. 400-500 D. 100-150
4. Which of the following is Dhwansaka Lakshana? A. Chardi B. Trishna C. Kasa D. Nidra	9. Laskshanas of vikshaya A. Praseka B. Shosha C. Chardi D. Nidra
5. Which of the following is in Harshana Chikitsa in madatyaya? A. Vamana B. Gandha yoga C. Sour soup of patola D. Raga prayoga	10. Romber's sign is seen in which stage of Alcoholism A. Stage of in cordination B. Stage of excitement C. Stage of coma D. Stage of death
KEY ANSWERS; 1.D 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.A	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
14	Agada Tantra perspectives on cancer	3	12	Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Discuss the application of AgadaTantra in the management of Cancer

What are the carcinogens, briefly describe toxic carcinogens

Describe occupational exposure of cancer?

Describe the toxicities occurred due to Radiation therapy and ayurvedic approach for its management

Describe the toxicities occurred due to Chemotherapy and ayurvedic approach for its management

Discuss the role of visha and vishagna dravays in the management of cancer

MCQ

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Lung cancer is associated with...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AsbestosB. ArsenicC. SilicaD. All the above <p>2. Common side effects of chemo-radiotherapy are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. NeutopeniaB. MucositisC. AlopeciaD. All the above <p>3. Any substance that is known to cause cancer is called as-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. PathogenB. retrovirusC. BiopsyD. Carcinogen <p>4. Cancer is defined as the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Uncontrolled division of mutated cellsB. Normal DNA replicationC. Abnormal ATP synthesisD. Normal division of cells | <p>5. Aflatoxin is an example of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. physical carcinogenB. chemical carcinogenC. Biological carcinogenD. Co-carcinogen <p>6. A non cancerous tumour is –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. BenignB. MalignantC. MalignD. metastatic |
|--|---|

ANSWERS; 1. D 2.D 3.D 4. A 5.B 6.A

Forensic medicine (Vyavahara Ayurveda) & Medical jurisprudence Vidhivaidyaka

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
1	Forensic medicine & medical jurisprudence	1	10	Yes	No	No

MCQ

1 Forensic' means-

- A. Knowledge of medical sciences and crime
- B. Application of medical knowledge to law and Justice
- C. Application of basic sciences to judiciary
- D. Court of law

2. First medicolegal autopsy was done by-

- A. Taylor in England
- B. Casper in Germany
- C. Amboise Pare in France
- D. Christisian In England

3. Fingerprint bureau was first established in-

- A. India
- B. England
- C. USA

4.. Father of Forensic Medicine in ancient India-

- A. Charka
- B. Manu
- C. Kautilya
- D. Agnivesha

5. Forensic Medicine' deals with-

- A. Crime and punishment
- B. Application of medical knowledge for the administration of law and justice
- C. Medicine and Toxicology
- D. Study of firearms and fingerprints

6. IPC is renamed as

- A) Bharatiya Nyaya parishath
- B) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhitha
- C) Bharatiya Nyaya Grantha

D. France	D)Bharatiya Nyaya Shasana
KEY ANSWERS	
1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. B	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
2.	Vaidya sadvritta :duties and responsibilities of medical practitioner	1		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

1. Describe the constitution, objectives and functions of NCISM
2. Explain the duties, rights & privileges of a RMP
3. Define consent, explain its types
4. Professional secrecy
5. Privileged communication
6. Explain professional negligence & professional misconduct
7. Explain unethical acts with examples
8. Explain defenses against medical negligence suits
9. Explain maintenance of medical records along with its significance
10. Describe consumer protection Act

MCQ

1. Punishment for breaching professional secrecy

- a) Criminal action in the form of defamation under Sec. 499 IPC (imprisonment for up to 2 years and /or fine under Sec.500 IPC.
- b) Civil action for damages
- c) Complain to SMC/NMC, who can initiate disciplinary action.
- d) All of the above

2. False regarding Civil negligence

- a) Mostly associated with drunkenness or impaired efficiency due to the use of drugs by doctors.
- b) Do not come under the purview of CrPc and IPC
- c) Do not demand legal punishment.
- d) Such act on the part of the treating physician which causes some suffering, harm, damage or death to the patient.

3. Conscious planned feigning or

5. DOCTRINE OF RES IPSA

LOQUITUR means

- a) The thing or fact speaks for itself
- b) The thing and fact speaks for itself
- c) Facts speaks for itself
- d) None of the above

6. The physical agent that caused the injury or death of the patient during treatment

- a) Product liability
- b) Corporate negligence
- c) Medical maloccurrence
- d) Vicarious liability

7. Consent means

- a) Voluntary agreement, compliance and permission
- b) Involuntary agreement, compliance and permission
- c) Compliance and permission
- d) All the above

8. Producing painless death of a person suffering from hopelessly incurable

<p>pretence to having a disease in order to achieve a specific goal is called as</p> <p>a) Euthanasia b) Shamming c) Oath d) Professional misconduct</p> <p>4."Service to man is service to God" is given by</p> <p>a) Charaka b) Susrutha c) Hippocrates d) Sushruta and charaka</p>	<p>and painful disease means</p> <p>a) Malingering(Shamming) b) Euthanasia(Mercy killing) d) Professional negligence e) Professional misconduct</p> <p>9. "Primum non nocere" is given by</p> <p>a) Hippocrates b) Charaka c) Sushruta d) None of the above</p> <p>10. When Consumer Protection ACT was launched</p> <p>a) 2019 b) 2002 c) 2016 d) 2017</p>
KEY ANSWERS	
<p>1. D 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. A</p>	<p>6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A</p>

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
3.	Legal procedures	1		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

1. Describe the types of courts along with their powers.
2. Explain in detail about Inquest
3. Witness
4. Summons
5. Conduct money
6. Describe the procedure of recording of evidence in the court of law

MCQ

1. Inquest means

a) An inquiry or investigation into the cause of death where death is apparently not due to natural causes.

b) Documents compelling the attendance of witness

c) An inquiry or investigation into the cause of death where death is apparently due to natural causes.

d) An inquiry or investigation by doctor

2. Announcement of the commission of crime without naming the criminal is called as

a) Open verdict

b) Closed verdict

c) Magistrate

d) Coroner's inquest

4. Section deals with subpoena or summons

a) Sec. 61-68 IPC

b) Sec. 62-68 IPC

c) Sec. 61-69 IPC

d) Sec. 62-69 IPC

5. The free offered or paid to a witness in civil cases at the time of serving the summons to meet the expenses towards attending the court is called as

a) Conduct money

b) evidence

c) Dying declaration

d) Documentary evidence

6. Consent means

a) Voluntary agreement, compliance and permission

b) Involuntary agreement,

<p>3. Among the following which one is not practiced in India</p> <p>a) Magistrate inquest b) Coroner's inquest c) Police inquest d) Both a and b</p>	<p>compliance and permission c) Compliance and permission d) All the above</p> <p>7. Hostile witness is one who:</p> <p>a) Threatens the judge b) Threatens the prosecutor c) Refuses to answer d) Willfully gives false evidence</p>
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KEY ANSWERS

<p>1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. D</p>	
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Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
4.	Personal identity	1		Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Define identification, describe medico legal importance of identification both in living and dead	Define Identification, write Identification Data and explain Age and Sex
Write in detail about forensic odontology and trichology in detail	Define Identification, enumerate Identification data and explain estimation of Age with the help of teeth

Describe the method of estimation of ossification of bones	Define identification, types, data of identification, how do you estimate age of a person. Write medico legal importance of age
Describe medicolegal importance of age	
Describe medicolegal importance of tattoo marks & occupational marks	
Describe medicolegal importance of handwriting, dactylography & superimposition	

MCQ

1. The principle that it must be proven that a crime has actually occurred before a person can be convicted of committing the crime is called

- a) Corpus delicti
- b) Identification
- c) Malingering
- d) Euthanasia

2. Barr body absent in

- a) Turner syndrome
- b) Down syndrome
- c) Klinefelter syndrome
- d) None of the above

4. The study of finger prints

- a) Dactylography
- b) Demography
- c) Anthropometry
- d) Podography

5. The study of lip prints

- a) Poroscopy
- b) Podography
- c) Chelioscopy
- d) Dactylography

6. The most common pattern of fingerprint

- a) Whorl
- b) loop

3. Formula used for determination of stature based on long bones a) Trotter formula b) Karl Pearson's regression formula c) Dupertius formula d) Both b and c	c) Arch d) Composite 7. Most useful for sex determination is: a) Femur b) Pelvis c) Tibia d) Skull
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KEY ANSWERS

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A	5. C 6. B 7. B
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Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
1	Thanatology	2	12	Yes	Yes	Yes

MANGALORE

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Exhumation	Define death, explain stages and Modes of death
Livor mortis	Explain immediate changes following death
Algor mortis	Enlist & define late changes following death. Describe about its modifying factors and medico legal importance.
Mummification	Enlist early changes of death. Explain

	algor mortis along with its mechanism, modifying factors and its medico legal importance.
Putrefaction	Explain rigor mortis along with its mechanism, modifying factors and its medico legal importance
Adipocere formation	Explain livor mortis along with its mechanism, modifying factors and its medico legal importance
	Define autopsy & its types , objectives of autopsy & its procedure

MCQ

1. The essential requirement for the diagnosis of brain death are

- A) establishment of cessation of all brain function
- B) demonstration that cessation of the function is irreversible
- C) both
- D) none of the above

2. Death of individual tissue & cells are called as

- A) somatic death
- B) molecular death
- C) cellular death

8) In carbon monoxide poisoning, lividity shows which colour?

- A) brown
- B) reddish brown
- C) cherry red
- D) green

9) External sign of decomposition occurs in which area first ?

- A) right illiac fossa
- B) Left illiac fossa
- C) Right lumbar
- D) left lumbar

D) systemic death

3. Time between a lethal occurrence & death are called as?

A) agonal period

B) manner of death

C) cause of death

D) mechanism of death

4. In flaccidity of the eye ball intraocular tension is about

A) 12 gm

B) nil

C) 14.25 gm

D) 10 gm

5) chill of death is called as?

A) algor mortis

B) cooling of the body

C) both a& b

D) livor mortis

6) after 1 hour of death falling of little rectal temperature or not at all is called as?

A) intermediate phase

B) terminal phase

C) medial phase

10) exhumation is usually to be done in

A) Night

B) Relatives decision

C) day light

D) all of the above

11) In deaths due to compression of neck is open first.

A) Abdomen

B) Neck

C) Head

D) Thorax

12 . External examination of corpse shall be preferably-

A) Head to toe

B) Toe to head

C) From right side

D) From left side

13. 'Y' shaped incision is taken as-

A) Mastoid process to manubrium sterni

B) Thyroid cartilage to pubic symphysis

C) Anterior axillary fold to xiphisternum

<p>D)isothermic phase</p> <p>7) Ratio of fall of body temperature in the 3 medias like water , air, grave respectively is</p> <p>A) 4:2:1</p> <p>B) B) 2:2:4</p> <p>C) 1:2:4</p> <p>D) 2:4:1</p>	<p>D) From shoulders to manubrium sterni</p> <p>14. IPC section dealing with dowry death:</p> <p>A)307 IPC</p> <p>B) 304 IPC</p> <p>C) 304 A IPC</p> <p>D) 304 B IPC</p>
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KEY ANSWERS

<p>1. C</p> <p>2. B</p> <p>3. A</p> <p>4. C</p> <p>5. C</p> <p>6. D</p> <p>7. A</p>	<p>8.C</p> <p>9.A</p> <p>10.C</p> <p>11.C</p> <p>12.A</p> <p>13.D</p> <p>14.D</p>
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Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
2.	Asphyxia deaths	2		Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)	LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)
Hanging	Define hanging. Describe its classification, causes of death, post-mortem appearances and its medico legal aspects
Drowning	Define strangulation. Enlist their

	classification, post-mortem appearance and its medico legal aspects
Define Suffocation, write Difference between Hanging and Strangulation	Define suffocation. Enlist their classification, postmortem appearance & its medico legal aspects. Post-mortem appearance & its medico legal aspects
	Define drowning; explain its classification, post mortem appearances and medico legal aspects.

MCQ

1. Asphyxia which is caused by suspension of the body by a ligature which encircles the neck is called as

- A) Strangulation
- B) Hanging
- C) Drowning
- D) None of the above

2. When the point of suspension is placed centrally over the capicut is called as ?

- A. Atypical hanging
- B. Incomplete hanging
- C. Typical hanging
- D. Complete hanging

8. When human fingers are used it is which type of strangulation?

- A) Mugging
- B) Bunsdola
- C) Throttling
- D) Garroting

9. Strangulation is caused by using of bamboo sticks over the back of neck is called as?

- A) Mugging
- B) Garroting
- C) Mannual
- D) Bunsdola

10. most diagnostic findings of

3. In hanging fatal period death during heart inhibition is?

- A. Rapid
- B. Immediate
- C. Least period
- D. Medium

4. External findings of the hanging are

- A. Cyanosed face
- B. Dilated pupils
- C. Prominent eyeballs
- D. All of the above

5) In hanging site of ligature marks seen in ?

- A) Below the hyoid bone
- B) Above the hyoid bone
- C) Above sternomastoid
- D) Below sternomastoid

6) In true suicidal hanging ropes moves from?

- A) Above downwards
- B) Below upwards
- C) Above upward

throttling is

- A) Inward compression fracture of hyoid bone
- B) Outward compression fracture of hyoid bone
- C) Inward compression fracture of sternum
- D) Outward compression fracture of sternum

11. In strangulation external findings of neck mark is

- A) ligature mark is not well defined
- B) groove shaped
- C) well defined
- D) both b & c

12 . suffocation result from

compression of the chest ,nose ,mouth as to prevent breathing are called as ?

- A) Gagging
- B) Choking
- C) Overlying
- D) Smothering

13. Pink colored Postmortem

<p>D) none of the above</p> <p>7) Surest sign of antemortem hanging is?</p> <p>A) Protrusion of tongue</p> <p>B) Bleeding from nose</p> <p>C) Dribbling of saliva</p> <p>D) Ligature mark</p>	<p>hypostasis is confined to head, neck and front of upper part of chest indicative of..... as cause of death.</p> <p>A. Drowning</p> <p>B. Hanging</p> <p>C. Traumatic asphyxia</p> <p>D. Postural asphyxia</p> <p>14. lacerations around lips and cheeks indicates</p> <p>A) gagging</p> <p>B) throttling</p> <p>C) Banskola</p> <p>D) Burking</p>
KEY ANSWERS	
<p>1. B</p> <p>2. C</p> <p>3. B</p> <p>4. D</p> <p>5. B</p> <p>6. A</p> <p>7. C</p>	<p>8.C</p> <p>9.D</p> <p>10.A</p> <p>11.D</p> <p>12.C</p> <p>13.A</p> <p>14.A</p>

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
3.	Injury	2		Yes	Yes	Yes

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(5MARKS)	(10 MARKS)
Describe firearm injuries. Differentiate between entry & exit wounds	Define and classify injuries. Describe the medico legal aspects of injuries
Explain in detail about Thermal injuries	Explain in detail about Mechanical injuries
Write the difference between Burns and Scalds. Write the medico legal aspects & post mortem appearances of Burns	
Describe the characteristics & classification of burns. Explain rule of nine.	
Explain Abrasions. Enlist its types. Write its medico legal importance	
Define abrasion , Explain age of abrasions & differentiate between ante mortem & post mortem abrasion	
Explain about bruises ,its types, factors influencing the bruise along with its medico legal importance	
Define bruise. How do you differentiate between antemortem& post mortem bruise.	
Differentiate between PM Staining & Bruise.	
Lacerated wound , its types & medico	

legal importance	
Define an incised wound, differentiate between suicidal cut throat and homicidal cut throat	
Stab wounds	
Fabricated wounds	
Defense wounds	
Grievous injury	

MCQ

- 1 Blue color of contusion is due to
- A. Bilirubin
B. Haemosiderin
C. Haematoidin
D. De-oxyhemoglobin
2. Split laceration resembles-
- A.Incised wound
B.gun shot wound
C.Abrasion
D.Contusion
3. Hesitation cuts are seen in a case of-
- A.Homicide
B.Accident
C. Suicide
- 7.Blister formation in burn is classified as
- A) first degree
B) second degree superficial
C) second degree deep
D) Third degree
- 8.In lacerated wound the margins are
- A) clean cut
B) irregular
C) regular
D) invariably invested
- 9.Brush burn injury is due to
- A) friction
B) electrocution
C) steam
D) burns

<p>D. Fall from height</p> <p>4. Antemortem bruise is differentiated from postmortem bruise by</p> <p>A) well defined margin</p> <p>B) capillary rupture with extravasation of blood</p> <p>C) yellow colour</p> <p>D) gaping</p> <p>5. Split lacerations are due to:</p> <p>A. Blunt object</p> <p>B. Sharp object</p> <p>C. Sharp heavy object</p> <p>D. Pointed object</p> <p>6. marking on a projectile occurs in</p> <p>A) double barrel gun</p> <p>B) pistol</p> <p>C) Rifle</p> <p>D) shot gun</p>	<p>10. Dirt collar is seen in</p> <p>A) Firearm entry wound</p> <p>B) Firearm exit wound</p> <p>C) Both of the above</p> <p>D) None of the above</p> <p>11 .In Dupytrens classification epidermis is completelyDestroyed in</p> <p>A) Second degree burn</p> <p>B) Six degree burn</p> <p>C) Third degree burn</p> <p>D) First degree burn</p>
<p>Key Answer 1. D 2 A 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.B 9.A 10.A 11.C</p>	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
1	Pregnancy, delivery ,abortion	3	6	Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Define pregnancy, diagnosis of pregnancy along with its medico legal importance

Define and classify abortion, Explain MTP Act.

Write the signs of recent delivery in the living

Still birth

Short notes on infanticide along with its medico legal importance

Methods of procuring criminal abortion

Battered baby syndrome

Detection of Live birth

Rights of an unborn child

MTP Act

PCPNDT Act

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MCQ

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. What is the term used for the bluish discoloration of the vaginal mucosa in 4th week of pregnancy?</p> <p>a) Chadwick's sign
b) Barne's sign
c) Hegar's sign
d) osiander's sign</p> <p>2. What is the most reliable sign of pregnancy in the first trimester?</p> <p>a) Nausea and vomiting
b) Missed menstrual period
c) Fetal heartbeat detection on ultrasound
d) Breast tenderness</p> <p>3. Which type of delivery occurs without the assistance of instruments or surgery?</p> <p>a) Cesarean delivery
b) Operative delivery
c) Spontaneous vaginal delivery
d) Instrumental delivery</p> | <p>7. Infanticide refers to the killing of an infant within what age, according to Indian law?</p> <p>a) 7 days
b) 12 months
c) 6 months
d) 1 month</p> <p>8. Which of the following is not a typical finding in infanticide?</p> <p>a) Air in the lungs (hydrostatic test positive)
b) Marks of violence on the body
c) Mummification of the body
d) Presence of vernix caseosa</p> <p>9. What is the most common age group affected by battered baby syndrome?</p> <p>a) Neonates
b) 1–2 years
c) 5–10 years
d) 10–15 years</p> <p>10. Which radiological finding is characteristic of battered baby syndrome?</p> <p>a) Greenstick fractures
b) Multiple fractures at different stages of</p> |
|---|--|

4 Infanticide refers to the killing of an infant within what age, according to Indian law?

- a) 7 days
- b) 12 months
- c) 6 months
- d) 1 month

5. What is the punishment under 313 IPC for causing miscarriage without a woman's consent?

- a) Up to 2 years imprisonment
- b) Up to 5 years imprisonment
- c) Life imprisonment
- d) Death penalty

6. Which act governs the termination of pregnancy in India?

- a) Indian Penal Code
- b) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (amended 2021)
- c) Juvenile Justice Act
- d) Domestic Violence Act

healing

c) Osteosclerosis

11. For pregnancies beyond 20 weeks, abortion can only be done if:

- a) There is a risk of grave physical injury to the mother
- b) There is a risk of mental trauma to the mother
- c) There are significant fetal abnormalities certified by a medical board
- d) All of the above

12. The MTP Act mandates that the opinion of two registered medical practitioners is required

for abortion when the pregnancy exceeds:

- a) 12 weeks
- b) 16 weeks
- c) 20 weeks
- d) 24 weeks

13. The PCPNDT Act was enacted to curb:

- a) Unsafe abortions
- b) Sex-selective abortions
- c) Commercial surrogacy
- d) Unethical stem cell research

ANSWER: 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.B 11.D 12.A 13.B

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
2.	Sexual offences	3		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Define rape. Describe the examination of rape victim along with its medico legal aspects.

Explain examination of Accused in Rape

MCQ

1. Under Section 375 of the IPC, which of the following is not a valid consent for sexual intercourse?

- a) Consent obtained under fear of injury
- b) Voluntary consent by an adult woman
- c) Consent obtained under intoxication
- d) Consent by a girl below 18 years of age

2. What is the minimum punishment for rape as per IPC Section 376?

- a) 5 years imprisonment
- b) 7 years imprisonment
- c) 10 years imprisonment
- d) Life imprisonment

5. The presence of which injury is most indicative of sexual assault?

- a) Fractures
- b) Hymenal tears
- c) Abrasions on the knees
- d) Bruises on the back

6. Under the POCSO Act, a child is defined as anyone below the age of:

- a) 14 years
- b) 16 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 21 years

7. The punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault under the POCSO Act is:

- a) Minimum 5 years imprisonment

3. Rape involving the use of severe violence or in a custodial setting carries a punishment of:

- a) Minimum 10 years imprisonment
- b) Minimum 20 years imprisonment
- c) Life imprisonment or death penalty
- d) Fine and probation

4. Which of the following is a key medico-legal procedure in rape cases?

- a) Forensic DNA testing
- b) Testing for STDs
- c) Vaginal swab collection
- d) All of the above

b) Minimum 10 years imprisonment

c) Minimum 20 years imprisonment or life imprisonment

d) Death penalty

8. What is the primary purpose of the POCSO Act, 2012?

a) To regulate child marriage

b) To protect children from sexual offences

c) To ensure education for all children

d) To prevent human trafficking

9. What is the time limit for conducting a medical examination after a reported sexual offence?

a) 12 hours

b) 24 hours

c) 72 hours

d) No time limit

ANSWER: 1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.B 9.C

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
1.	Forensic psychiatry	3	7	Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Describe the symptoms commonly associated with psychiatric disorders

Define lucid interval .explain its medico legal importance

Describe the civil & criminal responsibilities of a mentally ill person

MCQ

1.The inability to recall important personal information, often due to trauma, is known as:

- a) Amnesia
- b) Confabulation
- c) Dissociative amnesia
- d) Dementia

2.Which of the following is a symptom of bipolar disorder?

- a) Persistent low mood
- b) Alternating episodes of mania and depression
- c) Hallucinations only
- d) Anxiety without mood changes

3.What is the primary feature of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)?

- a) Delusions of grandeur
- b) Recurrent, unwanted thoughts and repetitive behaviors
- c) Emotional numbness
- d) Episodes of dissociation

5.Which vessel is commonly ruptured in cases presenting with a lucid interval?

- a) Middle meningeal artery
- b) Superior sagittal sinus
- c) Vertebral artery
- d) Posterior cerebral artery

6.A patient with a head injury loses consciousness, regains it briefly, and then deteriorates rapidly. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Subdural hematoma
- b) Epidural hematoma
- c) Intracerebral hemorrhage
- d) Concussion

7.What must be established to prove insanity as a defense in a criminal case?

- a) Evidence of prior treatment
- b) Absence of motive for the crime
- c) Loss of cognitive ability at the time of the crime
- d) Family history of mental illness

<p>4.What is a lucid interval?</p> <p>a) A period of unconsciousness between two seizures</p> <p>b) A temporary recovery of consciousness after a head injury</p> <p>c) A sudden outburst of aggression in psychotic patients</p> <p>d) A phase of confusion during delirium</p>	<p>8.Under the MHA, 2017, an individual can prepare a document outlining their preferences for treatment in case of mental illness. This is called a:</p> <p>a) Living will</p> <p>b) Medical directive</p> <p>c) Advance directive</p> <p>d) Power of attorney</p>
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ANSWER: 1.C 2.B 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.C 8.C

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
2.	Forensic science laboratory	3		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Hierarchy & major divisions of FSL

Polygraphy

Narcoanalysis

DNA Profiling

MCQ

1. Which of the following is the correct hierarchy of a Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)?
- A) Director > Assistant Director > Senior Scientific Officer > Scientific Officer > Assistant Scientific Officer
- B) Assistant Director > Director > Senior Scientific Officer > Scientific Officer > Assistant Scientific Officer
- C) Director > Scientific Officer > Assistant Director > Senior Scientific Officer > Assistant Scientific Officer
- D) Senior Scientific Officer > Director > Scientific Officer > Assistant Director > Assistant Scientific Officer
2. Which of the following is NOT a major division of the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)?
3. In a Forensic Science Laboratory, the Biological Division primarily deals with:
- A) Firearms and Ammunition
- B) Blood, semen, and other body fluids
- C) Digital evidence analysis
- D) Document verification
4. What is the primary function of a polygraph?
- A) To identify fingerprints
- B) To detect changes in physiological indicators associated with truth and deception
- C) To analyze hair samples
- D) To determine the DNA sequence of an individual
5. A polygraph examination is commonly referred to as:
- A) A lie detector test
- B) A DNA test
- C) A blood test
- D) A psychological evaluation
6. What is the main objective of narcoanalysis in forensic investigations?
- A) To obtain DNA samples from a suspect
- B) To induce a state where the subject may

<p>A) Biology Division</p> <p>B) Ballistics Division</p> <p>C) Digital Forensics Division</p> <p>D) Political Science Division</p> <p>3. What is the role of the Ballistics Division in the Forensic Science Laboratory?</p> <p>A) To analyze DNA samples</p> <p>B) To analyze firearms, bullets, and gunshot residues</p> <p>C) To examine handwriting and documents</p> <p>D) To analyze drugs and poisons</p>	<p>disclose information related to a crime</p> <p>C) To Identify the cause of death of a victim</p> <p>D) To analyze fingerprints found at the crime scene</p>
<p>ANSWER: 1.A 2.D 3.B 4.B 5.B 6.A 7.B</p>	

Sr. No	List of Topics	Term	Marks	MCQ (1 Mark)	SAQ (5 Marks)	LAQ (10 Marks)
3.	Laws, acts ,rules & regulations	3		Yes	Yes	No

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

NCISM – rules & regulations

Clinical establishments act

Medicare service persons & Medicare service institutions Act, 2008

The drug & cosmetic Act – schedules related to poison

Rules & regulations related to KAUP Board

NCISM – rules & regulations

MCQ

1. when was clinical establishment act passed?

- A.2033
- B.2008
- C.2012
- D.2010

2. which section of drugs and cosmetics act is related to poison?

- A.section 2
- B.section 3
- C.section 4
- D.section 6

3. The OSH Code suggests max. working hours of per day?

- A.4 hrs
- B.6 hrs
- C.8 hrs

6. when was rights of a person with disability act passed?

- A.1999
- B.2007
- C.2013
- D.2016

7. How many years of imprisonment in omission of prevention of violence and damage to public property act?

- A.2 years
- C.3 years
- C.4 years
- D.5 years

8. when was prevention of violence and damage to public property act passed?

D.12 hrs

4. OSH gives special provision to?

A.construction workers

B.mine workers

C.factory workers

D.all of the above

5. Employees state insurance act was established in?

A.1990

B.1970

C.1958

D.1948

A.2004

C.2006

C.2008

D.2010

9. In which conditions are ESI act applicable?

A.sickness

B.occupational disease

C.both A and b

D.none of the above

10. role of drugs and cosmetics act?

A.Controls the standard quality of drugs

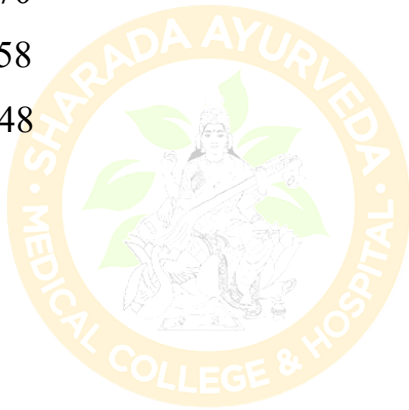
B.Regulates the selling of poisons and the granting of licenses

C.Regulates the pharmacy profession

D.Regulates the supply and disposal of drugs

ANSWER: 1.D 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.D 6.D 7.D 8.C 9.C 10.A 11.B

12.B



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