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Question Bank Paper-1
Fundamental Dravyaguna



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DRAVYAGUNA VIGYAN

(SUBJECT CODE : AyUG-DG)

Department of Dravyaguna Vigyan

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DRAVYAGUNA VIGYAN

QUESTION BANK PAPER -1: FUNDAMENTAL DRAVYAGUNA

(SUBJECT CODE : AyUG-DG)

Topic 1 . Dravyaguna Vigyana

MCQ'S

1. In the context of Ayurvediya Dravya guna Shastra explained by Sushrutacharya the Karya Dravya refers to

- a. Karana Dravya
- b. Aushadha Dravya
- c. Guna
- d. Karma

Ans: b. Aushadha Dravya

2. Trisutra of Ayurveda does not include

- a. Hetu
- b. Aushadha
- c. Manas
- d. Linga

Ans: c. Manas

3. Pancha Padartha in Dravya as per Bhavaprakasha Nighantu

- a. Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka and Prabhava (Shakti)
- b. Rasa, Karma, Virya, Vipaka and Prabhava (Shakti)
- c. Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka and Dravya
- d. Rasa, Guna, Vipaka and Prabhava (Shakti)

Ans: a Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka and Prabhava (Shakti)

4. Sapta Padarthas of Dravyaguna as per Yadavaji Trikamaji Acharya

- a. Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesha, Samavaya and Abhava
- b. Dravya, Guna, Rasa, Vipaka, Virya, Prabhava and Karma
- c. Dravya, Guna, Rasa, Vipaka, Virya, Abhava and Karma
- d. Dravya, Guna, Karma, Vipaka, Virya, Prabhava and Samanya

Ans: b Dravya, Guna, Rasa, Vipaka, Virya, Prabhava and Karma

5. Chikitsa Chatushpada includes

- a. Bhishak, Dravya, Nighantu and Rogi
- b. Bhishak, Dravya, Upasthata and Bsheshajagara
- c. Bhishak, Bsheshajagara, Upasthata and Rogi
- d. Bhishak, Dravya, Upasthata and Rogi

Ans: d. Bhishak, Dravya, Upasthata and Rogi

Topic 2. Dravya

SAQ's

1. Explain Panchabhoutikatwa of Dravya
2. Classify Dravya based on Utpatti, Yonibheda, Prayogabheda & Prabhavbheda.
3. Classify Dravya based on Doshagnabheda, Rasabheda,
4. Classify Dravya based on Dashemani & Sushrutokta Gana.
5. Classify Dravya based on Karmbheda.
6. Write the Nirukthi, Lakshana, Panchabhoutikatva and Vargeekarana of Dravya in detail.
7. Define Dravya, Write its Lakshana and Explain Dravya Panchabhoutikatva.
8. Define dravya. Write in detail dravya classification according to Sushrutha.
9. Define Dravya. write about Prabhava bhedena dravya vargeekarana.
10. Define Dravya, write about Prayoga bhedena dravya vargeekarana.
11. Write Dravya Vargeekarana.

MCQ'S:

1. The plants which will not have visible flowers are called

- a. Virudha
 - b. Vanaspati
 - c. Vaanaspathya
 - d. Oushadhi
- Ans: b. Vanaspati

2. Vata, Udumbara and Plaksha are the examples for

- a. Vanaspati
 - b. Virudha
 - c. Vaanaspatya
 - d. Oushadhi
- Ans: a. Vanaspati

3. Lata and Gulma are included under

- a. Vanaspati
- b. Virudha
- c. Vaanaspatya
- d. Oushadhi

Ans: Virudha

4. Amra and Jambu are given as examples for

- a. Vanaspati
- b. Virudha
- c. Vaanaspatya
- d. Oushadhi

Ans: c. Vaanaspatya

5. Plants which bear visible flowers are known as

- a. Vanaspati
- b. Virudha
- c. Vaanaspatya
- d. Oushadhi

Ans: c. Vaanaspatya

6. Plants which becomes dry and end its life by giving fruits are called

- a. Vanaspati
- b. Virudha
- c. Vanaspatya
- d. Oushadhi

Ans: d. Oushadhi

7. Types of Dravya mentioned on the basis of source (Yoni) as per Charaka

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

Ans : b.3

7. Amalaki is given as example for which type of Virya in the classification of Dravya based on Prayoga

- a. Tikshna Virya
- b. Madhya Virya
- c. Mradu Virya
- d. Ushna Virya

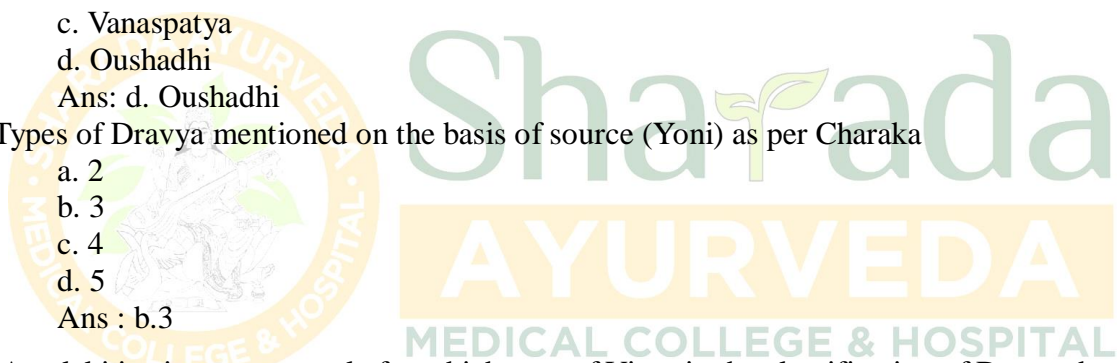
Ans: c. Mradu Virya

8. Dhatu Pradushana will come under which type of classification of Dravya

- a. Utpatti
- b. Yoni
- c. Prayoga
- d. Prabhava

Ans: d. Prabhava

9. . Swasthahita Dravya is a type of classification mentioned under



- a. Yoni Bheda
- b. Prayoga Bheda
- c. Prabhava Bheda
- d. Utpatti Bheda

Ans: c. Prabhava Bheda

10. . Vata Samshamana Dravya will have

- a. Ruksha Shita Laghu Guna
- c. Ruksha Shita Chala
- b. Snigdha Ushna Guru Guna
- d. Ruksha Shita Khara

Ans: b. Snigdha Ushna Guru guna

11. Amra, Amrataka and Lakucha are mentioned in which Skandha

- a. Madhura
- b. Katu
- c. Kashaya
- d. Amla

Ans: d. Amla

12. Pippali, Pippalimula and Shringavera are mentioned in which

- a. Amla
- b. Lavana
- c. Katu
- d. Tikta

Ans: Katu

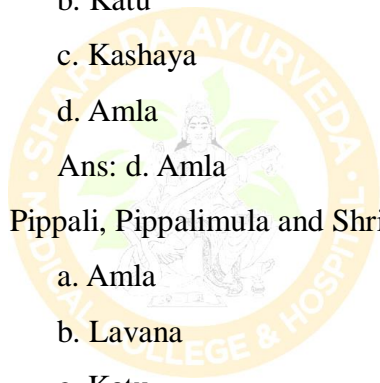
13. Types of Dravyas according to Yoni Bheda as per Sushruta

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 5

Ans : b.2

14. 4 types of Sthavara Dravya as per Sushruta

- a. Vanaspati, Vriksha, Virudha and Oushadha
- b. Vanaspati, Vaanaspatya, Virudha & Oushadha
- c. Vanaspati, Vriksha, Vaanaspatya and Oushadha
- d. Vaanaspatya, Vriksha, Virudha and Oushadha



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Ans: a. Vanaspati, Vriksha, Virudha and Oushadha

15. Types of jangama dravya

- a. 6
- b. 5
- c. 4
- d. 3

Ans : c. 4

Topic 3 . Guna

LAQ's.

1. Guna Nirukti, Lakshana, types of guna and explain in detail about Gurvadi guna with its clinical significance.
2. Define Guna, Classify Guna, write in detail about Paradi Guna and its clinical significance.
3. Classify guna and Explain Gurvadi and paradi guna in detail.

SAQ'S

1. Define Guna and describe its Panchabhoutikatva
2. Write about Gurvadi Guna.
3. Explain Guruvadi guna with clinical importance.
4. Guru-Laghu guna
5. Ushna – sheeta guna
6. Enlist Paradiguna with examples. Interpret clinical applications of Paradiguna
7. Enlist Paradiguna with examples. Discuss research updates of Paradiguna.
8. State characteristics of Gurvadi Guna.
9. Discuss Gurvadiguna in context to its Karma on Dosha, Dhatu and Mala with examples.

MCQ'S

1. Total number of Gunas mentioned in Ayurveda
 - a. 36
 - b. 40
 - c. 41
 - d. 20

Ans: c. 41

2. Number of Gurvadi Gunas are

- a. 15
- b. 20
- c. 10
- d. 5

Ans: b. 20

3. Paradi Gunas are in number

- a. 10
- b. 20
- c. 5
- d. 41

Ans: a. 10

4. The Gunas known as Sharirika Gunas

- a. Adhyatmika Guna
- b. Paradi Guna
- c. Vaisheshika Guna
- d. Gurvadi Guna

Ans: d. Gurvadi Guna

5. Gunas also known as Chikitsopayogi Gunas

- a. Gurvadi Guna
- b. Paradi Guna
- c. Vaisheshika Guna
- d. Adhyatmika Guna

Ans: b. Paradi Guna

6. Guna having Brahmana Karma

- a. Laghu
- b. Guru
- c. Ruksha
- d. Sukshma

Ans: b. Guru

7. Langhana Karma is done by Guna

- a. Guru
- b. Snigdha



c. Sukshma

d. Laghu

Ans: d. Laghu

8. The Guna responsible for Stambhana Karma

a. Drava

b. Guru

c. Shita

d. Ushna

Ans: c. Shita

9. Swedana Karma is due to

a. Guru

b. Ushna

c. Shita

d. Sandra

Ans: b. Ushna

10. Kledana Karma is due to

a. Laghu

b. Ruksha

c. Vishada

d. Snigdha

Ans: d. Snigdha

11. Shoshana Karma is due to

a. Snigdha

b. Ruksha

c. Laghu

d. Drava

Ans: b. Ruksha

12. Manda Guna is responsible for

a. Shamana

b. Shodhana

c. Swedana

d. Ropana

Ans: a. Shamana

13. Shodhana Karma is attributed to

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- a. Manda
- b. Guru
- c. Tikshna
- d. Shita

Ans: c. Tikshna

14. Shlathana Karma is attributed to

- a. Mradu
- b. Tikshna
- c. Shita
- d. Ushna

Ans: a. Mradu

15. Kshalana Karma is due to

- a. Picchila
- b. Vishada
- c. Drava
- d. Sandra

Ans: b. Vishada

16. Lepana Karma is because of

- a. Drava
- b. Sandra
- c. Vishada
- d. Picchila

Ans: d. Picchila

17. Guna responsible for Lekhana Karma

- a. Khara
- b. Sukshma
- c. Vishada
- d. Picchila

Ans: a. Khara

18. Visarga Kala may be considered as

- a. Apra
- b. Para
- c. Yukti
- d. Parimana

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Ans: b. Para

19. Anupa Desha may be considered as

- a. Apra
- b. Prathakatwa
- c. Para
- d. Vibhaga

Ans: a. Apra

20. Bhagashograha comes under which Guna

- a. Para
- b. Abhyasa
- c. Vibhaga
- d. Samyoga

Ans: c. Vibhaga

Topic 4. Rasa

LAQ's.

1. Define Rasa. Explain Panchabhautika composition of shad Rasa, and Rasopalabdhhi.
2. Classify and compare Shadrassa in relative correlation with taste of chemical constituents.
3. Write definition of Rasa and explain Lakshanas and karmas of Shadrassa.
4. Write about Karma and Atiyoga of Madhura Rasa.
5. Write about Karma and Atiyoga of Amla Rasa.
6. Write about Karma and Atiyoga of Lavana Rasa.
7. Write about Karma and Atiyoga of Tikta Rasa.
8. Write about Karma and Atiyoga of katu Rasa.
9. Write about Karma and Atiyoga of Kashaya Rasa.
10. Define rasa, its meaning in various contexts, panchabhoutikatwa, lakshana, guna and write karma of rasa.
11. Write the Atiyoga of each rasa.
12. Interpret Clinical application of each rasa and their research updates.

SAQ's.

1. Differentiate Rasa and Anurasa.

2. Interpret pathway of taste perception & sites of taste receptors in the body.
3. Discuss Atiyoga of madhura rasa.
4. Discuss Atiyoga of Amla rasa.
5. Discuss Atiyoga of Lavana rasa.
6. Discuss Atiyoga of katu rasa.
7. Discuss Atiyoga of tikta rasa.
8. Discuss Atiyoga of Kashaya rasa.
9. Describe with justification Rasa sevanakrama as Aushadha.
10. Define Anurasa. Interpret relevance of Anurasa in clinical practice.

MCQ'S

1. Pippali and Maricha are the examples for
 - a. Madhura Rasa
 - b. Katu Rasa
 - c. Amla Rasa
 - d. Kashaya Rasa

Ans: b. Katu Rasa

2. Madhura Rasa has predominance of which Mahabhuta
 - a. Ap & Prithvi
 - b. Prithvi & Agni
 - c. Ap & Agni
 - d. Agni & Vayu

Ans: a. Ap & Prithvi

3. Pancha Mahabhuta Pradhanyata of Lavana Rasa
 - a. Ap & Prithvi
 - b. Prithvi & Agni
 - c. Ap & Agni
 - d. Agni & Vayu

Ans: c. Ap & Agni

4. Panchamahabhuta Pradhanyata of Kashaya Rasa
 - a. Prithvi & Agni
 - b. Ap & Prithvi

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- c. Ap & Agni
- d. Vayu & Prithvi

Ans: d. Vayu & Prithvi

5. Perception of Tikta Rasa of Kirata Tikta by Rasanendriya is an example for

- a. Anumana
- b. Pratyaksha
- c. Aptopadesha
- d. Upamana

Ans: b. Pratyaksha

6. Meatiness or savoriness taste found in fermented food is known as

- a. Umami
- b. Sourness
- c. Bitterness
- d. Saltiness

Ans: a. Umami

7. Vata Shamaka Rasas

- a. Madhura Katu Kashaya
- b. Madhura Tikta Kashaya
- c. Madhura Amla Lavana
- d. Madhura Amla Katu

Ans: c. Madhura Amla Lavana

8. Pitta Shamaka Rasas

- a. Katu Amla Lavana
- b. Katu Tikta Kashaya
- c. Amla Lavan Kashaya
- d. Madhura Tikta Kashaya

Ans: d. Madhura Tikta Kashaya

9. Kapha Shamaka Rasas

- a. Katu Madhura Lavana
- b. Katu Amla Lavana
- c. Katu Tikta Kashaya

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d. Lavana Madhura Amla

Ans: c. Katu Tikta Kashaya

10. Vata Kopaka Rasas

a. Katu Tikta Kashaya

b. Katu Madhura Lavana

c. Madhura Amla Lavana

d. Katu Madhura Amla

Ans: a. Katu Tikta Kashaya

11. Pitta Kopaka Rasas

a. Madhura Tikta Kashaya

b. Amla Lavana Katu

c. Madhura Amla Katu

d. Madhura Kashaya Katu

Ans: b. Amla Lavana Katu

12. Kapha Kopaka Rasas

a. Katu Madhura Lavana

b. . Katu Tikta Kashaya

c. Madhura Amla Lavana

d. Madhura Katu Kashaya

Ans: c. Madhura Amla Lavana

13. Dantaharsha and Mukhasrava are the lakshanas of

a. Katu

b. Amla

c. Tikta

d. Kashaya

Ans: b. Amla

14. Bhaktaruchimutpadayati is the lakshana of

a. Amla

b. Katu

c. Lavana

d. Kashaya

Ans: c. Lavana

15. The taste which doesn't allow perception of other tastes

a. Amla

- b. Katu
- c. Madhura
- d. Tikta

Ans: d. Tikta

16. Badhnativa Cha Ya Kantham refers to

- a. Madhura
- b. Lavana
- c. Kashaya
- d. Katu

Ans: c. Kashaya

17. Ajanma Satmya Rasa as per Vagbhata is

- a. Lavana
- b. Madhura
- c. Kashaya
- d. Katu

Ans: b. Madhura

18. Sarva Rasa Pratyanyikabhuta as per Sushruta

- a. Katu
- b. Madhura
- c. Amla
- d. Lavana

Ans: d. Lavana

19. Sangrahaka is a Karma attributed to

- a. Amla
- b. Lavana
- c. Kashaya
- d. Madhura

Ans: c. Kashaya

20. Ruksha Shita Laghu Gunas are present in

- a. Amla
- b. Lavana
- c. Tikta
- d. Madhura

Ans: c. Tikta

Topic 5. Vipaka

SAQ's

1. Define Vipaka. State Vipaka lakshana. Describe the action of Trividha Vipaka on Dasha, Dhatu and Mala with examples.
2. Interpret clinical application of Vipaka. State Research updates of Vipaka.
3. Explain Vipakopalabdhi (Determination of Vipaka) and Taratamya (Degree of variation).

MCQ'S

1. According to parashara tiktha and kashaya undergo which vipaka?

- A. Amla vipaka
- B. Madhura vipaka
- C. Both
- D. Lavana

Ans: madhura vipaka

2. Which among the rasa is not a type of vipaka as per Charaka?

- A. Madhura
- B. Katu
- C. Amla
- D. Lavana

Ans: Lavana

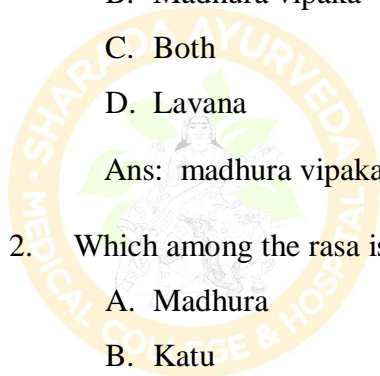
3. Who proposed dwividha vipaka concept?

- A. Charaka
- B. Yogendranath sen
- C. Sushruta
- D. None of the above

Ans: sushruta

4. Katu , tiktha and kashaya undergoes which vipaka?

- A. Lavana
- B. Katu
- C. Madhura



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D. Amla

Ans: Katu

Topic 6. Virya

SAQ's

1. Define Veerya, write about swaroop of Veerya, classification of Veerya and Veerya nirdharana.
2. Define the lakshanas of Virya. Discuss Karma of Virya on Dosha, Dhatu and Mala.
3. Enumerate veerya and Differentiate Guna and virya.
4. Explain clinical application and Write the research updates of Virya.
5. Explain the panchabhouthikatwa of veerya and its karmas.
6. Define Virya. Discuss on number of Virya, Viryopalabdhi, Karma of Ushna and Sheeta Virya.
7. Define veerya. Write about its Nipata and adhivasa
8. Ashtavidha veerya.

MCQ'S

1. Ushna Virya has which dosha karma?

- a. Vatahara kapha
 - b. Pittahara kapha
 - c. Kaphahara vata
 - d. None of the above
- Ans: vatahara kapha

2. Snigdha Virya has karma of

- a. Snehana
- b. Brhmana
- c. Both
- d. None of the above

Ans: Both

3. Virya is considered as ?

- a. Passive principle
- b. Active and passive
- c. Active principle
- d. Moderate principle

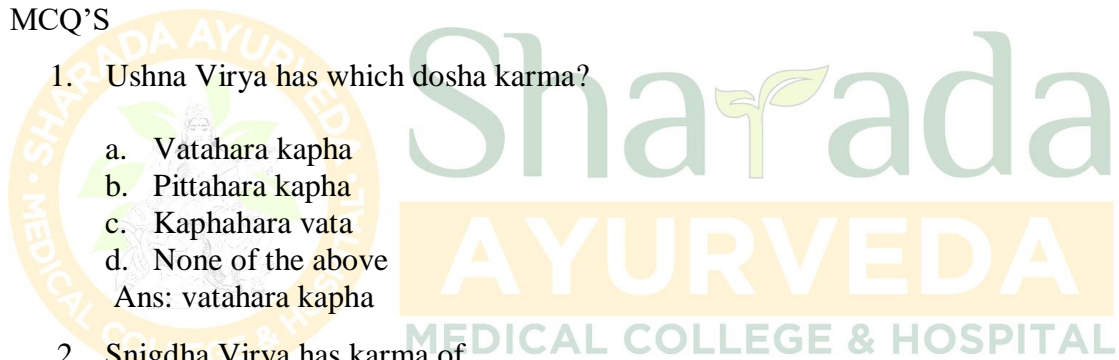
Ans: Active principle

4. Shiva Virya has predominant of which Virya?

- a. Agni
- b. Ap
- c. Value
- d. Prithvi

Ans: Ap

5. Dipana karma is attributed to



- a. Drava
- b. Snigdha
- c. Ushna
- d. Shiva

Ans: Ushna

Topic 7. Prabhava

SAQ'S

1. Define and explain Prabhava with examples
2. Describe Samanapratyayarabdha and Vichitrapratyayarabdha with examples.
3. Explain clinical application and research updates of Prabhava.

Topic 8 8. Interrelation of Rasa-Guna-Virya-Vipaka-Prabhava

MCQ'S

1. Madhura Rasa Dravya will have -Vipaka

- a. Amla
- b. Katu
- c. Madhura
- d. Tikta

Ans: c. Madhura

2. Lavana Rasa Dravya will have Virya

- a. Shita
- b. Ushna
- c. Ruksha
- d. Drava

Ans: b. Ushna

3. When all factors are having similar strength then the scenario

- a. Virya overpowers Vipaka & Rasa
- b. Vipaka overpowers Virya
- c. Rasa overpowers Vipaka
- d. Rasa overpowers Virya

Ans: a. Virya overpowers Vipaka

Topic 9 . Karma

LAQ'S

1. Define Karma. Discuss Karma lakshana. Explain Deepan and pachana karma.
2. Explain lakshana, swaroopa, bheda of karma.

SAQ'S

1. Differentiate Grahi and Stambhana with examples and their clinical importance.
2. Write about Rasayana and Vajeekarana with examples and their clinical importance.
3. Differentiate samshamana and samshodhanawith examples and their clinical importance.
4. Write about Deepana and pachanawith examples and their clinical importance.
5. Differentiate Anuloma, sramsana, bhedana, rechana with examples and their clinical importance.
6. Write about Chedhana and lekhana with examples and their clinical importance.
7. Write about Vyavayi and vikasiwith examples and their clinical importance.
8. Differentiate Abhishyandhi and Pramathi Karmawith examples and their clinical importance.
9. Rasayana and its importancewith examples and their clinical importance.
10. Virechana and its importance in Bheshaja prayogawith examples and their clinical importance.
11. Explain Medhya karma in relation with contemporary pharmacological actions.
12. Write about Medhya dravya and discuss its clinical application with research updates.

MCQ'S

1. 'Kriya Lakshanam' refers to
 - a. Guna
 - b. Vipaka
 - c. Karma
 - d. PrabhavaAns c
2. 'Yena Kurvanti Tat' refers to
 - a. Virya
 - b. Guna
 - c. Vipaka

d. Karma

Ans: a. Virya

3. 'Yada Kurvanti' refers to

a. Virya

b. Kala

c. Adhikarana

d. Prabhava

Ans. Kala

4. Yat Kurvanti refers to

a. Kala

b. Virya

c. Karma

d. Adhikarana

Ans b

5. Mishi is given as best example for

a. Pachana

b. Anulomana

c. Stambhana

d. Dipana

Ans: d. Dipana

6. Dipana can be equated with

a. Digestants

b. Appetizer

c. Carminative

d. Laxative

Ans: b. Appetizer

7. Nagakeshara

a. Anuloman

b. Pachan

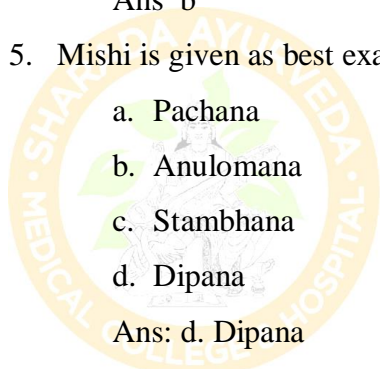
c. Samshaman

d. Samshodhana

Ans: b. Pachana

8. Pachana can be equated with

a. Carminative



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- b. Laxative
- c. Digestant
- d. Appetizer

Ans c

9. Both Dipana & Pachana as per Sharangadhara Samhita

- a. .Nagakeshara
- b. Nishi
- c. Chitraka
- d. Yashtimadhu

Ans.d Chitraka

10. Action where the drug expel the aggravated Doshas from the body is known as

- a. Grahi
- b. Samshodhana
- c. Samshamana
- d. Sthambhana

Ans: b. Samshodhana

11. Devadali Phala is an example for

- a. Samshamana
- b. Stambhana
- c. Samshodhana
- d. Rasayana

Ans: c. Samshodhana

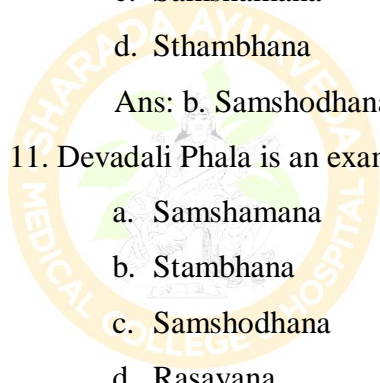
12. Action where the drug doesn't expel the doshas instead subsides the aggravated Doshas is known as

- a. Stambhana
- b. Samshamana
- c. Grahi
- d. Samshodhana

Ans .b

13. Number of types of Samshamana as per Ashtanga Hridayakara

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 8
- d. 7



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Ans: 7

14. The action where the drug act on partially formed Mala and assist in formation of proper Mala is called

- a. Anulomana
- b. Sramsana
- c. Bhedana
- d. Rechana

Ans: a. Anulomana

15. Best example for Anulomana Karma

- a. Katuki
- b. Haritaki
- c. Trivrith
- d. Kritamala

Ans: Haritaki

16. Anulomana can be equated with

- a. Appetizer
- b. Digestant
- c. Carminative
- d. Antacid

Ans.c

17. Kritamaala is the best example for

- a. Anulomana
- b. Rechana
- c. Pachana
- d. Sramsana

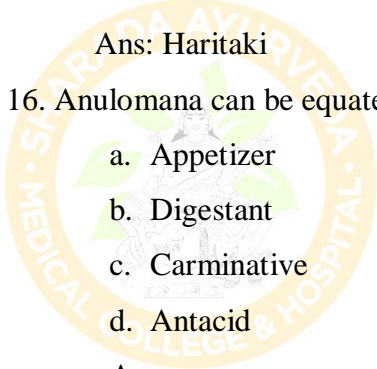
Ans: d. Sramsana

18. Sramsana is equated with

- a. Digestant
- b. Laxative
- c. Carminative
- d. Appetizer

Ans: b. Laxative

19. Katuki is the best example



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- a. Anulomana
- b. Rechana
- c. Bhedana
- d. Sramsana

Ans: c. Bhedana

20. The Karma where Pindita mala is expelled from the body

- a. Anulomana
- b. Sramsana
- c. Rechana
- d. Bhedana

Ans .d

21. Trivrit is the best example for

- a. Bhedana
- b. Rechana
- c. Samsrana
- d. Anulomana.

Ans:Rechana

22. Rechana Karma is equated with

- a. Purgative
- b. Carminative
- c. Digestant
- d. Appetizer

Ans. A

23. Action where the drugs forcibly disunites the adhered Kaphadi doshas from srotas is called

- a. Bhedana
- b. Chedana
- c. Lekhana
- d. Stambhana

Ans: b. Chedana

24. That which dries up Dhatu & Mala and scrapes resulting in lean body

- a. Pachana
- b. Deepana
- c. Chedana
- d. Lekhan

Ans: d. Lekhana

25. That which is both Dipana & Pachana and Drava shoshaka is

- a. Stambhana
- b. Grahi
- c. Chedana



d. Lekhana
Ans: b. Grahi

26. That which stops or obstructs motility or movement is called

- a. Grahi
- b. Rasayana
- c. Stambhana
- d. Rechana

Ans: c. Stambhana

27. Kutaja is the best example for

- a. Rasayana
- b. Vajikarana
- c. Grahi
- d. Stambhana

Ans: d. Stambhana

Topic 10. Karmas of Dashemani Gana

1. Enumerate Shothahara Dashaimani Gana and its Clinical importance.
2. Discuss Charakokta Dashemani karmas with their rasa, guna, vipak, virya, dhosha karma, botanical identity & pharmaco-therapeutic action of individual drugs.
3. Write about Hridya Mahakashaya varga.
4. Explain Charakokta Jeevaneeya and Bramhaniya Maha Kashaya.
5. Write Carakokta Karmaatmaka dravya vargeekara and explain deepaneeya mahakashaya.
6. Importance of Dashemani gana of Charaka.
7. Shula prashamana kashaya varga.

Topic 11. Principles of General Pharmacology

1. Define Pharmacology and Explain Principles of general Pharmacology.
2. Define Drug, drug dosage forms and route of drug administration.
3. Explain pharmacokinetics (ADME) drug and pharmacodynamics.
4. Write about Drug dose, Principles of drug action, Mechanism of drug action & Bioavailability.
5. Define drug acc to WHO, write principals and mechanism of drug action.
6. Write definition of Pharmacology. Explain its scope and principles of general Pharmacology.
7. Write about definition, principles of pharmacology and add a note on anti-diabetics
8. and Expectorants Define and scope of pharmacology and its basic principles pharmacology.

9. Define Drug according to modern pharmacology. Write on principles and mechanism of drug action.
10. Write about definition, principles of pharmacology and add a note on Digestants and Carminatives.
11. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Autacoids.
12. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs Antiinflammatory (NSAIDs), Antipyretic and Analgesics Drug
13. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on CNS with examples of Anaesthetics.
14. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on CNS with examples of, Sedative-Hypnotics.
15. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on CNS with examples of Antiepileptic, Antiparkinsonian,
16. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on CNS with examples of, Antidepressants, Antianxiety and Opioid Analgesics Drugs
17. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Peripheral (somatic) Nervous System with examples of Skeletal Muscle Relaxants and Local Anaesthetic Drugs.
18. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Respiratory Disorders -Bronchodilators, Aerosols/ Inhalants, Expectorants and Antitussives Drugs.
19. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Cardiovascular Drugs as Antihypertensive and Antianginal Drugs.
20. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as Haematinics.
21. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as Coagulants, Anticoagulants Drug.
22. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as Hypolipidaemic Drug.
23. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Gastrointestinal tract as Antacid, Antiemetics, AntidiarrhoealDrugs.

24. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Gastrointestinal tract as Laxatives, Antidiarrhoeal drugs.
25. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as Antibiotics.
26. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as Antifungal, Drugs
27. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as Antiviral Drugs
28. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as, Antimalarial Drugs
29. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting as Anthelmintic Drugs
30. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Hormones and Related Drugs as Thyroid Hormone and Thyroid Inhibitors..
31. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Hormones and Related Drugs as Insulins, Oral Antidiabetic drugs.
32. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Hormones and Related Drugs as Hormonal Contraceptives.
33. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on Hormones and Related Drugs as Uterine Stimulants and Uterine Relaxants Drugs.
34. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on as Antiseptics and Disinfectants,
35. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on as Vaccines.
36. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on as Vitamins.
37. Define, Describe mode of action & Discuss types with examples of following drugs acting on as Water imbalance and IV fluids.

SAQ'S.

1. Write about Antihypertensives with classification and examples
2. Define Analgesics and its types with examples.
3. Write about Galactogogues with examples.

4. Write about Anti inflammatory and Analgesics with examples.
5. Explain about Anti Pyretics with examples.
6. Explain routes of drug administration.
7. Explain Sedatives and anti-epiletics.
8. Explain hormonal therapy.
9. Describe general principles of Pharmacology.
10. What are Anthelmintics with classification and examples
11. Pharmacokinetics and Pharamcodynamics.
12. Write scope of pharmacology.
13. Write on principles of drug action.
14. What are Antimalarials and write its classification with examples
15. What are Hypo-lipidemic drugs. Give examples.
16. Explain Pharmacokinetics.
17. What are Lithotriptic drugs.
18. Write about Expectorants and antitussives.
19. Write about Anti Diuretic drugs.
20. Write about Antacids and antiemetics,
21. What are Anti-diabetics. Explain with example.
22. Write about Antimalarial drugs.
23. Anti-inflammatory
24. Synergism and antagonism.
25. Write about Styptics.
26. Write about Bronchodilators.
27. Define and explain Pharmacology
28. Definition of Drug in modern pharmacology.
29. Explain Coagulants and anticoagulants with examples.
30. Posology.
31. Write about Diuretics
32. What are Antibiotics. Classify.
33. Thyroid Hormone and Thyroid Inhibitors,
34. Write about Insulin and Oral Antidiabetic drugs
35. Write about Hormonal Contraceptives.
36. Explain about Uterine Stimulants and Uterine Relaxants Drugs.

Topic 12. Mishraka Gana

1. Explain Brihatpanchamoola composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Brihatpanchamoola.
2. Explain Laghupanchamoola composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Laghupanchamoola.
3. Explain Vallipanchamoola composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Vallipanchamoola.
4. Explain Kantakapanchamoola composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Kantakapanchamoola.
5. Explain Trinapanchamoola composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Trinapanchamoola.
6. Explain Panchavalkala composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Panchavalkala.
7. Explain Triphala composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Triphala.
8. Explain Trikatu composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Trikatu.
9. Explain Trimada composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Trimada.
10. Explain Chaturusana composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Chaturusana.
11. Explain Panchakola composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Panchakola.
12. Explain Shadusana composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Shadusana.
13. Explain Chaturbeeja composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Chaturbeeja.
14. Explain Trijataka composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Trijataka.
15. Explain Chaturajataka composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Chaturajataka.
16. Explain Panchatikta composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Panchatikta.

17. Explain Chaturbhadra composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Chaturbhadra.
18. Explain Trikarshika composition. Describe Guna karma and combined therapeutic effect of Trikarshika.

MCQ'S

1. The drug which is not mentioned among Brahat Panchamula
- Bilva
 - Agnimantha
 - Prishniparni
 - Shyonaka

Answer: Prishniparni.

2. Maricha is not the member of
- Panchakola
 - Chaturushana
 - Trikatu
 - Shadushana

Answer: Panchakola

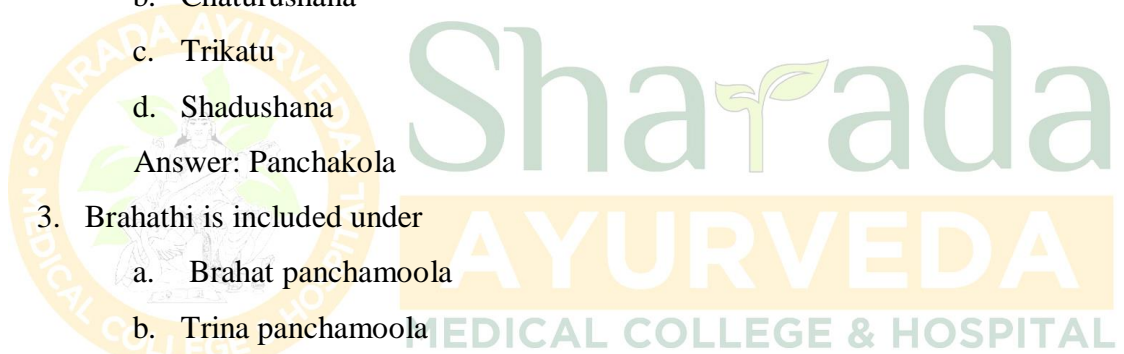
3. Brahathi is included under
- Brahat panchamoola
 - Trina panchamoola
 - Laghu panchamoola
 - Kantaka panchamoola

Answer: Laghu panchamoola.

4. Guduchi is one among
- Valli panchamoola
 - Kantaka panchamoola
 - Trina panchamoola
 - Laghu panchamoola

Answer: Valli panchamoola.

5. Gana indicated in Mutra Vikara
- Brahat panchamoola
 - Kantala panchamoola
 - Laghu panchamoola
 - Trina panchamoola



Answer: Trina panchamoola.

6. Combination of haritaki, amalakki, vibhitaki is called

- a. Trikatu
- b. Triphala
- c. Trijatha
- d. Tritaki.

Answer: Triphala.

7. Maricha is not the member of

- a. Panchakola
- b. Trikatu
- c. Shadushana
- d. Chaturushana.

Answer: Panchakola

8. Shadushana is

- a. Maricha + panchakola
- b. Pippali+ panchakola
- c. Shunti + panchakola
- d. Chavya + panchakola

Answer: Maricha + panchakola.

9. Not the composition of chaturbeeja

- a. Methikha
- b. Chandrashura
- c. Kalaajaji

d. Maricha

Answer: Maricha

10. Twak , ela, patra, nagakeshara combination is

- a. Chaturbeeja
- b. Chaturjataka
- c. Chaturbadhra
- d. Trikatu.

Answer: Chaturjataka.

Topic 13. Nomenclature of dravya as per Nighantu, Vedic taxonomy and Botany

- 1. Namakarana refers to,
 - a. Drug identification

- b. Drug evaluation
- c. Drug collection
- d. Drug nomenclature

Answer : b. Drug nomenclature.

2. The word paryaya means
- a. Latin name
 - b. Vernacular name
 - c. Autonyms
 - d. Synonyms

Answer: Synonyms

3. Tuntuka , synonym of shyonaka is:
- a. Rudi
 - b. Upama
 - c. Veerya
 - d. Deshoktha

Ans a. Rudi

4. Hayamara is the synonym of karaveera
- a. Rudi
 - b. Deshoktha
 - c. Swabhava
 - d. Itharvaya

Ans c. Swabhava.

5. Number of criteria mentioned by Raja nighanthu for naming the drugs
- a. 5
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 7

Ans: d. 7

6. Father of taxonomy
- a. Benjamin franklin
 - b. Carl linneus
 - c. Frank walcat
 - d. Richard young

Answer: b. carl linneus.

7. Full form of ICBN.
- a. International Community of Biology Network
 - b. International Congress of Biological Necessity
 - c. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature
 - d. International Customized Botanical Network

Ans: c. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature

Topic 14. Prashasta Bshesaja, Bshesaja Pariksha and drug evaluation method with correlation as per Pharmacognosy

MCQ'S

1. Number of qualities mentioned for Uttama Dravya

- a. 3
- b. 7
- c. 4
- d. 8

Ans: c. 4

2. Which among these is not the quality of Dravya

- a. Bahuta
- b. Anekavidha Kalpana
- c. Yogyatva
- d. Krimiyukta

Ans: d. Krimiyukta

3. The ideal Dravya(drug) is one which

- a. Restores the normalcy
- b. Vitiates Duatu
- c. Aggravates dosha
- d. Cause discomfort

Ans: a. Restores the normalcy

4. Concept of Bheshaja Pariksha is mentioned in

- a. Charaka Sutrasthana
- b. Charka Chikitsa Sthana
- c. Charaka Vimana Sthana
- d. Charaka nidana Sthana

Ans: b. Charaka Vimana Sthana

5. Asmin Deshe Jaata in Bheshaja Pariksha refers

- a. Grown in a specific region
- b. Processed in specific region
- c. Preserved in specific direction
- d. Grown burial ground

Ans: a. Grown in a specific region

6. Asmin Rutu in Bheshaja Pariksha refers

- a. Grown in a specific region
- b. Collected during specific season

- c. Preserved through right mode
- d. Processed in a specific method

Ans: b. Collected during specific season

7. Evaluation of the drug for the presence of Alkaloids, Saponins is called

- a. Microscopic evaluation
- b. Physical Evaluation
- c. Biological Evaluation
- d. Chemical Evaluation

Ans: d. Chemical evaluation

8. Evaluation for Moisture content, Loss on drying, Solubility etc. are included under

- a. Biological evaluation
- b. Physical evaluation
- c. Chemical evaluation
- d. Macroscopic evaluation

Ans: b. Physical evaluation

9. Evaluation which includes presence of stoma, trichomes etc. are included under

- a. Physical evaluation
- b. Chemical evaluation
- c. Microscopic evaluation
- d. Macroscopic evaluation

Ans: c. Microscopic evaluation

10. Evaluation for Hypoglycaemic activity, Anti-inflammatory activity etc. are considered as

- a. Chemical evaluation
- b. Physical evaluation
- c. Microscopic evaluation
- d. Biological evaluation

Ans: d. Biological evaluation

Topic 15. Dravyasangrahana and Drug collection methods as per GFCP (Good Field collection practices)

1. Sangrahit Dravya (Collected material) should not be

- a. Krmi Anupahata

- b. Visha Anupahata
- c. Atapa Anupahata
- d. Krimi Upahata

Ans: d. Krimi Upahata

2. As per Charaka the twak (bark) should be collected in which Ritu

- a. Varsha
- b. Sharad
- c. Grishma
- d. Vasanta

Ans: b. Sharad

3. As per Charaka the Sara (Heart wood) should be collected in which Ritu

- a. Sharad
 - b. Hemanta
 - c. Varsha
 - d. Grishma
- Ans: b. Hemanta

4. As per Sushruta the Mula (Root) should be collected in which Ritu

- a. Pravrat
- b. Sharad
- c. Hemanta
- d. Vasanta

Ans: a. Pravrat

5. As per Sharangadhara Agneya Dravya (Ushna Virya Dravya) should be collected from

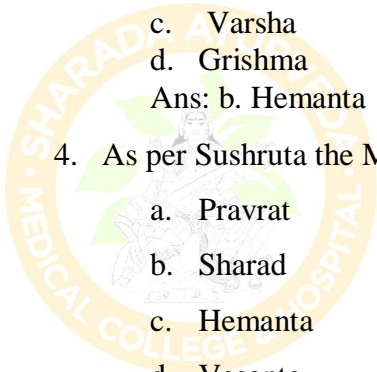
- a. Himalaya
- b. Vindhya
- c. Kairata
- d. Kalinga

Ans: b. Vindhya

6. As Per Sharangadhara Saumya Dravya (Shita Virya Dravya) is to be collected from

- a. Vindhya
- b. Paschimatya
- c. Himalaya
- d. Malaya

Ans: c. Himalaya



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7. As per Sushruta Virechana dravyas should be procured from soil which is predominant with
- Agni Mahabhuta
 - Akasha Mahabhuta
 - Vayu Mahabhuta
 - Prathvi & Ap Mahabhuta

Ans: d. Prathvi & Ap Mahabhuta

8. The Biological Diversity Act introduced by Government of India in the year
- 2005
 - 2002
 - 1995
 - 2015

Ans: b. 2002

9. GFCP refers to
- Good Field Collection Practices
 - Good Field Conservation Practices
 - Good Field Cultivation Practices
 - Good Field Clinical Practices

Ans: a. Good Field Collection Practices

10. Which organization has developed GFCP based on the WHO guidelines and have been adapted to the Indian environment.

- CDSCO
- NMPB
- CCRAS
- RAV

Ans: b. NMPB

11. The Good field collection practices for Indian medicinal plants intend to provide India specific guidelines for

- Protection of indigenous forest
- Collection of wild medicinal plants
- Irrigation of plants
- Collection of bark

Ans: b. Collection of wild medicinal plants

Topic 16. GCP (Good cultivation practices), seed bank, conservation of medicinal plants, knowledge about RET (Rear, Endangered & Threatened) medicinal plants.

- Sexual and asexual methods are the example for
- Collection

- b. Conservation
- c. Propagation
- d. Preparation

Ans: c. Propagation

2. A group of organisms that are very uncommon, scarce, or infrequently encountered are called
- a. Rare species
 - b. Endangered
 - c. Threatened
 - d. Vulnerable

Ans: a. Rare species

3. Those species considered to be at risk of extinction, meaning that there are so few left of their kind that they could disappear from the planet altogether are called

- a. Extinct
- b. Endangered
- c. Rare
- d. Extinct in wild

Ans: b. Endangered

4. When it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population well outside the past range

- a. Endangered
- b. Extinct
- c. Extinct in wild
- d. Least Concern

Ans: c. Extinct in wild

5. When there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status then it is called

- a. Endangered
- b. Extinct in Wild
- c. Extinct
- d. Data deficient

Ans: d. Data deficient

8. When there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died then it is

- a. Near Extinct
- b. Extinct
- c. Endangered
- d. Extinct in wild

Ans: b. Extinct

9. An example for Endangered species

- a. Kancharana
- b. Eranda

c. Maricha

d. Ashoka

Ans: d. Ashoka

10. Vidanga is an example for

a. Endangered

b. Threatened

c. Vulnerable

d. Critically endangered

Ans: c. Vulnerable

11. Ativisha is an example for

a. Threatened

b. Endangered

c. Critically endangered

d. Vulnerable

Ans: b. Endangered

Topic 17. Abhava Pratinidhi Dravya

1. The substances having similar pharmacological activities as like that of genuine drug but may not have similar appearance

a. Apamishrana

b. Pratinidhi Dravya

c. Vishesha Dravyad

d. Agrya Dravya

Ans: b. Pratinidhi Dravya

2. Substitute for Tagara

a. Ativisha

b. Jatamansi

c. Kushta

d. Pippali

Ans : c. Kushta

3. Jatipushpa is substituted with

a. Lavanga

b. Puga

c. Bhallataka

d. Nagakeshara

Ans: a. Lavanga

4. Pushkaramula is substituted with

a. Tagara

b. Kushta

c. Katuki

d. Gandhira

Ans: b. Kushtha

5. Gajapippali is substituted with

- a. Maricha
 - b. Chitraka
 - c. Pippali
 - d. Pippalimula
- Ans: d. Pippalimula

6. Madhuyashti is substituted with

- a. Draksha
 - b. Nirgundi
 - c. Dhataki
 - d. Chitraka
- Ans: c. Dhataki

7. Kashmariphala is substitute for

- a. Kharjura
 - b, Draksha
 - c. Vibhitaki
 - d. Amalaki
- Ans: b. Draksha

8. Shwetachandana is substituted with

- a. Karpura
 - b. Haridra
 - c. Kumkuma
 - d. Raktachandana
- Ans : d. Raktachandana

9. Ativisha is substituted with

- a. Katuki
 - b. Musta
 - c. Vatsanabha
 - d. Shatavari
- Ans; b. Musta

10. Substitute for Meda & Mahameda is

- a. Ashwagandha
 - b. Vidarigandha
 - c. Shatavari
 - d. Varahikanda
- Ans: c. Shatavari

11. Jivaka & Rishabhaka are substituted with

- a. Vidarigandha
 - b. Shatavari
 - c. Varahikanda
 - d. Ashwagandha
- Ans: a. Vidarigandha

12. Kakoli & Kshirakoli are substituted with

- a. Shatavari
- b. Ashwagandha
- c. Vidarigandha
- d. Varahikanda

Ans: b. Ashwagandha



13. Riddhi & Vraddhi are substituted with

- a. Varahikanda
- b. Shatavari
- c. Ashwagandha
- d. Vidarigandha

Ans: a. Varahikanda

14. Rauwolfia serpentina is substituted with

- a. Withania somnifera
- b. Plumbago zeylanica
- c. Emblica officinalis
- d. Rauwolfia tetraphylla

Ans: d. Rauwolfia tetraphylla

15. Pratinidhi Dravya for Daruharidra

- a. Terminalia chebula
- b. Coscinium fenestratum
- c. Tinospora cordifolia
- d. Curcuma amada

Ans: b. Coscinium fenestratum

Topic 18 18. Classifications and techniques of aqueous and alcoholic extracts

1. Soxhlet apparatus is used for preparation of

- a. Extracts
- b. Taila
- c. Ghee
- d. Decoction

Ans: a. Extracts

2. Not the type of extracts

- a. Fluid extracts
- b. Soft extracts
- c. Dry extracts
- d. Wet extracts

Ans: d. Wet extracts

3. Percolation is a type of

- a. Ghee preparation
- b. Churna
- c. Tablet
- d. Extracts

Ans: d. Extracts

4. Ultrasound Extraction is also known as

- a. Sublimation

- b. Sonication
 - c. Subtraction
 - d. Multiplication
- Ans: b.Sonication

Topic 19. Adverse drug reaction and Pharmacovigilance with recent updates

1. Any response to a medicine that is noxious and unintended and which occurs at doses normally used in man is known as:

- a. Adverse Drug Reactions
- c. Aversion Drug Reactions
- b. Opposite Drug Reactions
- d. Anti Drug Reaction.

Ans: a. Adverse Drug Reactions

2. Unwanted but often unavoidable pharmacodynamics effects that occur at therapeutic doses

- a . Secondary Effects
- b Side Effects
- c Toxicity Effects
- d Hypersensitivity

Ans: b. Side Effects

3. Indirect consequences of a primary action of the drug is known as

- a. Side Effect
- b. Secondary Effects
- c. Hypersensitivity
- d. Idiosyncrasy

Ans: b.Secondary Effects

4. An immunologically mediated reaction producing stereotype symptoms which are unrelated to the pharmacodynamics profile of the drug.

- a. Hypersensitivity
- b. Idiosyncrasy
- c. Secondary Effect
- d. Side Effects

Ans: a. Hypersensitivity

Topic 20. NMPB (National Medicinal Plant Board), CCRAS (Central Council of Research in Ayurveda Sciences), API (Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India), GCTM (Global Centre for Traditional Medicine), PCIMH (Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy)

1.What is the primary focus of the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API)?

- a) Standardization of Ayurvedic drugs and formulations
- b) Guidelines for surgical techniques in Ayurveda
- c) Integration of Ayurveda with modern medicine

d) Regulation of medical education

Answer: a) Standardization of Ayurvedic drugs and formulations.

1. Which of the following information is NOT typically included in the API for medicinal plants?

- a) Botanical description
- b) Chemical composition
- c) Therapeutic indications
- d) Market price

Answer: d) Market price

2. In the API, which method is commonly used to ensure the quality and purity of Ayurvedic drugs?

- a) Organoleptic evaluation
- b) Chromatographic analysis
- c) Both a and b
- d) Only organoleptic evaluation

Answer: c) Both a and b

4. What is the primary role of CCRAS in the context of Ayurveda?

- A) Regulation of Ayurvedic education
- B) Research and development in Ayurvedic sciences
- C) Manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines
- D) Promoting Ayurvedic tourism

Answer: b) Research and development in Ayurvedic sciences

5. Which ministry governs the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)?

- a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- b) Ministry of Science and Technology
- c) Ministry of Ayush
- d) Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change

Answer: c) Ministry of Ayush

Topic 21. Vrikshayurveda and Ethno-medicine

1. Which ancient text is considered the primary source of knowledge on Vrukshaayurveda?

- a) Charaka Samhita
- b) Sushruta Samhita
- c) Brihat Samhita
- d) Ashtanga Hridaya

Answer: c) Brihat Samhita

2. In Vrukshaayurveda, which of the following factors is NOT typically considered for healthy plant growth?

- a) Soil type
- b) Sunlight
- c) Karma of the planter
- d) Water source

Answer: c) Karma of the planter

3. What is the Ayurvedic term for diseases of trees?

- a) Vriksha Roga
- b) Vruksha Vyadhi
- c) Vanaspati disease
- d) Prakruti Vikara

Answer: a) Vriksha Roga

4. Which of the following is used in Vrukshaayurveda to promote plant health?

- a) Panchagavya
- b) Synthetic pesticides
- c) Rock salt solution
- d) Hydroponics

Answer: a) Panchagavya

5. According to Vrukshaayurveda, which organ of a tree corresponds to its Prana (life energy)?

- a) Roots
- b) Stem
- c) Leaves
- d) Flowers

Answer: a) Roots

ETHNO MEDICINE

1. What does the term "Ethnomedicine" primarily refer to?

- a) The use of advanced medical technology in rural areas
- b) Traditional healing practices specific to cultural groups
- c) The integration of modern medicine with Ayurveda
- d) The study of pharmaceutical drugs

Answer: b) Traditional healing practices specific to cultural groups

2. Which of the following is a primary focus of Ethnomedicine?

- a) Identification of new diseases
- b) Understanding culturally specific health beliefs and practices
- c) Manufacturing herbal drugs
- d) Standardizing clinical trials

Answer: b) Understanding culturally specific health beliefs and practices

3. What is the main advantage of studying Ethnomedicine?

- a) It helps in patenting traditional knowledge.
- b) It promotes the integration of cultural knowledge into modern medicine.
- c) It replaces conventional medical systems.
- d) It focuses solely on spiritual healing.

Answer: b) It promotes the integration of cultural knowledge into modern medicine.

4. Which of the following is an example of an Ethnomedicinal practice?

- a) Use of Ashwagandha by indigenous communities
- b) Production of vaccines in pharmaceutical labs
- c) Development of MRI technology
- d) Homeopathy

Answer: a) Use of Ashwagandha by indigenous communities

5. In Ethnomedicine, knowledge about herbs and their uses is typically passed down through:

- a) Written records
- b) Oral traditions
- c) Scientific journals
- d) Online courses

Answer: b) Oral traditions

Topic 22. Network pharmacology and Bioinformatics

Network Pharmacology

1. What is the primary goal of network pharmacology?

- a) To study the pharmacokinetics of drugs
- b) To identify single-target drugs
- c) To understand the relationship between drugs, targets, and diseases through biological networks
- d) To focus on the effects of one molecule at a time

Answer: c) To understand the relationship between drugs, targets, and diseases through biological networks

2. In the context of network pharmacology, what does a "network" typically refer to?
- a) A network of genes involved in a disease
 - b) A network of drug-protein and protein-protein interactions
 - c) A network of pharmaceutical companies
 - d) A network of metabolic reactions
- Answer: b) A network of drug-protein and protein-protein interactions
3. Which of the following databases is most commonly used to study drug-target interactions in network pharmacology?
- a) PubMed
 - b) Gene Ontology (GO)
 - c) DrugBank
 - d) EMBL
- Answer: c) DrugBank
4. Which computational approach is often used in network pharmacology to predict drug-target interactions?
- a) Molecular docking
 - b) Gene expression profiling
 - c) Molecular dynamics simulations
 - d) Homology modeling
- Answer: a) Molecular docking
5. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of network pharmacology?
- a) Multi-target drug action
 - b) Identification of disease mechanisms
 - c) High specificity for a single drug target
 - d) Drug repurposing
- Answer: c) High specificity for a single drug target
6. Which of the following tools is commonly used to analyze and visualize drug-target interaction networks?
- a) Cytoscape
 - b) BLAST
 - c) PyMOL
 - d) RStudio
- Answer: a) Cytoscape
7. In network pharmacology, the term "multitarget drugs" refers to drugs that:
- a) Target only one specific receptor
 - b) Affect multiple biological pathways or molecular targets
 - c) Are metabolized by the liver
 - d) Can be used for various diseases
- Answer: b) Affect multiple biological pathways or molecular targets
8. What is a major advantage of network pharmacology in drug discovery?
- a) It simplifies drug development to single-target analysis
 - b) It helps to identify side effects caused by drug interactions
 - c) It exclusively focuses on genomic data
 - d) It only considers the pharmacodynamics of drugs
- Answer: b) It helps to identify side effects caused by drug interactions
9. Which of the following is a key application of network pharmacology?

- a) Predicting drug-drug interactions
- b) Investigating the molecular mechanisms of diseases
- c) Drug repurposing
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

10. In the context of network pharmacology, "drug repositioning" refers to:

- a) The discovery of new drugs for the same disease
- b) The identification of new molecular targets for existing drugs
- c) The modification of a drug's chemical structure
- d) The use of existing drugs to treat different diseases

Answer: d) The use of existing drugs to treat different diseases

Bioinformatics

1. Which of the following databases is primarily used to store protein sequences?

- a) GenBank
- b) UniProt
- c) PDB
- d) KEGG

Answer: b) UniProt

2. What is the primary function of BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool)?

- a) To predict protein structures
- b) To perform sequence alignments and compare sequences
- c) To analyze gene expression data
- d) To build protein interaction networks

Answer: b) To perform sequence alignments and compare sequences

3. Which of the following bioinformatics tools is used for the prediction of protein secondary structure?

- a) PyMOL
- b) ClustalW
- c) PSIPRED
- d) Gene Ontology (GO)

Answer: c) PSIPRED

4. The E-value in sequence alignment refers to:

- a) The identity percentage of the aligned sequences
- b) The number of gaps in the alignment
- c) The expected number of hits with a given score by chance

d) The length of the query sequence

Answer: c) The expected number of hits with a given score by chance

5. Which of the following is used to visualize the three-dimensional structure of proteins?

a) BLAST

b) PyMOL

c) BLASTP

d) Clustal Omega

Answer: b) PyMOL

6. What does Gene Ontology (GO) provide?

a) Information about gene sequences

b) Functional annotations of genes and gene products

c) Structural data of proteins

d) Pathway data

Answer: b) Functional annotations of genes and gene products

7. Which of the following bioinformatics tools is used for multiple sequence alignment?

a) NCBI BLAST

b) ClustalW

c) KEGG

d) Gostat

Answer: b) ClustalW

8. Which technique is commonly used for analyzing gene expression data in bioinformatics?

a) PCR

b) Microarray analysis

c) Western blotting

d) Mass spectrometry

Answer: b) Microarray analysis

9. Which of the following describes the purpose of the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG)?

a) It provides a collection of protein structures

b) It stores genomic sequence data

c) It provides information about biological pathways, genes, and diseases

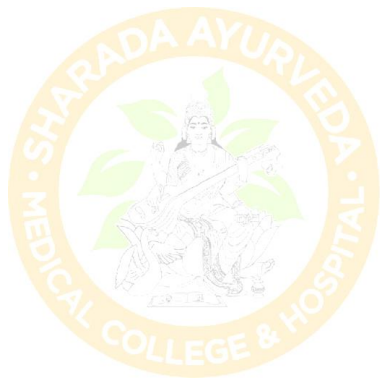
d) It helps to predict protein-protein interactions

Answer: c) It provides information about biological pathways, genes, and diseases

10. Which of the following tools would you use to predict the possible interactions between proteins?

- a) BLAST
- b) STRING
- c) UniProt
- d) ClustalW

Answer: b) STRING



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