

**2024-25**

**QUESTION BANK**

**Roga Nidan evam Vikriti Vigyan  
(AyUG-RN)**



**Sharada**  
**AYURVEDA**  
MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL  
MANGALORE

**100  
marks**

## Paper 1 – Fundamental Principles of Vikriti Vigyan

### 1.ROGA NIDANA: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY & CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

#### SAQ:

1. Explain in detail the importance of Roga Nidana and Vikruti Vijnana in current clinical practice.
2. Define Rogavinischaya.

### 2. PAREEKSHA: ROGA & ROGI PAREEKSHA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

#### MCQ:

1. Which is not mentioned in Trividha Pramana.  
A) Prathyaksha B) Anumana C) Aptopadesha D) **Darshana**
2. .... Adau Pareeksheta, tato anantaram aushadham.  
A) Rogi B) **Roga** C) Vikara D) Bheshaja
3. Anumanam tu khalu tarko \_\_\_\_\_  
A) **Yuktyapekshaha** B) Hetu C) Nidana D) Poorva Ropa
4. Prashana Pareeksha is explained by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) **Sushruta** B) Vagbhata C) Both a & b D) None of the above
5. Which among the following is the utility of Atura Pareeksha.  
A) Ayusha Pramana Jnana B) Bala Pramana Jnana C) Dosha Pramana Jnana D) **All of the above**

#### SAQ:

1. Describe the importance of Roga and Rogi Pareeksha.
2. Define Pareeksha, enlist Roga and Rogi Pareeksha.
3. Distinguish between Rogi and Roga Pareeksha.

#### LAQ:

1. Define Pareeksha, enlist Roga and Rogi Pareeksha, write the difference between Roga and Rogi Pareeksha.

### 3. METHODS OF ROGI PAREEKSHA

MCQ – NO      SAQ – YES      LAQ – YES

#### SAQ:

1. Prashna Pareeksha Bhavas
2. Write Astasthan Pareeksha and explain Nadi Pareeksha
3. Explain Sparshana Pareeksha in detail
4. Explain Pureesha Pariksha Vidhi
5. Explain Darshanadi Trividha Pareeksha
6. Explain Mala Pareeksha in detail
7. Write the laboratory investigations related to Mootra Pareeksha
8. Explain Shatvidha Pareeksha
9. Enumerate Astasthan Pareeksha and explain Mootra Pareeksha
10. Explain tailabindu pareeksha
11. Explain Prashna Pareeksha as per Susruta.
12. Write the clinical interpretations of Nadi Pareeksha
13. Explain chakshurendriya Pareeksha with its clinical interpretations.

#### LAQ:

1. Describe in detail about Shadvidha Pareeksha
2. Enumerate Trividha Pareeksha, explain Darshanendriyathah Pareeksha in detail
3. Explain in detail about Darshanadi Trividha Pareeksha
4. Explain Astasthan Pareeksha in detail
5. Describe Mala Pareeksha explained by Yogaratnakara

### 4. SAPEKSHA NIDANA – VYAVACCHEDAKA NIDANA

MCQ – NO      SAQ – YES      LAQ – YES

#### SAQ:

1. Explain the methods of Diagnosing Anukta Vyadhi as per ayurveda.
2. Write down the Vyavachedaka Nidana for a patient presenting with Mootra Dosha.

#### LAQ:

1. Explain the steps of Vyavachedaka Nidana of Ukta & Anukta Vyadhi with suitable example.

## 5. UPASHAYA/ ANUPASHAYA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Upashaya is classified into  
A) 12 B) 18 C) 20 D) 10
2. गूढलिङ्गं व्याधि ..... परीक्षेत  
A) क्षयमरिष्टैः B) उपशयानुपशयाभ्यां C) कल्याणाभिनिवेशेन D) सत्त्वमविकारेण
3. उदावर्ते प्रवाहणं is an example of .....  
A) हेतुविपरीतो विहार B) व्याधिविपरीतो विहार C) हेतुव्याधिविपरीतार्थकारी विहार D) व्याधिविपरीतार्थकारी विहार
4. शीतकफजे ज्वरे शुण्ठ्याद्युष्णं भेषजं, is an example of  
A) व्याधिविपरीतार्थकार्यौषधं B) हेतुविपरीतमौषधं C) व्याधिविपरीतमौषधं D) हेतुविपरीतार्थकार्यौषधं
5. औषधादीनां दुःखकर उपयोगो ..... इत्यर्थः  
A) उपशय B) हेतु C) अनुपशय D) व्याधि
6. Nidano Tasya Antarbhava .....  
A) Upashaya B) Anupashaya C) Pathya D) Both A & C
7. Which among the following is 'Vyadhi Asatmya.'  
A) Chikitsa B) Dosha Paka C) Upashaya D) Anupashaya

### SAQ:

1. Define Upashaya and Anupushaya and enlist its types with examples.

## 6. DOSHA VIKRITI

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

### MCQ:

1. The hetu which is not there in chaturvidha hetu classification  
A) Vyabhichari Hetu B) Viprakrishta Hetu C) Ubhaya Hetu D) Sannikrishta
2. Sthambha is the Lakshana of which Dosha as per Ashtanga Hridaya  
A) Vata Prakopa B) Pitta Prakopa C) Kapha Prakopa D) Both A & C
3. Dadhi is the Prakopa Karana for  
A) Vata B) Pitta C) Kapha D) Both B & C

4. **Regular consumption of Mrid leading to Mridbakshana Janya Pandu is an example for**  
A)Vyadhi Hetu B)Dosha Hetu C)Ubhaya Hetu D)Vyanjaka Hetu
5. **Poorvaroopam manifests in which stage of Kriyakala**  
A)Sanchaya B)Prakopa C) Prasara D)**Sthanasamshraya**
6. **Paridhavamana dosha Lakshana is**  
A)Sanchaya Lakshana B)Prakopa Lakshana C)**Prasara Lakshana** D) None of the above
7. **Ashutaram Pachati is the Lakshana of \_\_\_\_\_**  
A)Vishamagni B) **Atyagni** C) Teekshnagni D) Mandagni
8. **In Bhasmakagni, Kapha Dosha is in \_\_\_\_\_**  
A) **Ksheena** B) Vrudha C)Sama D)Prakopa

**SAQ:**

1. **Write Vata Vrudhi, Kshaya and Sama Laxana.**
2. **Hetu, Beda and Laxana of Agni Dushi**
3. **Write Samadosha Laxana**
4. **Vatadosha Prakopa Karana and Laxana**
5. **Write the features of Sama Nirama Kapha Dosha**
6. **Write Vrudhi and Kshaya Laxana of Vata Dosha**
7. **Explain Pitta Prakopa Karana**
8. **Write Pitta Vrudhi and Kshaya Laxana**
9. **Write in brief about Avarana and its classification**
10. **Explain Sama Nirama Dosha Laxana \_\_\_\_\_**
11. **Describe Sama and Nirama Pitta Laxana**
12. **Write Kapha Prakopa Hetu and Laxana**
13. **Trividha Nidana**
14. **Describe about Ashayapakarsha**
15. **Define Nidana and classify**
16. **Utpadaka and Vyanjaka Hetu**
17. **Write the features of Pranavruta Vyana Vayu and Vyanavruta Apana Vayu Laxanas**
18. **Explain Ashayapakarsha of Dosha with suitable examples**
19. **Explain Paridhavamana dosha with types and examples**
20. **Explain Nityasamshleshita (Leena) dosha and Paricchedita dosha with examples**
21. **Enlist the 63 combination of Dosha, Describe Sama Sannipata and Vishama Sannipata dosha.**

22. Describe Sannikrista and Viprakrista hetu
23. Describe vyabhichari and Pradhanika hetu.
24. Describe Prajnaparada as a hetu.

**LAQ:**

1. Define hetu, Enumerate and enlist classification of yadhi janaka and Vyadhi bodhaka.
2. Correlate the Nidana of Agnidushti with contemporary examples and explain the types and features of Agnidushti
3. Enlist the different stages of Paridhavamana Dosha
4. Describe Vataprakopa karana, prakopa lakshana, vrudhi kshaya lakshana.
5. Define Hetu. Write the synonyms and explain classification in detail
6. Explain in detail about the definition, classification and synonyms of Nidana and its importance
7. Write Kriyakala with their Laxana and its importance in diagnosis
8. Discuss the role of Agni in Vyadhi Samprapti

## 7. DOSHAGATI & ROGAMARGA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

**MCQ:**

1. Which among the following results in movement of Dhosha from Koshta to Shaka  
A) Vyayama B) Ushmana Taikshnya C) Both A&B D) None
2. Which among the following results in movement of Dhosha from Shaka to Koshta  
A) Srotomukha Vishodhana B) Vishyandana C) Dosha Paka D) All of these
3. Which among the following is not a Dosha Gati.  
A) Kshaya-Sthana-Vridhi B) Urdhwa-Adha-Tiryak C) Koshta-Shakha-Marmasthisandhi D) None of above
4. How many rogamargas are there according to charaka  
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 5
5. Which of the following is Bhaya roga marga disease  
A) Pakshvadha B) Pidaka C) Hikka D) Sandhi Shula
6. Kushta is \_\_\_\_ Rogamaraga gata Roga.  
A) Bhaya B) Aabhyantara C) Madhyama D) Both A&B
7. Which among the following is not a disease of the Abyantara Rogamarga.  
A) Jwara B) Kasa C) Pakshavadha D) Chardhi

8. Madyama Rogamargagata Rogas are generally \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Sukhasadya B) Krichrasadya C) Asadya D) Yapy
9. Sira-Snayu-Kandara are part of \_\_\_\_\_ Rogamarga  
 A) Bhaya B) Aabhyantara C) Madhyama D) Both B&C

**SAQ:**

1. Explain kosta to shaka gati and shaka to kosta gati.
2. Explain Rogamarga and Doshagathi
3. Explain rogamarga with its clinical utility.
4. Write in brief about Dosha Gati

**LAQ:**

1. Enumerate and describe dosha gati and its clinical utility

## 8. SROTODUSHTI - DUSHYADUSHTI

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

**MCQ:**

1. Which among the following is the characteristic feature of Srotas.  
 A) Dhmana B) Sravana C) Sarana D) None of the above
2. Which among the following Srotas are not enumerated by Sushruta.  
 A) Ashtivaha B) Majjavaha C) Swedavaha D) All the above
3. Which among the following is not a Medovaha Srotomula as per Sushruta  
 A) Vrukka B) Kati C) Medovaha Dhamani D) All the above
4. Snayu and Twak is \_\_\_\_\_ Srotomoola as per Charaka  
 A) Swedavaha B) Asthivaha C) Mamsavaha D) Medovaha
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a Swedovaha Srotomoola as per Charaka  
 A) Twak B) Meda C) Romakoopa D) Both B & C
6. Prameha is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ type of Srotodushti  
 A) Atipravrutti B) Sanga C) Siragranti D) Vimargagamana
7. In Raktapitta, which Dushya is affected the most?  
 A) Pitta B) Rakta C) Both A&B D) None of above
8. 'Netragauravam' is lakshana of  
 A) Rakta Kshaya B) Sukra Vrudhi C) Majja Vrudhi D) Asthi Kshaya
9. 'Pratatam Vatarogi' is described by Charaka as the lakshana of  
 A) Rasa Kshaya B) Rakta Kshaya C) Mamsa Kshaya D) Majja Kshaya

10. 'Alpa Shukrata' is the Lakshana of  
A) Shukra Kshaya B) Majja Kshaya C) Majja Vrudhi D) **Both A & B**
11. 'Hrit Peeda-Kampa' is explained by Sushruta as the Lakshana of  
A) **Rasa Kshaya** B) Rakta Kshaya C) Mamsa Kshaya D) Shukra Kshaya
12. 'Virudha Sevana' is described by Charaka as the Dushti Karana of which Srotas  
A) Asthivaha B) **Majjavaha** C) Shukravaha D) None of the above
13. गुरुशीतमतिस्निग्धमतिमात्रं \_\_\_\_\_ अशनताम् | रसवाहीनि दुष्यन्ति चिन्त्यानां चातिचिन्तनात् ||  
A) विरुद्ध B) **सम** C) विषम D) अति
14. 'Alpayu' is described by Charaka as the Dushti Lakshana of which Srotas  
A) Rasavaha B) Majjavaha C) Mootravaha D) **Shukravaha**
15. 'Kesha-Loma-Smashru Dosha' is the Dushti Lakshana of which Srotas  
A) Raktavaha B) Mamsavaha C) Medovaha D) **Asthivaha**
16. Which among the following is not described by Sushruta as 'Annavaha Sroto Vidha Lakshana.'  
A) Aadhmana B) Annavidvesha C) Aandhyam D) **Atisara**
17. Which among the following is not a manifestation of Upadhatu Pradoshaja  
A) Supti B) **Glan** C) Sankocha D) Sphurana
18. 'परुष इष्टविनाश शब्दश्रवणं' leads to Srotrendriya \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Ayoga B) Atiyoga C) **Mityayoga** D) All the above

**SAQ:**

1. Shukra Kshaya Vrudhi Laxana
2. Mamsa Vrudhi and Kshaya Laxana
3. Samanya Srotodushti Hetu
4. Raktavaha Srotodushti Karana and Dushti Laxana
5. Explain Pureeshavaha Srotodushti Karana and Laxana
6. Explain Pranavaha Srotodushti Karana and Pranavaha Sroto Dushti Laxana
7. Explain Srotodushti Prakara with two examples for each
8. Write about Trimala Vrudhi and Kshaya Laxana
9. Write in brief about Dhatwagni Mandya Janya Vikaras
10. Describe Asthivaha Srotodushti Karana and Asthivaha Srotodushti Laxana
11. Explain Mootravaha Srotodushti Karana and Laxana
12. Mamsavaha Srotodushti Laxana



### LAQ:

1. Define Srotas. Write its synonyms, classification, Samanya Sroto Dusti Karana and Dusti Laxana in detail.
2. Define Srotas and explain Srotomoola and their importance. Explain Srotoduahti Laxana with examples.
3. Define Srotas. Explain the examination of Pranavaha Srotas (respiratory system).
4. Explain Samanya Srotodushti Nidana and Laxana. Prana, Anna, Udakavaha Srotodushti Nidana and Laxana
5. Define Srotas. Explain Srotodushti Nidana and Laxanas of Pranavaha Srotas, Pureeshavaha Srotas, Raktavaha Srotas and Annavaha Srotas
6. Define Srotas and classify with its Moola, write the Samanya Dushti Hetu with Dusti Prakara. Explain Pranavaha Sroto Dushti Hetu with its Laxana.

## 9. CONCEPT OF AMA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### MCQ:

1. Aama Uttapatti Hetu  
A)Guru Ahara B)Dwishta Ahara C)Vishtambhi Ahara D) All of these
2. Malasanga is the Samanya Lakshana of  
A)Nirama B)Sama C)Both A and B D) None
3. Which among the following is attributed to AMA  
A)Annarasa B)Malasanchaya C)Pradhama Dosha Dushti D)All the above

### SAQ:

1. Describe samanya lakshana of Ama
2. Define ama and enlist different types of ama.

### LAQ:

1. Define ama, explain different types of ama and explain the concept of Ama with reference to Anna rasa, Mala sanchaya and Dosha dushti.
2. Define Ama and write its Laxanas. Write the Sama and Nirama Laxanas of Doshas
3. Write in detail about Ama. Write about Sama and Nirama Avastha of Tridosha
4. Write various definitions of Ama and its role in disease manifestation

## 10. ASSESSMENT OF AMA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Nirvibandha is Nirama \_\_\_\_\_ Lakshana  
A) Kapaha B) Vata C) Pitta D) Tridosha
2. Which diagnostic method is used to identify the presence of Ama in Ayurveda?  
A)Nadi Pariksha B)Mala Pariksha C)Jihva Pariksha D)All of the above
3. Durgandha is the Laksha of \_\_\_\_\_  
A)Sama Pitta B)Sama Kapha C)Sama Pureesha D) All the above

### SAQ:

1. Explain concept of Sama
2. Explain sama and nirama vata lakshana
3. Explain sama and nirama pitta lakshana
4. Explain sama and nirama kapha lakshana
5. Describe sama and nirama pureesha lakhana

## 11. STHANA SAMSHRAYA – POORVAROOPA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### SAQ:

1. Define poorvaroopa and enlist its types \_\_\_\_\_
2. Define sthansmashraya and corelate this with Poorvaroopa

### LAQ:

1. Define poorva roopa, enlist its types and relate sthanasamshraya with poorvaroopa

## 13. SAMPRAPTI

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### SAQ:

1. Describe vyadhi janma and vyadhi janya samprapti with examples.
2. Define samprapti and enumerate its synonyms
3. Enlist samprapti types and explain in detail Vikalpa samprapti.

### LAQ:

1. Define Samprapti and describe types of Samprapti with examples.

## 14. RUPA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

### MCQ:

1. Rupa appears during which stage of Samprapti?  
A) Sanchaya B) Prasara C) Sthanasamsraya D) **Vyakta**
2. उत्पन्नव्याधिबोधकमेव लिंगं \_\_\_\_\_  
A) **Roopa** B) Poorvaroopo C) Vyadhi D) None of the above
3. Which is a common Rupa of Amlapitta?  
A) Heartburn B) Sour belching C) Nausea D) **All of the above**
4. स्पर्शोपलभ्य परिपिण्डितत्वात् is the Pratyatma Lakshana of \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Gulma B) Udara C) Sandigata Vata D) **Ashteela**

### SAQ:

1. Define roopa and describe the importance of roopa
2. Define pratyatma lakshana with suitable examples
3. Enlist paryaya of roopa and differentiate between vyadhi and lakshana

### LAQ:

1. Define roopa, describe different types of roopa with examples and describe the importance of roopa.

## 15. VYADHINAMAKARANA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor considered in the naming (Vyadhi Namakarana) of a disease in Ayurveda?  
A) Dosha B) Agni C) **Occupation** D) Bala
2. Which among the following is an example of Vyadhinamakarana based on 'आयतन'?  
A) Annadrava Shoola B) **Sahasajanya Rajyakshma** C) Greevasthambha D) Haridra Meha
3. Which among the following is an example of Vyadhinamakarana based on 'अधिष्ठान'?  
A) Gridrasi B) Hikka C) **Medoroga** D) Atisara

4. **What does ICD stand for?**  
A) International Classification of Disorders B) **International Classification of Diseases** C) International Criteria for Diagnosis D) International Coding for Diseases
5. **What does DSM stand for?**  
A) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Disorders B) Diagnostic Standards Manual C) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders D) Disorders and Symptom Management
6. **Who publishes the DSM?**  
A) World Health Organization (WHO) B) **American Psychiatric Association (APA)** C) National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH) D) European Psychiatric Association (EPA)
7. **Which organization is responsible for publishing the ICD?**  
A) American Psychiatric Association (APA) B) **World Health Organization (WHO)** C) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) D) National Institutes of Health (NIH)
8. **Which version of the ICD is currently in use as of 2025?**  
A) ICD-9 B) ICD-10 C) **ICD-11** D) ICD-12
9. **Which edition of the DSM is currently in use as of 2025?**  
A) DSM-IV B) DSM-V C) DSM-5 D) **DSM-5-TR**
10. **What is the format of the diagnostic codes in ICD-11?**  
A) Numerical only B) **Alphanumeric** C) Roman numerals D) Binary
11. **Which classification system includes codes for both physical and mental health conditions?**  
A) **ICD** B) DSM C) Both ICD and DSM D) Neither ICD nor DSM
12. **What is the main purpose of the ICD classification system?**  
A) Diagnosis of mental disorders B) **Standardized coding of all diseases and health conditions** C) Development of treatment protocols D) Counseling for mental health issues
13. **What does the acronym "NAMASTE" stand for?**  
A) **National AYUSH Morbidity and Standardized Terminologies Electronic** B) National Ayurveda Morbidity and Standard Terminology Establishment C) National Association for Medical and Standardized Terminology Exchange D) National AYUSH Medical and Standardized Treatment Encyclopedia
14. **When was the NAMASTE Portal officially launched?**  
A) August 2020 B) **October 2017** C) January 2022 D) March 2023
15. **Which organization maintains the NAMASTE Portal?**  
A) **Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)** B) National Institute of Ayurveda C) All India Institute of Ayurveda D) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
16. **Which of the following is NOT a feature of the NAMASTE Portal?**  
A) Online training modules for capacity building B) Dashboards for data visualization C) **E-commerce platform for AYUSH products** D) Standardized morbidity codes for AYUSH systems

### SAQ:

1. Write the criteria for nomenclature of diseases in Ayurveda
2. Describe the basis Vyadhi namakarana with suitable examples
3. Describe ICD classification of diseases and its importance
4. Describe DSM classification of diseases and its importance
5. Describe NAMASTE portal and its importance

## 16. VYADHI

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### MCQ:

1. तद् दुःख संयोगा व्याधय उच्यन्ते | What is the meaning of दुःख in this sloka?  
A) काय पीड B) वाक् पीड C) मनसी पीड D) All the above
2. Which among the following is not a synonym of Vyadhi?  
A) Papma B) Dukha C) Upachara D) Aabada
3. 'स्वहेतु समुत्थित' & 'यथोक्त समुत्थान प्रशम' are characters of  
A) Anubandya Vyadhi B) Anubanda Vyadhi C) Both A&B D) None of above
4. 'मातृरपचार' during pregnancy leads to which among the following  
A) Adibalapravrutta Vyadhi B) Doshabalapravrutta Vyadhi C) Janmabalapravrutta Vyadhi  
D) Daivabalapravrutta Vyadhi
5. Under which classification of Vyadhi is Sahaja Vyadhi (Hereditary disorders) categorized?  
A) Adyatmika Vyadhi B) Adibautika Vyadhi C) Adidaivika Vyadhi D) Not described at all
6. Which of the following is a subclassification of Daivabala Pravrutta Vyadhi according to Sushruta?  
A) Matruja-Pitruja B) Sareera-Manasa C) Kalaja-Akalaja D) Samsargaja-Akasmika
7. Manasika Vyadhi arising due to Rajas-Tamas are grouped under  
A) Adibalapravrutta Vyadhi B) Doshabalapravrutta Vyadhi C) Janmabalapravrutta Vyadhi  
D) Daivabalapravrutta Vyadhi
8. Physiological sensations like Hunger and thirst are classified under which of the following  
A) Kalabalapravrutta Vyadhi B) Daivabalapravrutta Vyadhi C) Swabhavabalapravrutta Vyadhi  
D) Doshabalapravrutta Vyadhi
9. According to Vagbhata, 'Pidajanya Vyadhi' refers to diseases caused by:  
A) Physical trauma B) Psychological trauma C) Both A & B D) Neither A nor B
10. Akala Valaya-Palitya according to Vagbhata are  
A) Kalaja Vyadhi B) Sahaja Vyadhi C) Garbaja Vyadhi D) Prabhavaja Vyadhi

### SAQ:

1. Write about Nanatmaja Vyadhi
2. Discuss Beeja, Beeja Bhaga, Beejabhagavayava Dushti
3. Explain Vyadhi Vargeekarana
4. Write about Nanatmaja Vikara and Samanyaja Vikara. Name 10 Kaphaja Nanatmaja Vikara
5. Explain adibala/sahaja vyadhi and brief about genetic diseases
6. Explain janmabala/garbaja vyadhis and brief about congenital diseases.
7. Explain sangatabala /peedaja vyadhi and brief about traumatic diseases.
8. Explain dosha bala pravrutta vyadhi.
9. Explain kalaja vyadhis and brief about environmental disorder.
10. Explain kala bala prvrutta vyadhi and brief about geriatric diseases.
11. Write about samanyaja vyadhis.
12. Describe various types of environmental disorders
13. Santarpanotha Vikara

### LAQ:

1. Define Vyadhi and write the classification and explain
2. Define Vyadhi, its synonyms and classification in detail
3. Explain Vataja Nanatmana Vyadhi in detail
4. Define Samanyaja and Nanatmaja Vyadhi and explain Kaphaja Nanatmaja Vyadhi in detail
5. Write the role of environment in disease manifestation. Write the hazards of tobacco smoking.
6. Explain in detail Saptavida classification of vyadhi

## 17. ASHTANINDITA (ENDOCRINE DISORDERS)

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following conditions is primarily associated with अतिदीर्घ (Tall stature)  
A) Acromegaly B) Gigantism C) Marfan syndrome D) Turner syndrome
2. Which of the following hormones is primarily responsible for the excessive growth seen in gigantism?  
A) Thyroxine B) Growth hormone C) Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) D) Cortisol

3. **Excessive secretion of growth hormone after epiphyseal plate closure results in which condition?**  
A) Gigantism B) **Acromegaly** C) Marfan syndrome D) Hypogonadism
4. **What is the most common cause of disproportionate short stature worldwide?**  
A) **Achondroplasia** B) Growth hormone deficiency C) Nutritional deficiencies D) Hypothyroidism
5. **Dwarfism due to hypothyroidism in children is called**  
A) Pituitary dwarfism B) Achondroplasia C) **Cretinism** D) Laron syndrome
6. **Turner Syndrome, a cause of short stature in females, is associated with which chromosomal abnormality?**  
A) Trisomy 21 B) 47, XXY C) **45, X** D) 47, XYY
7. **Which of the following is the correct definition of short stature?**  
A) Height below the 25th percentile for age and sex. B) Height below the 50th percentile for age and sex. C) **Height below the 3rd percentile or -2 standard deviations (SD) for age and sex.** D) Height above the 97th percentile for age and sex.
8. **Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Cushing's syndrome?**  
A) Moon face B) Central obesity C) **Skin hyperpigmentation** D) Hypertension
9. **Which of the following endocrine disorders is most associated with obesity?**  
A) **Hypothyroidism** B) Hyperthyroidism C) Addison's disease D) Diabetes insipidus
10. **Cushing's syndrome leads to pathological obesity due to:**  
A) Hypersecretion of insulin B) **Hypersecretion of cortisol** C) Hyposecretion of growth hormone D) Hypersecretion of androgens

**SAQ:**

1. **Discuss Astanindita Purusha.**
2. **Atisthauya Karana and Laxana.**
3. **Corelate Astanindita Purusha with Hormonal /Endocrinal disorder.**

## 18. JANAPADODHWAMSA VIKARA (PANDEMIC DISORDERS)

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

**MCQ:**

1. How many Karana are explained by Charaka that gets adversely affected giving rise to Janapadodhwamsa.  
A)3 B)**4** C)5 D)2
2. **Which among the following is not a feature of Dushta Vayu.**  
A)Ati Parusha B)Ati Sheeta C)**Kledabahula** D)Dhoomopahata

3. A pandemic differs from an epidemic in which of the following ways?  
A) A pandemic is restricted to a specific area B) A pandemic affects multiple countries or continents C) A pandemic spreads through vectors only D) A pandemic is always less severe than an epidemic
4. In Janapadodwamsa 'क्षुभितोदीर्णसलिलाशयं' indicates Dushti of  
A)Vayu B)Udaka C)Desha D)Kala
5. In Janapadodwamsa 'ऋतुःविषम वात' indicates Dushti of  
A) Kala B)Udaka C)Desha D)Vayu

**SAQ:**

1. Describe Sadarana and Asadarana hetu for Janapada dwamsa vikara.
2. Describe Janapadodwamsa and its role in the manifestation of diseases.

**19. NIDANARTHAKARA VYADHI, VYADHISANKARA**

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – NO

**MCQ:**

1. Occurrence of secondary diseases due to presence of primary disease is  
A) Nidanarthakara Roga B) Hetu Sankara C) None of the above D) All the above

**SAQ:**

1. Describe Nidanarthakara Vyadi with examples
2. Write Hetusankara
3. Explain the concept of vyadhi sankra with example.

**20. VYADHIKSHAMATVA**

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

**MCQ:**

1. Vyadhi Kshamatva includes  
A)Vyadhibala Virodhitva B)Vyadhi Utpadaka Pratibandhatva C)Both A&B D)None of above
2. Types of Bala mentioned by Charaka is  
A) 3 B)2 C)4 D)None of the above
3. Bala vriddhikara bhavas are mention in which stana of charaka samhita  
A)Vimana B)Sutra C)Chikitsha D)Sharira



4. **Sandhi Vishlesha, Gatrasadan, Doshachyavana, Kriyasannirodha are the characteristic features of**  
A) **Ojovisramsa** B) Ojovyapat C) Ojokshaya D) None of these
5. **Which of the following cells are involved in cell mediated immunity?**  
A) **T-cells** B) B-cells C) Mast-cells D) Both T and B cells
6. **Which of the following disease is not caused by autoimmunity?**  
A) Myasthenia gravis B) Lupus erythematosus C) Rheumatic fever D) Tetanus
7. **Interferons are -**  
A) **Cytokine Barriers** B) Physical Barriers C) Cellular Barriers D) Physiological Barriers
8. **Which among the following factors is not contributing to Balavridhikarabhava**  
A) Satmyasampat B) **Satvasampat** C) Sara sampat D) Sarirasampat
9. **Doshaprakrtivaikrityam, Laghuta Jwaradehayo and indriyavaimalya are the features of**  
A) Sarvadoshakopa B) **Doshapaka** C) Dhatupaka D) Jwaramuktilakshana

**SAQ:**

1. Describe trividha bala
2. Describe vikara vighata bava and abava
3. Describe pathophysiology of healing
4. Define Satmya and explain its types.
5. Classification of immunity

**LAQ:**

1. Explain Vyadhikshamatwa in detail.
2. Describe Vyadhikshamatwa in detail along with Ojus Dushti, Visramsa, Vyapad and Kshaya Laxanas. Write its clinical importance.
3. Explain Satmya , vikara vighata bava and abhva , dosha paka in relation with health and disease.

## 21. ROGI BALA PAREEKSHA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

**MCQ:**

1. ‘मध्य बल-आयुष-ज्ञानविज्ञान’ are characters of  
A) Vata Prakruti B) **Pitta Prakruti** C) Kapha Prakruti D) All the above
2. द्रुतगतिरटन (शीघ्रगामी शीघ्रभाषी) are characters of  
A) **Vata Prakruti** B) Pitta Prakruti C) Kapha Prakruti D) All the above
3. People of which Prakruti are generally ‘मधुरप्रिय’  
A) Vata Prakruti B) Pitta Prakruti C) **Kapha Prakruti** D) All the above

4. मृदङ्गा बलवन्तः स्निग्धवर्णस्वराः स्थूलदीर्घवृत्तसन्धयश्च \_\_\_\_\_।  
A)त्वक् सार B)अस्थि सार C)मज्जा सार D)रक्त सार
5. Which among the following are features of a सुसंहतं शरीर  
A) समसुविभक्त अस्थि B) सुबद्ध सन्धि C) सुनिविष्ट मांस-शोणितं D) All the above
6. What is the normal विस्तार of उदर as per Charaka  
A) 6Anguli B) 10Anguli C) 15Anguli D) 20Anguli
7. What will be general Shareera Bala of a person who is रूक्ष-एकरस सात्म्य in his dietary habits  
A) बलवन्त B) मध्यबल C) अल्पबल D) None of above
8. Which of the following statement is TRUE in case of a person with Madyama Satva Bala  
A) Unmoved even with severe suffering B) Gain courage and strength at the instance of others  
C) Unable to endure even mild pain D) Easily afflicted with fear and confusion
9. Which among the following is NOT characteristic of बाल वय  
A) असम्पूर्णबलं B) पित्तधातुप्राय C) अक्लेशसह D) अपरिपक्व धातु

**SAQ:**

1. Describe the importance of Rogibala Pareeksha.
2. Write a note on parameters used in the assessment of Rogibala.

## 22. DHATU PAKA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

**MCQ:**

1. Dhatu paka lakshana is mentioned by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Caraka B) Susruta C) Madava D) Sharangadhara
2. Which among the following is the feature of Dhatu paka  
A) Nidranasa C) Vishtambha B) Indriyavaimalya D) Both a & c
3. Type of necrosis found in tuberculosis  
A) Coagulative B) Caseous C) Liquefaction D) Fat
4. Type of necrosis found in peptic ulcer  
A) Liquefaction B) Fat C) Fibrinoid D) Coagulative
5. Dry gangrene seen in  
A)Thromboangitisobliterance B) Reynaud's disease C) Ergot poisoning D) All
6. Karyolysis is seen in  
A) Reversible cell injury B) Irreversible cell injury C) both a and b D) dysplasia
7. Following are not an example for chronic inflammation  
A)Pyæmia B)tuberculosis C) sarcoidosis D) leprosy

8. **Vascular events in inflammation includes**  
A) Hemodynamic changes B) Vascular permeability C) **both a and b** D) Phagocytosis
9. **Process of formation of solid mass in circulation from the constituents of flowing blood**  
A) **Thrombosis** B) Embolism C) Ischemia D) Infarction
10. **Urticaria is an example for**  
A) **Type 1 Hypersensitivity reaction** B) type II Hypersensitivity reaction C) Type III Hypersensitivity reaction D) Type IV Hypersensitivity reaction

**SAQ:**

1. Write in brief about inflammation
2. Classify tumours
3. Explain acquired immune deficiency diseases.
4. Define and explain the pathogenesis of oedema
5. Write the difference between benign and malignant tumours
6. Explain cellular adaptations
7. Explain in detail about types of hypersensitivity
8. Define autoimmunity, classify autoimmunity with suitable examples.
9. Causes and mechanisms of reversible cell injury.
10. Define and classify thrombosis and embolism
11. Difference between acute and chronic inflammation.
12. Define shock and explain its mechanism.
13. Explain Oja Dushti as per Susruta

**LAQ:**

1. Describe Ojodusti, Datupaka, Asatmya with examples
2. Define hypersensitivity, describe four types of hypersensitivity with examples
3. Define cell injury, explain the mechanism of reversible and irreversible cell injury
4. Define, classify and mechanisms of inflammation.

## 23. INFECTION AND NUTRITIONAL DISORDERS

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **NO**

**MCQ:**

1. **What type of genetic material can viruses have?**  
a) DNA b) RNA c) **Both DNA and RNA** d) Neither DNA nor RNA
2. **Which of the following is a characteristic of viruses?**  
a) They are unicellular. b) **They require a host cell to replicate.** c) They contain both DNA and RNA simultaneously. d) They perform photosynthesis.
3. **What is the composition of the envelope surrounding some viruses?**  
a) **Phospholipids and proteins** b) Peptidoglycan and RNA c) Lipids and carbohydrates d) Cellulose and chitin

4. **Which part of a virus determines its specificity to infect certain host cells?**  
a) Protein capsid b) Lipid envelope c) **Surface glycoproteins or spikes** d) Viral DNA or RNA
5. **What does the "2" in SARS-CoV-2 stand for?**  
a) The number of spike protein subunits b) **Its classification as the second SARS-related coronavirus identified** c) Its two main transmission routes d) The dual presence of DNA and RNA
6. **What is the main structural difference between Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria?**  
a) Gram-positive bacteria lack a cell wall. b) Gram-negative bacteria have a thicker peptidoglycan layer. c) **Gram-positive bacteria have a thick peptidoglycan layer and no outer membrane.** d) Gram-negative bacteria lack a plasma membrane.
7. **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of bacteria?**  
a) **Presence of a membrane-bound nucleus** b) Ability to reproduce by binary fission c) Possession of a single circular chromosome d) Capability to form endospores under harsh conditions
8. **Which of the following is an example of a Gram-positive bacterium?**  
a) E. coli b) **Staphylococcus aureus** c) Salmonella d) Vibrio cholerae
9. **Which microorganism is used in the production of antibiotics like penicillin?**  
a) Bacteria b) Viruses c) **Fungi** d) Protozoa
10. **Which type of fungi causes systemic mycoses?**  
a) Dermatophytes b) Candida albicans c) **Histoplasma capsulatum** d) Aspergillus niger
11. **Which fungal species is considered a dimorphic fungus and a common cause of systemic infections?**  
a) Candida albicans b) **Histoplasma capsulatum** c) Aspergillus fumigatus d) Trichophyton rubrum
12. **Which of the following is a macronutrient?**  
a) Vitamin C b) Zinc c) **Protein** d) Iron
13. **Deficiency of which vitamin causes scurvy?**  
a) Vitamin A b) **Vitamin C** c) Vitamin D d) Vitamin K
14. **A deficiency of Vitamin K affects which body function?**  
a) Vision b) **Blood clotting** c) Immune response d) Muscle coordination
15. **Which mineral is critical for thyroid hormone production?**  
a) Calcium b) Iron c) **Iodine** d) Zinc
16. **Which of the following is a symptom of Vitamin D deficiency in adults?**  
a) Scurvy b) **Osteomalacia** c) Pellagra d) Night blindness

17. Which of the following is a symptom of Vitamin A deficiency?  
a) Sore tongue and cracks in the mouth corners b) **Keratinization of the skin and night blindness** c) Weak muscles and difficulty walking d) Loss of appetite and anemia
18. What is a common symptom of Vitamin E deficiency?  
a) **Muscle wasting and nerve damage** b) Brittle bones and fractures c) Bleeding gums and slow wound healing d) Hair loss and skin rashes
19. How does Vitamin D deficiency lead to rickets in children?  
a) **Impaired bone remodeling due to reduced calcium absorption.** b) Increased osteoclast activity causing bone resorption. c) Increased phosphorus excretion by the kidneys. d) Decreased collagen synthesis in bone.
20. Which condition is associated with a deficiency of Vitamin B3 (Niacin)?  
a) Beriberi b) **Pellagra** c) Scurvy d) Rickets
21. Which of the following vitamin deficiency is associated with megaloblastic anaemia?  
a) **Vitamin B9 (Folate)** b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) d) Vitamin A (Retinol)
22. What is the primary role of zinc in the body?  
a) Formation of hemoglobin b) **Synthesis of DNA and wound healing** c) Absorption of calcium d) Maintenance of fluid balance
23. What is the distinguishing feature of kwashiorkor?  
a) Severe wasting b) **Edema** c) Thin appearance d) Neuropathy
24. What is a key difference between Kwashiorkor and Marasmus?  
a) Kwashiorkor involves overall calorie deficiency, while Marasmus involves protein deficiency.  
b) **Kwashiorkor presents with edema, while Marasmus presents with severe wasting.** c) Kwashiorkor affects adults, while Marasmus affects children. d) Both cause the same symptoms.
25. Which immune function is primarily impaired in Protein-Energy Malnutrition?  
a) Antibody production by B cells b) Phagocytosis by neutrophils c) **T-cell mediated immunity** d) Complement activation

**SAQ:**

1. **Classify microorganisms**
2. **Classify bacteria**
3. **Write in detail about deficiency of Vitamin A, D, E, K**
4. **Write in detail about classification of Krimi**
5. **Vitamin B deficiency disorders**
6. **Transmission of infectious diseases, Oupasargeeka Roga Nidanas**
7. **Describe protein energy malnutrition**

## 24. UPADRAVA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ रोगारम्भकदोषिकोऽजिन्योऽन्यभिकारुः |  
a)Arishta b)Upadrava c)Doshapaka d) Vyadhisankara
2. Which among the following is not true regarding Upadrava?  
a)रोगारम्भकदोषप्रकोपजन्य b)प्रधानप्रशमेप्रशमो भवत c)उपक्रमावरोधी d)None of above
3. Which among the following is a synonymous word of Upadrava?  
a)Prashamana b)Ayatana c)Aupasargika d) Akriti

### SAQ:

1. Define and explain the concept of Upadrava.

## 25. ARISHTA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is synonym for Arishta Lakshana  
A)Rishta Lakshana B)Upadrav C)Hetu D)None of above
2. ‘Niyat Marankhyapakam Lingam \_\_\_\_\_’  
A)Upadrava B)Arishtam C)Poorvaroop D)Hetu
3. ....are elaborated in detail in Indiyasthan of Charak Samhta.  
A)Upadrava B)Arishta C)Poorvaroop D)Hetu
4. What is the cause of Rishtabhasa?  
A)Excessively vitiated Dosha B)Fore coming death C)Both A&B D)None of above
5. Which among the following surely indicates imminent death?  
A)Sthayi Arishta B)Asthayi Arishta C)Rishtabhasa D) Both A&B

## 26. VYADHI BALA PAREEKSHA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Describe Vikruti Pareeksha with its importance
2. Describe the parameters to be assessed for Vyadhi Bala.

## 27. SADHYASADHYATVA – PROGNOSIS

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. तुल्यदोषत्व in Jwara & तुल्यद्रुष्यत in Prameha generally indicates  
a) Sukhasadyata b) Krichrasadyata c) Asadyata d) None of above
2. When the Rogautpadaka Dosha and the Shareera Prakruti of the patient are not similar, the disease becomes  
a) Sukhasadyata b) Krichrasadyata c) Asadyata d) None of above
3. Patient getting slight relief by following Patya, but a mild Apathya leading to immediate disease aggravation is a character of which type of Vyadhi  
a) Sukhasadya b) Krichrasadya c) Yapya d) Pratyakhyeya
4. A Vyadhi resulting in इन्द्रियनाश qualifies to be  
a) Sukhasadya b) Krichrasadya c) Yapya d) Pratyakhyeya
5. Which among the following is NOT true regarding a Sukhasadya Vyadhi  
a) The involved Dushya and Dosha are not of similar quality. b) Hetu, Poorvaroop and Roopa are less/mild c) The Vyadhi is Dwidoshaja in nature d) Rogautpadaka Dosha and the Shareera Prakruti of the patient are not similar

### SAQ:

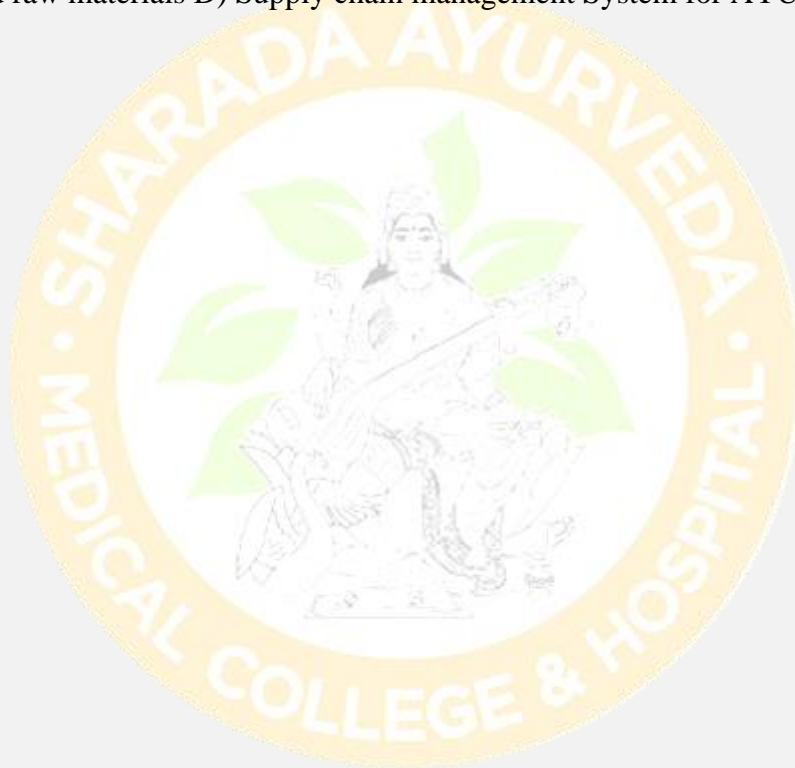
1. Write in detail about Sukhasadya Vyadhi
2. Explain Krichra Sadya Vyadhi Lakshana
3. Explain Krichrasadya and Asadya Vyadhi Lakshana

## 28. DIGITAL HEALTH AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF ROGANIDANA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Which among the following is a digital initiative that provide online indexing services for Ayurveda articles?  
A)e-CHARAK B)A-HMIS C)DHARA D)e-Aushadhi
2. What is the intended purpose of TKDL (portal)?  
A)Documenting traditional knowledge in digital format and prevention of bio-piracy  
B)Archive of AYUSH post graduate students (PG) thesis and dissertations C) Market for herbs, aromatic and raw materials D) Supply chain management System for AYUS





**100  
marks**

**Paper 2 – Vyadhi Vigyan, contemporary  
understanding and updates**

## **1.AGNIMANDYA – AJEERNA, ANAHA, ADHMANA, ATOPA**

MCQ – **YES** SAQ – **YES** LAQ – **YES**

**LAQ:**

1. Explain Ajeerna Nidana and its types in detail.

**SAQ:**

1. Differentiate Lakshanas of Anaha, Admana, Atopa
2. Explain Ajeerna Nidana and its Lakshana
3. Explain types of Ajeerna and Laxana

**MCQ:**

1. Among below which is not the characteristic of Samagni?  
A)Samyak Pachati B)Udgara Shuddhi C)Atisara D)Utsaha
2. Udara Poorana is seen in  
A)Ajeerna B)Atopa C)Anaha D)Adhmana
3. Laxana of Alasaka seen in  
A)Vatajaanaha B)Amajaanaha C)Purishajaanaha D)Adhmana
4. 'Gudugudu Shabdha' is the feature of \_\_\_?  
A)Anaha B)Atopa C)Ajeerna D)Adhmana

## **2.CHHARDI**

MCQ – **YES** SAQ – **YES** LAQ – **NO**

**SAQ:**

1. Describe Nidana and Poorvaroop of Chardi
2. Explain Chardi Beda

**MCQ:**

1. Asadhya Laxana of Chardhi  
A) Shonitayukta Chardhi B) Sa-Chandrika Chardhi C) Pooyayukta Chardhi D) **All the above**

## **3.AMLAPITTA**

MCQ – **YES** SAQ – **YES** LAQ – **NO**

**SAQ:**

1. Explain Amlapitta Bheda and Laxana
2. Explain about Urdwaga Amlapitta

**MCQ:**

1. Which is not the feature of Urdhwaga Amlapitta

- A) Mamsodakambha B) Angasada C) Harita Peeta Rakta Varna D) Tiktamla Vami

## 4.SHOOLA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

**LAQ:**

1. Define Shoola, explain the types of Shoola and differentiate between Parinama Shoola and Annadrava Shoola.

**SAQ:**

1. Explain Annadrava Shoola and Parinama Shoola
2. Explain Annadrava Shoola
3. Difference between Annadrava Shoola and Parinama Shoola

**MCQ:**

1. Bhukte Jeeryati Yatshoolam is the Laxana of

- A) Amaja Shoola B) Sannipataja Shoola C) Parinamaja Shoola D) Annadrava Shoola

## 5.ATISARA, AND PRAVAHIKA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

**LAQ:**

1. Explain Hetu, Samprapti, Poorvaroop, Beda, Upadrava and Sadyasadyata of Atisara.
2. Explain in detail about Nidana, Samprapti, Beda and Laxana of Atisara.
3. Write in detail Atisara Nirukti, Nidana, Samprapti and Bedanusara Laxana.
4. Explain Nidana Poorvaroop, Pratyatma Laxana, Samprapti, Beda and Sama Nirama stages of Atisara.

**SAQ:**

1. Difference between Atisara and Pravahika
2. Describe Sadyasadyata Laxana of Atisara

**MCQ:**

1. Atisara which is not mentioned by Susruta

- A)Shokaja B)Bhayaja C)Tridoshaja D)Kaphaja

2. Who named Pravahika as 'Visrmasi'?

- A) Acharya Sushruta B) Acharya Charaka C) Acharya Bhoja D) Sharangadara

## 6.GRAHANI

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Describe Nidana Panchaka of Grahani Roga in detail

### SAQ:

1. Discuss Grahani Sadyasadyata
2. Grahani Roga Bedas and Samprapti

## 7.VISUCHIKA, ALASAKA, VILAMBIKA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Describe Hetu and Laxanas of Visuchika
2. Difference between Visuchika and Alasaka
3. Explain Visuchika

### MCQ:

1. Dosh predominance in Vilambika?  
A)Vata B)Vata-Kapha C)Vata-Pitta D) Tridoshaja
2. 'Bahulyath \_\_\_\_\_ Sookibhiriva Tudan Iti Visoochi Nirukthi'  
A)Vayu B)Pitta C)Sleshma D)Ama
3. Number of Visuchika Upadrava as per Madhava Nidana  
A)6 B)8 C)3 D)5

## 8.COMMON GIT DISEASES

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Irritable bowel syndrome
2. Write the causes of constipation
3. Explain clinical features and investigation of Peptic ulcer
4. Write the difference between diarrhoea and dysentery

### MCQ:

1. A major feature distinguishing ulcerative dyspepsia from non-ulcerative dyspepsia is:  
A) Presence of a palpable mass B) Presence of acid reflux C) **The presence of ulcers in the stomach lining** D) Bloating and nausea
2. Which of the following is a hallmark symptom of Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)?

A) Diarrhea exclusively B) **Abdominal pain relieved by defecation** C) Vomiting and nausea D) Steatorrhea

3. **The two primary forms of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) are?**

A) Colitis and Crohn's disease B) **Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease** C) Ulcerative colitis and irritable bowel syndrome D) Crohn's disease and gastroesophageal reflux disease

## 9.MUTRAKRICHHRA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. **Mootrakrichra Nidana, Samprapti and Bheda**
2. **Explain in detail Mootrasmari**
3. **Write about Ashmari Nidana and Samprapti**

### MCQ:

1. ----- is not type of Mootrakrichchra  
A)Vataja B)Shukravegavarodhaj C)**Mutrakshaya** D)Ashmarijanya
2. **Which Dosha is cardinally vitiated in the manifestation of Shakridaja Mootrakrichra**  
A)**Vata** B)Pitta C)Kapha D)All the above
3. **Which among thye following is not a type of Mootrakrichra as per Charaka**  
A)Asmarija B) **Sakrdaja** C) Sarkaraja D)Sannipataja

## 10.MUTRAGHATA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. **Describe Mootrakrichra**
2. **Describe different types of mutraghata**
3. **Enlist types and differentiate between mutraghta and mutrakruchra**

### MCQ:

1. **Mutraghata is characterized by:**  
A) Increased frequency of urination B) **Inability to urinate despite the urge** C) Painful urination with blood D) Excessive nighttime urination

## 11.COMMON URINARY DISEASES

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Mention signs and symptoms of urinary tract infection
2. Write a note on Nephrotic syndrome

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is a key feature of nephritic syndrome?  
A) Hematuria B) Proteinuria > 3.5 g/day C) Anemia D) Hyperlipidemia
2. Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) is typically characterized by?  
A) Progressive loss of kidney function over months B) Sudden decrease in kidney function over hours to days C) Chronic pain in the kidneys D) Severe proteinuria
3. A defining feature of chronic kidney disease is?  
A) Sudden onset of symptoms B) Slow progression of kidney dysfunction over time C) Complete recovery of kidney function D) Absence of proteinuria

## 12.HIKKA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Hikka Roga Samanya Samprapti
2. Explain Hikka in brief
3. Write Beda of Hikka and explain Vyapeta

### MCQ:

1. Types of Hikka are  
A) 5 B) 4 C) 6 D) 3
2. Vyapeta Hikka is named by  
A) Sushruta B) Charaka C) Madhavakara D) Vaghbhata
3. Two bouts of Hikka together with an interval is characteristic of  
A) Yamala Hikka B) Gambhira Hikka C) Mahati Hikka D) Kshudra Hikka
4. Matrutaha Pranavahini Srotamsyavishya Kupyati| Urastha \_\_\_\_ Udhooya Hikkaswasani Karoti Sa||  
A)Pavanam B) Jalam C) Kapham D) Shabdham
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Srotas are involved in Samprapti of Hikka Vyadhi  
A) Pranwaha B) Annawaha C) Udakwaha D) All
6. Hikka having Jatrumoola as Udbhava Sthana  
A) Mahati Hikka B) Kshudra Hikka C) Gambhira Hikka D) Annaja Hikka

7. Which Hikka afflicts people with Ksheena Mamsa-Bala-Prana-Teja

A)Annaja Hikka B)Yamala Hikka C)Maha Hikka D)Kshudra Hikka

8. Sarvagatraprakampini is the feature of

A)Annaja Hikka B)Yamala Hikka C)Maha Hikka D)Kshudra Hikka

### 13.SHWASA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

#### LAQ:

1. Explain Swasa Nirukthi, Nidana, Poorvaroopaa and Laxana according to Bheda
2. Write on Nidana, Samprapti, types, Laxanas and Sadyasadyata of Swasa in detail
3. Describe Samprapti and Bedanusara Laxanas of Swasa Roga

#### SAQ:

1. Tamaka Swasa Samprapti
2. Describe Santamaka and Pratamaka Swasa
3. Explain Samprapti and Laxana of Tamaka Swasa
4. Explain the types of Swasa

#### MCQ:

1. Shabdhavada Dhkhithahonara is the feature of which Swasa  
A) Mahaswasa B)Chinnaswasa C)Tamakaswasa D)All of these
2. The patient tries hard to bring out sputum but he finds only a momentary relief after the expulsion is the feature of  
A)Chinnaswasa B)Tamakaswasa C)Mahaswasa D)Kasa

### 14.KASA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

#### LAQ:

1. Explain Kasa nirukthi, samprapti, and lakshana according to bheda.
2. Explain nidana, poorvaroopaa, lakshana and Sadhya asdhyata of kasa.

#### SAQ:

1. Explain difference between Kshayaja and Kshataja Kasa
2. Describe Kasa Beda
3. Explain Nidana and Samprapti of Kasa
4. Kasa Bheda and Kshataja Kasa Laxanas
5. Write the Nidana, Samprapti and Laxana of Urah Kshata
6. Kasa Samprapti and Poorvaroopaa
7. Write the Nirukthi and Vyakya of Kasa Roga and explain its Samprapti in detail
8. Kasa Purvaroopaa Samprapti and Sadyasadyata

## 9. Explain Urakshata

### MCQ:

1. **Types of Kasa Vyadhi described by Harita are**  
A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 5
2. **Paravataivakoojana is the feature of**  
A) **Kshataja Kasa** B) Kshayaja Kasa C) Vatika Kasa D) Tamaka Swasa
3. **Sadyasadyata of Kshayaja Kasa in Balavan**  
A)Asadya B)Sadya C)Yapya D)Krichrasadya

## 15.RAJAYAKSHMA & SHOSHA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. **Explain Rajyakshma Nidana and Samprapti**
2. **Explain Samprapti of Rajyakshma**
3. **Shadropa of Rajyakshma**
4. **Write Triroopa, Shadroopa and Ekadasha Roopa of Rajyakshma**
5. **Classify and describe Asta shosha.**

### MCQ:

1. **Anuloma and Pratiloma are the type of**  
A) Amlapitta B) Raktapitta C) Vatarakta D) **Rajyakshama**
2. **Which among the following is not a feature of Triroopi Rajyakshma**  
A)Amsaparshwabhitapa B)Karapadasantapa C)Sarvangajwara D)**Swarabeda**

## 16.COMMON LUNG DISORDERS

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. **Explain pleural effusion**
2. **Describe the clinical features of bronchial asthma**
3. **Describe the clinical features of pneumonia**

### MCQ:

1. **Pneumonia is caused by**  
A)**Streptococcus Pneumoniae** B)Streptococcus Bacilliae C)E.Coli D)Both A and B

2. **Which of the following is a characteristic symptom of pneumonia?**  
A) Chronic cough **B) Rust-colored sputum** C) Bilateral wheezing D) Weight gain
3. **What physical examination finding is typically present in pneumonia?**  
A) Hyperresonance to percussion B) Decreased tactile fremitus **C) Crackles over the affected lung** D) Bilateral coarse breath sounds
4. **Which of the following is a hallmark clinical feature of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?**  
A) Sudden onset of pleuritic chest pain **B) Chronic productive cough and exertional dyspnea**  
C) Rust-colored sputum D) Sharp pleuritic chest pain
5. **What physical examination finding is commonly associated with advanced COPD?**  
A) Dullness to percussion **B) Barrel chest** C) Decreased tactile fremitus D) Bronchial breath sounds
6. **Which of the following is a typical finding in pleural effusion?**  
A) Hyperresonance to percussion B) Bronchial breath sounds **C) Dullness to percussion** D) Increased vocal fremitus
7. **Dyspnea in pleural effusion is primarily due to:**  
A) Inflammation of lung tissue B) Air trapping **C) Compression of lung parenchyma** D) Increased airway secretions
8. **What is the hallmark symptom of bronchiectasis?**  
A) Dyspnea with chest tightness **B) Chronic productive cough with copious sputum** C) Dry cough without sputum production D) Fever with night sweats
9. **A common physical examination finding in advanced bronchiectasis is:**  
A) **Clubbing of fingers** B) Cyanosis C) Dullness to percussion D) Decreased breath sounds
10. **Which of the following types of pleural effusion is commonly associated with congestive heart failure?**  
A) **Transudative** B) Exudative C) Hemothorax D) Chylothorax
11. **Which of the following clinical manifestations is most indicative of pneumonia?**  
A) Sudden onset of bradycardia **B) Pleuritic chest pain and productive cough** C) Non-productive cough and weight loss D) Polyuria and hematuria
12. **Which physical examination finding is indicative of pleural effusion?**  
A) Hyperresonance on percussion B) Increased breath sounds **C) Dullness to percussion and decreased breath sounds** D) Bronchial breath sounds
13. **Which of the following is a common cause of secondary bronchiectasis?**  
A) Hypertension **B) Cystic fibrosis** C) Viral conjunctivitis D) Gastroesophageal reflux disease



## 17.JWARA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Explain Nirukthi and Paribhasha of Jwara and explain Samanya Jwara Samprapti in detail
2. Write the Nidana, Samprapti and Beda of Jwara. Explain Vishamajwara
3. Define Jwara, Nidana, Poorvaroop, Pratyatma Laxana and Vidhi Samprapti of Jwara
4. Explain in detail about Nidana, Samprapti, Beda and Laxana of Vishamajwara

### SAQ:

1. Jwara Poorvaroop
2. Explain Vishama jwara
3. Jwara Samprapti and Samanya Laxana
4. Write Antarvegi and Bahirvegi Jwara Laxana
5. Nirama Jwara Laxana
6. Amaja and Niramaja Jwara Laxana
7. Pachyamana and Nirama Jwara Laxana
8. Explain in detail about Jwaramukta lakshana and Punarvarthaka jwara
9. Sannipataja jwara

### MCQ:

1. Nidranasha is seen in which type of Jwara  
A)Sannipataja B)Abhigataja C)Pittaja D)Vataja

## 18.MASURIKA – ROMANTIKA

MCQ – YES SAQ – NO LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Masurika types  
A) Vataja,Pittaja,Kaphaja B)Vataja,Pittaja,Kaphaja,Raktaja C)Vataja,Pittaja,  
Kaphaja,Raktaja,Sannipathaja D)None Of These
2. Doshapradhanyata of Romantika  
A)Kapha-pitta B)Vata-pitta C)Pitta-kapha D)Kapha-vata

## 19.FEVER

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Write about malarial fever
2. Describe the clinical features of typhoid fever

3. **Clinical features and investigation of Dengue fever**
4. **Leptospirosis**
5. **Describe organism, incubation period, mode of transmission and clinic features of chickenpox**
6. **Describe organism, incubation period, mode of transmission and clinic features of filariasis.**
7. **Describe organism, incubation period, mode of transmission and clinic features chikungunya**

**MCQ:**

1. **What triggers the onset of fever in the body?**  
a) Elevated blood sugar levels **b) Pyrogens** c) Dehydration d) Low oxygen levels
2. **What mechanism helps the body conserve heat during the early stages of fever?**  
a) Vasodilation **b) Vasoconstriction** c) Increased sweating d) Increased heart rate
3. **Which of the following diseases is classified as an eruptive fever?**  
a) Malaria **b) Measles** c) Typhoid d) Dengue
4. **What is a pathognomonic clinical feature of measles?**  
A) Strawberry tongue **B) Koplik spots** C) Rose spots D) Vesicular rash
5. **What is a common complication of measles?**  
A) Acute flaccid paralysis **B) Pneumonia** C) Meningococcal sepsis D) Myocarditis
6. **Which rash characteristic is unique to chickenpox?**  
A) Rose-colored spots B) Maculopapular rash confined to limbs **C) Vesicles in different stages of healing** D) Lacy reticular rash
7. **What is a common complication of herpes zoster?**  
A) Rheumatic fever **B) Postherpetic neuralgia** C) Ascending paralysis D) Hemolytic anemia
8. **Which of the following is a hallmark feature of hand-foot-mouth disease?**  
A) Vesicular rash on the face **B) Painful oral ulcers with hand and foot rash** C) Maculopapular rash on the chest D) Petechial rash on the legs
9. **Which clinical feature is classically seen in rubella?**  
A) Petechiae on the trunk **B) Rash starting on the face and spreading downward** C) Severe conjunctivitis D) Desquamation of palms and soles
10. **Which species of Plasmodium is associated with severe complications such as cerebral malaria?**  
A) P. Vivax B) P. Malariae **C) P. Falciparum** D) P. Ovale
11. **What is the hallmark symptom of malaria?**  
A) Chronic cough **B) Cyclical fever with chills and sweating** C) Vesicular rash D) Sore throat
12. **Which mosquito is the primary vector for dengue fever?**  
A) Anopheles **B) Aedes aegypti** C) Culex D) Aedes albopictus

13. Which test is the most sensitive for diagnosing dengue fever during the first 5 days of illness?  
A) NS1 antigen test B) Dengue IgG test C) Blood culture D) Widal test
14. A patient presents with high fever, severe muscle pain, and a maculopapular rash. Which diagnosis is most likely?  
A) Malaria B) Dengue fever C) Chikungunya D) Typhoid fever
15. Which symptom differentiates Chikungunya from Dengue fever?  
A) Hemorrhagic tendencies B) Retro-orbital pain C) Severe polyarthritides D) Skin ulcers
16. The most common complication of Chikungunya fever is:  
A) Postherpetic neuralgia B) Chronic arthritis C) Encephalopathy D) Hemolytic anemia
17. What is a hallmark clinical manifestation of typhoid fever?  
A) Vesicular rash B) Rose spots on the abdomen C) Generalized pruritus D) Petechial rash
18. Which of the following complications is associated with typhoid fever?  
A) Pulmonary fibrosis B) Intestinal perforation C) Bronchiectasis D) Post-infectious arthritis
19. Which clinical feature is commonly seen in leptospirosis?  
A) Conjunctival suffusion B) Rose spots C) Vesicular rash D) Severe neck stiffness
20. What is a severe complication of leptospirosis?  
A) Myocarditis B) Weil's disease C) Post-infectious glomerulonephritis D) Cerebral edema
21. Which laboratory test is considered confirmatory for leptospirosis?  
A) Microscopic agglutination test B) Widal test C) Blood glucose test D) Chest X-ray
22. What is a hallmark manifestation of chronic filariasis?  
A) Rose-colored rash B) Elephantiasis C) Petechial rash D) Persistent jaundice
23. Which mosquito transmits lymphatic filariasis?  
A) Aedes B) Culex C) Anopheles D) Ixodes
24. Which of the following is a typical symptom of influenza?  
A) Chronic cough with sputum B) Sudden onset of fever with myalgia C) Vesicular rash D) Rose spots on the abdomen
25. Which of the following is a common complication of influenza?  
A) Guillain-Barré syndrome B) Lymphedema C) Post-infectious arthritis D) Elephantiasis
26. Which investigation is used to detect microfilariae in a suspected case of lymphatic filariasis?  
A) Giemsa-stained blood smear B) Chest X-ray C) Urinalysis D) Bone marrow biopsy
27. Which investigation is the gold standard for diagnosing malaria?  
A) ELISA for Plasmodium antigen B) Peripheral blood smear examination C) CT scan of the abdomen D) Urine microscopy

## 20.PANDU

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Write in detail the Nidana, Samprapti, Poorvaroop, Laxana and types of Pandu Roga

### SAQ:

1. Explain Mridbakshna Janya Pandu
2. Describe Panduroga Samprapti in detail

## 21.RAKTAPITTA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Describe Hetu, Samprapti, Rupa, Beda and Sadyasadyata of Raktapitta
2. Define Raktapitta and explain its Samprapti in detail

### SAQ:

1. Explain in detail Raktapittanidana, Poorvaroop and Sadyasadyata
2. Samprapti and Sadyasadyata of Raktapitta

### MCQ:

1. Which type of Raktapitta is Yapya  
A) Adhog B) Urdhvaga C) Tiryak D) Sannipatika
2. “Mahaagadam Mahgavegam Agnivat Shighrakaricha” is related to which disease.  
A) Sanyas B) Raktapitta C) Atatvaabhinevesha D) Visarpa
3. Ubhaya Margaja Raktapitta is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Sadhya B) Yapya C) Asadhya D) None of these
4. Adhoga Raktapitta is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Sadhya B) Yapya C) Asadhya D) None of these
5. Urdhwaga Raktapitta is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Sadhya B) Yapya C) Asadhya D) None of these
6. Adhoga Raktapitta is due to association of \_\_\_\_\_ Dosha  
A) Pitta-Vata B) Pitta C) Pitta-Kapha D) Tridosha
7. Urdhwaga Raktapitta is due to association of \_\_\_\_\_ Dosha  
A) Pitta-Vata B) Pitta C) Pitta-Kapha D) Tridosha

## 22. HEMATOPOIETIC DISEASES

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Define Anaemia and its Classification
2. Describe clinical features and investigations of leukaemia, and thrombocytopenia

### MCQ:

1. What is the hallmark clinical sign of anemia?  
A) Jaundice B) **Pallor** C) Petechiae D) Lymphadenopathy
2. Which investigation is essential for diagnosing anemia?  
A) Liver function test B) Chest X-ray C) **Complete blood count** D) D-dimer assay
3. Which vitamin deficiency leads to megaloblastic anemia?  
A) Vitamin C B) **Vitamin B12** C) Vitamin D D) Vitamin K
4. A low serum ferritin level is indicative of:  
A) Hemolytic anemia B) **Iron deficiency anemia** C) Sickle cell anemia D) Leukemia
5. What type of anemia is seen in thalassemia?  
A) Normocytic normochromic B) **Microcytic hypochromic** C) Macrocytic normochromic D) Normocytic hyperchromic
6. Which investigation confirms the diagnosis of thalassemia?  
A) Bone marrow biopsy B) Serum ferritin C) **Hemoglobin electrophoresis** D) Vitamin B12 levels
7. What is the hallmark clinical feature of sickle cell anemia?  
A) Petechiae B) Splenomegaly C) **Painful vaso-occlusive crisis** D) Bone deformities
8. Which test is confirmatory for sickle cell anemia?  
A) Peripheral blood smear B) **Hemoglobin electrophoresis** C) CBC D) Bone marrow biopsy
9. Which clinical feature is commonly associated with leukemia?  
A) Splenomegaly B) Joint deformities C) **Petechiae and bruising** D) Polyarthrititis
10. What investigation is confirmatory for leukemia?  
A) Chest X-ray B) **Bone marrow biopsy** C) Peripheral smear D) Serum ferritin
11. Which clinical feature is commonly seen in thrombocytopenia?  
A) Hemoptysis B) **Petechiae** C) Hepatomegaly D) Severe joint pain
12. What is the primary investigation for suspected thrombocytopenia?  
A) Bone marrow biopsy B) Peripheral smear C) Liver function test D) **Platelet count**

## 23.HRIDROGA

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Write about Krimija Hridroga

### MCQ:

1. Number of Hridroga as per Sushruta  
A)3 B)4 C)5 D)6
2. Which among the following is not an Upadrava of Hridroga  
A)Klama B)Sada C)Bhrama D)Jwara

## 24.SHOTHA

MCQ – NO SAQ – YES LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Describe Purvaroop, Vishishta Lakshana, Samprapti and Sadhya Asadhyata of Nija Shotha

### SAQ:

1. Describe Hetu of Shotha and differentiate Doshaja Shotha
2. Shotha Beda

## 25.CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

MCQ – YES SAQ – YES LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Explain Myocardial infarction.
2. Write a note on congestive cardiac failure.

### MCQ:

1. What is the classic symptom of stable angina?  
A) Crushing chest pain at rest B) Palpitations and syncope C) Chest pain with exertion, relieved by rest D) Sudden onset of dyspnea
2. Which sign is characteristic of myocardial infarction on physical examination?  
A) S3 gallop B) Loud S2 C) Continuous murmur D) Absence of heart sounds
3. What is a common site for pain radiation during myocardial infarction?  
A) Right arm B) Left leg C) Left arm D) Abdomen
4. Which investigation is most definitive for diagnosing myocardial infarction?  
A) Chest X-ray B) Troponin levels C) Echocardiography D) Blood glucose levels

5. **Which symptom is most specific for left-sided heart failure?**  
A) Peripheral edema B) Hepatomegaly C) **Orthopnea** D) Ascites
6. **What clinical sign is indicative of right-sided heart failure?**  
A) Pulmonary crepitations B) **Jugular venous distension** C) Pink frothy sputum D) Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
7. **Which auscultatory finding is associated with congestive heart failure?**  
A) **S1 splitting** B) Loud S2 C) S3 gallop D) Continuous murmur
8. **What physical examination finding suggests severe right-sided heart failure?**  
A) Peripheral cyanosis B) **Hepatojugular reflux** C) Decreased breath sounds D) Muffled heart sounds
9. **Which investigation is most useful for assessing left ventricular ejection fraction in heart failure?**  
A) ECG B) Chest X-ray C) **Echocardiography** D) Serum creatinine

## 26.KAMALA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Write in detail about Kamala, Nirukti, Nidana, Beda, Sadyasadyata, Poorvaroop, Roopa and Samprapti
2. Define kamala, differentiate between Shakashrita Kamala and Kosta Shakashrita Kamala

### SAQ:

1. Describe Koshtasrita Kamala
2. Describe Shakasrita Kamala
3. Write Samprapti and Laxanas of Alpapitta Kamala
4. Explain the difference between Shakasrita and Kostashakasrita Kamala
5. Describe Beda and Samprapti of Kamala

## 27.UDARA ROGA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Describe Hetu, Samprapti of Udara
2. Explain Vishishta Lakshana of Baddha Gudodara, Pleehodara, Jalodara and Chidrodara.

### SAQ:

1. Explain Nidana, Samprapti and Laxana of Jalodhara

2. Explain the Laxanas of Jalodhara
3. Explain the Laxanas of Pleehodara

## 28. HEPATOBILIARY DISEASES

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Explain clinical features and relevant investigations of Hepatitis
2. Describe the clinical features and relevant investigations of Ascites.

### MCQ:

1. Which clinical feature is commonly seen in advanced liver cirrhosis?  
A) Exophthalmos B) Ascites C) Bilateral leg ulcers D) Hyperpigmentation
2. What physical sign is associated with liver cirrhosis and involves the appearance of dilated superficial veins on the abdomen?  
A) Asterixis B) Caput medusae C) Palmar erythema D) Spider angiomas
3. Which liver condition is commonly associated with chronic alcohol consumption?  
A) Wilson's disease B) Hepatocellular carcinoma C) Alcoholic liver disease D) Hemochromatosis
4. Which clinical feature is often seen in the early stages of NAFLD?  
A) Jaundice B) Hepatomegaly C) Ascites D) Hepatic encephalopathy
5. Which symptom is common in acute hepatitis?  
A) Polyuria B) Right upper quadrant pain C) Hypotension D) Blurred vision
6. Dark-colored urine and pale stools in hepatitis are due to:  
A) Increased hemolysis B) Elevated bilirubin levels C) Portal hypertension D) Low albumin levels
7. Which pigment accumulation is responsible for jaundice?  
A) Hemoglobin B) Bilirubin C) Urobilinogen D) Albumin
8. A patient with jaundice and pale stools likely has:  
A) Pre-hepatic jaundice B) Hepatic jaundice C) Post-hepatic jaundice D) Gilbert's syndrome
9. Which physical examination sign is indicative of ascites?  
A) Murphy's sign B) Shifting dullness C) Cullen's sign D) Trousseau's sign
10. What is the most common cause of ascites in clinical practice?  
A) Hepatic encephalopathy B) Cirrhosis of the liver C) Pancreatitis D) Appendicitis



11. What clinical feature distinguishes obstructive jaundice from other types of jaundice?  
A) Pale stools and dark urine B) Bright red urine C) Greenish scleral discoloration D) Normal stool color

## 29.KUSHTHA - MAHA KUSHTHA & KSHUDRA KUSHTHA (ACCORDING TO CHARAKA)

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Write in detail about Nirukti, Poorvaroop, Samprapti of Kushta. Name Mahakushta.

### SAQ:

1. Describe Kushta Samprapti and Poorvaroop
2. Write the Laxanas of Kshudra Kushta
3. Write the Laxanas of Mahakushta

## 30.SHEETAPITTA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Explain the Nidana and Lakshana of Sheetapitta, Udarada and Kota

### SAQ:

1. Explain the Nidana and Lakshana of Sheetapitta.

## 31.SHWITRA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Explain Nidana , Beda, Lakshana and Sadya Asadyata of Shwitra

### SAQ:

1. Describe Nidana and types of Shwitra

## 32.VISARPA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Define Visarpa, explain its Nidana and types in detail

### SAQ:

1. Explain Agni, Kardama and Granthi Visarpa

## 33.SKIN DISEASES

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Write a note on Psoriasis
2. Describe clinical features, types and investigation of Leprosy.

### MCQ:

1. Which symptom is characteristic of eczema?  
A) Non-itchy plaques B) Vesicles with crusting C) Bullous lesions D) Painless nodules
2. What is the hallmark symptom of urticaria?  
A) Thickened skin B) Painful blisters C) Itchy wheals D) Scaling
3. What is the classic appearance of psoriasis lesions?  
A) Flat, brown macules B) Erythematous plaques with silvery scales C) Bullous lesions D) Vesicular eruptions
4. Which feature is characteristic of lichen planus?  
A) Bullae formation B) Wickham striae C) Oozing lesions D) Crusting papules
5. Which sign is characteristic of pemphigus vulgaris?  
A) Wickham striae B) Nikolsky sign positive C) Auspitz sign D) Negative Nikolsky sign
6. What differentiates bullous pemphigoid from pemphigus vulgaris?  
A) Presence of tense blisters B) Mucosal involvement C) Flaccid blisters D) Positive Nikolsky sign
7. What is a characteristic feature of tinea corporis?  
A) Vesicles and bullae B) Annular lesions with central clearing C) Erythematous plaques with silver scaling D) Thickened, non-pruritic plaques
8. Which symptom is most commonly associated with fungal skin infections?  
A) Pain B) Pruritus C) Blistering D) Numbness

9. **What is a characteristic clinical feature of leprosy?**  
A) Painful skin nodules **B) Hypopigmented patches with sensory loss** C) Vesicular eruptions  
D) Tense bullae
10. **What is a classical feature in advanced cases of leprosy?**  
A) Clubbing **B) Leonine facies** C) Positive Nikolsky sign D) Hypohidrosis
11. **Which clinical feature is characteristic of vitiligo?**  
A) Hypopigmented patches with scaling **B) Depigmented patches with well-defined borders**  
C) Erythematous plaques D) Bullous lesions
12. **Which condition is associated with vitiligo?**  
A) Type 1 diabetes B) Hypothyroidism C) Addison's disease **D) All of the above**
13. **What is the typical presentation of cellulitis?**  
A) Well-defined scaly plaques **B) Erythema with ill-defined margins** C) Depigmented patches  
D) Annular lesions with central clearing
14. **What is a common symptom associated with cellulitis?**  
A) Painless skin discoloration **B) Pain and tenderness at the affected site** C) Flaccid blisters D) Hypopigmentation

## 34. GALAGANDA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. **Which among the following is not a type of Galaganda**  
A) Vataja **B) Pittaja** C) Kaphaja D) Medoja

## 35. THYROID DISORDERS

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. **Describe the clinical features of Hypothyroidism.**
2. **Write a note on Hyperthyroidism.**

### MCQ:

1. **Which of the following is a characteristic symptom of hypothyroidism?**  
A) Heat intolerance B) Weight loss despite increased appetite **C) Cold intolerance and weight gain** D) Tremors
2. **What is the most common cause of primary hypothyroidism in iodine-sufficient regions?**  
A) Iodine deficiency B) Graves' disease **C) Hashimoto's thyroiditis** D) Toxic multinodular goiter

3. **Which laboratory finding is most indicative of primary hypothyroidism?**  
 A) Elevated T3 and T4 levels B) **Elevated TSH and low T3/T4** C) Low TSH and high T4 levels  
 D) Normal TSH with low T4 levels
4. **Which of the following symptoms is typically seen in hyperthyroidism?**  
 A) Bradycardia B) **Heat intolerance and excessive sweating** C) Constipation D) Weight gain
5. **What is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism?**  
 A) Hashimoto's thyroiditis B) **Graves' disease** C) Iodine deficiency D) Pituitary adenoma
6. **A physical examination finding commonly associated with hyperthyroidism is:**  
 A) Hyporeflexia B) **Exophthalmos** C) Myxedema D) Alopecia
7. **Which investigation is most useful for differentiating Graves' disease from other causes of hyperthyroidism?**  
 A) Thyroid ultrasound B) Serum TSH levels C) **Thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulin (TSI) test** D) Serum calcium levels
8. **Which laboratory finding is consistent with hyperthyroidism?**  
 A) Elevated TSH and normal T4 B) **Low TSH and elevated T3/T4** C) Low TSH with low T3/T4 D) Normal TSH and high T4
9. **What is a characteristic skin manifestation of severe hypothyroidism?**  
 A) Pretibial myxedema B) **Dry, rough, and pale skin** C) Erythema migrans D) Urticarial plaques
10. **Which combination of clinical features differentiates hypothyroidism from hyperthyroidism?**  
 A) Hypothyroidism: Exophthalmos, tachycardia, weight loss, sweating; Hyperthyroidism: Myxedema, bradycardia, cold intolerance  
 B) Hypothyroidism: Weight loss, palpitations, tremors, heat intolerance; Hyperthyroidism: Weight gain, cold intolerance, lethargy, constipation  
 C) **Hypothyroidism: Weight gain, bradycardia, dry skin, constipation; Hyperthyroidism: Weight loss, tachycardia, heat intolerance, diarrhea**  
 D) Hypothyroidism: Polyuria, polydipsia, palpitations; Hyperthyroidism: Dry skin, cold intolerance, bradycardia

### 36.STHOULYA – KARSHYA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

#### LAQ:

1. Describe Nidana, Samprapti, Samanya Laskshana and Upadrava of Sthaulya.

#### SAQ:

1. Describe Samanya and Vishista Lakshana of Sthoulya
2. Describe Samanya Lakshana of Karshya
3. Describe and explain the differential diagnosis of Karshya.

## 37.OBESITY

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Describe the clinical features of Obesity
2. Describe the differential diagnosis of Obesity

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is a common clinical feature of obesity?  
A) Cold intolerance B) Hyperactivity C) **Central adiposity** D) Hyperpigmented skin patches
2. What is the typical BMI range for classifying obesity?  
A) 18.5 to 24.9 B) 25.0 to 29.9 C) **30.0 and above** D) 40.0 and above
3. Which condition is a complication commonly associated with obesity?  
A) Hypothyroidism B) **Type 2 diabetes mellitus** C) Addison's disease D) Celiac disease
4. Which investigation is most useful to assess fat distribution in obesity?  
A) Serum lipid profile B) **Waist-to-hip ratio** C) Thyroid function tests D) CT scan
5. Which hormone is commonly dysregulated in obesity, leading to impaired appetite control?  
A) Insulin B) **Leptin** C) Glucagon D) Aldosterone
6. What laboratory investigation is commonly performed to assess metabolic syndrome in obese patients?  
A) Complete blood count B) **Lipid profile** C) Serum amylase D) Liver function test
7. Which of the following is NOT a differential diagnosis for obesity?  
A) Cushing's syndrome B) Hypothyroidism C) **Anorexia nervosa** D) Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)
8. Which clinical feature distinguishes Cushing's syndrome from simple obesity?  
A) Central obesity B) **Moon face and purple striae** C) Weight gain D) Fatigue
9. What is a common endocrine disorder associated with obesity in women?  
A) Hyperprolactinemia B) **Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)** C) Grave's disease D) Addison's disease
10. Which imaging study is recommended to evaluate visceral fat in obese patients?  
A) X-ray of the abdomen B) **CT or MRI of the abdomen** C) Bone density scan D) Ultrasound of the thyroid

## 38.PRAMEHA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Write in detail about Nidana, Poorvaroop, Beda and Sadyasadyata of Prameha
2. Write in detail the Nidana, Samprapti, Poorvaroop and Laxana of Prameha
3. Explain Prameha Poorvaroop, Samprapti, Bedanusara Laxana

### SAQ:

1. Describe Hetu and Samprapti of Prameha
2. Poorvaroop of Prameha
3. Explain Vidhi and Beda Samprapti of Prameha Roga
4. Sadyasadyata of Prameha Roga

## 39.DIABETES MELLITUS AND PANCREATITIS

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Write the clinical features of Diabetes Mellitus
2. Describe the clinical features of Pancreatitis
3. Describe the complications of Diabetes Mellitus
4. Write a note on Fibrocalculous Pancreatic Diabetes

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is the most common long-term complication of poorly controlled type 2 diabetes?  
A) Diabetic retinopathy B) **Diabetic neuropathy** C) Diabetic nephropathy D) Diabetic ketoacidosis
2. Which of the following symptoms is least likely to be associated with hyperglycemia in diabetes?  
A) Polydipsia B) Polyuria C) Increased hunger D) **Decreased sweating**
3. Which clinical sign is commonly associated with chronic diabetic nephropathy?  
A) **Edema and proteinuria** B) Bradycardia C) Paresthesias in the hands and feet D) Pale conjunctiva
4. In a patient with suspected type 1 diabetes, which of the following investigations is most indicative of an acute episode of hyperglycemia?  
A) HbA1c levels B) **Serum ketones** C) Urine specific gravity D) Fasting blood glucose

5. **What is the most sensitive test for diagnosing diabetes mellitus?**  
A) Fasting blood glucose B) Random blood glucose C) **HbA1c** D) Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)
6. **Which of the following physical examination findings is indicative of diabetic ketoacidosis?**  
A) **Kussmaul breathing** B) Bradycardia and hypotension C) Hypothermia D) Cyanosis
7. **Which complication is commonly associated with diabetic foot ulcers?**  
A) **Gangrene** B) Pulmonary embolism C) Myocardial infarction D) Stroke
8. **Which of the following is a common complication of poorly controlled diabetes during pregnancy?**  
A) Gestational hypertension B) **Preterm birth and macrosomia** C) Placenta previa D) Hyperthyroidism
9. **Which of the following is the most common cause of acute pancreatitis?**  
A) Alcohol abuse B) **Gallstones** C) Hypertriglyceridemia D) Pancreatic cancer
10. **Which of the following clinical features is most suggestive of acute pancreatitis?**  
A) **Severe epigastric pain radiating to the back** B) Intermittent abdominal bloating C) Chronic diarrhea with weight loss D) Fever and right upper quadrant tenderness
11. **In a patient with suspected acute pancreatitis, which laboratory finding is most likely elevated?**  
A) Serum creatinine B) **Serum lipase** C) Serum sodium D) Serum calcium
12. **What imaging modality is most commonly used to diagnose acute pancreatitis?**  
A) **CT scan of the abdomen** B) Ultrasound of the abdomen C) MRI of the abdomen D) X-ray of the abdomen
13. **Which of the following is a common complication of acute pancreatitis?**  
A) **Acute kidney injury** B) Pulmonary embolism C) Cerebrovascular accident D) Deep vein thrombosis
14. **Which of the following is a characteristic complication of chronic pancreatitis?**  
A) **Chronic abdominal pain with steatorrhea** B) Jaundice with hepatomegaly C) Unilateral leg edema D) Hypertension with ventricular hypertrophy
15. **Which laboratory finding is often seen in the early phase of pancreatitis but may normalize as the condition progresses?**  
A) **Elevated serum amylase** B) Elevated liver enzymes C) Elevated bilirubin D) Decreased serum albumin

## 40.VATAVYADHI

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Explain Nidana, Poorvaroop, Samanya Laxana of Vatavyadhi.

### SAQ:

1. Write a note on Vatavyadhi Nidana.
2. Explain Samanya Laxana of Vatavyadhi.

## 41.SNAYUGATA VATA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Write in detail about Pakshaghata.
2. Explain in detail about Ardita differentiating the views of Charaka and Sushruta.
3. Explain Gridrasi in detail along with its differential diagnosis.

### SAQ:

1. Enlist Snayugata vata
2. Describe Ardita Nidana and Laxana
3. Explain Samprapti of Ardita
4. Enlist Sadyasadyata of Ardita
5. Explain Pakshaghata Samprapti and Laxana
6. Write about Hetu and Samprapti of Pakshaghata
7. Write a note on Gridrasi
8. Describe differential diagnosis of Viswachi
9. Explain the Samprapti of Pakshaghata
10. Write a note on Kampavata
11. Write a note on Sandhigata Vata
12. Write about Apatantraka
13. Describe Dandapatanaka, Antarayama and Bahirayama
14. Write a note differentiating Khanja with Gridhrasi



## 42.COMMON NEUROLOGIC AND SPINE DISORDERS

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Write a note on Parkinson's disease
2. Explain Stroke and the clinical differentiation between ischemic and haemorrhagic stroke.
3. Explain Bell's Palsy
4. Write a note on Motor Neuron Disease
5. Explain Lumber Spondylosis and its clinical sequelae.

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is a cardinal feature of Parkinson's disease?  
A) Bradykinesia B) Hyperreflexia C) Hemiparesis D) Ataxia
2. In Parkinson's disease, the most characteristic tremor is:  
A) Action tremor B) Intention tremor C) **Resting tremor** D) Postural tremor
3. Which of the following is the most useful investigation to confirm Parkinson's disease?  
A) MRI brain B) CT brain C) **DaTSCAN imaging** D) Serum B12 levels
4. Which of the following is a typical finding on clinical examination in Parkinson's disease?  
A) **Cogwheel rigidity** B) Hyperreflexia C) Hypertonia D) Ataxic gait
5. Which of the following signs is a red flag for a diagnosis of stroke?  
A) **Sudden onset of unilateral weakness** B) Gradual onset of numbness C) Unilateral headache  
D) Bitemporal hemianopia
6. Which investigation is most commonly used in the acute setting to diagnose a stroke?  
A) MRI of the brain B) **CT scan of the brain** C) EEG D) Carotid Doppler ultrasound
7. Which of the following clinical signs suggests a right-sided cerebrovascular accident (CVA)?  
A) **Left-sided hemiplegia** B) Right-sided hemiplegia C) Dysphagia D) Dysarthria
8. Which of the following is the most typical symptom of Bell's palsy?  
A) **Facial drooping on one side of the face** B) Unilateral vision loss C) Weakness of the lower limb  
D) Double vision
9. What is the most common investigation in a suspected case of Bell's palsy?  
A) MRI brain B) CT brain C) Serum glucose levels D) **Electromyography (EMG)**
10. Which of the following is the most common clinical feature in motor neuron disease (MND)?  
A) **Progressive muscle weakness** B) Progressive numbness C) Ataxia D) Sensory loss
11. Which investigation is most commonly used to diagnose motor neuron disease?  
A) **Electromyography (EMG)** B) MRI of the brain C) Nerve conduction studies D) Chest X-ray

12. Which of the following is the most common symptom of transverse myelitis?  
A) Back pain and fever B) **Bilateral weakness and sensory loss below the lesion** C) Hemiparesis D) Facial asymmetry
13. What is the most important investigation in suspected transverse myelitis?  
A) **MRI of the spine** B) Lumbar puncture C) CT of the brain D) Nerve conduction studies
14. Which of the following is a common clinical feature of generalized tonic-clonic seizures?  
A) Staring and lip-smacking B) **Loss of consciousness followed by rhythmic jerking** C) Sudden muscle weakness D) Visual disturbances
15. Which of the following investigations is crucial for diagnosing the cause of epilepsy in an organic case?  
A) EEG (electroencephalogram) B) **MRI brain** C) CT brain D) Blood glucose level
16. Which of the following is the classic symptom of lumbago (low back pain)?  
A) **Severe localized back pain, often worsened by movement** B) Shooting pain down the leg with walking C) Numbness of both legs D) Difficulty breathing
17. What is the classic presentation of sciatica syndrome?  
A) Severe lower back pain with radiation to the groin B) **Pain and numbness radiating down the posterior aspect of the leg** C) Pain and weakness in both legs D) Loss of bladder control
18. Which investigation is typically used to confirm a diagnosis of cervical spondylosis?  
A) **MRI of the cervical spine** B) X-ray of the cervical spine C) CT scan of the head D) Nerve conduction studies
19. Which of the following signs is suggestive of a brachial neuralgia?  
A) **Sudden pain, weakness, and numbness in the arm** B) Pain in the lower back with no leg involvement C) Stiff neck and headache D) Decreased sensation in the feet
20. Which of the following is the hallmark finding in lumbar spondylosis on examination?  
A) Decreased reflexes in the lower extremities B) Severe neck pain on movement C) **Worsening pain with flexion of the spine** D) Radicular pain along the lumbar spine

## 43.SANDHIGATAVATA AND ASTHI MAJJA GATA VATA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Explain Avabahuka. describe the differential diagnosis of Avabahuka with Vishwachi.

### SAQ:

1. Explain Samprapti and Laxana of Sandhigata Vata
2. Write a note on Katigraha
3. Explain Vatakantaka
4. Write the symptoms of Asthi-Majjagata Vata

## 44.DISEASES OF BONE, JOINTS, AND MUSCLES

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Explain in detail about Osteoarthritis.
2. Write a note on Frozen Shoulder
3. Explain the symptoms of Carpel tunnel syndrome
4. Write a note on Muscular Dystrophy

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is the most common symptom of osteoarthritis?  
A) Symmetrical joint pain B) Swelling and redness C) **Joint stiffness, particularly after rest** D) Numbness and tingling
2. Which joint is most commonly affected by osteoarthritis?  
A) **Hip** B) Wrist C) Elbow D) Ankle
3. Which of the following is the most reliable investigation to confirm osteoarthritis?  
A) **X-ray showing joint space narrowing and osteophytes** B) MRI of the affected joint C) Joint aspiration D) Blood tests for rheumatoid factor
4. Which of the following is the most common complication of osteoporosis?  
A) Osteomyelitis B) **Fractures, particularly of the hip, spine, and wrist** C) Rheumatoid arthritis D) Scoliosis
5. What is the most useful investigation for diagnosing osteoporosis?  
A) X-ray of the spine B) **Bone mineral density (BMD) test using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA)** C) MRI of the bones D) Serum calcium levels
6. Which of the following clinical features is typically seen in osteoporosis?  
A) Joint tenderness and swelling B) **Height loss and spinal deformity (kyphosis)** C) Red, hot swollen joints D) Weakness of the handgrip
7. Which of the following is a typical symptom of frozen shoulder?  
A) **Severe shoulder pain with limitation in both active and passive range of motion** B) Unilateral hand weakness C) Pain in the neck radiating to the arm D) Shoulder weakness with no pain
8. What is the most common investigation used to confirm frozen shoulder?  
A) **MRI of the shoulder** B) X-ray of the shoulder C) Electromyography (EMG) D) Blood tests for inflammatory markers
9. Which of the following is a characteristic symptom of plantar fasciitis?  
A) **Heel pain, especially with the first few steps in the morning** B) Pain at the back of the heel C) Redness and swelling in the heel D) Pain radiating from the lower back
10. Which of the following is the most common finding on clinical examination of plantar fasciitis?  
A) Pain on palpation of the medial malleolus B) **Tenderness on palpation of the calcaneal insertion of the plantar fascia** C) Swelling in the calf muscles D) Decreased range of motion in the ankle joint

11. Which of the following investigations is most commonly used to confirm the presence of a calcaneal spur?
  - A) MRI of the foot B) **X-ray of the foot showing a calcaneal spur** C) CT scan of the heel D) Blood tests for inflammatory markers
12. Which clinical feature is typically observed in a patient with tennis elbow?
  - A) Pain and tenderness on the medial side of the elbow B) **Pain and tenderness on the lateral side of the elbow** C) Limited wrist extension D) Numbness and tingling in the forearm
13. What is the most common diagnostic test for tennis elbow?
  - A) X-ray of the elbow B) MRI of the elbow joint C) **Tenderness on resisted wrist extension** D) Electromyography (EMG)
14. Which of the following is the most common presenting symptom of carpal tunnel syndrome?
  - A) **Numbness and tingling in the thumb, index, and middle fingers** B) Weakness in the shoulder C) Pain radiating down the arm D) Limited motion of the fingers
15. Which investigation is commonly used to confirm carpal tunnel syndrome?
  - A) X-ray of the wrist B) **Nerve conduction studies (NCS)** C) MRI of the wrist D) Blood tests for autoimmune markers
16. Which of the following is a typical sign of muscular dystrophy on clinical examination?
  - A) **Progressive muscle weakness with early involvement of the proximal muscles** B) Unilateral limb swelling C) Muscle atrophy only in the lower limbs D) Hyperreflexia and tremors
17. Which of the following is the most common type of muscular dystrophy in children?
  - A) **Duchenne muscular dystrophy** B) Myotonic dystrophy C) Becker muscular dystrophy D) Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy
18. Which of the following investigations is most important for confirming a diagnosis of muscular dystrophy?
  - A) **Serum creatine kinase (CK) levels** B) X-ray of the muscles C) MRI of the muscles D) Muscle biopsy
19. Which of the following is a common complication of muscular dystrophy?
  - A) **Cardiomyopathy** B) Osteoarthritis C) Renal failure D) Inflammatory bowel disease
20. Which of the following clinical features is commonly observed in Duchenne muscular dystrophy?
  - A) **Pseudohypertrophy of the calf muscles** B) Decreased muscle tone C) Hyperactivity and attention deficits D) Reduced range of motion in the upper limbs

## 45.AMAVATA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – **YES**

### LAQ:

1. Describe the Nidana Panchaka of Amatava.

### SAQ:

1. Describe Hetu and Samprapti of Amavata
2. Describe Amavata Samanya Lakshana

### 3. Explain Pravrudha Amavata Laxana

## 46.VATARAKTA

MCQ – NO    SAQ – YES    LAQ – YES

### LAQ:

1. Write Nidana Panchaka of Vatarakta in detail.

### SAQ:

1. Write the definition of Vatarakta and explain its Samprapti
2. Write a note on Vidhi Samprapti of Vatarakta
3. Write Hetu and Samprapti of Vatarakta
4. Explain Vatarakta Samprapti and its classification
5. Explain Samprapti of Avasthika Vatarakta
6. Explain Upadrava of Vatarakta
7. Explain Vatarakta Doshaja Bheda
8. Describe Vatarakta Sadyasadyata in detail
9. Differentiate Vatarakta from Sandhigatavata and Amavata

## 47.IMMUNOLOGICAL & METABOLIC DISORDERS

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Describe Rheumatic fever
2. Explain the clinical manifestations Rheumatoid arthritis
3. Describe the clinical features of SLE
4. Explain the signs and symptoms of Ankylosing spondylitis
5. Write a note on Gout

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is a major criterion for diagnosing rheumatic fever according to the Jones criteria?  
A) Erythema marginatum B) Petechial rash C) Cough D) Pleuritic chest pain
2. Which of the following is the most common valve affected in rheumatic heart disease, a complication of rheumatic fever?  
A) Mitral valve B) Aortic valve C) Tricuspid valve D) Pulmonary valve
3. Which of the following investigations is most helpful for diagnosing recent streptococcal infection in a patient with suspected rheumatic fever?  
A) Throat culture for Streptococcus pyogenes B) ESR (erythrocyte sedimentation rate) C) Anti-streptolysin O (ASO) titer D) Chest X-ray

4. **Which of the following is the characteristic joint involvement pattern in rheumatoid arthritis?**  
A) **Symmetrical polyarthritis, affecting small joints** B) Asymmetrical oligoarthritis, often involving the hip C) Large joint involvement, with frequent hip and knee arthritis D) Only single joint involvement with a history of trauma
5. **Which of the following is the most commonly affected joint in rheumatoid arthritis?**  
A) **Wrist joint** B) Hip joint C) Elbow joint D) Shoulder joint
6. **Which of the following is a common investigation used to support the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis?**  
A) Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP) antibodies B) Rheumatoid factor (RF) C) X-ray showing joint erosion D) **All of the above**
7. **Which of the following is the most specific clinical feature of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)?**  
A) **Malar (butterfly) rash** B) Pitting edema C) Nodules on the fingers D) Erythematous plaques
8. **Which of the following laboratory tests is most specific for diagnosing systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)?**  
A) **Anti-dsDNA antibodies** B) Anti-Smith (anti-Sm) antibodies C) ANA (antinuclear antibody) test D) Complete blood count (CBC)
9. **Which of the following clinical features is common in a patient with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)?**  
A) **Photosensitivity** B) Bilateral wrist pain without swelling C) Symmetrical joint deformities D) Morning stiffness lasting for several hours
10. **Which of the following is the hallmark feature of ankylosing spondylitis?**  
A) **Morning stiffness, especially in the lower back** B) Symmetrical arthritis of the hands C) Red, swollen joints in the fingers D) Generalized muscle weakness
11. **Which of the following is the most common site for sacroiliitis in ankylosing spondylitis?**  
A) Knee joint B) **Sacroiliac joint** C) Hip joint D) Wrist joint
12. **Which of the following investigations is most useful for diagnosing ankylosing spondylitis?**  
A) X-ray showing sacroiliac joint changes B) ESR and CRP levels C) HLA-B27 testing D) **All of the above**
13. **Which of the following is a typical clinical feature of gout?**  
A) **Sudden onset of severe, excruciating pain in a single joint (often the big toe)** B) Chronic polyarthritis with morning stiffness C) Progressive joint deformities D) Symmetrical joint involvement
14. **Which of the following is the most commonly affected joint in acute gout?**  
A) Knee joint B) Ankle joint C) **Big toe (first metatarsophalangeal joint)** D) Wrist joint
15. **What is the most appropriate investigation for confirming a diagnosis of gout?**  
A) **Joint aspiration showing urate crystals** B) Serum uric acid levels C) X-ray of the affected joint D) MRI of the affected joint
16. **Which of the following is a distinguishing feature between rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis?**  
A) **Symmetry of joint involvement** B) Affects only large joints C) Presence of systemic symptoms like fatigue and fever D) No associated joint deformities

17. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature between gout and pseudogout?  
A) Gout typically affects the knee joint, while pseudogout affects the toe B) Gout is associated with urate crystals, while pseudogout is associated with calcium pyrophosphate crystals C) Pseudogout is characterized by sudden attacks of pain in the toe D) Gout is more common in older adults compared to pseudogout
18. Which of the following is more commonly seen in septic arthritis compared to other types of arthritis?  
A) Severe joint pain with fever B) Joint deformities C) Symmetrical polyarthritis D) Morning stiffness lasting for hours
19. Which of the following is the key differentiating feature between ankylosing spondylitis and rheumatoid arthritis?  
A) Involvement of the sacroiliac joints B) Bilateral wrist involvement C) The presence of rheumatoid factor D) Morning stiffness that lasts for hours
20. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for a patient presenting with sudden-onset, severe pain and swelling in the knee, with a history of recent trauma and positive family history of gout?  
A) Gout B) Pseudogout C) Septic arthritis D) Osteoarthritis flare-up

## 48.KLAIBYA & VANDHYATVA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

- Types of klaibya as per Charaka  
A)5 B)4 C)7 D)3
- Types of Vandyata as per Harita  
A)7 B)3 C)4 D)6

## 49.SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AND INFERTILITY

MCQ – YES    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

- Which of the following investigations is most commonly used to evaluate erectile dysfunction?  
A) Serum testosterone levels B) Penile Doppler ultrasonography C) X-ray of the pelvic region D) Sperm analysis
- Which of the following is the most important initial step in diagnosing sexual dysfunction?  
A) Physical examination B) Psychological evaluation C) Blood tests for hormone levels D) Sexual history and partner assessment
- Which of the following tests is used to evaluate premature ejaculation in men?  
A) Hormonal assessment B) Penile plethysmography C) Post-coital test (PCT) D) Serum prolactin levels

4. Which of the following is a potential cause of secondary erectile dysfunction?  
A) Psychogenic factors only B) **Diabetes mellitus** C) Normal aging process D) Use of condoms
5. Which of the following is the primary differential diagnosis for female sexual dysfunction?  
A) Endometriosis B) **Hypoactive sexual desire disorder** C) Premenstrual syndrome D) Ovarian cysts
6. Which of the following investigations is most commonly used to assess ovarian reserve in women with infertility?  
A) Laparoscopy B) Transvaginal ultrasound C) **Serum anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) levels** D) Hysterosalpingogram (HSG)
7. Which of the following is an initial diagnostic test for male infertility?  
A) **Sperm analysis** B) Serum estradiol C) Ovarian reserve testing D) Transvaginal ultrasound
8. Which of the following tests would be used to evaluate tubal patency in women experiencing infertility?  
A) Laparoscopy B) **Hysterosalpingogram (HSG)** C) Endometrial biopsy D) Sonohysterogram
- A) Which of the following is the most likely cause of infertility in a woman with irregular menstrual cycles, hirsutism, and obesity?  
A) **Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)** B) Endometriosis C) Fallopian tube blockage D) Thyroid dysfunction
10. Which of the following is a common cause of male infertility associated with low sperm count and motility?  
A) **Varicocele** B) Endometriosis C) Ovarian dysfunction D) Erectile dysfunction

## 50. UNMADA & APASMARA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Types of Unmada as per Sushruta  
A) 6 B) 5 C) 3 D) 4
2. According to Charak types of Unmada are  
A) 6 B) 5 C) 4 D) None
3. According to Vagbhata types of Unmada are  
A) 6 B) 5 C) 7 D) 4

## 51. VISHADA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. As per Charaka which among the following is not a cause of Vishada  
A) Kapha Vrudhi B) Kapha Kshaya C) **Vata Kshaya** D) Pitta Kshaya



## 52.MURCHHA, AND SANYASA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Murcha is due to\_\_\_\_\_
- A) **Pitta and Tamas** B) Rajas, Pitta and Vata C) Tamas, Vata and Kapha D) Shleshma and Tamas

## 53.COMMON PSYCHIATRIC DISEASES

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is a core symptom of depression?
- A) Excessive energy and hyperactivity  
**B) Persistent low mood and loss of interest in daily activities**  
C) Rapid speech and impulsivity  
D) Frequent mood swings with periods of euphoria
2. Which of the following is a common physical symptom in patients with anxiety neurosis?
- A) Insomnia and loss of appetite  
B) Hypersomnia and weight gain  
**C) Chest pain and palpitations**  
D) Chronic fatigue and decreased libido
3. Which of the following is a typical clinical feature of non-organic epilepsy (also known as psychogenic seizures)?
- A) Seizures with prolonged postictal confusion  
B) Seizures associated with involuntary movements and loss of consciousness  
C) Seizures that occur during sleep  
**D) Seizures that are associated with psychological stress or trauma**
4. Which of the following findings would be most suggestive of depression during a mental status examination?
- A) Grandiosity and excessive confidence  
**B) Slow and monotonous speech, with poor eye contact**  
C) Rapid and pressured speech with a high energy level  
D) Disorganized thoughts and incoherent speech
5. In a mental status examination, which of the following signs is most commonly observed in a person with anxiety neurosis?
- A) Elevated mood with increased energy  
**B) Constant fidgeting, restlessness, and hypervigilance**  
C) Apathy and lack of emotion  
D) Incoherent speech and disorganized thinking
6. During a mental status examination, which of the following would suggest non-organic epilepsy (psychogenic seizures)?
- A) Presence of auras or warning signs before seizures  
B) Seizures with a clear history of traumatic brain injury

- C) Seizures triggered by emotional stress or conflict  
D) Postictal confusion lasting for several hours
7. Which of the following is the most distinguishing feature between depression and anxiety neurosis?  
A) Both disorders involve excessive worry and sleep disturbances  
**B) Depression is characterized by low mood and anhedonia, whereas anxiety is characterized by excessive worry and restlessness**  
C) Anxiety neurosis is associated with feelings of hopelessness and worthlessness, while depression is associated with a racing heart and hyperactivity  
D) Anxiety neurosis typically involves long periods of quietness and passivity
8. Which of the following is the primary distinction between depression and non-organic epilepsy (psychogenic seizures)?  
A) Depression is characterized by mood swings, while psychogenic seizures involve loss of consciousness  
B) Non-organic epilepsy typically occurs during sleep, while depression affects sleep patterns  
**C) Non-organic epilepsy seizures are usually preceded by emotional stress, while depression involves pervasive low mood without seizures**  
D) Depression is always associated with agitation, while psychogenic seizures occur in quiet, calm settings
9. Which of the following is a key feature that differentiates anxiety neurosis from non-organic epilepsy (psychogenic seizures)?  
A) Anxiety neurosis is associated with panic attacks, while psychogenic seizures do not involve panic symptoms  
B) Psychogenic seizures are always accompanied by amnesia, while anxiety neurosis does not cause memory loss  
**C) Anxiety neurosis usually presents with chronic anxiety and muscle tension, while psychogenic seizures are episodic and linked to trauma**  
D) Anxiety neurosis can be diagnosed only through EEG findings, whereas psychogenic seizures are diagnosed based on psychological triggers
10. Which of the following findings would be most suggestive of non-organic epilepsy as opposed to generalized epilepsy in a patient?  
A) Seizures with a clear family history of epilepsy  
**B) Seizures that are triggered by specific emotional stress or psychological conflict**  
C) Seizures with a prolonged postictal period of confusion and drowsiness  
D) Seizures that occur at regular intervals, unrelated to emotional stress

## 54.PHIRANGA AND UPADAMSHA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

- According to Bhawprakasha, there are \_\_\_\_\_ types of Phirang Vyadhi  
A) 6 B) 5 C) 3 D) 8
- \_\_\_\_\_ Granthakar has elaborated Phirang Vyadhi in detail  
A) Charak B) Sushrut C) Bhela D) **Bhawprakasha**

3. **Phirang Vyadhi is also known as**
  1. Khudvata B) Kamala C) Lodhara D) **Gandharoga**
4. **Types of Upadamsha**
  - A)3 B)**5** C)7 D)9
5. **'Nasabhanga' is the Upadrava of**
  - A)**Phiranga** B)Upadamsha C)Slipada D)Sheetapitta

## 55.SYPHILIS & GONORRHOEA

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. **Which of the following organisms causes Syphilis?**
  - A) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
  - B) Treponema pallidum**
  - C) Chlamydia trachomatis
  - D) Mycoplasma genitalium
2. **Which of the following is the first clinical stage of syphilis?**
  - A) Secondary syphilis with a rash
  - B) Primary syphilis with painless ulcer (chancre)**
  - C) Tertiary syphilis with gummas
  - D) Latent syphilis with no symptoms
3. **Which of the following is a common clinical feature of gonorrhoea in men?**
  - A) Painless genital ulcer
  - B) Yellow-green purulent urethral discharge**
  - C) Genital warts
  - D) Large, painful lymph nodes
4. **Which of the following is a characteristic feature of secondary syphilis?**
  - A) A painless ulcer at the site of infection
  - B) Generalized rash, often involving palms and soles**
  - C) Gummas (granulomatous lesions)
  - D) Positive VDRL in a latent period without symptoms
5. **Which of the following is an important condition to differentiate syphilis from during the primary stage?**
  - A) Herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection**
  - B) Chlamydia trachomatis infection
  - C) Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection
  - D) Trichomoniasis
6. **Which of the following conditions should be differentiated from gonorrhoea in females presenting with vaginal discharge and pelvic pain?**
  - A) Candidiasis
  - B) Chlamydia trachomatis infection
  - C) Trichomoniasis
  - D) All of the above**

7. Which of the following features would help distinguish gonorrhoea from urethritis caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*?
  - A) Painless genital ulcer
  - B) Purulent discharge in gonorrhoea versus clear discharge in chlamydial urethritis**
  - C) Lymphadenopathy
  - D) Positive *Treponema pallidum* test
8. Which of the following laboratory tests is most commonly used for diagnosing syphilis?
  - A) Gram stain
  - B) Rapid plasma reagin (RPR) test**
  - C) Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for chlamydia
  - D) PCR for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
9. Which of the following is a confirmatory test for syphilis after a positive RPR or VDRL?
  - A) Fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption test (FTA-ABS)**
  - B) Gram stain of genital discharge
  - C) *Chlamydia* PCR test
  - D) Hepatitis B surface antigen test
10. For diagnosing gonorrhoea in a female patient with vaginal discharge, which of the following is the gold standard method?
  - A) Gram stain of vaginal discharge
  - B) Urine culture for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
  - C) Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)**
  - D) Syphilis serology

## 56.KRIMIROGA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. According to Charaka Smahita Gandupada Akruiti Krimi is type of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Bahya Krimi B) Raktaja Krimi C) Purishaja Krimi D) Shlesjhmaja Krimi
2. Keshada is the \_\_\_\_\_ type of Krimi  
 A) Raktaja B) Purishaja C) Kaphaja D) Bahya

## 57.CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF COMMON PARASITIC DISORDERS

MCQ – YES    SAQ – YES    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Describe the clinical presentation of Pin worm infection.
2. Write a note on the feature of hookworm infection.
3. Describe the clinical presentation of Thread infection.

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is a common clinical feature of hookworm infection?  
 A) Abdominal bloating and discomfort

- B) Painless anal itching  
C) **Anemia, due to blood loss from the gut**  
D) Jaundice and hepatomegaly
2. **Which of the following symptoms is most commonly associated with roundworm infection (Ascaris lumbricoides)?**  
A) **Abdominal pain, cough, and eosinophilia**  
B) Severe itching around the anus  
C) Bloody diarrhea  
D) Black stool due to gastrointestinal bleeding
3. **Which of the following is a typical clinical sign of pinworm (Enterobius vermicularis) infection?**  
A) Abdominal distension and dysentery  
B) **Anal itching, especially at night**  
C) Severe headache and fever  
D) Persistent cough and wheezing
4. **Threadworm (Strongyloides stercoralis) is most likely to cause which of the following symptoms?**  
A) Abdominal pain and diarrhea  
B) **Eosinophilia and chronic cough**  
C) Chronic anal pruritus  
D) Jaundice and dark urine
5. **Which of the following is the most useful investigation to diagnose hookworm infection?**  
A) **Stool examination for ova and larvae**  
B) Blood smear for eosinophilia  
C) Abdominal ultrasound  
D) Chest X-ray
6. **For diagnosing roundworm (Ascaris) infection, which of the following is the most reliable investigation?**  
A) **Stool examination for eggs**  
B) Urine analysis  
C) Chest radiograph  
D) Biopsy of intestinal mucosa
7. **Which of the following investigations is used to detect pinworm (Enterobius vermicularis) infection?**  
A) Fecal occult blood test  
B) **Scotch tape test to collect eggs from the perianal region**  
C) Stool culture for ova and parasites  
D) Blood cultures for eosinophils
8. **In the case of threadworm (Strongyloides stercoralis), which of the following tests is most useful for diagnosis?**  
A) **Stool examination for larvae**  
B) Skin biopsy for larvae  
C) Urine analysis for eggs  
D) Sputum smear for eggs
9. **Which of the following clinical features helps differentiate pinworm infection from hookworm infection?**  
A) **Severe anal itching in pinworm infection versus anemia in hookworm infection**

- B) Abdominal pain in hookworm infection versus cough in pinworm infection
- C) Coughing up worms in roundworm infection versus anal itching in hookworm
- D) Jaundice in roundworm infection versus itchy anus in hookworm infection

10. Which of the following tests is used to confirm the diagnosis of Strongyloides (threadworm) infection after a stool examination?
- A) Bronchoscopy for larvae
  - B) Serology for Strongyloides antibodies**
  - C) Fecal smear for ova
  - D) Complete blood count for eosinophilia
11. What is the primary mode of transmission for roundworm (Ascaris lumbricoides)?
- A) Direct contact with an infected individual
  - B) Ingestion of contaminated food or water**
  - C) Skin penetration by larvae
  - D) Inhalation of larvae
12. Which of the following is the most common source of infection for threadworm (Strongyloides stercoralis)?
- A) Fecal-oral route through contaminated food or water
  - B) Direct skin contact with contaminated soil**
  - C) Airborne transmission through dust particles
  - D) Close person-to-person contact
13. Which of the following is a common prevention strategy for reducing the risk of pinworm infection?
- A) Regular handwashing and avoiding scratching the anus**
  - B) Wearing shoes outdoors to avoid hookworm infection
  - C) Treating pets with anthelmintics regularly
  - D) Boiling water before consumption to avoid roundworm infection

## 58.KHALITYA & PALITYA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. Agnidagdabha is the feature of \_\_\_\_\_Khalitya  
A)Vataja B)Pittaja C)Kaphaja D)Sannipataja

## 59.SHLEEPADA

MCQ – YES    SAQ – NO    LAQ – NO

### MCQ:

1. “Puranodakabhuyishta sarvartushu cha sheetala | Ye deshasteshu jayante \_\_\_\_\_ visheshtaha”||  
A)Raktapitta B) Shleepada C) Amlapitta D) Kushta
2. Which layer of Twak is Shleepada Adhishtana.

A) Tamra B) Vedini C) **Rohini** D) Mamsadhara

3. **Dushya of Shlreepada**

A) **Rakta-Mamsa** B) Rasa-Rakta-Mamsa C) Rakta-Mamsa-Meda D) None

## 60. TUBERCULOSIS

MCQ – **YES**    SAQ – **YES**    LAQ – NO

### SAQ:

1. Describe the clinical presentation of Tuberculosis.
2. Write a note on investigations in Tuberculosis

### MCQ:

1. Which of the following is a common symptom of pulmonary tuberculosis?  
A) Severe abdominal pain  
B) **Chronic cough with sputum production**  
C) Persistent rash  
D) Weight gain and fatigue
2. Which of the following is a classic clinical feature of tuberculosis (TB) in the advanced stages?  
A) Painless swelling of the joints  
B) **Night sweats and unexplained fever**  
C) Dry mouth and blurred vision  
D) Severe headache and stiff neck
3. Which of the following symptoms in a patient with suspected tuberculosis is most concerning for potential active disease?  
A) **Chronic cough lasting for more than 3 weeks**  
B) Occasional nasal congestion  
C) Shortness of breath only with exercise  
D) Abdominal discomfort
4. Which of the following extra-pulmonary manifestations is associated with tuberculosis?  
A) **Meningitis and neurological deficits**  
B) Jaundice and hepatomegaly  
C) Skin ulcers and rashes  
D) Unilateral leg swelling
6. What is a common finding during the clinical examination of a patient with miliary tuberculosis?  
A) Hepatomegaly and jaundice  
B) Multiple small, tender lymph nodes  
C) **Generalized lymphadenopathy with a fever**  
D) Muffled heart sounds and jugular venous distension
7. Which of the following is the gold standard investigation for diagnosing active pulmonary tuberculosis?  
A) Tuberculin skin test (TST)  
B) Chest X-ray

C) Sputum smear for acid-fast bacilli (AFB)

D) Mantoux test

8. Which of the following investigations is used to confirm the presence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in a patient's sputum?

A) Chest X-ray

**B) Sputum culture for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis***

C) Serum C-reactive protein (CRP)

D) CT scan of the chest

9. What is the main diagnostic method for detecting drug resistance in tuberculosis?

A) Chest X-ray

**B) GeneXpert MTB/RIF test**

C) Mantoux test

D) Sputum smear microscopy

10. A positive tuberculin skin test (TST) indicates which of the following?

A) Active tuberculosis infection

**B) Recent exposure to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis***

C) A history of latent tuberculosis infection

D) The need for immediate chest X-ray

