

## MODEL QUESTIONS – SAMHITA ADHYAYANA 2

### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

**I. Cha.Su.13- Sneha Adhyaya / Cha.Su.14 Sveda Adhyaya / Cha.Su.16 Chikitsaprabhritiya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.18-Trisotheeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.17 Kiyantashiraseeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.15 Upakalpaneeya Adhyaya**

1. Explain chaturvidhaSneha along with its qualities and indications. Detail Snehamatra along with its indication.
2. Explain snehapaankaal, Snehaanupaan, Snehaprakarshakaal. Detail 24 types of pravicharanaSneha along with its indication.
3. Define Sweda, its types and explain yogaayoga (Samyak, ayoga and atiyoga) of swedana.
4. Enumerate the types of Agni Sweda and NiragniSweda and explain any three Agni Sweda. Write 'Samyakswedyalakshanas', signs of Atisweda' & its treatments.
5. Explain 'Bahudoshalakshans and the 'gunas of Samsodhanam'. Discuss the importance of Swabhavopramavaada in chikitsa.
6. Explain trividhabodhyasangraha for understanding of pradeshikasotha(local edema), take any one example. Also narrate tridoshasamanya karma.
7. Explain about Ojus. Write a note on Madhumehalakshana and saptaprimehapidaka.
8. Explain various Doshagatis. Differentiate between 'Prakrita&Vaikritagatis' of doshas.
9. Define 'Shiras' with its importance. Explain the nidana&lakshanas of Shirorogas.
10. Write the 'Sodhanagunas'. write a note on SamsarjanaKrama along with its importance.

**II. Cha.Su.28- Vividhashitapeeteeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.26- Atreyabhadrakaapyeeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.25- Yajjapurushheeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.22- Langhanabrimhaneeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.23- Santarpaneeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.24- Vidhishoniteeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.21- Ashtauninditeeya Adhyaya /Cha.Su.30- Arthedashamahamooleeya Adhyaya**

1. Explain dhatu and upadhatupradoshajavikara and its chikitsa.

2. Explain the mechanism of koshtagati and sakhagati of doshas. Detail its significance in chikitsa with suitable examples.
3. Define Prabhava along with examples. Differentiate DravyaPrabhava and gunaPrabhava with suitable examples.
4. Describe paradigunas and its importance as chikitsopayogigunas.
5. Describe virruddhaahara, its types and principles of management of diseases caused by virruddhaahara.
6. Detail hita-ahitaaahara and pathya-apathyaaahara. Narrate the importance of each with regard to dhatu-samya.
7. Enlist and define shadupakrama. Detail dashavidhalanghana along with its indications and Samyak yoga lakshana.
8. Detail santarpanajanyavyadhis along with its nidana, examples of vyadhis and chikitsa.
9. Describe apatarpanajanyavyadhis with examples of vyadhis and management approach for the same.
10. Narrate Shuddharakta and Shuddharaktayuktapurushalakshana. Detail raktadushti with its nidana, bheda and diagnostic criteria.
11. Write raktadushtijanyaroga and treatment principles for raktadushti with special emphasis to disease sanyasa.
12. Explain nidana, ashtadosha, samprapti, lakshana and chikitsa for atisthula.
13. Explain nidana, dosha, lakshana and chikitsa for atikrisha. Justify the relative supremacy of Krisha over sthula
14. Define nidra, its gunas and types. Write the role of nidra as an etiological factor for sthoulya and karsya and its role in the management of the same.
15. Detail ojas with lakshanas and its importance in pranadharana. Narrate the importance of ojosthana (Hridaya).
16. Narrate about Ayurveda with the background of its eternity, objectives, paryaya and the dashaprakaran of tantraartha.

**III. Cha.Ni.04-Prameha nidanaadhyaya / Cha.Ni.05-Kushta nidana Adhyaya / Cha.Ni.08-Aspmara nidana adhyaya / Cha.Ni.02-Raktapitta nidana Adhyaya /Cha.Ni.06-Shosha nidana Adhyaya /Cha.Ni.01-Jwara nidana Adhyaya /Cha.Ni.07-Unmada nidana Adhyaya**

1. Write nidana, lakshana, samprapti, types of prameha and discuss its sadhyasadyata in detail.
2. Explain vikaravighata bhava- abhava in detail considering the example of kaphajaprameha.
3. Narrate the dashadushya, sankhyasamprapti, purvarupa, upadrava of prameha. Detail the role of kleda in samprapti of prameha.
4. Write the nidana, saptaDravya and types of kushta with its doshic predominance and lakshana.
5. Outline the purvarupa, rupa and sashyasadyata of saptakushta.
6. Detail apasmara with its nidana, samprapti along with the predisposing factors. Write the chikitsa sutra of apasmara.
7. Describe vyadhiSankara and nidanarthakararoga with suitable examples.
8. Detail raktapitta with its nirukti, paryaya, purvarupa, sadhyasadyata and upadrava.
9. Illustrate sadhyasadyata of raktapitta and explain the concept of pratimargaharana.
10. Discuss chaturvidhaayatana in the samprapti of shosha and sadhyasadyata of shosha.
11. Describe nidana, prakopakarana, samprapti, lakshana and bheda of jwara.
12. Detail jwarabheda and chikitsa sutra for nava- and jeernajwara.
13. Explain nidanapanchaka and its significance with suitable examples.
14. Describe upashaya along with its types in detail.
15. Discuss the classification of samprapti with suitable example and differentiate samanya and visheshasamprapti of a disease.
16. Outline the samprapti and lakshana of nijajwara.
17. Define unmada and also enlist ashtavibhrama. discuss the sankhyasamprapti and chikitsa sutra of unmada.
18. Describe doshonmada and bhutonmada. Discuss the concept of prajnaparadha as an aetiological factor for unmada.

**IV. Cha.Vi.04-Trividha roga vishesha vijnyaneeya adhyaya / Cha.Vi.02-Trividha kuksheeya Adhyayam / Cha.Vi. 08-Roga bhisagjiteeyam Adhyaayam. / Cha.Vi. 06-Roganikavimana adhyaya / Cha.Vi.03 Janapadodhwansaneeya Vimanam Adhyaya / Cha.Vi. 05- Srotovimana Adhyaya / Cha.Vi. 07- Vyadhitarupeeyavimana Adhyaya / Cha.Vi.01-Rasavimana Adhyayam**

1. Explain the application of aptopadesha and anumana in clinical examination with suitable examples.
2. Explain the significance of pratyaksha in clinical examination with examples.
3. Discuss matravat and amatravatahara with its types and effects on the body.
4. Outline hetu, linga and aushadha for two types of amapradosha.
5. Describe trividhajnanopaya in detail.
6. Explain karyaabhiivrittighataka/dashavidhapareekshya bhava.
7. Narrate dashavidhaaturapareeksha
8. Explain shaastrapareeksha and dhatusamyapareeksha.
9. Explain the classification and the rationale behind the classification of diseases as proposed in roganikavimanaadhyaya.
10. Detail shareera- manodosha and anubandha-anubandhyadoshas. Discuss their mutual relationship.
11. Outline the types of shareeraprakruti and treatment principles of prakrutikadoshas.
12. Describe the janapadodhwamsakara bhavas and its dushtilakshana.
13. Differentiate daiva and purushkara. Explain the role of adharma in janapadodhwamsa.
14. Define srotas and mention its types. Explain in detail about hetu. Lakshana and chikitsa of srotodushti.
15. Define srotas, mention its types and also narrate the importance of srotas. Explain general causative factors and features of srotodushti with examples.
16. Detail the types of krimi and the trividhachikitsa used.
17. Discuss the two types of vyadhitapurusha and two types of Vaidya along with its significance.
18. Explain chaturvidhaPrabhava with the back ground of prakrutisamasamveta and vikrutivishamsamveta with suitable examples.
19. Summarize ashtaaharavidhivisheshayatana and its role in preservation of health.
20. Explain aaharavidhividhana and bhojyasadgunya.

#### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- I. Cha.Su.13- SnehaAdhyaya / Cha.Su.14- SvedaAdhyaya / Cha.Su.16- Chikitsaprabhritiya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.20- Maharoga adhyaya / Cha.Su.18- Trisotheeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.17- Kiyantashiraseeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.15- Upakalpaneeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.19-Ashtodareeya Adhyaya**

1. Describe qualities of mahasneha
2. Explain types of snehayoni
3. Explain snehapaanakaala and snehaanupaana
4. Explain chaturvimshatipravicharanasneha
5. Explain types of snehamaatra with its indication
6. Explain ayoga,samyak and atisnigdhalakshana
7. Write about achasnehapaana and snehaprakarshakaala
8. Explain pathyaapathya to be followed during and after snehapaana
9. Explain criteria to be for assessing koshta
10. Enlist vicharanasnehayogas
11. Explain role of agni in sadyasneha and write snehaprakarshakaala
12. Explain benefits of sveda
13. Describe samyak and atisvedalakshana
14. Clasifysveda and elaborate nadisveda and sankarasveda
15. Brief about 13 saagnisveda
16. Enlist niragnisveda
17. Elaborate bahuDoshalakshana
18. Detail benefit and importance of samshodhana
19. Explain svabhavoparamavaada and concept of nidanaparivarjana as per chikitsaprabhrutiyaadhyaya
20. Define chikitsa and Bhishak karma as per chikitsaprabhrutiyaadhyaya
21. Define nijaaagantujavyadhi along with its hetu as per maharogaadhyaya
22. Explain naanatmajavyadhi of kapha along with its guna,atmarupa , vikrita karma and upakrama
23. Write a short note on trividhabodhyasangraha
24. Describe praadeshikashotha
25. Detail Visheshalakshana of shotha as per doshapraadhanyatva
26. Explain importance of shiras
27. Enlist types of shiroroga and hudsonroga
28. Write a short note of vidhradhi
29. Detail doshavikala as per kiyantashiraseeyaadhyaya
30. Justify the importance of ojas based on ojudushtilakshana

31. Write short note on pidaka
32. Brief about madhumehasamprapti as per kiyantashiraseeyaadhyaya
33. Define doshagati along with its types
34. Explain saamanyakashayahetu as per kiyantashiraseeyaadhyaya
35. Enlist samshodhanaupayogidravysangraha
36. Explain samsarjanakrama
37. Detail procedure of virechana karma as per upakalpaneeyaadhyaya
38. Explain relation between nija and agantuvyadhi as per ashtodareeyaadhyaya

**II Cha.Su.28- Vividhashitapeeteeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.26- Atreyabhadrakapeeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.25- Yajjapurusheeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.22- Langhanabrimhaneeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.23- Santarpaneeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.24- VidhishoniteeyaAdhyaya / Cha.Su.21- Ashtauninditeeya adhyaya / Cha.Su.30- Arthedashamahamooleeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.29- Dashapraanaayataneeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.27- Annapaanavidhi Adhyaya**

1. Explain the factors which modify the effect of pathya and apathya in susceptibility of disease as per vividhaashithapeethiyaadhyaya
2. Explain mechanism of koshtagathi and shakhagati
3. Explain treatment principles to be adopted for dhatu mala and indriyapradoshajavikara.
4. Write a short note of vichitrapratyabhdha with examples given in atreyabhadrakapeeyaadhyaya
5. Elaborate types, disease and treatment principles of viruddhaahara.
6. Write a method of perception of rasa, veerya and vipaka , Enlist the examples of prabhava
7. Write the properties of three types of vipaka
8. Write a short note on importance of chikitsaupayogiguna
9. Explain dravyaprabhava and gunaprabhava with examples
10. Write a short note on asava yoni
11. Define pathya and explain its importance as per yajjapurusheeyaadhyaya
12. Write 5 agryas related to aushadha, anna and vihara.
13. Write about aayarayoni, prabhava, udarkaupayoga related to " aahara" from yajjapurusheeyaadhyaya



14. Justify the role of different factors related to the formation of "purusha'
15. Enlist and define shadupakrama
16. Explain properties of dravyas used in shadupakrama
17. Write a note on dashavidhalangana and their indications.
18. Explain atiyoga , ayogalakshana of brihmanalanghana and stambhana
19. Enlist santarpanadravya and santarpanajanyavyadhis
20. Explain apatarpanajanyavyadhis along with its principle of management.
21. Explain raktadushtihetu as per vidhishoniteeyaadhyaya
22. Explain vishuddharaktalakshana and vishuddharaktapurushalakshana
23. Explain a diagnostic criteria of raktadushti , it's treatment principles and pathya in raktamokshana
24. Describe samprapti of madamurchasanyasa
25. Enlist ashtanindithapurusha and write about ashtadosha of atisthoolapurusha
26. Write atisthoolapurushalakshana
27. Detail hetu and samprapti of atisthulapurusha
28. Explain chikitsa sutra of atisthulapurusha along with aushada yoga.
29. Describe hetu,dosha and lakshana of atikrishapurusha
30. Explain chikitsa sutra of atikrushapurusha along with aushadha yoga
31. Elaborate prashasthapurushalakshana and interpret the reasons for difficulty in treating atisthulapurusha
32. Define nidra and its types
33. Explain swapnajanakahetu and nidranaashakahetu
34. Explain importance of Hrudaya as per arthedashamahamooliyaadhyaya
35. Explain importance of ojas and its sthaana
36. Write a short note on shreshtatama bhava as per arthedashamahamooliyaadhyaya
37. Explain lakshana of chaturvidhaaayu
38. Write a short note on shaashvatatva of ayurveda
39. Enlist dashaprakarana of charakatantraartha
40. Describe paryaya of ayurveda and ashtaprashna to be asked for the examination of veda.
41. Explain consequences of pallavagrahiBhishak as per arthedashamahamooliyaadhyaya.
42. Explain qualities of praanabhisararogabhisara and chadmacharavaidya
43. Write a short note on hita and ahitaahara as per annapaanavidhiadhyaya

**III Cha.Ni.04-Prameha nidana adhyaya / Cha.Ni.05-Kushta nidana Adhyaya / Cha.Ni.03-Gulma nidana Adhyaya / Cha.Ni.08-Apasmara nidana adhyaya / Cha.Ni.02-Raktapitta nidana Adhyaya / Cha.Ni.06-Shosha nidana Adhyaya / Cha.Ni.01-Jwara nidana Adhyaya / Cha.Ni.07-Unmada nidana Adhyaya**

1. Describe role of kleda in samprati of prameha
2. Explore the sutra "ihakhalunidandoshadushtavisheshebhyo" / explain vikaravighatabhavaabhava in the context of manifestation of prameha
3. Explain poorvaroopa and upadrava of prameha
4. Explain sadhyaasadhyata of prameha
5. Explain vatajapramehabheda
6. Write about sadhyaasadhyatva of kushta
7. Explain poorvaroopa of kushta
8. Enlist saptakushta with their dosha predominance
9. Explain saptadravya of kushta
10. Describe raktajagulmasamprati and lakshana
11. Outline treatment principles of gulma as per nidanasthana
12. Explain poorvaroopa of gulma
13. Write about gulmasthaana and its importance in the samprati of gulma
14. Explain prakruthisamasamaveta and vikruthivishamasamaveta in the context of gulma
15. Explain vyadhisankara
16. Write short note on nidanarthakararoga.
17. Define apasmara and write visheshalakshana of apasmara
18. Explain apasmara- abhimukhakaarana
19. Explain sadhyaasadhyatva of raktapitta
20. Explain concept of pratimargaharana in the context of rakta pitta
21. Explain concept of trividhagathi with samprapti of raktapitta
22. Explain raktapittapoorvaroopa
23. Write nirukti of raktapitta and enlist it's upadrava
24. Explain chaturvidhaayatana in samprapti of shosha
25. Enlist ekadasharoopa of shosha
26. Explain sadhyaasadhyatva of shosha



27. Write a short note on nidanapanchaka as per jwarachikitsa
28. Differentiate vyadhibodhaka and vyadhijanakaanidaana in jwara as per the chakrapani commentary.
29. Explain upashaya along with its types in detail.
30. Write a note on classification of samprapti
31. Differentiate navajwara and jeernajwarachikitsa sutra
32. Describe aagantujajwarannidana
33. Detail visheshanidana and sampraptilakshana of jwara
34. Write ashtavibhrama of unnada and write sankhyasamprapti of unmada
35. Enlist poorvarooopa of unmada
36. Differentiate bhootonmada and doshaunmada
37. Justify "Prajnaaparadha is an important nidaana in unmaada"

**IV Cha.Vi.04-Trividha rogavisheshavijnyaneeyaadhyaya / Cha.Vi.02-Trividha kuksheeyaAdhyayam / Cha.Vi.03-Janapadodhwansaneeya VimanamAdhyaya / Cha.Vi.01- Rasa vimanaAdhyayam**

1. Enumerate Aptopadeshagamyaya bhava and pratyakshagamyaya bhavas.
2. Enumerate Aptopadeshagamyaya bhava and anumaanagamyaya bhavas
3. Write a short note on dvividhapareeksha required after having theoretical knowledge (jnaanavan person)
4. Differentiate daiva and purushakaara as per janapadaudhwamsanaadhyaya
5. Write a short note of janapadaudhwamsakarabhaava
6. Elaborate treatment principles employed in the management of janapadaudhwamsana
7. Write about role adharma leading to janapadaudhwamsana
8. Detail maatraavataaharalakshana as per trividhakuksheeyaadhyaya
9. Explain aharamatra based of trividhakukshi and write position of aamaashaya
10. Explain management of amapradoshajavikara as per trividhakuksheeyaadhyaya
11. Detail concept of aamavisha
12. Elaborate amaatra if aahara as per trividhakuksheeyaadhyaya
13. Detail the meaning and importance of prakruthisamasamaveta and vikruthivishamasamaveta.
14. Explain dravyaprabhava of taila, ghruta and madhu based on saamanyaavisheshasiddhanta

15. Enumerate dravya that should be avoided for regular use (treenidravyaaninaatiupayunjeetha) and detail about lavana
16. Write a note on bhojyasadgunya as per rasavimanam
17. Explain importance of jeerneashneeyat as per rasavimanamadhyaya
18. Explain saatmya with its types
19. Detail about raashi and samyoga in ashtaaaharavidhivisheshaatana

**III. Cha.Vi. 08-Rogabhishagjiteeyam Adhyaayam. / Cha.Vi. 06-Roganika vimanaadhyaya / Cha.Vi. 05- SrotovimanaAdhyaya / Cha.Vi. 07- VyadhitarupeeyavimanaAdhyaya**

1. Write a note on importance of Rogabhishagjiteeyamadhyayam and explain shastrapareeksha.
2. Write a note on trividhajanopaya.
3. Explain tadvidyasambhasha and types of parishat.
4. Enumerate and explain vadamarga.
5. Write a note on dashavidhapareekshya bhavas and its importance.
6. Write a note on dashavidhaaturapareeksha.
7. Write a note on importance of Rogabhishagjiteeyamadhyayam and explain dhatusamyapareeksha.
8. Write the importance of roganeekavimanamadhyayam and explain types of agni.
9. Write a note on shareerika and manasikadoshas , the relation between the both and explain anubandha and anubandhyadoshas.
10. Write a note on rogabhedha as per Roganeekavimanamadhyayam and the rationale behind classification of diseases.
11. Brief the treatment principles of prakrutikadoshas as per roganeekavimanamadhyayam.
12. Explain two types of vyadhitapurushas and the importance of understanding it.
13. Detail Krimiprakarana.
14. Write a note of types of srotas with its moola and pradushtalakshanas.
15. Write a note on srotodushtikarana
16. Explain srotodushtilakshana and chikitsa.

**IV Cha.Sha.02-Atulyagothreeyam Adhyaaya / Cha.Sha.01-Katithapurushheeya Adhyaya / Cha.Sha.04-Mahatee garbhavakrantiAdhyaya / Cha.Sha.03-Khuddika garbhavakrantiAdhyaya**

1. Define chaturvimshatikapurusha and write a note on manoguna, lakshana, Vishaya and karma.
2. Write a note on SrishtiUtpatti and pralaya and enumerate ashtaprakruti and shodashavikara.
3. Write a note on atmalinga and highlight the difference between atma and manas.
4. Brief naishtikichikitsa.
5. Write a note on dukkha hetu as per katidhapurusheeyamshaareeram.
6. Write a note on prajnaparadha and define the terms buddhivibhramsha, dhrtivibhramsha and smrutivibhramsha.
7. Write a note on yoga and moksha and the relation between them.
8. Define smrutivibhramsha and explain ashtasmrutikarana.
9. Describe Vedana, its adhishtana and nirvrtti.
10. Write a note on sadhyogrheetaGarbhalakshana and lakshana based on gender of the Garbha.
11. Explain ativahikapurusha and brief daiva and purushakara.
12. Write a note on factors affecting Garbha formation and enumerateashtabeejavikaras.
13. Brief the importance of atulyagotreeyamaadhyaya and explain nirogalakshana.
14. Explain shodashadhatus responsible for Garbha formation.
15. Explain beeja and beejabhaga and beejabhagaavayavadushti.
16. Detail garbhaopaghatakara bhavas.
17. Define Garbha, enlist shaddhatvatmakapurusha and explain role of atma in Garbha formation.
18. Write a note on masanumasikaGarbhaposhana.
19. Write a note on trividhasattva and brief manasaprakruti.

**V. Cha.Sha.07- SareerasankhyasareeraAdhyaya / Cha.Sha.06-Sareeravichaya adhyaya / Cha.Sha.08-Jathisutreeya Adhyaya / Cha.Sha.05-Purushavichaya ShareeraAdhvaya**

1. Define loka-purushasamyasiddhanta, its prayojana and bhavas.
2. Brief moksha and amokshakarana as per purushavichayashaareeram.
3. Write a note on samanyavisheshaSiddhanta as per shareeravichaya.
4. Define shareera and list shareeravruddhikara bhavas

5. Explain balavrudhhikara bhavas.
6. Describe aharaparinamakara bhavas with their karma vishesha.
7. Write about paramayu and its karana. Brief kala-akalamrutyu.
8. Write a note on classification of shareeraguna into malabhoota and prasadbhoota.
9. Write a short note on the importance of shareerasankhyashaareeramadhyayam.
10. Brief jatisootriyamashaareeram and write about pumsavana karma.

**VI. Cha.In.11-Anujyotiyam IndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.1-Varnasvariyaam  
IndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.7-Pannarupiyam IndriyamAdhyaya / Cha.In.10-  
Sadyomaraneeyam IndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.12-Gomayachurniyam  
IndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.5-Purvarupeeyam IndriyamAdhyaya**

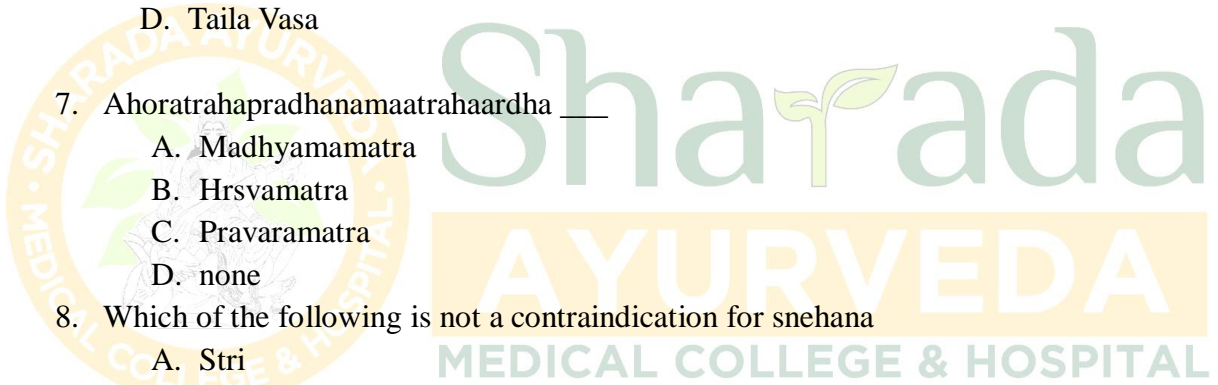
1. Define arishta and write the importance of indriyasthana positioning and arishtajnana.
2. Brief Arishtapareekshya bhavas with description regarding prakruti and vikrutibheda.
3. Define arishta and enlist factors for assessing arishta with some examples.
4. Brief prakruta and vaikrutavarnanadswara.
5. Write a note on chaya and praticchaya.
6. Define Prabha and its types. Differentiate chaya from Prabha.
7. Define arishta and brief sadyomaraneeyamindriyamadhyaya.
8. Write a note on dhootaadhikara.
9. Write a note on poorvaroopeeyamindriyamadhyaya.
10. Define swapna and explain the bheda.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

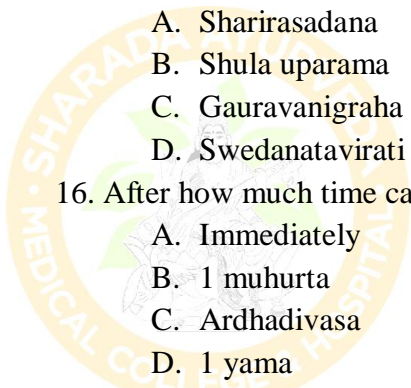
**I. Cha.Su.13- SnehaAdhyaya / Cha.Su.14- SvedaAdhyaya**

1. Tilataila is considered superior among all the taila, because of its ..... property.
  - A. Guru & madhuryata
  - B. Sheeta & rukshatva
  - C. Bala & snehana
  - D. Sheetavirya & madhuravipaka
2. Erandataila is Agrya (best/superior) for
  - A. Swedana
  - B. Raktamokshana
  - C. Virechana
  - D. Nasya
3. Samskarogunantararopanam is said for which among the four snehadravayas
  - A. Sarpi

- B. Taila  
C. Vasa  
D. Majja
4. “Svaravarnaprasadanam” are the qualities described for  
A. Sarpi  
B. Taila  
C. Vasa  
D. Majja
5. .... is indicated in viddha, bhagna, ahata, bhrashta yoni and ruja in karna&shiras.  
A. Sarpi  
B. Taila  
C. Vasa  
D. Majja
6. Yusha and manda are the respective anupana for  
A. GhritaMajja  
B. MajjaGhrita  
C. Vasa Taila  
D. Taila Vasa
7. Ahoratrahapradhanamaatrahaardha —  
A. Madhyamamatra  
B. Hrsvamatra  
C. Pravaramatra  
D. none
8. Which of the following is not a contraindication for snehana  
A. Stri  
B. Garbhini  
C. Annadvisha  
D. Taalushosha
9. Which of the following is asnidhalakshana  
A. Gaurava  
B. Indriyajaadya  
C. Tandra  
D. Mrudupakta
10. Which of the following is not the role of lavana in sadyosnehana  
A. Abhishyandi  
B. Aruksha  
C. Sheeta  
D. Vyavayi
11. Veeryapradhanadravya is required for  
A. Krurakoshta  
B. Madhya koshta  
C. Mrudukoshta



- D. Both b & c
12. Durbalawedana is indicated in
- Balavan
  - Sheeta kala
  - Madhyamaswedana
  - Durbalarogi
13. For shleshmajavyadhi, ..... Type of swedana is prescribed
- Snigdha-rukshaswedana
  - Snigdhadravayayuktaswedana
  - Rukshadravayayuktaswedana
  - AtiSnigdhaswedana
14. Before performing swedana to hrudaya, all of the following is done except
- Sheetamuktavali
  - Godhumapinda
  - Jalardrajalaja
  - Sheetalabhajana
15. Which of the following is atiswedalakshana
- Sharirasadana
  - Shula uparama
  - Gauravanigraha
  - Swedanatavirati
16. After how much time can a person consume food post jentakaswedana completion
- Immediately
  - 1 muhurta
  - Ardhadivasa
  - 1 yama
17. Which of the following is not a feature of 'kuti' in jentakaswedana.
- Mrut karma sampannam
  - Samantatasuvruttam
  - Dvi vatayanam
  - Utsedha&vistara each of 16 aratni
18. Which of the following is not true about nadiswedana
- Gajagrahastasamsthanaya
  - 1 or ½ vyamadeergha
  - Kaphaharapatrasamvru ttachidhra
  - Ashtabhagamoola
19. Management of atiswinnadoesnot require ..... Regimen.
- Ushna
  - Madhura
  - Snigdha
  - Greeshmartucharya
20. Which of the following is not true about pakvashayagatakapha.
- Kapha entering into seat of vata





- B. Snigdhasweda followed by rukshasweda
- C. Rukshapurva to be adopted
- D. Sthanikadosha should be treated followed with agantudosha

## II. Cha.Su.17- KiyantashiraseeyaAdhyaya / Cha.Su.15- UpakalpaneeyaAdhyaya

1. 1.KrimiJa shiroroga is caused due to the pathological discharge of
  - A. Rakta
  - B. Kapha
  - C. Mamsa
  - D. All of the above
2. Which among these is not a saptapidika?
  - A. Sharavika
  - B. Mandala
  - C. Jalini
  - D. Sarshipi
3. Saptapidika also occurs due to the vitiation of
  - A. Raktadhatu
  - B. Rasa dhatu
  - C. Mamsadhatu
  - D. Medadhatu
4. Shiroroga that is not mentioned in kiyantashiraseeyaadhayaya
  - A. Shirobhrama
  - B. Pratisyaya
  - C. Shankhaka
  - D. Ardita
5. According to kiyantashiraseeyaadhayaya, number of permutations and combinations of samsarga and tridosha are
  - A. 56
  - B. 72
  - C. 62
  - D. 74
6. हृदितिष्ठतियच्छुद्धंरक्तमीषत्सपीतकम् - is the description of
  - A. Rakta
  - B. Rasa
  - C. Ojas
  - D. Satva
7. Hrillaasa is the symptom of
  - A. Decreased vata, increased kapha and pitta sannipata
  - B. Increased kapha, decreased vata and pitta sannipata
  - C. Increased vata and pitta, decreased kaphasannipata
  - D. Decreased pitta, increased vata and kaphasannipata
8. Pratatavaroga is the laxana of
  - A. Kshaya of rasa

- B. Kshaya of majja  
C. Kshaya of asthi  
D. Kshaya of ojas
9. Laxana of vidrahi in nabhi is  
A. Shwasa  
B. Krichramutra  
C. Kukshiparshwantarashotha  
D. Hikka
10. Laxana of vidrahi in yakrit is  
A. Shwasa  
B. Krichramutra  
C. Kukshiparshwantarashotha  
D. Hikka
11. दहतित्वचमुत्थानेतृष्णामोहज्वरप्रदा - laxana of  
A. Sharavika  
B. Alaji  
C. Kacchapika  
D. Vinata
12. Hridayatamyata is the laxana of  
A. Kshaya of ojas  
B. Kshaya of rasa  
C. Kshaya of rakta  
D. Kshaya of shukra
13. Tanu, shyava, phenila are the laxana of which type vidradi?  
A. Vataja  
B. Pittaja  
C. Sannipataja  
D. Kaphaja
14. Two prasrita is equal to  
A. 240gms  
B. 120gms  
C. 180gms  
D. 160gms
15. 14. What is the purpose of administering the decoction of madanaphala before therapeutic emesis?  
A. To induce vomiting  
B. To cleanse the digestive system  
C. Both a and b  
D. None of the above
16. Which of the following food items should be arranged for the patients?  
A. Ghee, oil, honey, phanita  
B. Shali rice, mudga, yava  
C. Both a and b

- D. None of the above
17. The staff appointed for the hospital should have proficiency in:
- Nursing and administering therapies (उपचारकुशलान्सर्वकर्मसु)
  - Cooking soups and rice (सूपौदनपाचकाः)
  - Giving baths and massages (स्नापकसंवाहकाः)
  - All of the above
18. The 'parikartiká' (परिकर्तिका) is a complication associated with:
- Inadequate or excessive vamana
  - Improper administration of virechana
  - Krimijahridroga
  - Pramehapidika
19. The 'trivrit' (त्रिवृत्) mentioned in the context of virechana is:
- type of rice
  - A variety of honey
  - The root of Operculinaturpethum
  - The root of Operculinacomplanta
20. The term 'sansarjana karma' (संसर्जनकर्म) refers to:
- The post-therapeutic, rehabilitative, dietetic program
  - The process of therapeutic purgation
  - The administration of therapeutic emesis
  - None of the above
21. After proper vamana, the patient should be advised to:
- सैहिकवैरेचनिकोपशमनीयानांधूमानाम्
  - सुप्रक्षालितपाणिपादास्यम्
  - मुहूर्तमाश्रास्य
  - All of the above

### III. Cha.Su.20- Maharoga adhyaya / Cha.Su.18-Trisotheeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.19-Ashtodareeya Adhyaya

- which of the following is not a type of shotha under त्रिविधशोथ
  - vataja.
  - Dwandwaja
  - Pittaja.
  - kaphaja.
- which of the following is not nidana for वातजशोथ
  - श्रम.
  - लघुआहार
  - उपवास.
  - तृष्ण
- If aggravated kapha is located at Jihwamula then it causes.
  - upajihwika.
  - अरुचि
  - adhajihwika.
  - तृष्ण

4. If aggravated kapha is located at Kakala / talumulam it causes

- a) Taludaha.                      b) galashundika  
c) mukha roga.                      d) Talushosha.

5. If aggravated kapha is located to Galabahya it causes.

- a) Galashundika.                      b) Galaganda.  
(c) mukha roga.                      d) Manyastamba

6. Pitta aggravates and localizes in karnamula causes swelling later to

- a) sannipatajaJwara.                      b) karnamulashota  
c) Plihavruddhi.                      d) Gulma.

7. Find out the Normal Function of Pitta dosha

- a) Dehamardava.                      b) Alobha  
c) Bala.                      d) Uchvasa

8) Types of diseases mentioned in Ashtaudariyam Adhyaya is

- a) 8.                      b)48  
b) 18.                      d) 28

9) No. of types of a Pidaka mentioned are:.

- a)3.                      b)7  
c) 6.                      d) 4

10) Find out the type of kusta.

- a) udumbara.                      b)Kardamaka  
c) Sharavika.                      d) Alaji

11) which of the following is not under Retodosha.

- a) Tanu.                      c) Avasadi  
b)vaivarnya.                      d) Atiputa

12) which of the following is not under shosha.

- a) sahasaja.                      c) kshyaya  
b) vegasandharanaja.                      d)Jaraja

13) which of the following has only 1 type.

- a)urustambha.                      c) Kilasa  
b) Murcha.                      d) Arshas.

14) which of following is not a type of kasa

- a) vataja.                      c) kaphaja  
b) Pittaja.                      d) sannipataja.

15) How many types of vataNanatmajavikaras are present

- a)80. c)58  
b) 48. d) 70.

16)How many types of PittajaNanatmajavikara.

- a)40. c) 30  
b) 80. d) 70.

17) How many types of KaphajaNanatmajavikara

- a)20. c)40  
c) 30. d) 50

18) Pitta is not treated with.

- a) madhuraरस. b) Pradeha  
c) Parisheka. d)कटुरस

19) Trupti, Tandra, Nidradhikya is caused by.

- a) KaphajaNanatmajavikara  
b) PittajaNanatmajavikara  
c) vatajaNanatmajavikara  
d) Dwandwaja. Vikara

20) which of the following is a karma of pitta

- a) YathasvamaGandha  
b) Sthairya  
c) Khanjata  
d)sankochana

#### IV. Cha.Su.22- LanghanabrimhaneeyaAdhyaya / Cha.Su.21- Ashtauninditeeyaadhyaya

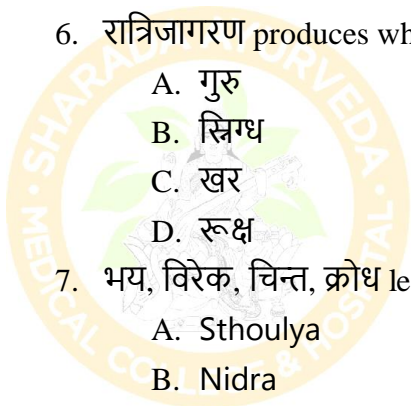
1. How many ninditiyapurushas are mentioned as per CharakaSamhitha

- A. 4  
B. 7  
C. 8  
D. 10

2. पिपासजवोपरोधाकृच्छ्रव्यवायत are the Symptoms of -----

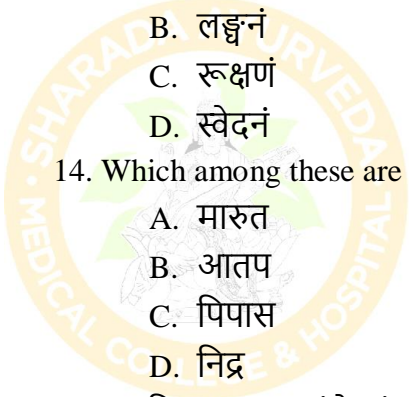
- A. अतिदीर्घ  
B. अतिस्थौल्य  
C. अतिकृष्ण  
D. अतिलोम

3. The word कर्मात्मना refers to?
- इन्द्रिय
  - धातु
  - दोष
  - मल
4. Effect of nidra is dependent on \_\_\_\_\_
- Sukhadukha
  - Pushtikarshya
  - BalaAbala
  - All the above
5. दिवास्वप्न is indicated in \_\_\_\_\_
- ग्रीष्म
  - वर्षा
  - वसन्त
  - हेमन्त
6. रात्रिजागरण produces which गुण?
- गुरु
  - स्निग्ध
  - खर
  - रूक्ष
7. भय, विरेक, चिन्त, क्रोध leads to \_\_\_\_\_
- Sthoulya
  - Nidra
  - Nidra
  - Aloma
8. How many types of निद्रा are mentioned in charakaसूत्रस्थान?
- 7
  - 6
  - 4
  - 8
9. दिवास्वप्ना increases which गुण in body?
- रूक्ष
  - स्निग्ध
  - लघु
  - सर
10. अरूक्ष , अनभिश्यन्दि is said in the context of \_\_\_\_\_
- अनिद्रा
  - दिवास्वप्ना





- C. त्वासीनप्रचलायितं  
D. जागरण
11. Methods to produce immediate sleep are \_\_\_\_\_  
A. अभ्यंग  
B. स्नान  
C. मद्य,क्षीरसेवन  
D. All the above
12. How many important therapies did आत्रेय instigate \_\_\_\_\_  
A. 6  
B. 5  
C. 4  
D. 3
13. किञ्चिल्लाघवकरंदेहेतत् \_\_\_\_\_ स्मृतम्  
A. बृंहण  
B. लङ्घनं  
C. रूक्षणं  
D. स्वेदनं
14. Which among these are not included under types of Langhana  
A. मारुत  
B. आतप  
C. पिपास  
D. निद्र
15. कटुतिक्तकषायाणांसेवनंस्त्रीष्वसंयमः:Are the \_\_\_\_\_ agents?  
A. रूक्षण  
B. स्वेदन  
C. लङ्घनं  
D. स्नेहन
16. चतुशप्रकारसंशुद्धि is included under types of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. लङ्घनं  
B. स्नेहन  
C. रूक्षण  
D. स्वेदन
17. स्नानमुत्सादनंस्वप्नोमधुराःस्नेहबस्तयः:Is said under the context of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. बृंहण  
B. स्वेदनं  
C. स्नेहनं  
D. लङ्घनं



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18. रोगाञ्जयेन्मध्यबलान्व्यायामातपमारुतैः Is said under \_\_\_\_\_
- रूक्षण
  - स्वेदन
  - लङ्घनं
  - स्नेहन
19. हृद्वर्षोनिग्रह is caused by excess application of \_\_\_\_\_
- स्तंभन
  - लङ्घनं
  - स्नेहनं
  - स्वेदनं
20. शर्कराक्षीरसर्पीषिसर्वेषांविद्धि \_\_\_\_\_
- बृंहण
  - लंघन
  - स्वेदनं
  - रूक्षण

V. **Cha.Su.23- SantarpaneeyaAdhyaya / Cha.Su.24- VidhishoniteeyaAdhyaya**

1. Lakshanas of VishudhaShonita

- Arunaabha
- Indragoprabha
- Phenila
- Pandu

2. Which of the following is not a treatment for Rakta pitta

- Vamana
- Virechana
- Upavasa
- Anjana

3. Rakta vitiated by Vatadosha becomes

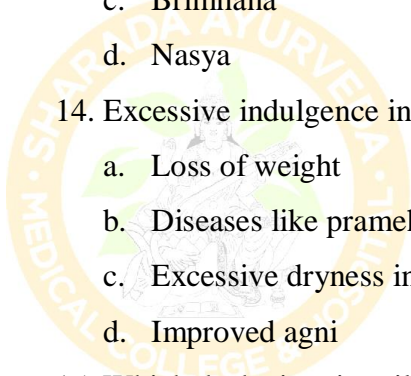
- Ghana
- Picchila
- Phenila
- Pandu

4. Which among the following treatment should not be administered to patient after he regain the consciousness

- a. Abhyanga
  - b. Dhooma
  - c. Anjana
  - d. Kavalagraha
5. Signs and symptoms of Pittajamada are
- a. Alasya
  - b. Sampraharsha
  - c. Tandra
  - d. Pandu
6. Function of ShuddhaRakta
- a. Bala
  - b. Karshya
  - c. Prasannaindriya
  - d. Sthairya
7. Signs and symptoms of Kaphajamoorcha
- a. Praseka
  - b. Angamarda
  - c. Kshaya
  - d. Vepathu
8. VishuddhaRaktapurushaLakshana are
- a. Avyathapaktavega
  - b. Ayusha
  - c. Prana
  - d. Samamamsa
9. Rakta vitiated by Kapha is
- a. Tanu
  - b. Tantumat
  - c. Vishada
  - d. Phenila
10. Diseases caused by vitiated blood
- a. Pakshagata
  - b. Tamakashwasa
  - c. Visarpa
  - d. Pandu



11. Which among the following is not a disease caused by Santarpana
- Prameha
  - Pandu
  - Sthaulya
  - Kaphaja disorders
12. Which of the following is a Nidana for Santarpanajanyavyadhi
- Langhana
  - Alpabhojana
  - Diwaswapna
  - Vyayana
13. Which of the following is a management of disease caused by over nourishment
- Rasayana
  - Dhumapana
  - Brimhana
  - Nasya
14. Excessive indulgence in kapha-provoking factors can result in
- Loss of weight
  - Diseases like prameha and sthauya
  - Excessive dryness in body
  - Improved agni
15. Which dosha is primarily aggravated in diseases caused by excessive nourishment
- Vata
  - Pitta
  - Kapha
  - Rakta
16. Trayushanadimantha is prepared by
- Triphala
  - Haridra
  - Mustha
  - Shigru
17. Chikitsa for Apatarpanajanyaroga is
- Paya
  - Vyayama
  - Nasya



- d. Dhoomapana
18. Sadyasantharpanamantha promotes
- nidra
  - Sukha
  - Sthairya
  - Prana
19. Mantha prepared of \_\_\_\_\_ is useful for Madyavikara,
- Haritaki
  - Vidanga
  - Shigru
  - Parushaka
20. Santharpaneeyaadyaya primarily deals with
- Under nutrition
  - Over nutrition
  - Rasayana therapies
  - Vata disorders

**VI. Cha.Su.28- Vividhashitapeeteeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.26- Atreyabhadhrakaapeeya Adhyaya / Cha.Su.25- Yajjapurushheeya Adhyaya**

1. What is the cause for origin of purusha and roga as per the ParikshiMaudgalya.

- Manas
- Atma
- Rasa
- Swabhava

2. Raja Tamogunayuktamana is responsible for origin of purusha as per

- Maudgalya
- Vayorvida
- Sharaloma
- Hiranyaksha

3. Swabhava vada is explained by

- Sharaloma
- Vayorvida
- Kaushika

D. Bharadvaja

4.The Hita and Ahita nature of the food depends upon

- A. Matra
- B. Kala
- C. Kriya
- D. Above all

5.Depending upon द्रव्यसंयोगकारणबाहुल्य the number of food types are

- A. पंचविध
- B. अष्टविध
- C. दशविध
- D. अपरिसंख्येय

6.Honey is best substance to balance

- A. Kapha and pitta
- B. Kapha and vata
- C. Vata and pitta
- D. Tridosha

7.Hita ahara is the one which

- A. Maintains समशरीरधातु
- B. Correct विषमधातु
- C. Both
- D. None of the above

8.How many types of rasa are there as per the Hiranyakshakaushika

- A. 2 types
- B. 3 types
- C. 4 types
- D. 5 types

9.According to shakuntaya 2 types of rasas are

- A. Swaduhita, swaduahita





- B. Madhura, Amla
- C. Chedaniya, Upashamaniya
- D. Chedaniya, Sadharana

10. 6 types of rasas are opined by

- A. Vayorvida
- B. Bharadvaja
- C. Kankayana
- D. Nimi

11. The source material for the manifestation of all types of rasas is

- A. जल
- B. अग्नि
- C. पृथ्वी
- D. आकाश

12. Pradhana rasa vikalpa are

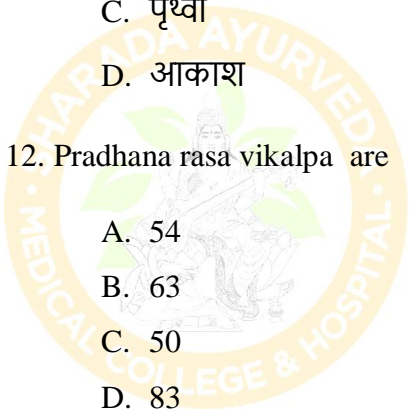
- A. 54
- B. 63
- C. 50
- D. 83

13. The taste of the substance that feel at beginning and end of contact with the tongue by a dry substance is called

- A. Anurasa
- B. Rasa
- C. Vipaka
- D. Veerya

14. How many types of vipakas are there as per the Sushruta

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



15. The ahara rasa reaches rasa dhatu through rasavahasrotas, it comes under which nyaya

- A. Ksheeradadhinyaya
- B. Kedarakulyanyaya
- C. Khalekopotanyaya
- D. Eka kala dhatuposhananyaya

16. Vrihi is more apathya in sharadrutu as compared with other rutu it is because of

- A. Deshaprabhava
- B. Matraprabhava
- C. Kala prabhava
- D. Samyogaprabhava

17. Among the following which one is the raktapradoshajavyadhi

- A. Arbuda
- B. Kamala
- C. Adhyasthi
- D. Parvaruk

18. The dosha move from shakha to koshta because

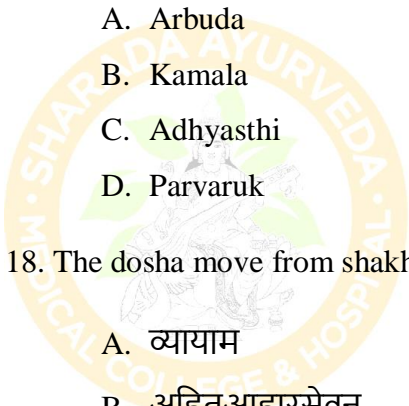
- A. व्यायाम
- B. अहितआहारसेवन
- C. उष्णता
- D. वयोनिग्रह

19. Which among the following is aparikshakaguna

- A. Buddhi
- B. Prajnaparadha
- C. Dhruti
- D. Daksha

20. Due to the vitiation of shukra the individual suffers from

- A. Murcha
- B. Klaihya
- C. Adhidanta



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**VII. Cha.Su.30- Arthedashamahamooleeya Adhyaya/Cha.Su.29- Dashapraanaayataneeya Adhyaya**

1.How many pranaayatanas (seat of life) has said in charakasamhita

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 10
- D. 4

2.Which of the following is not one of the prana ayatana

- A. Kanta.
- B. Rakta
- C. Ojas
- D. Shaaka

3.How many types of physicians has mentioned in the chapter

'dasha prana ayataniya '

- A. 2
- B. 8
- C. 4
- D. 10

4.The pranabhisara (physician) should be prayoktara (expert) in the following except

- A. Shad virechanashatani
- B. Panchalavana
- C. Ashthamutra
- D. Panchavidhakashayakalpana

5. The following are the qualities of pranabhisara except

- A. Daksha
- B. Shuchi.
- C. Kantakabhuttalikasya
- D. Nishamsayakevalasharira

6. The pranabhisara should be kushala in

- A. Shirorogadi.
- B. Pidaka.
- C. Vidradhi
- D. All of the above

7.Thequalities of Rogabhisara vaidya is

- A. Jitatmana.
- B. Kulina.
- C. Starts listing their qualities Loudly
- D. Paridrushta karma

8. The qualities of bhishakachadma is /are

- A. away from Shruti
- B. away from drustha
- C. away from chikitsajana
- D. All of the above

9. Definition of sira is

- A. Sraavanaat
- B. Saranaat
- C. dhmanaat
- D. pooranaat

10. The best factor for the pranavardhana

- A. Ahimsa.
- B. Virya
- C. brahmacharya
- D. indriya

11. Chetanavrutti is the synonym for

- A. Sukha
- B. Dukha
- C. Ayu.
- D. Ayurveda

12. Number of chapters in indriyasthana

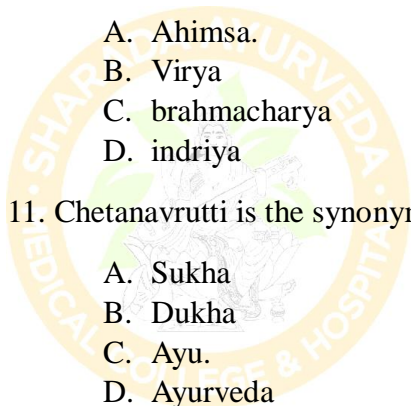
- A. 12.
- B. 8.
- C. 10.
- D. 30

13. In the following which is not the synonym of ayurveda

- A. Vidya.
- B. Jnana
- C. Vrutti
- D. Tantra

14. Brahmacharya is the best tool for

- A. Pranavardhana.
- B. Harshana
- C. Moksha.
- D. nandana



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15. Dhmanaat \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Srotas.
- B. Sira.
- C. Hrudaya
- D. Dhamani

16. Dashapranayataniya comes under which chatushka

- A. Annapana
- B. Sangrahadvaya.
- C. Yojana.
- D. Roga

17. Ailments of sharira and Manas are based on

- A. Avijnna
- B. Dukha.
- C. Sukha.
- D. Vijnana

18. Parimarshana comes under \_\_\_\_\_ sthana

- A. Indriya.
- B. Sutra.
- C. nidana.
- D. chikitsa

19. The seat of para ojas

- A. Shira
- B. Hrudaya
- C. Phuppusa
- D. Akshi

20. Total number of chatuskas

- A. 7
- B. 8.
- C. 9.
- D. 10

**VIII. Cha.Ni.02-Raktapitta nidana Adhyaya / Cha.Ni.01-Jwara nidana Adhyaya**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ भाविव्यधिभोधिक।

- A) निदान      B) रूप
- C) पूर्वरूप      D) उपशय

2. Which one is not the synonym of nidana

- A) आयतन      B) समुत्थान



- C)प्रत्यय D)परिणाम
3. Upashaya and Anupashayapariksha are beneficial to understand \_\_\_\_\_  
 A)साध्यव्याधि B)असाध्यव्याधि  
 C)लक्षण D)गूढलक्षण
4. Example for hetuviparithaarthakaarivihara  
 A)Vamanasadyachardi-pravahana  
 B)Mudavata- Jalappravahana  
 C)vatajaunmada-bhayadarshana  
 D)Udavartha - pravahana
5. Example for Vyadhiviparithaushadha  
 A)Atisara-patha for sthambhanartha  
 B)Vatikashotha-Dashamulaprayoga  
 C)Shitajanyakaphajajwara-shuntiprayoga  
 D) none of the above
6. Excessive Snehabasthi causes  
 A)Vatavridhi B) Vatakshaya  
 C)theekshnagni D)Mandaagni
7. which is not the lakshana for vatajajwara  
 A)ऊर्वोःसादः B)पदयोःसुप्तता  
 C)ऊष्मणो वैषम्यम D)none of the above
8. उष्णाभिप्रायत is the lakshana of which type of jwara  
 A)vata B)pitta C) kapha D)Vata-kapha
9. Jwara is an outcome of anger of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Vishnu B)Daksha C)Shiva D)Bramha
10. intake of medicated ghee is beneficial for \_\_\_\_  
 A)Jirnajwara B)Ajirnajwara  
 C)Swabhavikajwara D)vishamajwara
11. Adhogaraktha pitta is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A)Sukhasadya B)krucchrasadya  
 C) Yapyo D) Anupakrama
12. Ubhayajaraktha pitta is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A)Sadhyavyadhi B)Asadhyavyadhi  
 C)both A and B D)none of the above



13. Raktapittaupadravas are:

A)Atisara B)varnahaani C)Avipaka D)Shopha

14. 14)Adhogharakthapittachikithsa through \_\_\_\_dravya

A)Santarpana B)Apatarpana

C)Langhana D)Swedana

15. Urdhvagarakthapittachikithsa through \_\_\_\_ dravya

A)Santarpana B)Apatarpana

C)Langhana D)Swedana

16. The best therapy for urdhvagaraktha pitta is

A)vamana B)Virechana

C)Nasya D)Basthi

17. Vamana is indicated for

A)Urdhvagarakthapitta

B)Adogarakthapitta

C)ubhayaraktha pitta

D) both A&B

18. Causes for incurability of curable diseases are

A)अकर्मत

B)उपकरणअभाव

C)Douraatmyaditi D)both A&B

19. The person suffering with asadyarakthapitta visible sky as \_\_\_\_ colour

A)Blue B)yellow C)Red D)Black

20. Rakthapittaadhyaya comes under which sthana

A)Kalpa B)chikithsa C) Nidana D)Indriya

#### IX. Cha.Ni.04-Prameha nidanaadhyaya / Cha.Ni.03-Gulma nidanaAdhyaya

1.How many types of gulma are there ?

A. 5

B. 4

C.3

D. 6

2. Specific process of disease manifestation is seen in gulma from samuthana till manifestation of symptoms is called

A. Rupa

B. Karana

C. Vedana

D. Upashaya

3. Kasa ,shwasa , pratishaya, rajayakshma are the complications seen in \_\_\_\_\_ gulma

- A. vataja
- B. Kaphaja
- C. Pittaja.
- D. None

4. Dahyate ,dhupyathe ,ushmayathe are the lakshana seen in \_\_\_\_\_ gulma

- A. Vataja
- B. Kaphaja
- C .pittaja
- D. None

5. Involvement of obstructed artava leads to

- A. Vatajagulma
- B. Pittajagulma
- C. Kaphjagulma
- D.Raktashonithagulma

6. Which of the following is not the nidana for gulma as per charaka ?

- A. Supression of natural urges
- B. Consumption of incompatible food
- C. Exercise physical exertion
- D. Adequate rest and sleep

7. In gulma obstruction of which bodily component obstruction primarily occurs

- A. Ojas
- B. Srotas
- C. Rasa
- D. Rakta

8. Which of the following is not a clinical feature of pittajaGulma

- A. Burning sensation
- B. Looseness
- C. Rigidity
- D. Feeling of fumigation

9. Tenderness and slight horripulation in pittajagulma indicate

- A. Mental imbalance
- B. Physical loosening
- C. Sensory impairment
- D. Localised irritation

10. What is the primary cause of prameha According to ayurveda

- A. Genetic predisposition to obesity
- B. Excessive consumption of spicy food
- C. Imbalance of pitta dosha
- D. Excessive dravarupikapha

11. Dhatu which is not involved in prameha is?

- A. Rakta
- B. Mamsa
- C. Meda
- D. Asthi

12. The person whose urine solidifies in the vessel after sometime due to aggravation of kapha is

- A. Udakameha
- B. Shukrameha
- C. Sandra meha
- D. Shukla meha

13. In udakameha the colour of the urine will be ??

- A. Yellow
- B. Red
- C. Bluish
- D. White

14. Which dosha is involved in kaalameha?

- A. Vata
- B. Pitta
- C. Kapha
- D. None

15. Madhumeha has \_\_\_\_\_ guna

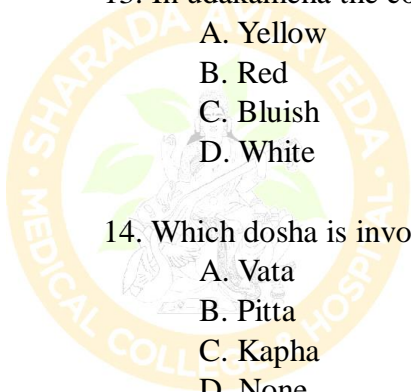
- A. Ruksha
- B. Snigdha
- C. Guru
- D. None

16. Vatadosha is involved in \_\_\_\_\_ meha ?

- A. Udakameha
- B. Shukrameha
- C. Hastimeha
- D. Vasa meha

17. In neelameha the rasa of the urine is \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Amla rasa
- B. Katu rasa
- C. Lavana rasa



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D. Madhura rasa

18. How many types of pittajaprameha is mentioned in charaka?

- A. 7
- B. 6
- C. 5
- D. 4

19. In raktameha the patient passes urine having \_\_\_\_\_ colour?

- A. Blackish
- B. Yellow
- C. Transparent
- D. Red

20. Urine possessing katu rasa of \_\_\_\_\_ prameha?

- A. Raktameha
- B. Nilameha
- C. Haridrameha
- D. Sandra meha

**X. Cha.Ni.05-Kushta nidanaAdhyaya / Cha.Ni.06-Shosha nidanaAdhyaya**

1. Which of the following is not included under the saptadushya in kushta?

- a. Twak
- b. Lasika
- c. Majja
- d. Pitta

2. Number of Mahakushtas are

- a. 8
- b. 7
- c. Innumerable
- d. 2

3. Kushtas are broadly classified into

- a. 3 types
- b. 5 types
- c. 2 types
- d. 10 types

4. Mandala kushta has the following Pradhanadosha

- a. KaphaVata
- b. Kapha
- c. Kapha Pitta
- d. Pitta

5. The Purvaroop of kushta is/are

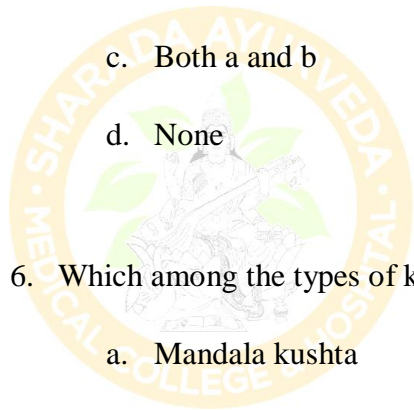
- a. Lomaharsha
- b. Kharatvamushmaamaya
- c. Both a and b
- d. None

6. Which among the types of kushta characterized by Arunavarna

- a. Mandala kushta
- b. Audumbarakushta
- c. Rushyajihvakushta
- d. Kapaalakushta

7. Asadhyakushta is

- a. Kakanaka
- b. Pundarika
- c. Sidhma
- d. Rushyajihva



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8. Following type of kushta appears in the shape of Alabupushpa

- a. Pundarika
- b. Kapaala
- c. Kakanaka
- d. Sidhma

9. Kushta which is characterized by numbness is

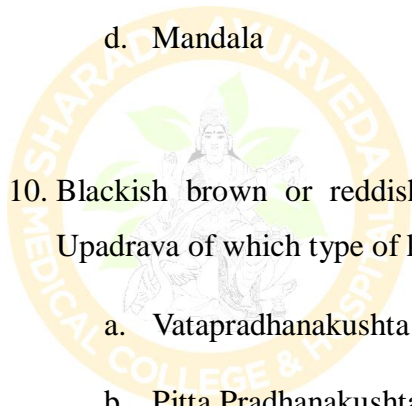
- a. Sidhma
- b. Kapaala
- c. Audumbara
- d. Mandala

10. Blackish brown or reddish colour, piercing pain, numbness, horripulation are the Upadrava of which type of kushta?

- a. Vatapradhanakushta
- b. Pitta Pradhanakushta
- c. KaphaPradhanakushta
- d. None

11. Which among the following is not the nidana of Shosha

- a. Saahasa
- b. Sandhaarana
- c. Vridhhi
- d. Vishamaashana



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12. Which of the following is not included under ekadasharooopa of shosha

- a. Jwara
- b. Atisaara
- c. Arochaka
- d. Kshina

13. The true statement(s) among the following is/are (in relation to shosha)

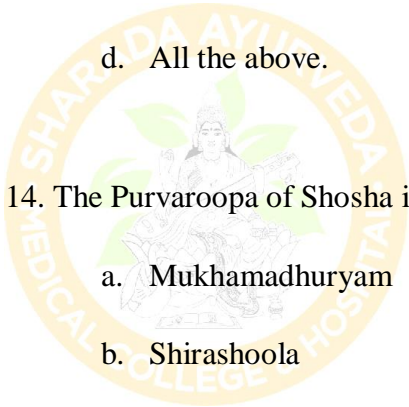
- a. The presence of Arishtalakshanas are indication of death.
- b. Presence of more symptoms indicate bad prognosis of disease.
- c. The death will not occur without exhibiting the Arishtalakshanas.
- d. All the above.

14. The Purvarooopa of Shosha is

- a. Mukhamadhuryam
- b. Shirashoola
- c. Kushta
- d. None

15. Which of the following statement is false in relation to vishamaashananidana of shosha?

- a. Vata produces shula, angamarda, swarabheda, antardaahametc
- b. Pitta causes jwara, atisara and antardaaha.
- c. Kapha causes pratishyaya, shirogaurava, arochaka and kasa.
- d. None.



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16. Which among the following is the kshayajanidana of shosha

- a. Prathishyaya
- b. Intake of rukshaannapaana by krsha
- c. Nausea after meals
- d. Jwara

17. Vata, mutra and purishavegadharana is included under which nidana of shosha

- a. Vishamaashana
- b. Saahasa
- c. Sandhaarana
- d. None

18. Opposite ashtavidhaaharasevana is included under the following nidana of shosha

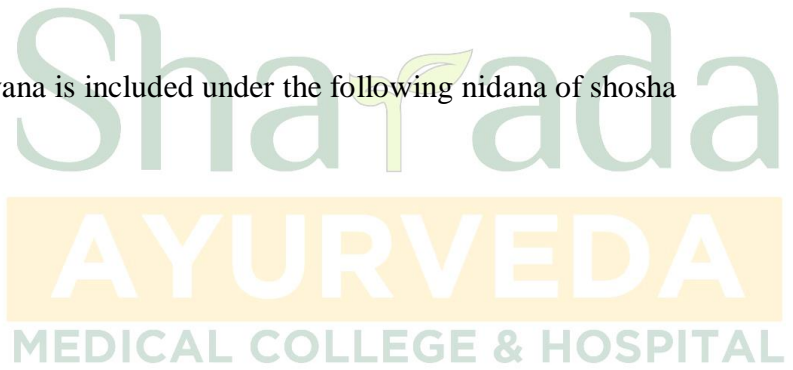
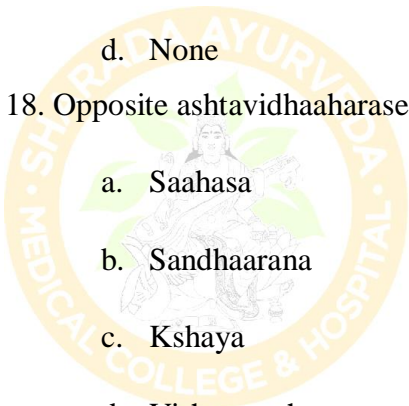
- a. Saahasa
- b. Sandhaarana
- c. Kshaya
- d. Vishamaashana

19. In which type of kushta the colour of kakanantika appears in the beginning and subsequently symptoms of all types of kushta are manifested?

- a. Sidhma
- b. Pundarika
- c. Kapaala
- d. Kakanaka

20. Taamraanitaamrakhararoma is the characteristic feature of which tyoe of kushta?

- a. Kapaala
- b. Audumbara



- c. Mandala
- d. Rushyajihva

21. Kushta : Saptadushya ; Visarpa :

- a. Vataadhidoshapradhoshaja
- b. Raktapradhanadushya
- c. Tamaspradhanadosha
- d. None

**XI. Cha.Ni.08-Apasmara nidanaadhyaya / Cha.Ni.07-Unmada nidanaAdhyaya**

1. Agantuja unmada is caused by

- a. Curse of guru vruddasiddhaetc
- b. God
- c. Contact of gandarva
- d. All of the above

2. Rati and abhyarcanaunmada is

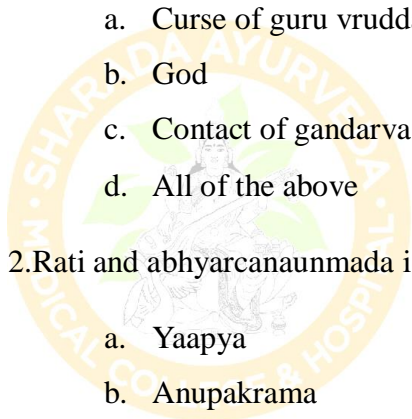
- a. Yaapya
- b. Anupakrama
- c. Sadya
- d. None of the above

3. Prayaschita is a treatment for

- a. Vatajaunmada
- b. Pittajaunamda
- c. Kaphajaunmada
- d. Agantujaunmada

4. Based on sadhya and asadhyaekadoshaja+Himsarthi is

- a. Sukhasadhya
- b. Krichrasadhya
- c. Asadhya



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d. None of the above

5. Poorva karma prashasta and prajnaparada causes

- a. Vatajaunmada
- b. Pittajaunmada
- c. Kaphajaunmada
- d. Karmajavyadhi

6. Phenagamanam aasyaat (froath) is symptom of which type of unmada

- a. Vataja
- b. Pittaja
- c. Kaphaja
- d. Sannipataja

7. What is the primary factor responsible for the disturbance of the mind in Unmada?

- a. Imbalance in Dhatus
- b. Imbalance in Doshas
- c. Suppression of natural urges (vega-dharana)
- d. Overeating

8. Which of the following is a symptom of VatajaUnmada?

- a. Restlessness and incoherent speech
- b. Irritability and delusions
- c. Heaviness of body and lethargy
- d. Excessive thirst and anger

9. Manasikanidana (psychological causes) for Unmada include:

- a. Excessive grief (shoka)
- b. Extreme fear (bhaya)
- c. Intense anger (krodha)
- d. All of the above

10. Number of types of unmada explained

- a. 3
- b. 3

- c. 4
- d. 5

11. Which of the following is not considered as svatantravyadhi

- a. Vataja Apasmara
- b. Pittaja apasmara
- c. Kaphaja apasmara
- d. Agantuja apasmara

12. vyadhi Sankara occurs mainly due to

- a. Improper administration of medicine
- b. Improper administration of food
- c. Vitiating of dosha
- d. None of the above

13. Which of the following doshas affects more

- a. Adho
- b. Urdwa
- c. Tiryak
- d. Adho and urdwa

14. Which doshas are primarily involved in the manifestation of Apasmara?

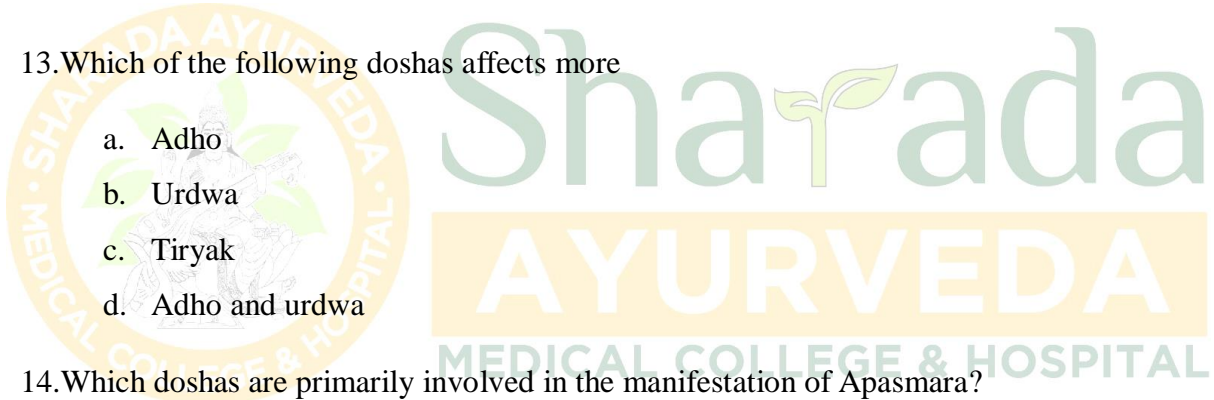
- a. Vata, Pitta, and Kapha
- b. Only Vata
- c. Vata and Kapha
- d. Kapha and Pitta

15. What is a key symptom of Kaphaja Apasmara?

- a. Frothing at the mouth, excessive salivation, and heaviness
- b. Anger and restlessness
- c. Twitching and tremors
- d. Fainting followed by episodes of rage

16. What treatment does Charaka recommend for Apasmara?

- a. Nidana Parivarjana (removal of causative factors)



- b. Panchakarma therapies and spiritual practices
- c. Herbal formulations like medhyarasayana and fumigation
- d. All of the above

17. What is a characteristic feature of Vataja Apasmara?

- a. Frothing at the mouth and cold body
- b. Tremors, restlessness, and incoherent speech
- c. Burning sensation and yellowish discoloration
- d. Heaviness and lethargy

18. Which behavioral changes are characteristic of Apasmara episodes?

- a. Crying, laughing, and singing without reason
- b. Deep sleep for extended hours
- c. Normal behavior during an episode
- d. Complete silence and immobility

19. Which of the following is a major psychological Nidana (cause) for Apasmara?

- a. Excessive grief and fear
- b. Happiness and relaxation
- c. Contentment and mental peace
- d. Physical exhaustion

20. Which dietary practice is contraindicated in Apasmara according to Charaka?

- a. Consumption of unwholesome and incompatible foods (viruddhaahara)
- b. Eating freshly cooked light meals
- c. Drinking water in moderation
- d. Avoiding heavy and greasy foods

**XII. Cha.Vi.02-Trividha kaksheeyaAdhyayam / Cha.Vi.03-Janapadodhwansaneeya VimanamAdhyaya / Cha.Vi.01- Rasa vimanaAdhyayam**

1. Tila is having tikta, kashaya, Katu, Madura rasa and suppose to act as a pittahara, kapha or tridoshashamaka instead it acts as a pittakapha karaka this is an example for

A. samanyavisheshasiddantha

- B . prakrutisamasamaveta
- C .vikrutivishamasamaveta
- D .based on panchamahabuta

2.Trividha varjadravya

- A. Pippali ,madya ,lavana
- B. maricha ,kshara,lavana
- C. .maricha ,kshara,madhu
- D. pippali ,kshara,lavana

3.excessively use of lavana will leads to

- A. Hrudayapakartina
- B .Valaya
- C .bhrama
- D . Tandra

4.what is the meaning of upayogasamstha in ashtaaharavidhivisheshaayatana

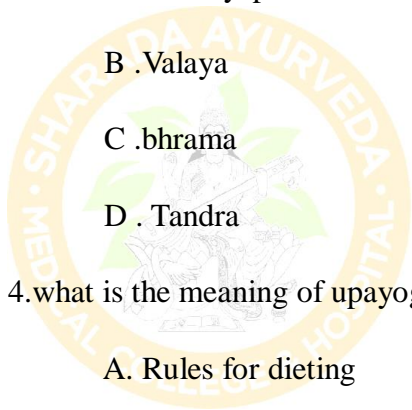
- A. Rules for dieting
- B. Benefits of food
- C. habits of individual
- D. combination of substances

5.why one should not take food very slowly (naativilambitam)

- A. Food will become cold and there will be irregularity in digestion
- B. taste of food will go
- C. it does not enters the srotas
- D .It does not nourishes the body

7. which one is not one among the astaaharavidhivisheshaayatana

- A. prakruti ,kala



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B.prakruti,samyoga

C. prakruti , vibhaga

D. prakruti,desha

7. capacity of stomach is divided into

A. 4 parts

B .2parts

C.3 parts

D. 5parts

8.Aama pradoshajavikara is the condition seen because of involvement of

A.apakva Anna rasa

B.anna rasa

C.due to atishleshmadosha

D .due to prakopa of pitta dosha

9.In amapradoshajavikara vitiated dosha so because alasibhuta which stay at

A .Amasahya

B .Pakwashaya

C .srotas

D .hrudayasthana

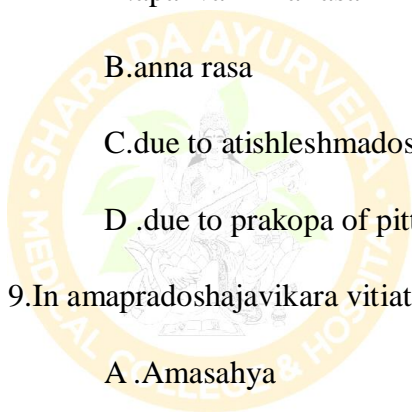
10.Ama dosha is caused due to

A .alpamatraahara

B.atimatraahara

C.ativilambitaaharasevana

D.ahasanbohajana



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11. In dandalasaka extremely vitiated doshas moves in \_\_\_\_\_ due to obstruction of passage

- A. side wards
- B. only upward
- C. only downward
- D. toshiras

12. pradusta ama refers to

- A. Ahararasa
- B. apakvaahara rasa
- C. prakupita pitta
- D. accha pitta

13. person who is eating viruddhaahara in the condition of ama leads to

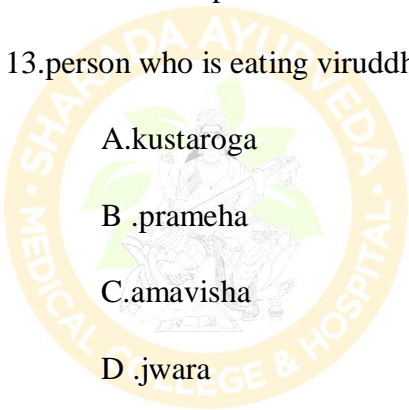
- A. kustaroga
- B. prameha
- C. amavisha
- D. jwara

14. nidanas of amavisha

- A. adhyasana ,ajirnasana
- B. adhyasana ,ushnavatahara
- C. adhyasana ,alpaahara
- D. viruddaahara ,alpaahara

15. Treatment indicated for amapradoshajavikara

- A. snehana
- B. beshajaprayoga
- C. swedana



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D.abhyanga

16.janapadodhwamsakara bhava includes

A .vayu ,udaka,desha,ahara

B.vayu ,udaka,desha ,prani

C.vayu ,udaka ,desha ,kala

D.vayu,udaka,desha,Akasha

17.which are chikitsa told in janapadodhwmsa

A .Rasayana

B.vyayama

C.laghana

D.peyadiupakrama

18.benifits of ushnajala

A.stimulate the Agni

B .increase the kapha

c.upward movement of vata

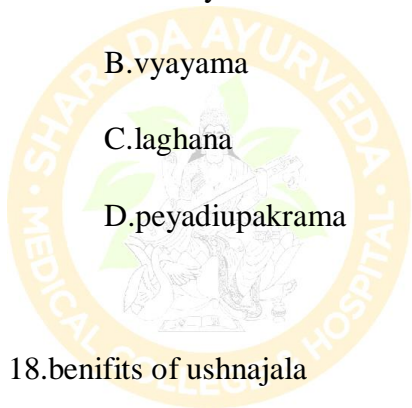
D.reduce burning sensation

19.contraindication of hot water

A.bhrama

B.ajirna

C.jwara



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D .pratisaya

20.Doshavasechana is indicated in

A.alpadosha

B .Bahudosha

C .madhyamadosha

D .ksheenadosha

**XIII. Cha.Vi.04-Trividha rogavisheshavijnaneeyaadhya / Cha.Vi. 05-SrotovimanaAdhyaya**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ AvitarkaSmruthi .

A. Pratyaksha

B. Anumana

C. Yukti

D. None of the above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Tarko

A. Anumana

B. Aptopadesha

C. Yukti

D. None

3. Trivideityadi refers to

A. Anumana , Aptopadesha, Pratyaksha

B. Anumana , yukti , Aptopadesha

C. None of the above

D. All of the above

4. Karna indriyapareeksha are

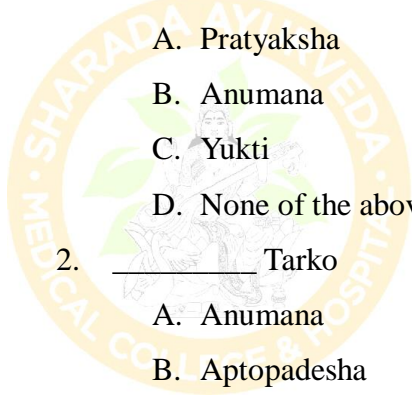
A. Antrakujana

B. Swaravishesha

C. Option A

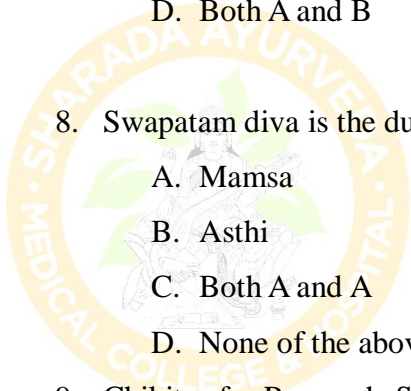
D. Both B And A

5. VaigunyatPavakasya cha \_\_\_\_\_ Dusti Karana



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- A. Pranavaha  
B. Annavaha  
C. Rasavaha  
D. All of the above
6. Number of Serotas According to Charaka  
A. 10  
B. 12  
C. 14  
D. 13
7. AsthivahaSrotomula is  
A. Vapavahanam  
B. Twak  
C. Jaganam  
D. Both A and B
8. Swapatam diva is the dustikarana of  
A. Mamsa  
B. Asthi  
C. Both A and A  
D. None of the above
9. Chikitsa for PranavahaSrotas  
A. Swasa  
B. Panchakarma  
C. Trsna  
D. All of the above
10. Chikitsa for SvedavahaSrotas  
A. Mutrakruccha  
B. Amadosha  
C. Jwara  
D. Swasa
11. Ananaabhilasha is the DustiLakshana of  
A. Pranavaha  
B. Manovaha  
C. Annavaha



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D. None of the Above

**XIV. Cha.Vi. 06-Roganika vimanaadhyaya / Cha.Vi. 07- VyadhitarupeeyavimanaAdhyaya**

1. .Diseases are classified into \_\_groups on the basis of \_\_ different criteria...fill the blanks

- A. 3 , 5
- B. 2, 5
- C. 3, 6
- D. 2,6

2.Causes for sharirika and manasikadoshavyadhi are...

- A. Pragnaparadha
- B. Parinama
- C. Asatmyaindriyasamayoga
- D. All the above

3. Amashayashrita implies :-

- a)kapha and pitta vikara
- b) kapha and vatavikara
- c) vata and pitta vikara
- d) None of the above



4.Doshas taking ashraya at rasa causes:-

- A. Daha
- B. Arbuda
- C. Pandu
- D. All the above

5.manasika doshas for disease are

- a) Satva , Raja
- b) Raja , tamas
- c) Satva , tamas
- d) None

6.which of the following do not comes under anubandhya

- a) Vyaktalinga
- b) Prashma
- c) Samsarga

d) Samutthana

7. which one is primary and secondary disease

- a) Anubandhya , sannipata
- b) Sannipata , samsarga
- c) Anubandhya , anubandha
- d) Anubandha , sannipata

8. which of the following therapies do not alleviates pitta dosha

- a) Snehana by sarpi
- b) Virechana
- c) Intake of ghee
- d) Abhyanga

9. which among alleviates kaphadosha

- a) Laghana
- b) KundalaRupabhramanam
- c) Langhana
- d) Sukhapratishedha

10. vata doshasanchaya occurs in

- a) Varsha
- b) Vasantha
- c) Grishma
- d) Sharad

E. Based on satvaBala how many types of diseased persons are classified

- a) Guru vyadhitha
- b) Laghuvyadhitha
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

F. classification of krimi include

- a) Purishaja
- b) Shleshmaja
- c) Malaja
- d) All the above

13. Malajakrimisthana includes

- a) Kesha , shmashru
- b) Nayana, nakha
- c) Loma , Danta
- d) All the above

14. Which among the following is not a name of shonitajakrimi



- a) Keshada
- b) Linksha
- c) Lomada
- d) Jantumata

15.gati of shleshmajakrimi

- a) Upwards
- b) Downwards
- c) Both the directions
- d) Only downwards

16.varna of purishajakrimi

- a) White
- b) Coppery
- c) Harita
- d) All the above

17.treatment of krimi

- a) Apakarshana – avoid nidana
- b) Avoid nidana – apakarshana
- c) Apakarshana – prakrutivighata- avoid nidana
- d) Avoid nidana – prakruthivighata

18.which among the following is not included under purvakarma diet..

- a) Tila
- b) Matsya
- c) Payasa
- d) Anupamamsa

19.taila seeds are harvested in best in which rutu

- a) Vasantha
- b) Shishira
- c) Varsha
- d) Sharad

20.one bilvapramana is

- a) One karsha
- b) One pramana
- c) Two karsha
- d) Two karsha

**XV. Cha.Vi.08-Rogabhishagjiteeyam Adhyaayam.**

1. Which of the following do not include under trividhaupaya



- A.Adhyayana
- B.Adhyapana
- C.Abhyudaya
- D.Tadvidhyasambhsha

2.The word jignasa refers to

- A.Pareeksha
- B.jnana
- C.vidvat
- D.jnani

3.jnanavati and mooda are the types of

- A.bhishak
- B.parishat
- C.moksha
- D.shishya

4.which of the following is not included under vakyadosha

- A.Nyoona
- B.Anadhika
- C.Aparthaka
- D.viruddha

5.desha refers to

- A.bhoomidesha
- B.Aturadesha
- C.both
- D.none

6.which of the following is not included under nigrahasthana

- A.pratijnahani
- B.abhyanujnana
- C.kalaateeta
- D.karyayoni

7.pancha avayavavakya includes

- A.pratijna
- B.jjignasa
- C.sthapana
- D.siddhanta



8. shabda is classified into \_ types

- A.5
- B.6
- C.4
- D.3

9. अनुमानं नाम \_\_ युक्त्यपेक्षः।

- A.tarko
- B.pramana
- C.shabda
- D.prana

10. द्विविधातुखलुपरीक्षा \_\_ प्रत्यक्षम्, अनुमानंच।

- A.ज्ञानवतां
- B.इच्छां
- C.भिषजा
- D.none

11. karyaphala refers to

- A.sukhavapti
- B.chikitsa
- C.ayu
- D.lakshana

12. saara mandastimita are the characteristics of which prakruthi

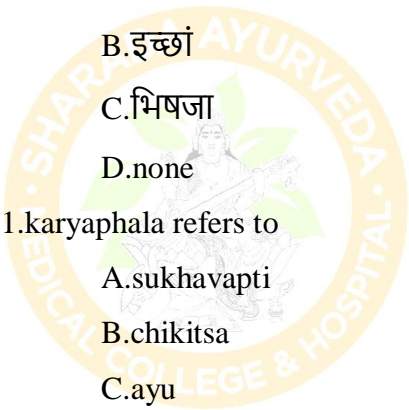
- A.vata
- B.pitta
- C.kapha
- D.none

13. sara is classified into

- A.8types
- B.7types
- C.9types
- D.4types

14. vikaragama is the lakshana of which dashavidapareeksha bhava

- A.karya



B.karyayoni

C.karyaphala

D.karana

15. which of the following should be examined in shastra

A. akashtashabdam

B. daksham

C. shuchi

D. kashtashabda

16. the number of vadamargas are

A. 40

B. 44

C. 46

D. 48

17. which of the following is not included under dhatusamyapareeksha

A. balavridhhi

B. nidralabha

C. shareeropachaya

D. dhuhkhena cha pratibodhana

18. which of the following is not the lakshana of kartaphala

A. manotushti

B. buddhitushti

C. indriyatusti

D. varnatusti

19. which of the following is not included under sattvasarapareeksha

A. smritimanta

B. bhaktimanta

C. shuchayah

D. mandautsaha

20. the pramana of the height breadth and length of the body is measured by

A. angulipramana

B. anjalipramana

C. hastapramana

D. aratniPramana



**XVI. Cha.Sha.02-Atulyagothreeyam Adhyaaya / Cha.Sha.01-Katithapurushheeya Adhyaya**

1. The word purusha in katidhapurusheeya means a

- a) Atma
- b) manas
- c) indriya
- d) All of the above

2) The atma is having what all the mahabhutasc

- a) Only akasha
- b) All 5 mahabhuts
- c) 4 mahabhutas except akashabcz it is inherent
- d) Only agnimahabhuta

3) Which is not an objective of manas

- A. Chinthya
- B. Vicharya
- C. uhya
- D. kriya

4) Who is the kartha doer a

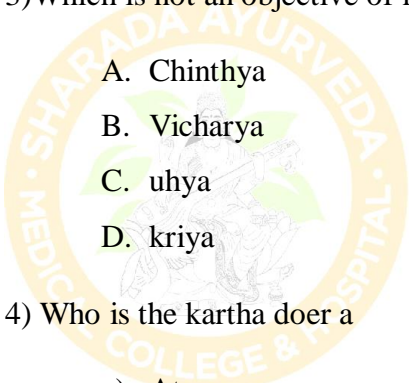
- a) Atma
- b) Manas
- c) Shareera
- d) All the above

5) assertions: purusha is created by god

Reason : because he is all mighty b

- a) Both A And B are true
- b) Both A And B are false
- c) A is true but B is false
- d) A is false but B is true

6) Who is shetragya a



- a) Atma
- b) Manas
- c) Both
- d) None the above

7. assertion : atma has not beginning and end

Reason : it is neither created nor destroyed a

- a) Both A and B are true
- b) Both A and B are false
- c) A is true but B is false
- d) B is true but A is false

8. who is shetra

- A. Body
- B. mind
- C. soul
- D. None of the above

9. A good physician should plan treatment for d

- a) The present
- b) The past
- c) The future
- d) All the above

10. what are the causes of dhukha d

- a) Dhivibramsha
- b) Dhrithivibramsha
- c) Smrithivibhramsha
- d) All the above

11.asatmya can be

- A. Hita
- B. ahitha
- C. may be hita may be ahita
- D. all of the above

12. marriage should be between the atulyagotra to avoid



- a) Fights
- b) Miseries
- c) Genetically abnormalities
- d) None of the above

13. atulyagotriya chapter speaks on a

- a) Embryology
- b) Paediatric
- c) Gerontology
- d) All the above

14. rajashaynte means a

- a) After the stop of menstruation
- b) After menopause
- c) After menarche
- d) All the above

15. shukra has how many mahabhutas c

- a) All 5
- b) Except akasha
- c) 4 mahabhutas akasha is inherently present
- d) None of the above

16. manasahaupatapa causes a

- a) Delayed pregnancy
- b) Early pregnancy
- c) Abortion
- d) All the above

17. ishryarati is one child born to the couple a who has sex when they are

- a) Having lack of interest
- b) Destroyed testicles
- c) In forest
- d) None of the above



18.bija refers to c

- a) Shukra
- b) ShoNitha
- c) Both
- d) None

19atmakarma a

- a) Own deeds
- b) Mothers deeds
- c) Fathers deeds
- d) Family deeds

20. speed of atma is just like a

- a) Manas
- b) Light
- c) Sound
- d) All the above

**I. Cha.Sha.04-Mahatee garbhavakranti Adhyaya / Cha.Sha.03-Khuddika garbhavakranti Adhyaya / Cha.Sha.05-Purushavichaya Shareera Adhyaya**

**1.Garbhhotpadakara bhavas are — in number**

- A.4**
- B.5**
- C 6**
- D.8**

**2. among these is the Matruja bhava**

- A.Sira**
- B.Vrikka**
- C.Snayu**
- D.Nakha**



3.Swara varna is a \_\_\_\_ bhava

- A Atmaja
- B.Rasja
- C.Satmyaja
- D.Both a and c

4.Indriyaprasada beejasampat is a \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ bhava

- A. Satmyaja,Satwaja
- B. Satwaja, rasaja
- C. Satmyaja,Satmyaja
- D. Rasaja, Rasaja

5.Purusha who is able to recall Puraskritya karma is called

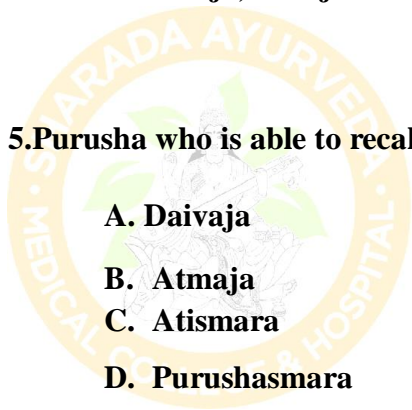
- A. Daivaja
- B. Atmaja
- C. Atismara
- D. Purushasmara

6.Sarvendriya and Sarvanagavayavas are formed in \_\_\_\_ months

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

7.Which of the following is not douhridyagarbhaparyagasthalakshana

- A) Amlakamata
- B) Swayathu
- C) Laghugatrata
- D) Arthavaadarshana



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8. Karsyaklantha in garbhini is seen in

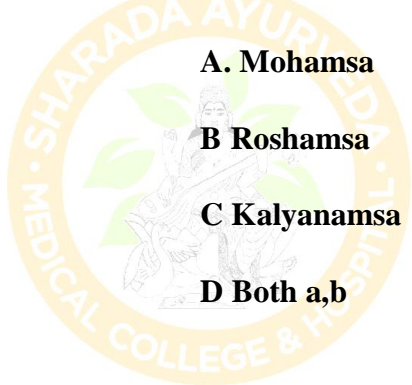
- A) 3,6
- B) 4,7
- C) 5,7
- D) 8,6

9. When beejabhagaavayava of Shonita in female is vitiated it leads to

- A) Vandyā
- B) Trinaputrika
- C) Pootipraja
- D) Vartha

10. Tamasika Satwa is Sadosha due to

- A. Mohamsa
- B. Roshamsa
- C. Kalyanamsa
- D. Both a,b



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11. Types of rajasika, tamasika, satwika individuals are

- A. 7,6,3
- B. 7,5,3
- C. 3,5,7
- D. 6,3,7

12. \_\_\_\_ Dhatus are involved in both purusha and Loka

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. Innumerable

D .10

13 Apavarga is\_\_\_

- A. Loka
- B. Moksha
- C. Purusha
- D. None

14.Mahati garbhavakranti describes about

- A. Development of mother's immune system during pregnancy
- B. Development of foetus internal organs
- C. Both a and b
- D.None

15.If garbha attains Peshi forms then the gender is

- A. Purusha
- B. Stree
- C. Napumsaka
- D. Avyakta

16.According to charakadouhridi stage is in which months

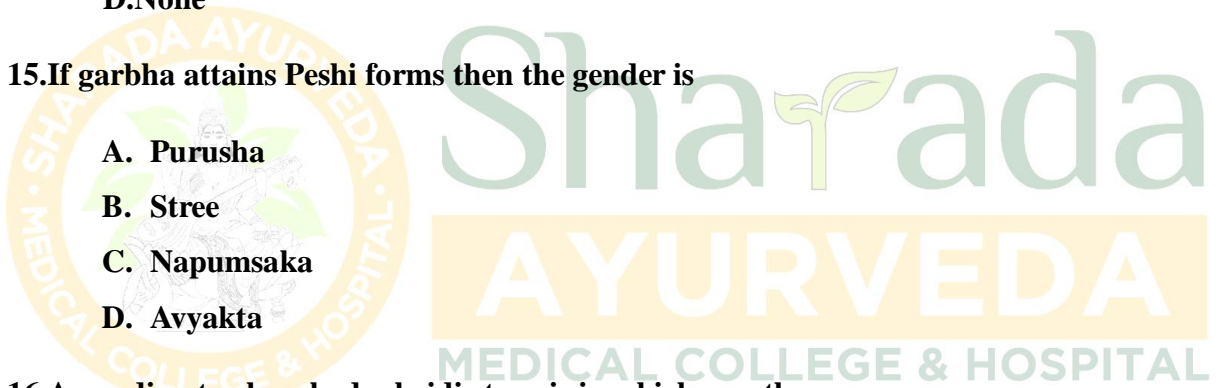
- A. 4<sup>th</sup>
- B. 5<sup>th</sup>
- C. 3<sup>rd</sup>
- D. 2<sup>nd</sup>

17. is asthira in which month

- A. 6<sup>th</sup>
- B. 7<sup>th</sup>
- C. 8<sup>th</sup>
- D. 9<sup>th</sup>

18.varnahani occurs in which month of garbha

- A . 6<sup>th</sup>



B. 7<sup>th</sup>

C. 8<sup>th</sup>

D. 9<sup>th</sup>

19 . Nivrithi is:

A. Moksha

B. Brahma

C. Akshara

D. All the above

20 .The word which implies selfish disposition is

A. Abhyavapata

B. Vipratyaya

C. Avisesha

D. Anupaya

XV111 .Cha.Sha.07- SareerasankhyasareeraAdhyaya / Cha.Sha.06-Sareeravichaya adhyaya / Cha.Sha.08-Jathisutreeya Adhyaya

1. Shariravichaya here the word vichaya means....

A. vijnana

B. chintana

C. chetana

D. vishesha

2. Which of the following is not a shariravruddikara bhava

A. kala yoga

B. swabhavasamsiddi

C. Aaharasaushthavama

D. Manas

3. Function of vaayu in aaharaparinamakara bhava

A. Pachati

B. Apakarshati

C. Apadyati

D. sampadyate

4. Ahara and Upachara of pregnant lady after delivery is explained in which chapter???

- A.Shariravichaya
- B.purushavichaya
- C.jatisutriya
- D.Garbhavakranti

5.maximum life span of human beings in kali yuga.

- A 80years
- B.90years
- C.75years
- D.100years

6.Total number of asthi according to charaka

- A.320
- B.360
- C.345
- D.358

7.2<sup>nd</sup> layer of skin is

- A. Udakadara
- B.Raktadara
- C.sidma
- D Vidradi

8.The body is divided into

- A.5
- B.6
- C.4
- D.7

9.Total number of external orifices

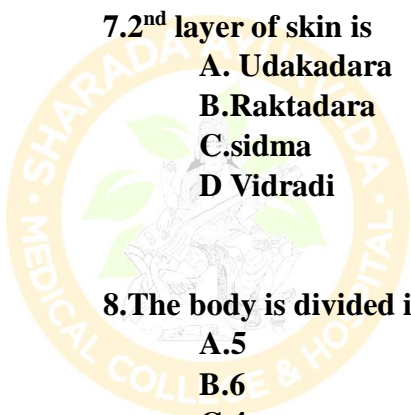
- A.7
- B.8
- C .9
- D 6

10.Total number of marma

- A 105
- B 10
- C.107
- D.108

11.Total number of sandhi

- A .300
- B.150
- C.200



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D 250

12.Pramana of rakta in body

- A.8Anjali
- B.6Anjali
- C.7Anjali
- D.9Anjali

13.Pramana of pitta in body

- A .4anjali
- B. 3anjali
- C.5anjali
- D.half Annalise

14.Jatisutriya here the word 'jati' refers to

- A.caste
- B.Garbha
- C Good
- D.Religion

15.Pramana of Mutra in body

- A.3anjali
- B.5anjali
- C.4 Anjali
- D.6anjali

XIX .Cha.In.1-Varnasvariya IndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.2-Pushpitakam IndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.4-Indriyaneeekam Indriyaadhyaya / Cha.In.5-Purvarupeeyam IndriyamAdhyaya

1.What is the primary purpose of the Indriyasthana section of the Charaka Samhita?

- A) To describe the anatomy of the human body
- B) To explain the principles of Ayurvedic diagnosis
- C) To discuss the importance of sensory organs in health and disease
- D) To outline the treatment of various diseases

2.According to the Charaka Samhita, which of the following is NOT one of the five sensory organs (Indriyas)?

- A) Eye (Chakshu)

- B. Ear (Shrotra)**
- C. Nose (Ghrana)**
- D. Skin (Twacha)**

**3. What is the term used to describe the process of perception through the sensory organs, as described in the Charaka Samhita?**

- A) Pratyaksha**
- B) Anumana**
- C) Upamana**
- D) Arthapatti**

**4 Which of the following is a characteristic of the sensory organ of touch (Twacha), according to the Charaka Samhita?**

- A) It is responsible for perceiving sound**
- B) It is responsible for perceiving taste**
- C) It is responsible for perceiving temperature and texture**
- D) It is responsible for perceiving smell**

**5. According to the Charaka Samhita, what is the consequence of dysfunction of the sensory organs (Indriyas)?**

- a) It leads to the development of diseases**
- b) It leads to the maintenance of health**
- c) It has no impact on health or disease**
- d) It leads to the destruction of the body**

**6. What is the definition of “Indriya” according to Charaka Samhita?**

- a) Sense organs**
- b) Motor organs**
- c) Mind**
- d) Intellect**

**7. Which of the following is NOT a type of Indriya?**

- a) Chakshu (Eye)**

- b) Shrotra (Ear)
- c) Ghrana (Nose)
- d) Manas (Mind)

8. What is the function of the Indriyas according to Charaka Samhita?

- A) To perceive objects
- B) To move the body
- C) To think and reason
- D) To feel emotions

9. What is the definition of “Vikriti” according to Charaka Samhita?

- A) Normal state of the body
- B) Abnormal state of the body
- C) Disease
- D) Health

10. Which of the following is a type of Vikriti?

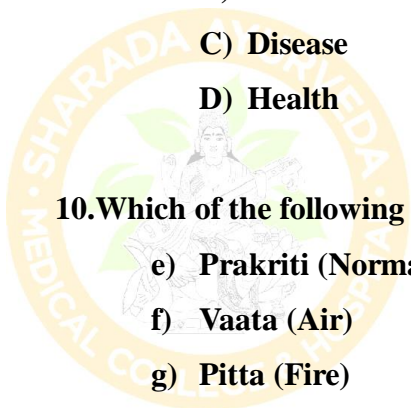
- e) Prakriti (Normal state)
- f) Vaata (Air)
- g) Pitta (Fire)
- h) Kapha (Water)

11. What is the cause of Vikriti according to Charaka Samhita?

- A. Asatmya (Incompatible factors)
- B Satmya (Compatible factors)
- C Prakriti (Normal state)
- D Vikriti (Abnormal state)

12. What is the definition of “Dravya” according to Charakasamhitha?

- A. Substance or material



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- b) **Quality or property**
  - c) **Action or function**
  - d) **Relationship or connection**

**13. Which of the following is a type of Dravya?**

- A. Prithvi (Earth)**
- B. Jala (Water)**
- C. Tejas (Fire)**
- D. All of the above**

**14. What is the importance of Dravya according to Charaka Samhita?**

- E. It is the basis of all treatment**
- F. It is the cause of all diseases**
- G. It is the foundation of all health**
- H. It is the source of all knowledge**

**15. How many types of Dravya are mentioned in Charaka Samhita?**

- A. 5**
- B. 6**
- C. 7**
- D. 8**

**16. What is the relationship between Dravya and Gunas according to Charaka Samhita?**

- A. Dravya is the cause of Gunas**
- B. Gunas are the properties of Dravya**
- C. Dravya and Gunas are separate entities**
- D. Gunas are the effects of Dravya**

**17. Which of the following is NOT a property of Dravya?**

- A. Rasa (Taste)**

**B.Guna (Quality)**

**C.Veerya (Potency)**

**D. (Post-digestion )**

**XX .Cha.In.9-Yasya shyavanimitiyaIndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.11-Anujyotiyam IndriyaAdhyaya / Cha.In.8-Avakshiraseeyam IndriyamAdhyaya / Cha.In.12-Gomayachurniyam IndriyaAdhyaya**

1.Balamamsa kshayateevra is related with\_\_\_\_\_inCharakaIndriyaSthana

- A. 2 pakshaarishta
- B. 2. 4 pakshaarishta
- C. 3 pakshaarishta
- D. 5 pakshaarishta

2.Definition of Shankhakaroga is explained in \_\_\_\_\_thadhyaya of CharakaIndriyaSthana

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 3

3.Extreme cold and calm hands, foot, taalu are explained in \_\_\_\_\_thadhyaya of CharakaIndriyaSthana

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 7

4.The description of LepaJwara is mentioned in

- A. .JwaraNidana
- B. JwaraChikitsa
- C. AvakSirasiyaIndriya
- D. JanapadodhwamsaVimana

5.The removing the hairs by pulling will not cause any pain in the person will die within \_\_\_\_\_ days acc. To CharakaIndriyaSthana.

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 3

6. Gomaya churna in the head is related with the mrutyu in \_\_\_\_\_ days

- A. 30
- B. 7
- C. 15
- D. 3

7. Pravala gati is related with \_\_\_\_\_ arishta

- A. Kshaya
- B. Masurika
- C. Jwara
- D. Pidaka

8. Parikartika is related with \_\_\_\_\_ in Charaka Indriya Sthana

- A. Pakvashaya
- B. Udara
- C. Aamaashaya
- D. Arsha

9. Unconsciousness is related with \_\_\_\_\_ in Charaka Indriya Sthana

- A. Pakvashaya
- B. Udara
- C. Aamaashaya
- D. Arsha

10. How many maharoga said in Shyavanimitiyamidriyamadhyaya

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 12

11. Which of the following if doesn't sink is not consider as ahrishta



- A. Nishthava
- B. purisha
- C. shukra
- D. Mutra

12. Which of the following is not the bad prognostic to imminent death

- A. and mukha are emaciated
- B. Manifestation of crescent shaped blue line on forehead
- C. of crescent shaped blue line on lower abdomen
- D. Manifestation of crescent shaped blue line on foot.

13. If the patient forehead appearance exceedingly manifest of jala of dhamani the patient will not survive more than how many months

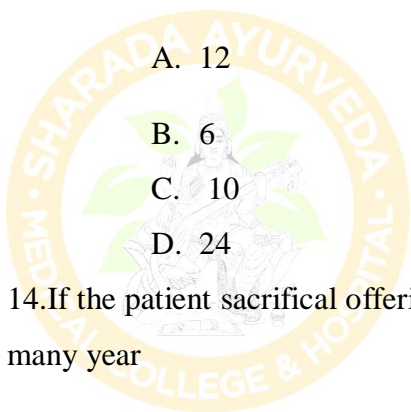
- A. 12
- B. 6
- C. 10
- D. 24

14. If the patient sacrificial offering are not eaten by any crow then patient will die within how many year

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

15. If the retasmutrapurusha of the person sink then the person will be succumb to death within how many months

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6



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16. what kind of kshaya if happen it becomes achikitsya

- A. Balamamsakshaya
- B. Asthimamsakshaya
- C. Rasaraktakshaya
- D. Balaraktakshaya

17. The patient sudden gain or loss of lustre indicate the patient die within

- A. 6 months
- B. 1 year
- C. 24 months
- D. 10 months

18. which of the following doesn't indicate bad prognostic feature indicating death within 6 months

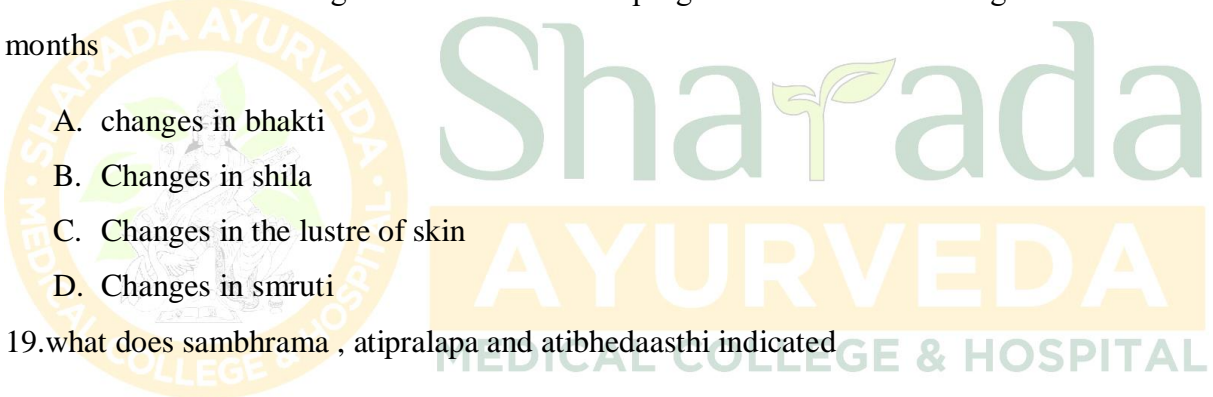
- A. changes in bhakti
- B. Changes in shila
- C. Changes in the lustre of skin
- D. Changes in smruti

19. what does sambhrama , atipralapa and atibhedaasthi indicated

- A. Death within Short Time
- C. Death within 6 Months
- B. Death after many years
- D. No Death

20. Sudden rise in temperature, thirst, fainting, debility indicates what

- A. Pittajajwara
- B. Vishamajwara
- C. Ahrista
- D. None of the above

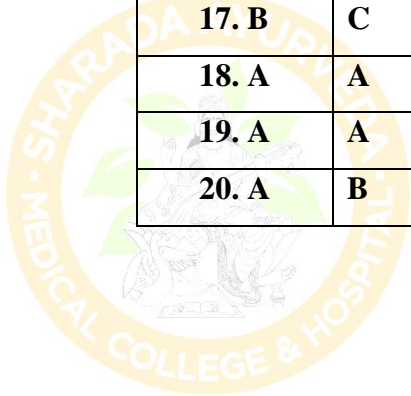


**ANSWER KET TO THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1.	C	D	B	C	B	B	C	C	A	C
2.	C	B	D	B	D	C	D	D	C	B
3.	A	D	A	A	C	D	A	D	B	C
4.	A	C	B	D	A	D	D	C	C	B
5.	C	C	B	A	B	D	C	A	D	C
6.	D	C	A	D	A	A	D	D	D	D
7.	B	A	A	B	A	C	C	D	B	A
8.	A	B	B	A	A	C	D	C	C	D
9.	D	D	B	A	B	C	B	C	D	B
10.	C	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	D	A
11.	A	B	B	D	B	A	C	C	D	C
12.	D	B	D	A	C	B	A	B	C	D
13.	C	A	A	B	B	B	C	B	D	D
14.	B	D	D	D	B	B	C	B	B	A
15.	A	C	A	A	C	B	D	A	A	D
16.	B	C	A	A	A	C	B	B	C	B
17.	C	D	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	C
18.	C	B	D	C	C	D	A	D	B	D
19.	A	D	A	A	D	D	B	C	D	D
20.	C	A	A	A	B	B	A	C	C	B
21.		D								B

	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
1.	D	B	D	B	C	A	C	A	C	C
2.	C	D	A	D	A	C	B	D	E	A
3.	D	B	A	A	B	D	D	B	A	A

4. C	A	D	C	B	A	C	C	C	C
5. D	A	B	B	C	B	C	D	A	A
6. A	C	D	C	D	A	B	B	A	A
7. B	C	C	C	A	C	C	B	D	B
8. A	A	D	D	C	D	C	B	A	C
9. D	A	A	D	A	D	C	C	B	B
10. D	B	C	C	A	C	A	C	B	A
11. D	A	C	C	A	C	D	C	A	D
12. B	B		D	C	A	A	A	A	D
13. D	C		A	A	A	B	C	D	B
14. A	A		B	B	C	B	B	A	A
15. A	C		C	A	A	B	C	C	A
16. D	C		C	B	A	C		B	A
17. B	C		C	D	C	C		A	B
18. A	A		C	D	A	B			C
19. A	A		D	D	A	D			A
20. A	B		B	A	C	A			C



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