

MCQ-PG Entrance -AGADTANTRA

1	मतिं च मोहयेत् . . .मर्मबन्धान् छिन्नति च <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	रौक्ष्यात्	B)	सौक्ष्म्यात्
	C)	तैक्ष्ण्यात्	D)	औण्यात्
2	विषं च वृद्धये			
	A)	घृतं	B)	तैलं
	C)	वसां	D)	क्षौद्रं
3.	.....गरसंज्ञं तु क्रियते विविधौषधै <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	कृत्रिमं	B)	स्थावरं
	C)	जंगमं	D)	दूषितं
4.	गरे..... |			
	A)	घृतं	B)	ताम्रं
	C)	क्षौद्रं	D)	हेम <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	... .वस्त्रेषु शय्यासु कवचाभरणेषु च |			
	A)	पृष्ठेषु	B)	स्रक्षु
	C)	अन्येषु	D)	पादपीठेषु
6.	वीर्याल्पभावान् निपातयेत् तत् वर्षगणानुबन्धि <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	पित्तावृत्तं	B)	वातावृत्तं
	C)	कफावृत्तं	D)	मेदोवृत्तं
7.	According to Sushruta, Sthavar visha adhisthana are in number.			
	A)	16	B)	10
	C)	8	D)	13
8.	According to Sushruta, Jangam visha adhisthana are in number.			
	A)	10	B)	12
	C)	16	D)	14

9.	..... is one of the ingredients of dooshivishari Agad.			
	A)	Mamsi	B)	Amruta
	C)	Shunthi	D)	Triphala
10.	Which of the following yog is used for the treatment of garopahat pawak?			
	A)	Dooshivishari	B)	Moorvadi
	C)	Eladi	D)	Panchashirisha
11.	Tobacco is.....poison.			
	A)	Corrosive	B)	somniferous
	C)	cardiac	D)	spinal
12.	Which of the following is a spinal stimulant poison?			
	A)	Ahifen	B)	Kuchala
	C)	Vatsanabh	D)	Arka
13.	विषसंक्रमणार्थं मस्तके भेषजदानम् इति..... |			
	A)	उपाधानम्	B)	अरिष्टम्
	C)	निष्पीडनम्	D)	परिषेकम्
14.	Which of the following dravya is not used for hrudayavarana?			
	A)	Gomay ras	B)	Kshaudra
	C)	Supakwa Ekshu	D)	Mudgayusha
15.	In visha chikitsa, Kakandadi yog is indicated for.....chikitsa.			
	A)	vaman	B)	virechan
	C)	mruasanjivan	D)	upadhan
16.	According to Sharangadhar, vish guna are in number.			
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	7	D)	9
17.	According to Sushruta, Moola Visha are in number.			
	A)	7	B)	9
	C)	6	D)	8
18.	फेनागमः .....विद्भेदो गुरुजिहता <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	फलविषै <input type="checkbox"/>	B)	क्षीरविषै <input type="checkbox"/>
	C)	पुष्पविषै <input type="checkbox"/>	D)	मूलविषै <input type="checkbox"/>

19.	ग्रीवास्तंभो .....पीतविण्मूजनेजता |			
	A)	कालकूटे	B)	शृंगीविषेण
	C)	सर्षपे	D)	वत्सनाभे
20.	Dah upkrama is indicated for..... visha.			
	A)	twakgat	B)	mamsagat
	C)	takmamsagat	D)	raktagat
21.	Shodhan chikitsa protocol for Dooshivisha is.....			
	A)	Snehan,- swedan,- vaman- virechana	B)	Snehan- swedan- vaman
	C)	Snehan,- vaman- virechana	D)	Swedan,- vaman- virechana
22.	As per Sushruta, निद्रा गुरुत्वं च विजृम्भणं च विश्लेषहर्षाथवाऽङ्गमर्दः is related to.....			
	A)	garavisha	B)	dooshivisha
	C)	sarpavisha	D)	alarkavisha
23.	.....प्रज्ञाप्रणाशश्च भृशं चाप्यातिसार्यते □			
	A)	पञ्चमे	B)	षष्ठे
	C)	सप्तमे	D)	चतुर्थे
24.	According to Sushruta, Avapeeda chikitsa is given in.... vega of sthavar visha.			
	A)	third	B)	seventh
	C)	fifth	D)	fourth
25.	According to Sushruta, which of the following is one of the upadrava of Dooshivisha?			
	A)	Jwar	B)	Pandu
	C)	Kotha	D)	Shwas
26.	According to Rastarangini, the upavisha are .....in number.			
	A)	8	B)	9
	C)	10	D)	11
27.	..... is the toxic principle present in vatsanabh.			
	A)	Usharin	B)	Aconitine
	C)	Nerin	D)	Calotropin

28.	Hippus sign is characterized by.....			
	A)	pin point pupils	B)	dilated pupils
	C)	alternate contraction and dilatation of pupils	D)	semidilated pupils
29.	सिंदूवारदलः पार्श्वे तरुवृद्धिविवर्जितः is the description about.....			
	A)	kuchala	B)	ahifen
	C)	vatsanabh	D)	arka
30.	According to Rastarangini, vatsanabh is a.....			
	A)	trina	B)	taru
	C)	lata	D)	kshupa
31.	Inj. Atropine is mainly used as antidote in acute poisoning of....			
	A)	bhanga	B)	vatsanabh
	C)	dhatura	D)	kuchala
32.	Risus sardonicus is a feature seen in poisoning.			
	A)	vatsanabh	B)	dhatura
	C)	kuchala	D)	karveer
33.	Pleurosthotonus is..... of the body.			
	A)	Forward bending	B)	backward bending
	C)	lateral bending	D)	straight stiffening
34.	Which of the following is the antidote of kuchala?			
	A)	Atropine	B)	Naloxone
	C)	Prostigmine	D)	Barbiturates
35.	The usual fatal dose of Vatsanabh rhizome powder is.....			
	A)	10 mg	B)	100 mg
	C)	1 gm	D)	1mg
36.	..... is the English name of Vatsanabh.			
	A)	Jimson seed	B)	Wolf's bane
	C)	Tiger's claws	D)	Swallow wart
37.	The differential diagnosis for Kuchala poisoning is with.....			
	A)	acute gastroenteritis	B)	tetanus
	C)	gullien barrie Syndrome	D)	ventricular tachycardia

38.	According to Rastarangini, .....is the synonym of Kuchala.			
	A)	visha	B)	vijaya
	C)	rechak	D)	vishatinduk
39.	Pin pointed pupils are the toxicity feature of			
	A)	Ahifen	B)	Dhatura
	C)	Bhanga	D)	Kuchala
40.	.....is the toxic principle present in Ahifen.			
	A)	Scopolamine	B)	Brucine
	C)	Euphol	D)	Morphine
41.	According to Rastarangini, vatsanabh is.... visha.			
	A)	patra	B)	niryas
	C)	kand	D)	pushpa
42.	Postmortem findings showing combination of intense lividity of the face approaching blackness and oedema of lungs are the hallmark of.....poisoning.			
	A)	opium	B)	aconite
	C)	strychnine	D)	abrin
43.	The exuding milk is collected from..... of Papaver somniferum.			
	A)	leaves	B)	stem
	C)	Ripened poppy capsules	D)	unripened poppy capsules
44.	In opium poisoning, weight in limbs and diminution of sensibility is initially seen in			
	A)	stage of Excitement	B)	stage of Stupor
	C)	stage of Narcosis	D)	stage of Medullary paralysis
45.	Hemp insanity sometimes results after chronic intoxication of.....			
	A)	bhanga	B)	opium
	C)	tobacco	D)	alcohol
46.	Frenzied desire on part of the victim of killing any person against whom he may have false or real enmity is.....			
	A)	risus sardonicus	B)	carphologia
	C)	delirium	D)	run amok

47.	Which of the following is not an abuse preparation of bhanga?			
	A)	Charas	B)	Ganja
	C)	Marijuana	D)	Afim
48.	Which of the following active principle is responsible for psychoactive effects of Bhanga?			
	A)	Tetrahydrocannabinol	B)	Hyoscyamine
	C)	Pseudoaconitine	D)	Epinephrine
49.	Inj. Methadone is used as drug of choice in the treatment of.....			
	A)	datura poisoning	B)	morphinism
	C)	hashish insanity	D)	plumbism
50.	The usual fatal dose of opium is.....			
	A)	500 mg	B)	20 mg
	C)	5 gm	D)	20 gm
51.	Which of the following visha dravya does not come under NDPS Act ?			
	A)	Opium	B)	Bhanga
	C)	Cocaine	D)	Tobacco
52.	..... is the active principle present in Jaypal.			
	A)	Croton	B)	Abrin
	C)	Ricin	D)	Calotoxin
53.	Which of the following is a plant irritant poison?			
	A)	Datura	B)	Bhanga
	C)	Jaypal	D)	Karveer
54.	Which of the following drug is mentioned in Charakokta Vishghna Mahakashay?			
	A)	Amruta	B)	Suvaha
	C)	Klitak	D)	Apamarga
55.	According to Gangadhar Teeka, the sthavar visha gati is.....			
	A)	tiryak	B)	Sarvag
	C)	urdhwa	D)	Adho

56.	विषं विषघ्नमुक्तं यत् .....तत्र कारणम् <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	वीर्यः	B)	गुणः
	C)	स्वभावः	D)	प्रभावः
57.	According to Charaka,..... is one of the hetu of shotha.			
	A)	Gunja	B)	Bhallatak
	C)	Jaypal	D)	Arka
58.	According to Anupan Manjiri, lepa of .....is indicated in bhallatakjanit Shotha.			
	A)	Meghnad ras with navneet	B)	Punarnava ras with madhu
	C)	Triphala with madhu	D)	Yashtimadhu with ghee
59.	According to Anupan Manjiri, is stated to be used in Dhatura vishajanit vikara.			
	A)	Vruntak-Phalabeej ras	B)	Patwan vriksha ras
	C)	Meghnad ras	D)	Bruhatkshudra ras with godugdha
60.	Arushkar is the synonym of..... upavisha.			
	A)	Gunja	B)	Bhallatak
	C)	Jaypal	D)	Snuhi
61.	Anaphylaxis reaction may occur with the consumption of.....visha.			
	A)	Arka	B)	Snuhi
	C)	Bhallatak	D)	Dhatura
62.	Which of the following is not the toxicity feature of dhatura?			
	A)	Dermatitis	B)	Dysphagia
	C)	Mydriasis	D)	Dysurea
63.	Dhatura has been used as .....poison.			
	A)	abortifacient	B)	Somniferous
	C)	stupefying	D)	Sui
64.	The antidote used in the treatment of Dhatura poisoning is.....			
	A)	Physostigmine	B)	Atropine
	C)	Coramine	D)	Phenobarbitone
65.	Fatal dose of dhatura seeds is.....			
	A)	1-2	B)	10-20

	C) 50-100	D) 500-600
66.	Which of the following is used as sui poison?	
	A) Dhatura	B) Gunja
	C) Arka	D) Karveer
67.	The features of gunja poisoning resemble with .....poisoning.	
	A) cobra snake bite	B) viper snake bite
	C) krait snake bite	D) Phosphorus
68.	The principal toxicological action of abrin is.....	
	A) Metabolic enzyme deactivation	B) protein synthesis inhibition
	C) Disruption of signal transduction in neurons	D) Hb synthesis disruption
69.	Which of the following visha dravya are the ingredients of Sanjeevani Vati ?	
	A) Bhallatak and Dhatura	B) Dhatura and Vatsanabh
	C) Bhallatak and Vatsanabh	D) Kuchala and Vatsanabh
70.	Which of the following bhavana dravya is used for shodhan of Afu?	
	A) Godugdha	B) Gomutra
	C) Aardrak Swaras	D) Babbul twak kwatha
71.	According to Yogratnakar, .....visha dravya are shuddha themselves.	
	A) Arka and Snuhi ksheer	B) Dhatura and Gunja seeds
	C) Bhanga and Ahifen	D) Bhallatak and Langali
72.	Yukaliksha vinashak is one of the karma of.....	
	A) arka	B) Dhatura
	C) karveer	D) Gunja
73.	According to Rastarangini, Aparapatini is one of the karma of.....	
	A) arka	B) Snuhi
	C) bhallatak	D) Langali
74.	According to Charak, visha vega in human are... in number.	
	A) 7	B) 4
	C) 8	D) 10
75.	Sushruta advised consumption of Ajeya ghruta for.....	
	A) virechana	B) Hrudayavarana

	C) nasya	D) pratisaran
76.	Anirdeshya ras is mentioned as one of the guna of visha by.....	
	A) Charak	B) Sushruta
	C) Vagbhata	D) Sharangdhar
77.	विरुद्धं चापि आहारं विद्यात् विषगरोपमम् <input type="checkbox"/> is mentioned by.....	
	A) Charak	B) Sushruta
	C) Vagbhata	D) Sharangdhar
78.	According to Vagbhat, विषं हि देह सम्प्राप्यं प्राग्दूषयति <input type="checkbox"/>	
	A) कफम्	B) रसम्
	C) शोणितम्	D) मांसम्
79.	The average fatal dose of Oleander root is....	
	A) 1 gm	B) 100mg
	C) 15 gm	D) 5 gm
80.	According to Bhavprakash, भक्षितं विषवत् मतम् <input type="checkbox"/> is about the plant poison.....	
	A) Bhallatak	B) Karveer
	C) Gunja	D) Bhanga
81.	Which of the following mantra is uttered for visha chikitsa ?	
	A) Gayatri Mantra	B) Vishnu Sahatranam
	C) Ram Raksha	D) Nilkantha trayakshari
82.	निष्पीडनेन..... <input type="checkbox"/>	
	A) मारयेत्	B) ताडयेत्
	C) सेचयेत्	D) गालयेत्
83.	“Vishagarvairodhik Prashaman” is mentioned as one of the ashtanga of Ayurved by.....	
	A) Charak	B) Vagbhata
	C) Sushruta	D) Kashyap
84.	विरेचनं ससर्पिष्कं तत्रोक्तं नीलिनीफलम् is the treatment advocated for	
	A) Aamashaygat Visha	B) Pakwashayagat Visha
	C) Shirogat Visha	D) None of these
85.	According to Charak, Yoni of visha is.....	
	A) Ras	B) Tej
	C) Ambu	D) Pruthwi
86.	According to commentator of Ashtang Hrudaya, कारणेन निर्वृत्तं is about.....visha.	
	A) Dooshi	B) Sthavar
	C) Kritrim	D) Jangam

87.	According to Sushruta, भवेन्नरोध्वस्तशिरोरूहाङ्गो is one of the lakshana of.....visha.			
	A)	dhatu	B)	Dooshi
	C)	kanda	D)	Gara
88.	According to Charak, visha visarpan takes place in the body in.....			
	A)	Sharad	B)	Vasant
	C)	Varsha	D)	Shishir
89.	मयुरकण्ठप्रतिमो जायते चापि दुःसहः <input type="checkbox"/> is described by Sushruta regarding			
	A)	vishapariksha	B)	Vishavridhi
	C)	vishachikitsa	D)	Vishamukti
90.	भिल्लभूषणिका is one of the synonyms of.....			
	A)	Bhallatak	B)	Karveer
	C)	Gunja	D)	Kuchala
91.	सर्वेषु सर्वावस्थेषु विषेषु न .....उपमम् <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	घृत	B)	तैल
	C)	दूध	D)	जिजा
92.	असक्तगतिदोषम् is due to..... guna of visha.			
	A)	vikasi	B)	Laghu
	C)	sukshma	D)	Vishad
93.	According to Charak,.....हि विषाधानं			
	A)	वायु	B)	रसं
	C)	रक्तं	D)	पित्तं
94.	दंशस्योपरि बध्नीयात् अरिष्टाभिः..... <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	द्वयंगुलम्	B)	चतुरंगुलम्
	C)	दशांगुलम्	D)	षडांगुलम्
95.	Activated charcoal is type of physical antidote.			
	A)	bulky food	B)	Adsorbent
	C)	demulcent	D)	Diluents
96.	Which of the following is the example of chemical antidote?			
	A)	Inj. BAL in mercury poisoning	B)	CuSO ₄ in phosphorus poisoning
	C)	Inj. Physostigmine in Dhatura Poisoning	D)	Barbiturates in strychnine poisoning
97.	Syp. Ipecac is orally given in the treatment of poisoning for.....			
	A)	purgation	B)	dilution of poison
	C)	forced emesis	D)	hastening the excretion through

				urine
98.	Which of the following is the first principle of treatment of poisoning?			
	A)	Removal of unabsorbed poison from the body	B)	Stabilization of vital functions
	C)	Administration of antidote	D)	Removal of absorbed poison from the body
99.	Which of the following is not the method of hastening the removal of absorbed poison from the body?			
	A)	Peritoneal dialysis	B)	Haemodialysis
	C)	Irrigation of bowel	D)	Haemoperfusion
100.	Which agent is used for stomach wash in the removal of unabsorbed organic plant poison?			
	A)	Potassium Permanganate	B)	Normal saline water
	C)	Magnesium sulphate	D)	Activated charcoal
101.	Which of the following is the best choice of chelation therapy in acute lead poisoning?			
	A)	BAL	B)	EDTA
	C)	BAL+EDTA	D)	Penicillamine
102.	Which of the following is the toxic organic compound of lead?			
	A)	Lead acetate	B)	Tetraethyl lead
	C)	Lead oxide	D)	Lead sulphide
103.	Blastophoric effect on spermatozoa is seen in .....chronic poisoning.			
	A)	lead	B)	Arsenic
	C)	copper	D)	Mercury
104.	Aminolevelinic acid dehydratase enzyme is mainly deactivated in lead poisoning, which leads to.....			
	A)	osteopathy	B)	Hypertension
	C)	encephalopathy	D)	Anaemia
105.	Literally where no activity is possible in mercury poisoning, the condition is called as.....			
	A)	Mercuria Lentis	B)	Hatter's Shake
	C)	Concoctio Mercurialis	D)	Mercurialism
106.	Most corrosive and toxic compound of mercury is....			
	A)	elemental mercury	B)	mercury sulphide
	C)	mercuric chloride	D)	mercurous chloride
107.	Primary acute mercury poisoning is seen as...			
	A)	CNS degeneration	B)	Bone damage
	C)	Kidney damage	D)	Heart damage

108.	Which of the following is the oral chelating agent administered in mercury poisoning?			
	A)	Dimercaprol	B)	Dimercaptosuccinic acid
	C)	Desferrioxamine	D)	Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid
109.	Ammonium hydroxide test is carried out with.....in acute copper poisoning.			
	A)	Bile	B)	Urine
	C)	Stool	D)	blood
110.	.....levels are reduced in copper toxicity.			
	A)	FEPA	B)	ceruloplasmin
	C)	calcium	D)	ALA
111.	Fatal dose of Copper Sulphate is.....			
	A)	1-2 mg	B)	100-200mg
	C)	1-2 gm	D)	10-20 gm
112.	Vineyard sprayer's lung disease is the result of ....chronic poisoning			
	A)	Lead	B)	Arsenic
	C)	Phosphorus	D)	copper
113.	Which of the following toxic element is highly reactive to air?			
	A)	Mercury	B)	Phosphorus
	C)	Lead	D)	Copper
114.	Which of the following is used as chemical antidote in phosphorus poisoning?			
	A)	Potassium permanganate	B)	Calcium gluconate
	C)	BAL	D)	Magnesium sulphate
115.	Which of the following symptom is seen in phossy jaw?			
	A)	carious teeth	B)	gingivitis
	C)	furred tongue	D)	burtonian lines on gums
116.	The main target organ of acute primary toxicity in case of phosphorus is.....?			
	A)	heart	B)	liver
	C)	brain	D)	spinal cord
117.	In PM findings of acute arsenic poisoning, appearance of stomach is seen.			
	A)	whitish	B)	bluish black
	C)	yellowish	D)	velvet
118.	In arsenic poisoning, .....deficiency is principally seen.			
	A)	Vitamin E	B)	Vitamin D ₃
	C)	Vitamin B ₁	D)	calcium
119.	Which of the following skin manifestation is generally seen in chronic arsenic poisoning?			
	A)	Vitiligo	B)	Ichthyosis
	C)	Hyperkeratosis	D)	Psoriasis

120.	Arsenicosis may occur through.....			
	A)	water	B)	food
	C)	air	D)	soil
121.	In postmortem findings,.....smell of the stomach contents emanates in arsenic poisoning.			
	A)	kerosene	B)	garlic
	C)	no	D)	sweet
122.	.....is a protoplasmic poison.			
	A)	Iodine	B)	Copper
	C)	Arsenic	D)	Phosphorus
123.	..... is a autosomal recessive disorder having error of copper metabolism.			
	A)	Klienfilter's syndrome	B)	Dawn's syndrome
	C)	Wilson's disease	D)	Pot's disease
124.	Which of the following disorder is the result of chronic mercury poisoning?			
	A)	Black foot disease	B)	Menke's Kinky hair syndrome
	C)	Pink's disease	D)	Wilson's disease
125.	Constipation and offensive stool are the characteristics in acute.....poisoning.			
	A)	lead	B)	mercury
	C)	arsenic	D)	copper

126	Section 375 IPC deals with....			
	A)	Rape	B)	Grievous hurt
	C)	Murder	D)	Sodomy
127	Tribadism is also called as....			
	A)	Lesbianism	B)	Sexual oralism
	C)	Buccal coitus	D)	Eonism
128	Valid consent for sexual intercourse can be given by a female above the age of.....years.			
	A)	12	B)	15
	C)	16	D)	18

129	Sodomy is punishable under section.....IPC.			
	A)	354	B)	375
	C)	377	D)	378
130	Disulfiram is useful in .....dependence.			
	A)	Alcohol	B)	Heroin
	C)	Cocaine	D)	Cannabis
131	Mc Ewans sign is seen .....poisoning.			
	A)	Organophosphate	B)	Alcohol
	C)	Barbiturates	D)	Opium
132	Optic atrophy is seen in .....poisoning.			
	A)	Lead	B)	Phosphorus
	C)	Methyl alcohol	D)	Ethyl alcohol
133	Maximum ethyl alcohol content is seen in.....			
	A)	Rum	B)	Brandy
	C)	Whisky	D)	Gin
134	.....is an ultra short acting barbiturate.			
	A)	Pentobarbitol	B)	Amylobarbitone
	C)	Phenobarbitone	D)	Thiopentone
135	.....breathing is seen in barbiturate poisoning.			
	A)	Rapid and deep	B)	Slow and shallow
	C)	Normal	D)	Rapid and shallow
136	Skin blisters are not seen in case of...			
	A)	Barbiturate poisoning	B)	Electric shock
	C)	CO poisoning	D)	Decomposition
137	Organophosphorus compounds inhibit.....			
	A)	Acetylcholine	B)	Acetylcholine esterase
	C)	Cytochrome oxidase	D)	Sulphydryl enzymes
138	.....is not seen in organophosphate poisoning.			
	A)	Lacrimation	B)	Salivation
	C)	Mydriasis	D)	Diarrhoea
139	The drug of choice in organophosphate poisoning is....			
	A)	Atropine	B)	BAL
	C)	EDTA	D)	Copper sulphate
140	Pralidoxime is antidote of.....			
	A)	Mercury	B)	Lead
	C)	Organophosphorus	D)	Phosphorus
141	Most common death due to suicide is by			

	A)	Phenobarbitone	B)	Insecticides
	C)	Hanging	D)	Suicidal cut throat
142	Which one of the following insecticide is an organophosphorus compound?			
	A)	Endrin	B)	DDT
	C)	BHC	D)	Malathion
143	Kerosene like smell from mouth is present in.....poisoning.			
	A)	Mercury	B)	Arsenic
	C)	Organophosphorus	D)	Phosphorus
144	The fatal dose of methyl alcohol is.....			
	A)	20-40ml	B)	40-50ml
	C)	60-200ml	D)	200-300ml
145	.....is a blistering war gas.			
	A)	Chlorine gas	B)	Mustard gas
	C)	HCN gas	D)	Tabun
146	A person after ingesting a toxic agent is in a state of Narcosis. The pupils are constricted. However, on pinching the neck the pupils dilate initially and slowly return to their original size. The toxic agent is:			
	A)	Barbiturate	B)	Alcohol
	C)	Strychnine Organophosphate	D)	Carbolic acid
147	Blackout is due to:			
	A)	Alcohol intoxication	B)	Cocaine toxicity
	C)	LSD toxicity	D)	Cyanide poisoning
148	Korsakoff's psychosis is seen in:			
	A)	CRF	B)	Chronic alcoholism
	C)	Marasmus	D)	Cirrhosis
149	CAGE questionnaire is used in:			
	A)	Alcohol dependence	B)	Opiate poisoning
	C)	Datura poisoning	D)	Barbiturate poisoning
150	In India, driving under influence is considered at blood alcohol level of:			
	A)	≥ 20 mg%	B)	≥ 30 mg%
	C)	≥ 50 mg%	D)	≥ 100 mg%
151	The dead body is lying on autopsy table. There is leathery, fine, tenacious, froth at mouth and nostrils. The death is due to:			
	A)	Opium poisoning	B)	Barbiturate poisoning
	C)	Throttling	D)	Drowning
152	Widmark's formula is used for measurement of blood levels of:			
	A)	Benzodiazepines	B)	Barbiturates
	C)	Alcohol	D)	Cocaine

153	Alkalization of urine is done in which poisoning:			
	A)	Barbiturates	B)	Amphetamine
	C)	Alcohol	D)	Cocaine
154	Which of the following is not a phase of organophosphorus poisoning:			
	A)	Acute cholinergic phase	B)	Intermediate syndrome
	C)	OPC induced delayed polyneuropathy	D)	Late onset proximal myopathy
155	A 5-year-old child presents with confusion, increased salivation, fasciculations, miosis, tachycardia and hypertension. Poison that can cause these manifestations:			
	A)	Opium	B)	OPC
	C)	Datura	D)	Arsenic
156	Privileged communication is between:			
	A)	Doctor-patient	B)	Doctor-medical council
	C)	Doctor-court	D)	Doctor-police
157	Dichotomy means:			
	A)	Fee splitting	B)	Summons
	C)	Civil wrong	D)	Employing touts to get patients
158	Declaration of Helsinki is about:			
	A)	Organ transplantation	B)	Human experimentation
	C)	Torture	D)	Physician's oath
159	Burden to prove defense lies with the doctor in case of:			
	A)	Mens rea	B)	Res ipsa loquitor
	C)	Res judicata	D)	Respondent superior
160	A doctor has to do an urgent operation on an unconscious patient to save his life. But there are no relatives to take consent. He goes ahead without obtaining consent from anyone; he is using the principle of:			
	A)	Therapeutic privilege	B)	Doctrine of implied consent
	C)	Therapeutic waiver	D)	Doctrine of informed consent
161	Chief Judicial Magistrate can give sentence a guilty for imprisonment upto:			
	A)	3 years	B)	5 years
	C)	7 years	D)	Life imprisonment
162	Juvenile court deals with cases of children upto the age of:			
	A)	15 years	B)	16 years
	C)	18 years	D)	21 years
163	A lady died due to unnatural death within seven years of her marriage. The inquest in this case will be done by:			
	A)	Forensic medicine expert	B)	Deputy superintendent of police
	C)	Sub-divisional magistrate	D)	Coroner

164	When a doctor issues a false medical certificate, then he is liable under:			
	A)	Sec. 197 IPC	B)	Sec. 87 IPC
	C)	Sec. 304A IPC	D)	Sec. 338 IPC
165	A married woman died in unnatural conditions within 5 years of her marriage. Her parents complained of frequent demand of dowry. Her autopsy will be conducted under which section:			
	A)	Sec. 174 CrPC	B)	Sec. 176 CrPC
	C)	Sec. 302 IPC	D)	Sec. 304B IPC
166	Color of urine in phenol poisoning:			
	A)	Red	B)	Green
	C)	Yellow	D)	Blue
167	Maximum damage to esophagus is with:			
	A)	H ₂ SO ₄	B)	Sodium hydroxide
	C)	Acetic acid	D)	Nitric acid
168	In postmortem findings, leathery stomach is seen in poisoning with:			
	A)	HCl	B)	H ₂ SO ₄
	C)	Carbolic acid	D)	Oxalic acid
169	Antidote for mineral acid poisoning is:			
	A)	MgSO ₄	B)	CuSO ₄
	C)	NaHCO ₃	D)	MgO
170	Color that can be observed in nitric acid toxicity is			
	A)	White	B)	Black
	C)	Yellow	D)	Red
171	In acute cyanide poisoning, amyl nitrate is given by one of the following route:			
	A)	Oral	B)	intravenous
	C)	Inhalation	D)	Intramuscular
172	All the following are characteristic of alkaline ingestion except:			
	A)	Liquefactive necrosis	B)	Coagulative necrosis
	C)	Denaturation	D)	Saponification of fats
173	Which one of the following is the systemic action of Oxalic acid poisoning?			
	A)	Hepatic failure	B)	Hypoglycemia
	C)	Hypercalcaemia	D)	Renal failure
174	Which one of the following is the antidote for oxalic acid poisoning?			
	A)	Animal charcoal	B)	Aluminum oxide
	C)	Calcium lactate	D)	Magnesium oxide
175	Postal envelop shaped crystals in the urine are the features of poisoning from			
	A)	Carbolic acid	B)	Oxalic acid

	C)	Nitric acid	D)	Sulphuric acid
176	Xanthoproteic reaction is a feature of poisoning from			
	A)	Sulphuric acid	B)	Nitric acid
	C)	Hydrochloric acid	D)	Carbolic acid
177	Vitriolage is			
	A)	Consuming alcohol mixed with acids	B)	Committing suicide by consuming acids
	C)	Throwing of acid on a person	D)	Gastric lavage done with Ryle's tube
178	Which one of the following is the feature of Sulphuric acid poisoning?			
	A)	Dark tongue with yellowish teeth	B)	Blackish tongue with chalky white teeth
	C)	Bluish line at the junction of the teeth and the gums	D)	Sequestration and necrosis of the jaw
179	Putrefaction is retarded by			
	A)	Organophosphorus poison	B)	Oxalic acid
	C)	Carbolic acid	D)	Hydrochloric acid
180	Trousseau's sign may be seen in.....poisoning.			
	A)	Carbolic acid	B)	Oxalic acid
	C)	Sulphuric acid	D)	Hydrochloric acid
181	Histotoxic anoxia produced by all except			
	A)	Drowning	B)	Fire accidents
	C)	Cyanide poisoning	D)	Strangulation
182	In poisoning with hydrocyanic acid, nitrates are given in order to:			
	A)	Reduce cyanide	B)	Induce vasodilatation
	C)	Produce methaemoglobin	D)	Oxidize cyanide
183	After skin contamination, the patient passed into coma with miosis and finally acute nephritis, the poison is:			
	A)	Oxalic acid	B)	Nitric acid
	C)	Hydrocyanic acid	D)	Carbolic acid
184	During post mortem exam odour of bitter almond is found in case of .....poisoning.			
	A)	Hydrocyanic acid	B)	Nitric acid
	C)	Acetic acid	D)	Carbolic acid
185	Gastric lavage with 5% Sodium thiosulfate can be done in.....poisoning.			
	A)	H ₂ SO ₄	B)	HCL
	C)	HNO ₃	D)	HCN
186	Ophotoxemia refers to			
	A)	Organophosphorous poisoning	B)	Heavy metal poisoning

	C)	Scorpion venom poisoning	D)	Snake venom poisoning
187	Elapidae are			
	A)	Vasculotoxic	B)	Neurotoxic
	C)	Musculotoxic	D)	Nontoxic
188	The most useful bedside test to suggest snake bite envenomation is			
	A)	Prothrombin time	B)	20 min whole blood clotting time
	C)	International normalized ratio	D)	Platelet count
189	Viper venom causes			
	A)	Acute renal failure	B)	Dysphagia
	C)	Nerve paralysis	D)	Polycythemia
190	Haematuria may occur in bite of			
	A)	Krait	B)	Cobra
	C)	Viper	D)	Sea snake
191	Lethal dose of krait venom:			
	A)	3 mg	B)	6 mg
	C)	12 mg	D)	15 mg
192	Most characteristic feature of elapidae snake envenomation:			
	A)	Bleeding manifestation	B)	Rhabdomyolysis
	C)	Cardiotoxicity	D)	Neuro-paralytic symptoms
193	A girl, otherwise healthy, sleeping on the floor suddenly develops nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, quadriplegia at night. Diagnosis is:			
	A)	Guillain Barre syndrome	B)	Krait bite
	C)	Poliomyelitis	D)	Periodic paralysis
194	True of poisonous snakes are all, except:			
	A)	Fangs present	B)	Belly scales are small
	C)	Small head scales	D)	Grooved teeth
195	Cholinesterase is seen in venom of:			
	A)	Elapids	B)	Vipers
	C)	Sea snakes	D)	All
196	.....is responsible for spread of snake venom in body.			
	A)	Serine proteases	B)	Hyaluronidase
	C)	Phospholipase A ₂	D)	Fibrinolysin
197	1 ml of anti snake venom neutralizes .....cobra venom.			
	A)	0.6mg	B)	0.45mg
	C)	0.5mg	D)	0.4mg
198	Neostigmine – Atropine therapy can be given in case of .....bite			
	A)	Elapid	B)	Rusells viper

	C)	Saw scaled viper	D)	Sea snake
199	Muscle paralysis is caused by bite of:			
	A)	Sea snake	B)	Krait
	C)	Mamba	D)	Python
200	Polyvalent snake vaccines contains immunoglobins against all, except:			
	A)	Ophiophagus hannah	B)	Naja naja
	C)	Daboia russelii	D)	Bungarus caeruleus
201	False but firm belief about something which is not a fact:			
	A)	Illusion	B)	Delusion
	C)	Hallucination	D)	Obsession
202	False perception without any external stimulus is:			
	A)	Hallucination	B)	Delirium
	C)	Illusion	D)	Delusion
203	Visual hallucinations are most commonly seen in:			
	A)	Delusional syndrome	B)	Mania
	C)	Delirium	D)	OCD
204	McNaughten rule is concerned with:			
	A)	Civil responsibility in drunken person	B)	Criminal responsibility in insane person
	C)	Professional misconduct by doctors	D)	Capacity of a person to make a valid will
205	To plead for insanity in a court of law, the IPC is:			
	A)	Sec. 84	B)	Sec. 85
	C)	Sec. 88	D)	Sec. 90
206	Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder is dealt under:			
	A)	Sec. 299 IPC	B)	Sec. 300 IPC
	C)	Sec.302 IPC	D)	Sec. 304 IPC
207	IPC section dealing with dowry death:			
	A)	307 IPC	B)	304 IPC
	C)	304 A IPC	D)	304 B IPC
208	IPC for grievous injury:			
	A)	Sec. 420	B)	Sec. 320
	C)	Sec. 299	D)	Sec. 351
209	Grievous injury includes all, except:			

	A)	Emasculatation	B)	Loss of 15 days work
	C)	Permanent disfigurement	D)	Fracture of bones
210	Scab or crust of abrasion appears brown in:			
	A)	12-24 hr	B)	2-3 days
	C)	4-5 days	D)	5-7 days
211	Brush burn is injury due:			
	A)	Friction	B)	Electrocution
	C)	Steam	D)	Burns
212	Blue color of contusion is due to:			
	A)	Bilirubin	B)	Haemosiderin
	C)	Haematoidin	D)	De-oxyhemoglobin
213	No color change is seen in sub-conjunctival hemorrhage due to:			
	A)	Continuous CO ₂ supply	B)	Little amount of blood is present
	C)	Continuous O ₂ supply	D)	Color change occurs but not visible to naked eye
214	Antemortem bruise is differentiated from postmortem bruise by:			
	A)	Well-defined margin	B)	Capillary rupture with extravasation of blood
	C)	Yellow color	D)	Gaping
215	Split laceration resembles:			
	A)	Incised wound	B)	Abrasion
	C)	Gunshot wound	D)	Contusion
216	Hesitation cuts are seen in a case of:			
	A)	Homicide	B)	Suicide
	C)	Accident	D)	Fall from height
217	Split lacerations are due to:			
	A)	Blunt object	B)	Sharp object
	C)	Sharp heavy object	D)	Pointed object
218	In an incised wound, all of the following are true, except:			
	A)	It has clean-cut margins	B)	Bleeding is generally less than in lacerations
	C)	Tailing is often present	D)	Length of injury does not correspond with length of blade
219	Incised wounds on genitalia:			
	A)	Homicidal	B)	Suicidal
	C)	Accidental	D)	Self-inflicted
220	Black gunpowder contains all of the following, except:			

	A)	Potassium nitrate	B)	Lead peroxide
	C)	Charcoal	D)	Sulphur
221	In a firearm injury, blackening seen around the entry wound is due to:			
	A)	Flame	B)	Smoke
	C)	Unburnt powder	D)	Hot gases
222	In a firearm injury, there is burning, blackening, tattooing around the wound, and is circular in shape, the injury is:			
	A)	Close shot entry	B)	Close contact exit
	C)	Contact shot entry	D)	Distant shot entry
223	Parkland formula for burns is for:			
	A)	Ringer lactate	B)	Glucose saline
	C)	Normal saline	D)	25% dextrose
224	Paradoxical undressing is seen in:			
	A)	Hyperthermia	B)	Hypothermia
	C)	Transvestism	D)	Immersion syndrome
225	Pugilistic attitude is due to:			
	A)	Lipolysis	B)	Protein coagulation
	C)	Carbohydrate coagulation	D)	Lipogenesis
226	Curling's ulcer in burns is seen in:			
	A)	Esophagus	B)	Stomach
	C)	Colon	D)	Duodenum
227	Percentage of surface area of palm of a burn patient:			
	A)	1%	B)	9%
	C)	18%	D)	27%
228	Blister formation in burn is classified as:			
	A)	First degree	B)	Second degree superficial
	C)	Second degree deep	D)	Third degree
229	A dead body is found to have marks like branching of a tree on front of the chest. Most likely cause of death could be:			
	A)	Firearm injury	B)	Lightning injury
	C)	Road traffic accident	D)	Bomb blast injury
230	Joule burn is seen in:			
	A)	Blast injuries	B)	Electrocution
	C)	Firearm wounds	D)	Lightning stroke

231	दंष्ट्रिणो ये विषं तेषां दंष्ट्रोत्थं..... मतम् ।			
	A)	जङ्गमं	B)	गरविषं
	C)	स्थावरं	D)	दूषीविषं
232	.....फणी ज्ञेयो ।			
	A)	मण्डली	B)	वैकरंज
	C)	दर्वीकरः	D)	राजिमान्
233	.....मण्डलाफणः।			
	A)	मण्डली	B)	दर्वीकरः
	C)	राजिमान्	D)	वैकरंज
234	बिन्दुलेख विचित्राङ्गः पन्नगः स्यात्तु ।			
	A)	दर्वीकरः	B)	राजिमान्
	C)	वैकरंज	D)	मण्डली
235	According to Vagbhata, Sarpa dansha bheda are.....in number.			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	3	D)	5
236	According to Sushruta, sarpa bheda are.			
	A)	80	B)	60
	C)	70	D)	50
237	According to Sushruta, Sankhya of nirvisha sarpa is.....			
	A)	10	B)	12
	C)	22	D)	26
238	तत्र, दर्वीकरविषेण त्वङ्नयननखदशनवदनमूत्रपुरीषदंश..... ।			
	A)	पीतत्वं	B)	शुक्लत्वं
	C)	कृष्णत्वं	D)	रक्तत्वं
239	मण्डलिविषेणत्वगादीनां.....।			
	A)	शुक्लत्वं	B)	कृष्णत्वं
	C)	रक्तत्वं	D)	पीतत्वं
240	राजिमद्विषेण.....त्वगादीनां ।			
	A)	कृष्णत्वं	B)	रक्तत्वं
	C)	पीतत्वं	D)	शुक्लत्वं
241	सर्वेषां सर्पाणां विषस्य वेगा भवन्ति ।			
	A)	सप्त	B)	अष्ट
	C)	दश	D)	नव
242	पित्तं मण्डलिनश्चापि.....चानेकराजयः ।			

	A)	अनिलं	B)	रक्तं
	C)	कफं	D)	वातं
243	स्निग्धा विविधवर्णाभिस्तिर्यगूर्ध्वं च।			
	A)	मण्डलिनः	B)	दर्वीकराः
	C)	चित्रिता	D)	राजिभिः
244	तत्र, दर्वीकराणां प्रथमे वेगे विषं .....दूषयति।			
	A)	शोणितं	B)	मांसं
	C)	मेदो	D)	कफं
245	Sarvakarmika agada is indicated in.....visha.			
	A)	Loota	B)	Sarpa
	C)	Vruschika	D)	Kita
246	सिता वैगन्धिको द्राक्षा पयस्या मधुकं मधु is indicated for.....			
	A)	Shanka visha	B)	Dushi visha
	C)	Gara visha	D)	Kita visha
247	Meghanad agada is indicated in .....sarpa dansha.			
	A)	Darvikar	B)	Rajiman
	C)	Vaikaranj	D)	Mandali
248	एतल्लवणमष्टाङ्गमग्निसन्दीपनं परम्। मदात्यये .....दद्यात् स्रोतोविशोधनम्।			
	A)	कफप्राये	B)	पित्तप्राये
	C)	वातप्राये	D)	त्रिदोषजं
249	.....स्थानानुपूर्व्यां च क्रिया कार्या मदात्यये।			
	A)	कफ	B)	वात
	C)	रक्त	D)	पित्त
250	लघूष्णतीक्ष्णसूक्ष्माम्लव्यवाय्याशुगमेव च। .....विकाशि विशदं मद्यं दशगुणं स्मृतम्।			
	A)	शीतं	B)	रूक्षं
	C)	स्निग्ध	D)	क्षुण्णं

251	-----this upavisha is used as an ecbolic for criminal abortion.			
	A)	Dhatura	B)	Jaypal
	C)	Kuchala	D)	Eranda
252	..... is upavisha used for criminal abortion through inducing general toxicity to body .			
	A)	Strychnine	B)	Dhatura metel
	C)	croton tiglium	D)	Calatropis
253.	..... is upavisha used for criminal abortion through reflex uterine stimulant.			
	A)	Strychnine	B)	Dhatura metel
	C)	Abrus precatorius	D)	croton tiglium
254.	The action of Croton oil to induce criminal abortion is.....			
	A)	Ecboolics	B)	Reflex uterine stimulant.
	C)	Genito-urinary irritant	D)	Emmenagogues
255.	Plumbago acts as a to induce criminal abortion.			
	A)	Primarily toxic to other systems.	B)	Genito-urinary irritant
	C)	Emmenagogues	D)	Ecboolics
256.	..... this upvisha is used for criminal abortion.			
	A)	Aconite	B)	Abrus precatorius
	C)	Nerium odorum	D)	Dhatura metel
257.	..... this upvisha is used as a reflex uterine stimulant for criminal abortion			
	A)	oil of Eranda	B)	oil of tansy
	C)	oil of turpentine	D)	oil of jaypal
258.	<i>Dais</i> use <i>upavisha</i> for the preparation of abortion stick.			

	A) Kaner	B) Kuchala
	C) Dhatur	D) Eranda
259.	Usually juice of ----- is applied on abortion stick	
	A) <i>Ekshu</i>	B) <i>Ulmus fulva</i>
	C) <i>Bhallatak</i>	D) <i>Snuhi</i>
260.	Usually -----stick is used as an abortion stick in India.	
	A) Chitrak	B) Mango
	C) Bamboo	D) Papaya
261.	The fundus of parous uterus is usually tend to be	
	A) higher than the line of fallopian tube	B) at the line of fallopian tube
	C) lower than the line of fallopian tube	D) Distant from fallopian tube
262.	In the nulli-parous uterus the length of body is the length of cervical segment.	
	A) less	B) equal
	C) twice	D) thrice
263.	The silvery –white marks on abdomen in delivered women is named as	
	A) Striae gravidarum	B) Linea nigra
	C) Lineae ablicantes	D) Scar mark of delivery
264.	----- is mandatory to carry clinical forensic examination.	
	A) Day light	B) Consent
	C) Assistant	D) well ventilated room
265.	The sequence of medico-legal examination should be-----	
	A) General physical examination— Examination of specific area— consent—reference to specialist	B) consent -- General physical examination—Examination of specific area--reference to specialist
	C) reference to specialist--general physical examination— Examination of specific area— consent	D) consent-- Examination of specific area-- General physical examination--reference to specialist
266.	In pregnancy the Braxton Hicks sign can be detected by.....onward	
	A) 16 weeks	B) 4 weeks
	C) 10 weeks	D) 8 weeks

267.	Amenorrhea is a Sign of pregnancy.			
	A)	Positive	B)	Confirmative
	C)	Probable	D)	Presumptive
268.	Among the presumptive signs of pregnancy is most important in medicolegal point of view.			
	A)	Chandwick sign	B)	Linea nigra
	C)	Quickening	D)	Montgomery's follicle
269.	For medicolegal examination rapid and comparatively accurate probable confirmation of pregnancy can be done with.....			
	A)	Uterine souffle	B)	Ballotment test
	C)	Hegar sign	D)	Immunoassay test
270.	In 8-14 weeks the.....of embryo allows accurate estimation of age.			
	A)	Gestational sac with defined white ring	B)	Fetal heart reaction
	C)	crown ramp length	D)	Fetal echo
271.	Softening and compressibility of lower uterine segment is named as.....sign.			
	A)	Chandwick	B)	Ballotement
	C)	Hegar's	D)	Broxton Hick
272.	Following is not the ground of abortion under MTP Act.....			
	A)	Therapeutic ground	B)	Eugenic ground
	C)	Humanitarian ground	D)	unwanted pregnancy
273.	Permission of is necessary for legal termination of pregnancy from 12 to 20 weeks.			
	A)	1 st class magistrate	B)	Civil surgeon
	C)	two medical officers	D)	Panel of five medical officers
274.	The most effective method recommended by WHO to carry MTP in 1 st trimester is.....			
	A)	Antiprogesterones	B)	combination of prostaglandin & antiprogesterones
	C)	Prostaglandin	D)	Langali mool
275.	Cupping method is used for			
	A)	induction of criminal abortion	B)	diagnosis of pregnancy

	C) diagnosis of sterility	D) treatment of hemorrhage
276.	The main culprit involved in rapid development of sepsis in criminal abortion is.....	
	A) E. coli	B) Staphylococci
	C) C. Welchii	D) Steptococcci
277.	In PM examination of criminal abortion if cause of death is..... pre-autopsy radiology of chest and abdomen is recommended.	
	A) Heamorrhage	B) Air embolism
	C) vagal inhibition	D) Sepsis
278.	Presence of under microscope in the cells of placental site is sure sign of pregnancy.	
	A) Chorionic villi	B) enlarged endometrium
	C) red blood cells	D) Pus cells
279.	At week gallbladder of foetus contain bile.	
	A) 24 th week	B) 22 th week
	C) 20 th week	D) 28 th week
280.	Flouting of lung pieces even after removal of tidal air by squeezing, indicative of	
	A) still birth	B) live birth
	C) dead born	D) premature birth
281.	The specific gravity of un-respired lung is.....	
	A) 1.04	B) 2.04
	C) 1.94	D) 0.94
282.	Presence of extraneous material in distal respiratory passage strongly suggestive of	
	A) still birth	B) live birth
	C) dead born	D) premature birth
283.	The weight of infant lung after respiration is.....	
	A) 80-90gm	B) 60-70gm
	C) 30-40gm	D) 20-30gm
284.	..... appearance is a specific sign of respired lung in PM finding of suspected case of infanticide.	

	A) Uniform reddish-brown	B) Rosy coloured
	C) Mottled	D) Spongy
285.	Dense, firm, non-crepitant and liver like lung is a characteristic feature of..... lung	
	A) Un-respired lung	B) respired lung
	C) Injured lung with pointed weapon	D) pneumonia affected
286.	The highest point of position of diaphragm in un respired newborn is.....rib.	
	A) 4 th -5 th	B) 6 th -7 th
	C) 5 th -6 th	D) 3 rd -4 th
287.	The loss of alignment and over-riding of cranial bones is called as	
	A) Spalding sign	B) Chandwich sign
	C) Hegar's sign	D) Ploucquet's sign
288.	The important evidence of attainment of maturity in foetus is presence of ossification center in the	
	A) lower end of humerus	B) lower end of femur
	C) upper end of humerus	D) upper end of femur
289.	The presence of maceration is important sign for diagnosis of	
	A) Still born	B) Dead born
	C) Live born	D) full term born
290.	Infant life preservation act 1929 have fixed the of gestation for the onset of viability.	
	A) 36 weeks	B) 28 weeks
	C) 40 weeks	D) 20 weeks
291.	Combination of sinking and floating of some lung pieces of even after removal of tidal air by squeezing, indicative of	
	A) a) external efforts of artificial respiration	B) No respiration
	C) established respiration	D) Feeble respiration
292.	Expanded respired lung of live birth may sink due to.....in Hydrostatic test.	
	A) Atelectasis	B) Putrefactive gases
	C) Artificial respiration	D) obstruction in pulmonary circulation

293.	Hydrostatic test is recommended in presence of			
	A)	signs of intrauterine maceration	B)	separated umbilical sign with cicatrization of umbilicus
	C)	stomach contain milk	D)	evidence of oedema of lungs in histology
294.	.....is not the legally accepted evidence of live birth			
	A)	expanded lungs	B)	cicatrization of umbilicus
	C)	Food in stomach	D)	air in gastrointestinal tract
295.	A space occupying blood clot beneath the periosteum of skull is called as ...			
	A)	subgaleal haematoma	B)	cephalo-haematoma
	C)	skull heamatoma	D)	caput succedaneum
296.	A transient congestion and oedema in the scalp tissue on presenting region of head is called as.....			
	A)	subgaleal haematoma	B)	cephalo-haematoma
	C)	caput succedaneum	D)	skull heamatoma
297.	The cephalo-haematoma gets resolved in			
	A)	1 to 4 days	B)	5 to 8 days
	C)	6 to 10 days	D)	12 to 15 days
298.	In neonate the portion of umbilical cord attached to child gets shivered, mummified and falls off within....			
	A)	12-24 hrs	B)	48 -72 hrs
	C)	36-48 hrs	D)	5 -6 days
299.	The neonatal red blood cells disappear from the peripheral circulation within			
	A)	12 hrs	B)	24 hrs
	C)	48 hrs	D)	72 hrs
300.	..... is a common and difficult to prove mode to cause infanticide.			
	A)	Head injuries	B)	Strangulation
	C)	Smothering	D)	poisoning
301.	The penalty for violation of PC&PNDT Act 1994 by RMP is proved for second offence is			
	A)	imprisonment for 3 yrs & fine upto 10,000/-	B)	removal of name from register for 5 yrs
	C)	imprisonment for 3 yrs & fine upto	D)	permanent removal of name from

	50,000/-		register
302.	Sec 318 is related to.....		
	A) Criminal abortion	B)	grievous injury
	C) dowry case	D)	concealment of birth
303.	The penalty for violation of PC&PNDT Act 1994 by RMP is proved for first offence is		
	A) imprisonment for 3 yrs & fine upto 10,000/-	B)	removal of name from register for 5 yrs
	C) imprisonment for 3 yrs & fine upto 50,000/-	D)	permanent removal of name from register
304.	In suspected infanticide the displacement of Wharton's jelly is suggestive of attempt of ...		
	A) Head injuries	B)	Strangulation
	C) Smothering	D)	poisoning
305.	In precipitated labour .....is not seen in infant.		
	A) Caput succedaneum	B)	head injury
	C) fracture in skull	D)	hematoma
306.	.....does not falls under the criteria of primary identification data.		
	A) Age	B)	Sex
	C) Finger print	D)	Stature
307.	The skull of Negroids are.....		
	A) Meso-cephalic	B)	Brachy-cephalic
	C) Dalico-cephalic	D)	Mono-cephalic
308.	The cephalic index of Caucasians is		
	A) 75-80	B)	70-75
	C) 80-85	D)	65-70
309.	Short upper and lower extremities are the characteristic of		
	A) Indians	B)	Negroids
	C) Caucasians	D)	Mangoloids
310.	Proportionately longer leg than thigh is characteristic of.....		
	A) Indians	B)	Negroids
	C) Caucasians	D)	Mangoloids

311.	Brachial index is an indices measured from.....			
	A)	skull	B)	long bone of upper extremities
	C)	long bone of lower extremities	D)	long bone of upper & lower extremities
312.	Crual index is an indices measured from.....			
	A)	skull	B)	long bone of upper extremities
	C)	long bone of lower extremities	D)	long bone of upper & lower extremities
313.	The Blumen Back's classification of race is based on			
	A)	colour of skin	B)	colour of hair
	C)	colour of iris	D)	Indices of bone
314.	The cephalic index of Indians is.....			
	A)	75-80	B)	80-85
	C)	65-70	D)	70-75
315.	In highly decomposed body identification of..... is possible.			
	A)	Prostate	B)	Liver
	C)	Kidney	D)	Thyroid
316.	The accuracy of sex determination from whole skeleton is.....			
	A)	90%	B)	95%
	C)	98%	D)	100%
317.	The accuracy of sex determination from skull and pelvic bone is.....			
	A)	90%	B)	95%
	C)	98%	D)	100%
318.	The sex can be determined from pelvic bone alone with accuracy of.....			
	A)	90%	B)	95%
	C)	98%	D)	100%
319.	.....bone is not useful in determination of sex			
	A)	Sacrum	B)	Mandible
	C)	Sternum	D)	Clavicle

320.	22] In male the obturator foramen is			
	A)	Oval	B)	Triangular
	C)	Rectangular	D)	Square
321.	In female length of body of sternum is the length of manubrium.			
	A)	Less than twice	B)	equal to
	C)	more than twice	D)	twice
322.	In male upper border of manubrium is at the level of.....			
	A)	lower margin of second thoracic vertebra	B)	lower margin of third thoracic vertebra
	C)	upper margin of second thoracic vertebra	D)	lower margin of first thoracic vertebra
323.	The diameter of glenoid cavity of female scapula is.....			
	A)	more than 3.5 cm	B)	less than 3.5cm
	C)	3.5 cm	D)	none
324.	....pattern of sex chromosomes are frequently visible under microscope.			
	A)	XX	B)	XY
	C)	XXY	D)	XO
325.	The spherical compact masses having drumstick appearance present in neutrophils are called as.....			
	A)	Barr bodies	B)	Davidson bodies
	C)	Montegmeries tubercle	D)	Negri bodies
326.	The planoconvex masses situated inside the nucleus is called as.....			
	A)	Barr bodies	B)	Davidson bodies
	C)	Montegmeries tubercle	D)	Negri bodies
327.	In female Davidson bodies are seen in.....			
	A)	15%	B)	10%
	C)	3%	D)	1%
328.	In Turner's syndrome the sex chromosomal pattern is.....			
	A)	XY	B)	XXY
	C)	XX	D)	XO

329.	A female with short stature, webbed neck & sterility is seen in....			
	A)	Turner's syndrome	B)	Klinefelter's syndrome
	C)	Gonadal agenesis	D)	pseudo hermaphrodites
330.	In gonadal agenesis the pattern of sex chromosome is....			
	A)	XY	B)	XXY
	C)	XX	D)	00
331.	An anatomically male with XXY chromosome pattern is seen in.....			
	A)	Turner's syndrome	B)	Klinefelter's syndrome
	C)	Gonadal agenesis	D)	Pseudo hermaphrodites
332.	When ovaries and testis both are present in an individual that condition is labeled as.....			
	A)	True hermaphrodites	B)	Pseudo hermaphrodites
	C)	Turner's syndrome	D)	Klinefelter's syndrome
333.	The germination of deciduous teeth starts in maxilla by.....			
	A)	4 th /5 th intrauterine month	B)	6 th /7 th extrauterine month
	C)	4 th /5 th extrauterine month	D)	6 th /7 th intrauterine month
334.	..... formula is used to estimate age of infant from teeth.			
	A)	Boyde's	B)	Mile's
	C)	Gustafson's	D)	Point
335.	Other than age the teeth also helps to determine.....			
	A)	Sex	B)	Blood group
	C)	race	D)	All
336.	.....is most reliable long bone used to estimate age of a person.			
	A)	femur	B)	humerus
	C)	skull	D)	tibia
337.	As per Barcroft the pathological condition where oxygen is prevented from reaching the lungs is known as.....			
	A)	Anoxic anoxia	B)	Stagnant anoxia
	C)	Anemic anoxia	D)	Histotoxic anoxia
338.	As per Barcroft the pathological condition where available oxygen cannot be			

	utilized by tissues is known as.....			
	A)	Anoxic anoxia	B)	Stagnant anoxia
	C)	Anemic anoxia	D)	Histotoxic anoxia
339.	In .....poisoning the tissue gets poisoned leading to extracellular histotoxic anoxia.			
	A)	Chloroform	B)	Halothane
	C)	Cyanide	D)	Carbon dioxide
340.	..... affects the entry of oxygen in the tissues due to decrease in cell membrane permeability.			
	A)	Chloroform	B)	Carbon dioxide
	C)	cyanide	D)	Carbon monoxide
341.	In ....poisoning the end product of cellular respiration cannot be removed.			
	A)	Chloroform	B)	Cyanide
	C)	Halothane	D)	Carbon dioxide
342.	The bond of carboxyhaemoglobin leads to			
	A)	Anoxic anoxia	B)	Anemic anoxia
	C)	Stagnant anoxia	D)	Histotoxic anoxia
343.	Death in house fire is mostly contributed to			
	A)	Carbon dioxide poisoning	B)	Burns
	C)	Carbon monoxide poisoning	D)	Traumatic asphyxia
344.	The typical .....colour in area of hypostasis is evident in carbon monoxide poisoning.			
	A)	cherry pink	B)	Bluish purple
	C)	brownish black	D)	Greenish
345.	Foetus is more vulnerable to Carbon monoxide poisoning than adult because.....			
	A)	Greater content of haemoglobin	B)	lower partial pressure of oxygen
	C)	Tendency to cause greater tissue hypoxia	D)	All
346.	Bilateral necrosis of basal ganglia & globus pallidus are typically seen in delayed death from.....			
	A)	CO poisoning	B)	CO ₂ poisoning
	C)	drowning	D)	hanging

347.	Accidental deaths occur near lime kilns due to..... poisoning			
	A)	CO	B)	barbiturate
	C)	CO ₂	D)	Cyanide
348.	Blood saturation of.... Gas has no diagnostic value in medicolegal cases.			
	A)	CO	B)	NO ₂
	C)	CO ₂	D)	Cyanide
349.	In smothering finding has great evidential value.			
	A)	presence of foreign material in nostrils and deeper respiratory passage	B)	petechial hemorrhages on forehead
	C)	Cyanosis of lips and ear lobes	D)	Crescentic abrasion marks on face
350.	Cause of accidental asphyxia death in 'born in caul' is.....			
	A)	choking	B)	smothering
	C)	gagging	D)	strangulation
351.	In smothering finding has great evidential value.			
	A)	Bruising in inner aspect of lips	B)	petechial hemorrhages on forehead
	C)	Cyanosis of lips and ear lobes	D)	Crescentic abrasion marks on face
352.	Bruising in inner aspect of lips is a very important evidential finding in.....			
	A)	choking	B)	smothering
	C)	gagging	D)	strangulation
353.	The blockage of internal upper respiratory passage by liquid medium is called as.....			
	A)	Smothering	B)	Drowning
	C)	Mugging	D)	Gagging
354.	The cause of death in 'café coronary' case is			
	A)	cardiac arrest due to vagal inhibition	B)	Alcohol intoxication
	C)	cardiac arrest by myocardial infarction	D)	choking by swallowen food
355.	The method of homicidal smothering and traumatic asphyxia is renowned as....			
	A)	Lynching	B)	Café coronary
	C)	Burking	D)	Postural asphyxia

356.	Pink colored Postmortem hypostasis is confined to head, neck and front of upper part of chest indicative of..... as cause of death.			
	A)	Drowning	B)	Hanging
	C)	Traumatic asphyxia	D)	Postural asphyxia
357.	The assessment of difference of level of chloride in right and left side of heart is known as			
	A)	Swann test	B)	Hegar's test
	C)	Diatom test	D)	Gettler's test
358.	The chloride content of left side of heart in fresh water drowning is than right side of heart.			
	A)	lower	B)	equal
	C)	higher	D)	25% higher
359.	Development of cutis anserina is a Post mortem finding seen in.....			
	A)	Drowning	B)	Thermal injury
	C)	Burking	D)	Hanging
360.	Contact flattening is reflection of			
	A)	Rigor mortis	B)	Algor mortis
	C)	Primary relaxation	D)	Livor mortis
361.	The most frequently found pattern of figure print is.....			
	A)	Loop	B)	Arch
	C)	Whorl	D)	Composite
362.	Study of measurement of various parts of human body is called as.....			
	A)	Bertillon system	B)	Poroscopy
	C)	Galton system	D)	Podogram
363.	With .....technique comparison of pores of two figure prints is studied.			
	A)	Dactylography	B)	Birtillon's system
	C)	Poroscopy	D)	Galton system
364.	The raise in temperature after death is called as.....			
	A)	Algor mortis	B)	Livor mortis
	C)	Postmortem calorcity	D)	Rigor mortis
365.	The intraocular tension after death becomes nil after hrs.			

	A) 1 hr	B) 0.5hr
	C) 1.5 hr	D) 2hr
366.	.....is the earliest sign of death.	
	A) loss of ocular tension	B) Changes in retina
	C) Taches Noire Scleroitiques	D) Haziness of cornea
367.	The marked low blood pH can be detected during stage of	
	A) Primary relaxation	B) Rigor mortis
	C) secondary relaxation	D) cadaveric spasm.
368.	.... Scar marks are not used for identification purpose.	
	A) Pointed weapon injury	sharp weapon injury
	C) vaccination	surgical mark
369.	The most favorable condition for development of mummification is.....	
	A) hot and dry atmosphere	B) hot and moist atmosphere
	C) body submerged in water	D) well ventilated room
370.	.....has evidential value of antemortem origin indicating last act before death.	
	A) Cadaveric spasm	B) rigor mortis
	C) heat stiffening	D) cold stiffening
371.	Rigor mortis first appears in voluntary muscles of.....	
	A) Neck	B) eye
	C) Heart	D) face
372.	Rigor mortis develops in a foetus beyond .....intrauterine life.	
	A) 180 days	B) 280 days
	C) 210 days	D) 250 days
373.	Cherry red coloured Post-mortem staining is seen in.....poisoning	
	A) HCN	B) NaCN
	C) KCN	D) CO
374.	The rate of cooling in.....medium is maximum.	
	A) body in coffin	B) water
	C) Grave	D) air
375.	Feather test is performed for confirmation of stoppage of function of	

	A) Lungs	B) Heart
	C) Brain	D) Liver

BV(DU)COLLEGE OF AYURVED AGADTANTRA

376.	Causes of food Poisoning includes-			
	A)	Plants	B)	Animals
	C)	Chemicals	D)	All
377.	What are the causative agents of inflammatory diarrhoea?			
	A)	Shigella	B)	Salmonella
	C)	E.coli	D)	All
378.	Which of the following is not the type of E.coli-			
	A)	Enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC)	B)	Enterophysiological E. coli (EPEC)
	C)	Enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC)	D)	Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC)
379.	Differential diagnosis of Neurine and Mydaine poisoning does not include-			
	A)	Aconite	B)	Muscarine
	C)	Strychnine	D)	Atropine
380.	In Scorpion sting treatment” Calcium channel blockers are used for-			
	A)	Vasoconstriction	B)	Reduction of coronary blood flow
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None
381.	..... is not seen in scorpion sting-			
	A)	Cardiac arrhythmias	B)	Heart Burn
	C)	Hypertension	D)	Systolic dysfunction
382.	LD ₅₀ of Ierius quinquestratus is-			
	A)	0.39mg	B)	0.62mg
	C)	0.25mg	D)	0.50mg
383.	..... is not the content of lytic cocktail which is used in Scorpion sting treatment.			

	A)	Chlopromazine	B)	Promethazine
	C)	Naloxone	D)	Pethidine
384..	“In Scorpion sting treatment” Alpha blockers are used to			
	A)	Antagtonize the effect of catecholamines	B)	Reduce preload, after load and blood pressure
	C)	Increase insulin secretion	D)	All of the above
385.	Which of the following is type of Autopsy?			
	A)	Clinical	B)	Medicolegal
	C)	Both	D)	None
386.	Objectives for Autopsy are-			
	A)	To determine the cause of death	B)	To determine identity of deceased.
	C)	To check the viability of foetus	D)	All
387.	Authority to carry out Autopsy in case of ‘death in prison’ is-			
	A)	Police sub Inspector	B)	Station House officer
	C)	Executive Magistrate class1	D)	ACP
388.	Which of the following is pre requisite to perform Autopsy?			
	A)	PIR	B)	Dead Body Challan
	C)	Hospital record	D)	All
389.	Lacerations around lips and cheeks indicates-			
	A)	Gagging	B)	Throttling
	C)	Bansdola	D)	Burking
390.	How many types of incisions are taken in Autopsy?			
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	10	D)	5

391.	In deaths due to compression of neck is open first.			
	A)	Abdomen	B)	Neck
	C)	Head	D)	Thorax
392.	During Autopsy of spine and spinal cord, cord is removed by-			
	A)	Cutting the cord at regular intervals	B)	By removing the cord along with the spine
	C)	Separating at foramen Magnum	D)	Both A and B.
393.	External examination of corpse shall be preferably-			
	A)	Head to toe	B)	Toe to head
	C)	From right side	D)	From left side
394.	Examination of extremities is done for -			
	A)	Varicosity	B)	Defence wounds
	C)	Length	D)	All
395.	'Y' shaped incision is taken as-			
	A)	Mastoid process to manubrium sterni	B)	Thyroid cartilage to pubic symphysis
	C)	Anterior axillary fold to xiphisternum	D)	From shoulders to manubrium sterni
396.	Flattened contour of thorax is seen in corpse with-			
	A)	Petechial Haemorrhages	B)	Fracture of ribs
	C)	Fracture of Sternum	D)	Emphysema
397.	Which of the following is not examined in the corpse where the death is due to compression of neck?			
	A)	Hyoid bone	B)	Digastric muscle
	C)	Thyroid cartilage	D)	Carotids
398.	Overdistension of right side of heart is suggestive of-			
	A)	Fat embolism	B)	Clot
	C)	Air embolism	D)	Right Ventricular Hypertrophy
399.	Naphthalene is not absorbed and metabolized as-			
	A)	Alpha Naphthol	B)	Beta Naphthol
	C)	Gamma Naphthol	D)	Naphthol quinines
400.	Haemolytic crisis is seen in-			
	A)	Mercury	B)	Lead
	C)	Copper	D)	Naphthalene

401.	Glue sniffer's rash is seen in-			
	A)	Phosphorus	B)	Lead
	C)	Volatile substance	D)	Hydrocarbons
402.	How many types of Vruschika are mentioned by Sushruta?			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	5
403.	..... मन्दा मध्या काष्ठिकोदभवा सर्पकोथोदभवास्तीक्ष्णा ये चान्ये विषसम्भवा <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	अजामांसकोथजा	B)	अजाशकृतकोथजा
	C)	गोमांसकोथजा	D)	गोशकृतकोथजा
404.	मन्दा द्वादश मध्यास्तु त्रयः			
	A)	एकादशोत्तमाः	B)	द्वादशोत्तमाः
	C)	षोडशोत्तमाः	D)	पञ्चदशोत्तमाः
405.	कर्कशो मेचकश्च पीतो धूम्रो रोमशः मन्दाः <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	रक्तः श्वेतोदरेणेति	B)	श्वेतः रक्तोदरेणेति
	C)	नीलः रक्तोदरेणेति	D)	नीलः श्वेतोदरेणेति
406.	एभिर्दष्टे वेदना वेपथुश्च गात्रस्तम्भः कृष्णरक्तागमश्च <input type="checkbox"/> is seen in-			
	A)	Manda Vruschika Dansha	B)	Madhya Vruschika Dansha
	C)	Teekshna Vruschika Dansha	D)	None
407.	तैलभ्यक्तमाशुमृतकं परीक्षेत् <input type="checkbox"/> is mentioned by-			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Chanakya
	C)	Charak	D)	Vagbhat
408.	वृश्चिके स्वेदमभ्यगं घृतेन च <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	तैलेन	B)	लवणेन
	C)	क्षारेण	D)	मांसेन
409..	आदित्यरथवेगेन विष्णुबाण महाविष <input type="checkbox"/> in the context of vrischik damsha is quoted by-			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Chanakya	D)	Yogratnakar
410..	दंशं मंदविषाणां सेचयेत् <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	चक्रमर्दतैलेन	B)	चक्रिकातैलेन
	C)	चक्रतैलेन	D)	सहचरतैलेन

411.	मूत्रोच्चारपुत्यण्डजाता is-			
	A)	Manda Visha Vruschika	B)	Madhyam Visha Vruschika
	C)	Teekshan Visha Vruschika	D)	Alarka
412.	सर्पवेगप्रवृत्ति is seen in dansha of-			
	A)	Teekshan Visha Vruschika	B)	Alarka
	C)	Loota	D)	Mandali Sarpa
413.	Which combination is used as Pratisaran in the treatment of Madhyam visha Vruschika according to Sushrut			
	A)	Triphala, Trikatu, Yashtimadhu, Haridra	B)	Haridra, Saindhav, Yashtimadhu, Shirisha
	C)	Trikatu, Rajni, Sauvarchal, Triphala	D)	Trikatu, Saindhav, Rajni, Shirisha
414.	Surasadi Lepa consists of-			
	A)	वरासल्लगोमूत्रपिष्टं	B)	मातुलुंगसल्लगोमूत्रपिष्टं
	C)	चांगेरसल्लगोमूत्रपिष्टं	D)	सुरसागोमूत्रपिष्टं
415.	In case of Manda Visha Vrschika which oil is used for sechan?			
	A)	Veertarvadi Gana siddha Taila	B)	Asanadi Gana siddha Taila
	C)	Vidaryadi Gana siddha Taila	D)	Vishagna siddha Taila
416.	Visha adhishtan in Vruschika is-			
	A)	Danta	B)	Aar
	C)	Drushti	D)	Lala
417.	.... प्राणेस्त्यज्यते शीघ्रमेव... is seen in-			
	A)	Darvikar Sarpa dansha	B)	Mandali Sarpa dansha
	C)	Alarka dansha	D)	Teekshna Vrushchika Visha
418.	..... वा सुहिमं			
	A)	अम्लोदकं त्रिजातकं	B)	षडंगोदकं त्रिजातकं
	C)	गुडोदकं त्रिजातकं	D)	गुडोदकं त्रिजातकं
419.	एभिघृताक्तैर्धूपस्तु प्रयोजितः			
	A)	उदरप्रदेशे	B)	उपदेशे

	C)	उरोप्रदेशे	D)	पायुदेशे
420.	Examination of the dead body is carried out in-			
	A)	Ultra violet light	B)	Moonlight
	C)	Commercial lamps	D)	Natural light
421.	Clothes of corpse gives inference about-			
	A)	Occupation	B)	Religion
	C)	Ethnicity	D)	All
422.	How many types of scorpion are present in India?			
	A)	98	B)	99
	C)	100	D)	101
423.	Visha prasar in Alarka visha is due to-			
	A)	Lalastrav	B)	Raktastrav
	C)	Dansha	D)	Shukrastrav
424.	Visha Adhishtan in Alarka visha is-			
	A)	Lalastrav	B)	Tundasthi
	C)	Nakha	D)	Sweda
425.	..... is the lakshan of Unmat Chatushpad			
	A)	Prastrastalangul hanuskandho	B)	Atilalavan
	C)	Anyonyabhidhavati	D)	All
426.	Which is not the sthanik lakshan of Unmat Chatushpad Dansha?			
	A)	Trushna	B)	Supti
	C)	Kleda	D)	Vikunchanam
427.	दंशावदारणं शोफ is the lakshan of			
	A)	Sarpa Dansha	B)	Alarka Dansha
	C)	Mooshak Dansha	D)	Loota
428.	Exhumation is very rare in-			
	A)	India	B)	Scotland
	C)	France	D)	Germany
429.	Objectives of Exhumation are-			
	A)	Identification	B)	Second Autopsy
	C)	Establishing cause of death	D)	All
430.	Which is not the precautionary measure to carry out exhumation?			
	A)	Orders from DM	B)	Draining water and Vegetation shall

				not be collected
	C)	Shall be done in early morning hours to maintain privacy	D)	Identification of Grave
431.	During Exhumation what is not to be done?			
	A)	Sprinkling of disinfectants	B)	Collecting the debris
	C)	Clicking the photograph of coffin	D)	Identification of coffin
432.	Which of the following is required for second Autopsy (Exhumation)?			
	A)	First Autopsy report	B)	Hospital record
	C)	PIR	D)	All
433.	Hydrocarbons are classified as-			
	A)	Sthavar	B)	Kritrim
	C)	Cerebral poison	D)	All
434.	Which of the following is not the determinants of toxicity of Hydrocarbons?			
	A)	Volatility	B)	Ductility
	C)	Viscosity	D)	Surface tension
435.	Toxicity of Petroleum distillates is inversely proportional to-			
	A)	Volatility	B)	Viscosity
	C)	Boiling Point	D)	Fluidity
436.	Fatal Dose of Kerosene on ingestion is-			
	A)	10 ml	B)	50ml
	C)	2 ml	D)	20ml
437.	Maximum allowable concentration of Kerosene in air is-			
	A)	100 ppm	B)	500 ppm
	C)	800 ppm	D)	1000 ppm
438.	Specific feature appearing on ingestion of Benzene and Toluene is-			
	A)	Vomiting	B)	Diarrohoea
	C)	Haemetemesis	D)	Colicky pain
439.	In case of Hydrocarbons toxicity, Bronchospasm occurs when			
	A)	Poison enters the URT	B)	Poison enters LRT
	C)	Poison is in Nasopharynx	D)	Poison enters oesophagus
440.	In Hydrocarbon toxicity, CNS depression occurs due to-			
	A)	CNS Toxicity	B)	Pulmonary Toxicity
	C)	GI Toxicity	D)	Systemic Toxicity
441.	Intravenous injection of Kerosene will produce-			
	A)	Cyanosis	B)	Pulmonary edema
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None
442.	Emesis is indicated in the treatment of which poisons?			

	A)	Gasoline	B)	Benzene
	C)	Kerosene	D)	None
443.	Which is not the Post Mortem appearance in case of Hydrocarbons poisoning?			
	A)	Acute Gastroenteritis	B)	Pulmonary Oedema
	C)	Hypoplasia of Bone marrow	D)	Chalky white appearance of gastric mucosa
444.	Naphthalene is used in-			
	A)	Pesticide industry	B)	Insulating material on electric wires
	C)	Dye industry	D)	All
445.	Naphthalene is classified as-			
	A)	Irritant poison	B)	Somniferous
	C)	Household Poison	D)	Both A and C
446.	Which symptom is seen in initial stage of Naphthalene ingestion?			
	A)	Hemolytic crisis	B)	Pallor
	C)	Strangury	D)	Mild Jaundice
447.	Naphthalene toxicity if left untreated, leads to-			
	A)	Jaundice	B)	Acute Nephritis
	C)	Optic Neuritis	D)	All
448.	Magnesium sulphate is used for			
	A)	Bowel emptying	B)	Induction of Emesis
	C)	Maintaining the Hydration	D)	None
449.	In case of Naphthalene poisoning, NaHCO ₃ is administered for			
	A)	Maintaining the acidity of urine and preventing the precipitation of acid Haematin and blocking of Renal tubules	B)	Maintaining the acidity of urine and preventing the precipitation of Uric acid and blocking the Renal Tubules
	C)	Maintaining the Alkalinity of urine and preventing the precipitation of acid Haematin and blocking of renal tubules	D)	Maintaining of Alkalinity of urine and preventing the formation of Urea and blocking of calyx.
450.	Hydrocortisone in Naphthalene poisoning is useful for-			
	A)	Pallor	B)	Haemolysis
	C)	Strangury	D)	Vomiting
451.	Rhabdovirus is –			
	A)	RNA virus	B)	Neurotrophic filtrable virus
	C)	Bullet shaped	D)	All
452.	Pathway of Rhabdovirus in animals is-			
	A)	From Mouth via afferent nerves to brain	B)	From Brain via efferent nerves to Salivary Glands

	C)	From Salivary glands via afferent nerves to Brain	D)	None
453.	Pathogenesis of rabies in Human, bitten by a rabid animal takes place as-			
	A)	From PNS to CNS via retrograde axonal transport	B)	From CNS to PNS via anterograde axonal transport
	C)	From PNS to CNS via anterograde transport	D)	From CNS to PNS via retrograde transport.
454.	Rhabdovirus on reaching CNS leads to-			
	A)	Encephalitis	B)	Myelitis
	C)	Parkinsonism	D)	Both A and B
455.	Incubation period of Rabies virus varies according to-			
	A)	Age	B)	Site of Bite
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None
456.	Which of the following is not the stage of development of clinical feature of rabies?			
	A)	Premonitory stage	B)	Stage of irritability or Excitement
	C)	Stage of Paralysis	D)	Stage of Narcosis
457.	Rabies is detected by-			
	A)	X- Ray of the affected part	B)	CT scan
	C)	MRI of the affected part	D)	Presence of Negri Bodies
458.	Dose of HDCV			
	A)	1.5 IU IV	B)	2.5 IU IM
	C)	2 IU IM	D)	2.5 IU IV
459.	Schedule for PVRV (VERORAB) is-			
	A)	Pre Exposure 3 doses, Post Exposure 5 doses	B)	Pre Exposure 2 doses, Post Exposure 5 doses
	C)	Pre Exposure 3 doses, Post Exposure 4 doses	D)	Pre Exposure 5doses, Post Exposure 3 doses
460.	Which are the 2 I.D. regimen for immunization in rabies?			
	A)	Oxford Regimen and Harvard Regimen	B)	Oxford Regimen and Boston Regimen
	C)	Thai Regimen and Harvard Regimen	D)	Oxford Regimen and Thai Regimen
461.	Which statement is not true-			
	A)	RIG can be administered upto 7 days after administration of Potent tissue culture vaccine.	B)	Beyond 7 days RIG is not indicated as antibody response to vaccination
	C)	RIG shall be infiltrated and around the wound even if it has begun to heal	D)	None

462.	Which of the following statements regarding wound in case of animal bite is not true?			
	A)	Wash the wound with the plain water.	B)	Wash the wound with soap in the running water
	C)	Irrigate virucidal agents, apply Povidone, cut and debride and do suturing.	D)	Irrigate virucidal agents, apply Povidone, cut and debride and don't suture, keep open.
463.	लवणोत्तमयुक्तेन सर्पिषा वा पुनः पुनः is quoted by			
	A)	Charak	B)	Yogratnakar
	C)	Vagbhat	D)	Sushrut
464.	सिञ्चेत् सक्षीरलवणेन वा			
	A)	कोष्णारनालेन	B)	कोष्णघृतेन
	C)	कोष्णतक्रेण	D)	कोष्णतैलेन
465.	श्वा प्रकोपात् तु तथा धातुविपर्ययात् <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	रक्त	B)	पित्त
	C)	वात	D)	त्रिदोष
466.	शिरोऽभितापी स्राव्यधोवक्त्रस्तथा भवेत् <input type="checkbox"/>			
	A)	रक्त	B)	लाला
	C)	पित्त	D)	स्वेद
467.	क्षीरिवृक्षत्वगालेपः शुद्धे विषापहः ||			
	A)	अलर्क	B)	सर्प
	C)	वृश्चिक	D)	कीट
468.	According to Charak, त्वं च नागरं चैव समांशं श्लक्ष्णपेषितम् <input type="checkbox"/> is used in bite of –			
	A)	Sarpa	B)	Keeta
	C)	Mooshak	D)	Vrushchika
469.	According to Charak, कृकण्टक विष is treated by-			
	A)	Bilvadi Gulika	B)	Chamapkgad
	C)	Kutajadi Yoga	D)	All
470.	According to Charak, lepa of Shirish flowers and Snuhi ksheer is used on-			
	A)	Vrushchika Visha	B)	Alarka Visha
	C)	Dardur Visha	D)	Krukantak Visha
471.	According to Charak, मूलानि श्वेतभण्डीनां सर्पिषश्च			
	A)	वरा <input type="checkbox"/> दादुरे	B)	व्योष <input type="checkbox"/> वृश्चिके
	C)	विदारी <input type="checkbox"/> कीटे	D)	व्योष <input type="checkbox"/> मत्स्यजे
472.	.....क्रियाः सर्वाः समानाः स्युर्जलौकसाम् <input type="checkbox"/>			

	A)	सर्पदष्ट	B)	वृश्चिकदष्ट
	C)	कीटदष्ट	D)	मत्स्यदष्ट
473.	According to Charak, Dushivisha keetadashta laskhana is-			
	A)	Kandu	B)	Daha
	C)	Visarpa	D)	All
474.	According to Sushrut, कीटत्वेऽपि सुघोराः स्युः सर्व एव .....||			
	A)	त्रिविधाः	B)	चतुर्विधाः
	C)	पंचविधाः	D)	द्विविधाः
475.	शिरोऽक्षिगौरवं lakshan of Pranharketa dansha is quoted by-			
	A)	Charak	B)	Yogratnakar
	C)	Sushrut	D)	Vagbhat
476.	According to Sushrut, types of Loota are-			
	A)	10	B)	12
	C)	14	D)	16
477.	लोमहर्षश्च दाहश्चाप्य.....विषादिते□□			
	A)	आर्षु	B)	कीट
	C)	मत्स्य	D)	लूता
478.	According to Sushrut, How many types of Loota Visha are Sadhya and Asadhya?			
	A)	10 Sadhya, 6 Asadhya	B)	8 Sadhya, 8 Asadhya
	C)	9 Sadhya, 7 Asadhya	D)	12 Sadhya, 4 Asadhya
479.	How many types of Dushivisha Mooshak are there according to Charak?			
	A)	10	B)	14
	C)	18	D)	20
480.	Visha Adhistan of Mooshak is-			
	A)	Shukra	B)	Lala
	C)	Nakha	D)	Danta
481.	How many types of Krukalasaka are there according to Sushrut?			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	7
482.	हृष्टरोमो is the lakshan seen in-			
	A)	Kanabh Dansha	B)	Asadhya Vrushchika
	C)	Krukalasaka	D)	Ucchitinga
483.	एकदंष्ट्रादितः is the peculiar feature of –			
	A)	Kanabh Dansha	B)	Manduka
	C)	Krukalasaka	D)	Ucchitinga

484.	How many types of Manduka are considered by Acharya Sushrut?			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	8
485.	..... सविषाः कुर्युर्दाहशोफं जस्तथा □			
	A)	मण्डुकास्तु	B)	मत्स्यास्तु
	C)	कणभास्तु	D)	कृकालसकास्तु
486.	Which of the following is not the symptom of Savisha Jalauka Dansha according to Charak?			
	A)	Kandu	B)	Shotha
	C)	Jwara	D)	Pipasa
487.	दंशे स्वेदं □ जं दाहं कुर्यात् विषम् □			
	A)	मण्डुकं	B)	कृकालसक
	C)	शतपदी	D)	कणभं
488.	According to Sushrut, How many types of Mashak are there?			
	A)	3	B)	7
	C)	10	D)	5
489.	Types of Makshika according to Sushrut-			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	7	D)	8
490.	Which Makshika dansha is regarded as Pranahar according to Charak?			
	A)	Sthagika	B)	Kantarika
	C)	Pingala	D)	Krushna
491.	Uchchitinga are also named as Ushtradhoomak and Ratrika by-			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Yogratnakar	D)	Chakrapani
492.	According to Charak, Sheetopchar is not done in which 2 Visha badha-			
	A)	Rajimant Sarpa and Vrushchika	B)	Vrushcika and Uchchitinga
	C)	Vrushchika and Jalauka	D)	Jalauka and Matsya
493.	रजन्यौ लेपो नखदंतविषापहः||			
	A)	शिरीषं	B)	सैन्धवं
	C)	गैरिकं	D)	मधुकं
494.	Rabies virus has neurotropism to-			
	A)	GABA receptors	B)	Acetylcholine
	C)	Serotonin	D)	All

495.	आग्नुशावकसन्धिः is the laskshana seen in the dansha of-			
	A)	लालन	B)	पुत्रक
	C)	हंसिरा	D)	चिक्विर
496.	Panchakapitha ghrut destroys the poisons of-			
	A)	All types of Vruschika	B)	All types of Mooshak
	C)	All types of Matsya Visha	D)	All types of Jalauka
497.	According to Sushrut, which poison if left untreated becomes similar to Dushivisha ?			
	A)	Matsya	B)	Keeta
	C)	Jalauka	D)	Mooshak
498.	While biting, Formic acid is secreted by-			
	A)	Rats	B)	Fish
	C)	Leech	D)	Ants
499.	According to Vagbhat, How many Visha Adhishthan are there in Loota (Spider)?			
	A)	6	B)	7
	C)	8	D)	9
500.	त्रिदोषाः प्रायशः सर्वा लूताः कफाधिकाः ॥			
	A)	पित्त	B)	वात
	C)	रक्त	D)	लसिका

1	C	26	D	51	D	76	A	101	C
2	B	27	B	52	A	77	C	102	B
3	A	28	C	53	C	78	C	103	D
4	D	29	C	54	B	79	C	104	D
5	B	30	D	55	D	80	B	105	C
6	C	31	B	56	D	81	D	106	C
7	B	32	C	57	B	82	D	107	C
8	C	33	C	58	A	83	A	108	B
9	A	34	D	59	A	84	B	109	A
10	B	35	C	60	B	85	C	110	B
11	C	36	B	61	C	86	C	111	D

12	B	37	B	62	A	87	B	112	D
13	A	38	D	63	C	88	C	113	B
14	D	39	A	64	A	89	A	114	A
15	C	40	D	65	C	90	C	115	B
16	A	41	C	66	B	91	A	116	B
17	D	42	A	67	B	92	D	117	D
18	B	43	D	68	B	93	C	118	C
19	D	44	B	69	C	94	B	119	C
20	C	45	A	70	C	95	B	120	A
21	D	46	D	71	A	96	B	121	B
22	B	47	D	72	B	97	C	122	D
23	B	48	A	73	D	98	B	123	C
24	B	49	B	74	C	99	C	124	C
25	A	50	A	75	B	100	A	125	A

126	A	151	D	176	B	201	B	226	D
127	A	152	C	177	C	202	A	227	A
128	C	153	A	178	B	203	C	228	B
129	C	154	D	179	C	204	B	229	B
130	A	155	B	180	B	205	A	230	B
131	B	156	C	181	C	206	D	231	A
132	C	157	A	182	C	207	D	232	C
133	A	158	B	183	C	208	B	233	A
134	D	159	B	184	A	209	B	234	B
135	D	160	B	185	D	210	B	235	D
136	B	161	C	186	D	211	A	236	A
137	B	162	C	187	B	212	D	237	B
138	C	163	C	188	B	213	C	238	C
139	A	164	A	189	A	214	B	239	D
140	C	165	B	190	C	215	A	240	D
141	B	166	B	191	B	216	B	241	A
142	D	167	B	192	D	217	A	242	C
143	C	168	C	193	B	218	B	243	D
144	C	169	D	194	B	219	A	244	A
145	B	170	C	195	A	220	B	245	A
146	B	171	C	196	B	221	B	246	A
147	A	172	B	197	A	222	A	247	A
148	B	173	D	198	A	223	A	248	A
149	A	174	C	199	A	224	B	249	A
150	B	175	B	200	A	225	B	250	B

251	C	276	C	301	D	326	A	351	A
252	D	277	B	302	D	327	C	352	B
253	C	278	A	303	B	328	D	353	B
254	B	279	D	304	B	329	A	354	A
255	A	280	B	305	A	330	D	355	C
256	B	281	A	306	C	331	B	356	A
257	A	282	B	307	C	332	A	357	D
258	A	283	C	308	A	333	A	358	A
259	C	284	C	309	D	334	A	359	A
260	A	285	A	310	B	335	D	360	A
261	A	286	A	311	B	336	A	361	A
262	B	287	A	312	C	337	A	362	A
263	C	288	B	313	A	338	D	363	C
264	B	289	B	314	A	339	C	364	C
265	B	290	B	315	A	340	A	365	D
266	A	291	D	316	D	341	D	366	B
267	D	292	A	317	C	342	B	367	B
268	C	293	D	318	B	343	C	368	C
269	D	294	D	319	D	344	A	369	A
270	C	295	B	320	A	345	D	370	A
271	C	296	C	321	A	346	A	371	B
272	D	297	D	322	A	347	C	372	C
273	C	298	D	323	B	348	C	373	A
274	B	299	B	324	A	349	A	374	B
275	A	300	C	325	B	350	B	375	A

376	D	401	C	426	A	451	D	476	D
377	D	402	B	427	B	452	B	477	A
378	B	403	D	428	A	453	A	478	B
379	C	404	D	429	D	454	D	479	C
380	D	405	A	430	B	455	C	480	A
381	B	406	A	431	A	456	D	481	B
382	C	407	B	432	D	457	D	482	D
383	C	408	B	433	D	458	D	483	B
384	D	409	D	434	B	459	A	484	D
385	C	410	C	435	C	460	D	485	B
386	D	411	B	436	A	461	D	486	D
387	C	412	A	437	B	462	C	487	C
388	D	413	D	438	C	463	C	488	D
389	A	414	B	439	B	464	A	489	B
390	B	415	C	440	B	465	D	490	A
391	C	416	B	441	C	466	B	491	B
392	C	417	D	442	D	467	D	492	B
393	A	418	C	443	D	468	C	493	C
394	D	419	D	444	D	469	D	494	D
395	D	420	D	445	D	470	C	495	B
396	C	421	D	446	C	471	D	496	B
397	B	422	B	447	D	472	C	497	D
398	C	423	C	448	B	473	D	498	D

399	C	424	A	449	C	474	B	499	C
400	D	425	D	450	B	475	D	500	A

BV(DU)COLLEGE OF AYURVED AGADTANTRA