

BV(DU) COLLEGE OF AYURVED, PUNE-411043 (MH- INDIA)

MCQ- PG- Entrance- PRASUTITANTRA & STRIROGA

1	This sutra, is written by “वयो यथास्थूलभेदेन त्रिविधम् बालम् मध्यम् जीर्णमिति”			
	A)	Sushrutacharya	B)	Charakacharya
	C)	Vagbhatacharya	D)	Kashyapacharya
2	Balyavastha lasts for			
	A)	18 years	B)	16 years
	C)	14 yaers	D)	9 years
3.	According to Charaka & Vagbhata age limit of मध्यमावस्था			
	A)	Up to 50 years	B)	Up to 55 years
	C)	Up to 60 years	D)	Up to 70 years
4.	According Harita Yuvavastha remains up to.....			
	A)	25	B)	16
	C)	30	D)	18
5.	Harita classified the age of female as बाला up to.....			
	A)	8 years	B)	6 years
	C)	5 years	D)	11 years
6.	According to Sushruta the vistara of उरस् in female is			

	A)	11 अंगूल	B)	12 अंगूल
	C)	24 अंगूल	D)	18 अंगूल
7. How many asthi in Shroni are enumerated by Sushruta?				
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	1
8. शोणीफलक, भगास्थि are the parts of-----				
	A)	Pelvis	B)	Rib
	C)	Skull	D)	Leg bones
9. How many संधि are present in शोर्णी °				
	A)	4	B)	1
	C)	3	D)	1
10. Complete this sutra ----- कटिकमालेषु संधि ।				
	A)	त्रयाः	B)	द्वयाः
	C)	चतुः	D)	एकः
11. The size of भग is-----				
	A)	11 अंगूल	B)	14 अंगूल
	C)	16 अंगूल	D)	12 अंगूल

12.	स्मरातपत्र is mentioned by-----			
	A)	डल्हण	B)	क्वश्यप
	C)	चरक	D)	योगरत्नाकर
13.	स्तन is the type of -----			
	A)	दवीमुख स्त्रोतस	B)	बहिर्मुख स्त्रोतस
	C)	एकमुख स्त्रोतस	D)	अंतर्मुख स्त्रोतस
14.	योनी resembles -----			
	A)	नाभी	B)	शंखनाभी
	C)	शंख	D)	व्यावर्ता
15.	समीरणा , चंद्रमुखा , गौरी are-----			
	A)	Garbha nadi	B)	Hasta nadi
	C)	Yoni nadi	D)	Garbhini nadi
16.	मनोभवागारमुख is the term used by -----			
	A)	Bhavaprakash	B)	Charaka
	C)	Vagbhata	D)	Kashyapa
17.	The term रक्तपथ is used in			
	A)	Ashtangsangraha	B)	Kashyapa
	C)	Yogratnakar	D)	Harita

18.	गर्भाशय is			
	A)	प्रथमावर्त	B)	तृतीयावर्त
	C)	द्वितीयावर्त	D)	चतुर्थावर्त
19.	Which is the eighth ashaya in women?			
	A)	पित्ताशया	B)	मूत्राशय
	C)	आमाशय	D)	गर्भाशय
20.	गर्भाशय resemble mouth of			
	A)	Rohit fish	B)	King fish
	C)	Lobster fish	D)	Jaw fish
21.	आर्तववाहि धमनी is the origin of			
	A)	रक्तवह स्त्रोतस	B)	रजोवह स्त्रोतस
	C)	रसवह स्त्रोतस	D)	आर्तववह स्त्रोतस
22.	आर्तवनाश is the sign of injury to			
	A)	रक्तवह स्त्रोतस	B)	रजोवह स्त्रोतस
	C)	रसवह स्त्रोतस	D)	आर्तववह स्त्रोतस
23.	मैथुनासहिष्णुत्व is the sign of injury to			
	A)	रसवह स्त्रोतस	B)	आर्तववह स्त्रोतस

	C)	रक्तवह स्रोतस	D)	रजोवह स्रोतस
24.	आर्तववह स्रोतस विध्वता results into			
	A)	Garbhastrav	B)	Mrutagarbha
	C)	Vandhyatva	D)	Yonivyapada
25.	स्तनरोहित is the type of			
	A)	प्राणहर मर्म	B)	मांस मर्म
	C)	रुजाकर मर्म	D)	शिरा मर्म
26	सेवनी is the type of			
	A)	प्राणहर मर्म	B)	मांस मर्म
	C)	रुजाकर मर्म	D)	शिरा मर्म
27.	गुद is the type of			
	A)	प्राणहर मर्म	B)	मांस मर्म
	C)	रुजाकर मर्म	D)	शिरा मर्म
28	According to Sushruta injury should be avoided to how many मर्म during surgery?			
	A)	Six	B)	Eight
	C)	Two	D)	Three
29.	How many peshi are extra in women?			

	A) 10	B) 05
	C) 20	D) 30
30.	How many peshi are present in apatyapatha ?	
	A) 10	B) 02
	C) 05	D) 04
31.	The vulva includes	
	A) mons veneris, labia majora	B) labia minora, clitoris,
	C) vestibule and conventionally the perineum	D) mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, vestibule and conventionally the perineum
32.	Labia minora are	
	A) triangular space bounded anteriorly by the clitoris,	B) small cylindrical erectile body, measuring about 2.5 cm
	C) two thick folds of skin, devoid of fat, on either side just within the labia majora	D) the pad of subcutaneous adipose connective tissue
33.	The Bartholin's glands are situated	
	A) in the posterior end of the vestibule	B) in the superficial perineal pouch, close to the posterior end of the vestibular bulb.
	C) in the midline, just in front of the vaginal orifice	D) on either side just within the labia majora.
34.	Clitoris is an analogue	

	A)	To the testis in the male	B)	To the urethra in the male
	C)	To the scrotum in the male	D)	to the penis in the male,
35. The internal genital organs in female include				
	A)	vagina, uterus, fallopian tubes, and the ovaries	B)	vagina, uterus,
	C)	fallopian tubes, and the ovaries	D)	uterus, fallopian tubes, and the ovaries
36. The vagina is				
	A)	a fibromusculomembranous sheath	B)	a fibromusculomembranous sheath communicating the uterine cavity
	C)	a fibromusculomembranous sheath communicating with the exterior at the vulva	D)	a fibromusculomembranous sheath communicating the uterine cavity with the exterior at the vulva
37. The fornices are				
	A)	the clefts formed at the top of ovary	B)	the clefts formed at the top of uterus
	C)	the clefts formed at the top of vagina (vault) due to the projection of the uterine cervix through the anterior vaginal wall, where it is blended inseparably with its wall.	D)	the clefts formed at the top of fallopian tube
38. What is the pH of vagina during reproductive period?				
	A)	1-2	B)	3-4
	C)	> 7	D)	4-5

39.	The normal position of the uterus is one of the			
	A)	anteversion	B)	anteversion and anteflexion.
	C)	anteflexion	D)	retroversion
40.	Layers of the uterus wall are			
	A)	Perimetrium	B)	Endometrium , myometrium
	C)	Perimetrium , endometrium , myometrium	D)	Myometrium , perimetrium
41.	Female urethra measures about			
	A)	4 cm and has a diameter of about 3 mm.	B)	4 cm and has a diameter of about 5 mm.
	C)	3 cm and has a diameter of about 6 mm.	D)	4 cm and has a diameter of about 6 mm.
42.	Pelvic ureter measures about			
	A)	13 cm in length and has a diameter of 5 mm.	B)	10 cm in length and has a diameter of 5 mm.
	C)	15 cm in length and has a diameter of 2 mm.	D)	13 cm in length and has a diameter of 2 mm.
43.	Pelvic floor consists of three sets of muscles on either side (levator ani)			
	A)	pubococcygeus, iliococcygeus	B)	iliococcygeus and ischiococcygeus
	C)	pubococcygeus, iliococcygeus and ischiococcygeus	D)	Pubococcygeus
44.	The obstetrical perineum is			
	A)	The pyramidal-shaped tissue where the pelvic floor and the perineal muscles and fascia meet in between the vaginal and the anal canal	B)	the pelvic floor

	C)	The pyramidal-shaped tissue of the perineal muscles	D)	The vaginal and the anal canal
45.	Morphological changes during puberty are (according to Tanner and Marshall)			
	A)	growth in height, and menstruation.	B)	breast, pubic and axillary hair growth,
	C)	breast, pubic and axillary hair growth, and menstruation.	D)	breast, pubic and axillary hair growth, growth in height, and menstruation.
46.	The age of रजोदर्शन according to Sushrutacahrya			
	A)	12	B)	14
	C)	10	D)	16
47.	What is the amount of Raja according to Ashtangasangraha			
	A)	4 anjali	B)	6 anjali
	C)	3 anjali	D)	1 anjali
48.	According to Ashtang Hrudaya, duration of रजःकाल is			
	A)	2-3 days	B)	3- days
	C)	12-16 days	D)	20-28 days
49.	The character of आर्तव is			
	A)	शीत	B)	आग्नेय
	C)	मृदु	D)	मधुर

50.	मासेनोपचितं काले			
	A)	धमनीभ्यां	B)	धमनीभ्यां तादातवम्
	C)	धमनीभ्यां वायुर्योनिमुखं नयेत्	D)	धमनीभ्यां वायुर्योनिमुखं
51.	According to Sushruta वासो न विरजयेत् is a characteristic of			
	A)	रज	B)	आर्तव
	C)	रक्त	D)	रस
52.	According to Kashyapa , what should be avoided during रजस्वला			
	A)	नस्य , वमन	B)	दिवास्वाप
	C)	स्नान	D)	नस्य , वमन दिवास्वाप स्नान
53.	Complete sutra- रक्तलक्षणमार्तव.....			
	A)	पंचशतं च	B)	आग्नेयं
	C)	शोणितं	D)	गर्भकृच्च
54.	What is the duration of Rutukala according to Sushruta			
	A)	16 days	B)	12 days
	C)	14 days	D)	21 days
55.	Woman who is ready for conception is called as			
	A)	रजःस्वला	B)	भाला

	C) ऋतुमती	D) मध्यमा
56.	The sutra गते पुराणे रजसि नवे चावस्थिते.....! is mentioned in	
	A) चरकसंहिता	B) वाग्भटसंहिता
	C) कश्यपसंहिता	D) शारंगधर संहिता
57.	Anterior colporrhaphy is done to correct	
	A) Cystocele	B) Urethrocele
	C) Cystocele & Urethrocele	D) Rectocele
58.	Kegel exercise is an attempt to	
	A) Strengthen body muscle	B) Strengthen hand muscle
	C) Strengthen pelvic muscle	D) Strengthen uterine muscle
59.	In third degree prolapse	
	A) The uterine cervix descends to lie outside the introitus.	B) The uterine cervix and body descends to lie outside the introitus.
	C) The rectum descends to lie outside.	D) No descends of pelvic organ
60.	Sevani is .....in stree.	
	A) Marma	B) Peshi
	C) Asthi	D) Sandhi
61.	Age of the samtvagahirya in female is at years.	

	A)	Sixteen	B)	Twenty Five
	C)	Eighteen	D)	Twenty Four
62. According to Sharagdhara, Raj is the updhātu of				
	A)	Rakta	B)	Mansa
	C)	Shukra	D)	Rasa
63. According to Sushruta 'Raj' is the updhātu of dhātu				
	A)	Rakta	B)	Mansa
	C)	Rasa	D)	Shukra
64. The uterine artery is the branch of				
	A)	Internal iliac artery	B)	Aorta
	C)	External iliac artery	D)	Iliac
65. Meckendrot's ligament is also known as the.				
	A)	Cardinal ligament	B)	Pubocervical AvAf ligament
	C)	Vasico cervical ligament	D)	Uterosacral ligament
66. Proliferative phase is under influence of .....hormone.				
	A)	L.H	B)	Progesteron
	C)	F.S.H	D)	Oesrogen

67.	The cavity diameter of normal pelvic measures.....cm.			
	A)	13 cm	B)	11 cm
	C)	11.5 cm	D)	12 cm
68.	The widest & longest portion of the fallopian tube is			
	A)	Ampulla	B)	Interstitial
	C)	Infundabullum	D)	Isthums
69.	The measurements of ovary is			
	A)	4*3*1 cm	B)	3*2 *1cm
	C)	5*4*2cm	D)	2*1.5*1cm
70.	नवरज is get accumulated in the phase of.....			
	A)	Rutuvyatitkal	B)	Rajkal
	C)	Rutukal	D)	Garbhakala
71.	.....dosha is responsible for the discharge of menstruation according to Ashtangsangraha.			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Pitta
	C)	Vata	D)	Rakta
72.	Rutukal is the .....dominant phase.			
	A)	Kaphadosha	B)	Vatadosha
	C)	Raktadosha	D)	Pittadosha

73.	In a twenty-eight days cycle ovulation usually occurs on the :			
	A)	12th day	B)	14th day
	C)	11th day	D)	15th day
74.	The chief source of progesterone is:			
	A)	Corpus luteum	B)	Granulosa cells
	C)	Renal cortex	D)	Theca cells
75.	Basal body temperature increase in the phase.			
	A)	Follicular	B)	Proliferative
	C)	Secretory	D)	Ovulatory
76.	What is the long form of D and C			
	A)	Dilatation and cutting	B)	Dilatation and curtage
	C)	Dilation and crush	D)	Dilatation and Culture.
77.	What are the types of D & C?			
	A)	Diagnostic	B)	Therapeutic
	C)	Diagnostic, Therapeutic & combined	D)	Combined
78.	Only cervical dilatation is done in			
	A)	Pyometra	B)	Abdominal pain
	C)	Vaginal stenosis	D)	Bartholin cyst

79.	Uterine perforation is the complication			
	A)	Anterior calporrhaphy	B)	D & C
	C)	Cervical encirclage	D)	Genital prolapse repair
80.	Diagnostic D & C is done in			
	A)	Infertility	B)	DUB
	C)	Endometrial polyp	D)	Infertility & DUB
81.	Lithotomy position is required in			
	A)	D & C	B)	Abdominal Hysterectomy
	C)	Abdominal tubectomy	D)	Cu T insertion & D & C
82.	Cervical incompetence is a			
	A)	Immediate complication	B)	Remote complication
	C)	Emergency complication	D)	Both A & B
83.	Uterine sound is introduced before D & C			
	A)	To confirm position of uterus	B)	To note the length of uterocervical canal
	C)	To note the vaginal length	D)	To note both A & B
84.	Injury to the lip of cervix during D & C is due to			
	A)	Vulsellum	B)	Sim's speculum
	C)	Uterine sound	D)	Cusco's speculum

85.	To confirm the attempt of perforation during D & C			
	A)	Try to find out perforation by sound	B)	Try to find out perforation by dilators
	C)	Watch BP, Pulse	D)	Watch BP , Pulse & vaginal bleeding
86.	Cervical cauterization is done in			
	A)	Cervical carcinoma	B)	Cervical bleeding
	C)	Cervical discharge	D)	Cervical prolapse
87.	Destruction of eroded area of cervix is called as			
	A)	Cervical dilatation	B)	Cervical evacuation
	C)	Cervical cauterization	D)	Cervical biopsy
88.	In cervical cauterization linear radical strokes should be of			
	A)	2 mm deep at distance of 1 cm	B)	5 mm deep at distance of 1 cm
	C)	2 mm deep at distance of 3 cm	D)	3 mm deep at distance of 3 cm
89.	Complete epitheliasation of cervix takes			
	A)	8-10 weeks	B)	1-2 weeks
	C)	3-4 weeks	D)	6-8 weeks
90.	Superficial cauterization can be done			
	A)	Under local anesthesia	B)	Without anesthesia
	C)	Under general anesthesia	D)	Under spinal anesthesia

91.	For cervical cauterization dilatation of cervical canal is done by			
	A)	1 or 2 small dilators	B)	5 or 6 dilators
	C)	3 or 4 small dilators	D)	6 or 7 small dilators
92.	The term precocious puberty is reserved for girls			
	A)	who exhibit any secondary sex characteristics before the age of 8 or menstruate before the age of 7.	B)	who exhibit any secondary sex characteristics before the age of 6 or menstruate before the age of 10.
	C)	who exhibit any secondary sex characteristics before the age of 6 or menstruate before the age of 8.	D)	who exhibit any secondary sex characteristics before the age of 8 or menstruate before the age of 10.
93.	The levels of gonadal steroids and gonadotropins are			
	A)	low until the age of 3–4 years.	B)	low until the age of 6–8 years.
	C)	low until the age of 4–5 years.	D)	low until the age of 1–2 years.
94.	The onset of first menstruation in life is called			
	A)	menopause	B)	Climatic
	C)	menarche.	D)	Menorrhagea
95.	Menarche may occur anywhere years			
	A)	between 9 and 12 years, the peak time being 13	B)	between 10 and 16 years, the peak time being 13
	C)	between 10 and 16 years, the peak time being 9	D)	between 10 and 12 years, the peak time being 13
96.	The uterine body and the cervix ratio is when menarche occurs.			
	A)	2:3	B)	1 : 2

	C)	1 : 1	D)	2 : 2
97.	Surgical management of prolapse is required if prolapse is			
	A)	Symptomatic	B)	Non symptomatic
	C)	First degree	D)	Non of the above
98.	Perinorrhaphy is			
	A)	Repair of prolapse of anterior vaginal wall	B)	Repair of prolapse of posterior perineum
	C)	Repair of prolapse of posterior vaginal wall	D)	Repair of prolapse of urethra
99.	Enterocele is repaired			
	A)	Transvaginally & abdominally	B)	Abdominally
	C)	Per rectal	D)	Laposcopically
100.	Fothergill's operation is done for			
	A)	Urethral repair	B)	Uterine descend associated with cystocele and rectocele where preservation of uterus is desirable.
	C)	Pelvic floor repair	D)	Pile repair
101.	Vault prolapse occurs			
	A)	Post caeserian	B)	Post hystrotomy
	C)	Post tubectomy	D)	Post hysterectomy

102.	The length of fallopian tube is			
	A)	5cm	B)	10 cm
	C)	6cm	D)	8 cm
103.	Cervix is			
	A)	2.5cm	B)	4 cm
	C)	1.5 cm	D)	5 cm
104.	Endometrium is			
	A)	Outer most layer	B)	Middle layer
	C)	Inner most layer	D)	Uppermost layer
105.	Cervix is insensitive to			
	A)	Touch	B)	Heat
	C)	Touch, heat, grasp	D)	Catch
106.	Female urethra measures about			
	A)	2 cm & has diameter of about 6mm	B)	4 cm & has diameter of about 6mm
	C)	4 cm & has diameter of about 10 mm	D)	1 cm & has diameter of about 2 mm
107.	मासि मासि रजः स्त्रीणां रसजं स्रवति त्र्यहं is quotation from			
	A)	Ashtang hrudaya	B)	Charak samhita
	C)	Vagbhat samhita	D)	Kashyapa samhita

108.	Travarta yoni has			
	A)	Three avarta	B)	Three and half avarta
	C)	Two avarta	D)	one avarta
109.	Obstetric conjugate is			
	A)	6 cm	B)	10 cm
	C)	5 cm	D)	14 cm
110.	Obstetrical outlet is			
	A)	cannot be precisely measured as the points lie over the soft tissues covering the sacrosciatic notches and obturator foramina.	B)	measures from the midpoint on the posterior surface of the symphysis pubis to the junction of second and third sacral vertebrae
	C)	is a mid-perpendicular line drawn to the plane of the inlet	D)	the segment of the pelvis bounded above by the plane of least pelvic dimensions and below by the anatomical outlet
111.	Harita says			
	A)	Female also discharge shukra during coitus	B)	Female also discharge shukra during menses
	C)	Female also discharge shukra during rutukala	D)	Female also discharge shukra during rutavyatit kala
112.	How many peshi are present at shukra pravesh ?			
	A)	4	B)	1
	C)	3	D)	10

113.	According to Charakacharya , Madhyamavastha remains upto			
	A)	60 years	B)	50 years
	C)	55 years	D)	70 years
114.	Yauvana remains upto 30 years as quoted by			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Vagbhat & Sushruta
	C)	Kashyapa	D)	Charaka
115.	Anatomical pelvic axis is formed by			
	A)	joining the axes of inlet & cavity	B)	joining the axes of inlet, cavity and outlet.
	C)	joining the axes of inlet and outlet.	D)	joining the axes of cavity and outlet.
116.	Obstetrical pelvic axis is			
	A)	The axis through which the fetus negotiates the pelvis.	B)	Uniformly curved
	C)	The axis through which the fetus negotiates the pelvis & not uniformly curved.	D)	Not uniformly curved
117.	Puberty is said to be delayed			
	A)	when the menarche appears as late as 16 years	B)	when the breast tissue and/or pubic hair have not appeared by 13–14 years
	C)	when the menarche appears as late as 20 years	D)	when the breast tissue and/or pubic hair have not appeared by 13–14 years or menarche appears as late as 16 years

118.	Midpelvis is the segment of the pelvis			
	A)	bounded above by the plane of greatest pelvic dimensions and below by a plane known as midpelvic plane.	B)	bounded by the brim of the pelvis, the circumference of the inlet
	C)	forms the canal through which the fetus has to pass	D)	formed by the iliac portions of the innominate bones and is limited above by the iliac crests
119.	How many stanya vaha dhamani present in Women?			
	A)	6	B)	8
	C)	2	D)	10
120.	How many Marmas are present in breasts?			
	A)	4	B)	6
	C)	10	D)	8
121.	Injury to Phalastrotas causes			
	A)	अनार्तव	B)	अनार्तव वंध्यत्व
	C)	वंध्यत्व	D)	द्योदना
122.	The menstrual cycle is regulated by			
	A)	luteinizing hormone, follicle-stimulating hormone, estrogen and progesterone.	B)	luteinizing hormone, follicle-stimulating hormone

	C)	luteinizing hormone, estrogen and progesterone.	D)	estrogen and progesterone.
123.	Rajakala is dominated by			
	A)	Vata	B)	Kapha
	C)	Rakta	D)	Pitta
124.	Sushruta says , Injury to Basti & Guda Marma leads to			
	A)	Painful micturation	B)	Death
	C)	Painful defecation	D)	Painful bleeding
125.	In the sutra ततः पुष्पात् प्रभृति त्रिरात्रमासित....the word "पुष्प" means			
	A)	Ovum	B)	Menstrual bleeding
	C)	Vaginal white discharge	D)	Sperm
126.	Garbha means the union of shukra,aartav&-----inside the kukshi			
	A)	मन	B)	त्रिगुण
	C)	जीव	D)	ज्ञानेन्द्रिय
127	Shukra Aartvasanyog occurs in -----kal			
	A)	Rutu	B)	Rutuvyatit
	C)	c)Raj	D)	Rajnivruti

128	New raja is accumulated in garbhashaya in-----kala.			
	A)	Prathama Rajopravritti	B)	Rutukala
	C)	Raja kala	D)	Rutuvyatitkala
129	Garbha formation take place at----- .			
	A)	Garbhashaymukha	B)	Prathamavarta
	C)	Dimbgranthi	D)	Kukshi
130	Shaddhatvatmakgarbha means union of chetana&-----.			
	A)	Panchamahabhut	B)	Panchdnyendriy
	C)	Panchtanmatra	D)	Pancharas
131	Age for garbhadhanvidhi in female is----.			
	A)	21yrs	B)	16yrs
	C)	18yrs	D)	20yrs
.132	-----is the garbhajabhav.			
	A)	Matrujbhav	B)	Rutu
	C)	Kshetra	D)	Beej
133	-----is the garbhasambhavhetu.			
	A)	Pitrujbhav	B)	Matrujbhav

	C) Ambu	D) Satvaj
134	According to Charakacharya all anga-pratyanga-indriya apparent in .....month	
	A) Third	B) Fifth
	C) Fourth	D) Second
135	_____ is the Pruthvimahabhutpradhanindriy.	
	A))Rasendriy	B) Sparshendriy
	C) Ghranendriy	D) Chakshuindriy
136	Varn of baby is under the influence of-----mahabhut.	
	A) Tej	B) Jala
	C) Aakash	D) Vayu
137	Aasthidhatu having -----mahabhutadikya.	
	A) Jala	B) Agni
	C) Pruthvi	D) Ambu
138	Ambu resembles with -----in garbha utpatti samagri .	
	A) Atmaj bhav	B) Matruj ahar ras
	C) Satmyaj bhav	D) Satvaj bhav
139	<i>Kalala</i> or 'mass of cells' is formed in ___ month	
	A) First	B) Third

	C) Second	D) Fourth
140	Formation of compact mass & determination of sex of the fetus is developed in ___ month.	
	A) First	B) Fourth
	C) Second	D) Fifth
141	The fetal circulation is established in ___ month.	
	A) Fourth	B) Third
	C) Second	D) Sixth
142	Progressive development of the fetal ___ is in the 5 th month	
	A) Heart	B) Mind
	C) Liver	D) Spleen
143	In the 6 th month of pregnancy, the development of _____ is seen.	
	A) Hruday	B) Mind
	C) Hasta-pad	D) Buddhi
144	In the ___ month of pregnancy, the oja is disturbed and unstable.	
	A) Eight	B) Nine
	C) Sixth	D) Seven
145	The nourishment of the embryo is through ___ nyaya, before formation of placenta.	
	A) Upasneha	B) Upasveda

	C) Both A & B	D) Kedarkulya
146	Any abnormality in the _____ may leads to impairment in nutrition of the foetus.	
	A) Amniotic fluid	B) Uterus
	C) Placenta	D) Membranes
147	After third month of pregnancy garbhaposhan is by _____ nyaya	
	A) Kedarkulya & Upsneh	B) Upswed
	C) Khalekapota	D) Upsneh
148	Vibhajan is the function of _____, after the formation of garbha.	
	A) Rakta	B) Kapha
	C) Vayu	D) Pitta
149	Pachana is the function of -----mahabhuta in garbha.	
	A) Akasha	B) Tej
	C) Vayu	D) Aap
150	The pruthvi mahabhut is responsible for _____ of the garbha.	
	A) Complexion	B) Moisture
	C) Shape	D) Size
151	Jal mahabhut is responsible for developing _____ components in garbha	

	A) Medha	B) Sparsh
	C) Sneh & kled	D) Laghav
152	_____ body components are derived from Agni mahabhut.	
	A) Medha & varn	B) Mardav
	C) Prerana	D) Shaitya
153	Yakrut & pleeha are derived from _____ bhav.	
	A) Satvaj	B) Aatmaj
	C) Matruj	D) Pitruj
154	Prerana is derived from _____ bhav	
	A) Satvaj	B) Aatmaj
	C) Matruj	D) Pitruj
155	Strength or energy is derived from _____ bhav	
	A) Satmyaj	B) Rasaj
	C) Aatmaj	D) Pitruj
156	Rasaj bhav is responsible for _____ of garbha.	
	A) Beej	B) Vruddhi
	C) Asthi	D) Virya

157	Jarayu (placenta) develops from _____.			
	A)	Garbhodak	B)	Sanchit Raja
	C)	Beej	D)	Shukra
158	According to Charak Achary in first month of pregnancy garbha becomes_____.			
	A)	Kalal	B)	Khetbhut
	C)	Budbudakruti	D)	Sarpil
159	In second month of pregnancy if the shape of the embryo is pinda, then the born child may be_____.			
	A)	Male	B)	Female
	C)	Hermaphrodite	D)	Girl
160	Fetus becomes stable in the _____ month of pregnancy.			
	A)	Six	B)	Third
	C)	Seven	D)	Fourth
161	According to _____,manifestation of heart & consciousness occurs in the fourth month of pregnancy.			
	A)	Sushrut Achary	B)	Charaka Achary
	C)	Vagbhat Achary	D)	Bhavmishra Achary
162	Sex of the child depends upon relative predominance of_____.			
	A)	Shukra	B)	Rasa
	C)	Aartava	D)	Shukra & aartava

163	_____ is the responsible dosha for multiple pregnancy.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Vata
	C)	Rakta	D)	Kapha
164	Abnormality in Beej, Atma, Karma, Ashay & doshas are the causes of_____.			
	A)	Garbhavikruti	B)	Garbhini vyadhi
	C)	Garbhavyapad	D)	Yamgarbha
165	_____ is due to vata pradhana diet of mother.			
	A)	Shwitra	B)	Khalitya
	C)	Pandurata	D)	Kubjata
166	_____ is due to kapha pradhana diet of mother.			
	A)	Khalitya	B)	Palitya
	C)	Shwitra	D)	Kubjata
167	Vitiated pitta produces_____ vikruti in garbha.			
	A)	Khanj	B)	Paiglya
	C)	Muk	D)	Badhir
168	_____ is the sadyogruhita garbhalakshan.			
	A)	Chhardi	B)	Nishthivika

	C) Aruchi	D) Anartav
169	_____ is the garbhavyakta lakshan.	
	A) Hrudvyatha	B) Romharsh
	C) Trupti	D) Shvayathu
170	_____ lakshan seen in fourth month of pregnancy.	
	A) Glani	B) Gurugatrata
	C) Nidra	D) Karsha
171	_____ lakshan is seen in fifth month of pregnancy.	
	A) Guruta	B) Karshya
	C) Klantata	D) Chhardi
172	During sixth month of pregnancy garbhini suffers from _____	
	A) Bala varn hani	B) Guruta
	C) Arochak	D) Laghav
173.	According to Ayurveda fetus attains sarvanga sampurnata in ___ month.	
	A) 4 th	B) 5 th
	C) 7 th	D) 8 th
174	In umbilical cord, oxygenated blood carried by _____ from placenta to fetus.	

	A) Internal iliac vein	B) Internal iliac artery
	C) Umbilical veins	D) Umbilical artery
175	According to Sushrut Acharya heart of the fetus develops in ____ month of pregnancy.	
	A) 3 th	B) 4 th
	C) 6 th	D) 5 th
176	Charak Acharya says that ____ develops after birth.	
	A) Teeth	B) Liver
	C) Spleen	D) Limbs
177	In the fetus accumulation of flesh & blood is relatively more in ____ month of pregnancy.	
	A) Third	B) Fourth
	C) Fifth	D) Sixth
178	The normal quantity of amniotic fluid at 38 wks is _____.	
	A) 400ml	B) 500-600ml
	C) 450-500ml	D) 700-1000ml
179	Use of _____ garments is contraindicated during garbhini avastha.	
	A) Red	B) Yellow
	C) Pink	D) White

180	Amniotic fluid maintains the body_____of the fetus.			
	A)	Balance	B)	Temperature
	C)	Weight	D)	Pulse
181	Aim of the garbhini paricharya is_____.			
	A)	Anupghatay	B)	Paripurntavay
	C)	Sukha prasavay	D)	All of the above
182	At term placental weighs (approximately) _____.			
	A)	450gm	B)	500 gm
	C)	600gm	D)	700 gm
183	In the first three months of pregnancy, Sushruta Acharya advised _____ahar.			
	A)	Tikta,sheet,drava	B)	KatuUshan,drava
	C)	Lavan,sheet	D)	Madhur, shita ,drava
184	Charak Acharya advised _____in the fourth month of pregnancy.			
	A)	Kshirnavaneet	B)	Jangal mansa
	C)	Ghruta	D)	Payas
185	Gokshur sidhda ghrut is advised in the_____month of pregnancy.			
	A)	Third	B)	Sixth
	C)	Fifth	D)	Seventh

186	In the eighth month of pregnancy Asthapan basti is advised by_____.			
	A)	Sushrut Achary	B)	Charak Achary
	C)	Kashyap Achary	D)	Harita
187	Anuvasan basti is advised in _____month of pregnancy.			
	A)	Ninth	B)	Seventh
	C)	Sixth	D)	Tenth
188	Total duration of pregnancy is_____.			
	A)	260days	B)	280 days
	C)	240 days	D)	300 days
189	According to Sharangdhar samhita Mudhgarbha is _____.			
	A)	Garbhodrav	B)	Garbha vyapad
	C)	Garbhini vyapad	D)	Garbhini makkal
190	Jarayu dosha garbha-vyapad is described by _____.			
	A)	Charak samhita	B)	Sushrut samhita
	C)	Ashtang hruday	D)	Sharangdhar samhita
191	_____ is not described by Sharangdhar samhita.			
	A)	Lingarbha	B)	Nagodar

	C) Gudhgarbha	D) Upvishtak
192.	Expulsion of fetus upto fourth month of pregnancy is termed as_____.	
	A) Avashesh garbha	B) Garbhastrav
	C) Aamgarbha	D) Garbhapat
193	Expulsion of fetus after fourth month of pregnancy is termed as_____.	
	A) Lingarbha	B) Garbhastrav
	C) Garbhakshay	D) Garbhapat
194	_____ahar is hetu of garbha strav.	
	A) Madhur rasatmak	B) Tikta, sheeta
	C) Katu, tikshna	D) Lavan
195	Asthapan chikitsa is given in_____awastha of garbhastrav.	
	A) Purvarup	B) Rupa
	C) Anavashesh	D) Avashesh
196	Shodhan chikitsa is given in_____awastha of garbhastrav.	
	A) Purvarup	B) Rupa
	C) Aam	D) Anavashesh
197	_____is the cause of second trimester abortion.	

	A) Cervical polyp	B) Cervical erosion
	C) Cervicitis	D) Cervical incompetance
198	Charak samhita has mentioned ____as lakshan of garbhastrav.	
	A) उदरशुल	B) कटीशुल
	C) पुष्पम पश्येत	D) गर्भस्त्रंस
199	After expulsion of all products of conception in garbhapat, _____should be given for complete evacuation of uterus & relief of pain.	
	A) Mand	B) Madyapan
	C) Vilepi	D) Peya
200	Conditions in which miscarriage has started but continuation of pregnancy is possible, is termed as____abortion.	
	A) Incomplete	B) Threatened
	C) Missed	D) Inevitable
201	Abortion where the changes have progressed to a state from where continuation of pregnancy is impossible is called as-----abortion.	
	A) Missed	B) Complete
	C) Incomplete	D) Inevitable
202	When the fetus is _____& retain inside the uterus for a variable period, it is called as missed abortion.	
	A) Live	B) Obstructed
	C) Dead	D) Infected

203	Growth of fetus remains as it is in _____ garbha-vyapad.			
	A)	Nagodar	B)	Upvishtak
	C)	Garbhkshaya	D)	Jarayudosha
204	Upvishtak occurs at _____ awastha of garbha.			
	A)	Sanjatsar	B)	Aam
	C)	Asanjatsar	D)	Asar
205	Growth of fetus is decreased in _____ garbhavyapad.			
	A)	Garbhakshay	B)	Nagodar
	C)	Lingarbha	D)	Upvishtak
206	According to Ashtang Sangrah cause of nagodar is_____.			
	A)	Excessive bleeding either daily or monthly	B)	Leucorrhoea
	C)	Purulent vaginal discharge	D)	Foul smelling discharge
207	_____ dravyas are used for the growth of fetus in Nagodar & Upvishtak.			
	A)	Bruhany	B)	Jeevaniy
	C)	Adhibhoutik	D)	All of above
208	Garbha hrudspandan is absent in_____.			
	A)	Mrutagarbh	B)	Upvishak

	C) Garbhakshay	D) Garbhavrudhdi
209	Udarsparsh is _____ in Mrutagarbha	
	A) Khar	B) Kathin & sheeta
	C) Shethil	D) Ushan
210	In Upavishtak & nagodar, when fetus does not attain growth _____ drugs are used for abortion.	
	A) Madhur	B) Sheet
	C) Tikshan	D) Guru
211	For expulsion of Mrutagarbha _____ chikitsa is advised.	
	A) Mudhgarbha	B) Jaraudosha
	C) Garbhastrav	D) Jarayupatan
212	Due to absence of _____, Raktagulma does not develop in young girls.	
	A) Dauhruda	B) Raja
	C) Stana	D) Romraji
213	In Raktagulm, raja gets accumulated in _____.	
	A) Gud	B) Basti
	C) Udar	D) Garbhashay
214	Raktagulma develops only in _____.	
	A) Rajaswala	B) Adhirudha

	C) Vrudhha	D) Bala
215	_____ is the cardinal symptom of Raktagulm.	
	A) Sanvrutta garbhashay mukh	B) Artava avrodha
	C) Mutrasanga	D) Mutra daha
216	Raktagulma shall be treated after _____ month of its onset.	
	A) 9 th	B) 12 th
	C) 8 th	D) 10 th
217	Kashyap Samhita advised, use of _____ yantra in the treatment of Raktagulm.	
	A) Nadi	B) Ghatika
	C) Swastik	D) Tal
218	Serum B-hCG is increases more than normal in _____ condition.	
	A) I.U.D	B) Vesicular mole
	C) Ectopic pregnancy	D) I.U.G.R
219	Chances of development of _____ is high in vesicular mole.	
	A) CaCX	B) Carcinoma of vagina
	C) Choriocarcinoma	D) Ca.ovary
220	_____ is benign neoplasm of the chorionic villi.	

	A)	Chorionic cleavage	B)	Hydatiform mole
	C)	Chorionic membranes	D)	Blighted ovum
221	Yama garbha develops due to vitiated _____ dosha.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Kaph
	C)	Pitta	D)	Vat-kaph
222	Cause of yamagarbha is _____.			
	A)	Adharma	B)	Purvakarm
	C)	Dweshha	D)	Irsha
223	Death of yamagarbha is seen in _____.			
	A)	Jatharini	B)	Vadvamukhi
	C)	Revati	D)	Indravadva
224	Death of one fetus is seen in _____.			
	A)	Indravadva	B)	Revati
	C)	Jatharini	D)	Vadvamukhi
225	Division of _____ is done by vata dosha in yamagarbha.			
	A)	Rakta	B)	Aartva
	C)	Streebeej	D)	Falit beej

226	Dizygotic twins develop from fertilization of ____ ova.			
	A)	Four	B)	Two
	C)	Three	D)	One
227	Monozygotic twins develop from fertilization of _____ ova.			
	A)	Two	B)	Three
	C)	Single	D)	Four
228	Sex of fetus are differs in _____ twins.			
	A)	Monozygotic	B)	Diamniotic
	C)	Dichorionic	D)	Dizygotic
229	97% of ectopic pregnancy occurs at _____ site.			
	A)	Tubal	B)	Ovarian
	C)	Cervical	D)	Angular
230	Termination of ectopic pregnancy occurs within _____ in isthmus part.			
	A)	10 wks	B)	2 to 3 wks
	C)	12 wks	D)	6 to 8 wks
231	Confirmed diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy could be done by_____.			
	A)	Abdominal examination	B)	Ultrasonography
	C)	Blood investigations	D)	P.V. Examination

232	Ectopic pregnancy defined as, fertilized ovum implanted & developed outside the _____ cavity.			
	A)	Abdominal	B)	Cervical
	C)	Bladder	D)	Uterine
233	Causes of ectopic pregnancy are _____.			
	A)	P.I.D	B)	Tuboplasty
	C)	Tubal spasm	D)	All of these
234	_____ is positive in 95% of ectopic pregnancy.			
	A)	HBsAg	B)	COVID-19
	C)	HIV	D)	UPT
235	_____ presentation may lead to locking of Twins.			
	A)	Both vertex	B)	First vertex & second breach
	C)	Both breach	D)	First breach & second vertex
236	“उरुस्तनउदरवलीविशेषरेखा.....” in sagarbhawastha is called as _____.			
	A)	Kikkisa	B)	Vaivarna
	C)	Pidaka	D)	Pitika
237	Sneha pichu is advised during _____ month, in garbhini paricharya.			
	A)	10 th	B)	8 th

	C) 9 th	D) 7 th
238	“Pruthakparnyadi siddha ghrita is advised during _____ month, in garbhini paricharya.	
	A) Sixth	B) Second
	C) Eighth	D) Seventh
239	Upshushak garbha is also called as _____ garbha.	
	A) Mrut	B) Lina
	C) Upvishtak	D) Nagodar
240	According to Madhukosha tika, expulsion of garbha till _____ month of pregnancy is called as Garbhastrav.	
	A) Fourth	B) Third
	C) Fifth	D) Sixth
241	One of the following is not the type of abdominal hysterectomy.	
	A) Total	B) Pan
	C) Lower segment	D) Subtotal
242	What could be the synonym for vandhytvikaran shastrakarma in modern science?	
	A) Appendisectomy	B) Vasectomy
	C) Hysterectomy	D) Tubectomy
243	Types of Tubectomy are _____.	

	A) Laparoscopy	B) Laparotomy
	C) Vaginal	D) All of the above
244 _____ is the indication of vaginal hysterectomy.		
	A) Fibroid uterus	B) Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
	C) Uterine Prolapse	D) Carcinoma of Cervix
245 The surgery performed to remove uterus via abdomen is_____		
	A) Hysterectomy	B) Hysteroscopy
	C) Hysterotomy	D) None of the above
246 Cervical polyp can be removed_____.		
	A) Per Rectum	B) Abdominally
	C) Through Pouch of Douglas	D) Vaginally
247 _____ is the benign type of Polyp.		
	A) Wart	B) Dermoid
	C) Mucous	D) Cervicitis
248 _____ is the indication of Abdominal hysterectomy.		
	A) Large uterine fibroid	B) Cystocele
	C) Prolapse of uterus	D) Rectocele

249	-----method is the modified method for female sterilization.			
	A)	Uchida	B)	Madlener's
	C)	Pomeroy's	D)	Irving's
250	Tubectomy is done through small abdominal incision called as _____.			
	A)	Mini lap	B)	Pomeroy
	C)	Uchida	D)	Irving

251.	Harita described _ _ _ _ _ Garbhasya Upadrava.			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	8
252.	----- is advised for Garbhini Chardi in Harita Samhita.			
	A)	Bhunimba kalka with Sharkara	B)	Kutaki
	C)	Shantavari	D)	Ashvagandha
253.	Bilva majja with Lajambu is given for Garbhini Chardi is quoted by _ _ _ _ _.			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Yoga Ratnakar
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Vagbhata
254.	According to Yoga Ratnakar, Decoction (Quatha) of Shunti & Bilva with Yava sattv is given for Garbhini _-----.			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Shwasa
	C)	Chardi & Atisara	D)	Arbuda

255.	In Garbhini Chardi, Kustumbari Kalka with Tandulodaka & sharkara is mentioned by _____.		
	A) Charaka	B) Sushruta	
	C) Vagbhata	D) Yoga Ratnakar	
256.	According to Kashyapa samhita, Matulunga Rasa, Laja, Kola Majja, Anjana, Dadima Sara with Sharkara & Kshaudra is given in _____ chardi in Garbhini.		
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja	
	C) Kaphaja	D) Sannipatika	
257.	According to Kashyapa Samhita, amla-Dadima Rasa with Mahisha Mansa Rasa without Lavana is given in _____ chardi in Garbhini.		
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja	
	C) Kaphaja	D) Sannipatika	
258.	According to Kashyapa Samhita Madhu & Chaturjata Kalka with Tandulodaka is given in _____ chardi in Garbhini.		
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja	
	C) Kaphaja	D) Sannipatika	
259.	According to Kashyapa Samhita, Decoction of Aamra & Jambu with madhu is given in _____ chardi in Garbhini.		
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja	
	C) Kaphaja	D) Sannipatika	
260.	According to Kashyapa Samhita, Decoction of root of Punaranava & Bhadrardu mixed with honey should be given in _____ Garbhini chardi.		
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja	

	C)	Kaphaja	D)	Krimija
261.	According to _____ Acharya, Bhunimba kalka with Madhu is given for Garbhini Hritkleda.			
	A)	Harita	B)	Charaka
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Vagbhata
262.	According to Kashyapacharya, _____ is most troublesome in Garbhini.			
	A)	Atisara	B)	Jwara
	C)	Chardi	D)	Kasa
263.	According to _____ Acharya, excessive hunger, exertion, massage, dryness, heat, retention of feces are the causative factors of Garbhini Jwara.			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Kashyapa	D)	Vagabhata
264.	One day fast followed by peya without sneha & lavana is advised in Garbhini-----.			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Shwasa
	C)	Shotha	D)	Jwara
265.	Lone Yavagu, is advised for Garbhini jwara in _____samhita.			
	A)	Kashyapa	B)	Charaka
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Vagabhata
266.	Medicine shall not be given in Garbhini-----before 4 th month of pregnancy.			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Jwara

	C)	Shwasa	D)	Shotha
267.	Abhyanga is contraindicated in taruna jwara is mentioned in -----.			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Kashyapa	D)	Vagbhata
268.	According to Yoga Ratnakar, _ _ _ _ _ kwath is given for Garbhini Atisara,			
	A)	Kutaki	B)	Shatavari
	C)	Ashwagandha	D)	Hriberadi.
269.	The treatment of Garbhini Jwaratisara, Aamatisara & Raktatisara is-----.			
	A)	Samanga, Madhuka Lodhra, Phanita with sharkara	B)	Samanga, with sharkara
	C)	Madhuka Lodhra, with sharkara	D)	Lodhra, Phanita with sharkara
270.	The treatment of Garbhini _ _ _ _ _ is cold milk medicated with Madhurasas & mixed with honey.			
	A)	Atisara	B)	Parikartika
	C)	Pravahika	D)	Grahani
271.	Daruna Virechana is contraindicated in Garbhini -----.			
	A)	Pandu	B)	Chardi
	C)	Shopha	D)	Kasa
272.	Chandana, Madhuka, Ushira, Nagapushpa etc. is described by ----- Acharya as Shophahara Lep in Garbhini.			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushruta

	C)	Vagbhata	D)	Yoga Ratnakar
273.	The massage of powdered Shrungabera, Katuka, & Keshara (saffron) of 'Matulunga over teeth (gums) & tongue, followed by retention of mouthful hot water in Garbhini- -----.			
	A)	Aruchi	B)	Kasa
	C)	Shwasa	D)	Shopha
274.	Cooled decoction of 'Triphala, mixed with Haritaki, Nagara, & Guda is advised in Garbhini -----.			
	A)	Pandu	B)	Vibandha
	C)	Shopha	D)	Kasa
275.	Quadrilateral area of the foetal head, bounded anteriorly by the anterior fontanelle & coronal sutures, posteriorly by posterior fontanelle & lambdoidal suture, & Laterally by arbitrary lines through the parietal eminences, is called as -----.			
	A)	Vertex	B)	Brow
	C)	Face	D)	Bregma
276.	The area from the junction of the chin or floor of the mouth & neck to the root of the nose & supraorbital ridges, is called as -----.			
	A)	Vertex	B)	Brow
	C)	Face	D)	Bregma
277.	The area from the root of the nose & supra orbital ridges to the anterior fontanelle & coronal sutures, is called as -----.			
	A)	Vertex	B)	Brow
	C)	Face	D)	Bregma

278.	_____ suture lies between two halves of the frontal bones.			
	A)	Sagittal	B)	Frontal
	C)	Coronal	D)	Lambdoidal
279.	_____ suture lies across the vault of the skull in the midline between the parietal bones.			
	A)	Sagittal	B)	Frontal
	C)	Coronal	D)	Lambdoidal
280.	_____ suture separates the frontal bone from the parietal bones on either side.			
	A)	Sagittal	B)	Frontal
	C)	Coronal	D)	Lambdoidal
281.	_____ sutures separate the parietal bones from the occipital bone on either side.			
	A)	Sagittal	B)	Frontal
	C)	Coronal	D)	Lambdoidal
282.	According to Ashtanga Sangraha -----is advised in the 8 th month, for Garbhini Udavarta.			
	A)	Vaman	B)	Virechana
	C)	Anuvasan Basti	D)	Nasya
283.	The paste of Chandan & Mrinala is applied in-----.			
	A)	Kikkisa	B)	Pandu
	C)	Kushta	D)	Vaivarnya

284.	-----are the Lakshana of Garbhini Kikkisa.			
	A)	Kandu & Vidaha	B)	Hrullasa, Jwara
	C)	Aruchi , Sweda	D)	Vibandha, Atisar
285.	Kartanvata Shula is the characteristic of Garbhini -----.			
	A)	Atisara	B)	Pravahika
	C)	Parikartika	D)	Grahani
286.	“ दशमासं गर्भवासः” is mentioned in -----.			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Kashyapa	D)	Vagbhata
287.	According to Sushruts Acharya, Prakruta Prasava Kala varies from ----- masa.			
	A)	5 th to 6 th	B)	8 th to 9 th
	C)	7 th to 8 th	D)	9 th to 12 th
288.	The door of Sutikagara shall face towards ----- as quoted in Charaka.			
	A)	Purva or Uttara	B)	Pashchima
	C)	Dakshina	D)	Pashchima/Dakshina
289.	Colour of Sutikagar Bhumi for Brahman is ----- as per Sushruta Acharya.			
	A)	Shweta	B)	Rakta

	C)	Pita	D)	Krushna
290.	Colour of Sutikagar Bhumi for Kshatriya is _ _ _ _ as per Sushruta Acharya.			
	A)	Shweta	B)	Rakta
	C)	Pita	D)	Krushna
291.	Colour of Sutikagar Bhumi for vaishya is _ _ _ _ as per Sushruta Acharya.			
	A)	Shweta	B)	Rakta
	C)	Pita	D)	Krushna
292.	Colour of Sutikagar Bhumi for shudra is _ _ _ _ as per Sushruta Acharya.			
	A)	Shweta	B)	Rakta
	C)	Pita	D)	Krushna
293.	The door of Sutikagara shall face towards _ _ _ _ as quoted in Sushruta.			
	A)	Purva/Dakshin	B)	Pashchim
	C)	Uttar	D)	Pashchim/Uttar
294.	Dimensions of sutikagar are _ _ _ _ hasta.			
	A)	8 × 4	B)	7 × 5
	C)	9 × 6	D)	10 × 7
295.	Entry of garbhini in Sutikagara is advised during _ _ _ _ masa.			

	A)	7 th	B)	8 th
	C)	9 th	D)	10 th
296. ----- is responsible for Garbha Nishkramana.				
	A)	Prana	B)	Prasut maruta
	C)	Udana	D)	Vyana
297. 'स योनिं _____ याति स्वभावात् प्रसवं प्रति। (सु. सं. शा. ७४५)				
	A)	शिरसा	B)	हस्तसा
	C)	पादसा	D)	स्फिकसा
298. Punarvasu Atreya opines that-----being heaviest comes first.				
	A)	Breech	B)	Head
	C)	Leg	D)	Cord
299. 'जाते हि शिथिले कुक्षौ.....| occurs in _____ prasava Avashtha.				
	A)	Upasthita Prasava	B)	Prajayini
	C)	Pajanayishyamana	D)	Aasanna Prasava
300. 'कटीपृष्ठं प्रति समन्ताव्देदना' occurs in _____ prasava Aavashtha.				
	A)	Upasthita Prasava	B)	Prajayini
	C)	Prajanayishyamana	D)	Kumari

301.	-----strava presents at 'Putra Janmani'.			
	A)	Tantri varna	B)	Kinshukodaka
	C)	Nimbodaka	D)	Sharkarodaka
302.	-----strava presents at 'Putrika Janmani'.			
	A)	Tantri varna	B)	Kinshukodaka
	C)	Nimbodaka	D)	Sharkarodaka
303.	योनेमुखाच्छलेश्माच.... Is the sign of -----			
	A)	Prajayini	B)	Upasthita Prasava
	C)	Prajanayishyamana	D)	Kumari
304.	कृतमंगलस्विस्तीवाचनां कुमारपरिवृतां..... is advised in -----			
	A)	Prajayini	B)	Upasthita Prasava
	C)	Prajanayishyamana	D)	Aasanna Prasava
305.	----- churna inhalation is indicated for shighra prasava.			
	A)	Vacha, Langli	B)	Shatavari
	C)	Ashwagandha	D)	Sharkara
306.	Drinking of -----is advised in Prajanayishyamana Aavastha.			
	A)	Jal	B)	Ghruta yukta Yavagu.
	C)	Narikel jal	D)	Dugdha

307.	Yonidhupan of----- is advised in Prajanayishyamana Aavastha for shigra prasava.			
	A)	Bhurjapatra, Shinshipa	B)	Ajamoda
	C)	Nimbapatra	D)	Sarshap
308.	-----is a multisystem disorder of unknown etiology characterized by development of hypertension to the extent of 140/90 mm Hg or more with proteinuria after the 20th week in a previously normotensive and nonproteinuric woman.			
	A)	Jaundice	B)	Preeclampsia
	C)	APH	D)	PPH
309.	An absolute rise of blood pressure of at least -----mm of Hg. if the previous blood pressure is not known or a rise in systolic pressure of at least 30 mm Hg, or a rise in diastolic pressure of at least 15 mm Hg over the previously known blood pressure is called pregnancy-induced hypertension.			
	A)	120/ 80	B)	130/70
	C)	140/90	D)	100/70
310.	In Severe PIH, A persistent systolic blood pressure above or equal to			
	A)	160 mm Hg or diastolic pressure above 90 mm Hg.	B)	140 mm Hg or diastolic pressure above 110 mm Hg.
	C)	100 mm Hg or diastolic pressure above 90 mm Hg.	D)	160 mm Hg or diastolic pressure above 110 mm Hg.
311.	Pre-eclamptic state in pregnancy complicated with _ _ _ _ _ is called as eclamsia.			
	A)	convulsion	B)	Jaundice
	C)	Cough	D)	Breathlessness
312.	Haemorrhage from the genital tract occurring after 28 weeks of pregnancy but before birth of the baby is called as _ _ _ _ _.			
	A)	Abortion	B)	APH

	C)	PPH	D)	Vesicular Mole
313.	Placenta is implanted partially or completely on the lower Uterine segment is called as _____.			
	A)	Abruptio Placenta	B)	Battledore Placenta
	C)	Placenta Praevia	D)	Placenta succenturiata
314.	In Placenta praevia, only the lower margin of the placenta covers the upper part of the lower uterine segment, but the rest lies at the upper uterine segment, in _____ degree.			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
315.	In Placenta Praevia, the edge of the Placenta reaches the margin of the internal OS, but Placenta does not cover it, in _____ Degree.			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
316.	In Placenta Praevia, the Placenta covers the internal OS, when it is closed, but partially covers it, when fully dilated in _____ Degree.			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
317.	In Placenta Praevia, the placenta completely covers the internal OS, even after it is fully dilated, in _____ Degree.			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
318.	Vaginal bleeding is revealed, bright red, painless & recurrent in _____			

	A)	Placenta Praevia	B)	Abruptio Placentae
	C)	Vomiting in pregnancy	D)	Jaundice in pregnancy
319.	Vaginal bleeding is either concealed or revealed but dark red, painful & continuous in _____.			
	A)	Placenta Praevia	B)	Abruptio placentae
	C)	Vomiting in pregnancy	D)	Jaundice in pregnancy
320.	Pain in abdomen is absent in _____.			
	A)	Placenta Praevia	B)	Abruptio placentae
	C)	Vomiting in pregnancy	D)	HIV in pregnancy
321.	Pain in abdomen is present in _____.			
	A)	Placenta Praevia	B)	Abruptio placentae
	C)	Vomiting in pregnancy	D)	Diabetes in pregnancy
322.	The mechanisms of spontaneous control of bleeding are:			
	A)	Thrombosis of the open sinuses, Mechanical pressure by the presenting part, Placental infarction.	B)	Thrombosis of the open sinuses,
	C)	Thrombosis of the open sinuses, Placental infarction.	D)	Mechanical pressure by the presenting part, Placental infarction.
323.	Foetus felt with difficulty & absence of foetal heart sound is in _____.			
	A)	Vaginal bleeding	B)	Abruptio placentae
	C)	Gestational diabetes	D)	Intrauterine growth retardation

324.	Pregnancy at & above the age of _ _ _ _ _ years is called as High Risk Pregnancy			
	A)	20	B)	25
	C)	27	D)	35
325.	Pregnancy at & below the age of _ _ _ _ _ years, is termed as High Risk Pregnancy.			
	A)	19	B)	25
	C)	30	D)	32
326.	Grand multipara if more than _ _ _ _ _ pregnancies is called as High Risk Pregnancy			
	A)	1	B)	2
	C)	3	D)	4
327.	All gravidae with height less than _ _ _ _ _ cm is called as High Risk Pregnancy.			
	A)	145	B)	150
	C)	155	D)	160
328.	The process of expulsion, per vagina of mature foetus, presented by vertex, followed by that of after births, where parturition is uncomplicated, spontaneous & not delayed, is called as _ _ _ _ _ .			
	A)	Abnormal Labour	B)	Normal Labour
	C)	Abnormal Puerperium	D)	Normal Puerperium
329.	A woman who is pregnant for the ----- time is primigravida.			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
330.	The basic elements involved in the uterine contractile systems are: (a) actin, (b) myosin, (c) adenosine triphosphate (ATP), (d) the enzyme myosin light chain kinase (MLCK), and (e) Ca ⁺⁺ .			
	A)	(a) actin, (b) myosin,	B)	(a) actin, (b) myosin, (c) adenosine

				triphosphate (ATP), (d) the enzyme myosin light chain kinase (MLCK), and (e) Ca ⁺⁺ .
	C)	(a) actin, (b) myosin, (c) adenosine triphosphate (ATP), (d) the enzyme myosin light chain kinase (MLCK), and	D)	(a) actin, (b) myosin, (c) adenosine triphosphate (ATP),
331. The Labour becomes easy when the woman passes through the 1 st Labour between the age of _ _ _ _ _ years.				
	A)	19- 23	B)	25- 30
	C)	30- 35	D)	35- 40
332. The labour becomes more difficult in primigravida over _ _ _ _ _ years of age.				
	A)	20	B)	25
	C)	28	D)	30
333. The labour becomes more difficult in multipara over _ _ _ _ _ years of age.				
	A)	35	B)	30
	C)	25	D)	20
334. Risk of labour increases with the _ _ _ _ _ labour onwards.				
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	5 th
335. From the onset of labour to the full dilatation of the cervix, is called as _ _ _ _ _ stage of labour.				

	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
336. The duration of 1 st stage of labour is about _____ hours, in primigravida.				
	A)	5	B)	10
	C)	15	D)	20
337. The duration of 1 st stage of labour is about _____ hours, in multigravida.				
	A)	1	B)	2
	C)	5	D)	7
338. The stage from the full dilatation of the cervix, to the expulsion of the baby, is called as _____ stage of labour.				
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
339. The duration of 2 nd stage of labour is about _____ hours, in primigravids.				
	A)	½	B)	1
	C)	3	D)	5
340. The duration of 2 nd stage of labour is about _____ hours, in multigravida.				
	A)	½	B)	2
	C)	3	D)	4

341.	The stage from the birth of the baby to the expulsion of the placenta, umbilical cord & membranes is called as _ _ _ _ _ stage of labour.			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th
342.	After separation of placenta it takes about ----- minutes in conventional management for the placenta to separate.			
	A)	5	B)	30
	C)	35	D)	38
343.	Total duration of normal labour in primigravida is about _ _ _ _ _ hours.			
	A)	10	B)	12
	C)	14	D)	18
344.	Total duration of normal labour in multigravida is about _ _ _ _ _ hours.			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	10
345.	With the onset of labor pain,			
	A)	The cervical canal begins to dilate more in the upper part than in the lower, the former being accompanied by corresponding stretching of the lower uterine segment.	B)	The cervical canal begins to dilate more in the upper part than in the lower.
	C)	The cervical canal begins to dilate by corresponding stretching of the lower uterine segment.	D)	The cervical canal begins to dilate in the lower.

346.	Full dilatation of the cervix means the diameter of the cervical canal at external OS is _____ cm.			
	A)	6	B)	8
	C)	10	D)	12
347.	In _____ cm, dilatation of the OS, cervical lip cannot be felt & the cervix becomes almost continuous with vaginal wall.			
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	12	D)	14
348.	Vis-a-tergo means			
	A)	Cervical dilatation	B)	Uterine rupture
	C)	Lower segment formation	D)	The final phase of dilatation and retraction of the cervix is achieved by downward thrust of the presenting part of the fetus and upward pull of the cervix over the lower segment.
349.	The process of Lower uterine segment formation is			
	A)	The wall of the upper segment becomes progressively thickened with progressive thinning of the lower segment.	B)	The wall of the upper segment becomes progressively thin
	C)	The wall of the upper segment becomes progressively thickened	D)	Progressive thickening of the lower segment.
350.	Entire cervical canal merging with lower segment during labour is called as _____ % effacement.			
	A)	30	B)	50
	C)	80	D)	100

351.	----- pain is defined as “During second stage of labour woman ‘Urges to Push’ during each painful contraction”		
	A)	Bearing Down	B) Abdominal
	C)	Vaginal	D) Anal
352.	Gradual shortening of cervical canal with thinning of cervix is called as _____.		
	A)	Dilatation	B) Effacement
	C)	Contraction	D) Retraction
353.	The series of movements, adopted by foetus, in its birth passage, during expulsion in normal Labour, called as _____ of labour.		
	A)	Causes	B) Symptoms
	C)	Mechanism	D) Signs
354.	In normal Labour _____ is the presenting part which is either on LOA or ROA position.		
	A)	Breech	B) Brow
	C)	Face	D) Vertex
355.	In ROA engagement of Vertex, occurs in the _____ diameter of pelvis with occiput lying at right anterior quadrant.		
	A)	Right Oblique	B) Left Oblique
	C)	Right transverse	D) Left transverse
356.	After birth of foetal head in LOA position occiput rotates $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a circle, on the left side, to undo the twist in the neck, called as _____.		
	A)	Internal Rotation	B) Extension

	C)	Restitution	D)	External Rotation
357.	Shoulders & trunk of foetus are born by _ _ _ _ _ movement.			
	A)	Extension	B)	Lateral Flexion
	C)	Restitution	D)	External Rotation
358.	When cervix slowly dilates from 2 cm. to 3 cm. is called as _ _ _ _ _.			
	A)	Latent phase	B)	Active phase
	C)	Acceleration	D)	Deceleration
359.	The discharge of blood stained cervical mucus, during Labour is called as _ _ _ _ _.			
	A)	Abortion	B)	APH
	C)	PPH	D)	Show
360.	During the time of Labour, Episiotomy of taken just before _ _ _ _ _.			
	A)	Stage of crowing	B)	Extention
	C)	Restitution	D)	Lateral Flexion
361.	After expulsion of anterior shoulder, injection _ _ _ _ _ is given.			
	A)	Epidosin	B)	Methergin
	C)	Atropine	D)	Compose
362.	Normal Foetal Heart Rate is _ _ _ _ _.			

	A)	80-90/min	B)	90-100/min
	C)	160/170/min	D)	120-160/min
363. Decrease of Haemoglobin below 11 gm% is called as _ _ _ _ in pregnancy				
	A)	Anaemia	B)	Jaundice
	C)	Heart Disease	D)	Diabetes Mellitus
364. Severe vomiting of pregnancy, causing effect on mother's health, is called as _ _ _ _				
	A)	Pyrexia	B)	Jaundice
	C)	Hyper Emesis Gravidarum	D)	Ectopic pregnancy
365. In Eclampsia, the head may be drawn to one side & there are twitching of the hands & face with rolling of the eyes, the patient lies unconscious, in _ _ _ _ stage.				
	A)	Tonic	B)	Pre Monitory
	C)	Clonic	D)	Coma
366. In Eclampsia, the entire body lies in a state of spasm & rigidity with clenching of the hands, the respiration ceases, the tongue protrudes between the teeth, the patient becomes cyanosed in _ _ _ _ stage.				
	A)	Pre Monitory	B)	Tonic
	C)	Clonic	D)	Coma
367. In Eclampsia, convulsions occurs, the muscles of the body spasmodically contract & relax the biting of tongue occurs, blood-stained secretion come out of the mouth & nose, light respiratory movements occurs & cyanosis passes off in _ _ _ _ stage.				
	A)	Clonic	B)	Pre monitory
	C)	Tonic	D)	Coma

368.	The term eclampsia is derived from a Greek word, meaning			
	A)	“like a flash of cloud”.	B)	“like a flash of thunder”.
	C)	“like a flash of lightening”.	D)	“like a flash of rainbow”.
369.	In pregnancy retinal changes may be seen in _____.			
	A)	Placenta Praevia	B)	Abruption Placenta
	C)	Anemia	D)	Pre Eclampsia
370.	Cervical biopsy is done to exclude cervical _____.			
	A)	Carcinoma	B)	Fibroid
	C)	Endometriosis	D)	Ovarian Cyst
371.	Endometrial biopsy is done to detect _____.			
	A)	Ovarian cyst	B)	HEELP syndrom
	C)	Hormonal status, Endometrial carcinoma, Endometrial Tuberculosis	D)	Sub mucous Fibroid
372.	_____ is used for early detection of cervical malignancy.			
	A)	PAP smear, cervical biopsy, colposcopy	B)	HSG
	C)	USG	D)	CT Scan
373.	Marsupilisation operation is done for _____ cyst.			
	A)	Ovarian	B)	Bartholin

	C)	Broad ligament	D)	Pancreatic
374.	In the Mechanism of normal labour, in internal rotation, the occiput rotates through _____ of a circle, to lie under the pubic arch.			
	A)	$\frac{1}{2}$	B)	$\frac{1}{4}$
	C)	$\frac{1}{6}$	D)	$\frac{1}{8}$
375.	The presenting part lies at the level of ischial spine, is called as _____ station in normal labour.			
	A)	0	B)	-1
	C)	-2	D)	+1
376	According to Harit Samhita..... is the cause of 'Akal-Prasav'			
	A)	Dosh bala	B)	Garbhopadrav
	C)	Garbhavridhi	D)	Garbhapat
377	Expulsion of foetus before Prakrut-prasavkal is termed as.....			
	A)	Kalatit prasav	B)	Akal prasav
	C)	Vikrut prasav	D)	Vilambit prasav
378	Aggravated Vayu located in Shukra is the cause of			
	A)	Vilambit prasav	B)	Akal prasav
	C)	Kalatit prasav	D)	Post maturity
379	According to Yogratnakar and Bhavmishra..... is the cause of Kalatit prasav			
	A)	Kaphadosha	B)	Mrutgarbha

	C) Mudhgarbha	D) Prasav-marg sankoch
380	According to Charak Samhita intrauterine stay of foetus after tenth month is	
	A) Normal	B) Abnormal
	C) Common	D) Rare
381	-----is the cause of Vilambit prasav.	
	A) Grahishool	B) Vyan vayu
	C) Vilambit Aavi	D) Apan vayu
382	----- is mentioned in dhupan chikitsa for the treatment of Garbhsang.	
	A) Nimb churn	B) Ashok churn
	C) Slough of black snake	D) Sarshap
383	-----is tied over arms or legs for easy delivery.	
	A) Balamool	B) Pippali mool
	C) Hiranyapushpi mool	D) Shatavari
384	An ointment of Krishna and vacha pestled with water and mixed with castor oil is for - -----	
	A) Vedanaharyoga	B) Shothahar lepa
	C) Sukhprasav yoga	D) Pachanyoga
385	----- is one of the important causes of Mudhagarbha	

	A) Pittaprapok	B) Dushta Kapha
	C) Vigun Apan	D) Aavi
386	The etiology of abortions and Mritagarbha should be considered as causative factor for	
	A) Mudhagarbha	B) Garbhapat
	C) Aparsang	D) Prasav
387	----- is also the cause of Garbhasang.	
	A) Yoni samvaran	B) Yonivivrutata
	C) Yonikandu	D) Yonidaha
388	--- has been enlisted under clinical features of bad prognosis of Mudhagarbha.	
	A) Yoniarsha	B) Yoni bhransha
	C) Yonidaha	D) Yonikandu
389	The foetus getting obstructed in its passage and having absence of further progress is known as	
	A) Garbhastrav	B) Garbhapat
	C) Mudhagarbha	D) Aparsang
390	Vagbhatachary has described only -----in relation to treatment of Mudhagarbha.	
	A) Different positions	B) Different gatis
	C) Different factors	D) Apan vayu

391	Mudhagarbha are of -----categories according to Sushrutacharya.			
	A)	Four	B)	Six
	C)	Three	D)	Eight
392	As per doshabheda, Harita describes -----types of Mudhagarbha.			
	A)	Two	B)	Four
	C)	Seven	D)	Eight
393	Harita describes seven types of Mudhagarbha on ----- basis.			
	A)	Position	B)	Gati
	C)	Dosha pradhanya	D)	Kal
394	Different gatis are explained in relation to treatment of Mudhagarbha by-----			
	A)	Harit	B)	Bhel
	C)	Charak	D)	Vagbhata
395	Madhavnidan also described Mudhagarbha in ----- categories.			
	A)	Two	B)	Three
	C)	Four	D)	Six
396	The foetus obstructs like a wedge having both hands, feet and head upwards is.....			
	A)	Pratikhur	B)	Keel
	C)	Bijak	D)	Parigha

397	Foetus gets obstructed by body presenting with head, hands and feet all together is			
	A) Keel	B) Pratikhur		
	C) Prijak	D) Parigha		
398	Foetus gets obstructed head along with one hand is			
	A) Keel	B) Pratikhur		
	C) Bijak	D) Parigha		
399	In this position the foetus obstructs the passage just like rod or beam used for shutting the doors is.....			
	A) Keel	B) Pratikhur		
	C) Bijak	D) Parigha		
400	Bastishul, Aadhman are found in -----type of Mudhagarbha			
	A) Vatik	B) Paitik		
	C) Shlaishmik	D) Raktaj		
401	Jwar, Daha, Trishna are observed in----- type of Mudhagarbha.			
	A) Vatik	B) Paitik		
	C) Shlaishmik	D) Raktaj		
402	Aalasya, Tandra are observed in -----type of Mudhagarbha			
	A) Vatik	B) Paitik		

	C) Shlaishmik	D) Raktaj
403	How many “गति” of मूढगर्भ are explained by Sushrut.	
	A) Two	B) Three
	C) Five	D) Four
404	-----, Makkal and Yonismvaran are incurable characteristics of Mudhagarbha.	
	A) Garbhakosh parasanga	B) Vilambitaavi
	C) Shul	D) Daha
405	-----is mentioned as asadhya Mudhagarbha by Vagbhatachary.	
	A) Keel	B) Pratikhur
	C) Bijak	D) Vishkambha
406	Vishkambha is mentioned as asadhya Mudhgarbha by-----	
	A) Sushrut	B) Harit
	C) Vagbhata	D) Charak
407	According to Indutika ----- is required in surgical treatment of Mudhgarbha.	
	A) Consent	B) Money
	C) Medicines	D) Guardian
408	Consent of guardian before surgical intervention in the treatment of Mudhagarbha is advised by.-----	

	A) Indutika	B) Yogratnakar
	C) Charak	D) Kashyap
409	Parigha Mudhgarbha can be correlated with malpresentation according to modern science.	
	A) Longitudinal lie	B) Transverse lie
	C) Vertex	D) Breech
410	Keel Mudhagarbha is also termed as .....according to Madhavnidan.	
	A) Sankilak	B) Pratikhur
	C) Bijak	D) Parigh
411	----- type of Mudhgarbha can be correlated with compound presentation of foetus according to modern science.	
	A) Pratikhur	B) Parigha
	C) Sankilak	D) Paitik
412	'असम्यक् आगतम् अपत्यपथम्' is the characteristic of	
	A) Leengarbha	B) Mritgarbha
	C) Mudhgarbha	D) Nagodara
413	'ऊर्ध्वबाहुशिरोपादो.....' means type of Mudhagarbha	
	A) Keel	B) Parigh
	C) Pratikhur	D) Bijak
414	According to Kashyapa samhita, in sutikavastha, -----sneha is used for snehpana specially after the birth of male baby.	

	A) Ghrit	B) Tail
	C) Vasa	D) Majja
415	----- is one of the hetus of sutikaroga according to Yogratnakar.	
	A) Apararpan	B) Yonigat raktastrav
	C) Mithyopchar	D) Snehan
416	According to Kashyap samhita sutikarogas are----- in number.	
	A) 10	B) 25
	C) 64	D) 4
417	64 sutikarogas are mentioned in ----- samhita.	
	A) Ashtang sangrah	B) Kashyap
	C) Sushrut	D) Bhavmishra
418	In sutika, stanyaj jwar appears on ----- day after prasav.	
	A) 5 th & 2 nd	B) 3 rd & 4 th
	C) 8 th & 9 th	D) 15 th
419	In -----desh, Snehan is contraindicated in sutikavastha.	
	A) Sadharan desh	B) Jangal
	C) Anup	D) Marupradesh
420	In Sutikamakal----- of the following is responsible.	

	A) Pitta	B) Kapha
	C) Vata and Rakta	D) Pitta and Kapha
421	The normal puerperium period is -----	
	A) 2 weeks	B) 6 weeks
	C) 4 weeks	D) 10 weeks
422	Lochia is of ----- types.	
	A) 3	B) 2
	C) 4	D) 5
423	When involution of uterus is impaired or retreated, it is called -----	
	A) Sub involution	B) Hyper involution
	C) Retraction	D) Contraction
424	-----is the most common site of puerperal infection.	
	A) Breast	B) Uterus
	C) Chest	D) Brain
425	Stanyadushti is of ----- types.	
	A) 8	B) 2
	C) 4	D) 6
426	-----type of Kshirdoshas are described in Harit samhita	

	A) Four	B) Three
	C) Five	D) Two
427	Phenyl type of stanya is observed in ----- stanyadushti.	
	A) Vataj	B) Pittaj
	C) Kaphaj	D) Raktaj
428	Picchil stanya is observed in----- type of stanyadushti.	
	A) Vataj	B) Pittaj
	C) Kaphaj	D) Raktaj
429	Stanya is of ----- varna in stanyasampat.	
	A) Dugdha	B) Madhu
	C) Shankha	D) Haridra
430	Shankha varna of stanya is mentioned in -----	
	A) Stanyasampat	B) Stanyadushti
	C) Stanyavikruti	D) Stanyavaivarnya
431	Doyen's retractor is used specially to retract -----in LSCS.	
	A) Abdominal wall	B) Vaginal wall
	C) Bladder	D) Cervix
432	Swab/Sponge holder is -----type of yantra according to Ayurveda.	

	A) Swastik	B) Nadi
	C) Tal	D) Sadansha
433 Yonivranekshan yantra is mentioned by.-----		
	A) Charak	B) Vagbhat
	C) Bhel	D) Bhavmishra
434 According to Kashyap Samhita, sutika-kal is of-----		
	A) 6 months	B) 2 months
	C) 1 months	D) 12 months
435 According to Kashyap Samhita, -----snehpan is advised after the birth of female baby.		
	A) Tail	B) Ghrit
	C) Vasa	D) Majja
436 According to Ashtang sangrah sutika-snan is advised on----- day.		
	A) 4 th & 5 th	B) 10 th & 12 th
	C) 7 th & 8 th	D) 1 st & 2 nd
437 Sutikarogas are considered as----- according to Madhavnidan.		
	A) Sadhya	B) Sahaj sadhya
	C) Darun	D) Asadhya
438 The puerperal woman suffers from----- types of jwaras classified under Nija and Agantuja groups.		

	A) 4	B) 6
	C) 8	D) 10
439 As per Kashyap Samhita, stanya pravartan in sutika is on----- day.		
	A) 3 rd & 4 th	B) 10 th & 12 th
	C) 2 nd	D) 9 th
440 In sutikajwar, Grahaj jwar is of----- type.		
	A) Nija	B) Agantuja
	C) Doshaj	D) Stanyaj
441 Initiation of uterine contractions after the period of viability by any methods (medical/surgical/combined), for the purpose of vaginal delivery is -----		
	A) Normal labour	B) Abnormal labour
	C) Induction of labour	D) Augmentation of labour
442 The process of stimulation of uterine contractions that are already present but found to be inadequate is known as.-----		
	A) Normal labour	B) Abnormal labour
	C) Induction of labour	D) Augmentation of labour
443 -----is the clear contraindication for induction of labour.		
	A) CPD	B) Multipara
	C) Primigravida	D) Postdated patient
444 -----is used for induction and augmentation of labour.		

	A) Oxytocin	B) Methergin
	C) Salbutamol	D) Isoxsuprine
445	-----is the surgical method for augmentation of labour.	
	A) ARM	B) Oxytocin drip
	C) Prostaglandins application	D) Castor oil application
446	'बस्तिद्वारे विपन्नाया कुक्षिः प्रस्पन्दते यदि' this shloka indicates ----- operative.	
	A) LSCS	B) Female sterilization
	C) laparoscopy	D) Hysteroscopy
447	The labour is said to be prolonged when the combined duration of 1 st and 2 nd stage is more than the arbitrary time limit of----- hrs.	
	A) 24	B) 18
	C) 12	D) 10
448	-----is one of the causes of prolonged labour.	
	A) Uterine inertia	B) Proper contractions
	C) Correct lie of the foetus	D) Adequate pelvis
449	-----is the foetal risk factor in prolonged labour.	
	A) PPH	B) Purperal sepsis
	C) Sub involution	D) Hypoxia

450	-----is the sign of foetal distress.			
	A)	Exhausted mother	B)	PPH
	C)	Meconium stained liquor	D)	Cervical tear
451	A surgically planned incision on the perineum and posterior vaginal wall during the 2 nd stage of labour is known as.			
	A)	Perineorrhaphy	B)	Perineoplasty
	C)	Episiotomy	D)	Vaginoplasty
452	-----is the advantage of episiotomy in maternal perspective.			
	A)	Avoid injuries to rectum and peri urethral region	B)	Reduce foetal asphyxia
	C)	Avoid intracranial injury	D)	Reduce strain over foetal head
453	-----is commonly used type of episiotomy.			
	A)	Median	B)	J shaped
	C)	Lateral	D)	Mediolateral
454	Injury to Bartholin's duct may occur in -----type of episiotomy.			
	A)	Lateral	B)	Median
	C)	Mediolateral	D)	J shaped
455	-----is the remote complication of episiotomy.			
	A)	Hernia	B)	Non healing wound
	C)	Dyspareunia	D)	Dysmenorrhea

456	-----is the immediate complication of episiotomy.			
	A)	Wound dehiscence	B)	Dyspareunia
	C)	Vaginal stricture	D)	Endometriosis
457	Application of ----- is the type of assisted labour.			
	A)	Cerviprime	B)	Oxytocin
	C)	NST	D)	Ventouse
458	-----is the modification of outlet forceps technique in labour.			
	A)	Ventouse	B)	Keijland's forceps
	C)	NST	D)	Doppler
459	Obstetric forceps can be correlated with -----ayurvedic entity.			
	A)	Garbhopadrav	B)	Garbhavyapad
	C)	Garbhashanku	D)	Garbhapida
460	-----is one of the causes of Aparasang.			
	A)	Garbhashay shaithilya	B)	Prakrut shroni
	C)	Vitapched	D)	Mudhgarbha
461	-----chikitsa is advised in Aparasang.			
	A)	Shaman	B)	Snehan
	C)	Swedan	D)	Trasan

462	Bhurjpatra is used for Yonidhupan in -----chikitsa.			
	A)	Garbhini shoth	B)	Prameha
	C)	Aparasang	D)	Rajovridhhi
463	-----lepa is used over abdomen in the treatment of Aparasang.			
	A)	Langali mul	B)	Ashwagandha mul
	C)	Kumari	D)	Atasi mul
464	If placenta is not expelled within 30 min after delivery of foetus, it is considered as----- ----- of placenta.			
	A)	Abruption	B)	Retention
	C)	Previa	D)	Separation
465	-----treatment is advised by modern science for retention of placenta.			
	A)	MRP	B)	CRP
	C)	HSG	D)	MTP
466	-----may be one of the causes for retention of placenta.			
	A)	Morbid adherent placenta	B)	Placenta previa
	C)	Abruptio placentae	D)	PIH
467	.....is defined as 'सुतायाश्चापि तत्रस्यात् अपराचेन्न निर्गता			
	A)	Garbhini	B)	Prasavotsuka
	C)	Sutika	D)	Vandhya

468	----- is advised by Kashyap acharya after Aparapatan in sutika paricharya.			
	A)	Patta bandhan	B)	Vaman
	C)	Nasya	D)	Virechan
469	Pattabandh is advised after Aparapatan by..... samhita.			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Kashyap	D)	Bhavprakash
470	'गतसुताभिधानास्यात् पुनरार्तवदर्शनात्' is mentioned by -----			
	A)	Vagbhat	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Charak	D)	Bhel
471	-----is used as rakshoghna in sutikavastha.			
	A)	Kushtha , guggulu	B)	Shatavari , bala
	C)	Pippali , vacha	D)	Chandan, lodhra
472	Maharshi Kashyap explained sutikopchar according to.....			
	A)	Parity	B)	Gravida
	C)	Prasavkal	D)	Desh and kul satmya
473	-----type of Mudhagarbha is daranyogya according to Vagbhatacharya.			
	A)	Vishkambha	B)	Keel
	C)	Pratikhur	D)	Parigha

474	-----is one of the specific hetu for sutikaroga as quoted by Yogaratnakar.			
	A)	Dosh vaigunya	B)	Dhatukshay
	C)	Mithyopchara	D)	Vaivarnya
475	Kashyapacharya explains sutikaroga in----- adhyaya.			
	A)	Sutika	B)	Garbhini
	C)	Dushprajata	D)	Streerog
476	Manipulative procedures to change the abnormal foetal presentation in favourable one , is known as ----- .			
	A)	Caesarian section	B)	Version
	C)	Restitution	D)	Crowning
477	External cephalic version is manipulation of foetus to bring it into ----- presentation.			
	A)	Breech	B)	Oblique
	C)	Vertex	D)	Legs
478	Manipulative procedure ,..... should be done during labour .			
	A)	External cephalic version	B)	Internal podalic version
	C)	Vertex version	D)	Transverse version
479	-----is the contraindication for manipulative procedures of labour.			
	A)	Antepartum haemorrhage	B)	Oblique lie
	C)	Vertex presentation	D)	Transverse lie

480	-----is the complication of manipulative procedures of labour.			
	A)	High foetal mortality	B)	Uterine rupture
	C)	Haemorrhage	D)	All of the above
481	-----is the rare complication in third stage of labour in which the uterus is turned inside out.			
	A)	Involution	B)	Twisting
	C)	Version	D)	Inversion
482	In.....inversion, uterus turns inside out & fundus passes through the cervix but lies inside the vagina.			
	A)	First degree	B)	Second degree
	C)	Third degree	D)	Fourth degree
483	-----is the cause which leads to the inversion of uterus.			
	A)	Pulling the cord	B)	Massaging the uterus
	C)	Extended episiotomy	D)	Cervical tear
484	When placenta is directly anchored to the myometrium, it is termed as -----			
	A)	Placenta previa	B)	Placenta abruptio
	C)	Placenta accreta	D)	Placenta inverta
485	The classic symptom of----- is, sudden collapse with acute chest pain or air hunger after labour.			
	A)	Haemorrhagic shock	B)	Vertigo
	C)	Hypertension	D)	Pulmonary embolism

486	The haemorrhage that occurs within 24 hours following the birth of baby is known as-----			
	A)	Blood coagulopathy	B)	Primary PPH
	C)	Secondary PPH	D)	Mixed
487	-----is the cause of primary PPH.			
	A)	Trauma to birth canal	B)	LSCS
	C)	Premature labour	D)	Postmature labour
488	-----is the cause of primary PPH.			
	A)	LSCS	B)	Premature labour
	C)	Atonicity of uterus	D)	Postmature labour
489	Per vaginal profuse bleeding that occurs between ----- day of delivery is termed as secondary PPH.			
	A)	4 th to 5 th	B)	2 nd to 3 rd
	C)	8 th to 14 th	D)	30 th to 40 th
490	हिङ्गुयुक्तं ससर्पिष्कं भुक्तं ----- नुत् ।			
	A)	ज्वर	B)	शिरःशूल
	C)	मक्कलशूल	D)	प्रमेह
491	Varipariksha is advised in ----- parikshan.			
	A)	Stanya	B)	Rakta

	C) Rasa	D) Sweda
492	Vagbhat has mentioned to arrange----- for stanyapan.	
	A) dwau dhatri	B) Ajudugdha
	C) Mahishidugdh	D) Godugdha
493	स्तन्याभावे पयः ----- गव्यं वा तद्गुणं पिबेत् ।	
	A) अजं	B) छागं
	C) गौ	D) सिद्धं
494	According to Sushrut Samhita, 'एवमशक्ये शस्त्रमवचारयेत्' is mentioned in ----- chikitsa.	
	A) Garbhastrav	B) Garbhapat
	C) Mudhagarbha	D) Mritgarbha
495	Udarpatan purvaka garbha nirharan is done at-----	
	A) Janmkale	B) Chaturth mas
	C) Pancham mas	D) Shashtam mas
496	-----is given for Koshta shodhan of sutika.	
	A) Shunthi kwath	B) Pippali churn
	C) Erand sneh and Ajmoda	D) Pippali latakraj
497	-----is used for Garbhashay shodhan in sutikavastha.	

	A) Krishnabol	B) Isabgol
	C) Erandsneha	D) Shatavari
498	-----is used for Garbhashay shodhan in sutikopkram according to Yogratnakar.	
	A) Shunthi + dugdha	B) Shatavari dugdha
	C) Ghrit + hingu	D) Pimpalmul + Takra
499	-----is used as stanya vriddhikar.	
	A) Methika	B) Pippali
	C) Chandrashur	D) Danti
500	-----is the cause of foetal distress during pregnancy.	
	A) Abruptio placentae	B) Mild anaemia
	C) Twins	D) Proteinuria
501	According to Charakacharya vataj yonipyavad are...	
	A) 4	B) 8
	C) 11	D) 10
502	“Nidana “ of yonivyapad is.....	
	A) Mithya aahar	B) Mithya vihara
	C) A,B & D	D) Daiva

503.	..... is the yonidoshahara chikitsa.			
	A)	madhyampanchamula	B)	trunapanchamula
	C)	laghupanchamula	D)	brihatpanchamula
504.	“शूल निस्तोद” are the lakshanas of.....yonivyapada.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	karnini	D)	Sannipataj
505.	“ ग्राम्यधर्मे रुजाभृश” is seen in..... yonivyapad			
	A)	Udavart	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Paripluta	D)	Pittaj
506.	.....dosha is involved in karnini yonivyapad.			
	A)	tridosha	B)	Vata,Kapha
	C)	vatapittaj	D)	Vata, kapha & rakta
507.	“Pain in back, groins and thighs” found in .....yonivyapad			
	A)	Udavarta	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Karnini	D)	Prakcharna
508.	“ अनार्लव” is found in yonivyapad			
	A)	Pittaj	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Udavarta	D)	Shandhi

509.	“Kashmari and Kutaja kwatha siddha ghrita Uttar Basti” is given in.....			
	A)	Pittaj	B)	Shandhi
	C)	Arajaska	D)	All
510.	“कण्डुग्रस्त अल्पवेदना” is found in-----yonivyapada.			
	A)	Kaphaj	B)	Udavarta
	C)	Arajaska	D)	Mahayoni
511.	“त्रिवृत क्लृकधारण” is the chikitsa of yonivyapad			
	A)	Paripluta	B)	Shandhi
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Mahayoni
512.	.....yonivyapada is observed in sagarbhawastha.			
	A)	Paripluta	B)	Sannipataj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Upapluta
513.	Which of the following yonivyapad related with “ लब्धे गर्भे अपि स..”			
	A)	Udavarta	B)	Vamini
	C)	Asruja	D)	Mahayoni
514.	Putraghni and Jataghni can be correlated with			
	A)	Ectopic pregnancy	B)	Pseudocyst

	C) Habitual abortion	D) Missed abortion
515.	Management of Putraghni and Jataghni yonipyavad is	
	A) Shatavari kalpa	B) Goghrita
	C) Kashmari and kutaja kwathsiddha ghruta & Phalaghruta	D) Kantakari Ghruta
516.	Turner's Syndrome can be correlated with.....	
	A) Shandhi	B) Paripluta
	C) Upapluta	D) Suchimukhi
517.	“ अतिसंवृत योनि ” is found in.....	
	A) Paripluta	B) Vataj
	C) Pittaj	D) Suchimukhi
518.	According to Sushruta classification, number of Kaphaja yonivyapadas are.....	
	A) 6	B) 10
	C) 5	D) 4
519.	Thick curdy white discharge is observed in Type of vaginitis.	
	A) Trichomonal	B) Monilial
	C) Candida	D) Herpes
520.	“Dysmenorrhea” can be correlated with	

	A) Upapluta	B) Paripluta
	C) Arajaska	D) Udavarta
521.	In Udavarta yonivyapad is.....dosha pradhana.	
	A) Vata	B) Pitta
	C) Kapha	D) Vatakapha
522.	Infertility can be correlated with.....	
	A) Vandhya	B) Uadavarta
	C) Paripluta	D) Mahayoni
523.	'Prakcharana'' is not mentioned by .....acharya	
	A) Charak	B) Sushrut
	C) Vagbhata	D) Kashyap
524.	'Vipluta'' is not mentioned by..... Acharya chikitsa sthana Adhyaya 30.	
	A) Sushruta	B) Vagbhata
	C) Vriddha vagbhata	D) Charaka
525.	'Amenorrhoea'' is found in..... yonivyapad	
	A) Suchimukhi	B) Karnini
	C) Arajaska	D) Pittaja

526	Vaginal secretion and itching found in yonivyapad			
	A)	Upapluta	B)	Acharana
	C)	Vipluta	D)	All
527.	“श्लेष्मरक्तेन मुर्च्छितः” is found in..... yonivyapad			
	A)	Acharana	B)	Arajaska
	C)	Upapluta	D)	Karnini
528	Dhatakyadi Taila is the management of.....yonivyapad.			
	A)	Aticharana	B)	Acharana
	C)	Vipluta	D)	Mahayoni
529.	“न सतोषं ग्राम्यधर्मेण” is found in.....			
	A)	Vandhya	B)	Uadavarta
	C)	Aatyananda	D)	Arajaska
530.	“ वक्रयति आननं योन्याः” is found in.....			
	A)	Suchimukhi	B)	Uadavarta
	C)	Arajaska	D)	Antramukhi
531.	“ कुरुते विवृतां स्त्रस्तां.. ” is a description of.....			
	A)	Upapluta	B)	Acharana
	C)	Mahayoni	D)	Suchimukhi

532.	Shuddha shukra is quoted in -----sthana of Charak Samhita		
	A) Sharir	B) Sutra	
	C) Nidan	D) Viman	
533.	Teratospermia is.....		
	A) Abnormal sperm morphology	B) Abnormal semen	
	C) Normal sperm morphology	D) Normal semen	
534.	“दौबल्यं मुखशोषः” is quoted context with..... dhatukshay.		
	A) Rasa	B) Mamsa	
	C) Shukra	D) Majja	
535.	According to Charaka Samhita, pramana of shukra dhatu is.....		
	A) ½ anjali	B) 1 anjali	
	C) 2 anjali	D) 3 anjali	
536.	Eight types of Shukra dushti quoted by.....acharya.		
	A) Kashyap	B) Bhel	
	C) Bhavprakash	D) Harit	
537.	Shukla & Retas as synonym of shukra quoted in..... samhita		
	A) Bhela	B) Kashyap	

	C) Harit	D) Bhavprakasha
538.	“स्फटिकमं द्रवं स्निग्धं..” is lakshana of.....	
	A) Shuddha Aartava	B) Shukra Dushti
	C) Shuddha Shukra	D) Aartava Dushti
539.	“Azoospermia” is.....	
	A) Normal sperm count	B) Immotile Sperms
	C) Abnormal sperm count	D) Zero sperm count
540.	“Rativardhan yogas” are described in.....	
	A) Bhavaprakash	B) Charak
	C) Kashyap	D) Bhel
541.	“मज्जासमुदभाव” is synonym of.....	
	A) Shukra	B) Majja
	C) Asthi	D) Meda
542.	---- dhatu is compared as androgen	
	A) Rasa	B) Majja
	C) Shukra	D) Meda
543.	“सौम्यगुणयुक्त” is composition of	

	A) Shukra	B) Rasa
	C) Rakta	D) Mamsa
544. Normal sperm count is.....million/ml		
	A) 20	B) 1
	C) 2	D) 4
545. ....is the 7 th kala		
	A) Mamasadhara	B) Shukradhara
	C) Purishdhara	D) Medodhara
546. According to .....acharya shukra is present in whole body		
	A) Charak	B) Sushruta
	C) Both A & B	D) Kashyapa
547. Pramana of Shukra according to Bhel is		
	A) 1 anjali	B) 2 anjali
	C) 3 anjali	D) 4 anjali
548. According to Sharangdhar, which of the following is an upadhatu of shukra		
	A) oja	B) Kesha
	C) loma	D) Asthi

549.	.....acharya quoted, shukra is devoid of mala			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Both	D)	Bhavaprakash
550.	Oligospermia is.....			
	A)	Low sperm count	B)	More sperm count
	C)	Low sperm motility	D)	More sperm motility
551.	..... is normal colour of semen			
	A)	Whitish	B)	Grey
	C)	Both	D)	Red
552.	Normal pH of “semen” is.....			
	A)	7.2 – 7.8	B)	6.2 - 6.8
	C)	8	D)	9
553.	.....is not used in “Punsawan”			
	A)	Dhanyamash	B)	Mudgayush
	C)	Sarshap	D)	Nyagrodha shrung
554.	.....is advised in shukra dushti chikitsa			
	A)	Vaman	B)	Raktamokshan
	C)	Virechan	D)	Basti

555.	According to Vagbhatacharya,..... is the “varna” of baby if the shukra is “madhusaman”			
	A)	Awadat	B)	Shyam
	C)	Krushna	D)	Gaurshyam
556.	If shukra falls on .....nadi, the sex of fetus born is male.			
	A)	Chandramasi	B)	Gauri
	C)	Samiran	D)	None
557.	According to Charakacharya.....is the“beejdoshaj” yonivyapada.			
	A)	Vamini	B)	Shandhi
	C)	Upapluta	D)	Acharna
558.	According to Charakachaya in..... shukra dusthi“Abhaya-amalaki rasayan” is used			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	None
559.	.....dhatu is formed from kapha & shukra (a/c to Harita Samhita)			
	A)	Rasa	B)	Meda
	C)	Asthi	D)	Majja
560.	According to Bhavprakash, if shukra falls on.....nadi it becomes nishphala .			
	A)	Samirana	B)	Chandramasi
	C)	Gauri	D)	None

561.	According to Sushrutacharya, “समत्वागतवीर्यं” occurs at-----age in purush.			
	A)	12	B)	16
	C)	25	D)	20
562.	According to Acharya streeshukra is a dhatu.			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Vabghat
	C)	Sharangdhar	D)	Bhavprakash
563.	Amount of Aartava according to Vagbhatacharya is.....anjali.			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	1	D)	4
564.	.....doshadushti is observed in “क्षीणार्तव” .			
	A)	Vatapitta	B)	Pittarakta
	C)	Kaphapitta	D)	Sannipataj
565.	.....of the following is the content of “rajapravartini vati” :			
	A)	Trikatu	B)	Tankan
	C)	Ela	D)	Hingu
566.	Spasmodic dysmenorrhea is seen most prominently in..... age group			
	A)	15-35 yr	B)	30-45 yr
	C)	45 – 50 yr	D)	Any age group

567.	According to Ashtangasangraha.....kashaya is used for yoniprakshalana in kaphaja aartavadushti.		
	A) Mudgaparni	B) Sarala	
	C) Madhuka	D) Lodhra-tinduka	
568.	According to Vrudha Vagbhat in .....type of rajodusthi “गैरिकरिष्ट कषाय” is used for yoniprakshalan .		
	A) Vataj	B) Pittaj	
	C) Kaphaj	D) Kunipagandhi	
569.	“Vistrut varnan” of “Pradar” is descrtibed by.....Acharya.		
	A) Charak	B) Sushrut	
	C) Vagbhat	D) Kashyap	
570.	“प्रदिर्घ ऋतुकल” is observed in.....prakruti.		
	A) Vataj	B) Pittaj	
	C) Kaphaj	D) Sama	
571.	According to Ashtangasangraha, .....is “Rajaswala kal”		
	A) द्वय	B) पंचम	
	C) चतुर्थ	D) त्र्यहं	
572.	.....is the chikitsa of Artavkshay.		
	A) Vamana	B) Sheeta dravya	

	C) Sanshodhana & agneya dravya	D) Lekhana
573.	According to Sushrutacharya, .....are the types of rajodushti	
	A) 7	B) 5
	C) 8	D) 2
574.	..... are the lakshanas of aratvavridhi.	
	A) Angamarda	B) Atipravritti
	C) Daurgandhya	D) All of the above.
575.	“तत्तद ह्रासकर आहारविहारपरिषेवनात्.” this sutra is related in .....chikitsa.	
	A) Aartava dushti	B) Aartava kshaya
	C) Aartava vrudhi	D) Aartava nasha
576.	.....is the chikitsa of kunap rajodushti.	
	A) Triphala kalka dharan	B) Lodhratinduka
	C) Gairika	D) None
577.	Mutrapurishagandhi aartava is the lakshana of .....aartavadushti.	
	A) Sannipataja	B) Vataja
	C) Pittaja	D) Kaphaja
578.	Moolasthan of aartvavahastrotas....	

	A) Aantaphala	B) Tryavarta yoni
	C) Garbhashaya & aartavavahini	D) Apatyapatha
579. “जपाकुसुम संकशं ...” is lakshana of yonistrava in.....aartavadushti.		
	A) Pittaja	B) Vataja
	C) Kaphaja	D) Sannipataja
580. Atyartava can be correlated with....		
	A) Menorrhagia	B) Dysmenorrhoea
	C) Amenorrhea	D) Dyspareunia
581. Oligomenorrhoea means		
	A) Infrequent menstruation	B) Frequent menstruation
	C) Delayed menstruation	D) Excessive menstruation
582. The result of prolactinoma is		
	A) Oligomenorrhoea	B) Amenorrhoea
	C) Menorrhoea	D) menopause
583. In PCOS .....secretions are excessive.		
	A) Androgen	B) LH
	C) TSH	D) Progesterone

584.	..... is not the type of Pradar..			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	Sannipataj
585.	“परं तिक्तेः उपाचरेत्” is the treatment advised for.....			
	A)	Yonivyapad	B)	Vandhyatwa
	C)	Shwetapradara	D)	Asrugdar
586.	Treatment for rajakshinata is....			
	A)	Swayonivardhan dravya	B)	Shukrajanan dravya
	C)	Pittahar dravya	D)	Vatahar dravya
587.	Pariman of aartva (stree beej) is...			
	A)	8 bindu	B)	6 bindu
	C)	4 bindu	D)	2 bindu
588.	Menorrhagia is defined in relation to blood loss...			
	A)	> 50ml	B)	>40ml
	C)	>60ml	D)	> 80ml
589.	Raktapradar are of.....types.			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	5

590.	..... dosh is involved in aarataavariddhi			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Vata
	C)	Vatapitta	D)	Kaphapitta
591.	Line of treatment is similar in raktarsha, raktatisra &			
	A)	Asruja yonivyapada	B)	Shwetapradara
	C)	Raktagulma	D)	Raktapradara
592.	According to Sushrutacharya,.....doshas are involved in putipuya aartavadushti.			
	A)	Vata rakta	B)	Kapha vata
	C)	Vata kapha	D)	Pitta kapha
593.	“विरेचनं महातिक्तं..... असृगदरे पिबेत्”			
	A)	वातिके	B)	श्लेष्मिके
	C)	पैतिके	D)	सान्निपातिके
594.	Hysteroscopy means visualization of.....			
	A)	Genital tract	B)	Fallopian tube
	C)	Uterine cavity	D)	cervix
595.	.....is used for achievement of uterine distension in hysteroscopy.			
	A)	Distilled water	B)	Air
	C)	Glycine	D)	Nitrogen

596.	Hysteroscopy can diagnose all, except.....		
	A)	Asherman's syndrome	B) Septate uterus
	C)	Adenomyosis	D) TB endometritis
597.	Hysteroscopy is used in all except.....		
	A)	Uterine synechia	B) Abnormal vaginal bleeding
	C)	Infertility	D) Recurrent still birth
598.	Best gas used for creating pneumoperitoneum in laparoscopy is.....		
	A)	N2	B) O2
	C)	CO2	D) N2O
599.	Laparoscopy should be avoided in patients with.....		
	A)	Hypertension	B) Diabetes
	C)	Obesity	D) COPD
600.	Laparoscopy is contraindicated in.....		
	A)	Ectopic pregnancy	B) PID
	C)	Endometriosis	D) Peritonitis
601.	Young lady comes with mild erosion of cervix and pap smear shows dysplasia, next step is.....		
	A)	Antibiotics	B) Colposcopy

	C) Cryosurgery	D) USG
602.	Uterine perforation is the complication of-----	
	A) Pap smear	B) Cervical Cauterization
	C) Hysteroscopy	D) Cone biopsy
603.	.....is a procedure that allows the direct visualization inside the uterus.	
	A) Hysteroscopy	B) Laparoscopy
	C) Colposcopy	D) Culdoscopy
604.	.....procedure is done for direct visualization of endometriosis.	
	A) Laparoscopy	B) USG
	C) X ray pelvis	D) CT scan
605.	Submucosal fibroid is detected by except :	
	A) Hysteroscopy	B) Hysterosalpingography
	C) USG (transabdominal)	D) Laparoscopy
606.	NT scan done at :	
	A) 11-13 week	B) 20 week
	C) 5 week	D) 25 week
607.	Signs of anencephaly on ultrasonography :	

	A)	Frog eye sign	B)	Mickey mouse sign
	C)	Both A & B	D)	Spalding's sign
608. Signs of IUD on Xray :				
	A)	Robert sign	B)	Spalding sign
	C)	Both A & B	D)	Mickey mouse sign
609. 1 st sign of pregnancy on ultrasonography :				
	A)	Gestational sac	B)	Yolk sac
	C)	Cardiac activity	D)	All of the above
610. Instrument used to open up the vaginal canal for HSG is				
	A)	Spillage	B)	Speculum
	C)	Uterine sound	D)	Tenaculum
611. Fallopian tube patency is checked by.....				
	A)	Hysterosalpingography	B)	Colposcopy
	C)	X ray	D)	USG
612. To diagnose uterus didelphys, procedure of choice is:.....				
	A)	Laparoscopy	B)	IVP
	C)	HSG	D)	USG

613.	X ray's radiation maximum danger to fetus in..... trimester			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	All of the above
614.	The cervical length is accurately measured by-----			
	A)	TAS	B)	TVS
	C)	Per speculum examination	D)	Per vaginal examination
615.	Abdominal circumference of fetus is measured at the level of .....in ultrasonography .			
	A)	Fetal liver	B)	Fetal umbilicus
	C)	Fetal chest	D)	Fetal head
616.	Amniocentesis is performed under.....guidance .			
	A)	HSG	B)	USG
	C)	Colposcopy	D)	ALL
617.	HSG is contraindicated in			
	A)	PID	B)	Uterine bleeding
	C)	Recent curettage	D)	All of the above
618.	Verres needle use in.....			
	A)	Hysteroscopy	B)	HSG
	C)	Laparoscopy	D)	Colposcopy

619.	Fetal 2D ECHO is performed at .....of pregnancy.			
	A)	24 week	B)	16 week
	C)	18 week	D)	20 week
620.	Diagnostic hysteroscopy is performed in.....period.			
	A)	Ovulatory	B)	Pre menstrual
	C)	Menstrual	D)	Post menstrual
621.	Mass in pelvis detected clinically, following investigations should be done except :			
	A)	CT	B)	Laparoscopy
	C)	Pap smear	D)	USG
622.	Colposcope is focused on external os at a distance of			
	A)	20 cm	B)	15 cm
	C)	5 cm	D)	30 cm
623.	Which of the following sound frequencies would include obgyn ultrasound?			
	A)	10 hz	B)	10khz
	C)	100khz	D)	10mhz
624.	The fundamental operating principle of medical ultrasound transducers is			
	A)	Snell's law	B)	ALARA principle
	C)	Piezoelectric effect	D)	Impedance effect

625.	Anomaly scan done at .....of pregnancy			
	A)	26week	B)	30 week
	C)	18 week	D)	10 week
626	Upanaha Sweda is contraindicated for.....			
	A)	Padashotha	B)	Stana Vidradhi
	C)	Vidradhi	D)	None of these
627	Yoni pichu is kept in vagina for period of -----			
	A)	During two mutravega	B)	Overnight
	C)	Before malavega	D)	8 hours
628	-----is the action of senha pichu on Prathamavarta.			
	A)	Kharatva	B)	Rukshtva
	C)	Chalatva	D)	Snehana
629	----- Drugs are used for stambhan.			
	A)	Vacha	B)	Kutaki, Trikatu
	C)	Lodhra, Nagkeshar	D)	Avipattikar churna

630	Uttarbasti can be administered by-----			
	A)	Yoni & Basti marg	B)	Guda & Mukha marga
	C)	Mukha & Yoni marga	D)	Yoni & Guda marga
631	Gudvarti is used to treat -----.			
	A)	Malavashthambha	B)	Unmad
	C)	Apasmar	D)	Chardi
632	In Vilambita Prasava dhoopana of -----is advised by Yoga-ratnakara for avipradurbhava.			
	A)	Nimbapatra	B)	Kushta
	C)	Dashmoola	D)	Krushna sarpanirmoka
633	The purpose of the lekhan karma is -----			
	A)	Bruhana	B)	Langhan
	C)	Vrushya	D)	Shodhan
634	In Stana roga, Yogaratnakara mentioned -----lepa as Shoolaghna.			
	A)	Vandhyakarkotaki moola	B)	Vidanga moola
	C)	Ushira kalka	D)	Langali moola

635	National Family Welfare Programme launched in -----year in India			
	A)	1993	B)	1990
	C)	1962	D)	1952
636	“संवृत्ता वर्धयेत् पुनः” is the chikitsa for ----- yonivyapada			
	A)	Suchimukhi	B)	Udavarta
	C)	Aantarmukhi	D)	Karnini
637	-----instrument is used for dilatation of cervix.			
	A)	Sim’s speculum	B)	Babcock’s forcep
	C)	Hegar’s dilator	D)	Doyen’s retractor
638	Infertility is failure to conceive within-----of regular unprotected coitus.			
	A)	8 months	B)	One or more years
	C)	6 months	D)	9 months
639	Kshara karma is indicated in-----			
	A)	Karnini yoni	B)	Bahya yoni arsha

	C)	Prathamavarta arsha	D)	All of the above
640	Primary infertility means patient -----conceived.			
	A)	Never	B)	Once
	C)	Twice	D)	Thrice
641	Sim's speculum is used to retract-----			
	A)	Cervix	B)	Bladder
	C)	Urethra	D)	Posterior vaginal wall
642	Foley's catheter is -----			
	A)	Non retaining	B)	Bladder guiding
	C)	Self retaining	D)	Dilating bladder
643	Parts of the uttarbasti yantra are -----			
	A)	Basti putaka	B)	Basti putaka & basti netra
	C)	Basti netra	D)	Eshani
644	उत्तरबस्ति is given in ----kala			

	A)	वात	B)	ऋतु
	C)	पित्त	D)	रजःकल
645	Yogaratnakara mentioned ----- kalka for garbhanirodhana.			
	A)	Dhatoora mula churna	B)	Chandana churna
	C)	Madanaphala churna	D)	Pancha valkala
646	According to Charak Acharya, ----- is the matra of uttarbasti			
	A)	1/2 pala sneha	B)	1 pala sneha
	C)	3/4 th pala sneha	D)	2 pala sneha
647	“धावयति शुद्ध्यति इति धावन” is mentioned by -----Acharya.			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Vagbhat	D)	Kashyap
648	According to Charakacharya ----- Varti is used in Kaphaja yonivyapad?			
	A)	Phala Varti	B)	Dhooma Varti
	C)	Pippalyadi Varti	D)	Vrana Varti
649	According Charakacharya ,in Aticharana Yonivyapada- -----yonidhavana is advised.			

	A)	Guduchi, Triphala, Danti kwatha	B)	Gomutra
	C)	Panchavalkala kwatha	D)	Triphala kwatha
650	The sutra- "उत्तर मार्गदीयमानतया" is mentioned in----- sthana of Charak Samhita.			
	A)	Sutra	B)	Nidan
	C)	Sharer	D)	Siddhi
651	Uttarbasti is given after-----, as per Charakacharya.			
	A)	3 aasthavana basti	B)	Aasthavana and niruha basti
	C)	Niruha basti	D)	Yoga basti
652	According to Sharangdhara , matra of uttarbasti through yoni marga is-----			
	A)	अर्धपालिक	B)	एकपालिक
	C)	त्रिपालिक	D)	द्विपालिक
653	Panchavalkala kalkadharana is advised in----- yonivyapada, according to Ashtang sangraha			
	A)	Vataja	B)	Pittaja
	C)	Kaphaja	D)	Mahayoni
654	Yoni dhoopana is indicated in.....			

	A)	Garbha sanga	B)	Apara sanga
	C)	Sutika Awastha	D)	All of above
655	According to Sushruta quantity of kwatha for uttarbasti in females is.....			
	A)	One Prasruta	B)	Two Prasruta
	C)	Three Prasuta	D)	Four Prasruta
656	Basti Netra is inserted angula in Apatya-patha, according to Charakacharya.			
	A)	4	B)	6
	C)	2	D)	5
657	----- & Kashyapa have not described uttarbasti.			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Vagbhata
	C)	Bhavaprakash	D)	Bhela
658	_____ pinda is used in Mahayoni, according to Charaka Acharya.			
	A)	Veshwara	B)	Ghruta
	C)	Majja	D)	Taila
659	Sushruta Acharya advised----- lepa for the treatment of Aparasanga.			

	A)	Nimbapatra	B)	Palasha patra
	C)	Langalimoola	D)	Chandana kashta
660	According to Ashtanasangraha, ----- varti is used for anulomana in Garbhini Vibandha.			
	A)	Vrana varti	B)	Dhoomavarti
	C)	Yoni varti	D)	Phala varti
661	-----is the cause of stanakilaka.			
	A)	Vajra	B)	Gandhak
	C)	Yashad	D)	Parada
662	----- dushti is observed in stanarog.			
	A)	Mamsa, rakta	B)	Majja, rasa
	C)	Meda, asthi	D)	Rasa, meda
663	“ब्रणविधानउपचार” are done in----- , according to Ashtang sangraha			
	A)	Stana arbuda	B)	Stana keelaka
	C)	Stana shopha	D)	Stana vidradhi
664	Panduta, sheetata,alpavedana & stabdhata are observed in----- stana vidradhi.			

	A)	Pittaj-vataja	B)	Vataj-kaphaja
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
665	----- is Vajra.			
	A)	Kasha	B)	Nakha, Asthi, kasha
	C)	Kha-mala	D)	Danta
666	According to Vagbhataacharya stana rogas are not observed in-----			
	A)	Kanya	B)	Garbhini
	C)	Prasuta	D)	Prasavotsuka
667	Sushrutacharya mentioned----- types of stana vidradhi.			
	A)	2	B)	5
	C)	4	D)	9
668	-----should be given in stanakeelaka, according to Kashyapacharya.			
	A)	Majja pana	B)	Ghrutapana
	C)	Vasapana	D)	Tailapana

669	In case of stana roga, the treatment prescribed for ----- should be given			
	A)	Vidradhi	B)	Granthi
	C)	Arbuda	D)	Vrana
670	Causes of infertility are-----			
	A)	Tubal factors	B)	Uterine factor
	C)	Ovarian factors	D)	All of the above
671	“Peau D’Orange” sign is seen in which disease?			
	A)	Mastitis	B)	Fibroadenoma
	C)	CA breast	D)	Galactocoele
672	“नानावर्ण रुजा स्त्रावघातलोविषमामहन” is seen in----- abscess?			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Sannipataj
673	Kashyapacharya explained stanakilak in -----sthana.			
	A)	Sutra	B)	Khila
	C)	Sharir	D)	Nidan

674	“रूपानिपितवज्राया प्रवक्ष्याम्यत उत्तरम। अजीर्णं अरतिग्लानिरनिमित्तं व्यथा अरुचि”| is quoted in -----Samhita			
	A)	Vagbhat	B)	Charak
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Kashyap
675	“कृष्ण स्फोटवृत्ताशयाव तीव्रदाहरुजाज्वर” is a characteristic of----- vidradhi.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
676	Stanakilak affects-----			
	A)	Childhood	B)	Lactating mothers
	C)	Age more than 45	D)	None of the above
677	Stanagranthi should be treated like -----			
	A)	Satna kilaka	B)	Stana vidradhi
	C)	Shopha	D)	Arsha
678	Mastitis is -----			
	A)	Inflammation of Muscle	B)	Inflammation of Mammary gland
	C)	Inflammation of Mandible	D)	Inflammation of mouth

679	Cause of Breast abscess is-----			
	A)	Bacterial infection	B)	Viral infection
	C)	Bacterial infection & Viral infection	D)	Fungal Infection
680	According to Sharangshar Samhita , stanya is upadhatu of			
	A)	Rakta	B)	Rasa & Rakta
	C)	Rasa	D)	Ahar
681	Pittaja Stanavidradhi resembles like-----			
	A)	Pakwa bilwa Phala	B)	Pakwa Udumbara Phala
	C)	Pakwa Jambu Phala	D)	Pakwa Badara Phala
682	“शराव सदृश पाण्डुशीतस्तब्धोल्पवेदना” are the characteristics of -----type of Stanavidradhi.			
	A)	Pittaja	B)	Vataja
	C)	Kaphaja	D)	Raktaja
683	Age of menopause according to Sushruta is.....years.			
	A)	45	B)	50
	C)	55	D)	40

684	Shape of the Yonikanda resembles with..... Phala.			
	A)	Amra	B)	Pooga
	C)	Lakucha	D)	Bilva.
685	“दाह राग ज्वरयुतविध्यात् पित्तात्मकं तु तम्” are the lakshana of-----.			
	A)	Pittaja Yoniarsha	B)	Pittaja Yonikanda
	C)	Pittaja Yonivyapada	D)	Pittaja Granthi
686	----- is not a type of Yoni Kanda According to Sharangdhara samhita.			
	A)	Vataja	B)	Raktaja
	C)	Pittaja	D)	Sannipataja
687	Treatment of Bartholin cyst is -----.			
	A)	Marsupilization	B)	Cauterization
	C)	Medicinal	D)	Radiation.
688	Excision of endometrial polyp is done through.....			
	A)	Laparoscope	B)	Hysteroscope
	C)	Urethroscope	D)	Endoscope

689	-----is the Asadhya granthi According to Sushrutacharya.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Siraj.
690	Acharya-----described Arbuda in Shotha Sangraha Aadhya.			
	A)	Vagbhat	B)	Bhavprakash
	C)	Charak	D)	Sushrut.
691	Pushpaghni jataharini is mentioned in-----samhita.			
	A)	Kashyapa	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Charaka	D)	Vagbhata
692	What is HRT?			
	A)	Hormonal Reducing Therapy	B)	Hormonal Rising Therapy
	C)	Hormonal Replacement Therapy	D)	Hormonal Resisting Therapy
693	Growth of fibroid is predominantly an-----dependent tumour.			
	A)	Oxytocin	B)	Prostaglandins
	C)	Prolactin	D)	Oestrogen

694	High prevalence of Ca cervix is due to infection of -----.			
	A)	HIV	B)	HSV
	C)	HPV	D)	CMV
695	Screening test for Ca ovary is -----.			
	A)	ESR	B)	CA – 125
	C)	Haemogram	D)	CRP.
696	About 75% Prevalence of Ca endometrium is observed in -----period.			
	A)	Reproductive	B)	Adolescent
	C)	Perimenopausal	D)	Peripubertal
697	Treatment for Stage IA ₁ Ca cervix, where invasion is less than or equal to 3mm is -- -----.			
	A)	Surgery + radiation	B)	Radical hysterectomy
	C)	Cobalt therapy	D)	Chemotherapy
698	Risk of Ca cervix is rare in-----.			
	A)	Nullipara	B)	Sexually inactive women
	C)	Primi para	D)	Multipara

699	According to Sushruta Acharya -----is asadhya arbuda.			
	A)	Vataja arbuda ,Pittaja arbuda	B)	Kaphaja arbuda, Vataja arbuda
	C)	Pittaja arbuda, Kaphaja arbuda	D)	Rakta arbuda, Mamsa arbuda
700	Causative factor of Genital Herpes is ----- .			
	A)	HPV	B)	HIV
	C)	HSV	D)	HDV.
701	Sexually transmitted infection during pregnancy can cause -----.			
	A)	Anaemia	B)	PIH
	C)	GDM	D)	Still birth.
702	Menopause is the result of cessation of ----- function			
	A)	Renal	B)	Ovarian
	C)	Endometrial	D)	Thyroid
703	There are -----types of Yonikanda.			
	A)	4	B)	6
	C)	3	D)	5

704	Without -----dosha dushti Yonirog did not develop.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Sannipataj
705	Yoniarsha treatment is similar to -----.			
	A)	Raktagulma	B)	Upapluta
	C)	Upadansha	D)	Vataja Yonivyapada
706	According to Yogaratnakara -----siddha taila is used to treat yonikanda			
	A)	Mushak mansa	B)	Kukkuta mansa
	C)	Go mansa	D)	Aja mansa
707	Rajonivritti is a change due to-----			
	A)	Agni	B)	Desha
	C)	Bala	D)	Vaya
708	Shashtra, Kashara, Agni, Aushadhi is Chikitsa for -----			
	A)	Pandu	B)	Prameha
	C)	Kamala	D)	Yoni arsha

709	“छत्राकर मांसकिल” is characteristic of-----.			
	A)	Garbhashaya arbuda	B)	Yonikanda
	C)	Granthi	D)	Yoniarsha
710	Harita Mentioned ----- types of vandhytwa.			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	6
711	Vandhya yoni is included in Vinshati Yonivyapada according to ----- acharya.			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Charaka
	C)	Kashyapa	D)	Vagbhata
712	According to Harita ‘Mritvatsa vandhya’ means			
	A)	Secondary infertility	B)	Primary infertility
	C)	Repeated still births or neonatal death	D)	Tubal block
713	Patient unable to conceive after giving birth to one child is ----- vandhya.			
	A)	Garbhastravi	B)	Kakvandhya
	C)	Arajaska	D)	Mritvatsa

714	Repeated first trimester abortions means Vandhya.			
	A)	Mritvatsa	B)	Kakavandhya
	C)	Garbhastravi	D)	Bala
715	The incidence of uterine perforation occurs mostly -----of IUCD.			
	A)	At the time of insertion	B)	15 th day after insertion
	C)	At the time of removal	D)	30 th day after insertion
716	-----refers to a condition in which woman in her active reproductive age does not conceive after giving birth to one or more children.			
	A)	Garbhastravi	B)	Sapraja
	C)	Mritvatsa	D)	Apraja.
717	“गर्भकेशभंग” is mentioned by -----.			
	A)	Charak	B)	Bhavprakash
	C)	Harita	D)	Vagbhat
718	Shukra falling over----- nadi becomes futile.			
	A)	Chandramasi	B)	Gauri
	C)	Rohini	D)	Sameerana

719	----- is beneficial for the garbhadharana			
	A)	Rutukala	B)	Raja kala
	C)	Rituvyatitakala	D)	All of these
720	.... are the major factors for infertility in women?			
	A)	Age, Anaemia	B)	Anovulation, Diabetes
	C)	Weight , Hypertension	D)	Age, weight and Anovulation
721	Which of the following are the causes of vandhyatva?			
	A)	Kshetra vikriti	B)	Ritu vikriti
	C)	Beeja vikriti	D)	All of the above
722	Stambhini jataharanni means-----			
	A)	यस्य न स्पन्दते गर्भः	B)	जायते तु मृतं नित्यं
	C)	स्पन्दते गर्भः	D)	संपूर्णांगं यदा गर्भं हरते
723	Types of vandhya according to Charaka?			
	A)	6	B)	5
	C)	4	D)	2

724	----- ghrita is praja vardhak.			
	A)	Phala	B)	Kalyanaka
	C)	Mahatiktaka	D)	Narayana
725	Ovular pain is termed as-----			
	A)	Mittleschmerz syndrome	B)	Asherman's syndrome
	C)	Sheren's syndrome	D)	Morri's syndrome
726	Premenstrual D & C is done to diagnose -----.			
	A)	Vaginal polyp	B)	Cervical erosion
	C)	Ovulation	D)	Tubal patency.
727	Stein & Leventhal described -----			
	A)	IUGR	B)	PCOS
	C)	PIH	D)	GDM
728	-----is the test for Tubal patency .			
	A)	UPT	B)	HCG
	C)	HSG	D)	GTT

729	Structurally abnormal sperms in semen are termed as -----.			
	A)	Necropermia	B)	Asthenospermia
	C)	Oligospermia	D)	Teratozoospermia.
730	The female partner is responsible for infertility in about ----- % of cases.			
	A)	40 – 55	B)	20 – 30
	C)	60 – 70	D)	80 – 90.
731	The male partner is responsible for infertility in about ----- % of cases.			
	A)	60-70	B)	70-80
	C)	80-90	D)	30 – 40.
732	“वन्ध्या ----- विदयात्”			
	A)	अनार्तवा	B)	नष्टार्तवा
	C)	आर्तव	D)	कष्टार्तव
733	Tubal Patency is confirmed by-----			
	A)	CT scan	B)	MRI
	C)	Hysterolaparoscopy	D)	X-ray

734	Necrozoospermia means-----			
	A)	Dead spermatozoa	B)	Less sperm count
	C)	No spermaooa	D)	Immotile spermatozoa
735	According to Yogaratnakara, garbhanirodhana is achieved by dharana of ----- at Katipradesha .			
	A)	Pippali	B)	Dhatura moola
	C)	Vidanga	D)	Nimba kashta
736	-----is used pervaginally as garbhanirodhaka yoga.			
	A)	Shatavari & ashwagandha churna	B)	Trikatu churna
	C)	Tankan with Saindhav	D)	Triphala churna
737	“गर्भकेशभंग” is a type of -----			
	A)	Vandhya	B)	Rajodushti
	C)	Yonivyapada	D)	Kushtha
738	----- & Norplant are the subdermal contraceptive implants.			
	A)	Lippes loop	B)	Mirena
	C)	DMPA	D)	Implanon

739	-----is the hormonal IUCD.			
	A)	Multiload Cu-T 250	B)	Lippes loop
	C)	Mirena	D)	Multiload 375
740	Cu-T 200 releases -----microgram copper per day.			
	A)	50	B)	20
	C)	35	D)	60
741	Tubectomy can be performed through -----route.			
	A)	Vaginal	B)	Vaginal & Abdominal
	C)	Abdominal	D)	None of the above.
742	Natural contraception includes-----			
	A)	Diaphragm	B)	IUCD
	C)	Mirena	D)	Coitus interruptus
743	-----is the permanent contraceptive method in males.			
	A)	Tubectomy	B)	Vasectomy
	C)	Mini Lap	D)	POP

744	Absence of spermatozoa in the semen is termed as-----.			
	A)	Nerozoospermia	B)	Aspermia
	C)	Azoospermia	D)	Oligospermia
745	The method of tubal ligation is-----.			
	A)	Mcdonald's	B)	Pomeroy's
	C)	Shirodkar's	D)	Fothergill's
746	Tubectomy is performed minimum after ----- hrs of delivery in puerperium.			
	A)	8	B)	12
	C)	24	D)	48
747	Tibolone is used for the treatment of-----.			
	A)	Menopause	B)	Infertility
	C)	Leucorrhea	D)	Cervicitis
748	Family welfare programme is important for -----			
	A)	Poverty control	B)	Traffic control
	C)	Population control	D)	Pollution control

749	Rhythm method is----- type of contraception		
	A)	Barrier	B) Natural
	C)	Surgical	D) Hormonal
750	Which of the following is barrier method of contraception?		
	A)	OC Pills	B) Rhythm
	C)	Condom	D) Calender

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KEY ANSWERS

1	A	26	C	51	B	76	B	101	D
2	B	27	B	52	A	77	C	102	B
3	C	28	B	53	D	78	A	103	A
4	A	29	C	54	B	79	B	104	C
5	C	30	D	55	C	80	D	105	C
6	D	31	D	56	A	81	D	106	B
7	C	32	C	57	C	82	B	107	A
8	A	33	B	58	C	83	D	108	A
9	C	34	D	59	B	84	A	109	B
10	A	35	A	60	A	85	D	110	D
11	D	36	D	61	D	86	C	111	A
12	A	37	C	62	A	87	C	112	C
13	B	38	D	63	C	88	A	113	A
14	B	39	B	64	A	89	D	114	B
15	C	40	C	65	A	90	B	115	B
16	A	41	D	66	D	91	A	116	C
17	A	42	A	67	D	92	D	117	D
18	B	43	C	68	A	93	B	118	A
19	D	44	A	69	B	94	C	119	C
20	A	45	D	70	C	95	B	120	A
21	D	46	A	71	B	96	C	121	B
22	D	47	A	72	A	97	A	122	A

23	B	48	B	73	B	98	C	123	A
24	C	49	B	74	A	99	A	124	B
25	B	50	B	75	C	100	B	125	B

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

149	B	174	C	199	B	224	A	249	C
150	C	175	B	200	B	225	D	250	A

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

271	C	296	B	321	B	346	C	371	C
272	D	297	A	322	A	347	B	372	A
273	A	298	B	323	B	348	D	373	B
274	B	299	B	324	D	349	A	374	D
275	A	300	A	325	A	350	D	375	A

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376	A	401	B	426	C	451	C	476	B	
377	B	402	C	427	A	452	A	477	C	
501	C _B	526	D _B	551	C _C	4	576	A ₄₇₈	601	B
502	C _B	527	D _B	552	C _A	4	577	A ₄₇₉	602	C
503	B _B	528	D _B	553	A _B	4	578	C ₄₈₀	603	A
504	A _C	529	C _C	554	C _D	4	579	A ₄₈₁	604	A
505	C _C	530	D _B	555	A _B	4	580	A ₄₈₂	605	D
506	D _C	531	A _C	556	B _B	4	581	A ₄₈₃	606	A
507	D _C	532	A _B	557	A _B	4	582	A ₄₈₄	607	C
508	D _A	533	A _A	558	B _B	4	583	A ₄₈₅	608	C
509	C _A	534	C _C	559	C _B	4	584	C ₄₈₇	609	D
510	A _B	535	A _A	560	B _A	4	585	D ₄₈₈	610	B
511	C _C	536	B _B	561	A _C	4	586	A ₄₈₉	611	A
512	D _B	537	A _A	562	B _D	4	587	D ₄₉₀	612	D
513	C _A	538	C _C	563	C _D	4	588	D ₄₉₁	613	A
514	C _C	539	D _B	564	D _A	4	589	C ₄₉₂	614	B
515	C _C	540	A _B	565	A _A	4	590	A ₄₉₃	615	A
516	A _C	541	A _C	566	A _A	4	591	D ₄₉₄	616	B
517	D _B	542	C _B	567	D _A	4	592	D ₄₉₅	617	D
518	C _B	543	A _A	568	B _B	4	593	C ₄₉₆	618	C
519	C _C	544	A _A	569	A _A	4	594	C ₄₉₇	619	A
520	D _B	545	B _B	570	D _C	4	595	C ₄₉₈	620	D
521	A _A	546	C _C	571	C _D	4	596	C ₄₉₉	621	B
522	A	547	A	572	C	597	D	622	A	

523	B	548	A	573	C	598	C	623	A
524	D	549	C	574	D	599	D	624	C
525	C	550	A	575	C	600	D	625	C

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626	B	651	A	676	B	701	D	726	C
627	A	652	D	677	C	702	B	727	B
628	D	653	B	678	B	703	A	728	C
629	C	654	D	679	A	704	A	729	D
630	A	655	B	680	C	705	C	730	A
631	A	656	A	681	B	706	A	731	D
632	D	657	D	682	C	707	D	732	B
633	D	658	A	683	B	708	D	733	C
634	A	659	C	684	C	709	D	734	A
635	D	660	D	685	B	710	D	735	B
636	A	661	A	686	B	711	A	736	C
637	C	662	A	687	A	712	C	737	A
638	B	663	D	688	B	713	B	738	D
639	D	664	C	689	D	714	C	739	C
640	A	665	B	690	C	715	A	740	A
641	D	666	A	691	A	716	B	741	B
642	C	667	B	692	C	717	C	742	D
643	B	668	B	693	D	718	D	743	B
644	B	669	A	694	C	719	A	744	C
645	A	670	D	695	B	720	D	745	B
646	A	671	C	696	C	721	D	746	D
647	B	672	D	697	B	722	A	747	A
648	C	673	A	698	B	723	D	748	C

649	A	674	D	699	D	724	A	749	B
650	D	675	D	700	C	725	A	750	C

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