

MCQ- PG Entrance-Roganidan Evam Vikriti Vigyana

1	Incubation period of AIDS is.....			
	A)	15 to 57 days	B)	15 to 57 months
	C)	15 to 57 years	D)	15 to 57 hours
2	Ultrasound is a mechanical oscillation with frequency above			
	A)	01 kHz	B)	10 kHz
	C)	20 kHz	D)	15 kHz
3.	One time attack of chickenpox givesimmunity.			
	A)	one year	B)	two year
	C)	three years	D)	life time
4.	Incubation period of Chickenpox is			
	A)	1 to 2 days	B)	14 to 16 days
	C)	3 to 4 days	D)	8 to 10 days
5.	Incubation period of Measles is			
	A)	10 to 14 days	B)	2 to 3 days
	C)	6 to 8 days	D)	30 to 32 days
6.	The outer most covering of HIV molecule is			
	A	Lipid bilayer membrane	B	Matrix protein
	C	Capsid protein	D	Nuclear membrane
7.	Types of fungi are			
	A)	Arobic and anarobic	B)	Motile and non motile
	C)	Moulds and Yeasts	D)	RNA and DNA
8.	Mycetoma is an example ofmycosis.			
	A)	Superficial	B)	Subcutaneous
	C)	Systemic	D)	Oppurtunistic
9.	Candidiasis is an example ofmycosis.			
	A)	Superficial	B)	Subcutaneous
	C)	Systemic	D)	Oppurtunistic
10.	Penicillosis is an example of mycosis.			
	A)	Opportunistic	B)	Superficial
	C)	Subcutaneous	D)	Systemic

11.	Mycobacterium tuberculi isbacteria.			
	A)	Capsulated	B)	Spring
	C)	Motile	D)	Aerobic
12.	Spherical shaped bacteria are called as			
	A)	Cocci	B)	Bacilli
	C)	Vibrio	D)	Spirochates
13.	Rod shaped bacteria are called as.....			
	A)	Cocci	B)	Bacilli
	C)	Vibrio	D)	Spirochates
14.	The organ of locomotion in bacteria is called as			
	A)	Fimbriae	B)	Flagella
	C)	Nucleus	D)	Nuclear membrane
15.	One flagellum at one end of the organism is called as.....			
	A)	Monotrichate	B)	Lophotrichate
	C)	Petrichate	D)	Amphitrichate
16.	One flagellum at both poles of the organism is called as.....			
	A)	Monotrichate	B)	Lophotrichate
	C)	Petrichate	D)	Amphitrichate
17.	A tuft of flagella at one end of the organism is called as.....			
	A)	Lophotrichate	B)	Monotrichate
	C)	Petrichate	D)	Amphitrichate
18.	In ultrasound study, "Anechoic" term is used for.....			
	A)	Fluid	B)	Acellular fluid
	C)	both A and B	D)	Bones
19.	Lepromin test is done for the diagnosis of.....			
	A)	Tuberculosis	B)	Chickenpox
	C)	Measles	D)	Leprosy
20.	Mycobacterium Leprae causes disease in human.			
	A)	Leprosy	B)	Tuberculosis
	C)	Measles	D)	Chikenpox
21.	Total Shlokas in Madav Nidan are.....			
	A)	5300	B)	6300
	C)	4300	D)	3300

22.	Total Adhyayas in Madhav Nidan are.....			
	A)	59	B)	49
	C)	79	D)	69
23.	The time of Madhavkar of Madhav Nidan is			
	A)	5 th century	B)	4 th century
	C)	6 th century	D)	7 th century
24.	The author of Paryay Ratnamala is			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sharandhar
	C)	Madhav	D)	Sushrut
25.	Pittaj Prameh are oftypes.			
	A)	06	B)	04
	C)	10	D)	20
26.	In ECGis not a bipolar lead.			
	A)	Lead II	B)	Lead I
	C)	Lead III	D)	Lead V1
27.	Total unipolar leads in ECG are.....			
	A)	08	B)	09
	C)	04	D)	03
28.	Total Bipolar leads in ECG are.....			
	A)	04	B)	05
	C)	03	D)	06
29.	ECG's are not used to diagnose.....			
	A)	Arrhythmias	B)	Cardiac conduction abnormalities
	C)	Abnormal electrolyte levels	D)	Ascites
30.	In ECGis not a unipolar lead.			
	A)	aVR	B)	V1
	C)	Lead I	D)	aVF
31.	In ECGis not a precordial lead.			
	A)	aVF	B)	V1
	C)	V2	D)	V6
32.	X-axis in ECG shows			
	A)	Time	B)	Voltage
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of above
33.	Y-axis in ECG shows			
	A)	Time	B)	Voltage
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of above

34.	In ECG, the speed of paper movement is			
	A)	25 mm/sec	B)	15 mm/sec
	C)	35 mm/sec	D)	45 mm/sec
35.	Value of each small division (1 mm) on X axis of ECG is			
	A)	0.04 mm	B)	0.04 min
	C)	0.04 cm	D)	0.04 sec.
36.	Value of each small division (1 mm) on Y axis of ECG is			
	A)	0.04 sec	B)	0.2 sec
	C)	0.1 mv	D)	1 mv
37.	Normal amplitude of P wave in ECG is.....			
	A)	0.25 mv	B)	0.25 sec
	C)	0.1 mv	D)	0.1 sec
38.	Normal duration of P wave in ECG is			
	A)	0.25 mv	B)	0.25 sec
	C)	0.1 mv	D)	0.1 sec
39.	Normal duration of PR interval in ECG is			
	A)	0.12 to 0.20 sec	B)	0.20 to 0.40 sec
	C)	0.12 to 0.20 mv	D)	0.12 to 0.20 mm
40.	Normal duration of QRS complex in ECG is			
	A)	Within 0.11 sec.	B)	Within 0.22 sec.
	C)	Within 0.33 sec.	D)	Within 0.44 sec.
41.	The time lag from the onset of atrial depolarization to the onset of ventricular systole in ECG is called as.....			
	A)	PR interval	B)	QRS complex
	C)	ST segment	D)	T wave
42.	The time of ventricular depolarization in ECG is recorded as			
	A)	PR interval	B)	QRS complex
	C)	ST segment	D)	T wave
43.	The time of ventricular repolarization in ECG is recorded as			
	A)	PR interval	B)	QRS complex
	C)	T wave	D)	P wave
44.	Shortened QT interval in ECG indicates.....			
	A)	Hypercalcemia	B)	Hypocalcemia
	C)	Hypokalemia	D)	Both B and C
45.	Prolonged QT interval in ECG indicates.....			
	A)	Hypercalcemia	B)	Hypocalcemia
	C)	Hypokalemia	D)	Both B and C

46.	Prominent U wave in ECG indicates.....			
	A)	Hypocalcemia	B)	Hypocalcemia
	C)	Hypokalemia	D)	Both B and C
47.	Inverted T wave in ECG indicates.....			
	A)	Coronary ischaemia	B)	Left ventricular hypertrophy
	C)	Digoxin effect	D)	All the above
48.	P wave having greater amplitude and time in ECG indicates.....			
	A)	Atrial Hypertrophy	B)	Myocardial infraction
	C)	AV block	D)	Bundle branch block
49.	PR interval more than 0.2 sec in ECG indicates.....			
	A)	Hypocalcemia	B)	Myocardial infraction
	C)	AV block	D)	Hypokalemia
50.	Inversion of T wave in ECG indicates.....			
	A)	Hypocalcemia	B)	Myocardial infraction
	C)	AV block	D)	Hypokalemia
51.	Clinical syndrome resulting from a deficiency of thyroid hormones, which in turns results in a generalized slowing down of metabolic process is called as			
	A)	Hyperthyroidism	B)	Hypothyroidism
	C)	Irritable bowel syndrome	D)	Parkinsonism
52.	X-rays are used in			
	A)	Ct Scan	B)	Ultra sonography
	C)	MRI	D)	Audiometry
53.	Body mass index (BMI) is calculated as.....			
	A)	Weight in kilogram is divided by height in meter	B)	Weight in milligram is divided by height in meter
	C)	Weight in kilogram is divided by (height in meter) ²	D)	Weight in kilogram is divided by (height in centimeter) ²
54.	Life cycle of HIV includes.....			
	A)	Penetration	B)	Adsorption
	C)	Reinfection	D)	All the above
55.	HIV is present inof patient suffering from AIDS.			
	A)	Semen	B)	Saliva
	C)	Tears	D)	All of the above
56.	Established mode of transmission of HIV.....			
	A)	Unsafe sex	B)	Between mother and baby
	C)	Blood	D)	All the above

57.	A tuft of flagella at one end of the organism is called as.....			
	A)	Monotrichate	B)	Lophotrichate
	C)	Petrichate	D)	Amphitrichate
58.	The organ of adhesion in bacteria is called as			
	A)	Fimbriae	B)	Flagella
	C)	Nucleus	D)	Nuclear membrane
59.	Comma shaped bacteria with vibrating motility is called as.....			
	A)	Vibrio	B)	Spirilla
	C)	Spirochaetes	D)	Bacilli
60.	Spirally twisted rod shaped bacteria are called as.....			
	A)	Vibrio	B)	Spirilla
	C)	Spirochaetes	D)	Cocci
61.	Corynebacterium diphtheria is..... bacteria.			
	A)	Gram positive	B)	Motile
	C)	spore forming	D)	Capsulated
62.	Corynebacterium diphtheria is destroyed when heated atdegree Celsius for 10 min.			
	A)	58	B)	68
	C)	78	D)	88
63.	Among the followingis not a type of diphtheria.			
	A)	Intermedius	B)	Grevis
	C)	Mitis	D)	Petrichate
64.	The incubation period of diphtheria isdays.			
	A)	3 to 4	B)	14 to 15
	C)	20 to 21	D)	28 to 29
65.	Lethal dose of diphtheria toxin is			
	A)	25 gram	B)	25 milligram
	C)	250 milligram	D)	250 gram
66.	Among the following is gram negative cocci.			
	A)	Staphalococcus	B)	Streptococcus
	C)	Nisseria Gonococcus	D)	Cornybacterium diphtheria
67.	An example of gram negative motile bacilli is			
	A)	Brucella	B)	E.coli
	C)	Shigella	D)	Streptococcus

68.	Clostridium tetani isbacilli.			
	A)	gram negative motile	B)	gram negative non motile
	C)	gram positive non motile	D)	gram positive motile
69.	Spore forming gram positive bacilli is			
	A)	Bacillus anthracis	B)	Mycobacterium
	C)	Lactobacillus	D)	Nisseria Gonococci
70.	In chickenpox, scabbing begins. days after the rash appearance			
	A)	4 to 7 days	B)	4 to 7 months
	C)	4 to 7 years	D)	4 to7 hours
71.	In ultrasound study, for image of moving organ like heartmode is used			
	A)	A	B)	M
	C)	B	D)	Both A and B
72.	A criterion used by Acharyas for Vyadhi Namkaran of Jwar Vyadhi is.....			
	A)	Pradhan Lakshan	B)	Dosha Pradhanta
	C)	Dushya Pradhanta	D)	Sharir Avayav Dushti
73.	Chickenpox is seen inyear's age of children			
	A)	less than 10	B)	more than 10
	C)	more than 12	D)	More than 20
74.	The glycoprotein on the surface of HIV, called gp120 adsorbs to both a CD4 molecule and a chemokine receptor found on the surface of human cells is called			
	A)	Penetration	B)	Adsorption
	C)	Reinfection	D)	Uncoating
75.	HIV has membrane bound glycoprotein spikes on its surface are called as			
	A)	GP160	B)	P17
	C)	P24	D)	S 24
76.	Tinea Nigra is an example ofmycosis.			
	A)	Superficial	B)	Subcutaneous
	C)	Systemic	D)	Oppurtunistic
77.	Aspergillus is an example of mycosis.			
	A)	Superficial	B)	Subcutaneous
	C)	Systemic	D)	Oppurtunistic

78.	Histoplasmosis is an example ofmycosis.			
	A)	Opportunistic	B)	Superficial
	C)	Subcutaneous	D)	Systemic
79.	A criterion used by Acharyas for Vyadhi Namkaran of Udar Vyadhi is.....			
	A)	Pradhan Lakshan	B)	Dosha Pradhanta
	C)	Dushya Pradhanta	D)	Sharir Avayav Dushti
80.	According to Acharya Sushruta, Vata and Kapha having aggravated in the neck and having accumulated in Manya and alongwith Medas produce glandular enlargement with their characteristic symptoms, is known as.....			
	A)	Galganda	B)	Masurika
	C)	Snayuk	D)	Manyasthambha
81.	According to Charak Samhita, Chikitsa Sthan, type of Kapha Dosha involved in the Samprapti of Prameh is.....			
	A)	Avalambak	B)	Kledak
	C)	Bodhak	D)	Tarpak
82.	According to Charak Samhita, Chikitsa Sthan 15/15, Swedavrudhi Lakshana is _____			
	A)	Raukshya	B)	Kandu
	c)	Sirapurnatwa	D)	Hrudshool
83.	According to Asthang Hruday, Sutrashtan 12/11, Medadhātu Vrudhi Lakshana is _____			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Kushtha
	C)	Kamala	D)	Shwasa
84.	According to Sushrut Samhita, Asthi Dhatu Kshay Lakshana is _____			
	A)	Nakha Banga	B)	Krushangata
	C)	Sirapurnatw	D)	Parshwapida
85.	According to Sushrut Samhita, Majjadhatu Kshaya Lakshana is _____			
	A)	Sandhi Shunyata	B)	Asthi toda
	C)	Sadana	D)	Sirashaithilya
86.	According to Charak Samhita, Sutrashtan 28/17, Majjadhatu Dushti Lakshana is _____			
	A)	Gandamala	B)	Bhram
	C)	Kushta	D)	Visarpa

87.	According to Asthang Hruday, Sutrasthan 11/07, Kapha Prakopak Lakshana is_____			
	A)	Rukshata	B)	Bhrama
	C)	Trushna	D)	Praseka
88.	According to Sushrut Samhita, Sutra Sthan,15/10, Rasakshaya Lakshana is_____			
	A)	Praseka	B)	Hrudpida
	C)	Vidradhi	D)	Kamala
89.	According to Sushrut Samhita, Sutra Sthan,15/15, Rasadhatu Vrudhi Lakshana is_____			
	A)	Praseka	B)	Shrama
	C)	Glani	D)	Shabda Asahishnuta
90.	According to Sushrut Samhita, Sutra Sthan, 15/09, Raktadhatu Kshaya Kakshana is_____			
	A)	Gulma	B)	Kamala
	C)	Seera Shaithilya	D)	Glani
91.	According to Sushrut Samhita, Sutra Sthan, 15/14, Mamsadhatu Vrudhi Lakshana is_____			
	A)	Granthi	B)	Sirapurnatwa
	C)	Indriya Dourbalya	D)	Guru Gatrata
92.	According to Asthang Hruday, Sutrasthan 11/13, Vataprakopa Lakshana is_____			
	A)	Karshya	B)	Moha
	C)	Mand Chestata	D)	Alpa Vak
93.	According to Madhav Nidan, Pitta Vrudhikar Rasa is			
	A)	Katu	B)	Madhur
	C)	Kashay	D)	Tikta
94.	According to Asthang Hruday, Sutrasthan 11/07, Pitta Prakopa Lakshana is_____			
	A)	Prabha Haani	B)	Alpa Nidrata
	C)	Prasek	D)	Mandagni
95.	According to Asthang Hruday, Sutrasthan 11/07, Kapha Prakop Lakshana is_____ .			
	A)	Shwas	B)	Bhram
	C)	Trushna	D)	Sandhi Shaithilya
96.	According to Ashtang Sangrah, Nidan Sthan, Vata Prakopa Rasa is_____.			
	A)	Madhura	B)	Lavan
	C)	Kashay	D)	Amla
97.	According to Ashtang Sangrah, Nidan Sthan, Kapha Prakopak Rasa is_____.			
	A)	Lavana	B)	Katu
	C)	Tikta	D)	Kashay

98.	Normal axis of ECG lies between.....			
	A)	-30°c to + 110° c	B)	-30°c to -90°c
	C)	-90°c to -180°c	D)	-180°c to +110°c
99.	Heart rate from ECG is calculated as.....			
	A)	300/ No of small squares between two conjugative R waves	B)	1500 / No of small squares between two conjugative R waves
	C)	1500/No of large squares between two conjugative R waves	D)	2500/No of large squares between two conjugative R waves
100.	HIV is virus.			
	A)	RNA	B)	DNA
	C)	Both A&B	D)	Spore forming
101.	Rupa synonym does not include			
	A)	Vyanjan	B)	Lakshan
	C)	Chinha	D)	Aagati
102.	Type of Rupa does not include.....			
	A)	Samanya Rupa	B)	Vaidya Sanvedya Chinha
	C)	Vishishta Rupa	D)	Anu Rupa
103.	According to Ashtang Hruday Sutra Sthan 11/13, Purish Vrudhi Lakshan does not include.....			
	A)	Adhman	B)	Aatop
	C)	Gouravata	D)	Bastitod
104.	According to Ashtang Hruday Sutra Sthan 11/21, Purish Kshay Lakshan is.....			
	A)	Gauravata	B)	Hrutparshva Pida
	C)	Adhman	D)	Atop
105.	According to Sushrut Sutrasthan 15/19, Mutra Vrudhi Lakshan is.....			
	A)	Adhman	B)	Sarakta Mutra Pravrutti
	C)	Romchuti	D)	Stabdha Romata
106.	According to Sushrut Sutrasthan 15/11, Mutra Kshay Lakshan is.....			
	A)	Basti Toda	B)	Romchuti
	C)	Adhman	D)	Dourghandhya
107.	According to Ashtang Hruday Sutra Sthan 11/14, Sweda Vrudhi Lakshan is.....			
	A)	Romchuti	B)	Kandu
	C)	Twak Shutanam	D)	Sthabdha Romata
108.	According to Ashtang Hruday Sutra Sthan 99/92, Sweda Kshay Lakshan is.....			
	A)	Twak Sputanam	B)	Daurgandhya
	C)	Kandu	D)	Basti Toda

109.	According to Ashtang Hruday Nidan Sthan 01/01,.....is not a Synonym of Vyadhi.			
	A)	Papma	B)	Aatank
	C)	Gad	D)	Avaran
110.	Nanatmaj Vataj Vyadhis are			
	A)	40	B)	20
	C)	80	D)	100
111.	Nanatmaj Pittaj Vyadhis are			
	A)	40	B)	20
	C)	80	D)	100
112.	Nanatmaj Kaphaj Vyadhis are Vyadhi.			
	A)	40	B)	20
	C)	80	D)	100
113.	Type of Adhyatmik Vyadhi is..... Vyadhi.			
	A)	Kalabal Pravrut	B)	Daivabal Pravrut
	C)	Swabhav Bala Pravrut	D)	Dosha Bala Pravrut
114.	Among followingis not a type of Aadhidaivik Vyadhi.			
	A)	Aadibal Pravrut	B)	Kalabal Pravrut
	C)	Daivabal Pravrut	D)	Swabhav Bala Pravrut
115.	Type of Daivabala Pravrut Vyadhi is Vyadhi.			
	A)	Abhishapaj	B)	Kalabal Pravrut
	C)	Swabhav Bala Pravrut	D)	Dosha Bala Pravrut
116.	Type of Swabhav Bala Pravrut Vyadhi is Vyadhi.			
	A)	Aadibal Pravrut	B)	Kalkrut
	C)	Daivabal Pravrut	D)	Janmabal Pravrut
117.	Type of Adibal Pravrut Vyadhi is Vyadhi.			
	A)	Rasaj	B)	Dourhudaja
	C)	Matruj	D)	Vidyutkrut
118.	Type of Janmabal Pravrut Vyadhi is Vyadhi.			
	A)	Matruj	B)	Sajivakrut
	C)	Rasaj	D)	Nirjivakrut
119.	Type of Dosha Bala Pravrut Vyadhi isVyadhi.			
	A)	Pakvashay Samutta	B)	Rasaj
	C)	Kalkrut	D)	Sajivkrut
120.	Type of Upasargkrut Vyadhi isVyadhi.			
	A)	Rasaj	B)	Sankramak
	C)	Matruj	D)	Douhrudayaj

121.	Udakameh is atype of Prameh.			
	A)	Kaphaj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Vataj	D)	Mrudbhakshan Janya
122.	Klyabhya types does not includeKlyaibhya.			
	A)	Bijopghataj	B)	Dhwajbhangaj
	C)	Jaraj	D)	Vishaj
123.	Hastimeh is atype of Prameh.			
	A)	Kaphaj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Vataj	D)	Mrudbhakshan Janya
124.	Sikatameh is atype of Prameh.			
	A)	Kaphaj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Vataj	D)	Mrudbhakshan Janya
125.	According to Charak Samhita, Nidan Sthan 4/10-11,is not a Kaphaj Type of Prameh.			
	A)	Phena Meha	B)	Udaka Meha
	C)	Sukra Meha	D)	Alala Meha
126.	'Padadaha' is an example of ----- Doshagati			
	A)	Urdhwa	B)	Adha
	C)	Aashayapakarsha	D)	Koshtha
127.	Bahya Rogamarga is also called as-----Marga.			
	A)	Shakha	B)	Koshtha
	C)	Marma-Asthi-Sandhi	D)	All of these
128.	'Vatanigraha' causes ----- Doshagati.			
	A)	Koshtha-Shakha	B)	Shakha-Koshtha
	C)	Tiryag	D)	All of above
129.	Dosha Shakha-Koshtha Gati is due to-----			
	A)	Ativyayama	B)	Srotovishodhana
	C)	Vataprakopa	D)	All of above
130.	Madhyam Marga include-----			
	A)	Mahasrotas	B)	Twak
	C)	Asthi-Sandhi-Marma	D)	None of above
131.	'Rajayakshma'is -----Margashrit Vyadhi.			
	A)	Koshtha	B)	Shakha
	C)	Marma-Asthi-Sandhi	D)	All of above
132.	Abhyantar Marga includes -----Vyadhi.			
	A)	Jwar	B)	Kasa
	C)	Shwas	D)	All of these

133.	Visarpa is ----- Margashrit Vyadhi.			
	A)	Bahya	B)	Abhyantar
	C)	Madhyam	D)	Both A and B
134.	Adhimamsa is -----Margashrit Vyadhi.			
	A)	Bahya	B)	Abhyantar
	C)	Madhyam	D)	All of these
135.	Among following-----is not Shakha Margashrit Vyadhi .			
	A)	Jwar	B)	Alaji
	C)	Apachi	D)	Kushtha
136.	सेति कर्तव्यताको रोगोत्पादक हेतुः -----			
	A)	निदानं	B)	पूर्वरूपं
	C)	रूपं	D)	संप्राप्ति
137.	Pratyaya is synonym of -----			
	A)	Samprapti	B)	Purvarupa
	C)	Rupa	D)	Nidana
138.	Synonym of Hetu is-----			
	A)	Jati	B)	Utthana
	C)	Chinha	D)	All of above
139.	Type of Hetu is -----			
	A)	Samanya	B)	Vishesha
	C)	Utpadaka	D)	All of these
140	Visha' is -----type of Hetu.			
	A)	Sannikrushta	B)	Viprakishta
	C)	Vyabhichari	D)	Pradhanik
141	मृदभक्षणम पांडू रोगस्य कारणं ' is example of -----Hetu.			
	A)	Dosha	B)	Vyadhi
	C)	Ubhaya	D)	Vyabhichari

142.	Heat of Sun in Vasanta Ritu' is -----type of Hetu for Kapha Prakopa in Vasant Ritu			
	A)	Utpadaka	B)	Vyanjaka
	C)	Pradhanik	D)	Vyadhi
143	Accumulated Kapha in Hemanta Ritu manifest Kaphaja Vikara in Vasanta Ritu'is kample of ----- Hetu.			
	A)	Sannikrishtha	B)	Viprakashtha
	C)	Vyabhichari	D)	Pradhanik
144	Cause which is weak or unable to produce Vyadhi' is-----			
	A)	Sannikrishtha Hetu	B)	Viprakashtha Hetu
	C)	Vyabhichari Hetu	D)	Pradhanik Hetu
145.	Doshas are considered as ----- Hetu.			
	A)	Bahya	B)	Aabyantar
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of above
146	'Vyasa' is -----Prakopaka Lakshana.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Vata
	C)	Kapha	D)	All of these
147.	Vata Prakopa Lakshana is-----			
	A)	Sanga	B)	Kleda
	C)	Upalepa	D)	All of these
148	'Sankocha' is ----- Prakopaka Lakshana.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	All of these
149.	'Sramsas' is due to-----Prakopa.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
150	'Shyava-Aruna Varna' indicates-----Prakopa.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Kapha
	C)	Vata	D)	Tridosha
151	'Kleda Sanchiti' is due to -----Prakopa.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
152.	'Sruti' is ----- Prakopaka Lakshana.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta

	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
153.	'Kotha' is due to-----Prakopa.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Kapha
	C)	Vata	D)	Tridosha
154.	'Upalepa' is -----Prakopaka Lakshana.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Vata
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
155.	'Staimitya' is due to----- Prakopa			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Kapha
	C)	Vata	D)	Tridosha
156.	'Pandu Varna' indicates-----Prakopa.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
157.	Doshagati are-----			
	A)	Urdhwa	B)	Adha
	C)	Tiryaga	D)	All of above
158.	Trividha Roga Margas are-----			
	A)	Koshtha	B)	Shakha
	C)	Marma-Asthi-Sandhi	D)	All of these
159.	Madhyam Margashrita Vyadhi is-----			
	A)	Jwar	B)	Atisar
	C)	Kushtha	D)	Pakshavadha
160.	Rudraprakopaja Jwar is example of-----type of Hetu.			
	A)	Sannikrushta	B)	Viprakrushta
	C)	Vyabhichari	D)	Pradhanika
161.	Consumption of Pittakar Aahar Vihar by Pandu Rogi causes ---type of Kamala.			
	A)	Bahupitta	B)	Ruddhpatha
	C)	Halimaka	D)	None of these
162.	'Tilapishtanibha Malapravrutti' is observed in ----type of Kamala.			
	A)	Bahupitta	B)	Ruddhpatha
	C)	Halimaka	D)	None of these
163.	Aagneya Visarpa is ----- Doshapradhana.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Vata
	C)	Vata-Pitta	D)	Vata-Kapha
164.	Granthi Visarpa is -----Doshapradhana.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Vata-Kapha	D)	Vata-Pitta

165.	Kardama Visarpa is -----Doshapradhan.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Kapha
	C)	Kapha-Pitta	D)	Vata-Pitta
166.	Burning sensation like body sprinkled with flaming charcoals is in-----Visarpa.			
	A)	Aagneya	B)	Kardama
	C)	Granthi	D)	None of these
167.	In Granthi Visarpa Granthis are found in-----			
	A)	Snayu	B)	Mamsa
	C)	Twak	D)	All of these
168	Cadaverous smell is found in-----Visarpa.			
	A)	Aagneya	B)	Kardama
	C)	Granthi	D)	All of these
169	Asadhya Visarpa is -----			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Sannipatik
170.	Granthi Visarpa with complications is-----			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Yapya	D)	None of these
171.	'Alabu Pushpa Samana' is -----type of Kushtha.			
	A)	Pundarik	B)	Sidhma
	C)	Mandal	D)	Kakanaka
172	'Matsya Shakalopama' is ----- Kushtha.			
	A)	Charmakhya	B)	Eka
	C)	Kitibha	D)	Dadru
173.	'Panipada Sphutanam, along with Tivra Vedana' is observed in ----type of Kushtha.			
	A)	Vipadika	B)	Vicharchika
	C)	Pama	D)	Charmadala
174	Shukragata Kushtha is-----			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Yapya	D)	None of these
175.	Shwitra is classified as-----			
	A)	Daruna	B)	Charuna
	C)	Kilasa	D)	All of these
176.	Criteria for Asadhya Shwitra are-----			
	A)	Patches mutually matted together	B)	Patch surrounded by reddish hair
	C)	Shwitra on - Guhya, Panitala, Oshtha	D)	All of above

177	In Vatarakta ----- type of Vedana is observed			
	A)	Vrushchik damshavat	B)	Aakhuvishavat
	C)	Both of A and B	D)	None of above
178.	----- is not type of Mutrakrichchra .			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Shukravegavarodhaj
	C)	MutraKshaya	D)	Ashmarijanya
179	Type of Mutraghat is-----			
	A)	Bastijathar	B)	Mutradaha
	C)	Mutratit	D)	None of above
180	Vrutta,Sthir Granthi inside Bastimukha is observed in-----			
	A)	Vatabasti	B)	VataKundalika
	C)	Mutragrathi	D)	Vatasthila
181.	Types of Vatarakta are-----			
	A)	Uttana	B)	Gambhira
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of these
182.	Ashmarijanya is type of----- Vyadhi.			
	A)	Mutraghata	B)	Mutrakrucchra
	C)	Ashmari	D)	All of above
183.	Mutrajathara is type of ----- Vyadhi.			
	A)	Udara	B)	Mutraghata
	C)	Mutrakrucchra	D)	Ashmari
184	Types of Mutraghata in which Granthi formation is mentioned are-----			
	A)	Mutratita	B)	Vatashthila
	C)	Mutragranthi	D)	Both B and C
185	'कृष्ण अरुण कपाल वर्णानी' (Krishna Aruna Kapala varnani) is ----- Kushtha.			
	A)	Kapal	B)	Audumbar
	C)	Pundarika	D)	Sidhma
186	'पक्क उदुंबर फल वर्णानी' (Pakwa Udumbar Phala varnani) is----- Kushtha.			
	A)	Kapal	B)	Audumbar
	C)	Pundarika	D)	Sidhma
187.	Asadhya Kushta is-----			
	A)	Kapal	B)	Mandal
	C)	Kakanak	D)	Pundarika
188.	'हस्तीचर्मवत'(Hasticharmavat) is -----Kushtha.			
	A)	Eka	B)	Charma
	C)	Vipadika	D)	All of these

189.	'श्याव किन खर स्पर्श' (Shyava Kina Khara Sparsha) is-----Kushtha.			
	A)	Eka	B)	Charma
	C)	Kitibha	D)	None of these
190.	'सकण्डूः पिडका श्यावा बहुस्राव ----- '.			
	A)	विचर्चिका	B)	पामा
	C)	स्फोटा	D)	दद्रु
191.	Kapal is -----Doshapradhana Kushtha.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
192	Mandal is ----- Doshapradhana Kushtha.			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
193	Tridoshaj Kushtha is-----			
	A)	Kapal	B)	Mandal
	C)	Kakanak	D)	Audumbar
194.	Rhushyajivha is ----- Doshapradhana Kushtha.			
	A)	Vata- Pitta	B)	Vata-Kapha
	C)	Kapha-Pitta	D)	Tridoshaj
195.	Kapha-Pitta Pradhan is----- Mahakushtha.			
	A)	Kapal	B)	Rhushyajivha
	C)	Pundarika	D)	Sidhma
196	Sidhma is ----- Doshapradhana Kushtha.			
	A)	Vata- Pitta	B)	Vata-Kapha
	C)	Kapha-Pitta	D)	Tridoshaj
197.	Vata-Kapha Pradhana Kshudrakushtha are-----			
	A)	Charma	B)	Eka
	C)	Kitibha	D)	All of these
198.	Pitta-Kapha Pradhana Kshudrakushtha are-----			
	A)	Pama	B)	Shataru
	C)	Visphota	D)	All of these
199	Kapha Pradhana Eka Kushtha is-----			
	A)	Charma	B)	Kitibha
	C)	Vicharchika	D)	Shataru
200	' -----प्रायेन च उरसी '			
	A)	सिध्मम	B)	पुंडरिकम
	C)	कापालम	D)	पामाम

201	'लोह लोहित मत्स्य आम गंधीत्वं आस्यम' (Loha Lohita Mastyama gandhitwam Aasyam) is Purvarupa of -----Vyadhi.			
	A)	Raktapitta	B)	Vatarakta
	C)	Shitapitta	D)	All of above
202.	Urdhwaja Raktapitta is due to association of ----- Dosha.			
	A)	Pitta-Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Pitta-Kapha	D)	Tridosha
203.	Adhoga Raktapitta is due to association of ----- Dosha.			
	A)	Pitta-Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Pitta-Kapha	D)	Tridosha
204.	Urdhwaga Raktapitta is -----			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Yapya
	C)	Asadhya	D)	None of these
205	Adhoga Raktapitta is -----			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Yapya
	C)	Asadhya	D)	None of these
206	Ubhaya Margaja Raktapitta is -----			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Yapya
	C)	Asadhya	D)	None of these
207.	'भुक्तस्य स्तंभ' (Bhuktasya Stambha) Lakshana is found in-----			
	A)	Udar	B)	Raktagata Vata
	C)	Vatarakta	D)	All of these
208	'दंड मुष्टी हत वेदना' (Danda Mushti Hata Vedana) is observed in----- Vata.			
	A)	Twakgata	B)	Raktagata
	C)	Mamsa-Medogata	D)	All of these
209	'अस्वप्न संतत रुक च' (Aswapna Santata ruk) is observed in----- Vata.			
	A)	Twakgata	B)	Raktagata
	C)	Mamsa-Medogata	D)	Majja-Asthi gata
210.	One of the reasons for frequent abortions is-----Vata.			
	A)	Shukragata	B)	Raktagata
	C)	Mamsa-Medogata	D)	Majja-Asthi gata
211	Snayugata Vata Lakshanas are-----			
	A)	Bahya-Abhyantar Aayam	B)	Khalli
	C)	Kubjata	D)	All of these
212	'वात पूर्ण दृढीवत स्पर्श' (Vatapurna Drutivat Sparsha) of joints is observed in-----			
	A)	Aamavat	B)	Sandhigata Vata
	C)	Vatarakta	D)	None of these

213.	Pain aggravates after movements is observed in-----		
	A) Aamava t	B)	Sandhigata Vata
	C) Vatarakta	D)	None of these
214.	Difficulty in speech is found in-----		
	A) Ardita	B)	Hanustambha
	C) Pakshavadha	D)	All of these
215	Types of Grudhrasi Vyadhi are-----		
	A) Vataj	B)	Vata-Kaphaj
	C) Both A and B	D)	None of these
216.	In Ardita-----Dhatu is involved as per Charakacharya		
	A) Shukra	B)	Rakta
	C) Meda	D)	None of these
217.	Dushyas observed in Pakshavadha Vyadhi are-----		
	A) Sira	B)	Snayu
	C) Sandhibandha	D)	All of these
218	Udarda is ----- Doshapradhana.		
	A) Pitta-Vata	B)	Pitta-Kapha
	C) Vata-Kapha	D)	Tridoshaja
219.	Dushyas involved in Uttana Vatarakta are-----		
	A) Twak, Mamsa	B)	Asthi
	C) Majja	D)	Shukra
220.	'Pain starting from backside of shoulder and travels along backside of hand upto fingers' is Lakshana of -----Vyadhi.		
	A) Avabahuk	B)	Grudhrasi
	C) Vishwachi	D)	Amsashosha
221	Nasal Voice due to obstruction in Shabda-Vahini Dhamani is observed in-----		
	A) Mooka	B)	Minmin
	C) Gadagada	D)	Jivhastambha
222.	The suppression of urge of urination for a long time causing retention of urine is observed in----- type of Mutraghata.		
	A) Mutrasanga	B)	Mutatita
	C) Mutragranthi	D)	Mutrasada

223.	Excess travelling with stretched legs along with Vatakara,Raktadushtikar Aahar leads to-----			
	A)	Raktapitta	B)	Vatarakta
	C)	Shitapitta	D)	All of these
224.	Shitapitta is -----Doshapradhan.			
	A)	Pitta-Vata	B)	Pitta-Kapha
	C)	Ttridoshaja	D)	None of these
225	Vataprakopa in Vatavyadhi is mainly due to-----			
	A)	Dhatukshaya	B)	Margavarodha
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of theses
226	Types of Psoriasis are-----			
	A)	Plaque	B)	Guttate
	C)	Pustular	D)	All of above
227.	-----is characterized by trasient, elevated,ichy, edematous wheals or papules.			
	A)	Psoriasis	B)	Urticaria
	C)	Eczyma	D)	None of above
228.	Time course for chronic urticaria is----			
	A)	< 6 weeks	B)	>6 weeks
	C)	>5weeks	D)	<5 weeks
229	----- tumors are non-cancerous tumor.			
	A)	Malignant	B)	Benign
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of above
230.	-----tumors often invade basal membrane that surrounds nearby healthy tissue and can spread via bloodstream or lymphatic system, may recur after removal			
	A)	Malignant	B)	Benign
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of above
231	Parkinson's disease is characterized by-----			
	A)	Bradykinesia	B)	Tremor
	C)	Postural instability	D)	All of above
232	Type of Eczyma is-----			
	A)	Contact	B)	Atopic
	C)	Seborrhoeic	D)	All of above
233.	Classification of leukaemia on the basis of cell types predominantly involved are-----			
	A)	Myeloid	B)	Lymphoid
	C)	Both of A and B	D)	None of above
234.	Pellagra is caused by -----type of nutritional deficiency.			
	A)	Fluorosis	B)	Niacin
	C)	Folate	D)	Cobalamine

235	-----is a blistering autoimmune disease that affects the skin and mucous membranes			
	A)	Eczema	B)	Phemphigus
	C)	Urticaria	D)	None
236.	Sciatica occurs due to irritation of a spinal nerve root associated with disc herniation at -----			
	A)	L4-L5	B)	L5-S1
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of above
237.	Types of Thalassemia are -----			
	A)	Alpha	B)	Beta
	C)	Both A and B	D)	none of above
238.	In ----- type of anemia, the red blood cells become rigid and sticky and are shaped like crescent moons.			
	A)	Pernicious	B)	Sickle cell
	C)	Iron deficiency	D)	All of the options
239	-----is a group of skeletal disorders characterized by reduction in bone mass per unit bone volume.			
	A)	Osteoarthritis	B)	Osteoporosis
	C)	Ankylosing spondilitis	D)	None
240	Raised, inflamed, red skin covered by silvery patches or scales is observed in ----- Psoriasis.			
	A)	Plaque	B)	Guttate
	C)	Inverse	D)	Pustular
241	Time course for Acute Urticaria is----			
	A)	< 6 weeks	B)	>6 weeks
	C)	>8weeks	D)	<8 weeks
242	An inflammatory reaction of the skin to physical, chemical, or biologic agents is----- dermatitis.			
	A)	Contact	B)	Atopic
	C)	Seborrhoeic	D)	Napkin
243	Leukaemia is neoplastic proliferations of-----.			
	A)	white blood cells	B)	red blood cell
	C)	Plasma	D)	none of these
244	Causes for Sciatica are-----			
	A)	inflammatory	B)	nerve root compression
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of these
245.	An inherited blood disorder in which the body makes an abnormal form of hemoglobin is-----			
	A)	Thalassemia	B)	Leukemia
	C)	Thrombocytopenia	D)	None of these

246	Muscle tests for Bell's Palsy include-----			
	A)	Blowing	B)	Wide smile
	C)	Whistling	D)	All of these
247	Imbalance between bone resorption and bone formation is found in-----			
	A)	Osteoarthritis	B)	Osteoporosis
	C)	Rheumatoid arthritis	D)	none of these
248	In Flesche Test, severity of cervical flexion deformity in ankylosing spondylitis can be calculated by measuring distance between----- in patient.			
	A)	occiput to wall	B)	tragus of ear to wall
	C)	back to wall	D)	leg to wall
249.	In Vatakantak ----- part of body is affected.			
	A)	Janu	B)	Gulpha
	C)	Manibandha	D)	Kurpara
250	Vatashonitaja Shotha in Janusandhi is observed in----- Vatavyadhi.			
	A)	Pakshavadha	B)	Grudhrasi
	C)	Krostrukashirsha	D)	Khalli

251	Krimij is type of ----- Vyadhi			
	A)	Amlapitta	B)	Raktapitta
	C)	Vatarakta	D)	Hrudroga
252	----- is not included in Ashtavidh Pariksha			
	A)	Jiwha	B)	Nadi
	C)	Prakruti	D)	Shabda
253.	Hamsgati Nadi is found in ----- Dosha Dominance			
	A)	Vat	B)	Kapha
	C)	Pitta	D)	Rakta
254.	----- is not included in Swarup of Aam			
	A)	Parush	B)	Asanyukta
	C)	Awipakwa	D)	Durgandhi
255.	----- is not Samanya Lakshana of Aam			
	A)	Srotorodh	B)	Laghav
	C)	Gaurav	D)	Anilmudhata
256.	----- is Samanya Lakshana of Aam			
	A)	Diptagni	B)	Saratwa
	C)	Balabhrmsha	D)	Laghav
257.	Pain in Sam Vayu ----- with Snehan			
	A)	Increases	B)	Decreases
	C)	Both of these	D)	None of these

258.	Sam Pitta is -----			
	A)	Aatamra Pita	B)	Sar
	C)	Sthir	D)	Sugandhi
259.	----- is not Sam Kapha Lakshana			
	A)	Chedawan	B)	Aawil
	C)	Styan	D)	Tantul
260.	----- is not Sam Vayu Lakshana			
	A)	Vibandh	B)	Tod
	C)	Agnisad	D)	Vishad
261.	----- is not Sam Pitta Lakshan			
	A)	Amlika	B)	Kantha.Hrud Dahkar
	C)	Sthir	D)	Sar
262.	Sam Kapha is -----			
	A)	Styan	B)	Chedawan
	C)	Fenawan	D)	None of these
263.	Sam Purish ----- in water			
	A)	Floats	B)	Sinks
	C)	both of these	D)	None of these
264.	----- Acharya has elaborated Sam Vyadhi Lakshan			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Yogratnakar	D)	None of these
265.	Sarpagati Nadi is found in ----- Dosha Dominance			
	A)	Vat	B)	Kapha
	C)	Pitta	D)	Rakta
266.	----- is not Sam Vyadhi Lakshana			
	A)	Tandra	B)	Laghav
	C)	Jathargaurav	D)	Kshudhanasha
267.	Out of following..... is not included in Nidanpanchak .			
	A)	Purvarupa	B)	Nidan
	C)	Sadhyasadhyatwa	D)	Upashaya
268.	Out of following..... is included in Nidanpanchak.			
	A)	Arishta	B)	Rupa
	C)	Upadrava	D)	Chikitsa
269.	Anupashaya is also called as -----			
	A)	Vyadhisatmya	B)	Vyadhiasatmya
	C)	Upadrav	D)	Arisht

270.	Upashaya obtained by using Takra in Vataj Grahani is example of ----- Upashaya			
	A)	Ubhayaviparit Anna	B)	Hetuviparitharthkari Anna
	C)	Vyadhiviparit Aushadh	D)	Hetu Viparit Vihar
271.	Upashaya obtained by using Nisha in Prameha vyadhi is example of ----- -- Upashaya			
	A)	Ubhayaviparitarthakari Anna	B)	Hetuviparitharthkair Anna
	C)	Vyadhiviparit Aushadh	D)	Hetu Viparit Vihar
272.	According to Charakacharya ----- Vyadhi Pariksha is done by using Upashay and Anupashaya			
	A)	Gudhaling	B)	Nanatmaj
	C)	Kshudra	D)	None of these
273.	----- dose not gives Upashay in Jwar			
	A)	Langhan	B)	Guru Aahar
	C)	Ushan Jal	D)	Shadang Paniya
274.	----- are types of Upadrav			
	A)	Samanya, Vishesh	B)	Vyanjak, Utpadak
	C)	Sthul ,Anu	D)	None of these
275.	----- ‘Nam Uttarkalinam Phalam’			
	A)	Upadrav	B)	Hetu
	C)	Purvarupa	D)	Udarka
276	-----branch of Pathology deals with study of Hereditary diseases			
	A)	Forensic Pathology	B)	Medical Genetics
	C)	Immunology	D)	Heamatology
277.	----- is synonym for Arishta Lakshana			
	A)	Rishta Lakshana	B)	Upadrav
	C)	Hetu	D)	None of these
278	‘ Niyat Marankhyapakam Lingam ----- ‘			
	A)	Upadrav	B)	Arishtam
	C)	Purvarupa	D)	None of these
279.	----- are elaborated in detail in Indiyasthan of Charak Samhta			
	A)	Upadrav	B)	Hetu
	C)	Purvarupa	D)	Arishta Lakshana
280.	----- has compiled together Ashtavidh Pariksha in detail .			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Yogratnakar	D)	None of these

281.	Ruksha ,Sphutit Jiwha is due to ----- Dosha dominance			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Vat
	C)	Pitta	D)	None of these
282.	Upashaya is also called as -----			
	A)	Vyadhisatmya	B)	Vyadhiasatmya
	C)	Upadrav	D)	Arisht
283.	----- gives Upashay in Jwar Vyadhi			
	A)	Snigdha Aahar	B)	Guru Aahar
	C)	Abhishyandi Aahar	D)	Shadang Paniya
284.	Ushana Sparsh is due to ----- Dosha dominance			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Vat
	C)	Pitta	D)	None of these
285.	According to Yogaratnakar In Tailbindu Mutra Pariksha; drop of oil takes shape of snake due to ----- Dosha dominance			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Vat
	C)	Pitta	D)	None of these
286.	According to Yogaratnakar In Tailbindu Mutra Pariksha; if drop of oil takes shape of ----- ; then Vyadhi is Asadhya			
	A)	Sarpa (Snake)	B)	Mukta (Pearl)
	C)	Chatra (Umbrella)	D)	Shirohin Nar (Human without head)
287.	Santapo Dehamansa is called ----- of Jwara Vyadhi.			
	A)	Pratyatma linga	B)	Vishesha Laksha
	C)	Both of these	D)	None of these
288.	'Swedashcha Jayate' is symptom found in.....			
	A)	Kaphaj Jwara	B)	Vataj Jwara
	C)	Pittaj Jwara	D)	None of these
289.	Originally ----- are responsible for production of visham Jwara.			
	A)	Prabhut Dosha	B)	Sam Dosha
	C)	Alpa Dosha	D)	All of these.
290.	In Anyedyu type of Visham Jwara Dosh dushya sammurchana takes place in-----Dhatu			
	A)	Majja	B)	Shukra
	C)	Mansa	D)	Rasa
291.	Pindikodweshtanam is symptom found in ----- Dhatuagata Jwar.			
	A)	Mansa	B)	Asthi
	C)	Rasa	D)	None of these

292.	'Bhrusham Sweda' is Symptom found in ----- Dhatuagata Jawar.			
	A)	Rasa	B)	Shukra
	C)	Majja	D)	Meda
293.	Bahumutrata is symptom found in -----			
	A)	Sam Jwar	B)	Pachyman Jwar
	C)	Niram Jwar	D)	None of these
294.	In ----- type of Jwar , it is advised not to give medicine			
	A)	Nirman Jwar	B)	Sam Jwar
	C)	Pachyaman Jwar	D)	All of these
295.	----- Jwar is considered as Sukhasadhya			
	A)	Bahirvegi	B)	Antarvegi
	C)	Shukradhatugat Jwar	D)	All of these
296.	Tamapraveshanam is symptom found in ----- type of Jwar			
	A)	Rasagata	B)	Majjagat
	C)	Vataj Jwar	D)	None of these
297.	Shirasa Kandu this symptom is included in ----- lakshanam			
	A)	Pachyaman Jwar	B)	SamJwar
	C)	Jwaramuktasya	D)	Vataj Jwar
298.	According to Madhav Nidan there are ----- type of Shotha.			
	A)	3	B)	8
	C)	9	D)	5
299.	According to Charakacharya ;Pronnamati Prapidito (Nonpitting Edema) is the symptom found in-----			
	A)	Kaphaj shotha	B)	Jwar
	C)	Vataj shotha	D)	All of these
300.	According to Madhvanidan -----Lakshana are found in Abhigataj Shotha			
	A)	Kaphaj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Vataj	D)	All of these
301.	Pain in bigger joints like Trika , Janu is specialty of ----- disease.			
	A)	Vatarakata	B)	Vatakanak
	C)	Urustambha	D)	Aamavat
302.	----- Pains are experienced in Aamavat Vyadhi.			
	A)	Vruschikadanshawar	B)	Aakhuwiasawar
	C)	Manthanwat	D)	All of these
303.	Dwadashashrayitwa is observed in ----- Jwar			
	A)	Satat	B)	Santat
	C)	Trutiya	D)	None of these

304.	Excessive yawning is Purvarupa of-----			
	A)	Amlapitta	B)	Atisar
	C)	Vrana	D)	Vataj Jwara
305.	Causative organism of Syphilis is -----			
	A)	Ducrey's Bacilli	B)	Treponima Palidum
	C)	HIV virus	D)	H1N1 virus
306.	Incubation period of Syphilis is -----			
	A)	5 days	B)	Around 21 days
	C)	2 days	D)	None of these
307.	Mrudbhakshanjanya is type of ----- Vyadhi			
	A)	Hridaroga	B)	Alaji
	C)	Raktapitta	D)	Pandu
308.	----- Masurika are considered as Sadhya			
	A)	Twakgata and Raktagata	B)	Majjagata
	C)	Shukragata	D)	Medogata
309.	According to ----- Samhita Romantika is type of Masurika			
	A)	Wagbhat	B)	Charak
	C)	Sushrut	D)	Madhvanidan
310.	Incubation period of Soft Chancre is -----			
	A)	1 days	B)	Up to 7 days
	C)	2 to 4days	D)	None of these
311.	Causative organism of Soft Chancre is -----			
	A)	Ducrey's Bacilli	B)	Treponima Palidum
	C)	HIV virus	D)	H1N1 virus
312.	Phirang Vyadhi is also known as			
	A)	Khudvat	B)	Kamala
	C)	Lodhar	D)	Gandharoga
313.	There are ----- types of Pandu Vyadhi according to Madhav Nidan			
	A)	5	B)	3
	C)	8	D)	9
314.	following ----- type of Pandu is not Sadhya			
	A)	Chirotpana	B)	Nava
	C)	Sam	D)	All of these
315.	Out of following .----- is the synonym used for Jwar Vyadh			
	A)	Sthan	B)	Papma
	C)	Linga	D)	Grahani

316.	----- gives Anupashaya in Shotha Vyadhi			
	A)	Gud (Jaggery)	B)	Dadhi(Curd)
	C)	Lavan(Salt)	D)	All of these
317.	According to Charakacharya , Nonnamati Prapidito (Pitting Edema) is the symptom found in-----			
	A)	Kaphaj Shotha	B)	Jwar
	C)	Vataj Shotha	D)	All of these
318.	----- is sexually transmitted disease			
	A)	Hard Chancre	B)	Soft Chancre
	C)	AIDS	D)	All of these
319.	Vector responsible for Dengue fever is -----			
	A)	Ducrey's Bacilli	B)	Treponima Palidum
	C)	HIV virus	D)	Aedes aegypti
320.	----- Fever is known as 'Break bone Fever'			
	A)	Dengue	B)	Malaria
	C)	Chikun Gunya	D)	Typhoid
321.	34) Decreased value of Serum Sodium is called as ---			
	A)	Hyponatremia	B)	Hyperkalemia
	C)	Hypokalemia	D)	None of these
322.	Plasmodium ----- is most fatal Malarial parasite			
	A)	Ovale	B)	Vivax
	C)	Malaria	D)	Falciparum
323.	Transmission of Influenza occurs by ----- Infection			
	A)	Fecal oral	B)	Contagious
	C)	Droplet	D)	None of these
324.	----- test is performed to detect Malaria			
	A)	Widal	B)	RA
	C)	CRP	D)	P.S.for M.P.
325.	V.D.R.L. test is done to detect -----disease			
	A)	Syphilis	B)	Soft Chancre
	C)	AIDS	D)	All of these
326.	In Cholera ----- stools are observed			
	A)	Rice water	B)	Pea soup
	C)	Pichhil	D)	None of these
327.	Rosela spots (Maculopapular rash) are observed in----- fever			
	A)	Typhoid	B)	Malaria
	C)	Vataj Jwara	D)	None of these

328.	Chikun Gunya is ----- borne infecton			
	A)	Water	B)	Food
	C)	Mosquito	D)	None of these
329.	----- is Arishta Lakshan of Trushna Vyadhi			
	A)	Emaciation	B)	Protrusion of tongue
	C)	Deafness	D)	All of these
330.	Raktapurnakoshthaj is type of ----- Vyadhi			
	A)	Dah	B)	Trushna
	C)	Jwar	D)	Amlappta
331.	Awarodha of ----- Srotas is observed in Jwar Vyadhi			
	A)	Rasawaha	B)	Swedawaha
	C)	Both of these	D)	None of these
332.	Satatak Jwara Vega rises -----			
	A)	Once in twenty four hours	B)	Twice in twenty four hours
	C)	On third day	D)	On fourth day
333.	Feeing of sweet taste (Madhur Rasa) in Mouth is Lakshana of ----- Jwara			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	None of these
334.	Transmission of Typhoid occurs by ----- Infection			
	A)	Fecal oral	B)	Contagious
	C)	Droplet	D)	None of these
335.	Vector responsible for Malaria is -----			
	A)	Ducrey's Bacilli	B)	Treponima Palidum
	C)	Female Anopheles Mosquito	D)	H1N1 virus
336.	----- Masurika are incurable (Asadhya)			
	A)	Rasagata	B)	Raktagata
	C)	Sannipatik	D)	Kaphaj
337.	In Typhoid Fever ----- stools are observed			
	A)	Rice water	B)	Pea soup
	C)	Pichhil	D)	None of these
338.	Dengue Fever is ----- borne infecton			
	A)	Water	B)	Food
	C)	Mosquito	D)	None of these
339.	Anyedushka Jwara Vega rises -----			
	A)	Once in twenty four hours	B)	Twice in twenty four hours
	C)	On third day	D)	On fourth day

340.	Increased value of Serum Potasium is called as -----			
	A)	Hyponatremia	B)	Hyperkalemia
	C)	Hypokalemia	D)	None of these
341.	Feeing of Astringent taste (KashayaRasa) in Mouth is Lakshana of ----- -- Jwara			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	None of these
342.	Causative organism of Malaria is -----			
	A)	Plasmodium Vivax	B)	Treponima Palidum
	C)	HIV virus	D)	H1N1 virus
343.	Charakacharya has described ----- types of Sannipatik Jwar			
	A)	8	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	13
344.	Jwar is called as Jirna Jwar ,after----- weeks			
	A)	3	B)	2
	C)	1	D)	None of these
345.	Plihavrudhi is found in ----- Jwara			
	A)	Nawa	B)	Niram
	C)	Jirna	D)	None of these
346.	Aam gets lodged in -----			
	A)	Aamashaya	B)	Pittashaya
	C)	Pakwashaya	D)	Agnyashaya
347.	----- is Samanya Lakshan of Aam			
	A)	Srotorodha	B)	Balabhramsha
	C)	Anil Mudhata	D)	All of these
348.	According to Madhaw Nidan Dwidoshaj Aamwat is			
	A)	Asadhya	B)	Sukhasadhya
	C)	Kashtasadya	D)	Yapya
349.	----- type of Vaivarnya is found in Pandu Vyadhi			
	A)	Haridra	B)	Harit
	C)	Pandu	D)	All of these
350.	In Typhoid Fever ulcers are found in -----			
	A)	Throat	B)	Skin
	C)	Peyers patches	D)	None of these
351.	-----branch of Pathology deals with study of tissue or organ removed from dead body			
	A)	Forensic Pathology	B)	Heamatology
	C)	Immunology	D)	All of these

352.	47) Increase in breast size in pregnancy is example of			
	A)	Physiological Hyperplasia	B)	Atropy
	C)	Pathological Hyperplasia	D)	None of these
353.	----- is type of cellular adaptation			
	A)	Necrosis	B)	Atropy
	C)	Gangrene	D)	None of these
354.	In cardiac diseases ----- does not give Uapshaya			
	A)	Heart healthy Diet	B)	Smoking
	C)	Control of high blood pressure	D)	Regular and moderate exercise
355.	Programmed cell death is called as -----			
	A)	Hyperplasia	B)	Metaplasia
	C)	Atropy	D)	Apoptosis
356.	Shabda becomes ----- due to Kapha Dosha dominance			
	A)	Heavy	B)	Karkasha
	C)	Ruksha	D)	None of these
357.	Extra cellular electrolytes are ----			
	A)	K,Mg Ca	B)	Na, cl , Hco ₃
	C)	Both of these	D)	None of these
358.	Whitish discoloration is observed ----- Pandu			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	None of these
359.	According to Charak Samhita ----- gives Upashaya in Pandu Vyadhi			
	A)	Panchagawya	B)	Masha
	C)	Plyak (Sesame-cake)	D)	Diwaswap
360.	According to Bhawprakash ,there are ----- types of Upadamsha Vyadhi			
	A)	6	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	8
361.	According to Charak Sahita Karnakshwed (Tinitus) is Samanya Lakshan of ----- Vyadhi			
	A)	Amlapitta	B)	Raktapitta
	C)	Pandu	D)	Aamvat
362.	Varch shosha(dry stools) is observed in ----- Pandu			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	None of these

363.	----- parasite can be observed in Urine microscopic examination			
	A)	Plasmodium vivax	B)	Salmonella Typhi
	C)	Trichomonas vaginalis	D)	None of these
364.	In Malaria sprogony takes place in -----			
	A)	Mosquito	B)	Human being
	C)	Both of these	D)	None of these
365.	----- Afflicts all ,at the time of birth and at the time of death (Janmadou Nidhane ch)			
	A)	Agnimandya	B)	Aam
	C)	Jwar	D)	None of these
366.	If serum potassium is >5 mEq/L then it is-----			
	A)	Hyponatremia	B)	Hyperkalemia
	C)	Hypokalemia	D)	None of these
367.	According to Yogaratnakar ,in Tailbindu Mutraparikshan, if drop of oil travels to Ishanya (North east direction) ,then patient will			
	A)	Die immediately	B)	Get well soon
	C)	Live for one month	D)	None of these
368.	According to Yogaratnakar Purish become ----- Varni (color) in Vat Kaphaj Vyadhi			
	A)	Shwet	B)	Pit
	C)	Krushna	D)	Kapish
369.	According to Yogaratnakar In ----- Vyadhi , Purish becomes Mahat Puti Gandhi (very putrid odor)			
	A)	Pandu	B)	Amlapitta
	C)	Jalodar	D)	Prawahika
370.	According to Bhawprakash ,there are ----- types of Phirang Vyadhi			
	A)	6	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	8
371.	Clot in Coronary artery can lead to			
	A)	Myocardial Infarction	B)	Malaria
	C)	Dengue	D)	All of these
372.	-----branch of Pathology deals with study of diseases of blood			
	A)	Forensic Pathology	B)	Heamatology
	C)	Immunology	D)	All of these
373.	Upasargaj type of Trushna is elaborated by ----- Aacharya			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Bhel	D)	None of these

374.	----- Fever is Mosquito borne Infection			
	A)	Chikun Gunya	B)	Malaria
	C)	Dengue	D)	All of these
375.	----- Granthakar has elaborated Phirang Vyadhi in details			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Bhel	D)	Bhawaprakash
376	Types of Shwas Vyadhi according to Madhavnidan are			
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	6
377	“Shuk Purna Galsyata” is Purvaroop of			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Shwas
	C)	Hikka	D)	Yakshama
378	Types of Kasa Vyadhi described by Harita are			
	A)	6	B)	7
	C)	8	D)	5
379	Which one of the following is a common symptom of chronic asthma?			
	A)	Cyanosis	B)	Wheezing
	C)	Edema	D)	Hypoxemia
380	In acute inflammation, which is the correct sequence of events with regard to vascular flow and caliber?			
	A)	Vasodilation, margination, stasis, vasoconstriction	B)	Vasoconstriction, stasis, margination, vasodilation
	C)	Vasodilation, stasis, vasoconstriction, marginaiton	D)	Vasoconstriction, vasodilation, stasis, margination
381	In acute inflammation which event occurs first.			
	A)	Arteriolar dilatation	B)	Arteriolar constriction
	C)	Oedema	D)	Leukocyte migration
382	A preformed mediator of inflammation is:			
	A)	Prostaglandin	B)	Histamine
	C)	Leukotriene	D)	Nitric oxide
383	Leukocyte extravasation occurs in the following order:			
	A)	Activation, Rolling, Transmigration, Adhesion	B)	Rolling, Activation, Adhesion, Immigration
	C)	Adhesion, Rolling, Activation, Transmigration	D)	Rolling, Activation, Adhesion, Transmigration

384	“ भस्त्रिकाध्मानसम वातोर्ध्वगामिता” Is example of			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Shwas
	C)	Hikka	D)	Yakshama
385	“रुक्षायसोद्भव” : i.e provocation of Vata due to physical exertion and or excessive food intake at one time is cause of			
	A)	Tamak Shwas	B)	Kshudra Shwas
	C)	Urdhwa Shwas	D)	Chhinna Shwas
386	“न चापि निद्रा लभते शयनः श्वसपीडितः” is Lakshan of			
	A)	Tamak Shwas	B)	Kshudra Shwas
	C)	Urdhwa Shwas	D)	Chhinna Shwas
387	“ श्वसिती सुरुद्धो मत्तर्षभ इवानिशम” i.e snoring and shaking like over powered bull is Lakshan of			
	A)	Urdhwa Shwas	B)	Tamak Shwas
	C)	Kshudra Shwas	D)	Maha Shwas
388	“श्वसन रक्तैकलोचन” : redness of only one eye is Lakshan of			
	A)	Urdhwa Shwas	B)	Chhinna Shwas
	C)	Kshudra Shwas	D)	Tamak Shwas
389	Types of Hikka are			
	A)	5	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	3
390	Vyapeta Hikka is named by			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Charak
	C)	Madhavakar	D)	Vaghbhatt
391	Yamika is described by			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Chakradatta
	C)	Charak	D)	Dalhan
392	Two bouts of Hikka come together with an interval			
	A)	Yamala	B)	Gambhira
	C)	Mahati	D)	Kshudra
393	“नाभीप्रवृत्ता या हिकका” is			
	A)	Gambhir	B)	Yamala
	C)	Mahati	D)	Kshudra

394	“क्षीयन्ते धातवाः सर्वे ततः शुष्यति मानवः” : is Pathogenesis of			
	A)	Rajyakshama	B)	Jwar
	C)	Vaatvyadhi	D)	Grahani
395	Trirupa Rajyakshma lakshan is			
	A)	Pain ,burning in shoulders and back	B)	Burning of hands and feet
	C)	Fever	D)	All of above
396	Purish Sanrakshan should be done in			
	A)	Grahani	B)	Atissar
	C)	Rajyakshama	D)	Udar
397	Excesses walking leads to			
	A)	Vyam Shosh	B)	Adhwa Shosh
	C)	Shoka Shwas	D)	Jara Shosh
398	Reduced digestive power due to Kaph causes			
	A)	Mandagni	B)	Vishamagni
	C)	Tikshnagni	D)	All of above
399	Reduced digestive power due to Pitta causes			
	A)	Mandagni	B)	Vishamagni
	C)	Tikshnagni	D)	All of above
400	Reduced digestive power due to Vata causes			
	A)	Mandagni	B)	Vishamagni
	C)	Tikshnagni	D)	All of above
401	Agnimandya leads to symptoms of			
	A)	Food poisoning	B)	Water poisoning
	C)	Snake poisoning	D)	Scorpion poisoning
402	“ते च प्रायशो दुष्यन्ति अग्निदोषात्” sutra is given in			
	A)	Ashtang sangrah	B)	Charak Samhita
	C)	Sushrut Samhita	D)	Madhavidan
403	Kapha Dosha predominance leads to			
	A)	Aamajeerna	B)	Vidagdhajeerna
	C)	Vishtabdhajeerna	D)	Rasasheshajeerna
404	Vata Dosha predominance leads to			
	A)	Aamajeerna	B)	Vidagdhajeerna
	C)	Vishtabdhajeerna	D)	Rasasheshajeerna
405	Pitta Dosha predominance leads to			
	A)	Aamajeerna	B)	vidagdhajeerna
	C)	Vishtabdhajeerna	D)	Rasasheshajeerna

406	Rasadhatwagni Mandya leads to			
	A)	Aamajeerna	B)	vidagdhajeerna
	C)	Vishtabdhajeerna	D)	Rasasheshajeerna
407	The physiological condition occurring after meals every day is called as			
	A)	Dinpakiajeerna	B)	Prativasarajeerna
	C)	Aamajeerna	B)	Vidagdhajeerna
408	Jeerna Ahar Lakshan is			
	A)	Udgaarshuddhi	B)	Vegautsarg
	C)	Laghuta	D)	All of Above
409	According to Charak types of Unmaad are			
	A)	6	B)	5
	C)	4	D)	None
410	According to Sushrut types of Unmaad are			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	4	D)	8
411	According to Vaghbhaat types of Unmaad are			
	A)	6	B)	5
	C)	7	D)	4
412	17) Amavata is explained in			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Madhavnidan	D)	None
413	19) Cause of thrombus formation is			
	A)	Endothelial injury	B)	Hypercoagulability
	C)	Abnormal blood flow	D)	All of above
414	Down syndrome is			
	A)	single gene disorder	B)	chromosomal disorder
	C)	Multifactorial disorders	D)	None of Above
415	In Vatika Gulma intensity of pain increase after digestion of food (i.e. in empty stomach) and become mild after taking food is example of			
	A)	Vidhi Samprapti	B)	Vikalp Samprapti
	C)	Kaal Samprapti	D)	Pradhanya Samprapti
416	Lomad is type ofKrumi.			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Malaj
	C)	Shleshmaj	D)	Purishaj
417	Audumbar is type ofKrumi.			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Malaj
	C)	Shleshmaj	D)	Purishaj

418	Seven types of kushta is example of -----type of samprapti			
	A)	Sankhya Samprapti	B)	Vidhi Samprapti
	C)	Vikalp Samprapti	D)	Pradhanya Samprapti
419	Kantha –Hridadaha is the lakshan of			
	A)	Sama Vata	B)	Sama Pitta
	C)	Rakta Dushti	D)	Rasa Dushti
420	“ मांसबलक्षय ”Lakshan is seen in			
	A)	Asthigata Vata	B)	Asthyavarit Vata
	C)	Sandhigata Vata	D)	None
421	“ भेदो अस्थी पर्वणां ” Lakshan is seen in			
	A)	Asthigata Vata	B)	Asthyavarit Vata
	C)	Sandhigata Vata	D)	None
422	According to charak types of apasmar is			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	None
423	“ पतती काष्ठवत “i.e persons lies down like wood is seen in			
	A)	Apsmar	B)	Unmaad
	C)	Moorcha	D)	None
424	“ पश्यं स्तमःप्रविशति शीघ्रम च प्रतिबुद्धते ”is Laksahan of			
	A)	Pittaj Moorcha	B)	Vataj Moorcha
	C)	Kaphaj Moorcha	D)	None
425	“ पश्यं स्तमःप्रविशति चिराच्च प्रबुद्धते ” Is Lakshan of			
	A)	Pittaj Moorcha	B)	Vataj Moorcha
	C)	Kaphaj Moorcha	D)	None
426	“पश्यं स्तमःप्रविशति स स्वेदश्च प्रबुध्यते ” is Lakshan of			
	A)	Pittaj Moorcha	B)	Vataj Moorcha
	C)	Kaphaj Moorcha	D)	None
427	“ Mahaagadam Mahgavegam Agnivat Shighrakaricha “ s related to which of following disease.			
	A)	Sanyas	B)	Raktapitta
	C)	Atatvaabhinevesha	D)	Visarpa
428	Types of pratishyaya according to Charak			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	None

429	Types of pratishyaya according to Sushrut			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	None
430	Types of pratishyaya according to Vagbhata			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	None
431	Raktaja Pratishyaya is not mentioned by			
	A)	Charak	B)	Vagbhata
	C)	Sushrut	D)	None
432	Types of Hridrog according to Sushrut are			
	A)	5	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	8
433	Which of the following Hetu is the cause of Ajeerna			
	A)	Chinta	B)	Shoka
	C)	Bhaya	D)	All
434	“ प्रक्षिप्तम तु मुखे चात्र यत्र नास्वादते नरः ” is related to which of following disease.			
	A)	Vilambika	B)	Arochaka
	C)	Alasaka	D)	Visuchika
435	Mansaja Arochaka type is mentioned by			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Vagbhat	D)	None
436	According to Madhavanidan types of Shoola are			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	7	D)	8
437	Which of following types of Krimi are not mentioned by Sushrut			
	A)	Mahakuha	B)	Antrad
	C)	Kurvo	D)	All
438	Which of following types of Krimi are not mentioned by Charak			
	A)	Daruna	B)	Chipeet
	C)	Antrad	D)	All
439	Which of following types of Krimi are not mentioned by Vagbhata			
	A)	Daruna	B)	Chipeet
	C)	Churu	D)	All
440	Upasargaja is type of			
	A)	Shoola	B)	Trishna
	C)	Sanyas	D)	None

441	The universal blood donors for the ABO system are type:			
	A)	A	B)	B
	C)	O Negative	D)	Ab
442	The pathogen most commonly involved in community-acquired pneumonia is			
	A)	Gram-negative bacilli	B)	Staphylococcus aureus
	C)	Fungi	D)	Legionella
443	The condition characterised by the absence of sperm cells in the seminal fluid is known as:			
	A)	Hyperspermia	B)	Azoospermia
	C)	Oligospermia	D)	Hypospermia
444	A TB patient is considered non-infectious when he/she has:			
	A)	A negative chest x-ray	B)	Three sequential negative sputum smears
	C)	No physical symptoms	D)	All of the above
445	“Puranodakabhuyishta sarvartushu cha sheetala Ye deshasteshu jayante visheshtaha”			
	A)	Raktapitta	B)	Shleepada
	C)	Amlapitta	D)	Kushta
446	“Dandmushtihatam” sign is seen in which type of Dhatugat vaaat			
	A)	Mansmedogat	B)	Asthimajjagat
	C)	Shukragat	D)	Rakttagat
447	Koshrtuksheersha Doshadhikya is			
	A)	Vatkaphaj	B)	Kaphapittaj
	C)	Vatraktaj	D)	Vatpittaj
448	Which of the following is Anyonyanidanbhut Vyadhi			
	A)	Arsha	B)	Atisaaaar
	C)	Grahani	D)	All
449	Divya prakopo Bhavati Ratrau Shanti Vrajeecha ya is related for			
	A)	Sangrahani	B)	Ghati Grahani
	C)	Vataj grahani	D)	Kaphaj Grahani
450	“Jeerne jiryati Ajeerne va yat shoolam upjayate” is the sign of which vyadhi.			
	A)	Annadrava shool	B)	Parinam shool
	C)	Amlapitta	D)	None
451	Hrudaya roga is the vyadhi of			
	A)	Abhyantara marga	B)	Madhyam marga
	C)	Bahya marg	D)	All

452	Dosha dushya sammurchana janitoh			
	A)	Sthanashansharaya	B)	Vyakti
	C)	Bheda	D)	Vyadhi
453	According to Madhav Nidana, following is not the type of Hrudaroga.			
	A)	Kaphaja	B)	Sannipataja
	C)	Krumija	D)	Raktaja
454	“Bhinna kansya patra hat swara” is the lakshana of			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Shwasa
	C)	Kshata Kshina	D)	Jarashosha
455	“Bhramareneva viddhani vedna” Lakshan is seen in			
	A)	Asthimaajja gata masurika	B)	Mansa gata masurika
	C)	Medogata gata masurika	D)	Sannipatika masurika
456	Anuloma and pratiloma are the type of			
	A)	Amlapitta	B)	Raktapitta
	C)	Vatarakta	D)	Rajyakshama
457	In rakta pitta vyadhi the pitta dosha prakopa is by this following gunas.			
	A)	Ushna, tikshna	B)	Tikshna, drava
	C)	Ushana, drava	D)	Sar, drava
458	Garbhapaat is cause of			
	A)	Akshepak	B)	Dandaptanaka
	C)	Apatantrak	D)	Aptanaka
459	Anuloma and Pratiloma Vyadhi is			
	A)	Rakta Pitta	B)	Kshaya
	C)	Jvara	D)	Kushtha
460	Doshadhikya in punadrik kushta			
	A)	Vata Pitta	B)	Pittakapha
	C)	Vatakapha	D)	Tridoshaj
461	Doshadhikya in Sidhma kushta			
	A)	Vata Pitta	B)	Pittakapha
	C)	Kapha Vata	D)	Tridoshaj
462	Doshadhikya in Kakan kushta			
	A)	Vata Pitta	B)	Pittakapha
	C)	Kapha Vata	D)	Tridoshaj
463	Doshadhikya in Eka kushta			
	A)	Vata Kapha	B)	Pittakapha
	C)	Vata Pitta	D)	Tridoshaj

464	“यः स ज्वारो वंक्षणजो भृशार्ती शोथो नृणां पादगत क्रमेण “is Lakshan of			
	A)	Shleepad	B)	Shoth
	C)	Jwar	D)	None
465	Prameha pidika not mentioned by Charak is			
	A)	Masurika	B)	Putrini
	C)	Vidarika	D)	All
466.	One of following is Maharoga			
	A)	Grahani	B)	Agnimandya
	C)	Amavata	D)	Vatarakta
467	Sharvika type of Prameha Pidika is mentioned by			
	A)	Yogaratanakar	B)	Sushrut
	C)	Vagbhata	D)	All
468	Saugandhika is type of Krumi			
	A)	Sleshmaj	B)	Purishaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	Malaj
469	Bastikundal type is mentioned by			
	A)	Madhavnnidan	B)	Vagbhata
	C)	Sushrut	D)	All
470	----- is not included in Trividh Pariksha			
	A)	Darshan	B)	Sparshan
	C)	Vyayam	D)	Prashna
471	Doshaadhikya in Mandal kushtha is			
	A)	Kaph	B)	Vata
	C)	Rakta	D)	Pitta
472	Doshaadhikya in Rushyajivha kushtha is			
	A)	Vata Kapha	B)	Pittakapha
	C)	Vata Pitta	D)	Tridoshaj
473	Doshaadhikya in Kapal kushtha is			
	A)	Kaph	B)	Vata
	C)	Rakta	D)	Pitta
474	Doshaadhikya in Sidhma kushtha is			
	A)	Vata Kapha	B)	Pittakapha
	C)	Vata Pitta	D)	Tridoshaj
475	Doshaadhikya in Vicharchika is			
	A)	Vata	B)	Kapha
	C)	Pitta	D)	All

476	Manduk Gati Nadi is found in ----- Dosha Dominance			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Kapha
	C)	Vata	D)	Rakta
478	According to Charakacharya there are----- of Kas Vyadhi			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	1	D)	5
479.	----- Srotas are involved in Samprapti of Hikka Vyadhi			
	A)	Pranwaha	B)	Annawaha
	C)	Udakwaha	D)	All
480	----- is Sam Vayu Lakshana			
	A)	Vibandh	B)	Antra akunjan
	C)	Agnisad	D)	All
481.	----- is not a type of Krimi according to Sushrut Samhita.			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Shleshmaj
	C)	Mamsaj	D)	Purishaj
482.	Pipillika is a type of ---- Krimi			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Shleshmaj
	C)	Malaj	D)	Purishaj
483.	According to Acharya Charak, types of Purishaj Krimi are.....			
	A)	02	B)	05
	C)	07	D)	06
484.	“kandujanannam kothapidika abhinivartanum “ is the sign of			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Shleshmaj
	C)	Malaj	D)	Purishaj
485.	“Hrillasa Asyasansravanum “ is sign of			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Shleshmaj
	C)	Malaj	D)	Purishaj
486.	Sthan of purishaj krimi is			
	A)	Kesh-loma	B)	Pakwashay
	C)	Raktavaha dhamani	D)	Amashaya
487.	Kakeruk makeruk are type of----- Krimi			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Shleshmaj
	C)	Malaj	D)	Purishaj
488.	Route of infection in Mumps is			
	A)	Airborne	B)	Droplet
	C)	Feco –oral	D)	Blood transfusion

489.	Which type of Raktapitta is Yasya			
	A)	Adhog	B)	Urdhvaga
	C)	Tiryak	D)	Sannipatik
490.	Aupsargika roga is also known as Sankramak roga			
	A)	Yes	B)	No
	C)	May be	D)	None
491.	Sahaj Arshas is			
	A)	Bijopaghataja	B)	Bijopapaja
	C)	Daivabala pravrta	D)	Adibala pravrta
492.	The number of Kriyakalas according to sushrut			
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	6
493.	Sadhu Ninda is hetu of			
	A)	Vatavyadhi	B)	Kushtha
	C)	Atisara	D)	Udara
494.	Guden bahudravasaranam is a samanya Lakshan of ----- Vyadhi			
	A)	Atisara	B)	Prameha
	C)	Pandu	D)	Chardi
495.	Ghanangata is a Purvarupa of			
	A)	Pandu	B)	Prameha
	C)	Sthoulya	D)	Mansagatavata
496.	Mushkavadaranam is an Upadrava of			
	A)	Vatarakata	B)	Prameha
	C)	Vruddhi	D)	Kamala
497.	The disease in which Manasik Lakshan are seen as Purvarupa			
	A)	Rajyakshama	B)	Prameha
	C)	Unmaad	D)	Apasmaar
498.	The Vega of Pachyaman jvara is			
	A)	Manda	B)	Madhyam
	C)	Tikshna	D)	None
499.	The Vega of Kaphaj jvara is			
	A)	Manda	B)	Madhyam
	C)	Tikshna	D)	None
500.	Vichinna Shvasa is sign generally found in:			
	A)	Chinna Shvas	B)	Maha Shvas
	C)	Tamak Shvas	D)	Pratamaka Shvas

501	Innate Immunity is also called as			
	A)	Natural immunity	B)	Native immunity
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of these
502	Gastric ulcer relived by.....			
	A)	Lying down or vomiting	B)	Eating
	C)	Both A&b	D)	None
503.	According to origin type of Krimi			
	A)	Malaja	B)	Kaphaja
	C)	Raktaja	D)	Kaphaja, Raktaja, Malaja
504.	Aamajeerna is due to dominance of			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Vata
	C)	Pitta	D)	Rasa
505.	Vagbhat has described Types of Atisar.			
	A)	6	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	3
506.	Signs of dehydration in adults is			
	A)	Thirst	B)	less frequent urination than usual
	C)	Fatigue	D)	All of above
507.	Bhayaj and shokaj are type of			
	A)	Atisar	B)	Aamvat
	C)	Vatarakta	D)	Udar
508.	According to Awastha are type of Atisar			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Piccha Awastha
	C)	Sama, Niram	D)	Kaphaj
509. Dosha Dominance observed in Vidagdhajeerna			
	A)	Vata	B)	Kapha
	C)	Pitta	D)	Rasa-Dhatwagni- Mandya
510. is Prakrut			
	A)	Rasashehajeerna	B)	Prativasarajeerna
	C)	Vishtabdhajeerna	D)	Dinapaki Ajeerna
511.	Aggravation of Gastric Ulcer pain is caused by.....			
	A)	Spicy Food	B)	oily Food
	C)	Fried Food	D)	None of above
512.	Barium Meal test is done for detection of			
	A)	Site of ulcer	B)	Heart function
	C)	Liver Function	D)	Kidney function

513.	Sahaja Krimi Are.....			
	A)	Pathogenic	B)	Non- Pathogenic
	C)	Both A&B	D)	None of Above
514.	Incomplete evacuation of the bowel or passing of hard stools is the main symptom of.....			
	A)	Diarrhoea	B)	Constipation
	C)	Amlapitta	D)	None
515.	Amla Shishirapreeti Lakshan is seen in..... Dhatu Kshya			
	A)	Rakta	B)	Mamsa
	C)	Rasa	D)	Meda
516.	Pleeha Vruddhi Lakshana is seen in dhatu Kashya			
	A)	Rasa	B)	Meda
	C)	Rakta	D)	Asthi
517.	Kapha Prakop Lakshna is.....			
	A)	Stiffness	B)	Excessive Salivation in mouth
	C)	Sour eructations	D)	Fullness in abdomen
518.	Gradual accumulation of dosha in respective seats it is thestage of Kriyakala			
	A)	Sanchya	B)	Prasar
	C)	Bhed	D)	Sthanasamsraya
519.	Vata Sanchya Lakshna is.....			
	A)	Stiffness and Fullness of abdomen	B)	Indigestion
	C)	Sucking type of pain	D)	Vomiting
520.	Signs of dehydration in infants and young children.....			
	A)	dry mouth and tongue	B)	no tears when crying
	C)	no wet diapers for 3 hours or more	D)	All of these
521.Is not type of Arsha			
	A)	Sahaj	B)	Abhyantar
	C)	Agantuj	D)	Shushka
522.	Vayu responsible for Jrumbha is.....			
	A)	Vyana	B)	Prana
	C)	Udana	D)	Samana
523.	Number of Agni According to Charak are.....			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	7	D)	13

524.	According to Rakta is a Dosha.			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Vagbhatta	D)	Cakrapani
525.	Alpa Nidra is due toDoshaPrakop.			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Pitta
	C)	Both A and B	D)	Tridosha
526	Among the following..... plays an important role in digestion of fat .			
	A)	Bile salt	B)	Amylase
	C)	Trypsinogen	D)	Rennin
527.	Dhatwagnimandya leads to			
	A)	Dhatuvridhhi	B)	Dhatukshya
	C)	Doshavridhhi	D)	Doshakshya
528	Largest WBC is.....			
	A)	Monocyte	B)	Lymphocyte
	C)	Basophills	D)	Eosinophills
529.	A mature human RBC has an average diameter of			
	A)	2.5 micron	B)	5.5 micron
	C)	7.5 micron	D)	10.5 micron
530.	Among the following is not included in Dhashvidha Pariksha			
	A)	Prakruti	B)	Saar
	C)	Vikruti	D)	Nadi
531.	Vitamin B12 is absent in			
	A)	Meat	B)	Dairy products
	C)	Vegetable	D)	None
532.	Each hemoglobin molecule can combine with molecule of Oxygen			
	A)	4	B)	3
	C)	2	D)	1
533.	Intrinsic factor is present in.....			
	A)	Liver	B)	Kidney
	C)	Gastric mucosa	D)	Saliva
534.	Normal sperm count in male is.....			
	A)	50 million	B)	100 million
	C)	50-100 million	D)	60-150 million
535.	Normal hemoglobin count in male is.....			
	A)	12-14gm/100ml	B)	14-16 gm/100ml
	C)	18-20 gm/100ml	D)	16-18 gm/100ml

536.	Among the following..... is not a type of Ajeerna.			
	A)	Aamjeerna	B)	Dushtaajeerna
	C)	Vidagdhajeerna	D)	Vishtabdhajeerna
537.	Hemophilia B is due to deficiency of			
	A)	Factor VII	B)	Factor VIII
	C)	Factor IX	D)	Factor X
538.	Among the following..... vitamin does not cross placenta			
	A)	Vit.A	B)	Vit. D
	C)	Vit. K	D)	Vit. E
539.	Higher levels of HbA1c are found in people is more prone to			
	A)	Diabetes mellitus	B)	Anemia
	C)	Bleeding disorders	D)	Hemophilia
540.	Serum amylase rise in.....			
	A)	Pancreatitis	B)	Endocarditic
	C)	Liver Cirrhosis	D)	Myocardial infraction
541.	Vitamin K is formed in.....			
	A)	Kidney	B)	Liver
	C)	Stomach	D)	Large intestine
542.	The enzyme serum alkaline phosphates is produced by.....			
	A)	Bone	B)	Liver
	C)	Placenta	D)	All
543.	SGOT & SGPT get increased in.....			
	A)	Viral hepatitis	B)	Liver damage
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None
544.	Maximum absorption of Calcium (ca ⁺) taken place in.....			
	A)	Stomach	B)	Duodenum
	C)	Jejunum	D)	Ileum
545.	Normal G.F.R. is			
	A)	90-120ml/minute	B)	60 to 70 ml/minute
	C)	70-80ml/minute	D)	70-75ml/minute
546.	In Malaria, white cells are increased.			
	A)	Lymphocyte	B)	Basophils
	C)	Monocytes	D)	Eosinophils
547.	The deficiency of vitamin leads to convulsions.			
	A)	Thiamine	B)	Nicotinic acid
	C)	Pyridoxine	D)	Riboflavin

548.	Trividha Roga Margas are-----			
	A)	Koshtha	B)	Shakha
	C)	Marma-Asthi-Sandhi	D)	All of these
549.	Parkinsonism is the disease affecting.....			
	A)	Cerebral cortex	B)	Hypothalamus
	C)	Basal ganglia	D)	Cerebellum
550.	The term Bradycardia used to indicate heart rate			
	A)	Less than 100/minute	B)	More than 100/minute
	C)	Less than 60/minute	D)	None of these
551.	Cells involved in Humoral Immunity are.....			
	A)	T Lymphocyte	B)	B Lymphocytes
	C)	Neutrophil	D)	Monocytes
552.	In the C.S.F. Protein level is elevated and sugar reduced in....			
	A)	T.B.M.	B)	Progesterone
	C)	Prolactin	D)	Estrogen
553.	Vocal Fremitus is absent in			
	A)	Pulmonary Collapse	B)	Pleural effusion
	C)	Pneumothorax	D)	None
554.	According to Charaka Smahita Gandupada Akrti Krimi is type of.....			
	A)	Bahya Krimi	B)	Raktaja Krimi
	C)	Purishaja Krimi	D)	Shleshmaja Krimi
555.	Screening Test for AIDS is.....			
	A)	ELISA Test	B)	Western blot Test
	C)	Absolute CD4 Test	D)	HIV Viral load test
556.	McBurney's tenderness is diagnosis in			
	A)	Appendicitis	B)	Cholecystitis
	C)	Pancreatitis	D)	Gastritis
557.	Injury to nerve causes foot drop.			
	A)	Tibial nerve	B)	common peroneal nerve
	C)	Femoral nerve	D)	obturator nerve
558.	Among following..... is not included in Apgar score.			
	A)	Respiration	B)	Weight of the body
	C)	Colour	D)	Heart rate
559.	Spermatozoa are stored in			
	A)	Testis	B)	Seminal vesicle
	C)	Epididymis	D)	Prostate

560.	‘peau d'orange sign is finding in.....			
	A)	Ca Pancreases	B)	Ca breast
	C)	Ca lung	D)	None of the above
561.	Among the following----- is not a type of Alasaka			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Kaphaja
	C)	Pittaja	D)	Tridoshaja
562.	First sign of ulcerative colitis is.....			
	A)	Constipation	B)	Progressive loosening of stool
	C)	Bloody diarrhea	D)	Abdominal pain
563.	Type of Arochaka is.....			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Kaphaja
	C)	Pittaja	D)	All of these
564.	Nabhiparivritta is found in ----- disease			
	A)	Kaphodar	B)	Pleehodar
	C)	Jalodar	D)	Ajatodar
565.	Follicle stimulating hormone is secreted by.....			
	A)	Ovary	B)	Anterior Pituitary
	C)	Posterior Pituitary	D)	Uterus
566.	Anubandha is the synonym of			
	A)	Sattva	B)	Atma
	C)	Ayu	D)	Shareera
567.	Muhurbandhnam Muhurdravam is the symptom of			
	A)	Grahani	B)	Pravahika
	C)	Atisaar	D)	None
568.	Roga Pariksha is done with the help of			
	A)	Nidan Panchaka	B)	Dashavidha Pareeksha
	C)	Asthavidha Pareeksha	D)	Shatkriyakaal
569.	ASO Titre is specific test for			
	A)	Rheumatic fever	B)	Rheumatic Arthritis
	C)	Both A & B	D)	S.L.E
570.	Keshada is the..... type of Krimi			
	A)	Raktaja	B)	Purishaja
	C)	Kaphaja	D)	Bahya
571.	Among the following.....is not a type of Murccha.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Amaj

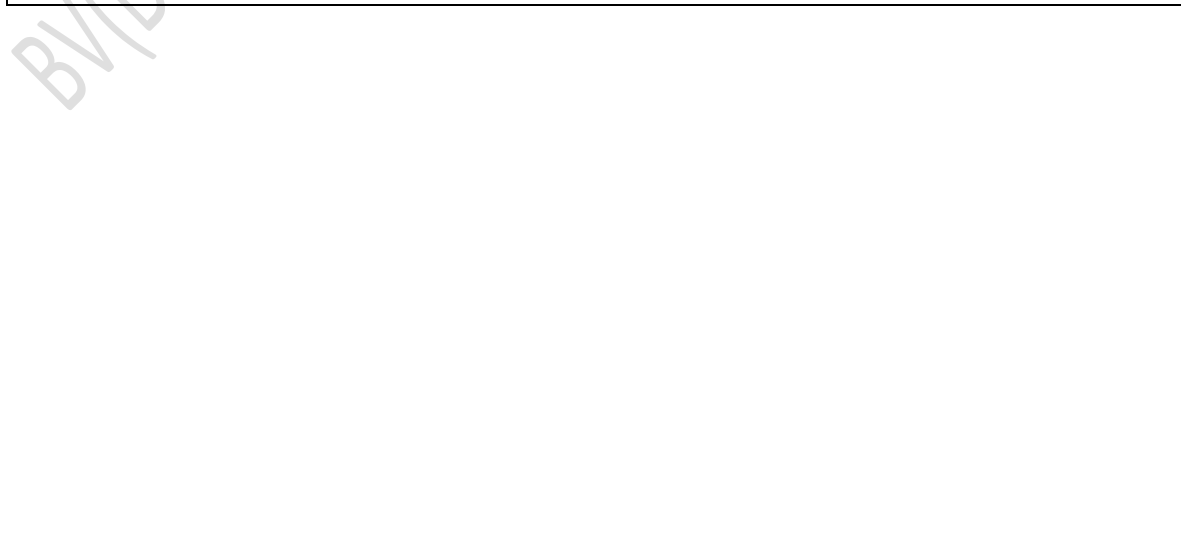
572.	Dosha Dushya Samurcchana is seen in..... Kriyakaal.			
	A)	Pratham	B)	Dwitiya
	C)	Trutiya	D)	Chaturtha
573. Rasa is Agni pradhan			
	A)	Madhur	B)	Amla
	C)	Tikta	D)	Kashaya
574.	Tikshna Agni seen in			
	A)	Amlapitta	B)	Bhasmak
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of the above
575.	Serum bilirubin level increase in			
	A)	Typhoid	B)	Pandu
	C)	Kamala	D)	Bronchitis
576.	Ideal investigation for cholelithiasis is			
	A)	ECG	B)	EEG
	C)	USG	D)	None of these
577.	Types of Aahar parinamkar bhava are			
	A)	6	B)	4
	C)	8	D)	12
578.	Among the following..... is the site of Gulma Roga.			
	A)	Shira	B)	Kantha
	C)	Hridaya	D)	Nasa
579.	Among the following..... is not a type of Amla- Pitta According to Dosh.			
	A)	Vatunubandhi	B)	Kapha-vatnubandhi
	C)	Kaphanubandhi	D)	Vata-Pitta-Kaphanubandhi
580.	Among the following..... is not a Vataj Arochaka Lakshana.			
	A)	Bitter taste in mouth	B)	burning sensation in chest
	C)	Sweetness in mouth	D)	excess thirst
581.	According to Ayurveda, a patient of Udararoga (Ascites) becomes Achikitsya (Untreatable) after developing Upadrava (Complication).			
	A)	Fever	B)	Rakta pitta
	C)	Shvasa	D)	Kamala
582.	"Krimi Sambhava" is the symptom of Kushtha as per Sushruta.			
	A)	Shonita Ashrita Kushtha	B)	Shukra Sthanagata Kushtha
	C)	Meda Ashrita Kushtha	D)	Asthi Majja Ashrita Kushtha
583.	If a person is suffering from symptoms like Pipasa, Paridaha and Amlodgara is the status of Dosha.			
	A)	Pitta Sanchaya	B)	Pitta Prakopa

	C)	Movements of Pitta in Vata Sthana	D)	Sthana Samshraya of Pitta
584.	Vak-Pravritti is the function of.....			
	A)	Prana Vayu	B)	Udana Vayu
	C)	Vyana Vayu	D)	Apana Vayu
585.	Among the following..... factor is responsible for Dosha gati from Shakha to Koshta.			
	A)	Vyayama	B)	Oushnya
	C)	Paka	D)	Maruta Drutatwa
586.	According to Charaka Samhita, is the origin of Medo-Vaha Srotas.			
	A)	Medasa & Jaghana	B)	Vrikka & Vapavahana
	C)	Asthi & Sandhi	D)	Snayu & Twak
587.	Among the following..... Prakriti person is prone to suffer from recurrent Mukhapaka (Mouth ulcers).			
	A)	Vata Prakriti	B)	Kapha Prakriti
	C)	Samadoshaja Prakriti	D)	Pitta Prakriti
588.	A Laboratory report of a patient mentions "Chronic Hypercortisolism". It indicates.....			
	A)	Cushing's syndrome	B)	Addison's Disease
	C)	Conn's Syndrome.	D)	Down's syndrome
589.	ASO titer blood test related with.....			
	A)	Rheumatoid arthritis	B)	Arthritis
	C)	T.B.	D)	Ulcerative Colitis
590.	'Bhrama' is caused by _____ Dosha			
	A)	Pitta-Vata	B)	Pitta – Kapha
	C)	Shleshma – Vata	D)	Kapha –Rakta
591.	Raktavaha Srotas Mula is			
	A)	Hridaya	B)	Yakrut, Pliha
	C)	Vrika	D)	Vapa
592.	Type of Aamlapitta is			
	A)	Urdhwaga	B)	Adhoga
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of these
593.	Protrusion through the diaphragm is known as			
	A)	Diaphragmatic hernia	B)	Haitus hernia
	C)	Strangulated hernia	D)	Inguinal hernia

594.	According to Dalhana.....Dosha is present in Chinna Swas.			
	A)	Vataja	B)	Pittaja
	C)	Raktaja	D)	Kaphaja
595.	Maximum ESR is seen In			
	A)	Polycythemia vera	B)	Tuberculosis
	C)	Multiple myeloma	D)	Rheumatic arthritis
596.	Widal test done in			
	A)	Typhoid	B)	Flu
	C)	Malaria	D)	Hepatitis
597.	The microscopic examination of tissues is referred to			
	A)	Embryology	B)	Histology
	C)	Cytology	D)	Microbiology
598.	Most Frequent complication of Measles is.....			
	A)	Bronchitis	B)	Otitis Media
	C)	Encephalitis	D)	Pneumonia
599.	Nerve Involved in bell's palsy is			
	A)	Vagus	B)	Facial
	C)	Trigeminal	D)	Abducens
600.	The Dosha involved in Shool is.....			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	All of these
601.	Australia Antigen test is done for.....			
	A)	Malaria	B)	Hepatitis B
	C)	Both A & B	D)	Dengue
602.	The Normal PH of semen ranges from.....			
	A)	3.4-5.8	B)	6.2-6.8
	C)	7.2-7.6	D)	8.0-8.5
603.	When the taste and flavor of food taken in the mouth is not detected by person then that disease is.....			
	A)	Arochaka	B)	Aasya-vairasya
	C)	Aruchi	D)	All of these
604.	Tandra is due toDosha			
	A)	Vataja	B)	Tamas
	C)	Kaphaja	D)	All of these
605.	'Murcha is due to.....			
	A)	Pitta and Tamas	B)	Rajas, Pitta and Vata
	C)	Tamas, Vata and Kapha	D)	Shleshma and Tamas

606.	Wilms tumor is found in			
	A)	Kidney	B)	Pancreas
	C)	Liver	D)	Lungs
607.	Dinpaki Ajeerna occurs during			
	A)	Day time	B)	Night time
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of these
608.	The normal platelet count in the adult is.....			
	A)	1.5-4.5 lakhs cell/cc	B)	1-2 lakhs cell/cc
	C)	4000-11000 cell/cc	D)	1-1.5 lakhs cell/cc
609.	Among the following in..... disease food remains in stomach without digestion for long time			
	A)	Alasaka	B)	Ajeerna
	C)	Arochaka	D)	Vilambika
610.	Rasasheshajeerna occurs due to.....			
	A)	Vata predominance	B)	Pitta predominance
	C)	Rasa- Dhatwagni Mandya	D)	Kapha predominance
611.	According to Sushruta 'Vayu and Agnidharana' is the Karma of			
	A)	Purisha	B)	Pitta
	C)	Vata	D)	Rasa
612.	In Vishamagni Digestive power is			
	A)	Irregular	B)	Increased
	C)	Regular	D)	Decreased
613.	Indigestion even after very less food intake, this is because ofAgnimandya			
	A)	Vataja	B)	Kaphaja
	C)	Pittaja	D)	All of these
614.	Any amount of food taken is digested completely due to.....			
	A)	Pittaja Agnimandya	B)	Vataja Agnimandya
	C)	Kaphaj Agnimandya	D)	Rasa Dhatu Agnimandya
615.	Investigation done for Agnimandya is.....			
	A)	Gastric analysis	B)	Stool examination
	C)	Sr. Amylase	D)	All of these
616.	Among the following.....is not type of Alasaka Vyadhi			
	A)	Vataja	B)	Kaphaja
	C)	Pittaja	D)	Rasa
617.	The incubation period of hepatitis A is usually..... days.			
	A)	17 to 18	B)	14 to 28
	C)	20 to 24	D)	15 to 20

618.	ALT means			
	A)	alanine transferase	B)	aspartase transferase
	C)	Alkaline phosphatase	D)	Lactate dehydrogenase
619.	Among the followingis not Included in Dashavidha Pariksha			
	A)	Prakriti	B)	Vikriti
	C)	Nadi	D)	Sara
620.	Size of Eosinophils is			
	A)	7.5 micron	B)	10-15 micron
	C)	2-8 micron	D)	20-30 micron
621.	What will be finding in a case of whooping cough			
	A)	ESR decrease & WBC decrease	B)	ESR increase & WBC increase
	C)	ESR decrease & WBC Increase	D)	ESR increase & WBC decrease
622.	Which one is a Helper cell			
	A)	B lymphocyte	B)	T Lymphocyte
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None
623.	Hypothalamus is situated in			
	A)	Hind brain	B)	Mid brain
	C)	Fore brain	D)	Third ventricle
624.	Which one of the following types of diarrhea resolves during a period of fasting?			
	A)	Inflammatory	B)	Secretory
	C)	Osmotic	D)	Altered motility
625.	What is pneumonia?			
	A)	Acute inflammation of the lung parenchyma	B)	Acute inflammation of the bronchial mucosa
	C)	Acute inflammation of the pleural membranes	D)	Acute inflammation of the pharyngeal mucosa



KEY ANSWERS

1	B	26	D	51	B	76	A	101	D
2	C	27	B	52	A	77	D	102	D
3	D	28	C	53	C	78	D	103	D
4	B	29	D	54	D	79	D	104	B
5	A	30	C	55	D	80	A	105	A
6	A	31	A	56	D	81	B	106	A
7	C	32	A	57	B	82	B	107	B
8	B	33	B	58	A	83	D	108	A
9	C	34	A	59	A	84	A	109	D
10	A	35	D	60	B	85	B	110	C
11	D	36	D	61	A	86	B	111	A
12	A	37	A	62	A	87	D	112	B
13	B	38	D	63	D	88	B	113	D
14	B	39	A	64	A	89	A	114	A
15	A	40	A	65	D	90	C	115	A
16	D	41	A	66	C	91	D	116	B
17	A	42	B	67	B	92	A	117	C
18	B	43	C	68	C	93	A	118	C
19	D	44	A	69	A	94	B	119	A
20	A	45	B	70	A	95	A	120	B
21	A	46	C	71	B	96	C	121	A
22	D	47	D	72	A	97	A	122	D
23	D	48	A	73	A	98	A	123	C
24	C	49	C	74	B	99	B	124	A
25	A	50	B	75	A	100	A	125	A

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

147	A	172	B	197	D	222	B	247	B
148	A	173	A	198	D	223	B	248	A
149	A	174	B	199	C	224	A	249	B
150	C	175	D	200	A	225	C	250	C

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

376	C	401	A	426	A	451	B	476	A
377	A	402	A	427	B	452	D	477	D
378	C	403	A	428	A	453	D	478	D
379	B	404	C	429	B	454	D	479	D
380	D	405	C	430	A	455	A	480	D
381	B	406	D	431	A	456	D	481	C
382	B	407	B	432	B	457	A	482	C
383	D	408	D	433	D	458	D	483	B
384	B	409	B	434	B	459	B	484	C
385	B	410	B	435	B	460	B	485	D
386	A	411	A	436	D	461	C	486	B
387	D	412	C	437	D	462	D	487	D
388	B	413	D	438	D	463	A	488	A
389	A	414	B	439	D	464	A	489	B
390	B	415	C	440	B	465	D	490	A
391	B	416	A	441	C	466	D	491	D
392	A	417	A	442	A	467	B	492	D

393	A	418	A	443	B	468	A	493	B
394	A	419	B	444	B	469	C	494	A
395	D	420	A	445	B	470	C	495	B
396	C	421	A	446	A	471	A	496	C
397	B	422	A	447	C	472	C	497	A
398	A	423	C	448	D	473	B	498	C
399	C	424	B	449	A	474	A	499	A
400	B	425	C	450	A	475	B	500	A

501	C	526	A	551	B	576	C	601	B
502	A	527	A	552	A	577	A	602	C
503	D	528	A	553	B	578	C	603	D
504	A	529	C	554	D	579	D	604	D
505	A	530	D	555	A	580	C	605	A
506	D	531	C	556	A	581	C	606	A
507	A	532	A	557	B	582	D	607	A
508	C	533	C	558	B	583	B	608	A
509	C	534	D	559	C	584	B	609	A
510	B	535	B	560	B	585	C	610	C
511	A	536	B	561	D	586	B	611	A
512	A	537	C	562	B	587	D	612	A
513	B	538	D	563	D	588	A	613	B
514	B	539	A	564	C	589	A	614	A
515	A	540	A	565	B	590	B	615	D
516	D	541	D	566	C	591	B	616	D
517	B	542	D	567	A	592	C	617	B
518	A	543	C	568	A	593	B	618	A
519	A	544	B	569	A	594	B	619	C
520	D	545	A	570	A	595	C	620	B
521	C	546	C	571	B	596	A	621	C
522	A	547	C	572	D	597	B	622	B
523	D	548	D	573	B	598	B	623	B
524	B	549	C	574	B	599	B	624	C
525	B	550	C	575	C	600	D	625	A

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