

MCQ- PG Entrance- SHALAKYATANTRA

1	According to Sushruta number of Varmagata Vyadhi are			
	A)	9	B)	17
	C)	21	D)	24
2	Lagan is which sthanagatVyadhi ?			
	A)	Krishnagata Roga	B)	Shuklagata Roga
	C)	Vartmaga Roga	D)	Sarvagata Roga
3.	Anjannamika is -----Vyadhi.			
	A)	Lekhya	B)	Bhedya
	C)	Vedhya	D)	Chedhya
4.	Number of Vartmagata Vyadhi according to Vagbhat are			
	A)	9	B)	17
	C)	21	D)	24
5.	Dosha responsible for Pakshmakopa ?			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
6.	Ashrunadi is the complication of ?			
	A)	Ajakajat	B)	Puyalasa
	C)	Parvani	D)	Arma
7.	Shweta Sarshapabha is the lakshna of which Netraroga ?			
	A)	Lagan	B)	Arma
	C)	Parvani	D)	Pothaki
8.	'DahaTodvatiTamra' is the symptom of which disease?			
	A)	Arjun	B)	Lagan
	C)	Anjannamika	D)	Arshovartma
9.	In which disease chedan is done before lekhana as par Sushruta...			
	A)	Kardamvartma	B)	Bahalvartma
	C)	Utsangini	D)	All
10.	As per Vagbhat ideal for virechan in Pittotklishta&Raktotklishta is			
	A)	Erand	B)	Aragvadha
	C)	Snuhi	D)	Trivrutta

11.	Chronic Inflammatory Granuloma of Meibomian gland is			
	A)	Trachoma	B)	Chalazion
	C)	Folliculosis	D)	HardeolumStye
12.	Which Sandhigatropa is Chedya ?			
	A)	Parvani	B)	Krumigranthi
	C)	Upanaha	D)	Puyastrava
13.	According to Vagbhata by which medium kupitdoshas enters in the eye & causes Netraroga.			
	A)	Sira	B)	Dhamani
	C)	Kandara	D)	Snayu
14.	Pakshmoparodha is (AshtangSamgraha)....			
	A)	Sukhasadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Kricchasadhya	D)	Yapya
15.	Number of Vartmapatal are...			
	A)	4	B)	3
	C)	2	D)	1
16.	'Charatoantarnayanamdushyanti' is the symptom of which Netrraroga			
	A)	Krumigranthi	B)	Alaji
	C)	Utsangini	D)	Puyalasa
17.	According to Madhava Nidan, Swaroop of Pothaki is			
	A)	Shwetasarshapnibha	B)	Amalakasthinibha
	C)	Raktasarshapanibha	D)	None
18.	Chikitsa of Lagan is...			
	A)	Bhedan	B)	Kshar karma
	C)	Agni karma	D)	All
19.	Gharshan with Sukshmachurna of GoroChan is done in which Netraroga ?			
	A)	Krumigranthi	B)	Upanaha
	C)	Pothaki	D)	Lagan
20.	Predominant dosha in Lagan Vyadhi is...			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Sannipat
21.	Which is VartmagataVyadhi ?			
	A)	Utsangini	B)	Kumbhika
	C)	Nimesh	D)	All

22.	Number of Sandhigata Vyadhi....			
	A)	9	B)	21
	C)	17	D)	24
23.	Which is not VartmagatVyadhi ?			
	A)	Pothaki	B)	Nimesh
	C)	Pishtaka	D)	Kumbhika
24.	Which is AsadhyaNetraroga ?			
	A)	Vatahatavartma	B)	Alaji
	C)	Nimesh	D)	All above
25.	According to VagbhataVartmasharkara is....			
	A)	Klishtavartma	B)	Sikatavartma
	C)	Bahalvartma	D)	Arshovartma
26	Puyalasa is			
	A)	Sandhigat Roga	B)	Shuklagata Roga
	C)	Shuklagata Roga	D)	Vartmagata Roga
27.	Chikitsa of Klishtavartma is....			
	A)	Chedan	B)	Bhedan
	C)	Lekhan	D)	Vedhan
28	According to Vagbhata Predominant dosha of Pothaki is....			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosha
29.	According to Sushruta Alaji is Roga.			
	A)	Sandhigata Roga	B)	Shuklagata Roga
	C)	Vartmagata Roga	D)	Sarvagata Roga
30.	Kumbhika is....			
	A)	Shuklagata Roga	B)	Vartmagata Roga
	C)	Sandhigata Roga	D)	Sarvagata Roga
31.	Primary upakrama of Akshiroga according to Vagbhata is...			
	A)	Aschyotan	B)	Seka
	C)	Tarpan	D)	Anjan
32.	Who has described Vidalaka Kriyakalpa?			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Vagbhata	D)	Bhavamishra

33.	Anjan containing Madura rasa should be kept in which container ?			
	A)	Swarna	B)	Rajata
	C)	Tamra	D)	Loha
34.	Praman of Gutikanjanavarti formed from mrodu Dravyas is (Sharangadhara)			
	A)	1 Harenu	B)	2 Harenu
	C)	1.5 Harenu	D)	3 Harenu
35.	Tarpan should be done during ? (AshtangHridaya)			
	A)	Pratah	B)	Sayan
	C)	Madhyanha	D)	Both A & B
36.	Quantity of Aschyotana for Ropan karma is ...(Sushruta)			
	A)	10 Bindu	B)	8 Bindu
	C)	6 Bindu	D)	12 Bindu
37.	According to Sharangadhar number of NertaKriyakalpas is....			
	A)	7	B)	5
	C)	11	D)	6
38.	Quantity of Churnaanjan for Ropan purpose is			
	A)	2 Shalaka	B)	3 Shalaka
	C)	4 Shalaka	D)	5 Shalaka
39.	Which Kriyakalpa can be done in Amavastha.....			
	A)	Tarpan	B)	Anjan
	C)	Bidalaka	D)	None
40.	According to Charak number of NertaKriyakalpas is....			
	A)	3	B)	5
	C)	7	D)	11
41.	After which KriyakalpaDhoompan is indicated as a Paschatakarma ?			
	A)	Aschyotan	B)	Bidalaka
	C)	Tarpan	D)	Anjan
42.	Anjan is contraindicated in			
	A)	Amavastha	B)	Udavarta
	C)	Jwara	D)	All above
43.	Anjan containing Amla rasa should be kept in which container ?			
	A)	Swarna	B)	Tamra
	C)	Roupya	D)	Kasya

44.	For PrasadankarmaAnjanshalaka should be prepared from....			
	A)	Swarna	B)	Tamra
	C)	Loha	D)	All above
45.	Anjana shalaka according to Sushruta .....anguli in length.			
	A)	5	B)	8
	C)	10	D)	12
46.	Number of Netra Kriyakalpasas per Sushruta Samhita....			
	A)	3	B)	5
	C)	7	D)	9
47.	Chikitsa of Puyalasa is....			
	A)	Chedana	B)	Bhedana
	C)	Lekhana	D)	Vedhana
48.	Acharyas of Shalakyatantra.....			
	A)	Nimi	B)	Satyaki
	C)	Shounaka	D)	All above
49.	Andhatwa is resulted because of Trauma to.....marma.			
	A)	ApangMarma	B)	VidhurMarma
	C)	ShrungatakaMarma	D)	All above
50.	Causative Organism of Trachoma is.....			
	A)	Streptococcal	B)	Staphylococcal
	C)	Chlamydia	D)	Pneumococcal
51.	According to acharya Dalhan,Pradhan doshadushti in Anjannamika is----			
	A)	Vata	B)	Piia
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta
52.	Parvani Roga is ...			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
53.	Continuous VartmaUnmilan- Nimilan is symptom of			
	A)	Nimesha	B)	Vatahatavartma
	C)	Anyatovata	D)	Aklinnavartma
54.	.....is not a type of Srava Vyadhi.			
	A)	Vatik	B)	Paitik
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Puya

55.	Types of Srava Vyadhi....			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	5
56.	Number of Shalaka Yantra is...			
	A)	2	B)	6
	C)	25	D)	28
57.	Ashrayasthan of Parvani is.....			
	A)	Kaninika Sandhi	B)	Vartmashuklagat Sandhi
	C)	Apang Sandhi	D)	Shuklkrushnagata Sandhi
58.	Puyalas is more common in			
	A)	Purusha	B)	Stree
	C)	Napusaka	D)	Equally in Purusha &Stree
59.	As per Sushruta the number of Netrasandhi.....			
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	6
60.	Upapakshmamala is described by.....			
	A)	Dalhan	B)	Chakrapani
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Vagbhata
61.	Number of Nadiyantras			
	A)	2	B)	9
	C)	20	D)	28
62.	Number of Tala yantras			
	A)	2	B)	6
	C)	20	D)	28
63.	Number of Swastik yantras			
	A)	6	B)	12
	C)	21	D)	24
64.	Number of Upa yantras			
	A)	20	B)	24
	C)	25	D)	28
65.	Number of Sandousha yantras			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	12

66.	As per Sushruta number of Shashtra....			
	A)	12	B)	20
	C)	24	D)	28
67.	Badisha is.....			
	A)	Upayantra	B)	Tala Yantra
	C)	Nadi Yantra	D)	Yantra & Shashtra
68.	Yogya Vidhi is described by			
	A)	Charak	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Yogaratnakar	D)	Bhavamishra
69.	Ptosis is caused due to pathology in....			
	A)	Cornea	B)	Retina
	C)	Levator muscle	D)	Extraocular Muscle
70.	Ptosis is related to			
	A)	II Cranial Nerve	B)	III Cranial Nerve
	C)	IV Cranial Nerve	D)	VI Cranial Nerve
71.	Intraocular pressure is measured by...			
	A)	Perimeter	B)	Gonioscope
	C)	Manometer	D)	Tonometer
72.	Sanigraha&Anigraha are the types of.....			
	A)	Nadi Yantra	B)	Tala Yantra
	C)	Sandousha Yantra	D)	Arsho Yantra
73.	Kukunak is a disease of			
	A)	Mukha	B)	Karna
	C)	Gala	D)	Netra
74.	.....Kalpa is more beneficial to Netra.			
	A)	DhatriLoha	B)	SaptamrutaLoha
	C)	ChandanadiLoha	D)	NavayasLoha
75.	As per CharakChakshushyaLavan is			
	A)	Samudra Lavan	B)	SouvarchalLavan
	C)	SaindhavLavan	D)	VidraLavan
76.	Distichiasis is:			
	A)	Misdirected eyelashes	B)	Outward protrusion of lower lid
	C)	Downward drooping of upper lid	D)	Accessory row of eyelashes

77.	Fifth nerve palsy could cause			
	A)	Ptosis	B)	Proptosis
	C)	Neuropathic keratopathy	D)	Lagophthalmos
78.	Ptosis and mydriasis are seen in			
	A)	Facial palsy	B)	Facial palsy
	C)	Oculomotor palsy	D)	Sympathetic palsy
79.	Ptosis in Horner's syndrome, is due to paralysis of:			
	A)	Riolan's muscle	B)	Horner's muscle
	C)	Muller'muscle	D)	The evator palpebral muscle.
80.	In DCR, the opening is made at			
	A)	Superior meatus	B)	Middle meatus
	C)	Inferior meatus	D)	None of these
81.	All are seen in 3rd nerve palsy except:			
	A)	Ptosis	B)	Diplopia
	C)	Miosis	D)	Outwards eye deviation
82.	In complete third nerve paralysis the direction of the affected eye in the primary position is:			
	A)	Inward	B)	Outward
	C)	Outward and up	D)	Outward and down
83.	Kumbhikbijpratimais is lakshan of			
	A)	Lagan	B)	Kumbhika
	C)	Utsangini	D)	Pothaki
84.	According to Acharya Sushruta, Utsangini is			
	A)	Abhantarmukhi	B)	Bahyamukhi
	C)	Dwayamukhi	D)	None of these
85.	According to Acharya Sushruta Raktasarshapsannibha is lakshan of			
	A)	Pothaki	B)	Lagan
	C)	Kumbhika	D)	Utsangini
86.	Siktavartma is described by Acharya.....			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Sharangdhar
	C)	Dalhan	D)	Vagbhatta
87.	Shlishtavartma is described by Acharya.....			
	A)	Sharangdhar	B)	Vagbhatta
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Charaka

88.	Kolpramano is lakshan of			
	A)	Kumbhika	B)	Lagan
	C)	Utsangini	D)	Pothaki
89.	Active inflammation of Zeis or Moll gland is called as			
	A)	Stye	B)	Internal hordeolum
	C)	None of these	D)	Chalazion
90.	Inability to close the eye is called as			
	A)	Lagophthalmus	B)	Ptosis
	C)	Entropion	D)	Ectropion
91.	Misdirected eyelashes is called as			
	A)	Entropion	B)	Ectropion
	C)	Trichiasis	D)	Madarosis
92.	Inward turning of lid margin is called			
	A)	Lagophthalmus	B)	Ptosis
	C)	Entropion	D)	Ectropion
93.	Most common site for lodging of foreign body is			
	A)	Subtarsal sulcus	B)	Eyelid margin
	C)	Cornea	D)	Conjunctiva
94.	Thinning of eyelashes is called as			
	A)	Entropion	B)	Ectropion
	C)	Trichiasis	D)	Madarosis
95.	Inflammation of lacrimal gland is called as			
	A)	Dacryocystitis	B)	Dacroadenitis
	C)	Keratitis	D)	Canaliculitis
96.	Whitening of eyelashes is called as			
	A)	Entropion	B)	Poliosis
	C)	Distichiasis	D)	Ectropion
97.	Inflammation of lid margin is called as			
	A)	Blepharitis	B)	Keratitis
	C)	Cyclitis	D)	Dacryocystitis
98.	Tear film has .....layers			
	A)	1	B)	2
	C)	3	D)	4

99.	Outward turning of lid margin is called as			
	A)	Lagophthalmus	B)	Ptosis
	C)	Entropion	D)	Ectropion
100.	Arvarubijpratima is lakshan of			
	A)	Kumbhika	B)	Vartmavbhandak
	C)	Arshovartma	D)	Shuskarsha
101.	Pilla vyadhi is described by Acharya....			
	A)	Vagbhata	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Charaka	D)	Dalhana
102.	Parival vyadhi is described by Acharya			
	A)	Vagbhata	B)	Dalhana
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Charaka
103.	Pakshmaparodhi vyadhi is described by Acharya..			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Vagbhata
	C)	Charaka	D)	Dalhana
104.	Pakshmapat vyadhi is described by Acharya..			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Vagbhata
	C)	Sharangdhar	D)	Dalhana
105.	Long acting cycloplegic drug is.....			
	A)	Atropine	B)	Homatropine
	C)	Tropicamide	D)	Cyclopentolate
106.	.....is indicated for chronic dacryocystitis in old patients.			
	A)	Dacrocystorhinostomy	B)	Dacrocystectomy
	C)	Probing	D)	None of these
107.	Weight of an adult eyeball is.....			
	A)	6g	B)	7g
	C)	2g	D)	6g
108.	Kunchan vyadhi is described by Acharya..			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Vagbhata
	C)	Yogratnakar	D)	Sharangdhar
109.	.....test is indicated in chronic dacryocystitis.			
	A)	Tonometry	B)	Sac syringing
	C)	Funduscopy	D)	Fluorescence tes

110.	Antero-posterior diameter of an adult eyeball is....mm			
	A)	24	B)	25
	C)	23	D)	26
111.	Adhesion between posterior surface of cornea and anterior surface of iris is called			
	A)	Anterior synechia	B)	Posterior synechia
	C)	Staphyloma	D)	None of these
112.	Acute inflammation of inner coats of eyeball is called			
	A)	Endophthalmitis	B)	Panophthalmitis
	C)	Iridocyclitis	D)	Conjunctivitis
113.	Chikitsa of Pakshmakopa is			
	A)	Shashtrakarma	B)	Ksharkarma
	C)	Agnikarma	D)	All of the Above
114.	According to Acharya Sushruta colour of Anjanamika is....			
	A)	Nila	B)	Tamra
	C)	Lohitpichillashru	D)	Shweta
115.	Night blindness is seen in Vitamin..... deficiency			
	A)	A	B)	D
	C)	C	D)	E
116.	Kunchan is..... vyadhi			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Kruchsadhya	D)	Yapya
117.	According to Acharya Sushruta pradhan dosha in shonit arsha			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Kapha
	C)	Rakta	D)	Pitta
118.	According to Acharya Vagbhatta kukunaka is vyadhi			
	A)	Sarvagata	B)	Sandhigata
	C)	Vartmagata	D)	Shuklagata
119.	.....is indicated for chronic dacryocystitis in young patients.			
	A)	Dacrocystorhinostomy	B)	Dacrocystectomy
	C)	Probing	D)	None of these
120.	Acute suppurative inflammation of all parts of eyeball is called			
	A)	Endophthalmitis	B)	Panophthalmitis
	C)	Iridocyclitis	D)	Conjunctivitis

121.	Kunchan Vyadhi is described by			
	A)	Bhavprakash	B)	Yogaratnakar
	C)	Charak	D)	Both A & B
122.	Misalignment of axis of eyes is called....			
	A)	Strabismus	B)	Glaucoma
	C)	Cataract	D)	Corneal opacityAcute
123.	Adhesion between posterior surface of iris and anterior surface of lens is called			
	A)	Anterior synechia	B)	Posterior synechia
	C)	Staphyloma	D)	None of these
124.	According to Acharya Vagbhata ,Pradhan dosha in Kruchonmil vyadhi is			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Pittaj
125.	According to Acharya Sushruta,.....shalaka is useful for Lekhananjan.			
	A)	Tamra	B)	Rajat
	C)	Suvarna	D)	Loha
126	According to Acharya Sushruta, Shuklagata vyadhi are..... in number.			
	A)	11	B)	13
	C)	12	D)	14
127	Rudhirprabham Sanilam is the lakshan of arma.			
	A)	Prastari	B)	Shukla
	C)	Lohit	D)	Snayu
128	Shasharudhiropomastu is the lakshan of			
	A)	Arma	B)	Pishtak
	C)	Arjun	D)	Savarna shukla
129	Irrespective of the etiology of a corneal ulcer, the drug always indicated is:			
	A)	Corticosteroids	C)	Cycloplegics
	B)	Antibiotics	D)	Antifungals
130	Arma has types			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	6
131	Pradhan dosha present in Arjun is			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta

132	Pterygium is condition			
	A)	Infective	B)	Degenerative
	C)	Regenerative	D)	Inflammatory
133	Dense scar of cornea with incarceration of iris is known a			
	A)	Adherent Leucoma	B)	Dense leucoma
	C)	Ciliary staphyloma	D)	Iris bombe
134	Vardhate Chiren is lakshan of .....arma.			
	A)	Prastari	B)	Shukla
	C)	Lohit	D)	Snayu
135	Bandhujivpratikasham is the lakshan .....Adhimanth			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	Pittaj
136	Yellowish white patch on conjunctiva is called as			
	A)	Chemosis	B)	Pinguecula
	C)	Pterygium	D)	None of these
137	According to Acharya Sushruta Sparshanashamana is the lakshan of..... Adhimanth.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Pittaj	D)	Raktaj
138	Tetrastichiasis is:			
	A)	Misdirected eyelashes	B)	Presence of fourth row of eyelashes
	C)	Downward drooping of upper lid	D)	Outward protrusion of lower lid
139	Dry and lustreless condition of conjunctiva in eye is called as.....			
	A)	Chemosis	B)	Pinguecula
	C)	Xerosis	D)	Pterygium
140	There are types of Avarna Shukla according to Acharya Sushruta.			
	A)	2	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	4
141	Corneal sensation are diminished in.....			
	A)	Herpes simplex	B)	Conjunctivitis
	C)	Cilliary staphyloma	D)	Iris bombe

142	According to Acharya Sushruta, Nasaadhman and Shirodukh are lakshan of.....Adhimanth.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
143	Evisceration is:			
	A)	Excision of the entire eyeball	B)	Excision of all the inner contents of the eyeball including the uveal tissue
	C)	Photocoagulation of the retina	D)	Removal of orbit contents
144	According to Acharya Sushruta Lohitpichillashru is lakshan of			
	A)	Akshipakatya	B)	Savrana shukla
	C)	avrana shukla	D)	Ajakajat
145	Chemosis is mostly present in .....condition			
	A)	Allergic	B)	Infective
	C)	Inflammatory	D)	None of these
146	According to Acharya Sushruta Avrana Shukla is vyadhi			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
147	..... Shalaka is used in treatment of Ajakajat according to Acharya Sushruta			
	A)	Rajat	B)	Lohita
	C)	Swarna	D)	Tamra
148	A recurrent bilateral conjunctivitis occurring with the onset of hot weather in young boys with symptoms of burning, itching, and lacrimation with large flat topped cobble stone papillae raised areas in the palpebral conjunctiva is:			
	A)	Trachoma	B)	Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
	C)	Mucopurulent conjunctivitis	D)	Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
149	According to Acharya Vagbhatta Sirashukra is .....vyadi			
	A)	Sarvagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Vartmagata	D)	Drishtigata
150	Which of the following organism can penetrate intact corneal epithelium?			
	A)	Streptpyogenes	B)	Staph aureus
	C)	Pseudomonas pyocyanae	D)	Corynebacterium diphtheriae

151	Neck is .....part of Pterygium			
	A)	corneal	B)	Limbal
	C)	scleral	D)	None of these
152	According to Acharya Sushruta Sirajal is vyadhi			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
153	Ambubindutulya is the lakshan of			
	A)	Pisthak	B)	Arjun
	C)	Balasgranthit	D)	Shuktika
154	A 12 years old boy receiving long term treatment for spring catarrh, developed defective vision in both eyes. The likely cause is:			
	A)	Posterior subcapsular cataract	B)	Retinopathy of prematurity
	C)	Optic neuritis	D)	Vitreous hemorrhage
155	According to Acharya Vagbhata Trushna and Jwara are present in			
	A)	Pishtak	B)	Arjun
	C)	Shuktika	D)	Sirajal
156	Chalazion is a chronic inflammatory granuloma of			
	A)	Zeis gland	B)	Moll gland
	C)	Maibomian gland	D)	None of these
157	Pingecula is .....condition			
	A)	allergic	B)	inflammatory
	C)	Degenerative	D)	Regenerative
158	According to Acharya Sushruta ,number of Sarvagata Netrarogas are.....			
	A)	17	B)	12
	C)	18	D)	20
159	Padamnabham is lakshana of arma			
	A)	Prastari	B)	Shukla
	C)	Lohit	D)	Snayu
160	Most of the thickness of cornea is formed by:			
	A)	Epithelium	B)	Stroma
	C)	Endothelium	D)	Bowmans membrane
161	Epithelial xerosis occurs due to .....deficiency			
	A)	Vitamin A	B)	Vitamin B
	C)	Vitamin C	D)	Vitamin K

162	Yakrutprakashan is the lakshan of .....arma			
	A)	Prastari	B)	Adhimamsa
	C)	Lohit	D)	Snayu
163	According to Acharya Sushruta arma is vyadhi.			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
164	Patching of the eye is contraindicated in:			
	A)	Corneal abrasion	B)	Bacterial corneal ulcer
	C)	Mucopurulent conjunctivitis	D)	After glaucoma surgery
165	Schirmer's test is used for diagnosing:			
	A)	Dry eye	B)	Infective keratitis
	C)	Watering of eyes	D)	Horners syndrome
166	In anterior uveitis the pupil is generally:			
	A)	Dilated	B)	Semidilated
	C)	Constricted	D)	Normal
167	Trantas dots are noticed in cases of:			
	A)	Active trachoma	B)	Bulbar spring catarrh
	C)	Corneal phlycten	D)	Vitamin A deficiency
168	According to Acharya Vagbhatta ,number of Sarvagata Netrarogas is			
	A)	15	B)	18
	C)	17	D)	16
169	Acchaghananukari is type of vyadhi.			
	A)	Arma	B)	Pishtak
	C)	Avarna shukla	D)	Savrana shukla
170	Pseudopterygium is condition.			
	A)	Inflammatory	B)	Degenerative
	C)	Infective	D)	Allergic
171	Deep leucoma is best treated by:			
	A)	Tattooing	B)	Lamellar keratoplasty
	C)	Keratectomy	D)	Penetrating keratoplasty
172	According to Acharya Sushruta Arjun is vyadhi.			
	A)	Krishnagata	B)	Shuklagata
	C)	Drishtigata	D)	Sarvagata

173	Koeppé's nodules are found in.....		
	A) Cornea	B)	Sclera
	C) Iris	D)	Conjunctiva
174.	Which laser is used for capsulotomy?		
	A) Diode laser	B)	Carbon dioxide laser
	C) Excimer laser	D)	ND: YAG laser
175	Pradhan dosha present in Shuktika is		
	A) Vata	B)	Pitta
	C) Kapha	D)	Rakta
176	Best site where intraocular lens is fitted:		
	A) Capsular bag	B)	Endosulcus
	C) Capsular ligament	D)	Ciliary supported
177	Prapandu is lakshana of .....arma		
	A) Prastari	B)	Shukla
	C) Lohit	D)	Snayu
178	The earliest feature of anterior uveitis includes:		
	A) Keratic precipitates	B)	Hypopyon
	C) Posterior synechiae	D)	Aqueous flare
179	According to Acharya Sushruta ,types of Abhishyand are.....		
	A) 4	B)	3
	C) 2	D)	1
180	Topical atropine is contraindicated in:		
	A) Retinoscopy in children	B)	Iridocyclitis
	C) Corneal ulcer	D)	Primary angle closure glaucoma
181	According to Acharya Sushruta, Shuktika is vyadhi		
	A) Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C) Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
182	.....is not the type of Abhishyand		
	A) Vataj	B)	Sannipataj
	C) Kaphaj	D)	Pittaj
183	Amaurotic cats eye reflex is seen in:		
	A) Papilloedema	B)	Retinoblastoma
	C) Papillitis	D)	Retinitis

184	Shishiraashruta is lakshan of .....Abhishyand			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Raktaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Pittaj
185.	..... is precursor of pterygium.			
	A)	Chemosis	B)	Xerosis
	C)	Pingecula	D)	None of these
186	Which is found in papilloedema?			
	A)	Cupping of disc	B)	Blurred margins of disc
	C)	Absence of disc	D)	None of these
187	According to Acharya Vagbhata Sirotpat is.....vyadhi.			
	A)	Krishnagat	B)	Sarvagata
	C)	Drishtigata	D)	Shuklagat
188	Bahal is type of vyadhi.			
	A)	Arma	B)	Pishtak
	C)	Avarna shukla	D)	Savrana shukla
189	The best treatment for amblyopia is:			
	A)	Orthoptic exercises	B)	Occlusion
	C)	Surgery	D)	Best treat after age 10 years
190	According to Acharya Sushruta,Hatadhimanth is.....vyadhi.			
	A)	Krishnagat	B)	Sarvagata
	C)	Drishtigata	D)	Shuklagat
191	According to Acharya Vagbhata ,Siraharsh is.....vyadhi			
	A)	Krishnagat	B)	Sarvagata
	C)	Drishtigata	D)	Shuklagat
192	Oedema of conjunctiva is called as.....			
	A)	Xerosis	B)	Pterygium
	C)	Chemosis	D)	None of these
193	CSME is present in.....			
	A)	Diabetic retinopathy	B)	Hypertensive retinopathy
	C)	Retinopathy of prematurity	D)	None of above
194	According to Acharya Sushruta,Sirotpat is.....vyadhi.			
	A)	Krishnagat	B)	Sarvagata
	C)	Drishtigata	D)	Shuklagat

195	According to Yogratnakar..... is used in treatment of Vranashukla.		
	A) Triphala Guggul	B)	Shadang Guggul
	C) Sinhanad Guggul	D)	None of these
196	D-shaped pupil occurs in:		
	A) Iridocyclitis	B)	Cyclodialsis
	C) Iridodenesi	D)	Iridodialysis
197	The number of Krishnagata Vyadhis are according to Acharya Sushruta.		
	A) 4	B)	5
	C) 6	D)	3
198	Horse shoe shaped pupil occurs in:		
	A) Iridocyclitis	B)	Cyclodialsis
	C) Iridodenesi	D)	Iridodialysis
199	According to Acharya Vagbhatta, Nasanaha and Romharsha are the lakshan of..... Abhishyand		
	A) Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C) Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
200	Pradhan dosha present in Pishtak is		
	A) Vata	B)	Pitta
	C) Kapha	D)	Rakta
201	According to Acharya Sushruta, Pishtak is vyadhi		
	A) Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C) Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
202	Ushnashruta is lakshan of .....abhishyand		
	A) Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C) Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
203	Which one of the following is intraocular muscle		
	A) Superior rectus	B)	Superior oblique rectus
	C) Cilliary muscle	D)	Inferior rectus
204	Chandrodaya varti was explained by Acharya		
	A) Sushruta	B)	Videha
	C) Vagbhatta	D)	Charaka
205	Chandrodaya varti is indicated in		
	A) Savrana Shukla	B)	Avrana Shukla
	C) Akshipakatyaya	D)	None of these

206	Macular star is present in			
	A)	Diabetic retinopathy	B)	Hypertensive retinopathy
	C)	Retinopathy of prematurity	D)	None of above
207	Murcha & shirodaha are lakshan of Adhimantha			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
208	The treatment of choice for the other eye in angle closure glaucoma is			
	A)	Surgical peripheral iridectomy	B)	Yag laser iridotomy
	C)	Trabeculotomy	D)	Trabeculectomy
209	According to Acharya Vagbhata, Tivravedana is vyadhi			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
210	According to Acharya Sushruta Adhimantha has types			
	A)	4	B)	3
	C)	2	D)	5
211	Shishirabhinanda is lakshan of Abhishyand			
	A)	Pittaj	B)	Vataj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Raktaj
212	Aqueous humour is formed by:			
	A)	Epithelium of ciliary body	B)	Posterior surface of iris
	C)	Lens	D)	Pars plana
213	According to Acharya Sushruta ,Vataparyay is ... vyadhi			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
214	According to Acharya Sushruta Shiroabhitapa is lakshan of Abhishyand.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	Kaphaj
215	Pradhan dosha present in Balasgranthit is			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta
216	Organisms causing angular conjunctivitis are			
	A)	Moraxella Axenfeld bacilli	B)	Pneumococci
	C)	Gonococcus	D)	Adenovirus

217	Angle of Anterior chamber is examined by			
	A)	Gonioscope	B)	Perimeter
	C)	Tonometer	D)	None of the above
218	According to Acharya Sushruta, Dipta is the lakshan of Adhimantha.			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Pittaj	D)	Vataj
219	The effective treatment of dendritic ulcer of the cornea is:			
	A)	Surface anesthesia	B)	Systemic corticosteroids
	C)	Local corticosteroids	D)	Acyclovir ointment
220	According to Acharya Vagbhata, Kshatashukra is vyadhi			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
221	Visual field defect is measured by.....			
	A)	Tonometer	B)	Perimeter
	C)	Gonioscope	D)	None of the above
222	According to Acharya Vagbhata is not Krishnagat vyadhi			
	A)	Kshatashukra	B)	Shudhashukra
	C)	Ajakajat	D)	Akshipakatyay
223	Tamraashruta is the lakshan of..... Abhishyand			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	Kaphaj
224	The color of fluorescein staining in corneal ulcer is:			
	A)	Yellow	B)	Blue
	C)	Green	D)	Royal blue
225	According to Acharya Sushruta ,Sashoph Akshipak is .....vyadhi			
	A)	Krishnagata	B)	Sarvagata
	C)	Drishtigata	D)	Shuklagat
226	According to Acharya Vagbhata, Akshipakatyay is vyadhi			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
227	According to Acharya Sushruta ,Shushkaakshipak is ...vyadhi			
	A)	Krishnagata	B)	Sarvagata
	C)	Drishtigata	D)	Shuklagat

228	Fleischer ring is found in:			
	A)	Keratoconus	B)	Chalcosis
	C)	Argyrosis	D)	Buphthalmos
229	According to Acharya Sushruta ,Bahal Shukra is vyadhi			
	A)	Asadhya	B)	Sadhya
	C)	Kruschasadhya	D)	Yapya
230	In vernal catarrh, the characteristic cells are:			
	A)	Macrophage	B)	Eosinophils
	C)	Neutrophils	D)	Epitheloid cells
231	According to Dalhan, Pradhan dosha present in Ajakajat is			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta
232	The sure diagnostic sign of corneal ulcer is			
	A)	Ciliary injection	B)	Blepharospasm
	C)	Miosis	D)	Positive fluorescein test.
233	.....is contradicted in Netraroga Amavastha			
	A)	Bidalak	B)	Anjan
	C)	Tarpan	D)	Aschyotan
234	In trachoma the patient is infectious when there is:			
	A)	Arlt's line	B)	Herbert's pits
	C)	Post-trachomatous concretions	D)	Follicles and papillae in the palpebral conjunctiva
235	According to Acharya Vagbhatta Sirsshukra is vyadhi			
	A)	Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C)	Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
236	Pradhan dosha present in Sirotpat is.....			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta
237	According to Videha, Ajakajat is ashrit to Aavarana.			
	A)	Pratham	B)	Dwitya
	C)	Tritya	D)	Chaturtha
238	Ushnabhinanda is lakshan of Abhishyand			
	A)	Raktaj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Vataj

239	Amloshit was explained by		
	A) Charak	B)	Sushruta
	C) Vagbhat	D)	Sharangdhar
240	According to Acharya Sushruta Sirajpidaka is vyadhi		
	A) Krishnagata	B)	Shuklagata
	C) Drishtigata	D)	Sarvagata
241	According to Acharya Dalhan, Sakalnayanshoshha is lakshan of		
	A) Adhimanth	B)	Abhishyand
	C) Hatadhimanth	D)	Vatparyay
242	According to Acharya Charaka .....is indicated in Tarun Netrarogas.		
	A) Anjan	B)	Bidalak
	C) Nasya	D)	Tarpan
243	According to Acharya Sushruta, Ajakajat is vyadhi		
	A) Krishnagata	B)	Shuklagata
	C) Drishtigata	D)	Sarvagata
244	A painful, tender, non itchy localized redness of the conjunctiva can be due to:		
	A) Episcleritis.	B)	Vascular pterygium.
	C) Bulbar spring catarrh	D)	Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.
245	As per acharya Sushruta, Drushtinasha in Kaphaj Adhimantha is in ...days		
	A) 7	B)	6
	C) 5	D)	4
246	According to Acharya, Balasgranthit is vyadhi		
	A) Shuklagata	B)	Krishnagata
	C) Sarvagata	D)	Drishtigata
247	.....is not contradicted in Netrarogas samaavastha		
	A) Anjan	B)	Ghritapan
	C) Kashaya	D)	Bidalaka
248	In viral epidemic kerato-conjunctivitis characteristically there is usually:		
	A) Copious purulent discharge	B)	Excessive watery lacrimation
	C) Copious muco-purulent discharge	D)	Mucoid ropy white discharge
249	According to Acharya Sushruta Kandu & Nidra is lakshan of .....abhishyand		
	A) Raktaj	B)	Kaphaj
	C) Vataj	D)	Pittaj

250.	Abhrapratnuprakash is explained by-----			
	A)	Sharangdhar	B)	Yogratnakar
	C)	Madhavnidan	D)	Sushruta
251.	According to Acharya Sushruta types of Lignash are			
	A)	6	B)	5
	C)	7	D)	4
252.	According to Acharya Sushruta the total thickness of 4 inner patalas in netra is.....th of Drushti.			
	A)	1/7	B)	1/5
	C)	1/6	D)	1/8
253.	Number of eye diseases that need vedhya process			
	A)	5	B)	15
	C)	12	D)	9
254.	Sanimitta Lignash is type of .....Lignash			
	A)	Doshaj	B)	Agantuj
	C)	Both	D)	None of these
255.	Vision is lost during day time and normal in night time is seen in			
	A)	Kaph vidagdh drishti	B)	Nakulandhya
	C)	Pitta vidagdh drishti	D)	Naktandhya
256.	The sankhya of Dhamanis in Netra as per Acharya Sushruta are..... in number.			
	A)	4	B)	6
	C)	2	D)	8
257.	According to Acharya Sushruta the sankhya of mandals in eye are.....			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	7	D)	6
258.	Most common cause of adult unilateral proptosis			
	A)	Thyroid orbitopathy	B)	Metastasis
	C)	Lymphoma	D)	Meningioma
259.	As per Acharya Sushruta , Lignash is .....Patalgat vyadhi.			
	A)	Pratham	B)	Dwiytiya
	C)	Tritiya	D)	Chaturth
260.	Cherry red spot is present in			
	A)	Diabetic retinopathy	B)	Hypertensive retinopathy
	C)	Central Retinal Arterial Obstruction	D)	None of above

261.	In concomitant squint:			
	A)	Primary deviation > Secondary deviation	B)	Primary deviation < Secondary deviation
	C)	Primary deviation = Secondary deviation	D)	None of the above
262.	Total number of Netra roga according to Acharya Sushruta are.....			
	A)	76	B)	94
	C)	96	D)	78
263.	.....called Shalakya Tantra as Urdhwanga Chikitsa			
	A)	Acharya Sushruta	B)	Acharya Sharangdhar
	C)	Acharya Charaka	D)	Acharya Vagbhatta
264.	The number of Siras in eye according to Acharya Sushruta is			
	A)	34	B)	84
	C)	62	D)	54
265.	Anti VEGF is used in management of.....			
	A)	Amblopyia	B)	Corneal ulcer
	C)	Diabetic retinopathy	D)	None of these
266.	According to Acharya Sushruta the number of Pittavaha siras in netra are.....			
	A)	10	B)	8
	C)	6	D)	4
267.	Partial or total loss of vision in one or both eyes in absence of any organic disease of ocular media is called.....			
	A)	Amblyopia	B)	Optic neuritis
	C)	ARMD	D)	None of these
268.	Symblepharon is complication of .....in eye.			
	A)	Conjunctivitis	B)	corneal ulcer
	C)	Amblyopia	D)	Chemical injury
269.	Acharya called Lignash as Nilika or Kanch			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Vagbhatta
	C)	Charaka	D)	Sharangdhara
270.	As per Acharya Dalhana Kaphaj Lignash is			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Yapya
	C)	Asadhya	D)	None of these

271.	The inflammatory and demyleinting disorder of optic nerve is called as....			
	A)	Retinitis pigmentosa	B)	Diabetic Retinopathy
	C)	Optic neuritis	D)	Amblyopia
272.	Bulls eye present in			
	A)	Congenital Glaucoma	B)	Congenital Cataract
	C)	Coloboma of iris	D)	None of above
273.	The instrument indicated in examination of retina is called			
	A)	Tonometer	B)	Autorefractometer
	C)	Fundoscope	D)	Slit Lamp
274.	The sankhya of According to Acharya Sushruta bahygami strotas in netra are.....			
	A)	4	B)	2
	C)	6	D)	5
275.	The idiopathic inflammation of peripheral retinal veins is called			
	A)	Optic neuritis	B)	Eales Disease
	C)	Retinitis pigmentosa	D)	None of these
276	Iron foreign body in eye is common in.....			
	A)	Agricultral workers	B)	Computer users
	C)	Industrial workers	D)	Housewives
277.	According to Acharya Sushruta the number of Drishtigata Rogas is			
	A)	12	B)	15
	C)	13	D)	11
278	According to Ashtang Sangraha Kaphaj lignash updrava are .....in number			
	A)	5	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	7
279.	The only extraocular muscle which does not arise from the apex of the orbit is:			
	A)	Superior rectus	B)	Inferior oblique
	C)	Superior oblique	D)	Inferior rectus
280.	.....is not the type of Kaphaj Lignash Updrava.			
	A)	Rajimati	B)	Chinnanshuka
	C)	Chandraki	D)	Muktakrut
281.	The number of Ashastrakrut Vyadhis according to Acharya Sushruta is			
	A)	15	B)	12
	C)	11	D)	5

282.	The transitory zone between cornea and conjunctiva is called....			
	A)	Palpaebal conjunctiva	B)	Limbus
	C)	Canal of Schlemm	D)	Iris
283.	Bulls Maculopathy is present in			
	A)	Diabetic retinopathy	B)	Hydroxychloroquine toxicity
	C)	Hypertensive retinopathy	D)	None of these
284.	According to Acharya Sushruta the number of Sannipataj Netraroga is			
	A)	25	B)	10
	C)	16	D)	13
285.	The action of inferior oblique is:			
	A)	Depression, extorsion, abduction	B)	Depression, extorsion, adduction
	C)	Elevation, extorsion, adduction	D)	Elevation, extorsion, abduction
286.	According to Acharya Sushruta when doshas affect Tritiya Patal in Netra it is called as...			
	A)	Kach	B)	Timira
	C)	Lignash	D)	Nilika
287.	According to Acharya Sushruta Krushnamandal should be.....of horizontal diameter of Netra			
	A)	1/6th	B)	1/4th
	C)	1/3rd	D)	1/5th
288.	The commonest cause of unilateral exophthalmos is			
	A)	Thyroid eye disease	B)	Lacrimal gland tumour
	C)	Orbital cellulitis	D)	Cavernous sinus thrombosis
289.	The Lignash which is cause by inhaling poisonous gases is called as..			
	A)	Vataj Lignash	B)	Sanimitta Lignash
	C)	Animitta Lignash	D)	Raktaj Lignash
290.	In updravas of Lignash when when drushti appears like spots on feather of peacock it is called			
	A)	Chandraki	B)	Chhatraki
	C)	Rajimati	D)	Sharkara
291.	Number of layers in neurosensory retina is:			
	A)	9	B)	10
	C)	11	D)	12

292.	Gambharika is .....vyadhi			
	A)	Sarvagata	B)	Sandhigata
	C)	Vartmagata	D)	Drushtigata
293.	Mydriasis is present in all the following except:			
	A)	Third nerve lesion	B)	Pontine haemorrhage
	C)	Datura poisoning	D)	Fourth stage of anesthesia
294.	According to Acharya Sushruta 3 rd inner patal in Netra is called....			
	A)	Tejojalashrit	B)	Medoshrit
	C)	Asthyashrit	D)	Mansashrit
295.	दधिमस्तुनिभस्तनुः lakshan for Tarun lingnasha is described by Acharya....			
	A)	Vagbhatta	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Charaka	D)	Sharangdhara
296.	All the following are extraocular muscle of eye except:			
	A)	Superior rectus	B)	Ciliary muscle
	C)	. Inferior oblique	D)	Superior oblique
297.	Vision is lost during night time and normal in day time is seen in			
	A)	Kapha vidagdh drishti	B)	Nakulandhya
	C)	Pitta vidagdh drishti	D)	None of these
298.	Cloudy appearance of drushti is seen in.....vyadhi			
	A)	Dhumdarshi	B)	Pittavidagadha
	C)	Gambharika	D)	Kaphavidagadha
299.	The action of superior rectus is:			
	A)	Elevation, intorsion, abduction	B)	Elevation, intorsion, adduction
	C)	Elevation, extorsion, adduction	D)	Elevation, extorsion, abduction.
300.	According to Acharya Sushruta Pradhan dosha in Dhumdarshi is			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Tridoshaj
	C)	Pittaj	D)	Kaphaj
301.	In paralytic squint, the difference between primary and secondary deviation in the gaze of direction of the paralytic muscle			
	A)	Increases	B)	Remains the same
	C)	Decreases	D)	None of above
302.	The marma situated deeply above eyebrows is called			
	A)	Avarta	B)	Shrungatak
	C)	Apanga	D)	Sthapani

303.	In grades of binocular vision; grade 2 is			
	A)	Simultaneous macular vision	B)	Fusion
	C)	Stereopsis	D)	None of above
304.	The Sankhya of Natrarogas according to Acharya Charaka is			
	A)	94	B)	96
	C)	76	D)	78
305.	Hraswajadya is .....vyadhi			
	A)	Sarvagata	B)	Sandhigata
	C)	Vartmagata	D)	Drushtigata
306.	Dorzolamide is useful in treatment of.....:			
	A)	Cataract	B)	Glaucoma
	C)	Dacrocystitis	D)	None of these
307.	According to Ashtanga Sangraha updrava of lingnash in which Drushti is Arkshirleshnev			
	A)	Rajimati	B)	Chandraki
	C)	Avartaki	D)	Sharakara
308.	Ushnavidagha. is described by Acharya.....			
	A)	Vagbhatta	B)	Charaka
	C)	Sushruta	D)	Sharangdhara
309.	In Netra Krushnamandala is made by.....mahabhut.			
	A)	Prithvi	B)	Vayu
	C)	Akasha	D)	Agni
310.	Optic nerve axon emerges from:			
	A)	Ganglion cells	B)	Rods and cones
	C)	Amacrine cells	D)	Inner nuclear layer
311.	According to Acharya Sushruta Dhumdarshi .. vyadhi			
	A)	Asadhya	B)	Sadhya
	C)	Sukhsadhya	D)	Kruchsadhya
312.	.....lens is used in treatment of Astigmatism			
	A)	Convex	B)	Cylindrical
	C)	Concave	D)	None of these
313.	Diabetic retinopathy has all the following characteristics except:			
	A)	Cotton wool spots	B)	Venous looping
	C)	CSME	D)	Pappiloedema

314.	The number of lekhya vyadhi according to Acharya Sushruta			
	A)	9	B)	15
	C)	12	D)	5
315.	Optic nerve function is best studied by:			
	A)	Direct Ophthalmoscope	B)	Gonioscopy
	C)	Perimetry	D)	Retinoscope
316.	Netraakar according to Acharya Sushruta is....			
	A)	Vrutaakar	B)	Ardhvrittakar
	C)	Gostanakaar	D)	None of these
317.	Optic disc diameter is:			
	A)	1 mm	B)	2mm
	C)	1.5mm	D)	2.5mm
318.	Drushti is.....			
	A)	Shitsatmya	B)	Ushnasatmya
	C)	Koushnasatmya	D)	None of these
319.	In Netra Ashrumarga is made up by .....mahabhuta			
	A)	Agni	B)	Akasha
	C)	Vayu	D)	Prithvi
320.	Amaurotic cat's eye reflex is seen in:			
	A)	Papilloedema	B)	Retinoblastoma
	C)	Papillitis	D)	Retinitis
321.	संकुच्यतेअभ्यन्तरतःक्षच is lakshan in .....Drishtigata Netraroga			
	A)	Gambharika	B)	Nakulandhya
	C)	Dhumdarshi	D)	Hraswajadya
322.	.....lens is used in treatment of Myopia			
	A)	Concave	B)	Convex
	C)	Cylindrical	D)	None of these
323.	According to Bhel samhita there are.....types of Alochak pitta			
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	2	D)	T

324.	A young patient with sudden painless loss of vision, with systolic murmur and ocular examination reveals a cherry red spot with clear AC, the likely diagnosis is:			
	A)	Central Retinal Artery Occlusion	B)	Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
	C)	Diabetes Mellitus	D)	Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion
325.	The nerve supply of lateral rectus muscle in eye is.....nerve			
	A)	5th	B)	2nd
	C)	3rd	D)	6th
326.	Dhumdarshi vyadhi was explained by Acharya...			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Vagbhata	D)	Sharangdhara
327.	In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between			
	A)	Outer plexiform layer and inner nuclear layer.	B)	Neurosensory retina and layer of retinal pigment epithelium
	C)	Nerve fiber layer and rest of retina.	D)	Retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane.
328.	Any opacity in lens is called			
	A)	Corneal opacity	B)	Cataract
	C)	Corneal ulcer	D)	Ptyregium
329.	Commonest lesion which hinders vision in diabetic retinopathy is:			
	A)	Macular oedema	B)	Microaneurysm
	C)	Retinal hemorrhage	D)	Retinal detachment
330.	According to Acharya Dalhana Hraswajadya is vyadhi			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Sukhsadhya
	C)	Kruchsadhya	D)	Asadhya
331.	Steroid drops are contraindicated in			
	A)	Episcleritis	B)	Iridocyclitis
	C)	Corneal ulcer	D)	None of these
332.	The number of bhedyā vyadhi according to Acharya Sushruta is			
	A)	12	B)	15
	C)	5	D)	9
333.	Ptosis is present in the following condition except:			
	A)	Horner's syndrome	B)	Orbital cellulitis
	C)	Thyroid ophthalmopathy	D)	Cavernous sinus thrombosis

334.	Description of Sujatam lingnasha as नश्येच्छलाकारं.....मारुतम् by Acharya....			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Charaka
	C)	Vagbhatta	D)	Yogratnakar
335.	Divandh vyadhi was described in			
	A)	Sharangdhar	B)	Sushruta samhita
	C)	Madhukosh	D)	Yogratnakar
336.	Commotio retinae is seen in:			
	A)	Concussion injury	B)	Papilloedema
	C)	Central retinal vein thrombosis	D)	Central retinal artery thrombosis
337.	After 48 hours of a cataract extraction operation, a patient complained of ocular pain and visual loss. On examination, this eye looked red with ciliary injection, corneal oedema and absent red reflex. The first suspicion must be:			
	A)	Secondary glaucoma.	B)	Anterior uveitis.
	C)	Bacterial endophthalmitis	D)	Acute conjunctivitis
338.	According to Acharya Vagbhatta shalaka Brahman doshas is			
	A)	Adhopranayana	B)	Urdhvapranayana
	C)	Kshobhana	D)	All of above
339.	According to Acharya Videha types Naktandhata are			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	4	D)	7
340.	Aqueous humour is drained by:			
	A)	Trabecular Meshwork	B)	Uveoscleral meshwork
	C)	Both A & B	D)	None of these
341.	According to vedhan shalaka should not be Tanu , visham			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Vagbhatta
	C)	Charaka	D)	Sharangdhara
342.	.....vyadhi is a Drishtigata vyadhi.			
	A)	Puyalas	B)	Abhishyand
	C)	Adhimantha	D)	Nakulandhya
343.	Night blindness is caused by:			
	A)	Central retinal vein occlusion	B)	Dystrophies of retinal rods
	C)	Dystrophies of the retinal cones	D)	Retinal detachment

344.	Doshandh was described by .Acharya..			
	A)	Sushruta	B)	Vagbhatta
	C)	Charaka	D)	Yogratnakar
345.	In Central retinal artery occlusion, a cherry red spot is due to:			
	A)	The contrast between pale retina and reddish choroids	B)	Increased choroidal perfusion
	C)	Hemorrhage at macula	D)	Increase in retinal perfusion at macula
346.	The lingnasha caused due to watching Gandharva, Eclipse etc is lingnasha			
	A)	Sanimitta	B)	Animitta
	C)	Vataj	D)	Pittaj
347.	Which laser is used for Peripheral buttonhole iridectomy?			
	A)	Diode laser	B)	ND: YAG laser
	C)	Excimer laser	D)	Carbon dioxide laser
348.	According Ashtanga Hrudya there are .....number of Siras in both eye			
	A)	56	B)	36
	C)	34	D)	58
349.	Which is not found in papilloedema?			
	A)	Blurred vision	B)	Blurred margins of disc
	C)	Cupping of disc	D)	Retinal edema
350.	According to Acharya Sushruta the number of Raktaj Netrarogas is...			
	A)	10	B)	13
	C)	16	D)	25
351.	Unilateral aphakia is likely to be corrected by any of the following except:			
	A)	Anterior chamber intraocular lens	B)	Posterior chamber intraocular lens
	C)	Contact tens	D)	Glasses
352.	According to Acharya Vagbhatta types of Kach are			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	3	D)	4
353.	.....is not a Drishtigata vyadhi.			
	A)	Upnah	B)	Gambharika
	C)	Dhumdarshi	D)	Lingnasha

354.	Nakulandhya is .....vyadhi			
	A)	Sarvagata	B)	Sandhigata
	C)	Vartmagata	D)	Drushtigata
355.	Earliest visual rehabilitation occurs with:			
	A)	Phacoemulsification plus intraocular lens implantation	B)	Intracapsular cataract extraction plus intraocular lens implantation
	C)	Extracapsular cataract extraction plus intraocular lens implantation	D)	Small incision cataract extraction
356.	According to Acharya Vagbhata lingnasha doshas is			
	A)	Sphutana	B)	Vistarana
	C)	Avagalana	D)	All of above
357.	.....is not a error of refraction			
	A)	Myopia	B)	Presbyopia
	C)	Astigmatism	D)	Hypermetropia
358.	According to Acharya Vagbhata Pradhan dosha in Hraswadrushti is			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Vata
	C)	Kapha	D)	Tridosh
359.	.....is used for staining of anterior capsule of lens.			
	A)	Trypan blue	B)	Methylene blue
	C)	Gention Violet	D)	None of these
360.	According to Acharya Sushruta the lingnash vyadhan shalaka is of .....angul			
	A)	8	B)	5
	C)	4	D)	6
361.	There are of Timira vyadhi according to Acharya Vagbhata			
	A)	5	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	7
362.	The most common primary intraocular malignancy in adults is:			
	A)	Retinoblastoma	B)	Choroidal melanoma
	C)	Squamous cell carcinoma of conjunctiva	D)	Iris nevus
363.	The Marma situated below the eyebrow beyond the lateral corner of eye is called....			
	A)	Apang	B)	Avarta
	C)	Sthapani	D)	Shrungatak

364.	A patient of old standing diabetes mellitus noticed sudden muscae volitantes. On examination, the red reflex was dim, with no details of fundus could be seen. He might have:			
	A)	Non proliferative diabetic retinopathy	B)	Cystoid macular edema
	C)	Vitreous hemorrhage	D)	Central retinal vein occlusion
365.	When Tejdhātu in Netra becomes baby suffers from Vikrutaksha			
	A)	Pittanugata	B)	Vatanugata
	C)	Kaphanugata	D)	Raktanugata
366.	Gambhirdrushti vyadhi was explained by Acharya.....			
	A)	Charaka	B)	Sushruta
	C)	Vagbhata	D)	Sharangdhara
367.	Primary optic atrophy results from:			
	A)	Retinal disease	B)	Chronic glaucoma
	C)	Papilledema	D)	Neurological disease
368.	Bhudhivyesheshik is type			
	A)	Bhrajak	B)	Alochak
	C)	Sadhak	D)	None of these
369.	Retro-bulbar optic neuritis is characterized by:			
	A)	Marked swelling of the optic disc.	B)	Impaired consensual light reflex in the affected eye
	C)	Impaired direct light reflex in the affected eye	D)	Normal visual acuity
370.	Nakulandhya is .....vyadhi according to Acharya Sushruta			
	A)	Asadhya	B)	Sadhya
	C)	Sukhsadhya	D)	Kruchsadhya
371.	A male patient 30 years old with visual acuity of 6/6 in both eyes. Twelve hours ago he presented with drop of vision of the left eye. On examination, visual acuity was 6/6 in the right eye and 6/60 in the left eye. Fundus examination showed blurred edges of the left optic disc. The most probable diagnosis is:			
	A)	Raised intra cranial pressure	B)	Raised ocular tension
	C)	Central retinal artery occlusion	D)	Optic neuritis
372.	According to Acharya Vagbhata Pradhan dosha in Gambharika is			
	A)	Rakta	B)	Kapha
	C)	Vata	D)	Pitta

373.	Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesion at:			
	A)	Optic tract	B)	Optic nerve
	C)	Optic chiasma	D)	Retina
374.	The vyadhi in which patient perceives object in smaller size is			
	A)	Nakulandhya	B)	Dhumdarshi
	C)	Gambharika	D)	Hraswajadya
375.	There are .....layers in cornea			
	A)	5	B)	8
	C)	4	D)	9
376	Nasa anguli praman with swahaste is..... anguli.			
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	6
377	There are 24 in the nose.			
	A)	Sira	B)	Asthi
	C)	Peshi	D)	None of the above
378	Fana marmais in.....			
	A)	karna	B)	mukha
	C)	nasa	D)	none of above
379	Shringatak marma is in.....			
	A)	talū	B)	mukha
	C)	karna	D)	none of above
380	..... is important function of nasa			
	A)	rupagrahan	B)	gandha grahan
	C)	rasa grahan	D)	none of above
381	According to sushruta nasa roga are present			
	A)	5	B)	7
	C)	9	D)	31
382	according to .....31 nasaroga are present			
	A)	sushruta	B)	charak
	C)	vagbhat	D)	none of above
383	18 nasa roga according to.....			
	A)	vagbhata	B)	charak
	C)	dallhan	D)	none of above

384	Peenasa is upadrava of.....			
	A)	jirna pratishaya	B)	jirna kandu
	C)	jirna amlapitta	D)	none of above
385	Upadrava of jirna pratishaya is.....			
	A)	arunshika	B)	manayasthamb
	C)	peenasa	D)	none of above
386	Dipt is .....gat vyadhi			
	A)	karna	B)	gala
	C)	netra	D)	nasa
387	.....is nasagat vyadhi.			
	A)	dipta	B)	gilayu
	C)	saushir	D)	ardhavbhedak
388.	In nasapaka there is dushti of			
	A)	vat	B)	kapha
	C)	pitta-rakta	D)	none of above
389	In nasapratinaha there is..... dushati			
	A)	kaph-vat	B)	vat-pitta
	C)	pitta-rakta	D)	None of above
390	According to sushruta .....types of nasa arbuda are there.			
	A)	5	B)	4
	C)	3	D)	7
391	There are .....turbinates in the nose.			
	A)	1	B)	2
	C)	3	D)	4
392	The nasal .....seprects the two nasal cavities			
	A)	septum	B)	bone
	C)	sinus	D)	none of above
393	Most epistaxis originate from			
	A)	tip	B)	turbinate
	C)	littles aera	D)	none of above
394	A/C polyp mainly arises from the lining of.....			
	A)	maxillary sinus	B)	septum
	C)	throat	D)	none of above

395	.....is long standing inflammation of nasal mucosa			
	A)	chr. Rhinitis	B)	chr. Tonsillitis
	C)	chr.phanringitis	D)	none of above
396	Mukha is having.....anga according to yogaratnakar			
	A)	2 (dvi)	B)	3 (tree)
	C)	7(sapta)	D)	6 (shasthe)
397	There are .....no of mukha rogas according to sushruta			
	A)	65	B)	75
	C)	55	D)	05
398	.....dantamul rogas according to sushruta			
	A)	12	B)	36
	C)	40	D)	15
399	.....oshatha rogas according to sushruta			
	A)	8	B)	9
	C)	3	D)	6
400	there is rukshatwain.....oshatha prakop			
	A)	vataj	B)	pittaj
	C)	kaphaj	D)	tridoshaj
401	In pittaj oshatha prakop.....lakshan is seen			
	A)	rukshatwa	B)	daha/paka
	C)	khar	D)	none of above
402	khandostha(cleft lip)is vyadhi			
	A)	shastra sadhya	B)	aushadhi sadhya
	C)	both	D)	none of above
403	In jalarbud .....is the treatment			
	A)	shastra	B)	agni
	C)	skhaar	D)	all of above
404.	leekhan and seevan karma is the part of the treatment of.....			
	A)	khandostha(cleft lip)	B)	pratishaya
	C)	oshatha prakopa	D)	none of above

405	Oshtha (lips)are..... avayaav			
	A)	pitruj	B)	matruj
	C)	both	D)	none of above
406	In khandostha(cleft lip) there is dushti			
	A)	vat	B)	pitta
	C)	kapha	D)	none of above
407	In jalarbuda there is.....dushati.			
	A)	vat kapha	B)	vat pitta
	C)	vat rakta	D)	none of above
408	Krimidanta is gat roga			
	A)	dantamul	B)	danta
	C)	shiro	D)	none of above
409	Danta harsha due to .....prakopa			
	A)	vat	B)	pitta
	C)	kapha	D)	none of above
410	Dant turns black in.....			
	A)	shayav danta	B)	dantaharsha
	C)	paridar	D)	kapalika
411	.....is dantagat roga			
	A)	paridar	B)	upakush
	C)	vardhan	D)	krimidanta
412	danta harsha is.....gat roga			
	A)	dantamul	B)	danta
	C)	shiro	D)	none of above
413	.....is dantagat roga			
	A)	sheetad	B)	dantanadi
	C)	dantapupputak	D)	kapalika
414	In .....danta is affected byshoth pak and krimi			
	A)	danta harsha	B)	krimidant
	C)	shava dant	D)	hanumoksha
415	Bhanjanak is gat roga			
	A)	danta	B)	dantamool
	C)	shiro	D)	none of above

416	according to sushruta hanu moksha is .....gat roga.			
	A)	dantamul	B)	danta
	C)	shiro	D)	none of above
417	According to sushruta bhanjanak is .....danta vyadhi			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	asadhya
	C)	kashata sadhya	D)	yapya
418	Jalarbhud is gata roga			
	A)	Danta	B)	Oshtha
	C)	Jivha	D)	None of the above
419	..... is danta mulgat roga			
	A)	gandalgi	B)	jala arbud
	C)	suryavart	D)	dantavestak
420	There are .....tys of dantanadi.			
	A)	8	B)	7
	C)	5	D)	4
421	.....is dantamulgat roga			
	A)	gandalgi	B)	jala arbud
	C)	suryavart	D)	paridar
422	Upakush is..... roga.			
	A)	danta moolgata	B)	danta gata
	C)	kantha gata	D)	none of abouve
423	In danta vidradhi in pakwa avasta.....should be done			
	A)	gundush	B)	kaval
	C)	Patankarma	D)	agni
424	danta nadi is.....roga			
	A)	danta gata	B)	kantha gata
	C)	none of above	D)	danta moolgata
425	.....is danta moola gata vayadhi			
	A)	dalan	B)	dant harsha
	C)	dant sharkara	D)	none of abouve
426	danta mansa daran and kotha takes place in.....			
	A)	paradar	B)	arunshika
	C)	karna nada	D)	dipt

427	Treatment of danta nadi is like treatment			
	A)	nadivrana	B)	nasa arbud
	C)	karna na	D)	gilayu
428	There are .....no of shiroroga achording to sushruta			
	A)	22	B)	11
	C)	14	D)	03
429	suryavart is roga			
	A)	nasa	B)	karna
	C)	mukha	D)	shiro
430	In anantvat there is dosh dushti			
	A)	vat	B)	pitta
	C)	kapha	D)	tridoshaj
431	If there is no treatment in patient dies in 3 days			
	A)	suryavart	B)	dantharsha
	C)	shankhk	D)	anantvat
432	There are 9 types of kapalgat roga according to			
	A)	charak	B)	vagbhat
	C)	sushrut	D)	nimi
433	Arunshika is roga			
	A)	kapalgat	B)	nasa
	C)	karna	D)	None of above
434	Shankhak is roga			
	A)	nasa	B)	karna
	C)	kapalgat	D)	shiro
435	In ardhavabhedak(migrane) there is pain in..... head			
	A)	purna shir	B)	ardha shir
	C)	hasta	D)	none of these
436	In krimij shiroroga..... are present.			
	A)	klada and krimi	B)	rakta and pitta
	C)	kapha and vat	D)	none of these
437.	In darunak there is..... prakopa			
	A)	vata	B)	pitta
	C)	kapha	D)	kapha-vat

438.	There is pachan of hair due to pitta in.....			
	A)	indra lupta	B)	khalitya
	C)	palitya	D)	none of above
439	Sheetopchar are recomanded in..... sheeroroma.			
	A)	darunak	B)	Pittaj
	C)	kaphaj	D)	krimij
440	..... disease increases according to surya bhraman			
	A)	suryavart	B)	anantvat
	C)	shankhak	D)	ardhavbhedak
441	..... is kapalgat rog			
	A)	arunshika	B)	suryavart
	C)	shankhak	D)	ardhavbhedak
442	..... is not kapalgata roga			
	A)	arunshika	B)	darunak
	C)	indralupta	D)	suryavarta
443	Shira-kampa is described by.....			
	A)	sushrut	B)	nimi
	C)	charak and vagbhat	D)	none of above
444	Bruhan chikitsa and drutapan is recomanded in.....sheeroroga			
	A)	krumij	B)	kshayaj
	C)	kaphaj	D)	none of above
445	Vagabhat has mentioned..... kapalgata roga			
	A)	1	B)	5
	C)	8	D)	9
446	..... is main symptom in darunak			
	A)	kathinya and kandu	B)	red
	C)	Yellow	D)	none of above
447	Indralupta,arunshika and palitya are.....rogas.			
	A)	karna	B)	mukha
	C)	gala	D)	kapalgat
448	A/C polyb usually goes			
	A)	Farward	B)	Backword
	C)	In turbinets	D)	None of the above

449	sheetad is gat roga.			
	A)	danta	B)	dantamula
	C)	kantha	D)	none of above
450	There is cell lining is sinuses			
	A)	Mucosal	B)	Epithelial
	C)	ciliary epithelial cells	D)	None of the above
451	suryavart is roga.			
	A)	nasa	B)	karna
	C)	mukha	D)	shiro
452	Pan sinusitis is infection of sinuses			
	A)	All	B)	One
	C)	Two	D)	None of the above
453	Jala Neti is advisable to the nose			
	A)	Clean	B)	Medicate
	C)	Unblock	D)	All of the above
454	There are types of kapalgat roga according to vagbhata			
	A)	3	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	9
455	Spatula test can be done in nose to rule out			
	A)	Rhinitis	B)	Obstruction
	C)	Nasal polyps	D)	All of above
456	Shankhak is roga			
	A)	nasa	B)	karna
	C)	kapalgat	D)	shiro
457	Shaman nasya is useful in..... vyadhi			
	A)	rakt-pittaj	B)	kaphaj
	C)	raktaj	D)	none of above
458	Avpidan is a type of			
	A)	mukharog	B)	bandha
	C)	nasya	D)	none of above
459	Marsha and pratimarsha are the types of snehan nasaya on.....			
	A)	colour	B)	rasa
	C)	bhavna	D)	matra

460	Shiro basti is useful in.....			
	A)	ardit	B)	nidranash
	C)	teemir	D)	all of above
461	There are .....main types of nasya according to sushruta			
	A)	4	B)	2
	C)	5	D)	9
462	..... Is one of the dnyanendrya			
	A)	nasa	B)	pad
	C)	pani	D)	upastha
463	Gandush is.....dravya in mouth			
	A)	asanchari	B)	sanchari
	C)	both of above	D)	none of above
464	According to sushruta the types of Kaval are.....			
	A)	1	B)	3
	C)	2	D)	4
465	There are _____ types of DNS.			
	A)	3	B)	2
	C)	4	D)	none of the above
466	Wax is secretion of _____ glands			
	A)	Sebaceous	B)	Ceruminous
	C)	Hair root	D)	None of the above
467	'Karna Naad' is having _____ Dushti			
	A)	Pitta-Vat	B)	Kapha-Pitta
	C)	Vat-Kapha	D)	none of the above
468	SMR can be done above the age of _____.			
	A)	5	B)	10
	C)	15	D)	18
469	There are _____ Groups of Sinuses.			
	A)	1	B)	3
	C)	2	D)	4

470	_____ operation is done for anterior DNS.			
	A)	Septoplasty	B)	SMR
	C)	Rhinoplasty	D)	bot a & b can be done
471	Subjective Tinnitus is heard by _____			
	A)	Examiner	B)	Patient
	C)	Both a & b	D)	none of the above
472	To evaluate CNS mechanism in Tinnitus _____ investigation is done			
	A)	X-Ray – PNS	B)	X-Ray – Chest
	C)	C.T. Brain	D)	None of the above
473	For 'turned tip and dislocation of Septum _____ surgery is advantageous.			
	A)	Septoplasty	B)	SMR
	C)	Septo - Rhinoplasty	D)	None of the above
474	_____ Sinus is in posterior group of sinuses.			
	A)	Maxillary	B)	Frontal
	C)	Sphenoid	D)	None of the above
475	Nasal endoscopy can be done for _____ examination.			
	A)	Sinuses	B)	Septum
	C)	Total nasal cavity	D)	None of the above
476	A Thudichum's nasal speculum is utilised for _____ Purpose			
	A)	Anterior Rhinoscopy	B)	Throat Examination
	C)	Posterior Rhinoscopy	D)	None of the above
477	Probe Test in Nasal cavity can be done for _____			
	A)	DNS	B)	Nasal Polyps
	C)	ITH	D)	All of the above
478	_____ is the most important thing in Documentation of Ayurveda case study			
	A)	Material and methods	B)	Action of the Drug
	C)	Data collection	D)	All of the above
479	Dysphagia is common problem of the _____			
	A)	Ear	B)	Nose
	C)	Throat	D)	All of the above

480	Krumi Karna is having _____ type of discharge.			
	A)	Jalawat	B)	Pichil
	C)	Puya Rakta Vat	D)	None of the above
481	There are _____ types of Deafness			
	A)	1	B)	5
	C)	4	D)	3
482	Wet newspaper-like surface inside the ear is a symptom of _____			
	A)	Otalgia	B)	Otomycolosis
	C)	Wax	D)	None of the above
483	There are _____ types of Pratishaya			
	A)	2	B)	8
	C)	5	D)	10
484	In Sinusitis _____ view of X- Ray PNS is done			
	A)	Water's	B)	Anterio-Posterior
	C)	Lateral	D)	None of the above
485	Atrophic rhinitis is _____ disease			
	A)	Acute	B)	Chronic
	C)	Short term	D)	None of the above
486	Atrophic Rhinitis is associated with _____ smell.			
	A)	Foul	B)	Minor
	C)		D)	None of the above
487	_____ is present in atrophic Rhinitis			
	A)	Swelling	B)	Anosmia
	C)	Foul smell	D)	Both B & C
488	Broad Nose is present in			
	A)	Nasal polybs	B)	Atrophic rhinitis
	C)	ITH	D)	All of the above
489	Vitamin A deficiency can cause _____			
	A)	Atrophic Rhinitis	B)	Allergic Rhinitis
	C)	Chronic Rhinitis	D)	Acute Rhinitis
490	Extensive Surgery can be cause of			
	A)	Sinositis	B)	Chronic Rhinitis
	C)	Atrophic rhinitis	D)	None of the above

491	Foul smell, anosmia, Dryness of the nose are the symptoms of			
	A)	Atrophic Rhinitis	B)	Allergic Rhinitis
	C)	Acute Rhinitis	D)	Chronic Rhinitis
492	Posterior Rhinoscopy is easier with _____			
	A)	Posterior Rhinoscopy Mirror	B)	Nasal Endoscope
	C)	X-ray	D)	None of the above
493	Anterior Rhinoscopy shows			
	A)	DNS	B)	Rhinitis
	C)	ITH	D)	All of the above
494	In Atrophic Rhinitis we have to rule out			
	A)	Nasal Polybs	B)	Rhinitis
	C)	Syphilis and leprosy	D)	None of above
495	Mild Epistaxis is common in _____			
	A)	Atrophic Rhiinitis	B)	Chronic Rhinitis
	C)	Nasal Spure	D)	All of the above
496	Dryness of Nose can lead to			
	A)	Allergic Rhinitis	B)	Chronic Rhinitis
	C)	Acute Rhinitis	D)	Atrophic Rhinitis
497	Go Ghruta nasya is recommended In ____			
	A)	Sinositis	B)	Anosmia
	C)	Atrophic Rhinitis	D)	All of the above
498	Surgical line of treatment is not useful in			
	A)	DNS	B)	Septal spure
	C)	Atrophic Rhinitis	D)	None of the above
499	Young's operation can be useful in __			
	A)	Atrophic rhinitis	B)	DNS
	C)	Nasal polybs	D)	None of the above
500	The symptoms of Nasa Shosh can be matched with			
	A)	Atrophic Rhiitis	B)	Allergic Rhinitis
	C)	Acute rhinitis	D)	None of the above

501.	There are number of major salivary glands.			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	5
502.	Number of nasa rogas according to Sushrutacharya are..... .			
	A)	5	B)	31
	C)	9	D)	13
503.	Number of Dantmul rogas according to Sushrutacharya are..... .			
	A)	15	B)	13
	C)	9	D)	8
504.	..... gland is largest salivary gland.			
	A)	Sub mandibular	B)	Parotid
	C)	Thyroid	D)	Sublingual
505.	Minor salivary glands contribute % of total salivary volume.			
	A)	20	B)	10
	C)	30	D)	40
506.	Galgrah vyadhi is mentioned by acharya.			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Charak
	C)	Bhoj	D)	Vaghbhat
507.	kswayathu is gat vyadhi.			
	A)	Dant	B)	Kanth
	C)	Nasa	D)	Jivha
508.	Mahasaushir is gat vyadhi.			
	A)	Dantmul	B)	Oshtha
	C)	Kanth	D)	Talu
509.	Walaya is gat vyadhi.			
	A)	Talu	B)	Kanth
	C)	Oshtha	D)	Jivha
510.	Number of total mukhrogas according to Sushrut Acharya are			
	A)	65	B)	75
	C)	74	D)	62

511.	Ear is mainly divided in to parts.			
	A)	1	B)	2
	C)	2	D)	3
512.	Length of external auditory canal is cm.			
	A)	3.5	B)	2.5
	C)	4.5	D)	1.5
513.	Pinna is made up of cartilage.			
	A)	Blue elastic	B)	Yellow elastic
	C)	Costal	D)	Thyroid
514.	Tympanic membrane have layers.			
	A)	1	B)	3
	C)	2	D)	4
515.	Vertical size of tympanic membrane is mm.			
	A)	5	B)	7
	C)	8	D)	10
516.	Adenoids is situated at			
	A)	Oropharynx	B)	Nasopharynx
	C)	Laryngopharynx	D)	Larynx
517.	Peritonsillar abscess is known as			
	A)	Tonsillitis	B)	Adenoids
	C)	Quinsy	D)	Valleculae
518.	Palatine tonsils are present in.....			
	A)	Oropharynx	B)	Laryngopharynx
	C)	Nasopharynx	D)	Larynx
519.	For Audiometry instrument is used.			
	A)	Tonometer	B)	Tuning fork
	C)	Audiometer	D)	Thermometer
520.	Mainly types of CSOM.			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	5
521.	..... bone is largest bone of middle ear.			
	A)	Incus	B)	Stapes
	C)	Malleus	D)	Cochlea

522.	According to Charakacharya Number if ear diseases are.....			
	A)	28	B)	25
	C)	4	D)	15
523.	Karnapuran Matra for Karnarogas is .....Matra			
	A)	100	B)	200
	C)	500	D)	1000
524.	Karnapuran Matra for Kanthrogas is .....Matra			
	A)	100	B)	200
	C)	500	D)	1000
525.	Karnapuran Matra for Shirorogas is .....Matra			
	A)	100	B)	200
	C)	500	D)	1000
526	Venughosh sound heard to patient in .....disease			
	A)	Karnanad	B)	Karnaswed
	C)	Karnashul	D)	Putikarna
527.	Vatadosh alone or along with Kaph gets vitiated in shabdava strotas or sira and leads to.....			
	A)	Badhira	B)	Karnarsh
	C)	Karnavidradhi	D)	None of these
528	Karnaguth is due to .....Dosha.			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Kapha-vata
	C)	Kapha-pitta	D)	Kapha-rakta
529.	Cardinal sign of Otomycosis is			
	A)	Pain	B)	Wet paper appearance
	C)	Itching	D)	Purulent discharge
530.	Bramhacharya is common treatment (Samanya chikitsa)for..... rogas			
	A)	Jivha	B)	Kanth
	C)	Karna	D)	Talu
531.	According to Shurutacharya number of Karnarbudas are			
	A)	7	B)	6
	C)	5	D)	4
532.	For treating the Cholesteatoma surgery can be done.			
	A)	Tympanoplasty	B)	Mastoidectomy

	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of these
533.	Gallir is .....Gata disease.			
	A)	Oshtha	B)	Talu
	C)	Karnapali	D)	Nasa
534.	Guduchi is content of			
	A)	Nisha Tail	B)	Deepika Tail
	C)	Sitopaladi Churna	D)	Sarivadi Vati
535.	Number of Mukhroga according to shushruta acharya			
	A)	67	B)	65
	C)	64	D)	68
536.	Dantnadi Types According To Madhavnidan			
	A)	3	B)	6
	C)	4	D)	5
537.	Adhrush Is Type Of Disease			
	A)	Kanthagat	B)	Talugat
	C)	Dantgat	D)	Jivhagat
538.	Sarvasarrog According To Ashtang Sangraha			
	A)	6	B)	7
	C)	8	D)	5
539.	Number of Mukhroga according to Charakacharya			
	A)	65	B)	4
	C)	67	D)	75
540.	Number of Mukhroga according Sharangdhar			
	A)	65	B)	4
	C)	64	D)	75
541.	Number of Mukhroga according Vagbhatacharya			
	A)	75	B)	4
	C)	64	D)	74
542.	Number of Otharoga according Vagbhatacharya			
	A)	8	B)	11
	C)	5	D)	7
543.	Jalarbud is Gata roga			
	A)	Kantha	B)	Oshtha
	C)	Talu	D)	Kantha

544.	Paridar is Gata roga			
	A)	Dantamulgat	B)	Oshtha
	C)	Talu	D)	Kantha
545.	Hanumoksha is Gata roga			
	A)	Danta	B)	Oshtha
	C)	Talu	D)	Kantha
546.	Kacchap is Gata roga			
	A)	Danta	B)	Oshtha
	C)	Talu	D)	Kantha
547.	Number of Taluroga according Vagbhatacharya			
	A)	8	B)	4
	C)	9	D)	7
548.	Galagand vyadhi included in Taluroga by Acharya			
	A)	Sushrut	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Bhavaprakash	D)	Charak
549.	Tundikeri vyadhi included in Taluroga by Acharya			
	A)	Vagbhat	B)	Charak
	C)	Sushrut	D)	Nimi
550.	Karal is not mentioned by .....Acharya			
	A)	Bhavprakash	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Nimi	D)	Sushrut
551.	Adhijivika is not mentioned by .....Acharya			
	A)	Bhavprakash	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Nimi	D)	Sushrut
552.	Mansatan is asadhya roga according to .....Acharya			
	A)	Bhavprakash	B)	Vagbhat
	C)	Nimi	D)	Sushrut
553.	Urdhawaguda is Gata roga			
	A)	Sarvasara	B)	Oshtha
	C)	Talu	D)	Kantha
554.	Shyawadanta is .....Roga			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Kashthasadhya	D)	Yapya

555.	Mahasushir is .....Roga			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Kashthasadhya	D)	Yapya
556.	Dalan is .....Roga			
	A)	Asadhya	B)	Sadhya
	C)	Kashthasadhya	D)	Yapya
557.	Balas is .....Roga			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Kashthasadhya
	C)	Asadhya	D)	Yapya
558.	Alas is .....Roga			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Yapya
	C)	Kashthasadhya	D)	Asadhya
559.	Cementum is .....type of covering			
	A)	Rigid connective tissue	B)	Bony
	C)	Soft connective tissue	D)	Enamel
560.	Middle depressed groove of upper lip is called.....			
	A)	Upper groove	B)	Upper dipression
	C)	Philtrum	D)	Alli
561.	..... is headrest substance in body			
	A)	Dentine	B)	Bone
	C)	Enamel	D)	None of these
562.	No of primary teeth are			
	A)	32	B)	20
	C)	10	D)	8
563.	..... Is Nerve supply of Hyoglossus muscle			
	A)	7 th	B)	8 th
	C)	10 th	D)	12 th
564.	..... is common site of nasopharyngeal tumors.			
	A)	Rosanmuller Foss	B)	Torustubrocity
	C)	Posterior nears	D)	Soft plalet
565.	"Badarasthita" heard swelling over the gum is known as			
	A)	Dantavethak	B)	Dantapupputak
	C)	Adhrush	D)	Kacchap
566.	Jivagarar rup shoth is in .....disease.			

	A)	Alas	B)	Upaivika
	C)	Adhijivika	D)	Valay
567.	Kachhap is Dosh adhikya vyadhi			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Rakta	D)	Kapha
568.	Padmakar shoth is present in Vyadhi.			
	A)	Mansarbud	B)	Jalarbud
	C)	Taluarbud	D)	Manssanghat
569.	..... Vati is mentioned in mukharogadhikar by Charakacharya.			
	A)	Khadiradi vati	B)	Sarivadi vati
	C)	Vyoshadi vati	D)	Ampachak vati
570.	Kawal dharan is not recommended before years.			
	A)	7	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	18
571.	Nasya is not recommended before years.			
	A)	7	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	18
572.	Dhumapan is not recommended before years.			
	A)	7	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	18
573.	"Mukham Sancharyate" matra known as			
	A)	Kawal	B)	Gandush
	C)	Dantadhawan	D)	Nasya
574.	According Sharangdhar samhita "Darvyadi gandush" is used in Mukhapak			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Tridoshaj
575.	According Charkacharya .....number of Shiroroga			
	A)	11	B)	5
	C)	4	D)	7
576.	Development of small pitika on the scalp due to vitiated Kapha, Rakta, and Krimmi is.....			
	A)	Pitika	B)	Arunshika
	C)	Upashirshak	D)	Darunak
577.	Gallir is .....gata roga			
	A)	Talu	B)	Kantha

	C)	Nasa	D)	Karnapali
578.	Number of Nasarog according to Bhavaprakash are			
	A)	31	B)	34
	C)	32	D)	35
579.	Number of Nasarog according to Sharangdhar are			
	A)	31	B)	18
	C)	32	D)	35
580.	Number of shirorog according to Sushrutacharya are			
	A)	11	B)	34
	C)	32	D)	35
581.	Rohini is Gata roga			
	A)	Talu	B)	Karna
	C)	Kantha	D)	Nasa
582.	Katutail is used for			
	A)	Karnanad	B)	karnaswed
	C)	Badhirya	D)	All of these
583.	According to sushrutacharya wallikarna is			
	A)	sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Kasthasadhya	D)	None of these
584.	According to Chakradatta Jivaniyadya tail is used for			
	A)	Palishosh	B)	Karnavidhradi
	C)	Putikarna	D)	Krumikarna
585.	Apamarga tail is used for.....			
	A)	Shirorog	B)	Karnanad
	C)	Putikarna	D)	Krumikarna
586.	..... Perforation may dangerous type of CSOM			
	A)	Central	B)	Traumatic
	C)	Aticoantral	D)	None of these
587.	Facial palsy is complication of.....			
	A)	Tonsillitis	B)	Nasal polyp
	C)	Pharyngitis	D)	Cholesteatoma
588.	BERA can be used for evaluating deafness due to..... Pathology.			
	A)	Retrocochlear	B)	Family history of deafness
	C)	Wow birth weight babies	D)	All of these

589.	For hearing test of neonates test performed.			
	A)	OAE	B)	Renni's
	C)	Waber's	D)	ABC
590.	According to WHO normal hearing gradation between			
	A)	0 – 25 db	B)	25 -40 db
	C)	0-40 db	D)	40-60db
591.	Positional vertigo due to idiopathic cause is			
	A)	BPPV	B)	Meniere's disease
	C)	Cerebral carcinoma	D)	Acoustic neuroma
592.	Parse flaccida is segment of			
	A)	Nose	B)	Tympanic membrane
	C)	Larynx	D)	None of these
593.	Tinnitus heard only by patient is			
	A)	Subjective	B)	Objective
	C)	Both A and B	D)	None of these
594.	Regarding cholesteatoma, which of the following is true?			
	A)	It consists of squamous epithelium	B)	It is a malignant tumour.
	C)	It should be left untreated.	D)	It may metastasise to distant sites.
595.	Stapes footplate covers.			
	A)	Round window	B)	Oval window.
	C)	Sinus tympani.	D)	Aditus antrum.
596.	The auricle attains 90-95% of adult size by:			
	A)	9-12 years	B)	11-15 years
	C)	5-6 years.	D)	Birth.
597.	Communication between middle ear and Eustachian tube is obliterated surgically in			
	A)	Cortical mastoidectomy.	B)	Modified radical mastoidectomy
	C)	Myringoplasty	D)	Radical mastoidectomy
598.	The cough response caused while cleaning the ear canal is mediated by Stimulation of:			
	A)	The 10th cranial nerve.	B)	The 5th cranial nerve.
	C)	Branches of the 7th cranial nerve.	D)	The 8th cranial nerve.
599.	Which of the following is a cause of sensorineural hearing loss:			

	A)	Presbycusis.	B)	Tympanosclerosis
	C)	Otosclerosis.	D)	Cholesteatoma.
600.	In right middle ear pathology, Weber's test will be			
	A)	Lateralized to right side.	B)	Positive.
	C)	Lateralized to left side.	D)	Centralized.
601.	Otoacoustic emissions are produced by:			
	A)	Inner hair cells.	B)	Outer hair cells.
	C)	Basilar membrane	D)	Auditory nerve.
602.	Decreased bone conduction in an audiogram indicates:			
	A)	Glue ear.	B)	Tympanic membrane perforation.
	C)	Damage to cochlea	D)	Ossicular dislocation
603.	Traumatic perforation differ from infective perforation of the ear drum in the:			
	A)	Size of perforation.	B)	Shape of perforation
	C)	Number of perforations	D)	Site of perforation.
604.	Caloric test determines function of:			
	A)	Sacculae.	B)	Posterior semicircular canal.
	C)	Utricule.	D)	Lateral semicircular canal.
605.	Treatment of dry traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane is:			
	A)	Antibiotic ear drops	B)	Ear pack soaked with antibiotic
	C)	Myringoplasty.	D)	Protection of ear against water
606.	All are true about ear wax except:			
	A)	pH is acidic in normal healthy canals.	B)	Contains a bactericidal enzyme
	C)	Is a combination of secretions of sebaceous and ceruminus glands.	D)	Not a secretion
607.	Aim of mastoid surgery in CSOM which should receive first priority is:			
	A)	Making the ear dry.	B)	Rendering the ear safe.
	C)	Improvement in hearing.	D)	Eradication of infection.
608.	Most common cause for bilateral conductive deafness in a child is:			
	A)	Otitis media with effusion	B)	Acute otitis media
	C)	Congenital cholesteatoma	D)	Chronic suppurative otitis media.
609.	A child aged 3 years presented with severe sensorineural deafness, he was prescribed hearing aids but showed no improvement. What is the next line of management?			
	A)	Stapes mobilization.	B)	Cochlear implant.

	C)	Conservative.	D)	Mastoidectomy.
610.	The most common cause of peripheral episodic vertigo is:			
	A)	Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo.	B)	Meniere's disease.
	C)	Acoustic neuroma.	D)	Labyrinthitis
611.	Adenoidectomy is indicated in all of the following conditions except:			
	A)	Otitis media with effusion	B)	Nasal obstruction due to adenoidal hyperplasia
	C)	Allergic rhinitis in children.	D)	Sleep apnea syndrome.
612.	Complications of mumps include all except:			
	A)	Unilateral sensorineural hearing loss.	B)	Bilateral sensorineural hearing loss.
	C)	Palatal paralysis	D)	Pancreatitis.
613.	External auditory canal extends from to tympanic membrane.			
	A)	Attic.	B)	Lobule.
	C)	Isthmus.	D)	Concha.
614.	Ototoxic drugs involves all of the following except:			
	A)	Gentamicin.	B)	Fruesamide.
	C)	Aspirin.	D)	Paracetamol.
615.	A 50 year old male patient presented with otalgia, on examination both external auditory canal and tympanic membrane are normal, all of the following might be the sites of origin of his pain except:			
	A)	Neck.	B)	Pharynx
	C)	Brain	D)	Nose
616.	The cone of light in the tympanic membrane points:			
	A)	Posteroinferiorly.	B)	Superiorly.
	C)	Anteroinferiorly	D)	Posteriorly
617.	Ear syringing is contraindicated in patients with:			
	A)	Impacted wax.	B)	Otomycosis.
	C)	Previous history suggesting skull fracture	D)	Presence of foreign body.
618.	Regarding the tonsil, all of the followings are true except:			
	A)	Palatoglossus lies anterior to the tonsil.	B)	The tonsil is supplied by the tonsillar artery, a branch of the facial artery
	C)	The internal carotid artery lies	D)	Contains 20 crypts

		2.5cm behind and lateral to the tonsil.		
619.	Stridor:			
	A)	It is only a symptom not a sign.	B)	Recession of suprasternal, supraclavicular, intercostal and subcostal space Indicate mild form of respiratory difficulty.
	C)	Cyanosis indicate early stage.	D)	It is never a diagnosis nor a disease.
620.	The first postoperative day, tonsillectomy fossa is:			
	A)	Red colour	B)	Black colour
	C)	White colour.	D)	Yellow colour
621.	Marma situated behind the ear			
	A)	Srungatak	B)	Vidhur
	C)	Fana	D)	None of these
622.	Trauma to posterior pillar during tonsillectomy causes:			
	A)	Trismus	B)	Bleeding.
	C)	Infection.	D)	Nasal regurgitation.
623.	All are causes of congenital strider except:			
	A)	Acute epiglottitis.	B)	Laryngeal web.
	C)	Subglottic stenosis.	D)	Laryngomalacia.
624.	Absolute indication of tonsillectomy is:			
	A)	Chronic tonsillitis.	B)	Diphtheria carrier
	C)	Obstructive sleep apnoea	D)	Glossopharyngeal neurectomy
625.	The least complication of tonsillectomy is:			
	A)	Haemorrhage.	B)	Pneumonia.
	C)	Lung abscess.	D)	Atelactesis.

KEY ANSWERS

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

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

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH ANTRA

BV (DU) COLLEGE OF AYURVED

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

BV (DU) COLLEGE

ATANTRA

376	B	401	B	526	A	451	D	476	A
377	A	402	A	427	A	452	A	477	D
378	C	403	D	428	B	453	D	478	D
379	A	404	A	429	D	454	D	479	C
380	B	405	B	430	D	455	D	480	C
381	D	406	A	431	C	456	D	481	D
382	A	407	A	432	B	457	A	482	B
383	A	408	B	433	A	458	C	483	C
384	A	409	A	434	D	459	D	484	A
385	C	410	A	435	B	460	D	485	C
386	D	411	D	436	A	461	B	486	A
387	A	412	B	437	D	462	A	487	D
388	C	413	D	438	C	463	A	488	D
389	A	414	B	439	B	464	D	489	A
390	D	415	A	440	A	465	B	490	C
391	C	416	B	441	A	466	B	491	A
392	A	417	B	442	D	467	C	492	B
393	C	418	B	443	C	468	D	493	D
394	A	419	D	444	B	469	C	494	C
395	A	420	C	445	D	470	A	495	D
396	C	421	D	446	D	471	B	496	D
397	A	422	A	447	D	472	C	497	D
398	D	423	C	448	B	473	C	498	C
399	A	424	D	449	B	474	C	499	A
400	A	425	D	450	C	475	C	500	A

BV(DU) COLLEGE OF AYURVED

AYURVED TANTRA

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

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