

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

MCO- PG Entrance - SHALYA TANTRA

1	Vyan vayu karmas			
	A)	Unmana	B)	tiryak
	C)	Akunchan	D)	all of above
2	Rule of 9 ie related to			
	A)	Fracture	B)	Burn
	C)	Hernia	D)	Head injury
3.	Padangushta Praman Pidika Is Seen In .....Bhagandar			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	sanniopataj	D)	Kaphaj
4.	According to sushrut .....is shonitkaphprasadam			
	A)	Hruday	B)	Fufussa
	C)	Vrukka	D)	Pleeha
5.	According to sushrut .....isShonitphenprasadam			
	A)	Hruday	B)	Fufussa
	C)	Vrukka	D)	Pleeha
6.	According to sushruta types of arshas are			
	A)	6	B)	4
	C)	5	D)	7
7.	Lakshanas of paitik arsh a			
	A)	Karirphala sadrusha	B)	Shukajivha sadrusha
	C)	Kadamb pushpa	D)	Gunja phala

8.	Acc to sushruta no of gudavaliya			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	3	D)	2
9.	Acc to sushruta guda angula pramana			
	A)	2 & 1/2 angula	B)	3 & 1/2 angula
	C)	4 & 1/2 angula	D)	5 & 1/2 angula
10.	Acc to sushruta which is not included in ashta mahagada			
	A)	jwara	B)	prameha
	C)	arsha	D)	Vatavyadhi
11.	Asadhya lakshana of udara			
	A)	trushna	B)	Arochaka
	C)	parshvabhanga	D)	swarabheda
12.	Spread of prostatic cancer is common to			
	A)	Brain	B)	Lungs
	C)	Pancreas	D)	Lumbar spine
13.	A homogenous and painless testicular tumor with histologically large cells in lobules with clear cytoplasm 'fried egg appearance' is.....			
	A)	Teratoma	B)	Choriocarcinoma
	C)	Leydig cell tumor	D)	Seminoma
14.	Testicular torsion typically presents as....			
	A)	'Bag of worms' feel of scrotum	B)	Swelling of scrotum and fever
	C)	Sudden pain in the scrotum and an absent cremasteric reflex	D)	Painless translucent testicular mass
15.	Varicoceles mostly appear on side			
	A)	Right	B)	Left
	C)	Anteriorly	D)	Both
16.	Priapism is.....			
	A)	Inability to void bladder	B)	Painful erection lasting more than 4 hours
	C)	Abnormal curvature of penis	D)	. Cyst due to a dilates testicular duct
17.	Area of the prostate typically affected by malignancy is....			
	A)	Posterior and peripheral region	B)	Anterior and peripheral region
	C)	Periurethral region	D)	Entire anterior region
18.	Most common congenital male reproductive disorder is....			
	A)	Cryptorchidism	B)	Peyronie's disease
	C)	Testicular torsion	D)	Hydrocele
19.	Are testicular tumors usually biopsied			
	A)	Yes	B)	No

	C)	Sometimes	D)	Depends on condition
20.	Caustic agent of condyloma acuminatum is...			
	A)	Chlamydia trachomatis	B)	HSV
	C)	E COLI	D)	HPV 6 or 11
21.	The risk factors for developing germ cell tumors are...			
	A)	Klinefelter syndrome & cryptorchidism	B)	Hypospadias & epispadias
	C)	ORCHITIS	D)	Hydrocele & varicocele
22.	The grading system for prostatic carcinoma is....			
	A)	Breslow thickness	B)	Bloom Richardson
	C)	Glisson	D)	Fuhrman
23.	Hypospadias is....			
	A)	Opening of urethra on the ventral surface of penis	B)	Opening of urethra on the dorsal surface of penis
	C)	Inflammation of testicles	D)	Benign warty growth on genital skin
24.	Most common type of thyroid carcinoma is....			
	A)	Follicular carcinoma	B)	Papillary carcinoma
	C)	Medullary carcinoma	D)	Anaplastic carcinoma
25.	.....is NOT typical for Grave's disease			
	A)	Hyperplasia of follicles	B)	Irregular shaped follicles
	C)	Scalloping of colloid	D)	Extensive infiltration of mononuclear cells into thyroid parenchyma
26.	.....thyroid cancer has worst prognosis			
	A)	Anaplastic > medullary > follicular > papillary	B)	Anaplastic > medullary > papillary > follicular
	C)	Anaplastic > papillary > medullary > follicular	D)	Medullary > anaplastic > follicular > papillary
27.	An 18 year old female presents with a painless 1cm mass in anterior neck region. Biopsy reveals fluid contained within pseudostratified columnar epithelium. Most likely diagnosis is....			
	A)	Follicular adenoma	B)	Thyroglossal duct cyst
	C)	Branchial cyst	D)	Thyroid cystitis
28.	Kehers sign related to....			
	A)	Appendix	B)	Gall bladder
	C)	Spleen	D)	stomach
29.	The length of the appendix is....			
	A)	2-4 cms	B)	7-10 cms
	C)	5-6 cms	D)	11-13 cms

30.	...% of appendicular masses resolve with metronidazole and careful monitoring			
	A)	20	B)	60
	C)	40	D)	80
31.	Partial thickness burns usually take....days to heal			
	A)	2	B)	30
	C)	5	D)	10
32.	Full thickness burns typically take....weeks to heal by scar formation			
	A)	4	B)	10
	C)	6	D)	8
33.	Regarding plasma loss in burns, the correct statement is....			
	A)	The plasma loss is most extensive 24 hours after burns	B)	Plasma loss ceases approx. 48 hours after a burn
	C)	Amount of plasma loss is proportional to surface of burns	D)	Amount of plasma loss is proportional to depth of burns
34.	As a thumb rule, administering intra venous fluid replacement is done after & of body surface is burnt			
	A)	5	B)	10
	C)	15	D)	20
35.	..... ml of fluid would be given to a 70kg patient with a 40% burn in the first 24 hours			
	A)	2800	B)	5600
	C)	11200	D)	5800
36.	.... is the fluid preferred to resuscitate a burns patient over the first 24 hours			
	A)	5% dextrose	B)	NORMAL SALINE
	C)	Gelofusine	D)	Hartmann's solution
37.	..... is the most commonly used antibiotic to treat secondary infections on burns			
	A)	Co amoxiclav	B)	Ciprofloxacin
	C)	Benzyl penicillin	D)	Silver sulfadiazine
38.	..... epithelium lines a sebaceous cyst			
	A)	Columnar	B)	Squamous
	C)	Cuboidal	D)	Pseudostratified
39.	..... organism causes verruca vulgaris			
	A)	Herpes zoster	B)	Herpes simplex
	C)	Papilloma virus	D)	Epstein Barr virus
40.	..... is an alternative name for keratocanthoma			
	A)	Molluscum contagiosum	B)	Molluscum sebaceum
	C)	Implantation dermoid	D)	Sequestration dermoid
41.	Untreated keratocanthoma, if untreated resolves spontaneously in....			

	A)	2 weeks	B)	1 month
	C)	4 months	D)	3 months
42.	.... is the origin of keratocanthoma			
	A)	Hair follicle	B)	Sebaceous gland
	C)	Implantation of epithelial cells from penetrating injury	D)	Epithelial cells along line of fusion
43.	Which of the following is true regarding subungual exostosis			
	A)	This mostly affects the fifth toe	B)	It is usually painless to pressure
	C)	It is more common in older patients	D)	It appears as a reddish brown area under the nail
44.	Which of the following is true as regarding Marjolin's ulcer			
	A)	This is a malignant change in a scar, ulcer or sinus	B)	They grow quickly
	C)	Lymphatic spread occurs early	D)	They are very painful
45.	A baby with congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis typically presents			
	A)	Between 3rd & 4th week	B)	At 2 days
	C)	Between 1 st & 2 nd week	D)	Between 3-7 days
46.	..... & of infants with congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis have a palpable pyloric tumor			
	A)	. 95%	B)	75%
	C)	25%	D)	a. 5%
47.	What % of peptic ulcers occur in the duodenum			
	A)	10	B)	40
	C)	20	D)	80
48.	What is the peak age of presentation of duodenal ulcers			
	A)	40-50 years	B)	50-60 years
	C)	30-40 years	D)	20-30 years
49.	What %age of patients will be successfully eradicated of Helicobacter Pylori using metronidazole with either clarithromycin of amoxicillin			
	A)	10	B)	20
	C)	40	D)	90
50.	What % age of gastrectomies are complicated by stomal ulceration			
	A)	2	B)	5
	C)	10	D)	15
51.	How proximal to the caecum is the Meckel's diverticulum usually found			
	A)	30 cm	B)	40 cm
	C)	50 cm	D)	60 cm
52.	What percentage of the General population have a Meckel's diverticulum			
	A)	2%	B)	5%

	C)	10%	D)	20%
53.	USHTAGRIVA IS A TYPE OF.....BHAGANDAR			
	A)	VATAJ	B)	PITTAJA
	B)	KAPHAJA	D)	SANNIPATAJ
54.	What percentage of patients with Crohn's disease have perianal disease			
	A)	5%	B)	10%
	C)	15%	D)	20%
55.	How long is the average inguinal canal			
	A)	2 CMS	B)	4 CMS
	C)	6 CMS	D)	8 CMS
56.	What percentage of inguinal hernias occur on the right side			
	A)	20	B)	40
	C)	60	D)	80
57.	Which hepatitis viruses can cause hepatic jaundice			
	A)	A	B)	B
	C)	C	D)	A,B & C
58.	What percentage of gall stones are radio opaque			
	A)	10	B)	20
	C)	40	D)	100
59.	What percentage of hydatid cysts in humans occur in the liver			
	A)	5	B)	25
	C)	75	D)	90
60.	In which vyadhi agnikarma is done over forehead ,eyebro			
	A)	Shirorog	B)	Adhimanth
	C)	Granthi	D)	A& b
61.	What is the commonest cause of hepato cellular carcinoma worldwide			
	A)	Hepatitis C	B)	Hepatitis B
	C)	Smoking	D)	Alcohol
62.	What percentage of people have congenital nanmolies of gall bladder and bile ducts			
	A)	10	B)	20
	C)	25	D)	17
63.	What percentage of gall stones can be seen on plain abdominal X rays			
	A)	10	B)	20
	C)	25	D)	17
64.	Which non musculo skeletal pain can be referred to the angle of scapula			
	A)	Pain arising from the diaphragm	B)	Pain arising from the foregut structures

	C)	Pain arising from the mid gut structures	D)	Pain arising from the gall bladder
65.	Pain in epigastric region usually arises from....			
	A)	. Foregut structures	B)	Mid gut structures
	C)	Retroperitoneal structures	D)	Hind gut structures
66.	Pain in peri umbilical region usually arises from...			
	A)	Foregut structures	B)	Mid gut structures
	C)	Hind gut structures	D)	Retroperitoneal structures
67.	Pain in suprapubic region usually arises from.....			
	A)	Foregut structures	B)	Mid gut structures
	C)	Hind gut structures	D)	Retroperitoneal structures
68.	..... is the percentage of intracellular fluid of the body weight of a normal person			
	A)	20	B)	30
	C)	40	D)	60
69.	Which of the following is true regarding the treatment of an abscess.			
	A)	. The definite treatment is by drainage	B)	Antibiotics alone suffice in the treatment
	C)	An abscess is not incised	D)	Antibiotic injection in abscess is successful
70.	The suitable age of mammography as against ultrasound for a lump in breast is			
	A)	25 years	B)	35 years
	C)	45 years	D)	65 years
71.	. Fibroadenomas are most common in....decade			
	A)	2 nd	B)	3rd
	C)	4 th	D)	5 th
72.	The normal urine flow rate is...ml/sec			
	A)	1	B)	5
	C)	15	D)	50
73.	Shastrakarma done by Aara shastra is....			
	A)	Visravan	B)	Vedhan
	C)	Chedan	D)	Bhedan
74.	Agnikarma is contraindicated in....			
	A)	Raktapitta	B)	Shleepada
	C)	Nadivrana	D)	Chinna rakta vahini
75.	Shastrakarma indicated in mootravridhi is.....			
	A)	Visravan	B)	Lekhan
	C)	Bhedan	D)	Aaharan
76.	Ksharakarma is contraindicated in			

	A)	Gulma	B)	. Udara roga
	C)	Shoola roga	D)	Bhrama
77.	Tiryak chedana is indicated in.....			
	A)	Vankshana	B)	Guda
	C)	Hasta	D)	Medhra
78.	Tapping in dakodara is done by....			
	A)	Vrihimukha	B)	Dakodara yantra
	C)	Mandalagra	D)	1 & 2
79.	Vitamin involved in blood clotting is....			
	A)	A	B)	D
	C)	E	D)	K
80.	Complication of peritonitis is			
	A)	Subdiaphragmatic abscess	B)	Pancreatic abscess
	C)	. Psoas abscess	D)	Liver abscess
81.	Empyema of gall bladder is because of....			
	A)	Obstructed gall bladder	B)	Inflamed gall bladder
	C)	Inflamed obstructed gall bladder	D)	Chronic obstructed gall bladder
82.	Kshar is.....			
	A)	Vataghna	B)	Pittaghna
	C)	Kaphaghna	D)	Tridoshaghna
83.	Agnikarma is contra indicated in.....			
	A)	Bhinna koshtha	B)	Udara roga
	C)	Shleepadara roga	D)	Panduroga
84.	Kshara karma is.....			
	A)	Dahan, Pachan, Daran	B)	Dahan, Chedan, Daran
	C)	Chedan, Bhedan, Lekhan	D)	Pachan, Chedan, Vedhan
85.	Major cause of portal hypertension is....			
	A)	Cirrhosis of liver	B)	Thrombosis of portal vein
	C)	Tricuspid valve incompetence	D)	. Congenital abnormality of portal vein
86.	Charcot's biliary triad is.....			
	A)	Fluctuating jaundice, recurrent pain, intermittent fever with rigors	B)	Fluctuating jaundice, recurrent pain, vomiting
	C)	Recurrent pain, intermittent fever with rigors, vomiting	D)	Recurrent pain, intermittent fever with rigors, dyspepsia
87.	Casoni's test is done for....			
	A)	Simple liver cyst	B)	Hydatid cyst
	C)	Pancreatitis	D)	Filariasis

88.	According to Courvoisier's law,			
	A)	A palpable non tender GB associated with jaundice is unlikely to be due to gall stones	B)	A palpable tender GB associated with jaundice is unlikely to be due to gall stones
	C)	If GB is palpably enlarged then inflamed GB is the cause	D)	If GB is palpably enlarged then obstructed GB the cause
89.	Boas' sign is positive in.....			
	A)	Appendicitis	B)	Pancreatitis
	C)	Cholecystitis	D)	Duodenal ulcer
90.	Agnikarma should be avoided in			
	A)	Sharad & Greeshma	B)	Sharad & Vasant
	C)	Greeshma & Varsha	D)	Greeshma & Vasant
91.	Which one is both Yantra & Shastra			
	A)	Mandalagra	B)	Eshani
	C)	Karpatra	D)	Kankamukha
92.	The best drug for treatment of Arsha is....			
	A)	Haridra & Snuhi	B)	Kutaj & Haridra
	C)	Bhallatak & Jimikand	D)	Kutaj & Bhallatak
93.	The leaf used in Shalyakarma is.....			
	A)	Betas patra	B)	Utpal patra
	C)	Shelfali patra	D)	Kush patra
94.	Karkatak is a type of....			
	A)	Bhagna	B)	Arbuda
	C)	Mutraghat	D)	Kshudra roga
95.	In shastrakarma of parisravi, a mixture of is applied on skin sutures			
	A)	Madhuyashti & Krishna mrida	B)	Madhu & Haridra
	C)	. Madhuyashti & Jati	D)	Jati & Haridra
96.	..... bark is used for kusha			
	A)	. Padmak	B)	Amra
	C)	. Kakubh	D)	Nimba
97.	Treatment of is done by agnikarma & ksharakarma			
	A)	Raktaj arsha	B)	Pittaj arsha
	C)	Vataj & Kaphaja arsha	D)	Raktaja & Pittaja arsha
98.	Aaharan of ashmari is done by			
	A)	Agravakra	B)	Agraraju
	C)	Paschavakra	D)	Arshmukhi
99.	If Basti is full of blood post shastrakarma, treatment advised is			
	A)	Uttara basti of ksheeri vriksha kashaya	B)	Uttarabasti of Saurashtrikia

	C)	Uttarabasti of Gairika	D)	Uttarabasti of Lodhra
100.	Treatment of Agantuja Bhagandara after Chedana is.....			
	A)	Kshara karma	B)	Agnikarma
	C)	Kshara & Agnikarma	D)	Lekhan
101.	Skandhan, Sandhan, Dahan & Pachan are indicated in the treatment of.....			
	A)	Haemorrhage	B)	Nadivrana
	C)	Vidradhi	D)	Vatashthila
102.	Adenomas arise in			
	A)	Absorptive glands	B)	Secretory glands
	C)	Hair follicles	D)	. Bones
103.	Von Recklinghausen's disease deals with....			
	A)	Breast malignancy	B)	Rectal tumor
	C)	Multiple neurofibromatosis	D)	Bone cysts
104.	Dissemination of sarcomas is mainly by.....			
	A)	. Lymphatics	B)	Peritoneum
	C)	Blood stream	D)	Local spread
105.	TNM classification is used for grading....			
	A)	. Fractures	B)	Malignancy
	C)	Dislocations	D)	. Perforation of viscus
106.	Swiss Roll operation' is done in....			
	A)	Lymphoedema	B)	Malignancy of breast
	C)	Malignancy of bones	D)	Malignancy of intestines
107.	Axonotmesis is...			
	A)	Concussion of nerves with physiological paralysis of conduction in intact nerve fibres	B)	Intrathecal rupture of nerve fibres with intact sheath
	C)	Partial or complete division of nerve sheath or fibres	D)	Pressure necrosis of nerves
108.	Neuropraxia is.....			
	A)	Concussion of nerves with physiological paralysis of conduction in intact nerve fibres	B)	Intrathecal rupture of nerve fibres with intact sheath
	C)	Partial or complete division of nerve sheath or fibres	D)	Pressure necrosis of nerves
109.	Neurotmesis is...			
	A)	Concussion of nerves with physiological paralysis of conduction in intact nerve fibres	B)	Partial or complete division of nerve sheath or fibres
	C)	Intrathecal rupture of nerve fibres with intact sheath	D)	Pressure necrosis of nerves

110.	Warthin's tumor is a tumor of.....			
	A)	. Breast	B)	. Ovary
	C)	Testicles	D)	Salivary glands
111.	Sjogren's syndrome is a triad of....			
	A)	. Pain in right iliac fossa, vomiting and fever	B)	Constipation, vomiting and abdomen distension
	C)	Umbilical hernia, gall stone and hiatus hernia	D)	Dry eyes, dry mouth and rheumatoid arthritis
112.	Wayne's clinical diagnostic index gives all important signs and symptoms of.....			
	A)	Fractures	B)	Joint dislocations
	C)	Thyrotoxicosis	D)	Bone tumors
113.	Addison's disease is....			
	A)	Adreno cortical insufficiency	B)	Insulin deficiency
	C)	Renal insufficiency	D)	Hyperparathyroidism
114.	Cushing's syndrome is....			
	A)	Adult hypercorticism	B)	Hyperparathyroidism
	C)	Renal insufficiency	D)	Insulin deficiency
115.	Amazia is...			
	A)	Congenital absence of nipple	B)	Congenital absence of areola
	C)	Congenital absence of breast	D)	Congenital duplication of nipple
116.	Mondor's disease is.....			
	A)	Cracking of nipples	B)	Thrombophlebitis of superficial veins of breast
	C)	Hypertrophy of breasts	D)	Eczema of nipples

117.	Peau d' orange is.....			
	A)	Acute appendicitis	B)	Malignancy of tongue
	C)	Cutaneous lymphatic oedema of breast	D)	Ulcer of stomach
118.	Paget's disease of nipple is....			
	A)	Eczema of nipple	B)	Congenital anomaly of nipple
	C)	Superficial manifestation of an underlying breast malignancy	D)	Mastitis
119.	Dysphagia lusoria is caused by.....			
	A)	Chemical burn	B)	Heat burn
	C)	Malignant neoplasm	D)	Compression by an abnormal artery
120.	Belsey repair is done for...			
	A)	Shoulder dislocation	B)	Hip dislocation
	C)	ACL repair	D)	. Hiatus hernia
121.	Surgery done for congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is....			
	A)	Billroth I operation	B)	Ramstedt's operation
	C)	Billroth II operation	D)	Heller's operation
122.	Billroth I operation is done for...			
	A)	Carcinoma of breast	B)	Tuberculosis of spine
	C)	Gastric ulcer	D)	Metastasis in spine
123	Billroth II operation is done for...			
	A)	Carcinoma of breast	B)	Tuberculosis of spine
	C)	Gastric ulcer	D)	Metastasis in spine
124.	Finney's pyloroplasty is done....			
	A)	In intestinal malignancies	B)	In stomach perforations
	C)	As gastric drainage procedure with vagotomy	D)	In congenital anomalies of stomach
125.	Heineke Mikulicz pyloroplasty is done....			
	A)	In intestinal malignancies	B)	In congenital anomalies of stomach
	C)	As gastric drainage procedure with vagotomy	D)	. In stomach perforations

126	Hour glass stomach is			
	A)	Congenital anomaly of stomach	B)	Chronic complication of peptic ulcer
	C)	Post operative complication	D)	Post vagotomy complication
127	Tea pot deformity is			
	A)	Congenital anomaly of stomach	B)	Chronic complication of peptic ulcer
	C)	Post operative complication	D)	Post vagotomy complication
128	Total yantra types as described by Sushruta are...			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	10
129	Types of Swastka Yantra as described by Sushruta are...			
	A)	20	B)	24
	C)	30	D)	36
130	Types of Sandansha Yantra as described by Sushruta are...			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	3	D)	6
131	PAINLESS HAEMATURIA INDICAT			
	A)	RCC	B)	RENAL CALCULI
	C)	CYSTITIS	D)	BPH
132	Types of Taal Yantra as described by Sushruta are...			
	A)	7	B)	2
	C)	3	D)	8
133	Types of Nadi Yantra as described by Sushruta are...			
	A)	22	B)	20
	C)	18	D)	24
134	Types of Shalaka Yantra as described by Sushruta are...			
	A)	24	B)	22
	C)	28	D)	20
135	Length of Swastik Yantra as per Sushruta is....			
	A)	12 angula	B)	24 angula
	C)	18 angula	D)	22 angula
136	Length of Sandansha Yantra as per Sushruta is....			
	A)	24 angula	B)	16 angula
	C)	18 angula	D)	22 angula
137	Length of Taal Yantra as per Sushruta is....			
	A)	12 angula	B)	18 angula
	C)	22 angula	D)	24 angula

138.	Total Shastra types as described by Sushruta are...			
	A)	18	B)	25
	C)	20	D)	30
139	Twak Dagdha Samyak Lakshanas as per Sushruta is...			
	A)	Shabda Pradurbhavo	B)	Karkash Sthira Vranata
	C)	Ruksharunata	D)	Sankuchita Vranata
140.	Chedana is indicated in....			
	A)	Vidradhi	B)	Antra vridhhi
	C)	Mootra vridhhi	D)	Granthi
141	Sheetshophata is a lakshan of			
	A)	Granthi	B)	Vidradhi aamavastha
	C)	Vidradhi pakvavastha	D)	Vidradhi pachymanavastha
142	Vyadhi as per Sushruta are of..... types			
	A)	3	B)	5
	C)	4	D)	8
143	Shastrakarmas as per Sushruta are of types			
	A)	3	B)	5
	C)	8	D)	12
144	. Prashasta Vrana as described by Sushruta is....			
	A)	Tiryak	B)	Praptakala kruta
	C)	Vakra	D)	Ruju
145	Shalya chikitsaka should be...			
	A)	Ashukriya	B)	Dhanwaan
	C)	Balwaan	D)	Raktasaara
146	is a chedya vyadhi			
	A)	Bhagna	B)	Sandhimoksha
	C)	Tilakalaka	D)	Sharkara
147	..... is a bhedyā vyadhi			
	A)	Nadivrana	B)	Arsha
	C)	Granthi	D)	Tilakalaka
148	..... is done for mootravridhhi			
	A)	Eshan	B)	Vedhan
	C)	Swedan	D)	Chedan
149	Eshan karma is done for....			
	A)	Unmargi Vrana	B)	Karna guthak
	C)	Arsha	D)	Arma
150	Ashmari is removed by....karma			
	A)	Chedana	B)	Aaharana
	C)	Bhedana	D)	Lekhana

151	Seevana karma is indicated in			
	A)	Vidradhi	B)	Sadhyo vrana
	C)	Unmargi vrana	D)	Parisravi
152	Vagbhata describes number of Shastrakarmas			
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	13	D)	21
153	Tiryak cheda is indicated on.... pradesha			
	A)	Kaksha	B)	Nabhi
	C)	Nitamba	D)	Hasta
154	Sushruta advocates Shastrakarma in empty stomach in....			
	A)	Arbuda	B)	Moodhagarba
	C)	Vidradhi	D)	Bhagna
155	Paneeya kshara is indicated in....			
	A)	Vrana	B)	Abhyantara vidradhi
	C)	Raktapitta	D)	Timira
156	Kshara is contraindicated in...			
	A)	Bhrama	B)	Visha
	C)	Krimi	D)	Arsha
157	.....is a Kshara dosha			
	A)	. Atimardava	B)	Atishuddha
	C)	Atisheeta	D)	Atidrava
158	.....is not a Dahana Upakarana			
	A)	Pippali	B)	Kashtha
	C)	Kshoudra	D)	Guda
159	Dahana karma on twacha is done using.....			
	A)	Ajashakruta	B)	Kshoudra
	C)	Sneha	D)	Jambavoushtha
160	Dahana karma on mansa is done using....			
	A)	. Ajashakruta	B)	Jambavoushtha
	C)	Kshoudra	D)	Sneha
161.	Dahana karma on Sandhi Asthi is done using.....			
	A)	Ajashakruta	B)	Jambavoushtha
	C)	Kshoudra	D)	Pippali
162	Agnikarma is contraindicated in.....rutu			
	A)	Sharad	B)	Varsha
	C)	Vasant	D)	Hemant

163	Kapotvarnata is a lakshana of.... dagdha			
	A)	Twacha	B)	. Sandhi
	C)	Mansa	D)	Marma
164	Srava sannirodha is a lakshana of....dagdha			
	A)	Sira snayu	B)	Mansa
	C)	Marma	D)	Antra
165	Types of dahana as per Sushruta are....			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	5
166	.....lepa is advised by Sushruta after a samyak dagdha			
	A)	Haridra	B)	Gairika
	C)	Suvarna ksheeri	D)	Kumari
167	..... kriya is advised by Sushruta for an Atidagdha			
	A)	Ushna	B)	Chedana
	C)	Lekhana	D)	Sheetala
168	Gandha taila has been advocated in			
	A)	Raktapitta	B)	Dantashoola
	C)	Bhagna	D)	Arbuda
169	Kapata shayana is indicated in....			
	A)	Akshaka bhagna	B)	Katibhagna
	C)	Jangha uru bhagna	D)	Greeva bhagna
170	number of Marma as per Sushruta is...			
	A)	101	B)	100
	C)	107	D)	112
171	Total types of Marmas as per Sushruta are...			
	A)	10	B)	8
	C)	5	D)	6
172	Total number of Mamsa Marma as per Sushruta is...			
	A)	11	B)	9
	C)	7	D)	13
173	Total number of Sira Marma as per Sushruta is...			
	A)	46	B)	40
	C)	41	D)	44
174	Total number of Snayu Marma as per Sushruta is...			
	A)	40	B)	35
	C)	27	D)	21
175	Total number of Asthi Marma as per Sushruta is ...			
	A)	05	B)	09
	C)	8	D)	11

176	Total number of Sandhi Marma as per Sushruta is...			
	A)	18	B)	19
	C)	20	D)	15
177	Indrabasti is a type of...			
	A)	Snayu marma	B)	Sira marma
	C)	Sandhi marma	D)	Mansa marma
178	Sthapani marma is a type of....			
	A)	Kaalantara pranahara marma	B)	Vishalyaghna marma
	C)	Vikalyakara marma	D)	Sadhyo pranahara marma
179	Vidhur marma is a type of....			
	A)	Vikalyakara marma	B)	Vishalyaghna marma
	C)	Kaalantara pranahara marma	D)	Sadhyo pranahara marma
180.	Kurchashira marma is a type of....			
	A)	Kaalantara pranahara marma	B)	Rujakara marma
	C)	Vikalyakara marma	D)	Sadhyo pranahara marma
181	Shrungatak marma is a type of....			
	A)	Vishalyaghna marma	B)	Sadhyo pranahara marma
	C)	Kaalantara pranahara marma	D)	Vikalyakara marma
182	Kadara as per Sushruta is a type of			
	A)	Shoodra roga	B)	Abhyantara mahasrotogata roga
	C)	Asadhya roga	D)	Mahagada
183	Gandha taila is indicated in....			
	A)	Shleepada	B)	Bhagna
	C)	Chardi	D)	Udara roga
184.	Rohini phala is used for....			
	A)	Romashatan	B)	Vranaropana
	C)	Seevan karma	D)	Pandu karma
185.	Which organ regulate cholesterol homeostasis			
	A)	Spleen	B)	liver
	C)	Gall bladder	D)	pancreas
186.	Which of the chemicals are present in oral bile pills dissolves gall stone			
	A)	Ursodiol	B)	Chenodiol
	C)	Both (a) and (c)	D)	None of above
187.	Which of the following known as laughing gas			
	A)	Co2	B)	N2o
	C)	No2	D)	N2o2

188	Shape of arsh yantra is			
	A)	Basti	B)	Gomukha
	C)	Gosthan	D)	Non of above
189	Which of these increases bilirubin secretion			
	A)	Cirrhosis	b)	Oral contraceptive pills
	C)	Increased level of estrogen	D)	All of the above
190	Which gall stone is grayish in colour			
	A)	Calcium bilirubinate stone	B)	Pigmented stone
	C)	Calcium carbonate stone	D)	Cholesterol stone
191	Sign and symptoms associated with appendicitis			
	A)	Increase RBC & elevated lymphocytes	B)	Umbilical pain that extends in right lower quadrant abdomen ,rebound tenderness
	C)	Abdominal rigidity and high grade fever	D)	Patents is desire to be positioned in prone
192	Charcot traid is			
	A)	Fever jaundice rt upper quadrant pain	B)	Itching,shock,abdominal pain
	C)	Fever,shock,abdominal pain	D)	Yellow urine ,fever ,chills
193	Ligation & excision method of management in haemorrhoid is also called as			
	A)	Morgan-milligan surgery	B)	Both (b) & (c)
	C)	Lords anal dilatation	D)	Close haemorrhoidectomy
194	Which of the following is used as suture material			
	A)	Murva	B)	Horse hair
	C)	Silk	D)	All of above
195	Plain catgut suture material is			
	A)	Yellowish black in colour	B)	Natural absorbable
	C)	Not natural absorbable	D)	Both a & c
196	Pradhan karma according to charak			
	A)	8	B)	6
	C)	12	D)	3
197	Gall stone is most common in			
	A)	Fat	B)	Fertile
	C)	Forty	D)	All of above
198	Pyregion cap is one of the congenital anomolies of			
	A)	Gall bladder	B)	Pancreas
	C)	Spleen	D)	kidney
199	Proctoscopic examination is contraindicated in			
	A)	Fistula in ano	B)	Piles
	C)	Fissure in ano	D)	ibs

200	Parikartika is described in			
	A)	Charak samhita	B)	Kashyap samhita
	C)	Sushruta samhita	D)	Madhav nidana
201	The synonyms of arsh is			
	A)	Bhagandar	B)	Durnaam
	C)	Hatnam	D)	Both (b) & (c)
202	Sclerocent injection is given in			
	A)	Pancreatitis	B)	Splenomegali
	C)	Haemorrhoids	D)	Lipoma
203.	Longitudinal tear in oesophagogastric junction is called as			
	A)	Diverticulum of oesophagus	B)	Mallory-waise syndrome
	C)	Achlasia cardia	D)	Oesophageal varices
204	Bacterial infection in billiary tract as a result of obstruction is			
	A)	Cholangitis	B)	Cholelithiasis
	C)	Cholecystitis	D)	Non of above
205	Chronic fissure is			
	A)	Boat shape	B)	Canone shape
	C)	Both a & b	D)	None of above
206.	GALL BLADDER STONE HIATUS HERNIA DIVERTICULOSIS OF COLON TOGETHER ARE KNOWN AS ,			
	A)	MURPHYS SIGN	B)	SAINT TRIAD
	C)	CHARCOT TRIAD	D)	MERCEDES BENZ SIGN
207.	WHICH OF THESE NOT ATYPE OF SEEVAN ACCORDING TO AYURVEDA			
	A)	VELLITAK	B)	TUNNASEVANI
	C)	GOPHNIKA	D)	ESHANA
208.	VAGVAGBHATTA HAS DESCRIBE HOW MANY TIPES OF SHASTRAKARMA			
	A)	8	B)	13
	C)	11	D)	6
209.	TYPES OF SHASTRAKARMA DESCRIBE BY SUSHRUTYA IN			
	A)	SUSHRURT CHIKITSA 1	B)	SUSHRURT SUTRA 19
	C)	SUSHRURT CHIKITSA 4	D)	SUSHRURT SUTRA 5
210.	AHARAN CAN BE RELATED WITH -----IN MODERN SURGERY			
	A)	EXTRACTION	B)	PUNCTURING
	C)	PROBBING	D)	STRAPPING
211.	VEDANA CAN BE DONE IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING VYADHI			
	A)	MUTRASHARKARA	B)	ADHIJURIKA
	C)	MUTRAVRIDDHI	D)	NADIVRANA

212.	KAND BHAGN ARE OF-----TYPE			
	A)	8	B)	6
	C)	12	D)	20
213	ACCORDING TO ASHTANG HRIDAY TYPES OF SHALYA GATI ARE----IN NO			
	A)	3	B)	5
	C)	2	D)	6
214	MURPHYS TRIAD WHICH SIGN			
	A)	JAUNDICE PAIN NAUSEA	B)	PAIN VOMITING TEMPERATURE
	C)	FEVER JAUNDICE PAIN	D)	VOMITING HIATUS HERNIA PAIN
215	MERCEDES BENZ SIGN IS SEEN IN-			
	A)	CHOLELITHIASIS	B)	CHOLEDOCOLITHIASIS
	C)	CHOLECYSTITIS	D)	APPENDICITIS
216	STONE IN COMMON BILE DUCT IS CALLED AS			
	A)	CHOLELITHIASIS	B)	CHOLEDOCOLITHIASIS
	C)	CHOLECYSTITIS	D)	APPENDICITIS
217	MOYNIHAN APHORISM SEEN IN			
	A)	CHOLELITHIASIS	B)	CHOLEDOCOLITHIASIS
	C)	CHOLECYSTITIS	D)	ORGANISM IN GALL BLADDER STONE
218	MOST COMMON TYPE OF APPENDIX POSITION			
	A)	PARACECAL	B)	SPLENIC
	C)	RETROCECAL	D)	HEPATIC
219	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS MUSCLE SPLITTING INCISION IN APPENDICITIS			
	A)	GRID IRON	B)	LANZ
	C)	BATTLE PARARECTAL INCISION	D)	RUTHERFORD MORRISON INCISION
220	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS COSMOTIC INCISION IN APPENDICITIS			
	A)	GRID IRON	B)	LANZ
	C)	BATTLE PARARECTAL INCISION	D)	RUTHERFORD MORRISON INCISION
221	ALBRIGHT SOLUTION IS USED FOR----IN HAEMORRHOIDS			
	A)	ANAL DIALATATION	B)	CRYO SURGERY
	C)	SCLEROSCENT INJECTION	D)	NONE OF ABOVE

222	LORDS ANAL DIALATATION CAN USED IN			
	A)	FISSURE	B)	BOTH (A) & (C)
	C)	HAEMORRHOID	D)	FISTULA IN ANO
223	3 O CLOCK,7 O CLOCK ,11 O CLOCK ARE POSITION OF			
	A)	FISSURE	B)	BOTH (A) & (C)
	C)	HAEMORRHOID	D)	FISTULA IN ANO
224	STAGE OF EXCITIMENT IS THE---STAGE OF ANAESTHESIA			
	A)	1 ST	B)	2 ND
	C)	3 RD	D)	4 TH
225	GENERIC DISSORDERS CHARACTERISED BY HYPERKEROTOSIS OF PALMAS AND SOLES ,WHITE PATCHES IN MOUTH & VERY HIGH RISK OF OESOPHAGEAL CANCRE IS KKOWN AS			
	A)	TYLOSIS	B)	BARRET OESOPHAGUS
	C)	GERD	D)	DYSPHESIA
226.	PERMONANT PROLAPS IS SEEN IN ----DEGREE OF PILES			
	A)	3 RD	B)	2 ND
	C)	4 TH	D)	5 TH
227.	PAINLESS BLEEDIS SEEN IN			
	A)	PILES	B)	FISSURE
	C)	BOTH (A) & (B)	D)	NONE OPF ABOPVE
228.	WHICH OF THESE IS TYPE OF DIVERTICULUM			
	A)	EPHRENIC	B)	ZENKAR
	C)	TRACTION	D)	ALL OF ABOVE
229.	Which of the following is not a type of suture according to Ayurveda?			
	A)	ऋजुग्रन्थी	B)	गोफणिका
	C)	वृत्त	D)	अनुवेल्लितक
230	एषण is done incase of which of the following condition?			
	A)	ग्रन्थी	B)	बिल्व मज्जा
	C)	उन्मार्गी व्रण	D)	जलोदर
231.	There are about and subtypes of kanda bhagna and sandhimukta bhagna respectively.			
	A)	12 and 6	B)	5 and 10
	C)	6 and 12	D)	10 and 5
232.	Ksharkarma is in action			
	A)	वेधन	B)	विस्त्रावण
	C)	आहारण	D)	लेखन
233.	Which of the following shastrakarmas are given by aacharya charak?			

	A)	वेधन-लेखन-छेदन-सीवन-आहारण-एषण	B)	उत्पाटन-कुन्टण-मंथन-ग्रहण-दहन
	C)	पाटण-वेधन-छेदन-लेखन-प्रच्छान-सीवन	D)	पाटण-वेधन-एषण-लेखन-प्रच्छान-छेदन
234.	Painless bleeding is present in.....			
	A)	Piles	B)	fissure
	C)	Fistula in ano	D)	None of the above
235.	According to Vagbhat there are about shastra karma			
	A)	6	B)	8
	C)	13	D)	7
236.	3) श ल्यानि । सु. सु. 7/4			
	A)	कालप्रभावानि	B)	मनःशरीरबाधाकाराणि
	C)	शस्त्रकर्माणि	D)	अभिघातानि
237.	..... is a subtype of chhedan			
	A)	वृत्त	B)	आयात
	C)	तिर्यक	D)	अतिरिक्त
238.	Rubber Band Ligation is used in treatment of.....			
	A)	Appendix	B)	Fissure
	C)	Fistula	D)	Haemorrhoids
239.	Strangulation is one of the of Haemorrhoids			
	A)	Treatments	B)	Complications
	C)	Symptoms	D)	Types
240.	80% of gall stones are of type			
	A)	Mixed	B)	Cholesterol
	C)	Pigment stone	D)	Calcium bilirubinate/carbonate
241.	Drug for spinal anesthesia is			
	A)	Lignocaine 5% heavy	B)	Bupivacaine 0.5% heavy
	C)	Both a and b	D)	None of the above
242.	Transphincteric is a subtype of			
	A)	Fissure	B)	Low level fistula
	C)	High level fistula	D)	Mid level fistula
243.	Gallstone is more common in			
	A)	Fat-Fungus infection-Forty-Females	B)	Fat-Fertile-Fifty-Females
	C)	Fat-Focused-Fifty-Females	D)	Fat-Fertile-Forty-Females
244.	Complication of long standing GERD (gastro-esophageal reflux disease) is			
	A)	Barrett esophagus	B)	Mallory Weiss syndrome
	C)	Esophageal Varices	D)	Esophagitis

245.	Phrygian Cap is one of the congenital anomalies of			
	A)	Pancreas	B)	Gall Bladder
	C)	Appendix	D)	Anus
246.	Which of the following is Shastra Karma vyapad?			
	A)	हीन छेद	B)	आत्मनः छेद
	C)	तिर्यक छेद	D)	All of the above
247.	According to Aacharya Sushruta, there are about types of Arsha			
	A)	4	B)	3
	C)	5	D)	6
248.	Ideal Suture Material should be			
	A)	Friendly to micro-organisms	B)	Expensive
	C)	Maximum memory	D)	Minimal tissue reaction
249.	PANCREAS IS TYPES OF ORGAN			
	A)	GRATER PERITONEAL	B)	RETROPERITONEAL
	C)	PELVIPERITONIAL	D)	INTRAPERITONIAL
250.	NORMAL PANCREAS IS IN COLOUR			
	A)	GREEN –BROWN	B)	RED – GREY
	C)	YELLOW – PINK	D)	WHITE –BLUE
251.	PAIN FEVER VOMITING IS			
	A)	CHARCOT TRIAD	B)	MURPHYS TRIAD
	C)	CORONAS TRIAD	D)	ANDERSON TRIAD
252.	TOTAL NO OF ASTHIMARMA			
	A)	8	B)	7
	C)	9	D)	10
253.	ISLETS OF LANGERHANS PRESENT IN			
	A)	SPLEEN	B)	PANCREAS
	C)	LIVER	D)	STOMACH
254.	GOODSALLS RULE RELATED TO.....			
	A)	PILES	B)	FISSURE IN ANO
	C)	FISTULA IN ANO	D)	PERIANAL ABSCESS
255.	PROBING IS REQUIRED IN			
	A)	FISTULA IN ANO	B)	FISSURE IN ANO
	C)	PILES	D)	PERIANAL ABSCESS
256.	ANAL GLAND INFECTION CAUSES.....			
	A)	RECTAL PROLAPSED	B)	PILES
	C)	FISSURE IN ANO	D)	FISTULA IN ANO
257.	PARK'S CLASSIFICATION RELATED TO			
	A)	PILES	B)	FISSURE IN ANO
	C)	RECTAL PROLAPSE	D)	FISTULA IN ANO

258.	TYPES OF ABDOMIANL HERNIA.....			
	A)	HIATUS HERNIA	B)	UMBILICAL HERNIA
	C)	PROLAPSED INTERVERTEBRAL DISC	D)	FEMORAL HERNIA
259.	WHICH TYPE OF FISTULA IS MORE COMMON.....			
	A)	EXTRASPHINTERIC	B)	SUPRASPHINTERIC
	C)	TRANSSPHINTERIC	D)	INTERSPHINTERIC
260.	.....IS CONGENITAL ANOMALY OF PANCREAS			
	A)	ANNULAR PANCREAS	B)	LINEAR PANCREAS
	C)	GRANULAR PANCREAS	D)	ALL OF THE ABOVE
161.	.....IS CONGENITAL ANOMALY OF PANCREAS			
	A)	HETROTROPIC PANCREAS	B)	ALL OF THE ABOVE
	C)	ANNULAR PAMCREAS	D)	ECTOPIC PANCREAS
262	STAGES OF INGUINAL HERNIA.....			
	A)	GALACTOCELE	B)	CYSTOCELE
	C)	BUBONOCELE	D)	HYDROCELE
263	STAGES OF INGUINAL HERNIA.....			
	A)	BUBONOCEL;E HERNIA	B)	FUNICULAR HERNIA
	C)	COMPLETE HERNIA	D)	ALL OF THE ABOVE
264	TUMOUR MARKER OF LIVER MALIGNANCY.....			
	A)	AFP	B)	PSA
	C)	CEA	D)	PCR
265	TUMOUR MARKER OF STOMACH MALIGNANCY.....			
	A)	AFP	B)	CEA
	C)	PSA	D)	PCR
266	.....IS THE MAJOR CAUSE OF FISTULA IN ANO			
	A)	FUNGAL INFECTION	B)	ANORECTAL ABSCESS
	C)	CONSTIPATION	D)	BACTERIAL INFECTION
267	TUMOUR MARKER OF LUNGS MALIGNANCY.....			
	A)	PSA	B)	PCR
	C)	AFP	D)	CA 125
268	TUMOUR MARKER OF PANCREASE MALIGNANCY.....			
	A)	AFP	B)	CA19-9
	C)	PSA	D)	PCR
269	TRACT IS CURVED IN .....PART AS PER GOODSALLS RULE			
	A)	ANTERIOR	B)	POSTERIOR
	C)	LATERAL	D)	SACRAL
270	TREATMENT FOR ANORECTAL ABSCESS.....			
	A)	PROBING	B)	EXCISION
	C)	INCISION AND DRAINAGE	D)	SCRAPPING

271	.....IS NOT A TREATMENT OF FISTULA IN ANO			
	A)	FISTULA PLUG	B)	FIBRIN GLUE
	C)	LIFT	D)	LORD'S DILATATION
272	TUMOUR MARKER OF PANCREAS MALIGNANCY.....			
	A)	AFP	B)	CEA
	C)	PSA	D)	PCR
273	TUMOUR MARKER OF PROSTATE MALIGNANCY.....			
	A)	AFP	B)	CEA
	C)	PSA	D)	PCR
274.	.....IS THE MAIN TREATMENT FOR BHAGANDAR			
	A)	SNEHAN	B)	SWEDAN
	C)	KSHARSUTRA	D)	RAKSHA KARMA
275	.....IS THE GOLD STANDARD INVESTIGATION IN PANCREATITIS			
	A)	LFT	B)	RFT
	C)	S AMYLASE	D)	ESR
276	PROJECTILE VOMITING IS THE SIGN OF.....			
	A)	APPENDICITIS	B)	PANCREATITIS
	C)	RENAL STONE	D)	VENTRAL HERNIA
277	.....IS THE COMMON COMPLICATION OF PANCREATITIS			
	A)	PSEUDO PANCREATIC CYST	B)	SEBACEOUS CYST
	C)	DERMOID CYST	D)	HYDATID CYST
278	.....IS ONE OF THE TYPE OF LOCAL ANAESTHESIA			
	A)	RING BLOCK	B)	FIELD BLOCK
	C)	NERVE BLOCK	D)	ALL OF THE ABOVE
279	SPINAL ANAESTHESIA NOT USED IN.....			
	A)	APPENDICECTOMY	B)	MAYOS REPAIR
	C)	HYSTERECTOMY	D)	NEONATES&INFANTS
280	.....IS A NEUROMASCULAR PARALYSING DRUG.			
	A)	SCOLIN	B)	PENTOTHAL SODIUM
	C)	LIGNOCAIN	D)	BUPIVACAIN
281.	.....DRUG USED IN LOCAL ANAESTHESIA			
	A)	DIAZEPAM	B)	LIGNOCAIN
	C)	KETAMINE	D)	ATROPINE
282.	NEOSTIGMIN IS A .....DRUG			
	A)	NEURO MASCULAR PARALYSING	B)	SEDATIVE
	C)	TOPICAL	D)	REVERSAL

283	.....IS A GENERAL ANAESTHESIA DRUG			
	A)	KETAMINE	B)	ATROPINE
	C)	XYLOCAIN	D)	ADRENALINE
284	ADVANTAGE OF EPIDURAL ANAESTHESIA			
	A)	TOP UPS DONE TILL END OF SURGERY.	B)	NO INTRAOPERATIVE BLEEDING
	C)	CAN BE GIVEN TO NEONATES	D)	BOTH A & B
285	Oshner sherain regimen is treatment in			
	A)	Cholecystitis	B)	Pancreatitis
	C)	Appendicitis	D)	Appendicular mass
286	Dextrose contraindicated in			
	A)	Head injury	B)	Appendicitis
	C)	Cholecystitis	D)	pancreatitis
287	Ant and post duodenal ulcer can cause			
	A)	Rodent ulcer	B)	Rolled ulcer
	C)	Kissing ulcer	D)	Tea pot stomioch
288	NIRUDDHA PRAKASH KNOWN AS			
	A)	PHIMOSIS	B)	PARAPHIMOSIS
	C)	MEATAL ULCER	D)	MEATAL STENOSIS
289	FOR TOPICAL ANAESTHESIA .....DRUG IS USED.			
	A)	LIGNOCAIN	B)	DICLOFENAC POTASSIUM
	C)	NIMUSUIDE	D)	DEXKETOPROFEN
290	PANCURONIUM IS A.....NEUROMASCULAR PARALYSING DRUG			
	A)	LONG ACTING	B)	SHORT ACTING
	C)	CENTRALLY ACTING	D)	LOCAL ACTING
291	EPIDURAL IS A TYPE OF ANAESTHESIA			
	A)	LOCAL	B)	GENERAL
	C)	SPINAL	D)	TOPICAL
292	.....IS NOT A STAGE OF ANAESTHESIA.			
	A)	ANALGESIA	B)	EXCITEMENT
	C)	EUPHORIA	D)	OVERDOSE
293	ABNORMAL VENTRAL CURVATURE OF PENIS IS CALLED AS			
	A)	MEATAL STENOSIS	B)	PHIMOSIS
	C)	PEYRONI DISEASE	D)	PARAPHYMOSIS
294	BY BIRTH BLINDNESS IS MAY BE A CAUSE OF			
	A)	AIDS	B)	GONORRHOEA
	C)	JUVENILE DIABETIS	D)	HEPATITIS

295	CONJUNCTIVITIS ,ARTHRITIS ,URETHRITIS COLLECTIVELY CALLED AS			
	A)	MURPHYS TRIED	B)	CHARCOTS TRIED
	C)	WHIPPLES TRIED	D)	RAITERS TRIED
296	CHRONIC GUMMAS SEENS IN			
	A)	PCOS	B)	CONJUNCTIVITIS
	C)	SYPHILIS	D)	CHRONIC FRACTURE
297	URETHROSCOPY IS A EXAMINATION OF			
	A)	RECTUM	B)	URETHRA
	C)	UTERUS	D)	URETER
298	BALANITIS XEROTICA OBLITERANS IS RELATED TO			
	A)	PENIS	B)	PANCREAS
	C)	STOMACH	D)	GALL BLADDER
299	..... IS NOT A INCISION FOR APPENDESECTOMY			
	A)	KOCHERS	B)	RUTHERFORD MORRISON
	C)	MC BURNEY'S	D)	LANZ
300	INTERMITTANT CLAUDICATION IN SEEN IN			
	A)	CARDIAC ARREST	B)	APPENDICITIS
	C)	PROSTATITIS	D)	BURGERS DISEASE
301	VENTRAL OPENING OF URETHRA IS KNOWN AS			
	A)	HYPOSPADIASIS	B)	PHIMOSIS
	C)	EPISPADIASIS	D)	PARAPHIMOSIS
302	TREATMENT OF MEATAL ULCERS AFTER CIRCUMCISION IS			
	A)	WASH WITH SOAP	B)	LIGNOCAINE JELLY APPLICATION
	C)	URINE ALKALISER	D)	APPLICATION OF MADHU
303	PROSTATIC MASAAGE IS INDICATED IN			
	A)	PROSTATIC ABSCESS	B)	CHRONIC PROSTATITIS
	C)	PROSTATITIS	D)	TUMOR
304	.....IS NOT A TREATMENT FOR URETERIC CALCULI			
	A)	PCNL	B)	PYELOLITHOTOMY
	C)	ESWL	D)	LITHOTRIPSY
305	SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR PHIMOSIS IS CALLED AS..			
	A)	LIGATION & EXCISION	B)	URETHROPLASTY
	C)	INCISION & DRAINAGE	D)	CIRCUMCISION
306	PARA PHIMOSIS IN AYURVEDIC TERMINOLOGY IS CALLED AS....			
	A)	NIRUDDHAPRAKASH	B)	PARIVARTIKA
	C)	PARIKARTIKA	D)	VIDRADHI

307	UNDUKPUCCHA SHOTH IN MODERN TERMINOLOGY IS CALLED AS....			
	A)	CELLULITIS	B)	CHOLECYSTITIS
	C)	APPENDICITIS	D)	PANCREATITIS
308	.....IS THE SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR PROSTATE ENLARGMENT			
	A)	ESWL	B)	TURP
	C)	HERNIOTOMY	D)	TRUS
309	SENTINAL TAG IS RELATED TO.....			
	A)	HAEMORRHOID	B)	CHRONIC FISSURE IN ANO
	C)	FISTULA	D)	ACUTE FISSURE IN ANO
310	IN BURGERS DISEASE PATHOLOGY AT....			
	A)	ARTERIES	B)	NERVE
	C)	LYMPH NODE	D)	VEINS
311.	ERCP RELATED TO.....			
	A)	CVS	B)	RS
	C)	CNS	D)	HEPATOBILLIARY
312.	OSCHNERS SHERRENS REGIMEN IS A MANAGEMENT FOR			
	A)	CHOLECYSTITIS	B)	APPENDICULAR LUMP
	C)	PANCREATITIS	D)	BPH
313.	IN HERNIA MESH REPAIR IS CALLED AS			
	A)	HERNIOTOMY	B)	HERNIORAPPHY
	C)	HERNIOPLASTY	D)	TRUSS
314.	TURP SYNDROM IS RELATED TO			
	A)	PROSTATE	B)	STOMOCH
	C)	KIDNEY	D)	LIVER
315.	BLADDER STONE IS ALSO CALLED AS.....			
	A)	CHOLELITHIASIS	B)	CHOLEDOCOLITHIASIS
	C)	VESICAL CALCULUS	D)	RENAL CALCULI
316	DUCT OF WIRSUNG IS PRESENT IN.....			
	A)	GALL BLADDER	B)	PANCREAS
	C)	PROSTATE	D)	LIVER
317	APPROX WEIGHT OF PANCREAS IS			
	A)	40-50GMS	B)	10-20 GMS
	C)	80-100 GMS	D)	8-10 GMS
318	DOUBLE BUBBLE SIGN IS RELATED TO ...			
	A)	RECTUM	B)	PANCREATITIS
	C)	UTERUS	D)	KIDNEY

319	VON HIPPEL –LINDAU SYNDROM IS REALTED TO			
	A)	APPENDIX	B)	MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE TUMOURS
	C)	HAEMORRHOIDS	D)	FISTULA IN ANO
320	SHATPONAK IS RELATED TO			
	A)	FISSURE IN ANO	B)	FISTULA IN ANO
	C)	PANCREAS	D)	APPENDIX
321	I-GET SMASHED IS ETIOLOGY FOR			
	A)	FISTULA IN ANO	B)	BURGERS DISEASE
	C)	PANCREATITIS	D)	HERNIA
322	MODIFIED WHIPPLES IS ALSO KNOWN AS			
	A)	TOTAL PANCREATECTOMY	B)	SUBTOTAL PANCREATECTOMY
	C)	PPPD	D)	USTOWS LONGITUDENAL PANCREATOJEJUNOSTOMY
323	GREY TURNER SIGN SEEN IN			
	A)	PANCREATITIS	B)	FRACTURE FEMUR
	C)	CARDIAC ARREST	D)	PROSTATITIS
324	SCORPION STING MAY CAUSE			
	A)	BPH	B)	PANCREATITIS
	C)	APPENDICITIS	D)	FISTULA IN ANO
324	SHATAPONAK IS A TYPE OF.....BHAGANDAR			
	A)	VATAJ	B)	PITTAJA
	C)	KAPHAJA	D)	SANNIPATAJ
325	GRID IRON INCISION RELATED TO ...			
	A)	HAEMORRHOIDS	B)	PROSTATE
	C)	APPENDIX	D)	GALL BLADDER
326	TYPES OF ASHMARI			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	8
327	UROFLOMETRY DONE FOR			
	A)	BOO	B)	ABSCESS
	C)	RENAL STONE	D)	FISTULA
328.	MAYOS REPAIR DONE IN			
	A)	INGUINAL HERNIA	B)	UMBILICAL HERNIA
	C)	FEMORAL HERNIA	D)	INCISIONAL HERNIA
329.	COLON CUT OF SIGN SEEN IN			
	A)	PANCREATITIS	B)	CHEST TRAUMA
	C)	APPENDICITIS	D)	LIVER ABSCESS

330.	LEXIPEFANT DRUG GIVEN IN MANAGEMENT OF			
	A)	ACUTE CHOLECYSTITIS	B)	RENAL CARCINOMA
	C)	ACUTE PANCREATITIS	D)	GBS
331.	PSA TEST DONE IN.....			
	A)	RENAL STONE	B)	GALL BLADDER STONE
	C)	PROSTATE CANCER	D)	VESICAL STONE
331	TYPES OF SANDHIMUKTA BHAGNA.....			
	A)	6	B)	4
	C)	4	D)	6
332	JAUNDICE ,ANAEMIA AND SPLENOMEGALI CALLED AS			
	A)	LIVER CIRRHOSIS	B)	HEREDATORY SPHEROCYTOSIS
	C)	LIVER PARANCHYAMAL DISEASE	D)	CA SPLEEN
333.	CHOICE OF DRUG IN IDEOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA IS			
	A)	NIMSULID	B)	VIT C
	C)	PREDNESOLONE	D)	VIT K
334.	SPRENGAL DEFORMILITY IS RELATED TO			
	A)	FEMUR	B)	ULNA
	C)	SCAPULA	D)	ABDOMEN
335.	TOTAL NO OF MARMAS			
	A)	102	B)	103
	C)	104	D)	107
336.	TYPES OF MARMAS			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	7
337.	TOTAL NO OF MAMSAMARMA			
	A)	10	B)	11
	C)	13	D)	12
338.	TOTAL NO OF SIRAMARMA			
	A)	11	B)	22
	C)	41	D)	32
339.	TOTAL NO OF SNAYU MARMA			
	A)	27	B)	25
	C)	28	D)	30
340.	TOTAL NO OF SANDHI MARMA			
	A)	19	B)	20
	C)	23	D)	25

341.	VAIKALYAKAR IS.....			
	A)	GRANTHI	B)	ARBUDA
	C)	MARMA	D)	VIDRADHI
342.	RUJAKARA IS.....			
	A)	GRANTHI	B)	ARBUDA
	C)	MARMA	D)	VIDRADHI
343	SADHYAPRANAHAARA IS.....			
	A)	GRANTHI	B)	ARBUDA
	C)	MARMA	D)	VIDRADHI
344	KALANTAR IS.....			
	A)	GRANTHI	B)	ARBUDA
	C)	MARMA	D)	VIDRADHI
345.	VISHALAGHNA IS.....			
	A)	GRANTHI	B)	ARBUDA
	C)	MARMA	D)	VIDRADHI
346.	IN SADHYAPRANAHAAR MARMAGHATA PATIENT DIE WITHIN			
	A)	IMMEDIATE	B)	WITHIN 7 DAYS
	C)	BOTH A AND B	D)	NONE
347.	IN KALANTAR MARMAGHATA PATIENT DIE WITHIN			
	A)	1 MONTH	B)	WITHIN 15 DAYS
	C)	BOTH A AND B	D)	NONE
348.	KSHIPRA MARMA IS A TYPE OF			
	A)	SADHYAPRANAHAAR	B)	KALANTARA
	C)	VAIKALYAKAR	D)	RUJAKAR
349.	TALAHHRUDAYA MARMA IS A TYPE OF			
	A)	SADHYAPRANAHAAR	B)	KALANTARA
	C)	VAIKALYAKAR	D)	RUJAKAR
350.	KURCHA IS A TYPE OF			
	A)	SADHYAPRANAHAAR	B)	KALANTARA
	C)	VAIKALYAKAR	D)	RUJAKAR
351.	Sharav Sadrusa Vidhradhi is caused by ____			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta
352.	Sign and Symptoms of Kshataj Vidhradhi are similar to _____			
	A)	Vata	B)	Pitta
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta

353.	According to Sushruta there are _____ types of Granthi			
	A)	5	B)	8
	C)	7	D)	9
354.	Vata Nirodha is Lakshan of which Abhyantar Vidhradhi			
	A)	Guda	B)	Basti
	C)	Nabhi	D)	Kukshi
355.	According to Sushruta there are _____ types of Arbuda			
	A)	5	B)	8
	C)	6	D)	9
356.	Which treatment is not advised in Stana Vidhradhi			
	A)	Vimlapan	B)	Avasechana
	C)	Upanaha	D)	Patan
357.	According to Sushruta Atipatit Bhagna is			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Kashtasadhya	D)	Yapya
358.	According to Sushruta there are _____ types of VranaShotha			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	7	D)	9
359.	Aadau _____ Kuryat.....saptamam vaikrutapaham !			
	A)	Vimlapan	B)	Avasechana
	C)	Upanaha	D)	Patan
360.	Ama Vidhradhi has to be treated like _____			
	A)	Vrudhi	B)	Shopha
	C)	Arbuda	D)	Granthi
361.	Which is the Pratyakhyay Vidhradhi			
	A)	Vata	B)	Majja
	C)	Kapha	D)	Rakta
362.	_____ is one of the Kshar Guna			
	A)	Shiva	B)	Sarpita
	C)	Sandra	D)	Pakwa
363.	There are _____ type of Kshar Guna			
	A)	5	B)	6
	C)	8	D)	9
364.	_____ is one of the Kshar Dosha			
	A)	Shiva	B)	Sarpita
	C)	shighra	D)	Avishandi
365.	Types of kshara according to sushruta.....			
	A)	saraniya	B)	pratisarniya

	C) atisarniya	D) Tiryaksarniya
366.	Pratisarniya Kshar used in _____	
	A) Gulma	B) Kilas, Kustha
	C) Aganimandya	D) Shoola
367.	It is the Samyak Dagdha lakshan of Kshar according to Sushruta	
	A) Jambu phal Sadrusha	B) Aamra Sadrusha
	C) rav Sadrusha	D) Taal Phal Sadrusha
368.	According to Sushruta there are _____ types of Nirvish Jalouka	
	A) 7	B) 8
	C) 9	D) 6
369.	Indramad is a Vyadhi of _____	
	A) Madatyaya	B) Jara
	C) Jalouka	D) Nirjala
370.	According to Sushruta there are _____ types of Durvidha Sira	
	A) 7	B) 18
	C) 20	D) 16
371.	Shruga Avacharan Vidhi is indicated in ___ rakta dushta	
	A) Vata	B) Kapha
	C) Pitta	D) Sannipataj
372.	Bird beak appearance is present in _____	
	A) Ca. intestine	B) Ca. Pancreas
	C) Ca. esophagus	D) SIGMOID VOLVULUS
373.	Average length of esophagus is _____ inches	
	A) 10	B) 12
	C) 20	D) 25
374.	This is one of the complication of Gastro –esophageal reflux	
	A) Barrett’s oesophagus	B) oesophageal varices
	C) Oesophageal atresia	D) Mallory- weiss Syndrom
375.	Partial thickness mucosal tear is called as _____	
	A) Achalasia cardia	B) Plummer-vinson syndrome
	C) oesophagitis	D) Mallory-weiss syndrome
376.	Heller’s cardiomyotomy is done in _____	
	A) Oesophagitis	B) Hiatus hernia
	C) Achalasia	D) Plummer-vinson syndrome
377.	Sengstaken tube is used in _____	
	A) Barrett’s oesophagus	B) oesophageal varices
	C) Schatzki’ s ring	D) Mallory- weiss Syndrom

378.	Nissen's fundoplication is indicated in _____			
	A)	Oesophagitis	B)	GERD
	C)	Barrett's oesophagus	D)	Plummer-vinson syndrome
379.	Number of natural constrictions in oesophagus is _____			
	A)	4	B)	3
	C)	6	D)	5
380.	Natural pressure at gastro-oesophageal junction is _____			
	A)	30 cm H ₂ O	B)	40 cm H ₂ O
	C)	20 cm H ₂ O	D)	22 cm H ₂ O
381.	Majority of oesophageal carcinoma is _____			
	A)	Squamous cell	B)	Adenocarcinoma
	C)	MYOMA	D)	Transitional cell carcinoma
382.	Somogyi unit is used to measure serum levels of _____			
	A)	Lipase	B)	Amylase
	C)	Ribonuclease	D)	Trypsin
383.	Pancreatic enzyme secretion is stimulated by _____			
	A)	Pancreozymin	B)	Renin
	C)	Ribin	D)	Pancreanin
384.	ERCP is used to detect conditions of _____			
	A)	Rectum	B)	Calyces
	C)	Pancreas	D)	Ovary
385.	Reversed 3 sign in barium meal studies is seen in _____			
	A)	Peri ampullary carcinoma	B)	Carcinoma of spleen
	C)	Tuberculosis of lungs	D)	Tb of intestines
386.	Lupus vulgaris is _____			
	A)	Fungal infection of skin	B)	Tuberculosis of skin
	C)	Carcinoma of skin	D)	Eczema of skin
387.	A sebaceous cyst is also called as _____			
	A)	Stye	B)	Hordeolum
	C)	Wen	D)	Furuncle
388.	Impetigo is _____ infection			
	A)	Subungual	B)	Intradermal
	C)	Periosteal	D)	Muscular
389.	Teratomas arise from _____ cells.			
	A)	Unipotent	B)	Multipotent
	C)	Totipotent	D)	Potent

390.	Blastomas arise from _____ cells.			
	A)	Unipotent	B)	Multipotent
	C)	Totipotent	D)	Potent
391.	Adenomas arise in _____ cells			
	A)	Absorptive	B)	Secretory
	C)	Connective	D)	Collagen
392.	Neurofibromatosis is also called _____ disease			
	A)	Durcum's	B)	Cromwell's
	C)	Rodent	D)	Von Recklinghausen's
393.	TNM classification is used for staging of _____			
	A)	Appendicitis	B)	Tuberculosis
	C)	Leprosy	D)	Cancer
394.	Duke's staging is used classify spread of _____			
	A)	Tb spine	B)	Ca rectum
	C)	Ca breast	D)	Tb lung
395.	Reticulo sarcomas arise from _____			
	A)	Bones	B)	Ovaries
	C)	Lymph nodes	D)	Testicles
396.	Punched out edges are seen in _____ ulcers.			
	A)	Venous	B)	Varicose
	C)	Tuberculous	D)	Syphilitic
397.	Rolled edges of an ulcer are seen in _____ ulcer.			
	A)	Rodent	B)	Syphilitic
	C)	Varicose	D)	Healing
398.	A fistula in latin means a _____			
	A)	Pipe	B)	Cavity
	C)	Ulcer	D)	Lesion
399.	Fracture of upper end of ulna & radial head dislocation is called as _____ fracture dislocation.			
	A)	Colles'	B)	Monteggia
	C)	Smith's	D)	Moore's
400.	'Stove in chest' refers to _____ chest.			
	A)	Foreign body	B)	Tuberculosis
	C)	Trauma	D)	Cancer
401.	Kocher's manoeuvre is used in _____ dislocation			
	A)	Elbow	B)	Knee
	C)	Hip	D)	Shoulder

402.	Recurrent dislocation of shoulder is treated by _____ operation.			
	A)	Putti Platt	B)	Adams
	C)	Colles'	D)	Smith's
403.	Grey Turner's sign is seen in _____			
	A)	Acute appendicitis	B)	Acute pancreatitis
	C)	Acute salpingitis	D)	Acute cholecystitis
404.	Cullen's sign sign is seen in _____			
	A)	Acute appendicitis	B)	Acute pancreatitis
	C)	Acute salpingitis	D)	Acute cholecystitis
405.	Fracture of radius shaft & inferior radio ulnar joint dislocation is called as _____ fracture dislocation.			
	A)	Colles'	B)	Galeazzi
	C)	Smith's	D)	Montaeggia
406.	Fracture of lower end of radius is called as _____			
	A)	Adam's	B)	Moore's
	C)	Colles'	D)	Austin's
407.	Dinner fork deformity is seen in _____ fracture			
	A)	Adam's	B)	Moore's
	C)	Colles'	D)	Austin's
408.	Reversed Colles' fracture is _____ fracture.			
	A)	Montaeggia	B)	Smith's
	C)	Barton's	D)	Moore's
409.	Injury at the insertion of extensor tendon at base of distal phalanx is referred to as _____			
	A)	Mallet finger	B)	Trigger finger
	C)	Ring finger	D)	Lock finger
410.	Gallow's traction is used for _____			
	A)	Colles' fracture	B)	Femur shaft fracture
	C)	Cervical spine fracture	D)	Thorasic spine fracture
411.	'Bucket handle tear' is seen in _____ injuries.			
	A)	Sartorius muscle	B)	Collateral ligament
	C)	Meniscal	D)	Cruciate ligament
412.	'March' fracture deals with stress fractures of _____			
	A)	Malleolus	B)	Metatarsal
	C)	Tibia	D)	Fibula
413.	An accessory ossicle near the base of the fifth metatarsal is called as _____			
	A)	Os panum	B)	Os vesalianum
	C)	Os cavum	D)	Pes planum

414.	Thomas' splint is mainly used for fractures of _____			
	A) Clavicle	B) Ribs		
	C) Femur	D) Tibia		
415.	“शरीर वृद्धिक्षयवृद्धिहानि” is a feature of _____ granthi			
	A) Siraj	B) Kaphaj		
	C) Vataj	D) Medoj		
416.	Apachi occurs due to Dushti of _____			
	A) Vata Kapha	B) Vata Meda		
	C) Kapha Meda	D) Vata Mansa		
417.	“वृत्तं स्थिरं मन्दरूजं महान्तमनल्पमूलं चिरवृद्धी अपाकं” are features suggestive of _____			
	A) Granthi	B) Arbuda		
	C) Apachi	D) Vidradhi		
418.	_____ Arbuda among the following is considered to be Asadhya.			
	A) Dvirarbuda	B) Mansarbuda		
	C) Vatarbuda	D) Both A & B		
419.	_____ doshas are responsible for formation of Galaganda.			
	A) Kapha Pitta	B) Vata Kapha		
	C) Vata Pitta	D) Tridosha		
420.	Sushruta mentions _____ types of Kandabhagna.			
	A) Twelve	B) Fourteen		
	C) Ten	D) Eight		
421.	Sushruta mentions _____ types of Sandhimukta.			
	A) Eight	B) Six		
	C) Four	D) Ten		
422.	“Kapat shayan” is used for fractures of _____			
	A) Parshuka	B) Akshakasthi		
	C) Jangha	D) Pragandasthi		
423.	‘Gandha taila’ is used for _____			
	A) Vrana	B) Vranashotha		
	C) Bhagna	D) Arbuda		
424.	Halothane is used for _____			
	A) Wound healing	B) Hypertension		
	C) General anesthesia	D) Analgesia		
425.	Mepivacaine is a _____ drug.			
	A) Antibiotic	B) Anti arrhythmic		
	C) Anesthetic	D) Analgesic		

426.	Bier's block is an _____ technique.			
	A)	Anesthetic	B)	Operative
	C)	Fracture reduction	D)	Dislocation reduction
427.	Pancuronium is a _____ drug.			
	A)	Proton pump inhibiting	B)	H2 blocking
	C)	Ulcer healing	D)	Neuro muscular paralyzing
428.	Magill's forceps are used for _____			
	A)	Biopsy	B)	Haemostasis
	C)	Intubating	D)	Suturing
429.	Spinal anesthesia blocks _____ system.			
	A)	Sympathetic	B)	Parasympathetic
	C)	Respiratory	D)	Circulatory
430.	Caudal anesthesia is a type of _____ anesthesia.			
	A)	Spinal	B)	General
	C)	Vascular	D)	Arterial
431.	Bupivacaine is an _____ drug.			
	A)	Anesthetic	B)	Anticoagulant
	C)	Antibiotic	D)	Anti arrhythmic
432.	Atropine is a _____ antagonist.			
	A)	Sympathetic	B)	Parasympathetic
	C)	Sensory	D)	Motor
433.	Karkataka' as per Sushruta is a type of _____			
	A)	Sandhimoksha	B)	Kandabhagna
	C)	Arbuda	D)	Granthi
434.	Downward tilting of the head end of an operation table is called as _____ position.			
	A)	Kocher	B)	Magill
	C)	Hadfield	D)	Trendelenburg
435.	Whipple's procedure is done for the carcinoma of _____			
	A)	Pancreas	B)	Rectum
	C)	Breast	D)	Brain
436.	Cystogastrostomy is done for _____ cysts.			
	A)	Splenic	B)	Stomach
	C)	Sebaceous	D)	Pancreas
437.	Whipple's triad is suggestive of _____			
	A)	Seminoma	B)	Insulinoma
	C)	Terratoma	D)	Lipoma

438.	The duct of pancreas is called the duct of _____			
	A)	Meckel	B)	M'cBurney
	C)	Wirsung	D)	Bodian
439.	Duct of Santorini deals with _____			
	A)	Salivary glands	B)	Ovaries
	C)	Testicles	D)	Pancreas
440.	Marseilles classification is used for _____			
	A)	Pancreatitis	B)	Appendicitis
	C)	Salpingitis	D)	Enteritis
441.	Callus formation' is seen in healing of _____			
	A)	Wounds	B)	Arteries
	C)	Fractures	D)	Nerves
442.	Trividh karma as described in Sushrut Samhita denotes			
	A)	Darshan , sparshan, prashna	B)	Purva, pradhan, pashyat
	C)	Vaman, virechan, basti	D)	snehsn , swedan, Mardana
443.	Ayata , Vishala, Suvibhakta, Nirashraya are the lakshan of			
	A)	Shalya chikitsak (Surgeon)	B)	Prashastra Vrana
	C)	Sivan	D)	Bhedan
444.	Visarpa , Vidradhi, Alaji, Granth require _____ karma			
	A)	Chedan	B)	Bhedan
	C)	Eshan	D)	Aharan
445.	Kilas, Mamsa kanda, Arsha require _____ karma			
	A)	Lekhan	B)	Chedan
	C)	Eshan	D)	Aharan
446.	Arsha require _____ karma			
	A)	Lekhan	B)	Chedan
	C)	Eshan	D)	Aharan
447.	Granthi require _____ karma			
	A)	Bhedan	B)	Chedan
	C)	Sravya	D)	Aharan
448.	Tunnusevini, rujugranthi, gophanika are the type of			
	A)	Bandha	B)	Sivan
	C)	Lekhan	D)	Chedan
449.	The sivan karma is contraindicated when wound is caused by			
	A)	Kshar	B)	Agani
	C)	Visha	D)	All above

450.	The diseased condition suitable for “Aharana” i.e. extraction is			
	A)	Danta Shoola	B)	Ashmari
	C)	Vidhradhi	D)	none
451.	which of the following is `non absorbable suture material			
	A)	polypropylene	B)	vicryl
	C)	Catgut	D)	polydioxanone
452.	As per Acharya Sushruta Shastra Karma Vyapat is of _____ in Number or Types			
	A)	4	B)	8
	C)	6	D)	10
453.	Is not one of the Ashtavidh shastra Karma according to Sushruta			
	A)	Lekhan	B)	Vedhan
	C)	Eshan	D)	Patan
454.	Truss ts used when hernia is			
	A)	Femoral Hernia	B)	Reducible hernia
	C)	Irreducible hernia	D)	Strangulated Hernia
455.	Types of Ashmari according to Sushruta			
	A)	4	B)	6
	C)	8	D)	10
456.	This is not types of Ashmari according to Sushruta			
	A)	shleshma	B)	Shukraj
	C)	Vataj	D)	sanipatik
457.	Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding uretric calculus?			
	A)	Seviarity of pain increase with size of calculus	B)	Hematuria is invariably seen in all cases
	C)	Pain may radiates to the anterior aspect of thigh	D)	Pain may radiates to the tip of penis
458.	The most common cause of death in carcinoma of penis			
	A)	Uremia	B)	Urinary sepsis
	C)	Lung metastases	D)	Erosion of femoral vessel
459.	Hydronephrosis due to obstruction of ureter is best diagnosed by			
	A)	IVU	B)	Redioisotope scan
	C)	Retrograde pylography	D)	Whitaker test
460.	Commonest manifestation of Grawitz’s tumour in male			
	A)	Secondary deposits	B)	Pathological fracture
	C)	Hematuria	D)	Rapidly developing varicocele
461.	What is Marion’s disease			
	A)	Benign prostatic hypertrophy	B)	Superficial thrombophlebitis of breast
	C)	Bladder outlet obstruction	D)	Intestinal cystitis

462.	In renal agenesis , the adrenal gland is			
	A)	Absent	B)	Present on contra lateral side
	C)	Ectopic in the iliac fosse	D)	Present at usual location
463.	Commonest cause of ureteric obstruction			
	A)	Stone	B)	Clot
	C)	Cast	D)	Carcinoma
464.	Which of the following is an absolute indication for surgery in case of benign prostetic hyperplasia			
	A)	Bilateral hydroureteronephrosis	B)	Nocturnal frequency
	C)	Recurrent urinary tract infection	D)	Voiding bladder pressures ? 50 cm of water
465.	The most common congenital anomaly of urethra			
	A)	Hypospadias	B)	Epispadias
	C)	Metal stenosis	D)	PU valve

466.	Renal calculi associated with infection protiasse			
	A)	Uric acid	B)	Triple phosphate
	C)	Calcium oxalate	D)	Xanthine
467.	Stone which is resistant to lithotripsy			
	A)	Uric acid	B)	Triple phosphate
	C)	Calcium oxalate	D)	Cystine
468.	Ashmari _____ Pradhana Vyadhi			
	A)	Shleshma	B)	Vata
	C)	Pitta	D)	All above
469.	“अक्रियाम ध्रुवो मृत्यु क्रियाम संशयात् भवेत्.” This sentence is related with _____ vyadhi			
	A)	Arsha	B)	Antravrudhi
	C)	Ashmari	D)	All
470.	According to Sushruta Mutraghat is of ___ type			
	A)	12	B)	13
	C)	14	D)	15
471.	According to Sushruta MutraKrucha is of ___ type			
	A)	10	B)	11
	C)	8	D)	15
472.	Which is the type of Mutra Krucha			
	A)	Shakrut janya	B)	Ashmarijanya
	C)	Abhigatajanya	D)	all above

473.	Which is the not a type of Mutraghat			
	A)	Shakrut janya	B)	mutrashukra
	C)	Vatashtila	D)	Mutrajathara
474.	Mutra sanga, Mutrakshya is type of			
	A)	Mutraghat	B)	MutraKrucha
	C)	a & b	D)	None of the above
475.	After varicocele surgery, venous drainage occurs by			
	A)	Cremastic vains	B)	Penile veins
	C)	Pempiniform plexus of vains	D)	Dorsal vain of penis
476.	This is the operative procedure for hydrocele			
	A)	basinis's procedure	B)	Lord's procedure
	C)	Dorsal slit procedure	D)	none
477.	Teratoma is the disease of			
	A)	Penis	B)	Testis
	C)	a & b	D)	Bladder
478.	Which is the true about the site of Ectopic testis			
	A)	In the Perinium	B)	In the femoral triangle
	C)	At the root of the penis	D)	All above
479.	Jaboulay's procedure performe in the disease			
	A)	Hydrocele	B)	Vericocele
	C)	Sermatocele	D)	All above
480.	In testis is the common tumour			
	A)	Seminoma	B)	Teratoma
	C)	Hygroma	D)	a & b
481.	Get above the swelling is found in			
	A)	Complete hernia	B)	Hydrocele
	C)	appendix	D)	None
482.	Trans illumination test is possitive in			
	A)	Complete hernia	B)	Hydrocele
	C)	a & b	D)	None
483.	Impuls on coughing is present in			
	A)	Complete hernia	B)	Hydrocele
	C)	a & b	D)	None
484.	Appearance of "Bag of worms" is in			
	A)	Spermatocele	B)	Hydrocele
	C)	Hernia	D)	Vericocele

485.	General symptoms of Marma Vidha Lakshana is			
	A)	Pralap	B)	Bhrama
	C)	a & b	D)	None
486.	General symptoms of Asthi Marma Vidha Lakshana is			
	A)	Sever pain	B)	Coughing
	C)	Hunger	D)	All
487.	This is not a type of Marma			
	A)	Sira	B)	Rakta
	C)	Snayu	D)	Sandhi
488.	General symptoms of sandhi Marma Vidha Lakshana is			
	A)	Shopha	B)	Vedana
	C)	Balakshaya	D)	All
489.	This is a type of shock			
	A)	Vasovagal	B)	nurogenic
	C)	endotoxic	D)	all above
490.	Types of Vrudhi according to Sushruta			
	A)	7	B)	6
	C)	8	D)	10
491.	Most common viscera to herniated through in Morgagni hernia is			
	a)	none	B)	Assending colon
	C)	Meckel's diverticulum	D)	Transverse colon
492.	Strangulation is most commonly occurs in _____ hernia			
	A)	Ritcher's	B)	Femoral
	C)	Spigelian	D)	None
493.	This is a type of hernia			
	A)	Bubonocele	B)	hematocele
	C)	Sprmatocele	D)	None above
494.	Most common viscera to herniated through in Littre's hernia is			
	A)	Transvers colon	B)	Assending colon
	C)	Meckel's diverticulum	D)	Appendix
495.	Most common viscera to herniated through in Richter's hernia is			
	A)	Transverse colon	B)	Ascending colon
	C)	Portion of circumference of intestine	D)	Appendix
496.	Get above the swelling is not found in			
	A)	Complete hernia	B)	Hematocele
	C)	Hydrocele	D)	None

497.	Trans illumination test is negative in			
	A)	Complete hernia	B)	Hematocele
	C)	Hydrocele	D)	A & B
498.	..... is a type of karnavedha			
	A)	asangima	B)	atikshipta
	C)	utpishta	D)	ruju
499.	Shouldice method of operative is done in			
	A)	Umbilical hernia	B)	Hydrocele
	C)	Indirect inguinal hernia	D)	Vericocele
500.	_____ is a Sthana of Abhyantar Vidhradhi			
	A)	Kukshi	B)	Hasta
	C)	Paada	D)	Manya
501.	For inguinal Hernia _____ method of operative is done in			
	A)	Shouldice	B)	Lords
	C)	Mayo's	D)	Smith
502.	According to Sushruta Pittaj Vidhradhi is _____			
	A)	Pakwa udumbar Sadrusha	B)	Krushna
	C)	Sharav Sadrusha	D)	Nana Varna Ukta
503.	_____ is a type of Manya Vikara			
	A)	Gala gand	B)	Mashak
	C)	Charmakila	D)	Hanugraha
504.	According to Sushruta _____ is a symptoms of Kanda Bhagna			
	A)	Hinangata	B)	Atipatit
	C)	Chinna	D)	Bhinna
505.	Vakra Bhagna is found in _____			
	A)	Tarunyavastha	B)	Balyavastha
	C)	Jara vastha	D)	Jirnavastha
506.	Karkata Bhagna is a type of _____			
	A)	Kanda Bhagna	B)	Sandhimukta Bhagna
	C)	Sandhi Vishlesha	D)	Sandhit Bhagna
507.	There are _____ types of Kand Bhagna			
	A)	10	B)	12
	C)	6	D)	8

508.	This is not a _____ types of Sandhi Mukta Bhagna			
	A)	utpishta	B)	vishlishta
	C)	ardhakapatsandhik	D)	vivartit
509.	According to Sushruta 'Utpishta' is _____			
	A)	Bhagna	B)	Kand Bhagna
	C)	Bhagna- Sandhi Vishlesha	D)	Vakra Bhagna
510.	In fracture, fat emboli causes collapsed on _____			
	A)	3 rd day	B)	3 rd week
	C)	3 hours	D)	3 months
511.	Reversed colles fracture is also called as __#			
	A)	Piterson	B)	Thomas
	C)	Bennet's	D)	Smith's
512.	Galeazzi's fracture occurs at which bone			
	A)	Tibia	B)	Radius-ulna
	C)	Humerous	D)	Patella
513.	Following is one of the local complication of fracture			
	A)	Avascular necrosis	B)	fracture fever
	C)	Crush syndrome	D)	Shock
514.	Eight shaped bandage is indicated in			
	A)	# Scapula	B)	# Clavical
	C)	# Cervical spine	D)	# Humorous
515.	Stress fracture is also called as _____			
	A)	Simple	B)	Closed
	C)	Fatigue	D)	Depressed
516.	Spiral fracture is caused by _____			
	A)	Twisted force	B)	compression
	C)	Tapping force	D)	stress
517.	'Rule of 3's' is related to _____			
	A)	Piles	B)	Fissure
	C)	Burns	D)	Fracture

518.	Sudeck's atrophy is one of the complication of _____			
	A)	) # patella	B)	# tibia
	C)	# colles	D)	Benett's #
519.	Sprain is incomplete tear of _____			
	A)	Bone	B)	Cartilage
	C)	Metatarsal	D)	Ligament
520	Following is the common complication after extensive burn			
	A)	Oesophagitis	B)	acute cystitis
	C)	chronic lymphadenitis	D)	acute pancreatitis
521.	_____ burns are not irrigated with water			
	A)	Phenol	B)	Phosperous
	C)	Acid	D)	Chlorin
522.	In thermal burn _____ ulcers are seen			
	A)	Linear	B)	Peptic
	C)	Spindle	D)	Curling
523.	Escharotomy is the surgical treatment for _____			
	A)	Burn	B)	Hernia
	C)	Cellulitis	D)	Ureteric calculous
524.	Coagulative necrosis of tissue is called _____			
	A)	Burn	B)	Ischaemia
	C)	Abcess	D)	Gangrene
525.	Jaboulis repair is the surgical treatment for _____			
	A)	hydroceie	B)	Hernia
	C)	Cellulitis	D)	Ureteric calcul
526.	I & D is the surgical treatment for _____			
	A)	Burn	B)	Ischaemia
	C)	Abcess	D)	Gangrene
527.	Scalds are caused by _____			
	A)	Moist heat	B)	Electric current
	C)	Radiation	D)	Chemicals

528.	Exit wound is found in _____			
	A)	Chemical burn	B)	scald
	C)	Electrical burn	D)	Radiation burn
529.	Rule of nine is related to- _____			
	A)	Fracture	B)	Burn
	C)	Abdominal pain	D)	Cholecystitis
530.	Blebs formation is the typical feature of _____			
	A)	Ist Degree burn	B)	II Degree burn
	C)	III Degree burn	D)	IV Degree burn
531.	In Burns which type of shock occurs initially _____			
	A)	Hypovolaemic	B)	Trumatic
	C)	Cardiogenic	D)	Septicaemic
532.	_____ is a definite indication of bowel perforation on X-ray abdomen erect			
	A)	Dilated bowel loo	B)	Gas under diaphragm
	C)	Air-fluid level	D)	absence of caecal gas shadow
533.	Which one of the following incision is not used for appendisectomy			
	A)	McBurney's grid iron	B)	Kocher's
	C)	lanz's	D)	Rutherford Morison
534.	Which one of the following is not related to appendicitis			
	A)	Psoas sign	B)	Murphy's punch
	C)	Roving's sign	D)	Obturator test
535.	The commonest position of Appendix is			
	A)	Pelvic	B)	Paracaecal
	C)	Paracolic	D)	Retrocaecal
536.	Signe-de-Dance sign is seen in			
	A)	Meckel's diverticulitis	B)	Ulcerative colitis
	C)	Intussusception	D)	Crohn's disease
537.	_____ is a cause of Paralytic ileus			
	A)	Intestinal distension	B)	Peritonitis
	C)	Retroperitoneal lesion	D)	All the above

538.	Balance's sign is seen in			
	A)	Pancreatitis	B)	Cholecystitis
	C)	Splenic rupture	D)	Hepatitis
539.	Kehr's sign is seen in			
	A)	Pancreatitis	B)	Cholecystitis
	C)	Splenic rupture	D)	Hepatitis
540.	Boas sign is seen in			
	A)	Pancreatitis	B)	Cholecystitis
	C)	Gastritis	D)	Hepatitis
541.	Budd Chiari" syndrome is related to which organ.			
	A)	Pancreas	B)	Liver
	C)	Spleen	D)	Kidney
542.	The current "gold standard" investigation for imaging of liver is			
	A)	USG	B)	MRCP
	C)	ERCP	D)	SPIRAL CT
543.	The commonest vessel responsible for bleeding in peptic ulcer			
	A)	Rt Gastric artery	B)	Lt Gastric artery
	C)	Gastroduodenal artery	D)	Vasa brevia
544.	The spread of carcinoma of stomach in the supraclavicular nodes has the following sign			
	A)	Krukenberg's tumour sign	B)	Troisier's sign
	C)	Sis. Joseph's nodule sign	D)	Trousseau's sign
545.	The most common site of perforation in peptic ulcer is			
	A)	terior aspect of duodenum	B)	Posterior aspect of duodenum
	C)	lesser curvature of stomach	D)	pylorus
546.	Which of the following procedure is done for pyloric stenosis			
	A)	Gastrojejunostomy	B)	Billroth I
	C)	Ramsted's operation	D)	Billroth II
547.	Among all the methods used to investigate and image the stomach & duodenum____ is of "Gold standard"			
	A)	USG	B)	Endoscopy
	C)	C.T Scan	D)	MRI

548.	Which enzyme secreted by the duodenum is responsible for contraction of the Gall bladder			
	A)	Gastrin	B)	Acetylcholine
	C)	Cholecystokinin	D)	Secretin
549.	Charcot's triad found in choledocholithiasis does not include			
	A)	Fluctuating jaundice	B)	Pain
	C)	Fever with Rigors	D)	Vomitting
550.	Choledochoscopy is visualization of			
	A)	Gall bladder	B)	Liver
	C)	Pancreas	D)	CBD
551.	Ideal time to perform Endoscopy in G.I bleeding is _____ hrs after bleeding.			
	A)	0-6hrs	B)	6-12hrs
	C)	12-48hrs	D)	48-72hrs
552.	Most common variety of Gastric carcinoma is			
	A)	Squamous cell	B)	Adenocarcinoma
	C)	Adenocanthoma	D)	sarcoma
553.	Which type of stenosis is seen as a complication of peptic ulcer			
	A)	Pyloric	B)	Hour-Glass stomach
	C)	Tea-pot stomach	D)	All the above
554.	in Duodenal ulcer surgery is indicated after how many months of medical treatment			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	8
555.	In Gastric ulcer surgery is indicated after how many weeks of medical treatment			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	8
556.	The operative treatment for obstruction is given by sushruta in which Adhayay			
	A)	Vrudhinam Chikitsa	B)	Udaranam Chikitsa
	C)	Vrudhiupadanshashlipad Chikitsa	D)	Granthiapachiarbudgalgand Chikitsa
557.	BHANUMATI tika is written by			
	A)	Jetjjat	B)	Dalhan
	C)	Chakrapani	D)	Gayadas

558.	NIBANDHA-SANGRAHA tika is written by			
	A)	Jetjjat	B)	Dalhan
	C)	Chakrapani	D)	Gayadas
559.	SAUSHRUTA-PANJIKA tika is written by			
	A)	Jetjjat	B)	Dalhan
	C)	Chakrapani	D)	Gayadas
560.	ERCP is a investigation related to			
	A)	Biliary system	B)	Urinary system
	C)	Spleen	D)	Stomach
561.	Which is not a type of gall stone			
	A)	Cholesterol stone	B)	phosphate stone
	C)	Mixed stone	D)	Pigment stone
562.	Which is not a boundary of calot's triangle			
	A)	Cystic duct	B)	Common hepatic duct
	C)	Liver	D)	CBD
563.	what are the incision for open cholecystectomy			
	A)	Kocher's incision	B)	Rt. Upper paramedian
	C)	Mayo Robson's incision	D)	All the above
564.	point on right spino-umbilical line at junction of medial 2/3 and lateral 1/2 is			
	A)	gall bladder point	B)	Amoebic point
	C)	McBurney's point	D)	Renal point
565.	A point at the junction of lateral border of right rectus abdominis and tip of right 9 th Costal cartilage is			
	A)	gall bladder point	B)	Amoebic point
	C)	McBurney's point	D)	Renal point
566.	Which is the COMMON site of peptic ulcer			
	A)	Stomach & Duodenum	B)	Lower end of Oesophagus
	C)	Meckel's diverticulum	D)	All the above

567.	H.pylori infection can be diagnosed by			
	A)	Rapid urease test	B)	Gastric biopsy
	C)	Serological test	D)	All the above
568.	Which is the lesion caused by H.pylori infection			
	A)	Chr. Gastritis	B)	Peptic ulcer
	C)	Ca. stomach	D)	All the above
569.	A pain situated in the midepigastrium is -----			
	A)	Appendix	B)	peptic ulcer
	C)	Renal pain	D)	Amoebic pain
570.	A pain situated in the transpyloric plane 1'' to the midline is peptic ulcer			
	A)	Gastric pain	B)	Duodenal pain
	C)	Renal pain	D)	Amoebic pain
571.	Which is the important cause of palpable Gall bladder			
	A)	Mucocoele	B)	Empyema
	C)	Ca gall bladder	D)	All the above
572.	A point at the junction of lateral border of erector spinae and the 12 th rib is			
	A)	Renal angle	B)	Gall bladder point
	C)	McBurney's point	D)	Amoebic point
573.	Pattern' bruising on abdominal skin due to crushing force over abdomen is			
	A)	Pointing sign	B)	London sign
	C)	Murphy's sign	D)	Kehr's sign
574.	Murphy's sign is in reference with			
	A)	Appendicitis	B)	Colitis
	C)	cystitis	D)	Cholecystitis
575.	Number of upyantra described in sushrut samita are			
	A)	12	B)	14
	C)	16	D)	25
576.	Which payana is given to shastra used for Asthichedan			
	A)	Kshar payana	B)	Ghrut payana
	C)	Udak payana	D)	Taila payana

577.	Name of first adhyay in sushrut samita is			
	A)	Shishopaniya	B)	Agropaharaniya
	C)	Prabhasniya	D)	Vedotpatti
578	Clostridium perfringens causes _____			
	A)	Burgers disease	B)	Gas gangrene
	C)	Tetanus	D)	Raynauds diseases
579	According to Sushruta how many types of Sadyovrana			
	A)	06	B)	10
	C)	15	D)	20
580	Granulation tissue formation occurs within _____ in wound.			
	A)	3-5 days	B)	6-8 days
	C)	9-11 days	D)	12-14 days
581.	Shabda pradurbhav, Durgandhata' are lakshana of _____			
	A)	Twak dagdh	B)	Mamsa dagdha
	C)	Snayu Dagdha	D)	Sandhi asthi dagdha
582	Types of 'Doshopaplava Nija vrana' according to Sushruta?			
	A)	06	B)	10
	C)	15	D)	20
583.	According to Charaka which is not 'Vrana-Adhishtan' ?			
	A)	Mamsa	B)	Sandhi
	C)	Meda	D)	Twacha
584	Which wound is similar to 'Jivha talabho' ?			
	A)	Ruyhamana	B)	Shuddha
	C)	Kshata	D)	Chinna
585.	Which of the following is Anushastra?			
	A)	Badish	B)	Trikurchak
	C)	Agni	D)	Ardhadhar
586.	According to sushruta number of 'Dahan vishesha' are?			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	10	D)	8
587	'Kapotavarnata, alpaswayathu' these are lakshanas of ?			
	A)	Twak dagdha	B)	Mansa dagdha
	C)	Sira dagdha	D)	Sira dagdha

588	Ashtapad is type of ____			
	A)	Yantra	B)	Shastra
	C)	Upayantra	D)	Agnikarma
589	In which condition agnikarma is not indicated ?			
	A)	Kathin supta mamsa	B)	Granthi
	C)	Antravridhi	D)	Bhinna kostha
590	Pippali as a dahana upakarana is indicated in which dagdha?			
	A)	Twak dagdha	B)	Mansa dagdha
	C)	Sira dagdha	D)	Asthidagdha
591	In which dagdha Ushna chikitsa is indicated?			
	A)	Samyaka dagdha	B)	Durdagdha
	C)	Atidagdha	D)	Plushta dagdha
592	In which dagdh 'shita and ushna' chikitsa is indicated			
	A)	Samyaka dagdha	B)	Durdagdha
	C)	Atidagdha	D)	Plushta dagdha
593	'Tala phala varna' is sign of which dagdha ?			
	A)	Samyaka dagdha	B)	Durdagdha
	C)	Atidagdha	D)	Plushta dagdha
594	'Madhucchistadi grita' is used in?			
	A)	Agnidagdha	B)	Arbuda
	C)	Granthi	D)	Apachi
595	Which is 'apathya' in Vrana?			
	A)	Jirna shali	B)	Vastuka
	C)	Bal mulaka	D)	Kulatha
596	According to Sushruta 'Vranakritis' are ?			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	7	D)	8
597	According to Charaka Vranastravas are ?			
	A)	10	B)	12
	C)	14	D)	16
598	'Salila prakash strava' occurs in which vrana			
	A)	Twaggata	B)	Mamsagata
	C)	Siragata	D)	Snayugata

599	Ghana singhanaka pratima strava is present in which Vrana			
	A)	Twaggata	B)	Mamsagata
	C)	Siragata	D)	Snayugata
600	The practice(Karmabhyasa) for Bandha is done on			
	A)	Charmaputaka	B)	wood
	C)	Pushtamaya Purusha	D)	karmapurusha
601	Kamal nala i.e. lotus stalk used for karmabhyasa of			
	A)	Lekhan	B)	Vedhan
	C)	Aharana	D)	Sivan
602	How many types of Karna Sandhan is explained by Sushruta			
	A)	10	B)	15
	C)	20	D)	25
603	These are the Upadrava of Sandhan Karma (Karna Sandhan)			
	A)	Utpataka	B)	Avamanthaka
	C)	Strava	D)	all
604	For bearing ornament in ear, the ear lobule puncturing of a child is done as per Sushruta in ____ month.			
	A)	4-5	B)	6-8
	C)	4-6	D)	8-9
605	This is not a type of Karna sandhan Vidhi			
	A)	Kapaat Sandhika	B)	Valluraka
	C)	nemisandhanaka	D)	Rujagranthi
	In the technique of Karna sandhan the _____ can be used for Jivita Mamsa			
	A)	Ganda pradesha	B)	Nasa Pradesha
	C)	China Pradesha	D)	Vrushan pradesh
606	Kapotavarna pratima is lakshana of _____			
	A)	Shuddha	B)	Dushta
	C)	Ruhyamana	D)	Rudha
607	How many 'vranopadravas' Charaka has described?			
	A)	12	B)	14
	C)	16	D)	17
608	Which is not 'Vranitasya Upadrava'			
	A)	Jwara	B)	Atisara
	C)	Trushna	D)	Putigandha
609	In Shasthi upakrama 1 st eleven upakramas are indicated in?			
	A)	Vrana shotha	B)	Dushta vrana
	C)	Ropana karma	D)	Shodhan Karma

610	Upanaha is indicated in which vyadhi			
	A)	vranasotha	B)	granthi
	C)	gulma	D)	a&b
611	Lekhan karma is indicated in _____ Vrana			
	A)	Kathin utsanna mansa	B)	Puyagarbha
	C)	Parisushka alpa mansa	D)	Utsanna mrudu mansa
612	In 'Parisushka alpa mansa' which shasthi karma is indicated?			
	A)	Lekhan	B)	Avasadan
	C)	Utsadana	D)	Mrudukarma
613.	Pipilika shirograsta is treatment for _____ vrana			
	A)	Chinna	B)	Bhinna
	C)	Viddha	D)	Kshata
614	Tensile strength of wound depends on amount of			
	A)	Neutrophils	B)	Monocytes
	C)	Collagen	D)	Fibrin
615	Which is commonest ulcer of leg			
	A)	Arterial	B)	Venous
	C)	Neurogenic	D)	Malignant
616.	Curlings ulcer is complication of _____			
	A)	Burger's Disease	B)	Thermal burns
	C)	Varicose veins	D)	Tuberculosis
617	Undermined edges are common in which type of ulcer?			
	A)	Neurogenic	B)	Healing wound
	C)	Tubercular	D)	Gummatous
618.	According to sushruta types of Arsha are?			
	A)	3	B)	6
	C)	8	D)	7
619	In which gudavali Sahja arsha occurs			
	A)	Pravahani	B)	Visarjani
	C)	Sanvarani	D)	All of above
620	Mrudu, avagadha arshas should be treated by?			
	A)	Aushadha	B)	Kshar
	C)	Agni	D)	Shastra
621	Rubber band ligation is ideal treatment in which degree of piles			
	A)	1 st	B)	2 nd
	C)	3 rd	D)	4 th

622	Which is latest advances in the treatment of piles			
	A)	Millen-Morgan Haemorrhoidectomy	B)	Rubber band ligation
	C)	Sclero therapy	D)	Stapler Haemorrhoidectomy
623	Sclerotherapy is ideal treatment in which degree of piles			
	A)	2 nd	B)	4 th
	C)	3 rd	D)	All above
624	Forth degree haemorrhoids ideal treatment in which degree of piles			
	A)	Sclerotherapy	B)	Millen-Morgan Haemorrhoidectomy
	C)	conservative	D)	Rubber band ligation
625	No of types of dahan			
	A)	2	B)	3
	C)	4	D)	5

DEPARTMENT OF SHALYA ANSWER KEYS

1	D	26	A	51	D	76	D	101	A
2	B	27	B	52	A	77	A	102	B
3	C	28	C	53	A	78	A	103	C
4	A	29	B	54	B	79	D	104	C
5	B	30	D	55	B	80	A	105	B
6	A	31	D	56	A	81	B	106	A
7	B	32	A	57	D	82	D	107	B
8	C	33	B	58	A	83	A	108	A
9	C	34	C	59	C	84	C	109	B
10	A	35	C	60	D	85	B	110	D
11	C	36	D	61	A	86	A	111	D
12	D	37	D	62	A	87	B	112	C
13	D	38	B	63	A	88	A	113	A
14	C	39	C	64	A	89	C	114	A
15	B	40	B	65	A	90	A	115	C
16	B	41	B	66	B	91	B	116	B
17	A	42	A	67	C	92	D	117	C
18	A	43	D	68	C	93	C	118	C
19	B	44	A	69	A	94	A	119	D
20	D	45	A	70	B	95	B	120	D
21	A	46	A	71	B	96	C	121	B
22	C	47	D	72	C	97	C	122	C
23	A	48	C	73	B	98	A	123	C
24	B	49	D	74	A	99	A	124	C
25	D	50	A	75	D	100	C	125	C
126	B	151	B	176	C	201	D	226	C
127	B	152	C	177	D	202	C	227	A
128	C	153	A	178	B	203	B	228	D
129	B	154	B	179	A	204	A	229	C
130	A	155	B	180	B	205	B	230	C
131	A	156	A	181	B	206	B	231	A
132	D	157	A	182	A	207	D	232	D
133	B	158	B	183	D	208	A	233	C
134	C	159	A	184	D	209	D	234	A
135	C	160	B	185	B	210	A	235	C
136	B	161	C	186	C	211	C	236	B
137	A	162	A	187	B	212	C	237	C
138	C	163	C	188	C	213	A	238	D
139	A	164	A	189	D	214	B	239	D
140	D	165	C	190	C	215	A	240	A
141	B	166	B	191	B	216	B	241	B
142	C	167	D	192	A	217	D	242	B
143	C	168	C	193	A	218	C	243	D
144	B	169	C	194	D	219	A	244	A
145	A	170	C	195	B	220	B	245	B

146	C	171	C	196	D	221	C	246	D
147	C	172	A	197	D	222	B	247	D
148	B	173	C	198	A	223	C	248	D
149	A	174	C	199	C	224	B	249	B
150	B	175	C	200	B	225	A	250	C
251	B	276	B	301	C	326	B	351	C
252	A	277	A	302	C	327	A	352	D
253	B	278	D	303	B	328	B	353	A
254	C	279	D	304	D	329	A	354	A
255	A	280	A	305	D	330	C	355	D
256	D	281	B	306	D	331	C	356	C
257	D	282	D	307	C	332	B	357	C
258	B	283	A	308	B	333	C	358	B
259	D	284	A	309	B	334	C	359	A
260	A	285	D	310	A	335	D	360	B
261	B	286	A	311	D	336	B	361	D
262	C	287	C	312	B	337	B	362	A
263	D	288	B	313	B	338	C	363	C
264	A	289	A	314	A	339	A	364	A
265	B	290	A	315	C	340	B	365	B
266	B	291	C	316	B	341	C	366	B
267	D	292	C	317	C	342	C	367	A
268	B	293	C	318	B	343	C	368	D
269	B	294	B	319	B	344	C	369	C
270	C	295	D	320	B	345	C	370	C
271	D	296	C	321	C	346	C	371	C
272	B	297	B	322	C	347	C	372	D
273	C	298	A	323	A	348	B	373	D
274	C	299	A	324	B	349	B	374	A
275	C	300	D	325	C	350	C	375	D
376	C	401	D	426	A	451	A	476	B
377	B	402	A	427	D	452	A	477	B
378	B	403	B	428	C	453	D	478	B
379	B	404	B	429	A	454	B	479	A
380	C	405	B	430	A	455	A	480	D
381	A	406	C	431	A	456	D	481	C
382	B	407	C	432	B	457	A	482	B
383	A	408	B	433	B	458	D	483	A
384	C	409	A	434	D	459	B	484	D
385	A	410	B	435	A	460	C	485	C
386	B	411	C	436	D	461	C	486	A
387	C	412	B	437	B	462	B	487	B
388	B	413	D	438	C	463	A	488	D
389	C	414	C	439	D	464	D	489	D
390	C	415	B	440	A	465	A	490	A
391	B	416	A	441	C	466	C	491	D

392	D	417	B	442	B	467	C	492	A
393	D	418	A	443	D	468	A	493	A
394	B	419	A	444	B	469	C	494	C
395	C	420	A	445	A	470	A	495	C
396	B	421	B	446	A	471	C	496	A
397	A	422	A	447	B	472	D	497	B
398	A	423	A	448	B	473	B	498	A
399	B	424	C	449	D	474	C	499	C
400	C	425	C	450	B	475	A	500	A
501	A	526	A	551	C	576	D	601	B
502	A	527	A	552	A	577	D	602	B
503	A	528	C	553	D	578	B	603	A
504	A	529	B	554	D	579	A	604	B
505	B	530	B	555	C	580	A	605	D
506	A	531	A	556	C	581	A	606	C
507	B	532	B	557	C	582	C	607	A
508	C	533	B	558	B	583	B	608	B
509	C	534	B	559	A	584	B	609	A
510	A	535	D	560	A	585	C	610	A
511	D	536	C	561	B	586	D	611	A
512	B	537	D	562	C	587	B	612	D
513	A	538	C	563	A	588	D	613	B
514	B	539	C	564	C	589	D	614	C
515	C	540	B	565	A	590	A	615	B
516	A	541	B	566	A	591	D	616	B
517	D	542	A	567	B	592	C	617	C
518	C	543	B	568	D	593	A	618	B
519	D	544	A	569	B	594	A	619	D
520	D	545	B	570	B	595	D	620	B
521	B	546	C	571	A	596	D	621	B
522	D	547	B	572	A	597	B	622	D
523	A	548	C	573	B	598	C	623	A
524	A	549	D	574	D	599	A	624	B
525	A	550	D	575	D	600	C	625	C