

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

T. B. C. : LAM – 2/16

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

2041

A

TEST BOOKLET
LECTURER IN AYURVEDA

PAPER – II

Time Allowed : 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 150

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **150** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
5. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, separately, by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
7. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the *Test Booklet* after completion of the examination for your reference.

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1. One of the following groups is termed as 'Tri Ayatana' :
 - (A) Satwa-Atma-Sareera
 - (B) Ahara-Nidra-Brahmacharya
 - (C) Asatmyendriyarthasamyoga-Pragnyaparadha-Parinama
 - (D) All of the above
2. The order of Kashaya kalpanas in 'yathapoorvambaladhikyam' as seen in Charaka Samhita :
 - (A) Swarasa-Sruta-Seeta-Phanta-Kalka
 - (B) Swarasa-Kalka-Sruta-Seeta-Phanta
 - (C) Sruta-Seeta-Phanta-Swarasa-Kalka
 - (D) None of the above
3. The symptom of 'Sirasoola' occurs due to the suppression of :
 - (A) Mootra
 - (B) Purisha
 - (C) Kshavathu
 - (D) All of the above
4. Satmya due to abhyasa is known as :
 - (A) Kala Satmya
 - (B) Oka Satmya
 - (C) Desa Satmya
 - (D) Ritu Satmya
5. _____ 'Trikas' are explained in the eleventh chapter of Charaka Sutra sthana.
 - (A) Four
 - (B) Five
 - (C) Six
 - (D) Eight
6. Hridaya is described in detail in _____ chapter of Charaka Sutra sthana.
 - (A) Kiyantahsiraseeyam
 - (B) Arthedasamahamuleeyam
 - (C) Vidhisoniteeyam
 - (D) Deerghamjeeviteeyam
7. The oil that does 'Virechana' :
 - (A) Tilataila
 - (B) Erandataila
 - (C) Sarsapataila
 - (D) Kusumbhataila
8. Sweda karma is contraindicated in :
 - (A) Raktapitta
 - (B) Madhumeha
 - (C) Atisara
 - (D) All of the above
9. Kandaras and siras are upadhatus of :
 - (A) Rakta
 - (B) Mamsa
 - (C) Medas
 - (D) Asthi

10. How many diseases are classified into four types as per Charaka ?
- (A) Four
(B) Eight
(C) Ten
(D) Twelve
11. The composition of Lavana rasa as per Charaka is :
- (A) Prithvi and Agni
(B) Jala and Agni
(C) Jala and Prithvi
(D) None of the above
12. The number of Amadoshas given by Charaka is :
- (A) Four
(B) Three
(C) Two
(D) One
13. Initially, the word 'Panchakarma' is quoted by Charaka in :
- (A) First chapter of Sutra sthana
(B) Second chapter of Sutra sthana
(C) Fifteenth chapter of Sutra sthana
(D) Twenty second chapter of Sutra sthana
14. The lakshana 'Pumstvarnupahanti' occurs due to the excessive intake of the following rasas :
- (A) Lavana-Amla-Kashaya
(B) Lavana-Amla-Katu
(C) Katu-Lavana-Kashaya
(D) None of the above
15. How many types of vikritis are mentioned by Charaka ?
- (A) Six
(B) Five
(C) Four
(D) Three
16. Vyadhi with 'gudhalingam' should be examined by :
- (A) Nidana
(B) Upasaya-Anupasaya
(C) Rupa
(D) Samprapti
17. Sleshma in its prakritaavastha is :
- (A) Saithilya and Alasya
(B) Karsya and Klibata
(C) Bala and Ojas
(D) Ajnana and Moha
18. The combination of Gud and Madhu is an example of :
- (A) Gunaviruddha
(B) Samskaraviruddha
(C) Samyogaviruddha
(D) None of the above

19. Which one of the following drugs is sreshta in Sangrahi-Deepana-Raktapittaprasamana ?
- (A) Musta
(B) Katvanga
(C) Amrita
(D) Ananta
20. Atipravritti-Sanga-Siragranthi-Vimargagamana are :
- (A) Srotoviddhalakshana
(B) Srotodushtilakshana
(C) Prasarakshana
(D) None of the above
21. One of the following pain is 'Satatamvyadhita' :
- (A) Atideergha-Atihraswa
(B) Atisthoola-Atikrisha
(C) Atiloma-Aloma
(D) Atikrishna-Atigoura
22. The lakshana of 'Sandhi Sphutana' is seen in :
- (A) Mamsakshaya
(B) Medokshaya
(C) Asthikshaya
(D) Majjakshaya
23. Which ritus form 'Visarga Kala' ?
- (A) Sisira-Vasanta-Greeshma
(B) Vasanta-Greeshma-Varsha
(C) Varsha-Sharat-Hemanta
(D) None of the above
24. 'Visamagni' is due to :
- (A) Vitiation of Rakta
(B) Vitiation of Kapha
(C) Vitiation of Pitta
(D) Vitiation of Vata
25. 'Sadvrittis' are mentioned in _____ chapter of Charaka Samhita.
- (A) Sutra sthana eighth
(B) Chikitsa sthana first
(C) Sutra sthana first
(D) None of the above
26. The rasayana which is useful to treat the diseases is known as :
- (A) Kamyā
(B) Naimittika
(C) Ajarika
(D) Achara
27. Ghritapana is indicated in :
- (A) Vata Pitta Pradhana Pakwa Jwara
(B) Vata Pradhana Jwara
(C) Manda Jwara
(D) Santata Jwara

28. The Adhistana of Prameharoga is :
- (A) Vrikka
(B) Vasti
(C) Kloma
(D) Yakrit
29. The treatment that can be administered in Gambhira variety of vatarakta :
- (A) Vasti
(B) Lepa
(C) Abhyanga
(D) Pariseka
30. Vishuchika is treated initially by :
- (A) Langhana
(B) Brimhana
(C) Swedana
(D) Snehana
31. In Amatisara, Sangrahi therapy is not indicated because :
- (A) It reduces bala
(B) It causes pitta prakopa
(C) It increases agni
(D) It gives rise to so many diseases
32. Vyadhikshamatva is dependent upon :
- (A) Vata
(B) Pitta
(C) Kapha
(D) Raktadhatu
33. 'Ativridhatwacchalasphigudara-stanaha' is the lakshan of which of the following diseases ?
- (A) Jalodara
(B) Plihodara
(C) Sthoulya
(D) None of the above
34. 'Varchomutragraha, Mridujwara, Agni nasa, Karshya, Koshtavatashoola' are the signs and symptoms of :
- (A) Yakritodara
(B) Plihodara
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
35. Urdhvagarakta pitta is :
- (A) Yapya
(B) Anupakrama
(C) Sadhya
(D) Asadhya
36. Unmadaroga is characterized by the vibhramsa of :
- (A) Buddhi, dhriti, smriti, bhakti, achara and suchi, sanjana-jnana
(B) Acara, sila, smriti, dharm, kala, mana and vijnana, achara
(C) Vichara, swapna, nidra, mana, buddhi, smriti and dhairya
(D) Mana, buddhi, sanjna-jnana, smriti, bhakti, sila, chesta and achara

37. The number of chikitsaupakramas is :
 (A) Eight
 (B) Seven
 (C) Six
 (D) Three
38. One of the following rasayogas is indicated in 'grahani' vyadhi :
 (A) Rasa Sindhuram
 (B) Rasa Karpooram
 (C) Rasa Parpati
 (D) Hinguleshwara Rasa
39. Rechana is done _____ in the treatment of 'Kushtharoga'.
 (A) Every month
 (B) Every 6 months
 (C) Every 15 days
 (D) Every 3 days
40. The principle of treatment of 'Pakshaghata' comprises :
 (A) Vasti
 (B) Virechana
 (C) Snehana and Swedana
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
41. The best samana therapy in 'Kshyaja Kasa' :
 (A) Brimhana
 (B) Langhana
 (C) Swedana
 (D) Stambana
42. Judicious use of wine in 'Madatyaya' is an example of _____ chikitsa.
 (A) Hetuviparita
 (B) Vyadhiviparita
 (C) Hetuvyadhiviparita
 (D) Hetuviparitarthakari
43. In Amla pitta, the katu rasa of the pitta transforms in to :
 (A) Amla Rasa
 (B) Lavana Rasa
 (C) Tikta Rasa
 (D) Kashaya Rasa
44. 'Satvavajayachikitsa' is indicated in which of the following diseases ?
 (A) Saririkaroga
 (B) Manasikaroga
 (C) Agantujaroga
 (D) None of the above
45. Which one of the following groups is used in 'Santarpanachikitsa' ?
 (A) Brimhana and Snehana
 (B) Swedana and Rasayana
 (C) Langhana and Rukshana
 (D) Dipana and Vajikarana
46. The following are administered if pravahika is not relieved by Langhana and Pachana :
 (A) Ushnadugdha
 (B) Tilataila
 (C) Picchilavasti
 (D) All of the above

47. Loss of 'Smriti' is the cardinal sign in :
 (A) Murcha
 (B) Apasmara
 (C) Unmada
 (D) Sannyasa
48. 'Picchavasti' is indicated in :
 (A) Atisara
 (B) Pakshaghata
 (C) Akshepakavata
 (D) Vatarakta
49. The treatment of adhogata 'Amlapitta' is :
 (A) Vamana
 (B) Virechana
 (C) Nasya
 (D) Siravedha
50. The procedure which is generally not indicated in 'Udararoga' ?
 (A) Vamana
 (B) Virechana
 (C) Swedana
 (D) Dugdhapana
51. Which one of the following is not of Sandhi Mukta Variety ?
 (A) Vislista
 (B) Utpista
 (C) Atipatam
 (D) Adogatam
52. Which one of the following is not of Bandhana Variety ?
 (A) Kosa
 (B) Dama
 (C) Sthagika
 (D) Yamala
53. The first eleven Upakramas of Sastyopakramas are prescribed for :
 (A) Vrana
 (B) Vranasopha
 (C) Dushtavrana
 (D) Sadyovrana
54. The action of Visyandanataila used in Bhagandara is :
 (A) Sodhana
 (B) Ropana
 (C) Savarnikarana
 (D) All of the above
55. Agantujavrana turns to nijavrana in _____ days.
 (A) Seven
 (B) Ten
 (C) Fifteen
 (D) None of the above
56. In Plihodara, 'Siradaha' is to be done on :
 (A) Vama Manibandha
 (B) Dakshina Manibandha
 (C) Vama Kurpara
 (D) Dakshina Kurpara

57. Agnikarma is not indicated in _____ type of Bhagandara.
- (A) Ustragrivi
(B) Unmargi
(C) Sambutakavarta
(D) Sataponaka
58. Which of the following is not an 'Anusastra' ?
- (A) Jalauka
(B) Ksara
(C) Agni
(D) Hasta
59. The taila used in 'Bhagna' chikitsa is :
- (A) Gandhataila
(B) Balataila
(C) Kshirabalataila
(D) Laksataila
60. Siravedha is to be done in 'Yakridalyudara' on :
- (A) Vama Bahusira
(B) Dakshina Bahusira
(C) Vamamani Bandhasira
(D) Dakshinamani Bandhasira
61. Hikka and Atopa are seen in the 'Antarvidradhi' of :
- (A) Nabhi
(B) Kuksi
(C) Vanksana
(D) Yakrit
62. Buerger's disease is exclusively seen in :
- (A) Male of young age
(B) Male of old age
(C) Female of young age
(D) Female of old age
63. Agni karma is of :
- (A) Five types
(B) Six types
(C) Four types
(D) Seven types
64. Number of 'Sastras' as per Susruta is :
- (A) Hundred and one
(B) Twenty
(C) Twenty four
(D) Eight
65. Varieties of 'Sastrapayana' are :
- (A) Udaka, taila, ksira
(B) Udaka, ksaudra, taila
(C) Udaka, ghrita, ksira
(D) Udaka, ksara, taila
66. Lekhanakarma is indicated for :
- (A) Upajihwaka
(B) Abhijihwaka
(C) Vaidarbha
(D) All of the above

67. Trendelenburg test is for :
- (A) Lymphedema
(B) Varicose veins
(C) Nerve lesions
(D) Clubbing
68. Esana is :
- (A) Sastra karma
(B) Yatra karma
(C) Ksara karma
(D) Sastra and Yantra karma
69. Pharmacological property of Ksara is :
- (A) Lekhana
(B) Chedana
(C) Bhedana
(D) All of the above
70. The treatment of Raktajarsas as per Susruta is :
- (A) Samsamana
(B) Virechana
(C) Vasti
(D) All of the above
71. Nilika and Kacha are the synonyms of:
- (A) Timira
(B) Pothaki
(C) Lingnasa
(D) Suktika
72. Eye sight is lost in Pittaja-Adhimantha :
- (A) Within 7 days
(B) Within 5 days
(C) Immediately
(D) Within 6 days
73. Smell perception is lost in :
- (A) Apeenasa
(B) Vataja Pratishtaya
(C) Puya Sonata
(D) Nasa Paka
74. Indralupta is otherwise known as :
- (A) Chipya
(B) Chacha
(C) Khalitya
(D) Daruna
75. Which among the following is not included under pillarogas ?
- (A) Kukunaka
(B) Pakshamoparodha
(C) Adhimanta
(D) Slistavartma
76. Vision is lost during the day time and normal in night time :
- (A) Kaphavidagdhadrsti
(B) Pittavidagdhadrsti
(C) Nakulandhya
(D) Naktandhya

77. 'Sparsaasahisnum' is seen in :
 (A) Vatasiroroga
 (B) Pittajasirogora
 (C) Kaphajasirogora
 (D) Raktajasirogora
78. Nasa parisosa is characterized by :
 (A) Difficulty in inspiration
 (B) Difficulty in expiration
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Difficulty in smelling
79. Raktanasyam can be administered in :
 (A) Raktajasirogora
 (B) Sankhakaasirogora
 (C) Suryavartasirogora
 (D) Krimijasirogora
80. Valaya and Balasa are the diseases that come under :
 (A) Kantharogas
 (B) Talurogas
 (C) Ostarogas
 (D) None of the above
81. Pitakachurna is useful in :
 (A) Netra roga
 (B) Mukha roga
 (C) Karna roga
 (D) All of the above
82. Pathya in Netra roga :
 (A) Sali
 (B) Mudga
 (C) Navinavartaka
 (D) All of the above
83. Netra seka should be done in :
 (A) Day time
 (B) Night time
 (C) Midnight
 (D) Day and Night
84. The common drug prescribed for Karna, Mukha, Netra and Sirorogas :
 (A) Ksaratailam
 (B) Sadbhandutailam
 (C) Rudrantailam
 (D) Nripavallabhatailam
85. 'Loosening of teeth' is the lakshana of :
 (A) Dantacala
 (B) Mahasausira
 (C) Upakusa
 (D) All of the above
86. Karnapoorana is indicated in :
 (A) Karna shoola
 (B) Karna nada
 (C) Bhadriya
 (D) All of the above

87. Krishna Mandala of eye is formed due to :
- (A) Vata
(B) Pitta
(C) Kapha
(D) Rakta
88. Which of the following is an abhighatajavyadhi ?
- (A) Adhimamsa
(B) Vaidarbha
(C) Khalivardhana
(D) None of the above
89. Number of Asadhya Netra rogas as per Susruta is :
- (A) 32
(B) 25
(C) 15
(D) 11
90. Vartmagatarogas according to Vagbhata is :
- (A) Twenty
(B) Twenty two
(C) Twenty three
(D) Twenty four
91. 'Frequency of bleeding' is more in :
- (A) Kaphajapradara
(B) Pittapradara
(C) Vatajapradara
(D) Tridoshajapradara
92. Nashtartava is included under :
- (A) Kaphaja yoni vyapat
(B) Vataja yoni vyapat
(C) Pitta
(D) Sannipataja
93. A female expresses dissatisfaction in maithuna in the following variety of yoni vyapat :
- (A) Aticharana
(B) Paripluta
(C) Acharana
(D) Atyananda
94. Chandanakwathapana is indicated in _____ 'Artavadushti'.
- (A) Kunapagandhi
(B) Putigandha
(C) Majjatulya
(D) All of the above
95. Upasushkagarbha is also known as :
- (A) Upavishtaka
(B) Nagodra
(C) Sankeelaka
(D) Parigha

96. Presence of Artava since childhood is told by :
- (A) Kashyapa
(B) Dalhana
(C) Vagbhata
(D) All of the above
97. The woman can be called 'Sootika' :
- (A) Upto 1½ months
(B) Till the onset of menstruation
(C) Upto 4th month
(D) Both (A) and (B)
98. The drug of choice in Sutikaroga :
- (A) Pushyanugachurna
(B) Balataila
(C) Soubhagyasunthi
(D) Musikataila
99. Which of the following is incorrect ?
- (A) Garbhapata can occur after 16th wk of pregnancy
(B) Physical trauma may cause Garbhapata
(C) Mutrasanga is the symptom of garbhapata
(D) Garbhapata comes under yoni vyapat
100. Which of the following drugs are useful to improve lactation ?
- (A) Vidarikanda
(B) Shatavari
(C) Pippali
(D) All of the above
101. Jalapradara is also known as :
- (A) Soma roga
(B) Swetapradara
(C) Mutratisara
(D) Raktapradara
102. The following varieties of yoni vyapat are more related to the act of coitus :
- (A) Shandi
(B) Paripluta
(C) Atyananda and Acharana
(D) All of the above
103. Anartava is a lakshana of :
- (A) Shandi yoni vyapat
(B) Vandhya
(C) Lohitakshara
(D) Patraghni
104. The presenting parts in Pratikhura type of Mudhagarbha are :
- (A) Head
(B) Hands and Legs
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Hands

105. In the delayed labour, the following measures are not indicated :
- (A) Fumigation with Krishna sarpakanchuki
 - (B) Application of langalikalkam
 - (C) Tying of kakajanga root to the waist
 - (D) Uttarvasti with balakashaya
106. In Aparasanga the treatment includes :
- (A) Irritation of the throat by hair
 - (B) Manual extraction
 - (C) Application of langali paste and soles
 - (D) All of the above
107. The following drugs are useful as oral contraceptives :
- (A) Pippalividangatanka
 - (B) Japakusuma
 - (C) Tanduleeyaka
 - (D) All of the above
108. Induction of ovulation can be achieved by :
- (A) Clomiphene citrate
 - (B) Alkaline citrate
 - (C) Vitamin
 - (D) All of the above
109. Characteristic feature of carcinoma of cervix is :
- (A) Pain in lower abdomen
 - (B) Pelvic pain
 - (C) Bleeding on touch
 - (D) None of the above
110. The shape of 'Yoni kanda' is :
- (A) Lakucha
 - (B) Badara
 - (C) Dadima
 - (D) Kushmanda
111. Monthly increase in oushadhamatra of neonate upto infancy as per Sharangadhara is :
- (A) One Ratti
 - (B) One masha
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
112. Which of the following symptoms indicate the Jantudamsa ?
- (A) Insomnia
 - (B) Red rashes all over the body
 - (C) Dislike towards play
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

113. The aetiological factor of parigarbhika is :
- (A) Drinking of breast milk of a pregnant woman
 (B) Agnimandya
 (C) Vatakaphadushtasthanya
 (D) All of the above
114. 'Trichakrasakatam is' employed in :
- (A) Parigarbhika
 (B) Phakkaroga
 (C) Sosha
 (D) Putanagraharoga
115. 'Webbing of neck' is seen in :
- (A) Klippel Feil Syndrome
 (B) Turner's Syndrome
 (C) Pierre Robin Syndrome
 (D) None of the above
116. Hasthasweda is indicated upto the age of :
- (A) 4th month
 (B) 5th month
 (C) 6th month
 (D) 7th month
117. Kshiralasaka is :
- (A) Vataja disorder
 (B) Pittaja disorder
 (C) Kaphaja disorder
 (D) Sannipataja disorder
118. The drug which is useful to protect from the bad effects of grahas in children ?
- (A) Kalyanaghrita
 (B) Brahmighrita
 (C) Chaturbhadravalehya
 (D) All of the above
119. Which of the following diseases occurs mainly in children ?
- (A) Ahiputana
 (B) Kukunaka
 (C) Ajagallika
 (D) All of the above
120. Namakaranasamskara is done :
- (A) After 10th day
 (B) After 100th day
 (C) After one year
 (D) All of the above
121. The following are the Dantodbhedarogas except :
- (A) Jwara
 (B) Atisara
 (C) Pothaki
 (D) Parigarbhika

122. 'Adhmanavatasampullodakshaku-
kshausisorbhavet' are the symptoms
of:

- (A) Atisara
- (B) Adhmana
- (C) Utpullika
- (D) None of the above

123. 'Balachaturbhadraka' is highly useful
in the following children's disorder :

- (A) Jwara
- (B) Atisara-chardi
- (C) Swasakasa
- (D) All of the above

124. The drug of choice in 'Gudapaka' is :

- (A) Hartaki
- (B) Ativisa
- (C) Vaca
- (D) Rasanjanam

125. Ulbakam is a :

- (A) Sahaja vyadhi
- (B) Ambupurna vyadhi
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Dushtastanyaja vyadhi

126. Alternate convulsions and
unconsciousness can be seen in :

- (A) Skandagrahavesa

(B) Skandapasmara

(C) Sakunigrahavesa

(D) Andhaputanagrahavesa

127. Retarded growth and edema of the
dependent parts are essentially seen
in :

- (A) Marasmus
- (B) Kwashiorkor
- (C) Scurvy
- (D) Rickets

128. _____ is characterized by
eruptions which appear like elevated
hair follicles and red in colour.

- (A) Masurika
- (B) Romantika
- (C) Ajagallika
- (D) All of the above

129. How many sadhya 'Jataharinis' are
mentioned by Kashyapa ?

- (A) Four
- (B) Eight
- (C) Eleven
- (D) Sixteen

130. The synonym of 'Charmadala' is :

- (A) Chavi
- (B) Utpata
- (C) Rajika
- (D) None of the above

131. Snehana and Swedana karmas help to :
- (A) Expel the malas
 (B) Bring the malas to koshta
 (C) Subdue the vitiated doshas
 (D) Restore dhatusamyata
132. The maximum time limit for snehapana is :
- (A) 3 days
 (B) 5 days
 (C) 7 days
 (D) 9 days
133. Vyayama is a variety of one of the following swedas :
- (A) Tapasweda
 (B) Upanahasweda
 (C) Anagnisweda
 (D) Dravasweda
134. Vamana karma is contraindicated in :
- (A) Garbhini
 (B) Hridroga
 (C) Adhogatarakta Pitta
 (D) All of the above
135. The appearance of the following doshas hint the completion of Vamanakarma :
- (A) Kapha
 (B) Pitta
 (C) Rakta
 (D) All of the above
136. Samsarjana karma is observed for a period of _____ days.
- (A) Ten
 (B) Fourteen
 (C) Seven
 (D) Five
137. The dosage of Pratimarshanasya is :
- (A) 2 drops
 (B) 4 drops
 (C) 8 drops
 (D) 6 drops
138. Yoga vasti consists of :
- (A) 15
 (B) 8
 (C) 30
 (D) 4
139. The length of pushpanetra according to Susruta is :
- (A) 12 angulas
 (B) 13 angulas
 (C) 14 angulas
 (D) 15 angulas

140. The uttamamatra of sneha is indicated in :
 (A) Gulma-Unmada
 (B) Visarpa-Kushta
 (C) Sarpadamsa
 (D) All of the above
141. According to Sushruta and Vagbhata, the types of swedana karma are :
 (A) 4
 (B) 2
 (C) 10
 (D) 13
142. 'Sankarasweda' is also known as :
 (A) Prastharasweda
 (B) Pindasweda
 (C) Parishekasweda
 (D) Karshusweda
143. The number of vegas in 'Uttama Vamana Karma' is :
 (A) 4
 (B) 6
 (C) 8
 (D) 9
144. After completion of Vamana Karma a gap of _____ days is to be given for starting Rechana Karma.
 (A) 10
- (B) 14
 (C) 7
 (D) 5
145. The kanishtamatra of 'Virechananasya' is :
 (A) 4 drops
 (B) 8 drops
 (C) 16 drops
 (D) 32 drops
146. The number of vastis in karma vasti is :
 (A) 30
 (B) 15
 (C) 8
 (D) 6
147. Anuvasana and Niroohavasti are contraindicated in :
 (A) Ajeerna and Aruchi
 (B) Swasa, Kasa and Kshaya
 (C) Unmada, Trishna and Murcha
 (D) All of the above
148. The quantity of sneha in matra vasti is :
 (A) 6 palas
 (B) 3 palas
 (C) 11/2 palas
 (D) 1 pala

149. In krurakoshtha _____ is indicated prior to virechana.

- (A) Vamana
- (B) Vasti
- (C) Peya
- (D) Vilepi

150. The dose of Asthapanavasti for a twelve year child as per Charaka is :

- (A) Four prasriti
- (B) Five prasriti
- (C) Six prasriti
- (D) Seven prasriti

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