

Date : 24/03/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Tuesday

Marks : 100

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 Number of Intermediary Pharmacovigilance centres (IPvCs) are
(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7
- 2 Lata and Gulma are included under
(A) Vanaspati (B) Virudha (C) Vanaspatya (D) Aushadhi
- 3 Vrikshayurveda is written by
(A) Charaka (B) Surpala (C) Shushruta (D) Narahari
- 4 MATADOR refers to
(A) Identifying Drug Candidates (B) Network Visualization (C) Target Drug Interactions (D) Network construction
- 5 Vata Samshamanadravya will have.....Guna.
(A) Ruksha, Shita, Laghu (B) Snigdha, Ushna, Guru (C) Ruksha, Shita, Chala (D) Ruksha, Shita, Khara
- 6 Pitta Shamaka Rasa are
(A) Katu, Madhura, Lavana (B) Katu, Tikta, Kashaya (C) Amla, Lavana, Kashaya (D) Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya
- 7 Number of Vipaka according to Sushruta
(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 6
- 8 Stambhana Karma is attributed to
(A) Dravya (B) Ushna (C) Shita (D) Guru
- 9 Nagakeshara is according to Shagadhara.
(A) Anulomana (B) Pachana (C) Samshaman (D) Samshodhana
- 10 Which dravya is included in Trinapanchmula ?
(A) Karmarda (B) Gokshura (C) Saireyaka (D) Darbha
- 11 Gunja is the name based on
(A) Rasa (B) Shabda (C) Gandha (D) Rupa
- 12 Finished goods from production area are transferred to area known as
(A) Approved finished good stock area (B) Rejected good stock area (C) Quarantine (D) Raw material store
- 13 According to Sushruta, in which season should fruits be harvested?
(A) Grishma (B) Vasant (C) Yatharitu (D) Sharada
- 14 अस्मिन्देशेजातः in Bheshaja Pariksha refers as
(A) Grown in a specific region (B) Processed in specific region (C) Preserved in specific direction (D) Grown burial ground
- 15 Ultrasound extraction is also known as
(A) Sublimation (B) Sonication (C) Subtraction (D) Multiplication
- 16 The website related to reporting ADR is
(A) Ayurvin (B) Ayursuraksha (C) Ayurvairuddha (D) Ayurhita
- 17 GCTM refers to
(A) Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (B) Global Council for Traditional Medicine (C) Global Centre for Trans disciplinary Medicine (D) Global Community for Traditional Medicine
- 18 Shlathanakarma is attributed to
(A) Tikshna (B) Mrudu (C) Ushna (D) Sheeta
- 19 Perception of Tikta Rasa of Kiratikta by Rasendriya is an example for
(A) Anuman (B) Aptopdesha (C) Pratyaksha (D) Upamana
- 20 Karma Nishthaya refers to Uplabdh for
(A) Rasa (B) Vipaka (C) Virya (D) Prabhava

[P.T.O.]

2. Short Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Understand the classification of Samshodhana and Sanshamana Drugs with examples.
- (2) Explain the name of the six types of Virya and the therapeutic aspect of Virya as mentioned by the Acharyas.
- (3) Write the therapeutic aspect of Vipaka and explain the terms Avasthapaka and Nishthapaka.
- (4) Provide examples of Prabhava and therapeutic aspect.
- (5) Explain the following Mahakashayas with examples:
Tritpighna
Kushthaghna
Arshoghna
- (6) Mechanism of Drug Action.
- (7) What is Pharmacovigilance and full form of CDSCO ?
- (8) Describe the qualities, actions and disease target of Chaturushan and Chaturbija.

3. Long Answer Questions.

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- (1) Define Guna, its Lakshana, types and write Guruwadi Guna.
- (2) Explain the concept of Rasa and its types with examples, and also explain Rasa and Anurasa.
- (3) Define karma and explain Anulomana, Bhedana, Sramsana, Rechana according to Sarangdhara Samhita.
- (4) Explain general introduction of Pharmacology, Nature and Sources of Drug and Pharmacovigilance.

Date : 26/03/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Thursday

Marks : 100

Instructions :All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 Bhutajata and Tapaswini are the synonyms of
(A) Haritaki (B) Bilva (C) Jatamansi (D) Kutki
- 2 Sphutatwacha is the synonym of
(A) Vidanga (B) Jyotishmati (C) Yashtimadhu (D) Aparajita
- 3 “Shrita Shita kashaya” of Guduchi is indicated in
(A) Kasa (B) Arsha (C) Atisara (D) Jwara
- 4 Mahisaksha is the synonym of
(A) Hingu (B) Gugglu (C) Vasa (D) Shallaki
- 5 In vasanta ritu the Haritaki is to be taken with
(A) Guda (B) Shunthi (C) Pippali (D) Madhu
- 6 Kanchanarpushpa has important karma as
(A) Rechana (B) Bhedana (C) Sangrahi (D) Deepan
- 7 Chakramard is
(A) Shrubby weed (B) Tree (C) Creeper (D) Climber
- 8 Pradhana karma of Chitraka
(A) Jantughna (B) Deepan Pachana (C) Mutrala (D) Kanthya
- 9 Dantabija is synonym of
(A) Bhringraja (B) Bhallataka (C) Gambhari (D) Dadima
- 10 Medhya karma of Bramhi is attributed to
(A) Sheeta virya (B) Madhur vipaka (C) Laghuguna (D) Prabhav
- 11 Vipaka of Bhallataka
(A) Katu (B) Amla (C) Madhur (D) Lavana
- 12 Botanical Name of Saireyaka
(A) Albizia lebbek (B) Berberis aristata (C) Barleria prionitis (D) Hemidesmus indicus
- 13 Elaparni is a synonym of
(A) Ela (B) Sudarshana (C) Rasna (D) Palandu
- 14 Punarnavine an alkaloid present in
(A) Shigru (B) Jambu (C) Aragwadha (D) Punarnava
- 15 Mocha (मोचा) is synonym of
(A) शल्लकी (B) शाल्मली (C) पिप्पली (D) मरीच
- 16 According to भावप्रकाश “स्मृतिकांति बलाग्रिहा” is quoted for
(A) ज्योतिष्मती (B) वचा (C) शंखपुष्पी (D) ब्राह्मी
- 17 Raja Nighantu has quoted types of शिग्रु
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 6
- 18 भोजनाग्रे सदा पथ्यं भक्षणम् अग्निसंदीपनं रुच्यम् जिह्वा कण्ठविशोधनम् ।
(A) लवण + आद्रक (B) लवण + शुण्ठी (C) लवण + पिप्पली (D) लवण + मरीच
- 19 Family of Abies Webbiana is
(A) Combrataceae (B) Pinaceae (C) Acoraceae (D) Iridaceae
- 20 Trivrut haskarma
(A) Alpa Virechana (B) Mridu Virechana (C) Sramsana (D) Sukha Virechana

[P.T.O.]

2. Short Answer Questions.

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- (1) Describe Abhakta and Pragbhakta kala .
- (2) Write 5 synonyms of Amalaki with meaning.
- (3) Write Amayik Prayoga of Bilva and Dadima.
- (4) Write Shodhan process and synonyms of Bhallataka and Ahiphena.
- (5) Write Rasapanchak of Kantakari , Kutaj and Brihati.
- (6) Write grahya lakshan of Picrorrhiza kurroa and Aloevera.
- (7) Write botanical description of Aaraghwadh and Dhanyak.
- (8) Write formulations of Haritaki and Gokshura.

3. Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Write detail Raspanchak and Karma of any four Medhya Dravya.
- (2) Write description of any two dravyas which are having bark as part use .
- (3) Write short notes on Maricha and Pippali .
- (4) Write synonyms of Vasa and Nimba.

Date : 28/03/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Saturday

Marks : 100

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 Abharaka Bhasma should be of Varna.
(A) Shweta (B) Krushna (C) Istika (D) Champaka
- 2 Which one is the name of Parada Gati ?
(A) Hansa (B) Kapota (C) Kukkuta (D) Mayura
- 3 Which one of the following is classified under Visha Varga ?
(A) Tamra (B) Bhallataka (C) Vatsanabha (D) Haratala
- 4 Vidhyadhar Yantra works on _____ principle.
(A) Urdhwapatana (B) Adhapatana (C) Triyakapatana (D) Tailapatana
- 5 Which of the following modified equipment is used for making Kupipakva Kalpana ?
(A) Electric muffle furnace (B) Electric oven (C) Desiccator (D) Disintegrator
- 6 Dose of Kwatha Kalpana is _____.
(A) 1 Karsh (B) 2 Karsh (C) 4 Karsh (D) 8 Karsh
- 7 Proportion of Dravya : Jala is _____ in the preparation of Phanta.
(A) 1:2 (B) 1:4 (C) 1:6 (D) 1:8
- 8 _____ Yantra is useful for Arka preparation.
(A) Damaru (B) Adhapatana (C) Tiryaka Patana (D) Vidhyadhara
- 9 _____ Virala Dravaah.
(A) Manda (B) Peya (C) Vilepi (D) Yusha
- 10 According to Sharangadhara Samhita, the shelf life of Avaleha Kalpana is _____.
(A) 6 months (B) 12 months (C) 16 months (D) 2 months
- 11 Vajra is considered as best Ratna for Graha.
(A) Mangala (B) Guru (C) Shukra (D) Shani
- 12 Colour of Rajata Bhasma is
(A) Krushna (B) Shweta (C) Ishtika (D) Dhusara
- 13 Which one of the following principle is adopted for Tankan Shodhana ?
(A) Dhalana (B) Nirvapa (C) Nirjalikarana (D) Bhavana
- 14 Chemical formula of Haratala is _____.
(A) As_2S_2 (B) As_2S_3 (C) As_2O_3 (D) As_2O_2
- 15 _____ is used as liquid media for the Shodhana of Gauripashana.
(A) Karvellaka Swarasa (B) Nimbu Swarasa (C) Gaumutra (D) Kanji
- 16 Atomic number of gold is _____.
(A) 80 (B) 16 (C) 79 (D) 12
- 17 Which one of the following is not a type of Lepa ?
(A) Doshaghna (B) Vishaghna (C) Varnaya (D) Kushthaghna
- 18 Which one is the example of Kharaliya Rasayana ?
(A) Rasamanikya (B) Rasakarpura (C) Shwaskuthara Rasa (D) Aadraka Rasa
- 19 Potta Bandh of Parada is _____ Kalpana.
(A) Parpati (B) Pottali (C) Kupipakwa (D) Kharyaliya
- 20 Full form of FSSAI is
(A) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (B) Food Safety and Standards Authority Institute (C) Food Safety and Standards Authority of Iran (D) Food Safety and Standards Authority of Italy

[P.T.O.]

Q. 2 Short Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Contribution of Nagarjuna in Rasashastra
- (2) Kajjali
- (3) Gajaputa
- (4) Laaksharasa
- (5) Sneha Siddhi Lakshana
- (6) Hingula
- (7) Sudhaa Parpati
- (8) Spurious drug

Q. 3 Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Write about Swarasa Kalpana in detail.
- (2) Describe Avaleha Kalpana.
- (3) Explain Pravala in detail.
- (4) Explain Pottali Kalpana in brief.

Date : 01/04/2026

Wednesday

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Marks : 100

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 What is the meaning of Samskar in the context of Aushadha Kalpana?
(A) The process of preparation and transformation. (B) the selection of raw material (C) administration of medicine (D) age of patient
- 2 Antidote of Bhallataka is _____.
(A) Narikel (B) Triphala (C) Guduchi (D) Haridra
- 3 Laghu Suta Shekhar Rasa mitigate _____ Dosha.
(A) Vata (B) Pitta (C) Kapha (D) Tridosha
- 4 Dose of Shuddha Gandhaka is _____.
(A) 1 Shana (B) 1 Kola (C) 1 Karsh (D) 1 Ratti
- 5 Kasisa is indicated in _____.
(A) Shwitra (B) Javara (C) Shwasa (D) Prameha
- 6 What is the main effect of Shuddha Tanka?
(A) antipyretic (B) expectorant (C) antihistaminic (D) analgesic
- 7 Dose of Vajra Bhasma is _____.
(A) 125 mg (B) 250 mg (C) 8 mg (D) 2 mg
- 8 Navayas Loha have total _____ number of ingredients.
(A) 1 (B) 5 (C) 9 (D) 10
- 9 Bola Parpati is not having _____ as its ingredient.
(A) Parada (B) Gandhaka (C) Vanga (D) Bola
- 10 _____ is best Anupana of Makaradhwaja.
(A) Tambul Swarasa (B) Kumari Swarasa (C) Adarak Swarasa (D) Guduchi Swarasa
- 11 As per AFI, proportion of Parada : Gandhaka : Swarna Bhasma : Tamra Bhasma in Hemagarbha Pottali is _____.
(A) 4:3:1:2 (B) 4:2:1:3 (C) 1:4:3:2 (D) 1:2:3:4
- 12 _____ is best Anupana of Sudarshana Churna.
(A) Godugdha (B) Adarak Swarasa (C) Ushnodaka (D) Tambul Swarasa
- 13 What is the Dose of Sanjivani Vati for Visuchika Chikitsa?
(A) 1 Ratti (B) 2 Ratti (C) 3 Ratti (D) 4 Ratti
- 14 Daadimavaleha is mainly used for _____.
(A) Shwasa (B) Pradara (C) Sandhivata (D) Jwaratisara
- 15 Chitrakadi Vati is mainly indicated for the treatment of _____ disorders.
(A) respiratory (B) cardiovascular (C) gastrointestinal (D) neurological
- 16 Which dosage form consists of finely divided drug particles suspended in a liquid medium?
(A) solutions (B) suspensions (C) syrups (D) elixirs
- 17 Which of the following is true about nutraceuticals?
(A) they only provide basic nutritional value (B) they combine nutritional & medicinal benefits (C) they are always synthetic products (D) they are a type of pharmaceutical drug
- 18 As per Sharangadhara _____ Anupana is given along with Yogaraj Guggulu for the treatment of Pandu.
(A) Rasnadi Kwath (B) Madhu (C) Gomutra (D) Darvi Kwath
- 19 According to Sushruta which of the following is thinnest Lepa ?
(A) Pralepa (B) Aalepa (C) Pradeha (D) Sulepa
- 20 Which organization in India initiated the National Pharmacovigilance Program in 2003?
(A) Indian Medical Association (B) Central Drug Standards Control Organization (C) Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare (D) World Health Organization

[P.T.O.]

2. Short Answer Questions.

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- (1) Write five different uses of Rasa Sindura with their Anupanabhed.
- (2) Guduchi Ghana
- (3) Vanga Bhasma
- (4) Shankh Vati
- (5) Dashmoola Kwatha
- (6) Brahmi Rasayana
- (7) Advantages and disadvantages of Twak Prayoga Marga
- (8) NABH guideline for drug prescription

3. Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Write two different preparations of Gandhaka.
- (2) Describe Tamra Bhasma in detail.
- (3) Explain Makaradhwaja.
- (4) Explain Sanjivani Vati.

Roga Nidan evam Vikriti Vigyan-I

Date : 04/04/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Saturday

Marks : 100

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 Roopa is.....
(A) Rogapareeksha (B) Rogipareeksha (C) B + C (D) None
- 2 Bahya roga marga is also called as.....
(A) Koshta (B) Shakha (C) Marmasthi sandhi (D) Ashaya
- 3 Vata Vridhi leads to.....
(A) asthi vridhi (B) asthi kshaya (C) Rakta vridhi (D) Rakta kshaya
- 4 Mamsa dhatu is made up of.....
(A) Apa mahabhuta (B) Agni, Jala (C) Jala, Prithvi (D) Prithvi, Vayu
- 5 Ahara Shakti is depends on.....
(A) Jarana shakti (B) Abhyavaharana shakti (C) B + C (D) None
- 6 Which organ enlargement is seen in Medo dhathu kshaya ?
(A) Vrukka (B) Yakrita (C) Kloma (D) Pleeha
- 7 Anooapa audaka mamsa is responsible for vitiation?
(A) Vata (B) Pitta (C) Kapha (D) Rakta
- 8 Idiopathic diseases are known as.....
(A) Vyala krita (B) Akasmika (C) Samsargaja (D) Pisaschadi krita
- 9 Mula of Udakavaha Srotas according to Charaka?
(A) Hrudaya (B) Kloma (C) Yakrut (D) Pleeha
- 10 Kamala comes under Dushti
(A) Rasa (B) Rakta (C) Mamsa (D) Meda
- 11 Mrid bhakshana janya pandu-select vyadhi namakarana criteria
(A) Prakriti (B) Sadrushya (C) Ruja (D) Samutthana
- 12 Expansion of ICD is
(A) International Classification of Diseases (B) Indian Classification of Diseases (C) International Categorization of Diseases (D) International Collection of Diseases
- 13 Choose the Upaghata of Shravana Indriya
(A) Karna nada (B) Karna srava (C) Karna kandu (D) Badhriya
- 14 Amalgamation of Dosha, Dhatu, Mala with Ama is called
(A) Prasara (B) Sama (C) Sanchaya (D) None of these
- 15 Atypical hyperplasia is also known as.....
(A) Atrophy (B) hypertrophy (C) hyperplasia (D) Metaplasia
- 16 A 50-year-old man with a long history of alcoholic liver cirrhosis presents with confusion, lethargy, and a flapping tremor (asterixis). His blood tests show elevated ammonia levels. What is the most likely stage of this disease?
(A) Sanchaya (B) Prakopa (C) Upadrava (D) Prasara
- 17 In a small rural town, there is a sudden outbreak of severe watery diarrhea affecting hundreds of people within a week. Investigation reveals that all affected individuals consumed water from a contaminated well. The stool cultures confirm the presence of Vibrio cholerae. What is the most likely cause of this epidemic ?
(A) Kala dushti (B) Jala dushti (C) Desha dushti (D) Vayu dushti
- 18 According to Madhavanidana gati is explained as Ekavidha doshabheda nidan
(A) Trividha (B) Anubandhya anubandha (C) Ashayapakarsha (D) Prakrita vaikrita

[P.T.O.]

- 19 Nidanarthakara roga of shosha is.....
(A) Kasa (B) Jwara, Raktapitta (C) Pratishyaya, Kasa, (D) B + C
kshaya
- 20 A 20 yr old lady presenting with stretching type of pain in lower limbs. On examination, visible superficial clotted veins along the calf muscles seen. Which is the type of srotodushti seen here ?
(A) Sanga (B) Vimargagamana (C) Siragranthi (D) None

2. Short Answer Questions.

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- (1) Enlist the types of Upashaya. Explain Hetu vipareeta Upashaya in detail with examples.
- (2) Explain different methods of Vyadhi namakarana with examples
- (3) Explain the types of Sadhyasadhyatwa with examples.
- (4) Define Doshagati. Explain the types with examples.
- (5) Differentiate between Nidanarthakara roga and vyadhi sankara
- (6) Define Samprapti. Enlist and explain each type of Samprapti.
- (7) Differentiate between Sapeksha nidana and Vyavachhedaka nidana
- (8) Write short note on Vyadhi bala pareeksha

3. Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Enlist methods of Rogi pareeksha and explain Ashta sthana rogi pareeksha in detail with clinical interpretation.
- (2) Define Vyadhikshamatva. Write in detail about its types and clinical importance.
- (3) Define Vyadhi. Enlist different types and explain in detail Susrutokta vyadhi classification with examples
- (4) Write in detail about definition, characteristics, importance and types of Srotas. Explain Medovaha, Asthivaha, Pureeshavaha (moola, nidana, dushti lakshana) in detail.

AYURVEDACHARYA(B.A.M.S.)
SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION – March - 2026
Roga Nidan evam Vikriti Vigyan-II

Date : 07/04/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Tuesday

Marks : 100

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 नीलाश्विपिटविस्तीर्णा मध्ये निम्ना म्हारुजाः । चिरपाकाः पूतिस्रावाः प्रभूताः ॥ is associated with
doshaja Masoorika?
(A) Vata (B) Pitta (C) Kapha (D) Sannipata
- 2 Murchha is caused by predominance of
(A) Pitta and Rajas (B) Kapha, Vata, Tamas (C) Pitta and Tamas (D) Kapha and Tamas
- 3 Rakta Eka Loochana" is a specific lakshana seen in ----- type of Shwasa
(A) Urdhwa Shwasa (B) Maha Shwasa (C) Chhinna Shwasa (D) Tamaka Shwasa
- 4 ----- is NOT a common symptom of hyperthyroidism?
(A) Weight gain (B) Heat intolerance (C) Tachycardia (D) Increased appetite
- 5 A patient presented with Pain of nape of neck radiating to the fingers since 3 months. Pain worsen during work along with tingling sensation. What is the probable diagnosis
(A) Vishwachi (B) Amsashosha (C) Avabahuka (D) Khalli
- 6 A 65-year-old male presents with complaints of resting tremors in his hands, slowness of movements, rigidity and difficulty in maintaining his posture while walking. The symptoms have gradually progressed over the past few years, affecting his daily activities. He also reports difficulty initiating movement. What might be the condition he is suffering from?
(A) Parkinson's disease (B) Bell's palsy (C) Motor Neuron Disease (D) Sjogren's syndrome
- 7 भुक्ते जीर्यति यत् शूलं तदेव..... ॥
(A) आमजं (B) अन्नद्रवं (C) परिणामजं (D) पित्तजं
- 8 Treponema pallidum is a Causative factor of
(A) Gonorrhea (B) Pancreatitis (C) syphilis (D) Cat Scratch Disease
- 9 व्रणानामधिकं शूलं शीघ्रोत्पत्तिश्चिरस्थितिः । Is the poorvaroopa of ?
(A) Visarpa (B) Kushta (C) Prameha pidaka (D) Jwara
- 10 A 30-year-old male complaints of persistent cough lasting over three months, significant weight loss, night sweats, and occasional low-grade fever. He reports a history of malnutrition and chronic stress. On physical examination, generalized weakness, pallor & mild lymphadenopathy notes. Laboratory investigations reveal low haemoglobin levels, and a chest X-ray shows infiltrates in the upper lobe. What Ayurvedic diagnosis corresponds to this condition, characterized by wasting and systemic debilitation?
(A) Kaphaja Kasa (B) Tamaka Shwasa (C) Maha Shwasa (D) Rajayakshma
- 11 Match the following

1. Pundarikadalopam	i- Kakanak kushtha
2. Udumbar phalabhasam	ii- Pundarika Kushtha
3. Alabupushpa varnam	iii- Udumbar Kushtha
4. Gunja phala varnam	iv- Siddhma Kushtha

A. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-i (B) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-i (C) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv (D) 1-I, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-ii
- 12 शुष्कस्फिगुदरग्रीवो धमनीजालसन्ततः । त्वगस्थिशेषो..... पर्वो नरो मतः ॥
(A) Atisthoola (B) Atikrisha (C) Both (D) None
- 13 Varatti Dastraa Samsthanam – is a cardinal feature of
(A) Shitapitta (B) Visarpa (C) Kitibha (D) Mandala
- 14 महात्ययिक treatment of
(A) Kaphaja prameha (B) Vataja prameha (C) Pittaja prameha (D) All the above
- 15 Which type of krimi is invisible to naked eyes
(A) Bahya (B) Purishaja (C) Kaphaja (D) Raktaja

[P.T.O.]

- 16 A 60-year-old hypertensive male is brought to the emergency department with sudden-onset weakness of the right upper and lower limbs, slurred speech, and facial drooping. His blood pressure is 180/100 mmHg. Neurological examination reveals right-sided hemiparesis and facial asymmetry. A non-contrast CT scan of the brain shows an ischemic infarct in the left middle cerebral artery (MCA) territory. What is the most likely ayurvedic diagnosis?
 (A) Apatanaka (B) Pakshaghata (C) Vranayama (D) Vishwachi
- 17 In the disease Shleepada ----- Dosha is the predominant one
 (A) Vata (B) Pitta (C) Kapha (D) All
- 18 What is the characteristic of pain in gastric ulcers?
 (A) Relieved by eating (B) Worsened by eating (C) Persistent and burning (D) Intermittent and cramp
- 19 Four types of Nidana of Rajayakshma according to Charaka. Find the odd one
 (A) Kshaya (B) Sandharana (C) Vishamashana (D) Dosha darshana
- 20 Mrija Varjanam is causative factor of...krimi
 (A) Malaja (B) Pureeshaja (C) shleshmaja (D) Raktaja

2. Short Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Write down the Samprapti, Lakshana and enlist Ashta Dosha of Sthaulya?
- (2) Describe Vatarakta nidana, poorvaroopa and sadhyasadyata in detail.
- (3) Write Pandu nidana. Explain mrid bhakshana janya pandu in detail.
- (4) Explain Triroopa and Ekadasha roopa of Rajayakshma.
- (5) Differentiate cardinal features, Types & Sadhyasadyatwa of Atisara, Pravahika and Grahani.
- (6) Differentiate between Jatodakavastha and Ajatodaka avastha in Jalodara.
- (7) Write a note on clinical features and relevant clinical examinations of Bell's Palsy.
- (8) Differentiate between Mutrakrichhra and Mootraghata.

3. Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Describe Vishista lakshanas of Tamaka Shwasa with its Avastha Bheda and emphasize its probable modern co-relation in detail.
- (2) Explain Nidana Panchaka of Prameha Vyadhi in detail and describe its Sadhya-Asadyata.
- (3) Describe Jwara nidana and poorvaroopa. Explain about Vishama jwara in detail.
- (4) Explain types of Kamala along with contemporary aspects.

आयुर्वेद शिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर

AYURVEDACHARYA(B.A.M.S.)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION – March - 2026

Agad Tantra evam Vidhi Vaidyaka

Date : 09/04/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Thursday

Marks : 100

Instructions: All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 Which of the following test generally considered to offer the highest specificity and sensitivity for quantitative toxicological analysis -
(A) Enzyme-Mediated Immune Assay (EMIA) (B) Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) (C) Radioimmune Assay (RIA) (D) High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
- 2 Which of the following is a potential side effect of activated charcoal administration?
(A) Respiratory depression (B) Hypertension (C) Nausea and vomiting (D) Allergic reactions
- 3 According to classical methods, the presence of poison in milk can be confirmed by observing a _____ colored line.
(A) Tamra (B) Pita (C) Shyava (D) Krushna
- 4 Complete the following verse - विषाणां चाल्पवीर्याणां योगो _____ इति स्मृतः ।
(A) Gara (B) Dooshi (C) Sthavara (D) Jangama
- 5 Which organ is most affected by drug-induced toxicity?
(A) Kidney (B) Skin (C) Heart (D) Liver
- 6 The ligature mark is horizontal in -
(A) Strangulation (B) Hanging (C) A + B (D) None
- 7 Treatment protocol/s for contact dermatitis is/are -
(A) Topical corticosteroids (B) Antihistamines (C) Emollients (D) A + B + C
- 8 Content/s of Dushivishari Agada Yoga is/are -
(A) Pippali (B) Sukshma Ela (C) Gairika (D) A + B + C
- 9 Antidote for mineral acid poisoning is -
(A) MgO (B) CuSO₄ (C) NaHCO₃ (D) MgSO₄
- 10 Keeta is/are classified as -
(A) Dushivisha (B) Pranahara (C) A + B (D) Mandavisha
- 11 A drug that does not cause dependence -
(A) LSD (B) Cannabis (C) Benzodiazepine (D) Opioids
- 12 Which of the following are examples of physical carcinogens?
(A) Ultraviolet rays from sunlight (B) Ionizing radiation from X-rays (C) Repeated local injury and chronic inflammation (D) A + B + C
- 13 The objective/s of the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM) are.....
(A) Improving access to quality and affordable Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Sowa-Rigpa (AUS & SR) medical education. (B) To enforce high ethical standards in all aspects of AUS&SR medical services. (C) Maintaining the AUS & SR Medical Licensing Register at the national level. (D) A + B + C
- 14 When a doctor issues a false medical certificate, then he/she is liable under -
(A) Sec. 177 IPC/ Clause 212 BNS (B) Sec. 197 IPC/ Clause 234 BNS (C) Sec. 304A IPC/ Clause 106 (1) BNS (D) Sec. 320 IPC/ Clause BNS 116
- 15 Positive signs of pregnancy include all, except -
(A) hCG in blood (B) Fetal heart sound (C) Palpation of fetal parts (D) Fetal skeleton on X-ray
- 16 First pubertal change seen in females -
(A) Pubarche (B) Gonadarche (C) Thelarche (D) Menarche

[P.T.O.]

- 17 False perception without any external stimulus is -
 (A) Hallucination (B) Illusion (C) Delusion (D) Delirium
- 18 Which schedule under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, of 1940, includes prescription drugs that require a valid RMP prescription for sale?
 (A) Schedule E (B) Schedule G (C) Schedule H (D) Schedule X
- 19 Artificial bruises are produced by -
 (A) Capsicum (B) Marking nut (C) Croton (D) Gunja
- 20 Tribadism is -
 (A) Man having anal sex with a man (B) A woman having sex with a woman (C) Man having anal sex with women (D) Women having sex with animal

2. Short Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Explain Garavisha Chikitsa.
- (2) Write down the ingredients and therapeutic utility of Bilwadi Agada Yoga.
- (3) Enlist the phytotoxins found in Dhatura and outline the 9 D's associated with Dhatura poisoning.
- (4) Define medical negligence. Write 4D's as elements of medical negligence and describe types of medical negligence.
- (5) Enlist the cancer-causing toxic carcinogens and the Ayurvedic approach to managing common toxicities induced by chemotherapy.
- (6) Describe in detail the data required for the estimation of Age.
- (7) Write down the medicolegal examination of an alleged victim of rape.
- (8) Describe a mentally ill person's civil & criminal responsibility.

3. Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Enlist the 24 treatment modalities for poisoning mentioned by Charaka and elaborate on Vaman & Virechana Upkrama.
- (2) Describe Sarpa Bheda, and enumerate the identification features and Veganusar Chikitsa of Darvikara Sarpa.
- (3) Write down the medicolegal examination & management of acute ethyl alcohol poisoning.
- (4) Write down the procedure for viscera collection and explain the internal examination in the medicolegal autopsy.

Samhita Adhyayan - II

Date : 11/04/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Saturday

Marks : 100

Instructions: All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 The worst source for Ghee is ----- .
(A) Sheep. (B) Buffalo. (C) Goat. (D) Pig.
- 2 Laghu & Santarpana is the principle of treatment for ----- Purusha.
(A) Atishula. (B) Atikrisha. (C) Atikrishna. (D) Atihraswa.
- 3 Dravya/Therapy brings Sheetata, Mriduta, Mandata & Shlakshnata etc is called ----- .
(A) Swedana. (B) Snehana. (C) Stambhana. (D) Santarpana.
- 4 Which one is not included within Santarpanottha Vikara.
(A) Kilaibya (B) Sthaulya. (C) Arochaka. (D) None of the above.
- 5 Raktapitta Hara Chikitsa is indicated in ----- Vyadhi.
(A) Santarpanottha Vikara. (B) Raktaja Vyadhi. (C) Indriya Vikara. (D) Atatwabhinivesha.
- 6 विरूद्धनां च सेवन्त leads to the vitiation of ----- Vaha Sotas.
(A) Rasa (B) Rakta. (C) Mamsa & Meda. (D) Majja.
- 7 Srotas involve in Mada Roga.
(A) Rasavaha (B) Raktavaha. (C) Sangnavaha. (D) All of the above.
- 8 The worst variety of Kanda is-----.
(A) Sweet Potato. (B) Potato. (C) Zinger. (D) Turmeric.
- 9 Which is Asava Yoni ?
(A) Dhanya. (B) Phala. (C) Mula. (D) All of the above.
- 10 Pratatam Vata Roginam is the sign of ----- Dhatu Kshyaya.
(A) Rasa. (B) Majja. (C) Meda. (D) All of the above.
- 11 ----- disease having seven classification.
(A) Prameha Pidaka. (B) Mutraghata. (C) Ksheera Dosha. (D) Stana Dosha.
- 12 Kshara is a combined effect of ---- & ----- Rasa.
(A) Lavana & Amla. (B) Katu & Amla. (C) Tikta & Lavana. (D) Katu & Lavana.
- 13 The first Guna enlisted in Vayaveeya Dravya is----- .
(A) Ruksha. (B) Sheeta. (C) Laghu. (D) Khara.
- 14 The number Sapta Panchasat is famous for ----- .
(A) Rasa Samyoga. (B) Rasa Sankhya. (C) Rasa Bheda. (D) Rasa Guna Samyoga.
- 15 Rasa act for both Deepana & Pachana.
(A) Amla. (B) Lavana. (C) Tikta. (D) Both B & C.
- 16 Na Kashchit Vatadrute Sambhavati is applicable to ----- disease.
(A) Vata Vyadhi. (B) Yoni Vyapad. (C) Jwara. (D) Gulma.
- 17 ----- is the cause of own Sukha & Dukha .
(A) Tridosha. (B) Dosha Dushya Samurchhana. (C) Atma. (D) Ahara.
- 18 Sign & symptoms appear due to DAIVA is observed in ----- type of Vikruti.
(A) Lakshana Nimitta. (B) Laksha Nimitta. (C) Nimittanurupa. (D) All of the above.
- 19 Which are Shariravridhikara Bhava ?
(A) Kala Yoga. (B) Swabhav Sansiddhi (C) Ahar Saushthav (D) All of the above.
- 20 Which one is not for the Prevention of Janapadodhamsaneya Vyadhi.
(A) Brahmacharya Sevana. (B) Balikarma (C) Guptiratmanam. (D) None of the above.

[P.T.O.]

2. Write Short notes.

40

- (1) Pravicharna Sneha.
- (2) Samyak Snigdha Lakshana.
- (3) Doshagati.
- (4) प्रजापराक्षः.
- (5) Raktapitta Chikitsa Siddhanta.
- (6) Sharira Vriddhikara Bhava.
- (7) Ahara Varga.
- (8) Arishta pertaining to Sparsha.

3. Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Write a brief essay on Ashtau Ninditeeya Adhyaya.
- (2) Explain Nidana, Sakprapti & Lakshana of Prameha Roga.
- (3) Write a brief essay on Dashavidha Parikshya Bhava.
- (4) Explain about Loka Purusha Samya Siddhanta.

आयुर्वेद शिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर

AYURVEDACHARYA(B.A.M.S.)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION – March - 2026

Swasthavritta evam Yoga - I

Date : 14/04/2026

Tuesday

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Marks : 100

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 100 grams of Ground nut oil contains of cholesterol.
(A) 30 grams (B) 15 grams (C) 50 grams (D) No cholesterol
- 2 The best among Kanda varga.
(A) Shringavera (B) Aluka (C) Mulaka (D) Surana
- 3 Samashana is consuming of
(A) Hita Ahara (B) Ahita Ahara (C) Ahara at irregular interval (D) Hita and Ahita Ahara together
- 4 As per Acharya Charaka the Dinacharya Vidhis good for eyes are
(A) Nasya, Padatra dharana (B) Padabhyanga, Padaprakshalana (C) Pratimarsha nasya, Dandadharana (D) Ushnajaala Shirasnana, Padabhyanga,
- 5 Abhyanga should be specially done in the following parts as per Acharya Vagbhata
(A) Mukha, Shrivana, pada (B) Prishtha, mukha, shira (C) Shira, Shrivana, Pada (D) Janu, shrivana, shira
- 6 As per Hatha Yoga Pradipika th Sarva shreshtha Asana is
(A) Padmasana (B) Siddhasana (C) Bhadrasana (D) Simhasana
- 7 Inhalation of air through left nostril and exhalation through right nostril, then inhalation of right nostril and exhalation through left nostril as per Gheranda Samhita Kapalabhati is
(A) Vata Krama (B) Vyutkrama (C) Shitkrama (D) Suryabhedhi
- 8 As per Hathayoga Pradipika the feature of pranayama practice in Kaniyasi matra is
(A) Kampa (tremors) (B) Bhrama (giddiness) (C) Uttama sthana prapti (Higher state) (D) Sveda (sweating)
- 9 Bitot's spots are found indeficiency
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin C (C) Vitamin B₁₂ (D) Niacin
- 10 is caused due to Thiamine deficiency
(A) Aribiflavinosis (B) Beri Beri (C) Pellegra (D) Pernicious Anaemia
- 11 According to Charaka Samhita Dhumapana is contra-indicated in.....
(A) Raktapitta, Visha, Kasa, Shvasa, Hikka (B) Galashundika, Praseka, Tandra, Kshavathu (C) Murcha, Bhrama, Krimi, Kandu (D) Shankhaka, Rohini, Meha, Madatyaya
- 12 Match the following Best Dantadhavana Dravyas as per Sushruta Samhita

	Dantadhavana Dravyas		Rasa
i	Nimba	A	Katu
ii	Khadira	B	Tikta
iii	Madhuka	C	Kashaya
iv	Karanja	D	Madhura

(A) i-B, ii-A, iii-D, iv-C (B) i-B, ii-C, iii-D, iv-A (C) i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B (D) i-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D

- 13 Match the Rasas to be taken and Ritus as per Ashtanga Hridaya

	Ritu		Rasa
i	Hemanta, Shishira, Varsha	A	Katu, Tikta, Kashaya
ii	Greeshma	B	Svadu Tikta, Kashaya
iii	Sharat	C	Svadu, Amla, Lavana
iv	Vasanta	D	Svadu

(A) i-B, ii-D, iii-C, iv-A (B) i-D, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A (C) i-D, ii-B, iii-A, iv-C (D) i-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A

- 14 As per Ashtanga Hridaya, the intake of is specially advocated in Greeshma Ritu
(A) Ragakhandava (B) Curd (C) Shringaverambu (D) Audakanupa Mamsa Rasa
- 15 As per Bhavaprakasha should be avoided in Sandhyakala
(A) Vyayama (B) Snana (C) Chankramana (D) Sampatha
- 16 As per Charaka Samhita, the intake of is advocated to induce sleep.
(A) Upavasa (B) Shalyanna with Dadhi (C) Vyayama (D) Shirovirechana

[P.T.O.]

- 17 As per Charaka Samhita, Karshya, Vaivarnya, Daurbalya, Angamarda, Aruchi, Bhrama are the features of Vegadharana.
 (A) Kshut (B) Trishna (C) Shramashvasa (D) Vata
- 18 As per Ashtanga Hridaya..... comes under Aniyatakala Upakrama
 (A) Vyayama (B) Vegadharana (C) Vayushuddhi (D) Anulepana
- 19 As per Charaka Samhita, the Management ofVegadharana is done by Sveda, Abhyanga, Avagaha, Varti, Basti
 (A) Purisha (B)Kshudha (C) Ashru (D) Nidra
- 20 are examples for Ajasrika Rasayana
 (A) Yashtimadhu (B) Haritaki (C) Ksheera (D) Jyotishmati

2. Short Answer Questions:

40

- (1) Write the WHO Definition of Health, definition of Swastha along with Standard of living, level of living and quality of life.
- (2) Kavala, Gandusha and their importance in oral Health.
- (3) Write about Vyayama, its definition, Matratvat Vyayama Lakshana, Benefits of Vyayama.
- (4) Rasayana for Swastha.
- (5) Write about Kshudha and Trit vegadharana along with the principles of management.
- (6) Characters of mental healthy person and warning signs of poor mental health.
- (7) Describe the procedure, precautions, indications, and contraindications of Padahasthasana.
- (8) Shami Dhanyas (Pulses): Enumerate Types, write the properties of at least 3 Shami Dhanyas with their importance in health.

3. Long Answer Questions:

40

- (1) Enumerate Dinacharya Vidhis for eye health and explain any 3 in detail.
- (2) Enumerate the different Ritus and write in detail about the features of Vasanta and Greeshma Ritus along with the state of Dosha, Agni, Bala and suitable Charya.
- (3) Define Viruddha, write the classification and explain in detail various classical and present day examples of Viruddha.
- (4) Define Asanas and write the classification and describe any two Asanas in prone position in detail along with the indications and contra-indications.

आयुर्वेद शिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर

AYURVEDACHARYA(B.A.M.S.)

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION – March - 2026

Swasthavritta evam Yoga - II

Date : 16/04/2026

Time : 10:00 A.M. - 01:00 P.M.

Thursday

Marks : 100

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

Booklet Code : A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Question.

20

- 1 The amount of illumination required for fine assembly is
(A) 100 lux (B) 400 lux (C) 900 lux (D) 2000-3000 lux
- 2 Products of miscarriage comes under category of biomedical waste and it should be discarded in
(A) Yellow and yellow colored non-chlorinated plastic bags (B) Red and Red colored non-chlorinated plastic bags (C) Blue and card board box with blue colored marking (D) Yellow and yellow colored chlorinated plastic bags
- 3 is an immediate effect of radiation.
(A) Radiation sickness (B) Fetal anomalies (C) Leukemia (D) Carcinogenesis
- 4 Quantum of noise produced in the quiet library room is around decibels.
(A) 70 (B) 60 (C) 40 (D) 20
- 5 The water from Prasravana is having following property.
(A) Kaphakara, Guru, Agnimandyakara (B) Vatapittakara, Ushna, Dahakara (C) Kaphaghna, Dipana, Hridya, Laghu (D) Vataghna, Guru, Snigdha
- 6 is the heart of slow sand filtration.
(A) Schmutzdecke layer (B) Fine sand layer of 0.2-0.3 mm thickness (C) Sand layer of 0.4-0.7 mm thickness (D) Gravel layer
- 7 The respirable dust includes the dust particles smaller than are directly inhaled into the lungs.
(A) 10 microns (B) 15 microns (C) 5 microns (D) 20 microns
- 8 The increase in pressure can result in
(A) Air embolism (B) Miner's nystagmus (C) Trench foot (D) Raynaud's disease
- 9 Coproporphyrin in urine is useful screening test for
(A) Bladder cancer (B) Silicosis (C) Lead poisoning (D) Caisson's disease
- 10 Pasteurization of milk is
(A) Precurrent disinfection (B) Concurrent disinfection (C) Terminal disinfection (D) Chemical disinfection
- 11 An agent that reduces the number of bacterial contaminants to safe level as judged by public health requirements is
(A) Sanitizer (B) Antiseptic (C) Disinfection (D) Autoclave
- 12 Progestasert is
(A) Subdermal hormonal implant (B) Injectable hormonal application (C) Vaginal contraceptive device (D) Intra-uterine hormonal device
- 13 On an average normal healthy woman gains about weight during pregnancy.
(A) 6-8 kg (B) 9-11 kg (C) 12-14 kg (D) 5-8 kg
- 14 The umbilical cord separates by in days.
(A) Septic necrosis, 9-15 (B) Aseptic necrosis, 5-8 (C) Septic necrosis, 3-4 (D) Aseptic necrosis, 9-15
- 15 Kangaroo Mother care is specially advocated for baby
(A) All babies (B) With congenital malformations (C) Birth order 5 and above (D) Low birth weight babies
- 16 Road to health chart indicates visible display of
(A) child's physical growth and development (B) physical growth and development (C) child mental growth and development (D) mother's physical growth and development
- 17 The constitution of WHO came in to force on
(A) 7th April 1946 (B) 7th April 1948 (C) 7th April 1978 (D) 7th April 1945
- 18 Regional head-quarters of Eastern Mediterranean is situated in
(A) Brazzaville (B) Copenhagen (C) Manila (D) Alexandria
- 19 Birth rate and rate are one among the fertility indicators.
(A) Still birth (B) General fertility (C) Abortion (D) Death
- 20 The ratio of infant deaths registered in a given year to the total number of live births registered in the same year : usually expressed as a rate per 1000 live births is mortality rate.
(A) Infant (B) Neonatal (C) under five (D) child

[P.T.O.]

2. Short Answer Questions.

40

- (1) What is pneumoconiosis and write about Silicosis, its clinical features along with measures of prevention and management.
- (2) School health services.
- (3) Write about the IUCDs, types, method of insertion along with indications and contraindications.
- (4) UNICEF, its objectives, and services.
- (5) Define Vital Statistics, sources, and importance.
- (6) Describe the health administration at the District and Village levels.
- (7) State the objective and outline the goals, strategies and plan of action of National Health Policy.
- (8) Physical agents of disinfection.

3. Long Answer Questions.

40

- (1) Explain Epidemiological determinants, transmission, incubation period, clinical features, diagnosis and preventive measures and management of Dengue.
- (2) Write the Classification of water purification; write in detail about Rapid sand filtration and Chlorination.
- (3) Define Primary Health Care, principles and elements of primary health care.
- (4) State the year of initiation, objective and outline the goals, strategies, beneficiaries and plan of action of Reproductive Child Health Program.
