

LAQ

SUBJECT: RACHANA SHARIR PAPER – I **TOPIC NAME - GARBHA SHAARIRA** **10 Marks Questions**

Mild Level Questions

1. Define Garbha, Write down Garbhotpadaka Bhava in Detail
 - Definition of Garbha
 - Six Garbhotpadaka bhava as per Acharya Charaka and Sushruta.
2. Define garbha and Garbha sambhava samagri.
 - Definition of garbha
 - Garbha sambhava samagri. Rutu, Kshetra, Ambu and Beeja.

Moderate Level Questions

3. Define Garbha, explain Masanumasika Vruddhi of Garbha.
 - Definition of garbha
 - Month wise development of garbha as per Acharya Charaka and Sushruta.

Hard Level Questions

4. Define Garbha, Write down Masanumasika Vruddhi of Garbha according to Charaka
 - Definition of garbha
 - Month wise development of garbha as per Acharya Charaka.
5. Define Garbha, Write down Masanumasik Vruddhi of Garbha according to Sushrutaa.
 - Definition of garbha
 - Month wise development of garbha as per Acharya Sushruta.
6. Define garbha and role of panchmahabhut in garbh vriddhi as per Ayurveda.
 - Definition of garbha
 - Role of panchamahabhuata in garbha vruddhi as per charaka and sushruta.
 - List of various structures formed from each mahabhuta.
7. Explain the role of Tridosha and Panchmahabhuta in Fetal development.
 - Role of tridosha in garbha vruddhi
 - Role of panchamahabhuata in garbha vruddhi.
 - List of various structures formed from each mahabhuta.

TOPIC - ASTHI SHARIR **10 Marks Questions**

Hard Level Questions

8. Describe the definition and number of Asthi and distribution of Asthi according to Shadang sharir as per Sushruta samhita.
 - Definition of asthi
 - Number of asthi and distribution in shadanga

Medium Level Questions

9. Define asthi. Explain classification of asthi according to acharya shushrut with shloka.
 - Definition of asthi
 - Classification of asthi including examples as per structure with shloka

TOPIC - SANDHI SHARIR **10 Marks Questions**

Hard Level Questions

10. Define sandhi and classification of sandhi according to acharya Sushruta in detail.
 - Definition of sandhi
 - Classification (functional and structural) as per Acharya Sushruta with examples.
11. Describe the Definition, Types and distribution of Asthi Sandhi according to Shadanga Shaarir as per Sushruta samhita.
 - Definition of sandhi
 - Types of sandhi/ classification- both functional and structural,
 - Distribution of sandhi in shadanga as per sushruta

Moderate Level Questions

12. Define sandhi and Explain sandhi sankhya in detail.
 - Definition of sandhi
 - Enumeration of sandhi and its distribution in sharira as per shadanga.

TOPIC – SNAYU

10 Marks Questions

Moderate Level Questions

13. Describe the Snayu in the context of its definition, structure, types, number, function, and clinical importance in detail.
 - Definition of snayu
 - Structure of snayu as per various authors
 - Four types of snayu as per Sushruta
 - Enumeration of snayu
 - Function of snayu.
 - Clinical importance

TOPIC: EMBRYOLOGY

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

14. Write definition and branches of embryology in detail.
 - Definition of embryology
 - Branches of embryology
15. Describe anatomy of sperm and ovum in detail with diagram.
 - Structure of spermatozoon with diagram
 - Structure of oocyte with diagram
16. Explain germ layer formation and their derivatives.
 - Process of formation of germ layer starting from fertilization.
 - Derivatives of endoderm
 - Derivatives of ectoderm
 - Derivatives of mesoderm
17. Describe month wise development of embryo in detail
 - Development of fetus in each month
18. Define placenta. Explain formation of placenta in detail with diagram.
 - Definition of placenta
 - Stages of formation of placenta with diagram.
19. Explain fetal circulation and changes in circulation after birth.
 - Description of fetal circulation with diagram
 - Fate of foramen ovale, ductus arteriosus, ductus venosus, umbilical artery and umbilical vein after birth.

Moderate Level Questions

20. Define term embryo and fetus. Explain the process of fertilization.

- Definition of embryo
 - Definition of fetus
 - Process of fertilization.
21. What is cleavage. Explain the formation of blastocyst.
- Definition of cleavage.
 - Various stages in the formation of blastocyst
 - Minimum two diagram
22. Explain development of chorion
- Various stages in the formation of chorion
 - Formation of extra embryonic coelom
 - Minimum two diagram
23. Explain implantation in detail.
- Normal site of implantation
 - Stages of implantation
 - Abnormality related to implantation
 - Minimum two diagram

TOPIC - OSTEOLOGY

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

24. Explain haversian system with diagram
- Description related to haversian canal, lamellae, lacunae, canaliculi
 - Neat labelled diagram
25. Explain parts of growing long bone. Explain the blood supply of long bone.
- Explanation related to epiphysis, diaphysis, metaphysis.
 - Blood supply of various parts of long bone.
 - Rules related to blood supply
 - Diagram of parts of long bone and blood supply
26. Explain membranous ossification in detail with diagram.
- Various stages of membranous ossification.
 - Diagram for each stage
27. Explain cartilaginous ossification with diagram.
- Various stages of cartilaginous ossification.
 - Diagram for each stage
28. Explain the process of growth of long bone.
- Various stages involved in lengthwise and widthwise growth of long bone
 - Formation of epiphyseal plate and its importance,
 - Diagram explaining the various parts of growing long bone.
29. Explain the Hip bone in detail with well labeled diagram.
- Side determination of hip bone
 - Parts of hip bone including ilium, ischium and pubis.
 - Muscle attachment
 - Sex determination
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
30. Explain the Femur bone in detail with well labeled diagram.
- Side determination of femur
 - Parts of femur – Upper end, shaft and lower end
 - Muscle attachment
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
31. Explain the Tibia bone in detail with well labeled diagram
- Side determination of tibia

- Parts of tibia – Upper end, shaft and lower end
 - Muscle attachment
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
32. Describe Norma Frontalis and its important landmark structures in detail.
 - Various structures in Norma frontalis
 - Foramen in Norma frontalis and structures passing through them
 - diagram
 33. Describe Norma Basalis and its important landmark structures in detail.
 - Various structures in Norma basalis
 - Foramen in Norma basalis and structures passing through them
 - diagram
 34. Describe anterior cranial fossa and its important landmark structures in detail.
 - Extension of anterior cranial fossa
 - Various structures in anterior cranial fossa
 - Foramen in anterior cranial fossa and structures passing through them
 - diagram
 35. Describe middle cranial fossa and its important landmark structures in detail.
 - Extension of middle cranial fossa
 - Various structures in middle cranial fossa
 - Foramen in middle cranial fossa and structures passing through them
 - diagram
 36. Describe posterior cranial fossa and its important landmark structures in detail.
 - Extension of Posterior cranial fossa
 - Various structures in Posterior cranial fossa
 - Foramen in Posterior cranial fossa and structures passing through them
 - diagram

Moderate Level Questions

37. Explain clavicle bone in detail with diagram.
 - Side determination
 - Parts of clavicle
 - attachments
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
38. Explain scapula bone with all muscle attachments.
 - Side determination
 - Parts of scapula
 - attachments
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
39. Explain humerus bone in detail.
 - Side determination
 - Parts of scapula
 - attachments
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
40. Explain ulna bone in detail.
 - Side determination
 - Parts of ulna
 - attachments
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

41. Explain radius bone in detail with diagram.
 - Side determination
 - Parts of radius
 - attachments
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
42. Explain the side determination, bony features, muscle attachments, applied anatomy of Fibula bone with well labeled diagram.
 - Side determination
 - Bony features
 - Attachments
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
43. Describe Mandible Bone in detail with Muscle Attachments.
 - Parts of mandible
 - attachments
 - Sex determination
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

Mild Level Questions

44. Explain classification of bones.
 - Classification of bone under various heading-
 - Location
 - Shape
 - Origin
 - Macroscopic
 - Microscopic
45. Explain the side determination, bony features, muscle attachments of Hip bone with well labeled diagram.
 - side determination,
 - bony features,
 - muscle attachments
 - diagram
46. Explain the side determination, bony features, muscle attachments of Femur bone with well labeled diagram.
 - side determination,
 - bony features,
 - muscle attachments
 - diagram
47. Explain the side determination, bony features, muscle attachments of Tibia bone with well labeled diagram.
 - side determination,
 - bony features,
 - muscle attachments
 - diagram
48. Explain the side determination, bony features, muscle attachments of Fibula bone with well labeled diagram.
 - side determination,
 - bony features,
 - muscle attachments
 - diagram
49. Describe Sacrum Bone in detail with neat labeled diagram.
 - bony features,

- muscle attachments
 - Sex differentiation
 - diagram
50. Describe the general features of vertebra
- General features
 - Body, arches of vertebra
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

TOPIC – ARTHROLOGY

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

51. Explain structural classification of joint with its meaning.
- Classification of joints based on structure- fibrous, cartilaginous and synovial
 - Subtypes with example with diagram
52. Explain synovial joints in detail.
- Definition
 - Various components of synovial joint with their detailed explanation
 - Relevant diagram
53. Describe constitutional anatomy of joints.
- Description on various constituents of joint- fibrous, cartilaginous and synovial
 - Subtypes with example with diagram
54. Explain Hip joint in the context of type, articular surfaces, ligaments, movements, relations, applied anatomy with well labeled diagram
- Introduction to hip joint
 - type,
 - articular surfaces,
 - ligaments attached,
 - movements,
 - relations,
 - applied anatomy
 - diagram
55. Describe Temporo-mandibular Joint in detail with Articular Surface, Ligaments, Relations, Movements, Blood Supply and Applied Anatomy with neat labeled diagram.
- Introduction to Temporo-mandibular Joint
 - articular surfaces,
 - ligaments attached,
 - relations
 - movements,
 - blood supply
 - diagram
 - applied anatomy

Moderate Level Questions

56. Explain shoulder joint in detail with diagram.
- Introduction to shoulder joint
 - type,
 - articular surfaces,
 - ligaments attached,
 - movements,
 - relations,
 - applied anatomy
 - diagram
57. Explain wrist joint in detail with diagram.
- Introduction to wrist joint

- type,
- articular surfaces,
- ligaments attached,
- movements,
- relations,
- applied anatomy
- diagram

58. Explain elbow joint I detail with diagram.

- Introduction to wrist joint
- type,
- articular surfaces,
- ligaments attached,
- movements,
- relations,
- applied anatomy
- diagram

59. Define synovial joints and explain Hip joint

- Definition of Synovial joint
- Introduction to hip joint
- type,
- articular surfaces,
- ligaments attached,
- movements,
- relations,
- applied anatomy
- diagram

60. Explain Knee joint in the context of type, articular surfaces, ligaments, applied anatomy with well Labeled diagram.

- Introduction to knee joint
- type,
- articular surfaces,
- ligaments attached,
- movements,
- relations,
- applied anatomy
- diagram

61. Describe Ankle Joint in detail with Articular Surface, Ligaments, Relations, Movements, Blood Supply, Applied Anatomy with neat labeled diagram.

- Introduction to ankle joint
- type,
- articular surfaces,
- ligaments attached,
- movements,
- relations,
- applied anatomy
- diagram

62. Describe Elbow Joint in detail with Articular Surface, Ligaments, Relations, Movements, Blood Supply, Applied Anatomy with neat labeled diagram

- Introduction to elbow joint
- type,
- articular surfaces,
- ligaments attached,
- movements,

- relations,
- applied anatomy
- diagram

TOPIC - NERVOUS SYSTEM

10 Marks Questions

Mild Level Questions

63. Explain the anatomy of spinal cord along with figure.
 - Introduction
 - Location
 - Coverings
 - Dimensions
 - Enlargements
 - Spinal segments
 - External features
 - Internal features
 - White and gray matter
 - Applied anatomy,
 - diagram
64. Name 12 cranial nerves, explain Vagus nerve in detail.
 - Names of 12 cranial nerves
 - Introduction of vagus nerve
 - Origin of vagus nerve
 - Vagal nuclei in brain stem
 - Course of vagus in cranial cavity, neck, thorax and abdomen
 - Branches at various level
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
65. Explain dura mater in detail.
 - Definition
 - Layers
 - Folds of dura mater
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
66. Write classification of nervous system.
 - Classification of nervous system – anatomical, morphology, developmental, physiological,
67. Write brachial plexus in detail with diagram.
 - Definition
 - Formation – roots, trunk, division, cords
 - Branches of brachial plexus at various level
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
68. Describe the structure and classification of Neuron.
 - Structure of neuron
 - Classification of neuron based on polarity, structure, axon length, function, morphology and size of soma.

Moderate Level Questions

69. Describe gross anatomy of cerebrum with diagram.
 - External features of cerebral hemisphere – surface, border, poles, lobes, sulci, gyri
 - Internal feature – gray matter, white matter (3 types of fibers), including corpus callosum, internal capsule, basal ganglia, blood supply
 - Relevant diagram

70. Explain gyrus and sulcus of cerebrum.
 - Sulci and gyri in all three surfaces of cerebral hemisphere
 - diagram
71. Describe surface, lobes, poles, borders of cerebrum.
 - External features of cerebral hemisphere – surface, border, poles, lobes, sulci, gyri
 - Diagram
72. Describe the anatomy of mid brain along with figure.
 - External features of midbrain
 - Internal features including crus cerebri, substantia nigra, tegmentum, tectum.
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
73. Describe the anatomy of pons along with diagram.
 - External features of pons
 - Internal features at lower, middle and upper level of pons
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
74. Describe the anatomy of medulla oblongata along with diagram.
 - External features of medulla oblongata
 - Internal features at open and closed parts of medulla oblongata
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
75. Describe the anatomy of thalamus along with diagram.
 - Introduction
 - External features
 - Internal features
 - Connections
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
76. Write about 3rd ventricle of the brain in detail.
 - Introduction
 - Location
 - Boundaries
 - Communications
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
77. Describe lateral ventricles in detail.
 - Introduction
 - Location
 - Boundaries
 - Communications
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
78. Describe fourth ventricle with diagram.
 - Introduction
 - Location
 - Boundaries
 - Communications
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
79. Describe the autonomic nervous system.
 - Definition
 - Components of ANS

- Sympathetic and parasympathetic system
 - Difference between two
 - Functions of both
 - Applied anatomy
80. Describe 1st cranial nerve in detail.
- Introduction
 - Course
 - diagram
81. Explain lumbar plexus in detail.
- Introduction
 - Formation
 - Branches
 - Applied anatomy
82. Describe the optic nerve in detail.
- Introduction
 - Formation
 - Course and termination
83. Describe cerebellum in detail
- Introduction
 - location
 - External features – surface, sulci & gyri, lobes in vermis and hemisphere,
 - Internal features – gray matter, white matter, central nuclei
 - Communications through three peduncles
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

Hard Level Questions

84. Describe the external features of diencephalon
- Introduction
 - Parts – thalamus, subthalamus, epithalamus, metathalamus, hypothalamus
 - Connections
 - Functions
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
85. Describe the Trigeminal nerve in detail.
- Introduction
 - Nucleus in brain stem
 - Course
 - Branches- maxillary, mandibular, ophthalmic
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
86. Describe ascending and descending tracts of Spinal Cord
- Definition of tract
 - Classification of tract
 - List of ascending and descending tracts
 - Description of Spinothalamic, spinotectal, spino cerebellar, spino olivary fasciculus gracilis, fasciculus cuneatus, corticospinal, rubrospinal, tectospinal, reticulospinal tract, olivo spinal tract,
87. Describe coverings of brain in detail.
- Definition of meninges
 - Dura mater
 - Arachnoid mater
 - Pia mater
 - Diagram

88. Describe white matter of cerebrum.
 - Association fibres
 - Commissural fibres
 - Projection fibers
 - Detail description of corpus callosum & internal capsule
 - Diagram
89. Explain corpus callosum in detail.
 - Definition
 - Location
 - Parts – splenium, body, genu, rostrum
 - Blood supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
90. Describe internal capsule in detail.
 - Definition
 - Location
 - Parts – anterior limb, posterior limb, genu, sub-lentiform part and retro lentiform part
 - Blood supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
91. Describe limbic system in detail.
 - Definition of limbic system
 - Components of limbic system
 - Functions of limbic system
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
92. Describe the Peripheral nervous system.
 - Components of PNS
 - Cranial nerves
 - Spinal nerves
93. Describe basal nuclei in detail
 - Introduction, location
 - Components of basal nuclei
 - Connections
 - Applied aspect
 - Diagram

TOPIC – ENDOCRINOLOGY

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

94. Describe the location, external feature, structure, blood & nerve supply, clinical anatomy of thyroid gland in detail with well labeled Diagram.
 - Location of thyroid gland
 - External feature
 - Structure
 - Blood & nerve supply
 - Function/hormone
 - Clinical anatomy
 - Diagram
95. Write the location and description of pituitary gland with clinical aspects and diagram.

- Location of pituitary gland
- External feature
- parts
- Blood & nerve supply
- Function/hormone
- Clinical anatomy
- Diagram

Moderate Level Questions

96. Describe the location, parts, external features, structure and functions of Supra renal gland.
- Location of suprarenal gland
 - External feature of right and left suprarenal gland
 - parts of both
 - Function/hormone
 - Clinical anatomy
 - Diagram
97. Describe the location, external features, structure, Functions, Applied anatomy of thymus gland with well labeled diagram.
- Location of thymus gland
 - External feature
 - Structure
 - Function/hormone
 - Clinical anatomy
 - Diagram

Mild Level Questions

98. Write the definition and classification of endocrine system.
- Definition of endocrine system
 - Components of endocrine system - Endocrine glands, Scattered masses of endocrine cells within the exocrine glands, Diffuse neuroendocrine cells

TOPIC - LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

99. Define lymphatic system and describe various components of lymphatic system.
- Definition of lymphatic system
 - Components of lymphatic system – Lymph, Lymph capillaries, Lymph vessels, Ducts and trunks, Lymphoid organs (Lymph nodes, Spleen, Thymus), Bone marrow, Epithelio-lymphoid system, Circulating lymphocytes

Moderate Level Questions

100. Describe Thoracic duct and explain its clinical importance.
- Location
 - Dimensions
 - Course
 - Relations
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
101. Describe anatomy of spleen and its role as lymphatic organ.
- Location
 - Dimensions
 - Parts
 - Relations
 - Histology
 - Role of spleen in lymphatic system

- Applied anatomy

SUBJECT: RACHANA SHARIR PAPER – II

TOPIC - KOSHTHA & AASHAY SHARIR

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

102. Describe the Koshta & various numbers of kosthanga as per samhitas.

- Definition of koshta
- List of kosthanga as per Sushruta, Charaka, Vagbhata, Vruddha Vagbhata, Bhela, Kashyapa, Bhava Prakasha

103. Describe the Ashaya with its types, numbers according to various samhitas.

- Definition of Ashaya
- List of Ashaya as per Sushruta, Charaka, Vagbhata, Vruddha Vagbhata, Bhela, Kashyapa, Sharangadhara samhita

Moderate Level Questions

104. Describe the concept of Kostha & Kosthang according to Charaka & Sushruta Samhita.

- Definition of koshta as per Sushruta, Charaka.
- Description of kosthanga as per Sushruta, Charaka.

105. Describe the Aashaya Sharir and its types according to Sushruta Samhita with its modern aspects.

- Definition of Ashaya
- Types of Ashaya as per Sushruta
- Correlation of seven Ashaya as per Sushruta.

Mild Level Questions

106. Describe the Kostha & Kosthang according to Charaka samhita.

- Definition of koshta as per Sushruta, Charaka.
- Description of kosthanga as per Sushruta, Charaka.

TOPIC - SIRA SHARIR

(10 Marks Questions)

Mild Level Questions

107. Write the definition, types, function and enumeration of sira of the Sira (Urdhvajatrugata).

- Definition of sira
- Types of sira
- Functions of sira
- Enumeration of sira

Moderate Level Questions

108. Write the definition, types, enumeration, division and distribution of sira in shadanga.

- Definition of sira
- Types of sira
- Functions of sira
- Enumeration of sira
- Division of sira
- Distribution of sira in shadanga

Hard Level Questions

109. Write the differences of Sira, Dhamani and Srotas and describe the types of the Sira, Dhamani and Srotas.

- Difference between Sira, Dhamani and Srotas.
- Description of four types of sira – vatavaha, pittavaha, kaphavaha & raktavaha sira.
- Description of three types of dhamani – urdhvaga, adhoga, tiryak.
- Description of two types of srotas – bahya (nine), abhyantara (13 & 11 pair).

110. Define Avedhya sira. Enumerate the Avedhya Sira and its distribution.

- Definition of avedhya sira,
 - Enumeration of avedhya sira,
 - Distribution of avedhya sira in shadanga
111. Describe Yogavahi srotas & explain Rasavaha srotas with modern aspect.
- Definition of Yogavahi srotas
 - Enumeration of yogavahi srotas
 - Description of rasavaha srotas with specific to srotomoola, function, dushti karana, dushti lakshana, sroto viddha lakshana, modern correlation.

TOPIC - DHAMANI SHARIR
(10 Marks Questions)

112. Write the definition, classification and enumeration of the Dhamani.
- Definition of dhamani
 - Classification of dhamani
 - Enumeration of dhamani

TOPIC - SROTAS SHAARIRA
10 Marks Questions

Mild Level Questions

113. Describe the srotomoola of all the Srotas according to Acharya Sushruta.
- Sroto-moola of prana vaha, udaka vaha, anna vaha, rasa vaha, rakta vaha, mamsa vaha, majja vaha, shukra vaha, mutra vaha, purisha vaha, artava vaha srotas of srotas as per Sushruta Samhita.
114. Describe the srotomoola all the Srotas according to Acharya Charaka.
- Sroto-moola of prana vaha, udaka vaha, anna vaha, rasa vaha, rakta vaha, mamsa vaha, medovaha, asthivaha, majja vaha, shukra vaha, mutra vaha, purisha vaha, sveda vaha srotas of srotas as per Charaka Samhita
115. Classify srotas and explain pranavaha srotas
- Classification of srotas as per Charaka and Sushruta Samhita
 - Number, srotomoola, sroto dushti karana, sroto dushti lakshana, sroto viddha lakshana of prana vaha srotas.

Moderate Level Questions

116. Write the definition, structure, function, classification, samanya viddha lakshana of srotas.
- Definition of srotas
 - Structure
 - Function
 - Classification
 - Samanya viddha lakshana

Hard Level Questions

117. Explain the term – “Srotomayamayam Purushaha”
- Concept of Charaka Samhita regarding asankyeyatva of srotas, and srotomayatva of sharira.

TOPIC - KALAA SHARIR
10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

118. Describe the Kala in the context of definition, swaroopa, its types and applied aspects.
- Definition of Kala,
 - Swaroopa/ structure of kala
 - Types of kala with brief description of each kala
 - Applied aspect of kala

Moderate Level Questions

119. Describe the definition, swarup of Kalaa along with its types in detail.

- Definition of Kala,
- Swaroopa/ structure of kala
- Types of kala with brief description of each kala

Mild Level Questions

120. Describe the definition, formation of Kalaa along with Saptakala in detail.

- Definition of Kala,
- Types of kala with brief description of seven kala.

TOPIC - INDRIYA SHARIR

10 Marks Questions

Moderate Level Questions

121. Define indriya, explain indriya utpatti, indriya poshana, and indriya panchapanchakaka.

- Definitions of indriya
- Utpatti of indriya
- Nourishment of indriya
- Indriya pancha panchaka in detail.

122. Explain “darshanendriya” in detail.

- Nirukti of darshanendriya
- Indriya panchaka of darshanendriya
- Pramana of Chakshu
- Mandala, sandhi, patala of Chakshu
- Drushti

123. Describe Mandal, Sandhi, Patal, of Netra Indriya in detail.

- Detailed description of
- five mandala, six sandhi, six patala, of netra

TOPIC - MARMA SHARIR

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

124. Describe definition, types according to structure & effect of injury, clinical importance of marma & Saamanya marmaviddha lakshan in detail.

- Definition of marma (minimum 4)
- Classification of marma – based on structure & Effect of injury
- Clinical importance of marma
- Samanya marma viddha lakshana (bhrama pralapa....)

125. Define marma, Explain the concept trimarma.

- Definition of marma (minimum 4)
- Importance of trimarma
- Trimarma – hridaya, basti, shiras
- Abnormalities related to aggravated dosha effecting hridaya, basti, shiras

126. Define Marma and explain the Sadhyapranahara marmas in detail.

- Definition of marma (minimum 4)
- Sadhya pranahara marma with its mahabhuta composition, cause for effect of injury,
- Effect of injury, samanya lakshana, list of sadhyapranahara marma, their details.

127. Define Marma and explain the Kalanthara pranahara marmas in detail.

- Definition of marma (minimum 4)
- Kalantarapranahara marma with its mahabhuta composition, cause for effect of injury,
- Effect of injury, samanya lakshana, list of kalantarapranahara marma, their details.

128. Define Marma and explain the Vishalyghn marmas in detail.

- Definition of marma (minimum 4)
- SVishalyaghna marma with its mahabhuta composition, cause for effect of injury,
- Effect of injury, samanya lakshana, list of vishalyaghna marma, their details

129. Define Marma and explain the Vaikalyakara a marmas in detail.

- Definition of marma (minimum 4)
 - Vaikalyakara marma with its mahabhuta composition, cause for effect of injury,
 - Effect of injury, samanya lakshana, list of vaikalyakara marma, their details.
130. Define Marma and explain the Rujakara marmas in detail.
- Definition of marma (minimum 4)
 - Rujakara marma with its mahabhuta composition, cause for effect of injury,
 - Effect of injury, samanya lakshana, list of srujakara marma, their details.

Moderate Level Questions

131. Describe definition, types according to structure, effect of injury of marma, location in detail.
- Definition
 - Classification based on structure, effect of injury, and location with minimum two example for each.

Mild Level Questions

132. Describe Definition, types of marma according to location, Urdhwa shakhagat marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Urdhwa shakha gata marma
133. Describe Definition, types of marma according to location, Adho shakhagat marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Adho shakha gata marma
134. Describe Definition, types of marma according to location, Uro udaragata marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Uro udaragata marma
135. Describe Definition, types of marma according to location, urdhvajatru gata marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - urdhvajatru gata marma
136. Describe Definition, types of marma according to structure, explain mamasa marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Mamsa marma
137. Describe Definition, types of marma according to structure, explain sira marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Sira marma
138. Describe Definition, types of marma according to structure, explain snayu marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Snayu marma
139. Describe Definition, types of marma according to structure, explain asthi marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Asthi marma
140. Describe Definition, types of marma according to structure, explain sandhi marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Sandhi marma
141. Describe Definition, types of marma according to effect of injury explain sadhyapranahara marma in detail.

- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Sadhyapranahara marma
142. Describe Definition, types of marma according to effect of injury explain Kalantara pranahara marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - Kalantara pranahara marma
143. Describe Definition, types of marma according to effect of injury explain vaikalyakara marma in detail.
- Definition
 - Types as per location
 - vaikalyakara marma

TOPIC - RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

144. Describe the pleura with clinical aspect.
- Definition
 - Location
 - Formation
 - Parts/layers
 - Parts of parietal pleura
 - Parts of visceral pleura
 - Recesses
 - ligament
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
145. Explain the lungs in detail with diagram.
- Definition
 - Location
 - dimension
 - Parts
 - fissures and lobes
 - relations
 - hilum
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
146. Explain the name of respiratory organs and explain broncho-pulmonary segments in detail with diagram.
- List of upper and lower respiratory organs
 - Broncho pulmonary segments
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
147. Explain larynx with neat labelled diagram.
- Introduction
 - Skeletal framework
 - Cartilages
 - Ligaments/membranes
 - Muscles & joints
 - Interior of larynx
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy

- diagram

Moderate Level Questions

148. Describe the Diaphragm muscle along with diagram and its clinical anatomy

- Origin and insertion of diaphragm
- Foramina in diaphragm
- Supply
- function
- Applied anatomy

149. Explain pharynx in detail.

- Introduction
- Three parts
- Communication
- Muscles
- Supply
- Applied anatomy

150. State extent and features of trachea and its bifurcation.

- Introduction
- Extension
- Dimension
- Skeleton
- Relations
- External features
- Supply
- Applied anatomy
- Diagram

Mild Level Questions

151. Explain laryngeal cartilage in detail.

- Introduction to larynx
- Classification of cartilage
- List of cartilage
- Description of each cartilage

TOPIC: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

(10 Marks Questions)

Hard Level Questions

152. Describe the esophagus in detail along with histology & well labeled diagram.

- Introduction
- Extension
- Dimension
- Curvatures & constrictions
- Relations
- Histology
- Applied anatomy
- diagram

153. Describe the stomach in detail along with histology & well labeled diagram.

- Introduction
- Location
- Dimension
- External features – orifices, surfaces, curvatures, parts
- Relations
- Interior
- supply
- Applied anatomy
- diagram

154. Describe the Liver in detail along with histology & well labeled diagram.

- Introduction
- Location
- Dimension
- External features – surfaces, borders, lobes
- Relations
- porta hepatis
- Histology
- supply
- Applied anatomy
- diagram

155. Write about the Extra Hepatic Biliary Apparatus and Explain the anatomy of Gallbladder with appropriate diagrams.

- Introduction to Extra hepatic biliary apparatus
- Components
- Gall bladder – introduction
- Location
- Parts
- relations
- Cystic duct
- Supply
- Applied anatomy

156. Describe the Pancreas in detail along with histology & well labeled diagram.

- Introduction
- Location
- Dimension
- External features –parts, surfaces, borders,
- Relations
- Pancreatic duct
- Histology
- Supply
- Applied anatomy
- Diagram

157. Describe the duodenum in detail along with histology & well labeled diagram.

- Introduction
- Location
- Dimension
- External features –parts
- Relations
- Interior
- Histology
- Supply
- Applied anatomy
- Diagram

158. Describe the Jejunum & ileum with well labeled diagram.

- Introduction
- Location
- Dimension
- General features
- difference between jejunum and ileum
- Supply
- Applied anatomy

- Diagram
159. Describe the Large intestine in detail with well labeled diagram.
- Introduction
 - Location
 - Dimension
 - General features
 - difference between small and large intestine
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
160. Describe the rectum in detail along with histology & well labeled diagram.
- Introduction
 - Location
 - Dimension
 - Curvatures
 - Parts
 - Surfaces
 - Relations
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
161. Describe the anal canal in detail along with histology & well labeled diagram.
- Introduction
 - Location
 - Dimension
 - Parts
 - Sphincters
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
162. Describe the Peritoneum in detail with well labeled diagram
- Definition
 - Development
 - Parts
 - Parietal & visceral layers
 - Folds - name
 - Cavity & its division
 - Fluid
 - Recesses
 - Supply
 - Function
 - Applied anatomy

Moderate Level Questions

163. Describe the esophagus in the context of its external features, along with histology & well labeled diagrams
- Location
 - External feature
 - Histology
 - diagram.
164. Describe the stomach in the context of its location, size-shape-capacity, external features, peritoneal & visceral relations, internal structure, applied anatomy along with well labeled diagrams.
- Location,

- Size-shape-capacity
 - External features
 - Peritoneal & visceral relations,
 - Internal structure & applied anatomy
 - Diagram
165. Describe the stomach in the context of its location, size-shape-capacity, external features, peritoneal & visceral relations, stomach bed, applied anatomy along with well labeled diagrams.
- Location,
 - Size-shape-capacity,
 - External features,
 - Peritoneal & visceral relations,
 - Stomach bed,
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
166. Describe the Liver in the context of its location-size-shape, external features, peritoneal & visceral relations, blood & nerve supply, applied anatomy along with well labeled diagram.
- location-size-shape,
 - external features,
 - peritoneal & visceral relations,
 - blood & nerve supply,
 - applied anatomy
167. Describe the spleen in the context of its location, dimensions, position, external features, peritoneal & visceral relations, blood & nerve supply, applied anatomy along with well labeled diagrams.
- Location,
 - dimensions,
 - position,
 - external features,
 - peritoneal & visceral relations,
 - blood & nerve supply,
 - applied anatomy
 - Diagram
168. Describe the Pancreas in the context of its location, dimensions-size-shape, external features, relations, blood & nerve supply, applied anatomy along with well labeled diagrams.
- location,
 - dimensions-size-shape,
 - external features,
 - relations,
 - blood & nerve supply,
 - applied anatomy
 - Diagram
169. Describe the anal canal in the context of its external features, relations, interior, blood & venous drainage, nerve supply with well labeled diagrams.
- external features,
 - relations,
 - interior,
 - blood & venous drainage,
 - nerve supply
170. Describe the Duodenum in the context of its location, length, parts, peritoneal & visceral relations, blood & nerve supply, applied anatomy along with well labeled diagrams.
- location,

- length,
- parts,
- peritoneal & visceral relations,
- blood & nerve supply,
- applied anatomy
- diagram

171. Describe the Jejunum & Ilium in the context of location, length, features, differences, blood & nerve supply, applied anatomy along with well labeled diagrams.

- location,
- length,
- features,
- differences,
- blood & nerve supply,
- applied anatomy

Mild Level Questions

172. Explain external features and relations of stomach.

- Surfaces
- Curvatures
- Orifices
- Parts
- Relation – Peritoneal & visceral
- diagram

173. Describe the external features of liver.

- Lobes
- Surfaces with relation
- Border
- Caudate lobe
- Quadrate lobe
- Porta hepatis

TOPIC - CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

174. Describe the external features of heart, internal structure of Right atrium & ventricle, applied anatomy of heart with well labeled diagram.

- External features – surfaces, borders, sulci/grooves,
- Interior of right atrium- three parts
- Interior of right ventricle – two parts – trabacule carnea, ridges, bridges, pillars, chorda tendinae.
- Applied anatomy
- Diagram

175. Explain the types and structure of arteries.

- Detailed description structure of artery.
- Three types of arteries - Elastic (conducting) arteries, Muscular (distributing) arteries, Arterioles (resistance) arteries with their example
- diagram

176. Describe aorta with its branches.

- Introduction
- Parts
- Branches from each part

177. Explain the types and structure of veins.

- Details on structure of vein

- Three types of veins – large, medium and small sized veins with their example
- diagram

Moderate Level Questions

178. Describe the internal structure of right atria & ventricles of heart along with blood supply, applied anatomy & well labeled diagram.
- Internal features of right atria & ventricle
 - Blood supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
179. Describe the pericardium in detail along with its relations, applied anatomy, blood & nerve supply well labeled diagram.
- Introduction
 - Layers
 - Cavity
 - Parts
 - Sinuses
 - Relations
 - Applied anatomy diagram

Mild Level Questions

180. Describe the external features of heart, internal structure of Right atrium, applied anatomy of heart with well labeled diagram.
- Brief description on surfaces, borders, grooves/sulci
 - External and internal features of right atrium
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
181. Describe the external features of heart, internal structure of Right ventricle, applied anatomy of heart with well labeled diagram.
- Brief description on surfaces, borders, grooves/sulci
 - External and internal features of right ventricle
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
182. Describe the external features of heart, internal structure of left ventricle, applied anatomy of heart with well labeled diagram
- Brief description on surfaces, borders, grooves/sulci
 - External and internal features of left ventricle
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

TOPIC - URINARY SYSTEM

10 Marks Questions

Mild Level Questions

183. Explain the Kidneys in detail.
- Location
 - Dimensions
 - External features- surfaces, borders, ends
 - Hilum
 - Relations
 - Internal feature
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
184. Explain the Urinary Bladder in detail.
- Location

- Dimensions
- External features- surfaces, borders, apex, base
- Relations
- Internal feature - trigone
- Supply
- Applied anatomy
- Diagram

Moderate Level Questions

185. Explain the external and Internal structure of Kidney in detail.
- Detail description of gross anatomy
 - Internal macroscopic and microscopic structure

TOPIC - SENSORY ORGANS

EYEBALL

10 Marks Questions

Hard Level Questions

186. Describe the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of eyeball in detail with applied anatomy.
- Origin and insertion of intrinsic muscles
 - Origin and insertion of extrinsic muscles
 - Nerve supply
 - Action
187. Describe the eyeball in detail with applied anatomy & well labeled diagram.
- Three coats of eye ball – fibrous coat, vascular coat, nervous coat
 - Description of each coat
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram

Moderate Level Questions

188. Describe the fibrous & vascular coats of eyeball with well labeled diagram.
- Sclera
 - Cornea
 - Choroid
 - Ciliary body
 - Iris
 - Supply of each part
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
189. Describe the vascular & nervous coats of eyeball with well labeled diagram.
- Choroid
 - Ciliary body
 - Iris
 - Retina
 - Supply of each part
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram

Mild Level Questions

190. Describe the structure of nervous coat of eyeball in detail with applied anatomy & diagram.
- Detailed description of retina
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram

191. Describe the structure of vascular coat of eyeball in detail with applied anatomy & diagram.
- Detailed description of ciliary body, choroid, iris
 - Supply of each part
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram
192. Describe the structure of fibrous coat of eyeball in detail with applied anatomy & diagram.
- Detailed description of sclera and cornea
 - Supply of each part
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram

EAR
(10 Marks Questions)

Hard Level Questions -

193. Describe the ear in detail with well labeled diagram & applied anatomy.
- External ear – auricle, external acoustic meatus, tympanic membrane
 - Middle ear – wall & contents
 - Internal ear – bony and membranous labyrinth
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

Moderate Level Questions

194. Describe the structure of middle & internal ear in detail with well labeled diagram.
- Middle ear – wall & contents
 - Internal ear – bony and membranous labyrinth
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
195. Describe the wall, contents, muscles of middle ear in detail with well labeled diagram & applied anatomy.
- Wall
 - contents,
 - muscles of middle ear
 - diagram
 - applied anatomy.

Mild Level Questions -

196. Describe the structure & contents of middle ear in detail with well labeled diagram.
- Detailed description of structure of middle ear
 - Contents
 - Supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram
197. Describe the internal ear in detail with well labeled diagram.
- Bony labyrinth
 - Membranous labyrinth
 - Nerve supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

SKIN
10 Marks Questions

Moderate Level Questions

198. Describe the anatomy of skin along with figure.
- Layers of skin – dermis, epidermis
 - Supply
 - diagram

Hard Level Questions

199. Describe the anatomy of skin with their clinical aspects.
- Layers of skin – dermis, epidermis
 - applied anatomy
 - diagram

TONGUE

10 Marks Questions

Mild Level Questions

200. Describe the structure, Blood & nerve supply, Applied anatomy of tongue in detail
- Structure – parts, surfaces
 - Blood & nerve supply,
 - Applied anatomy
 - diagram

Moderate Level Questions

201. Describe the structure, extrinsic & intrinsic muscles with actions, Blood & nerve supply of tongue in detail
- structure,
 - extrinsic & intrinsic muscles with actions,
 - Blood & nerve supply
 - Diagram

Hard Level Questions

202. Describe the structure, extrinsic & intrinsic muscles, Blood & nerve supply, Applied anatomy of tongue in detail
- structure,
 - extrinsic & intrinsic muscles with actions,
 - Blood & nerve supply
 - Applied anatomy
 - Diagram

TOPIC – TWACHA SHARIR

(10 Marks Questions)

Mild Level Questions

203. Describe the twacha according to Acharya Sushruta in detail.
- Definition of twak
 - Layers of twak as per Acharya Sushruta
 - Their dimensions
 - Applied anatomy

Moderate Level Questions

204. Describe the twacha according to Acharya Sushruta & Acharya Charaka in detail.
- Definition of twak
 - Layers of twak as per Acharya Sushruta and Acharya Charaka
 - Their dimensions
 - Applied anatomy

1 Pramana Sharira

1. According to charak samhita, length of human body_____
a) 84 angula b) 100 angula c) 120 angula d) 94 angula
2. According to charak samhita, length of human body_____
a) 84 angula b) 100 angula c) 120 angula d) 94 angula
3. Pramaana of majja_____
a) 1 anjali b) 2 anjali c) 3 anjali d) 4 anjali
4. Pramaana of stanya_____
a) 1 anjali b) 2 anjali c) 3 anjali d) 4 anjali
5. Pramaana of vasa_____
a) 1 anjali b) 2 anjali c) 3 anjali d) 4 anjali
6. Pramaana of mootra_____
a) 1 anjali b) 2 anjali c) 3 anjali d) 4 anjali
7. Pramaana of aartav_____
a) 1 anjali b) 2 anjali c) 3 anjali d) 4 anjali
8. Pramaana of purisha_____
a) 5 anjali b) 6 anjali c) 7 anjali d) 8 anjali
9. Pramaana of rakta_____
a) 5 anjali b) 6 anjali c) 7 anjali d) 8 anjali
10. Pramaana of shukra_____
a) 1 anjali b) 2 anjali c) 1/2 anjali d) 4 anjali
11. The height of a person is considered as_____ of a person.
a) aayama b) vistara c) both a & b d) none of above

2 Koshtha Evam Ashaya Shaarira

12. Koshthang according to charaka samhita _____
a) 15 b) 16 c) 17 d) 18
13. Koshthang according to sushrut samhita _____
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
14. _____ प्रभव उन्मुक्त ।
a) शोणितक्रे न b) शोणितकीट c) शोणितमल d) शोणित
15. गदु वली - _____
a) प्रवाहिणि b) ववसर्जनन c) संवरणि d) all of above
16. According to sharangadhara, total aashaya in female are _____
a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10
17. According to sushruta, total aashaya in female are _____
a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10

3 Sira Shaarira

18. 'Drumpatrasevaninam tasam pratana' is the drishanta given by Sushruta for _____.
a) Sira b) Dhamani c) Srotas d) Sevani
19. According to Sushruta, udgama shtana of sira is _____.
a) Shira b) Hradaya c) Nabhi d) Amashaya
20. What is the number of mula sira according to Sushruta?
a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40
21. What is the total number of sira?
a) 10 b) 40 c) 500 d) 700

4 Dhamani Shaarira

22. What is the total number of Dhamani?
a) 10 b) 24 c) 500 d) 700

5 Srotas Shaarira

23. Which srotas is not considered by Sushruta?
a) swedavaha b) medovaha c) mamsavaha d) raktavaha
24. The number of 'bahirmukha srotas' in female is _____.
a) 11 b) 22 c) 9 d) 12
25. As per sushrut samhita, mool of pranvaha srotas_____
a) hraday & rasvahini dhamani b) mahasrotas c) hraday d) b & c both
26. As per sushrut samhita, mool of annavaha srotas_____
a) aamashaya & annavahi dhamani b) vama parshva c) aamashaya d) b & c both
27. As per sushrut samhita, mool of rasavaha srotas_____
a) hraday & rasvahini dhamani b) dasa dhamani c) hraday d) b & c both
28. As per sushrut samhita, mool of raktvaha srotas_____
a) yakrut & raktvahi dhamani b) yakrut pleeha c) raktvahini dhamani d) b & c both
29. As per sushrut samhita, mool of medvaha srotas_____
a) kati & vrukkao b) vrukka c) vapavahan d) b & c both
30. As per charak samhita, mool of medvaha srotas_____
a) kati & vrukkao b) vrukka c) vapavahan d) b & c both
31. As per sushrut samhita, mool of annavaha srotas_____
a) aamashaya & annavahi dhamani b) vama parshva c) aamashaya d) b & c both

6 Kalaa Shaarira

32. According to sushuta samhita 7th kala is_____
a) mamsadhara b) urish dhara c) pitta dhara d) shukra dhara
33. According to sushuta samhita 1st kala is_____
a) mamsadhara b) purish dhara c) pitta dhara d) shukra dhara
34. According to sushuta samhita 5th kala is_____
a) mamsadhara b) purish dhara c) pitta dhara d) shukra dhara
35. According to sushuta samhita 6th kala is_____
a) mamsadhara b) purish dhara c) pitta dhara d) shukra dhara

36. Where is 4th kala situated?

- a) mamsa b) snayu c) sandhi d) rakta

7 Indriya Shaarira

37. How many mandala in netra?

- a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

38. How many patala in netra?

- a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

39. Which mahabhoot make ashrumaarga in netra?

- a) aakashha b) jala c) agni d) vaata

40. Which mahabhoot make mamsa bhaga in netra?

- a) aakashha b) jala c) agni d) Prithvi

41. Which mahabhoota is predominant in shotrendriya?

- a) aakashha b) jala c) agni d) vaata

42. Which mahabhoota is predominant in chakshurendriya?

- a) aakashha b) jala c) agni d) vaata

43. Which mahabhoota is predominant in tvagendriya?

- a) aakashha b) jala c) agni d) vaata

44. Which mahabhoota is predominant in rasanendriya?

- a) aakashha b) jala c) agni d) vaata

45. Which mahabhoota is predominant in ghranendriya?

- a) aakashha b) jala c) pruthvi d) vaata

8 Twacha Shaarira

46. According to Sushrutacharya 1st layer of twacha is _____

- a) shweta b) lohita c) avabhasini d) vedini

47. According to Sushrutacharya 2nd layer of twacha is _____

- a) shweta b) lohita c) avabhasini d) vedini

48. According to Sushrutacharya 3rd layer of twacha is _____

- a) shweta b) lohita c) avabhasini d) vedini

49. The Praman of Avbhasini layer of twacha is _____ of brihi

- a) 1/18 b) 1/16 c) 1/12 d) 1/8

50. The Praman of lohita layer of twacha is _____ of brihi

- a) 1/18 b) 1/16 c) 1/12 d) 1/8

51. The Praman of tamra layer of twacha is _____ of brihi

- a) 1/18 b) 1/16 c) 1/12 d) 1/8

52. The Praman of shweta layer of twacha is _____ of brihi

- a) 1/18 b) 1/16 c) 1/12 d) 1/8

53. According to charakacharya 1st layer of twacha is _____

- a) avabhasini b) udakadhara c) asrukdhara d) rohini

54. According to charakacharya 2nd layer of twacha is _____

- a) avabhasini b) udakadhara c) asrukdhara d) rohini

55. According to Sushrutacharya vidradhi occurs in which layer of twacha?
a) mamsadhara b) lohita c) avabhasini d) vedini

9 Marma Shaarira

56. Total number of marma in human body?
a) 100 b) 105 c) 108 d) 107
57. Total number of sadhyapraanahara marma in human body?
a) 19 b) 22 c) 33 d) 41
58. Total number of vishalyaghna marma ____
a) 33 b) 19 c) 3 d) 20
59. Total number of vaikalyakara marma ____
a) 33 b) 19 c) 3 d) 44
60. Total number of mamsa marma ____
a) 19 b) 11 c) 33 d) 41
61. Total number of rujakar marma ____
a) 33 b) 19 c) 8 d) 20
62. Total number of dhamani marma ____
a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 9
63. Total number of sandhi marma ____
a) 33 b) 19 c) 3 d) 20
64. Total number of asthi marma ____
a) 33 b) 19 c) 8 d) 20
65. Anguli pramana of janu marma ____ anguli
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
66. Fatal period for sadhyapranahar marma injry is ____
a) 0-7 days b) 0-5days c) 5-10 days d) 15-30 days
67. Fatal period for kalantara pranahara marma injry is ____
a) 0-7 days b) 0-5 days c) 5-10 days d) 15-30 days
68. Matruka is which type of marma?
a) sadhyapranahara b) sira marma c) urdhvajatrugata d) all of above
69. Vidhur is which type of marma?
a) vaikalyakara b) snayu marma c) urdhvajatrugata d) all of above
70. Phana is which type of marma?
a) vaikalyakara b) sira marma c) urdhvajatrugata d) all of above
71. Nitamba is which type of marma?
a) kalantarapranhara b) asthi marma c) prishtha d) all of above
72. Hraday is which type of marma?
a) sadhyapranahara b) sira marma c) vaksha d) all of above
73. guda is which type of marma?
a) sadhyapranahara b) mamsa marma c) udara d) all of above
74. naabhi is which type of marma?
a) sadhyapranahara b) sira marma c) udara d) all of above

10 Respiratory System

75. Which is the paired cartilage of larynx?
a) thyroid b) cricoid c) epiglottis d) arytenoid
76. Which is not the part of pharynx?
a) nasopharynx b) laryngopharynx c) cricopharynx d) oropharynx
77. Which vessels supplies nutrition to lungs?
a) pulmonary arteries b) pulmonary veins c) bronchial arteries d) brachial arteries
78. How many lobes in rt. Lung?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
79. Which structure is not related to the base of lungs?
a) rt lobe of liver b) fundus of stomach c) spleen d) pancreas
80. Arterial supply of trachea is _____
a) pulmonary arteries b) inferior thyroid arteries c) superior thyroid arteries d) intercostal arteries
81. Which structure is not included in lower respiratory tracts?
a) lungs b) trachea c) bronchi d) pharynx
82. Horizontal fissure present in _____
a) rt. Lung b) lt. lung c) both a & b d) none
83. Vocal cords are situated in _____
a) larynx b) pharynx c) trachea d) bronchus
84. Esophagus crosses the diaphragm at level of _____ vertebra.
a) T7 b) T8 c) T10 d) T12
85. IVC crosses the diaphragm at level of _____ vertebra.
a) T7 b) T8 c) T10 d) T12
86. Aorta crosses the diaphragm at level of _____ vertebra.
a) T7 b) T8 c) T10 d) T12
87. In human respiratory system normal length of trachea is ____cm
a) 15 cm b) 10-12 cm c) 7-10 cm d) 5 cm
88. C shaped ring of Hyaline Cartilage is found in
a) Trachea b) Bronchus c) a & b d) Larynx.
89. The voice box of Human body is.
a) Oesophagus b) Trachea c) Pharynx d) Larynx
90. which of the following body part play role in both Respiratory as well as Digestive System...
a) Pharynx b) Larynx c) Oesophagus d) Tonsil
91. Air is forced into the lungs by the contraction of the
a) Alveoli b) Bronchioles c) Diaphragm d) Heart
92. The smallest branches of the bronchial tree are
a) Primary bronchi b) Secondary bronchi c) Tertiary bronchi d) Bronchioles
93. The entry of food into the respiratory tract is Prevented by?
a) Tongue b) diaphragm c) Epiglottis d) Bronchi
94. What is the purpose of the conchae inside the nose?
a) The fight disease b) They increases surface area of respiration
c) To keep dust out of the lungs d) To tickle the nose, and cause Sneezes

95. The left lung is made up of how many Lobes?
a) Four b) Three c) Two d) Six
96. Disorder of respiratory system is _____
a) pneumonia b) tuberculosis c) asthma d) all the above
97. In which part of the respiratory system gaseous exchange takes place
a) Alveoli b) Pharynx c) Larynx d) Trachea
98. Safety muscle of the larynx is
a) posterior cricoarytenoid b) anterior crico thyroid c) thyro cricoid d) crico pharynges
99. laryngopharynx acts as a passage _____
a) only for food b) only for air c) food and air d) none
100. Total number of rings in the trachea
a) 15-20 b) 20 -25 c) 30 -35 d) 10 -14
101. Cricoid cartilage lies at the level of _____
a) C7 b) C6 c) T1 d) C5
102. Pharyngoesophageal junction lies at the level of
a) C6 b) T1 c) C3 d) C5
103. Motor supply of stylopharyngeus muscle by
a) Vagus nerve b) Glossopharyngeal nerve c) Maxillary nerve d) internal laryngeal nerve
104. Zenkers diverticulum is also known as _____
a) Paryngeal pouch b) Layryngeal pouch c) Pouch of luska d) Rathkes pouch

11 Digestive system

105. Location of stomach _____
a) epigastric region b) left hypogastric c) umbilical region d) all of above
106. Which is not a peritoneal fold?
a) omentum b) diaphragm c) mesentery d) falciform ligament
107. Following structures form part of the stomach bed except _____
a) Lt. suprarenal gland b) coeliac trunk c) splenic artery d) pancreas
108. Payer's patches are present in _____
a) duodenum b) jejunum c) ileum d) transverse colon
109. Ribbon like band present in large intestine is called _____
a) sacculation b) taenia coli c) villi d) appendix
110. Bile duct is formed by _____
a) cystic & common hepatic duct b) cystic & common bile duct
c) hepatic & common bile duct d) cystic & pancreatic duct
111. Stomach develop from _____
a) foregut b) midgut c) hindgut d) buccopharyngeal membrane
112. Length of duodenum _____
a) 10 inch b) 11 inch c) 12 inch d) 14 inch
113. Location of appendicular orifice _____
a) 5 cm below ileocaecal orifice b) 4 cm below ileocaecal orifice
c) 3 cm below ileocaecal orifice d) 2 cm below ileocaecal orifice

114. Omental tuberosity present in _____
 a) liver b) stomach c) pancreas d) gall bladder
115. _____ is collapsible, muscular tube involved in deglutition and peristalsis.
 a) duodenum b) ileum c) oesophagus d) appendix
116. What is the range of capacity of gall bladder?
 a) 50-150ml b) 30-60 ml c) 150-300 ml d) 350-500 ml
117. Blood supply of liver is _____
 a) 80% hepatic artery, 20% portal vein b) 20% hepatic artery, 80% portal vein
 c) 50% hepatic artery, 50% portal vein d) hepatic artery
118. Uncinated process of pancreas lies _____
 a) in front of superior mesenteric vessels b) behind superior mesenteric vessels
 c) in front of gastroduodenal artery d) behind gastroduodenal artery
119. Appendices epiploicae are seen in all part of large intestine, except?
 a) caecum, b) rectum, c) transverse colon d) descending colon
120. Portal vein is formed _____
 a) behind spleen, b) behind 2nd part of duodenum,
 c) behind neck of pancreas d) behind head of pancreas
121. Splenic artery usually arises from..... ?
 a) celiac artery b) aorta c) superior mesenteric artery d) hepatic artery
122. Which among the following structures is not related to the visceral surface of spleen?
 a) stomach, b) pancreas c) jejunum d) Lt. kidney
123. What is the shape of pancreas?
 a) 'j'-shaped b) pear shaped c) crescent shaped d) 'c' shape
124. What is the length of a normal adult spleen?
 a) 1inch b) 3inch c) 5 inch d) 7 inch
125. Lienorenal ligament is the ligament connecting?
 a) spleen to kidney b) stomach to spleen c) spleen to diaphragm d) liver to kidney
126. Which is the major artery supplying pancreas?
 a) superior mesenteric artery b) inferior mesenteric artery c) splenic artery d) abdominal aorta
127. Brunners glands are located in which part of the digestive tract?
 a) stomach b) duodenum c) rectum d) anal canal
128. Which artery supplies the large intestine?
 a) coeliac artery b) left gastric artery c) marginal artery d) int. iliac artery
129. The most commonly found type caecum is _____
 a) conical type b) intermediate type c) ampullary type d) all the above
130. Hepatopancreatic ampulla of vater opens at _____
 a) stomach b) major duodenal papilla c) minor duodenal papilla d) liver

12 Cardiovascular System

131. Which one is not open in rt. atrium?
 a) coronary sinus b) venae cordis minimi c) SVC & IVC d) none
132. Rudimentary valve guarding the opening of IVC is called _____
 a) oval valve b) limbus valve c) Eustachian valve d) mitral valve

133. _____ is congenital anomaly in which heart position is reversed and it lies on right side thorax
 a) fallot's tetralogy b) stenosis c) dextrocardia d) septal defect
134. Origin of rt. Coronary artery _____
 a) anterior aortic sinus b) rt. Posterior aortic sinus
 c) Lt. posterior aortic sinus d) coronary sinus
135. Which is not branch of arch of aorta?
 a) brachiocephalic artery b) left subclavian c) Lt coronary artery d) Lt common carotid
136. Location of SA node is _____
 a) upper part of sulcus terminalis b) interatrial septum
 c) interventricular septum d) none of above
137. ECG records electrical changes in which layer of heart?
 a) pericardium b) epicardium c) endocardium d) myocardium
138. Pericarditis is _____
 a) structural damage to pericardium b) inflammation of pericardium
 c) thickening of pericardium d) removal of pericardium
139. The thickest layer of heart is _____
 a) pericardium b) epicardium c) endocardium d) myocardium

13 Urinary System

140. Which structure is not in posterior relation to kidneys?
 a) psoas major b) quadratus lumborum c) diaphragm d) suprarenal gland
141. Length of ureter _____
 a) 20 cm b) 22 cm c) 25 cm d) 45 cm
142. Renal pyramids is part of _____
 a) renal cortex b) renal medulla c) renal papilla d) renal columns
143. Which structure is not part of renal tubule?
 a) proximal convoluted tubule b) collecting tubule c) nephron loop d) bowman's capsule
144. Ureteral openings situated at _____ part of bladder
 a) neck b) apex c) both d) triagon
145. Detrusor muscle is situated in _____
 a) kidney b) ureter c) urinary bladder d) urethra
146. Ejeculatory duct opens in which part of urethra?
 a) preprostatic b) prostatic c) membranous d) spongy
147. Which part of urethra lies in corpus sponseosum?
 a) preprostatic b) prostatic c) membranous d) spongy
148. Length of female urethra _____
 a) 4 cm b) 10 cm c) 18 cm d) 20 cm
149. Widest part of male urethra is _____
 a) preprostatic b) prostatic c) membranous d) spongy
150. How many minor calyx situated in the kidney
 a)12 b) 3 c) 5 d)30
151. All of the following is belonged to the urinary system except
 a) Urethra b) Ureter c) Bladder d) Prostrate

152. The structure that connects the kidney to the urinary bladder
- a) Ureter b) Urethra c) Renal pelvis d) Collecting duct
153. Functional unit of kidney is
- a) Glomerulus b) Nephron c) Corpuscle d) Calyx
154. Apex of the renal pyramid is called
- a) major calyx b) minor calyx c) renal papillae d) ureter
155. Location of kidney in relation to the peritoneal lining of the abdominal cavity is referred to as
- a) retroperitoneal b) retro abdominal c) posterior d) dorsal
156. A triangular area within the urinary bladder in between the ureter
- a) external urethral sphincter b) smooth muscle
- c) trigon d) internal urethral sphincter
157. Duct of Bellini is the part of _____
- a) ureter b) excretory part c) secretory part d) collecting part
158. Total weight of kidney
- a) 80 gm b) 19 gm c) 90 gm d) 130 gm
159. Lower pole of left kidney extends up to which vertebral level
- a) L1 b) L2 c) L3 d) L4

14 Reproductive System

160. Salpinx is the synonym of _____
- a) uterus b) fallopian tube c) ovaries d) vagina
161. Length of uterine tube _____
- a) 10 cm b) 20 cm c) 30 cm d) 15 cm
162. Hystera is the synonym of _____
- a) uterus b) fallopian tube c) ovaries d) vagina
163. Fertilization occurs in _____ part of uterine tube.
- a) infundibulum b) ampulla c) isthmus d) fimbria
164. Most common position of uterus is _____
- a) anteverted, anteflexed b) retroverted, retroflexed
- c) anteverted, retroflexed d) retroverted, anteflexed
165. Ejaculatory duct is formed by _____
- a) ampulla of vas deference b) duct of seminal vesicle c) both a & b d) prostate gland
166. Part of the broad ligament between the attachment of mesovarium and the uterine tube is called _____
- a) round ligament b) mesosalpinx c) mesometrium d) cervical ligament
167. Blood supply of uterus is _____
- a) uterine arteries b) ovarian arteries c) both a & b d) none of above

168. Upper part of vagina is converted into circular groove by protruding cervix is called _____
 a) internal os b) external os c) vulva d) fornix
169. Which fornix of vagina is deepest?
 a) anterior b) posterior c) rt. Lateral d) lt. lateral

15 Sensory Organs

170. _____ is not the part of external ear
 a) tragus b) external acoustic meatus c) pinna d) auditory tube
171. Ear ossicles is part of _____
 a) external ear b) middle ear c) inner ear d) tympanic membrane
172. _____ not the part of membranous labyrinth
 a) duct of cochlea b) utricle c) saccule d) vestibule
173. Fibrous coat of eye consist of _____
 a) sclera & cornea b) retina c) choroid d) lens
174. Where are ceruminous glands situated?
 a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat
175. Where is papillae of tongue situated?
 a) anterior 2/3 part b) posterior 1/3 part c) tip of tongue d) root of tongue
176. _____ bone is not forming the lateral wall of nose
 a) nasal bone b) lacrimal bone c) vomer bone d) inferior nasal conchae

Ques. no	Ans.	Ques. no.	Ans.	Ques. no.	Ans.	Ques. no.	Ans.
1	c	46	c	91	c	136	a
2	a	47	b	92	d	137	d
3	a	48	a	93	c	138	b
4	b	49	a	94	b	139	d
5	c	50	b	95	c	140	d
6	d	51	d	96	d	141	c
7	d	52	c	97	a	142	b
8	c	53	b	98	a	143	b
9	d	54	c	99	a	144	d
10	c	55	a	100	a	145	c
11	a	56	d	101	b	146	a
12	a	57	a	102	a	147	d
13	d	58	c	103	b	148	a
14	c	59	d	104	a	149	b
15	d	60	b	105	a	150	a
16	d	61	c	106	b	151	d
17	b	62	d	107	b	152	a
18	a	63	d	108	b	153	b
19	c	64	c	109	b	154	c
20	d	65	c	110	a	155	a
21	d	66	a	111	a	156	c
22	b	67	d	112	a	157	d
23	a	68	d	113	d	158	d
24	d	69	d	114	a	159	c
25	d	70	d	115	c	160	b
26	a	71	d	116	b	161	a
27	a	72	d	117	a	162	a

28	d	73	d	118	b	163	b
29	a	74	d	119	b	164	a
30	d	75	d	120	c	165	c
31	a	76	c	121	a	166	b
32	d	77	c	122	c	167	c
33	a	78	c	123	a	168	d
34	b	79	d	124	c	169	b
35	c	80	b	125	a	170	d
36	c	81	d	126	c	171	b
37	a	82	a	127	b	172	d
38	b	83	a	128	c	173	a
39	a	84	c	129	c	174	b
40	d	85	b	130	b	175	a
41	a	86	d	131	d	176	c
42	c	87	b	132	c		
43	d	88	c	133	c		
44	b	89	d	134	a		
45	c	90	a	135	c		

RACHANA SHARIR PAPER -1

Point 1 Shariropakramaniya Sharira

Mild questions

- 1) Tridandatmak Purusha is formed from _____
a)Vata, Pitta & Kapha b)Satva, Raja & Tama c)Satva, Atma & Sharir d)Agni, Soma & Vay
ANS.-C) Satva, Atma & Sharir
- 2) Mahat tatvais also called as _____tatva.
a)Avyakta b)Ahankara c)Panchatanmatra d)**Buddh**
ANS -D)**Buddh**
- 3) ‘Rohit Matsyasya Mukham Bhavati’ is true regarding ____
a)Garbhashaya b)Garbhini c)Garbha d)Garbhasthapana
ANS -A)GarbhashayaB
- 4) Madhya sharir is also called as ____
a)Shirogrivam b)shakha c)Koshtha d)uttamang
ANS- C)Koshtha
- 5) How long cadaver should be kept in water for Mritashodhana?
a)Seventy-five b)Seven days c)seventy d)Fifteen
ANS -B)Seven days
- 6) Which is not the quality of cadaver for Mritashodhana?
a)Avarshashatikam b)Avishopahatam c)Adirghavyadhipiditam d)Panjarasth
ANS- D)Panjarasth
- 7) According to Ayurveda, the body is divided into -----parts.
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7
ANS-C) 6
- 8) Which of the following options is most appropriate regarding cadaver wrapping for Mritashodhana?
a) Munja b) Kusha c) Shana d) All the above
ANS--D) All A, B & C
- 9) Which of the following is used to make kurcha for Mritashodhana?
a) Lakshmana b) Shana c) Ushir d) Sahadeva
ANS- B) Shana

- 10) Which of the following is not used to make kurcha for Mritashodhana?
a) Ushir b) Bal c) Venu d) Shana
ANS-C) Venu
- 11) Akasha mahabhoota is _____.
a) Satvabahul b) Tamobahul c) Raja bahul d) Satva & Rajabahul
ANS-A) Satvabahul
- 12) Vayu mahabhoota is _____.
a) Tamobahul b) Satvabahul c) Satva & Rajabahul d) Raja bahul
ANS- D) Raja bahul
- 13) Prithvi mahabhoota is _____.
a) Raja bahul b) Satva bahul c) Tama bahula d) Tama & Raja bahula
ANS- C) Tama bahula
- 14) Which of the following is not included in ashtouprakruti?
a) Mahat b) Ahankar c) Panchamahabhoota d) Panchatanmatra
ANS- D) Panchatanmatra
- 15) Which of the following is not similarity between Prakruti & Purusha?
a) aling b) Vyapak c) Apar d) bijdharmi
ANS- D) bijdharmi
- 16) Which of the following is not related to Prakruti?
a) Ektwa b) Achetan c) Beeja dharmini d) Madhyasthadharmini
ANS- D) Madhyasthadharmini
- 17) What is function of पृथ्वी महाभूत in creation of शरीर
a) विवर्तन b) क्लेदन c) संहनन d) विवर्धन
- 18) What is function of आकाश महाभूत in creation of शरीर.
a) विवर्धन b) पचन c) क्लेदन d) संहनन
- 19) तंत्र शरीरम् नाम _____ पंचमहाभूत। Complete this line
a) समयोगवाहि b) आत्मा c) चेतना अधिष्ठान भूतं d) शुक्र शोनिता
- 20) What is meaning of anatomy
a) cutting up b) dissection c) creation d) Preservation
- 21) Which artery is used for embalming
a) femoral b) Comon caratoid c) both a & b d) none of these
- 22) In femoral sheath artery is present in which side
a) Medial b) Lateral c) Superior d) Inferior
- 23) What is disadvantage of embalming
a) Do Swelling b) Darkening c) both a & b d) None of these

2 Paribhasha Sharia

Mild questions

- 24) The number of Kanadara is _____.
a) 13 b) 15 c) 14 d) 16
- 25) Total number of avadhya sira is _____.
a) 95 b) 96 c) 97 d) 98
- 26) According to Sushruta, the number of sevani present in Shira is
a) 1 b) 3 c) 5 d) 7
- 27) What is the number of Asthi Simanta are explain by acharya.
a) 14 b) 16 c) 12 d) 20
- 28) Number of 'rajju' present in our body are
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7

3 Garbha

Sharira- Hard questions

- 29) According to ayurveda jivha formation takes place by _____.
a) kapha, shonit, mass b) mass, shonit, kitt c) pitta, kaph d) aartav, kaph
- 30) According to ayurveda UNDUK formation takes place by _____.
a) kapha, shonit, mass b) shonit kitt c) pitta, kaph d) aartav, kaph

Mild questions

- 31) Garbhashaya is Situated in _____ Aavarta of Yoni.
a) First B) Second c) Third d) Forth
- 32) Which Aavarta looks like the Mouth of Rohit Fish?
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Forth
- 33) Which of the following is not suddha shukra laxan
a) sphatikabham b) drav c) snigdha d) laksharsopam
- 34) "Yad vaso na virajayet" term came for which of the following.
a) shuddha shukra b) shuddha artav c) ashuddha shukra d) ashuddha artav
- 35) How many types are of ashuddha shukra .
a)7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10
- 36) In garbha what is the karm of akash mahabhoot.
a)Vivardhan b) Snehan c) Pachan d)Kleda
- 37) In garbha what is the karm of pritvi mahabhoot.
a)Vivardhan b) Snehan c) Pachan d) Samhanan
- 38) In garbha what is the karm of VAYU mahabhoot.
a)Vivardhan b) Snehan c) Pachan d) Vibhajan
- 39) In garbha what is the karm of TEJ mahabhoot.
a)Vivardhan b) Snehan c) Pachan d) Vibhajan
- 40) In garbha what is the karm of AAP mahabhoot.
a)Vivardhan b) Kledan c) Pachan d) Vibhajan
- 41) Prathame masi _____ jayate
a)kalalam b) Kledan c) Pachan d) Vibhajan
- 42) What get developed in sixth month of fetus
a) akshi b) buddhi c) man d) Chaya
- 43) Ashtame.....bhavati ojah.
a) asthir b) sthir c) vikrut d) utpanna
- 44) Garbhini is called as klanntama in which month
a)7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10
- 45) Garbhaposhana takes place by _____
a)upsneh nyay b) kshirdadhi nyay c) khalekapot nyay d) non of this
- 46) What develop from remaining aartav after apara formation?
a) stanya b) twacha c) snayu d) aartav
- 47) According to ayurveda apara formation takes place by _____
a)stanya b) twacha c) snayu d) aartav
- 48) According to rushi markndey which organ originate first in garbha.
a) paani paad b) twacha c) shir d) hruday
- 49) According to rushi shonak which organ originate first in garbha.
a)paani paad b) twacha c) shir d) hruday
- 50) According to subhuti gautama which organ originate first in garbha.
a) paani paad b) madhya sharir c) shir d) hruday

4 Asthi Sharia- Hard questions

- 51) Which type of bone is Dant?
a) Ruchakasthi b) tarunasthi c) mandalasthi d) valayasthi

Mild questions

- 52) What is the number of asthi explain by shushruta
a)360 b) 300 c) 900 d) 206
- 53) What is the number of asthi explain by charaka
a)360 b) 300 c) 900 d) 206

Sharira- Hard questions

- 54) Which of the following is example of “samudg sandhi”.
 a) Guda b) Bhag c) Nitamb d) all of these
- 55) Which of the following is example of “Vayastund sandhi”.
 a) Hanu b) Bhag c) Nitamb d) all of these

Mild questions

- 56) How many types of sandhi are explain by acharya.
 a) 8 b) 16 c) 12 d) 7
- 57) Which of the following is example of “kor sandhi”.
 a) janu b) manibandh c) gulf d) all of these
- 58) Which of the following is example of “ulukhal sandhi”.
 a) janu sandhi b) ans sandhi c) gulf sandhi d) all of these
- 59) Which classification is wrong according to movement _____
 a) चेष्टावंत b) स्थिर संधि c) निवृत्त संधि d) None of them.
- 60) What is the meaning of sandhi?
 a) samyoga b) viyoga c) Bandhu d) none
- 61) sandhi sankhya According to sushruta?
 a) 210 b) 290 c) 206 d) 2000
- 62) which type of joints are not considered as sandhi?
 a) पेशी b) स्नायु c) सिरा d) All of them
- 63) According to sushruta how many sandhi are present in the madhya sharira
 a) 63 b) 49 c) 59 d) 83
- 64) In which type of sandhi the articular area is like ball and socket?
 a) कोर b) उदुखल c) प्रतर d) समुदाग
- 65) Give example of समुदग संधि?
 a) sacro pelvic b) lambdoid suture c) ear ossicles d) tracheal ring
- 66) In which type of Sandhi the articular area is semi-circular ?
 a) तुन्नसेवनि b) मंडल c) वायसातुंड d) शंखावत्त
- 67) In which type of sandhi the one bone has beak like projection
 a) शंखावत्त b) तुन्नसेवनि c) वायसातुंड d) प्रतर
- 68) Temporomandibular Joint is the type of which sandhi?
 a) वायसातुंड b) तुन्नसेवनि c) मंडल d) सामुदग

6 Snayu Sharira- Hard questions

- 69) Vrutta Snayu' also called as _____
 a) Sevani b) Mamsa c) Kandara d) Kurcha Ans- C) Kandara

Mild questions

- 70) Number of snayu are explain by acharya are _____
 a) 900 b) 160 c) 120 d) 700 Ans- A) 900

7 Peshi Sharir -Mild questions

- 71) How many types of peshi are explain by acharya.
 a) 8 b) 16 c) 12 d) 7 Ans- C) 12
- 72) Vrutta, Bahal, Pelav are the type of.....
 a) Peshi b) sira c) asthi d) simant
- 73) Number of peshi explain by acharya are _____
 a) 900 b) 500 c) 120 d) 700
- 74) How many peshi are in female body?
 a) 500 b) 900 c) 520 d) 690
- 75) Give additional पेशी संख्या in female -
 a) 520 b) 500 c) 20 d) 518
- 76) In female, how many peshi present in. अपत्यमार्ग?
 a) 10 b) 03 c) 04 d) 07

- 77) Give the type of peshi
a) 12 b) 13 c) 20 d) 14

8 Keshha Danta Nakha -Hard questions

- 78) Kesh gets develop from
a) pitruj bhav b) matruj bhav c) satvaj bhav d) satmyaj bhav
- 79) "Dant" gets develop from
a) pitruj bhav b) matruj bhav c) satvaj bhav d) satmyaj bhav
- 80) "Nakha" gets develop from
a) pitruj bhav b) matruj bhav c) satvaj bhav d) satmyaj bhav

9 Embryology

- 81) Which of the following is not the part of spermatozoon
a) head b) tail c) petal d) neck

10 Osteology

- 82) Trochlea and capitulum are found at ____
a) distal end of femur b) distal end of humerus c) proximal end of femur d) proximal end of humerus
- 83) Shape of head of humerus is ____
a) spherical b) triangular c) boat shape d) quadrangular

12 Myology- Hard questions

- 84) Name the structure attached at supraglenoid tubercle
a) Omohyoid muscle b) tricep brachi c) bicep brachi d) suprascapular
- 85) Name the structure attached at infra glenoid tubercle
a) Omohyoid muscle b) tricep brachi c) bicep brachi d) suprascapular
- 86) Name the structure passing through bicipital groove
a) Tendon of bicep b) Tendon of tricep c) radial nerv d) medial artery
- 87) Name the structure passing through snuff box
a) Tendon of bicep b) Tendon of tricep c) radial artery d) medial artery
- 88) Name the structure passing through radial groove
a) Tendon of bicep b) radial artery c) radial nerv d) medial artery
- 89) Name the structure passing through subclavian groove
a) subcavius muscle b) subclavian artery c) subclavian nerv d) all of these
- 90) Name the structure attached at suprascapular notch
a) Omohyoid muscle b) tricep brachi c) bicep brachi d) suprascapular

Mild questions

- 91) Which of the following is not included in rotator cuff?
a) Supraspinatus b) Subscapularis c) Infraspinatus d) Serratus anterior
- 92) The Nerve supplying the pectoralis major muscle is,
a) Superior and Inferior pectoral nerve b) Medial and Lateral pectoral nerve
c) Axillary neare d) Dorsal pectoral nerve
- 93) The action of Rhomboideus Minor muscle is to ____
a) abduction of Humerus b) retract and steady the scapula
c) flexion of forearm d) muscle for intramuscular injection
- 94) Which is the muscle for intramuscular injection?
a) Supraspinatus b) Hamstring c) Biceps brachii d) Triceps brachii
- 95) Which is powerful extensor muscle of elbow?
a) brachialis b) triceps brachii c) Biceps brachii d) coracobrachialis
- 96) Which muscle flexes the elbow at forearm region?
a) Brachialis b) Biceps brachii c) brachioradialis d) All of the Above

97) What is the function of Gluteus Maximus?

- a) Flexion of hip Joint b) Extension of hip Joint
c) lateral rotation of hip Joint d) Both b and c

98) Which muscle support forceful expiratory act of muscle trunk?

- Internal oblique Muscle b) Rectus Abdominis
Transverse Abdominis d) All of the above.

a)

c)

99) What is the Origin of Subscapularis Muscle?

- a) Subscapular fossa b) Less tubercle of Humerus
c) Dorsal surface of scapula d) Greater tubercle of humerus

100) What is the Insertion of Coracobrachialis Muscle?

- a) Tip of coracoid process b) Medial border of humerus
c) Acromion process d) head of humerus.

13 Nervous system- Mild questions

101) What type of neurons are mainly present in dorsal root ganglion?

- a) multi polar b) spinal c) pseudounipolar d) bipolar

102) The length of Spinal cord in male is _____ cm.

- a) 42 b) 43 c) 44 d) 45

103) The terminal end of Spinal cord is called as _____

- a) Filum terminal b) Conus medullaris c) Quada equina d) None of these

Moderate questions

104) Cerebrospinal fluid is secreted by _____

- a) Brachial plexus b) Carotid plexus c) Choroid plexus d) Cardiac plexus

105) The specific site for lumbar puncture is interspace between _____

- a) T1 & L1 b) L1 & L2 c) L2 & L3 d) L3 & L4

106) Substantia Nigra is a part of _____

- a) Procencephalon b) Mesencephalon c) Rhombencephalon d) Diencephalon

107) What is the root value of phrenic nerve?

- a) C2, C3, C4 b) C3, C4, C5 c) C4, C5, C6 d) C5, C6, C7

14 Endocrinology- Mild questions

108) Pituitary gland in the sella turcica is covered by _____

- a) Falx cerebri b) Falx cerebella c) Tentorium cerebelli d) Diaphragma sellae

109) Which of the following gland is called a "Master gland"

- a) Pituitary b) Thymus gland c) Pineal gland d) Thyroid gland

Ques. no	Ans.	Ques. no.	Ans.	Ques. no.	Ans.
1	c	46	a	91	d
2	d	47	d	92	b
3	a	48	a	93	b
4	c	49	c	94	d
5	b	50	b	95	b
6	d	51	a	96	d
7	c	52	b	97	d
8	d	53	a	98	d
9	b	54	d	99	a
10	c	55	a	100	b
11	a	56	a	101	c
12	d	57	d	102	d
13	c	58	b	103	b
14	d	59	c	104	c
15	d	60	a	105	d
16	d	61	a	106	b

17	c	62	d	107	c
18	a	63	c	108	d
19	d	64	b	109	a
20	a	65	a		
21	c	66	b		
22	a	67	c		
23	c	68	a		
24	d	69	c		
25	d	70	a		
26	c	71	c		
27	a	72	a		
28	a	73	b		
29	a	74	c		
30	b	75	c		
31	c	76	a		
32	c	77	a		
33	d	78	a		
34	b	79	a		
35	c	80	a		
36	a	81	c		
37	d	82	b		
38	d	83	a		
39	c	84	c		
40	b	85	b		
41	a	86	a		
42	b	87	c		
43	a	88	c		
44	a	89	d		
45	a	90	a		

Mild questions

1. Number of सेवनी and सीमंत_____
a) 7 & 14 b) 14 & 8 c) 15 & 7 d) 13 & 14
2. How many अस्थिसंधान Present in वक्षणा?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
3. परिहतव्यआ शस्त्रेण word denoted to_____
a) सिमंत b) कुर्चा c) सेवनी d) कन्दरा
4. which of the following is not the among type of स्नायु
a) पृथु b) कर्कश c) वृत्त d) सुषीर
5. Which among the following have same enumeration?
a) कंडरा & कुर्चा b) अस्थिसंधान & सीमंत c) स्नायु & रज्जू d) जाल & सीमंत
6. Number of जाल present in body?
a) 15 b) 17 c) 18 d) 16
7. स्नायु is arising from which portion of the meda
a) कर्कश b) शलक्षण c) मृदु d) खर
8. How many स्नायु are present in each शाखा?
a) 150 [Total 600] b) 160 c) 200 d) 140
9. How many kurcha are present in ग्रीवा?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 5
10. Which among the following helps in flexion & extension?
a) कर्चा b) कंडरा c) जाल d) स्नाय
11. The word “शरीरी” used for
a) शरीर b) शारीर c) आत्मा d) सत्व
12. The word Anatomy comes from Greek word.
a) Cut off b) Dissection c) Cut up d) Anatomia
13. As per Definition of शरीर आपः महाभूत function.
a) पचति b) क्लेदयन्ति c) संहति d) विवर्धयति
14. तत्र शुक्र बाहुल्यात् पुमान् ----- in shloka the word बाहुल्यात् refers to
a) Quantity b) Quality c) both d) None of them
15. Conoid tubercle is part of bone
a) humerus b) clavicle c) femur d) scapula
16. Corocoid process is part of
a) humerus b) clavicle c) femur d) scapula
17. Quadrate tubercle is part of
a) humerus b) clavicle c) femur d) scapula
18. Angle of Louis
a) 263° b) 163° c) 363° d) 236°

19. As per nomenclature which muscle name is as per location
a) triceps b) Rectus c) Gluteus maximus d) Deltoid
20. No. of अस्थि as per achary. Charak
a) 300 b) 360 c) 306 d) 206
21. As per भावाः शिरा is of
a) मातृजभाव b) पितृजभाव c) रसजभाव d) आत्मजभाव
22. Tuber omentale is feature of
a) stomach b) Duodenum c) pancreas d) Omentum
23. Spiral valve of heister is present in
a) liver b) cystic duct c) pancreatic duct d) 2nd part of duodenum
24. Weight of spleen
a) 200gm b) 300gm c) 400gm d) 250gm
25. Length of Oesophagus is
a) 25cm b) 12cm c) 20cm d) 14cm
26. In accordance with stomach bed which is not suitable
a) Left kidney b) Right kidney c) Pancreas d) Splenic artery
27. Sharpest border of liver
a) Anterior b) posterior c) inferior d) Rt. Inferior
28. Mean capacity of stomach at birth.
a) 20ml b) 30ml c) 40ml d) 50ml
29. Haustra is feature of
a) Stomach b) Liver c) Small int. d) Large int.
30. Small intestine length in meter
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
31. Number of adhyay in sharir sthan of sushrut samhita.
a) 9 b) 13 c) 10 d) 8
32. Mid sagittal plan divides the body or organ in to
a) Right and left b) upper and lower c) equal right and left d) none
33. no. of kurch in our body
a) 8 b) 6 c) 10 d) 14
34. Transverse plane divides the body or organ in to
a) Right and left b) upper and lower c) equal right and left d) none
35. no. of sanghata in our body
a) 8 b) 6 c) 10 d) 14
36. Number of sevani in shir
a) 7 b) 6 c) 5 d) 14
37. Number of prana and prana ayatan in our body.
a) 10-12 b) 10-10 c) 12-10 d) 12-12
38. Choose which is inappropriate in context of garbhotpadak samgri
a) ritu b) kshetra c) shonit d) bija

39. As per Acharya Sushruta Aartava colour is same as of ... a)
Honey b) gunja c) rabbit d) white like alum
40. As per second month of masanumasik garbh vridhhi अर्बुद shape resembles a)
पुरुष b) स्त्री c) नपुंसक d) none
41. दौहद विमानानात.....
a) कुब्ज b) कुणी c) खंज d) all of these.
42. Ojas will become unstable in the month of
a) 8 b) 6 c) 4 d) 9
43. Which organ develops first in the stages of fetal development?
a) shir b) bahu c) hriday d) man
44. Trisomy of chromosomes 21 is known as
a) Patau syndrome b) Down syndrome c) Edward syndrome d) none
45. Placenta is about ____ gm in weight
a) 200 b) 100 c) 500 d) 900
46. As per maatruj bhava which is inappropriate
a) shonita b) hriday c) majja d) dhamni
47. As per pitruj bhava which is inappropriate
a) kesha b) shmashru c) loma d) yakrut
48. Anjali praman of mutra
a) 6 b) 4 c) 5 d) 7
49. Anjali praman of rakta
a) 6 b) 4 c) 8 d) 7
50. Anjali praman of कफ
a) 6 b) 4 c) 5 d) 7
51. As per Acharya sushrut ribs are of _____ type Asthi
a) kapal b) ruchak c) tarun d) valay
52. As per Acharya sushrut palate bone is of _____ type Asthi
a) kapal b) ruchak c) tarun d) valay
53. As per Acharya sushrut temporal bone is of _____ type Asthi
a) kapal b) ruchak c) tarun d) valay
54. Conoid tubercle is feature of _____ bone
a) Clavicle b) scapula c) humerus d) radius
55. Capitulum is feature of _____ bone
a) Clavicle b) scapula c) humerus d) radius
56. Olecranon process is feature of _____ bone
a) Clavicle b) humerus c) ulna d) radius
57. Bennett's fracture is associated with _____ bone
a) Clavicle b) scapula c) metacarpal d) radius
58. Quadrate tubercle is feature of _____ bone
a) Clavicle b) humerus c) femur d) radius

59. Angle of Louisdegree
a) 260 b) 363 c) 163 d) 361
60. Bifid spine vertebra is characteristic feature of Cervical b) lumbar c) thoracic d) All of above a)
61. Number of asthi sandhi in koshttha as per Acharya Sushruta
a) 210 b) 68 c) 83 d) 59
62. Wrist joint is of _____ type of asthi sandhi as per Acharya Sushruta
a) Kora b) Ullukhal c) samudga d) pratar
63. Hinge joint is ____ type of joint as per arthrology.
a) Fibrous b) cartilaginous c) synovial d) none
64. Which one is inappropriate in the context of musculotendinous cuff?
a) teres minor b) teres major c) supraspinatus d) infraspinatus
65. Number of Peshi in women as per Ayurveda?
a) 500 b) 250 c) 520 d) 205
66. Number of Avedhya Sira as per Ayurveda?
a) 89 b) 98 c) 102 d) 700
67. Number of Dhamni as per Ayurveda?
a) 24 b) 98 c) 42 d) 89
68. Number of bahirmukha srotas in female as per Ayurveda?
a) 9 b) 12 c) 11 d) 13
69. Number of snayu as per Ayurveda?
a) 900 b) 700 c) 500 d) 210
70. Types of snayu as per Ayurveda?
a) 13 b) 24 c) 4 d) 7
71. How many koshtangas are there as per sushruta?
a) 13 b) 24 c) 8 d) 7
72. How many koshtangas are there as per Charak?
a) 13 b) 24 c) 8 d) 15
73. How many Ashayas are there as per sushruta in female?
a) 13 b) 24 c) 8 d) 7
74. Histological feature of lung
a) Cells of Clara b) goblet cell c) 8 mucous cell d) serous cell
75. Approximate weight of human heart is 400gm b) 300gm c) 450gm d) 600gm a)
76. Trabeculae carneae is special feature of Rt ventricle b) Lt Ventricle c) Rt ventricle and Lt ventricle d) None a)
77. Length of GIT proper is about 9m b) 7m c) 6m d) 1.5m a)
78. Length of esophagus is about a) 25cm b) 20cm c) 12cm d) 18cm

79. Length of stomach is about 25cm a) 25cm b) 20cm c) 12cm d) 18cm a)
80. Mean capacity of stomach at birth 25ml a) 25ml b) 20ml c) 30ml d) 12ml a)
81. Which one is inappropriate in the context of Stomach Bed? a) Left kidney b) Right kidney c) Splenic artery d) transvers mesocolon
82. Rugae is special feature of ventricle a) Rt ventricle b) Stomach c) small intestine d) None a) Rt
83. Ligament of Treitz is associated with a) rectum b) duodenum c) thyroid d) liver
84. Haustra is special feature of a) Rt ventricle b) Stomach c) small intestine d) Large intestine
85. Taenia coli is special feature of Rt ventricle a) Rt ventricle b) Stomach c) small intestine d) Large intestine a)
86. Sharpest border of liver Left lateral a) Left lateral b) Inferior c) Right medial d) Left medial a)
87. Kupffer cells are present in the organ Liver a) Liver b) Rectum c) spleen d) stomach a)
88. Main pancreatic duct is known as Duct of wirsung a) Duct of wirsung b) Duct of santorini c) common bile duct d) hepatic duct a)
89. "Spiral valve of heister" is present in the organ a) Liver b) Rectum c) Gall bladder d) stomach
90. ____ organ acts as a reservoir of spermatozoa. Epididymis a) Epididymis b) scrotum c) vas deference d) prostate a)
91. Clitoris is homologous to _____ in male. a) Glans penis b) prostate c) scrotum d) testis
92. Which is not endocrine gland.... a) Thyroid b) pituitary c) supra renal d) Salivary
93. Which is not exocrine gland.... a) Thyroid b) Ear wax gland c) Sweat gland d) Salivary
94. Hypophysis cerebri is known as _____ gland. a) Thyroid b) pituitary c) supra renal d) Salivary
95. Cells of intermediate part of pituitary secretes FSH a) FSH b) MSH c) LH d) GH a)
96. Cerebral aqueduct is cavity of a) Mid brain b) fore brain c) hind brain d) cerebellum
97. Fourth ventricle is cavity of Mid brain a) Mid brain b) fore brain c) hind brain d) cerebellum a)
98. Number of cervical spinal nerves a) 7 b) 8 c) 6 d) 12

99. Number of thoracic spinal nerves a) 7
b) 8 c) 6 d) 12
100. Number of coccygeal spinal nerves a) 7
b) 1 c) 6 d) 12
101. Which nerve is not included in lateral cord of brachial plexus? a)
Lateral pectoral b) Medial pectoral c) musculocutaneous d) Lateral root of median
102. Ulnar nerve is branch of _____ cord?
a) Posterior b) Medial c) Lateral d) None
103. Radial nerve is branch of _____ cord? a)
Posterior b) Medial c) Lateral d) None
104. Upper subscapular nerve is branch of _____ cord? a)
Posterior b) Medial c) Lateral d) None
105. Root value of nerve to rhomboideus
a) C5 b) C6 c) C5 and C6 d) C6 and C7
106. Root value of nerve to serratus anterior
a) C5 b) C6 c) C5 and C6 d) C5, C6 and C7
107. Erb's paralysis is applied anatomy of a)
Upper trunk b) Lower trunk c) Middle trunk d) None
108. Klumpke's paralysis is applied anatomy of
a) Upper trunk b) Lower trunk c) Middle trunk d) None
109. Saturday night palsy is applied anatomy of a)
Radial nerve b) ulner nerve c) optic nerve d) ophthalmic nerve
110. हृदय is _____ type of sandhi
a) mandal b) kora c) tunn sevani d) ulukhal
111. According to sushrut asthi sankhya is
a.) 206 b.) 260 c.) 300 d.) 360
112. According to charak asthi sankhya is
a. 300 b. 360 c. 206 d. 260
113. Total number of asthi in shakha is
a. 117 b. 63 c. 120 d. 136
114. Number of asthi in madhya sharir a. 63
b. 120 c. 136 d. 117
115. Kurpara sandhi is which type of sandhi
a) kora b) ulukhala c) samudga d) tunnasevani
116. mandal sandhi is present inregion
a.) Kantha ,hridaya ,netra ,klom nadi
b.)Kaksha ,vakshan
c.)Anguli ,manibandh ,gulf ,janu
d.)shrotra ,shrungatak

117. Which marma injury results into unmad? a)
adhipati b) vidhur c) matruka d) Simant
118. Which of the following is not garbha vriddhikar bhava ? a)
rasaja b) atmaja c) matruja d) beeja
119. Appearance of shuddha artava is like ...
a) laksharasa b) taila c) sphatikabham d) drava
120. Appearance of shuddha shukra is like ...
a) laksha rasa b) shashasruka c) sphatikabh d) none
121. at the top of craniumchakra is present...
a. muladhar b. sahastrar c. anahat d. Manipur
122. Fourth kala is
a) Shleshmadhara b) mansadhara c) majjadhara d) medodhara
123. Layer of skin is concerned with apachi ?
a) Rohini b) Shweta c) Avbhasini d) Vedini
124. Which of the following bone starts ossifying first?
a) Humerus b) Scapula c) Clavicle d) Radius
125. Number of carpals
a) 9 b) 8 c) 10 d) 5
126. "winging of scapula" is caused due to which muscles paralysis?
a) Levator scapulae b) deltoid c) serratus anterior d) trapezius
127. Colle's fracture is related to which bone ? a)
ulna b) Radius c) humerus d) Tarsals
128. All are heads of triceps brachii, except a)
Long head b) short head c) Lateral head d) medial head
129. According to Atrey number of asthi in our sharir are ? a)
300 b) 360 c) 206 d) 250
130. " anvasthishuuchyate |"
a) Majja b) Sneha c) Sarakta meda d) vayu
131. kapalani a a)
Namyante b) Bhajyante c) Vibhidyante d) sfutanti
132. According to Sushrut each Shakha has how many asthi?
a) 63 b) 50 c) 60 d) 70
133. Number of vertebral bones
a) 25 b) 26 c) 24 d) 23
134. Which of the following cells help in bone remodelling?
a) Osteocyt b) Osteoclast c) Osteocyte d) none of the above
135. Which of the following is sesamoid bone? a)
Pisiform b) Patella c) Both d) none
136. Commonest site of osteomyelitis in a long bone
a) Epiphysis b) Bone marrow c) Metaphysis d) diaphysis

137. Smallest bone in the body is
a) Malleus b) Hamet c) Stapes d) hyoid
138. In the adults, the red bone marrow is found in all of the following sites except
a) Sternum b) Ribs c) Vertebrae d) Medullary cavity of long bone
139. 'sushirata' in asthi dhatu is due to which mahabhut?
a) Akash b) Vayu c) prithvi d) jal
140. Majjapushti is the function of
Meda b) asthi c) sneha d) vasa a)
141.dhatu api ek smrut: purush sandnyak"
a) Atama b) chetna c) Man d) sharir
142. According to ashtang samgrah number of seemant is
a) 18 b) 14 c) 7 d) 5
143. Following arteries are used for embalming purpose except
a) Axillary b) Carotid c) brachial d) femoral
144. Hridaya is the koshtang according to
a) Sushrut b) Charak c) vaghbhat d) all
145. Total how many ashayas are there in females?
a) 7 b) 9 c) 10 d) 8
146. Number of kandara is
a) 6 b) 700 c) 16 d) 9
147. Number of asthi according to charak
360 b) 300 c) 206 d) 260 a)
148. Length of transverse colon
20 cm b) 50 cm c) 30 cm d) 60 cm a)
149. 'brunners gland' are present in
deodenum b) jejunum c) ilium d) stomach a)
150. Most common position of appendix is
Pelvic b) Retrocaecal c) Preileal d) Post Ileal a)
151. Common hepatic artery is the branch of
a) gastric artery b) splenic artery c) superior mesentric artery d) coeliac trunk
152. Cardiovascular system is derivartive of which layer
a) endoderm b) mesoderm c) ectoderm d) trophoblast
153. akshakasthi is the name of
a) humerus b) sternun c) clavicle d) ribs
154. antaradhi is the synonym of
a) kosht b) stomach c) liver d) heart
155. duct of parotid is
a) stensen's b) wharton's c) santorini d) none
156. Number of false ribs
a) 14 b) 7 c) 10 d) 5

157. Patella is developed in the tendon of

- a) Rectus femoris b) quadriceps femoris c) quadratus femoris d) biceps femoris

158. fracture to midshaft of humerus is going to injure which nerve?

- a) Median b) radial c) ulnar d) brachial

159. Weight of liver in females ?

- 1600 gm b) 1300 gm c) 1200gm d) 1000 gm

a)

160. Length of whole body according to charak is

- a) 84 angul b) 120 angul c) 36 angul d) 180 angul

161. Anjali praman of raja is

- a) 2 b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) 4 d) 1

162. Which of the following have anjali praman as $\frac{1}{2}$?

- a) shukra b) ojas c) mastishka d) all

163. para oja measures

- a) 8 drops b) 2 anjali c) $\frac{1}{2}$ anjali d) 2 drops

164. The normal quantity of mutra as per charak anjali ?

- a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 7

165. Which muscle is concerned in dorsiflexion of foot at the ankle joint

- extensor digitorum brevis b) tibialis anterior c) tibialis posterior d) extensor hallucis brevis

a)

166. Deltoid ligament is present in ..

- a) knee b) elbow c) shoulder d) ankle

167. The number of joints according to Sushrut

- a) 200 b) 300 c) 210 d) 310

168. Joints are covered by

- a) Pratanvati snayu b) Pruthu Snayu c) Vrutta Snayu d) Sushir Snayu

169. Vrutta Snayu are

- a) Kandara b) Pruthul c) Rajju d) none

170. The largest synovial joint in the body

- a) hip b) TMJ c) shoulder d) knee

171. "Ansapeeth" is which type of joint ?

- Samudga b) Pratara c) Alpacheshta d) None

a)

178. Sushira type of Snayus are present in

- a) end portion of Amashaya

end portion of Pakvashaya

Vasti

all of the above

b)

c)

d)

179. Which of the following are Pivot type of joint?

- a) Radioulnar b) Atlantoaxial c) both d) only b

180. Intervertebral jointsare

a) alpacheshtha b) cartilaginous c) Pratara d) all

181. According to Vagbhat ,Vitapa and Kakshadhra are

a) Sira b) Dhamani c) Snayu d) Mansa

182. "api ch marankarivvat" is the definition of marma According

a) Sushrut b) Charak c) Dalhan d) Arundatta

183. According to Vagbhat there areSandhi Marma

a) 20 b) 8 c) 9 d) 19

184. Vaikalyakara marma are_____Mahabhuta Pradhan

a) Agneya b) Vayu c) Somya d) Somya +Agni

185. Nila and Manya are

a) Sadyapranhara b) Vaikalyakara c) Rujakara d) none

186. "Pakshaghata" is the Marmavidhha Lakshana of

a) Ani b) Urvi c) Lohitaksha d) Indrabasti

187. "panch sandhi shirsi" is the location of

A) Simant b) Sthapani c) Adhipati d) Avarta

188. "Drushti Upghat" is the Vidhha Lakshana of

a) Fana b) Apanga c) Avarta d) both B AND C

189. "Stabdha bahuta" is the symptom of

a) Ansa b) Ansaphalak c) Bruhati d) Kurpara

190. According to Pariman Nabhi is,...

a) 1 Angula b) 3 angula c) Mushti d) 2 Angula

191. "Raktapuy Koshttha" is the Marmavidhha symptom of

a) Apastambha b) Stanmula c) Aplapa d) Stanrohit

192. Order of structures in the hilum of kidney from before backwards

a) Pelvis vein artery

pelvis artery

pelvis

pelvis

b)Vein

c)Vein artery

d)Artery vein

193. Number of minor calyces in a kidney is about

a) 7-14 b) 14-24 c) 2-4 d) 25-28

194. Length of ureter is..... cm

a) 25 b) 35 c) 15 d) 20

195. Mean capacity of bladder in adult is

a) 120 b) 300 c) 220 d)500

196. Detail description of srotas is available in which adhyaya of Sushruta Sharirshthana?

a) Siravarnavibhakti b) Garbhavyakaran c) Sharirsankhyavyakaran d) Dhamanivyakarana

197. 'Drumpatrasevaninam tasam pratana' is the drishanta given by Sushruta for _____.

a) Sira b) Srotas c) Dhamani d) Sevani

198. According to Charak ugama shtana of sira is _____.
a) Amashaya b) Hridaya c) Nabhi d) Shira
199. According to Sushruta ugama shtana of sira is _____.
a) Amashaya b) Hridaya c) Nabhi d) Shira
200. What is the number of mulasira according to Sushruta?
a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40
201. What is the number of mulasira according to Charak?
a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40
202. What is the total number of sira?
a) 10 b) 40 c) 500 d) 700
203. Number of 'Urdhwag sira' is _____.
a) 4 b) 40 c) 10 d) 14
204. Number of 'Adhog sira' is _____.
a) 4 b) 40 c) 10 d) 14
205. Number of 'Tiryag sira' is _____.
a) 4 b) 40 c) 10 d) 14
206. Swedvahan is the function of _____.
a) Urdhwag dhamani b) Adhog Dhamani c) Tiryag dhamani d)
207. The name of the 'Vatavaha' sira is?
a) Shyavaruna b) Nila c) Gauri d) Rohini
208. The name of the 'Pittavaha' sira is?
a) Aruna b) Nila c) Gauri d) Rohini
209. The name of the 'Kaphavaha' sira is?
a) Aruna b) Nila c) Gauri d) Rohini
210. The name of the 'Raktavaha' sira is?
a) Aruna b) Nila c) Gauri d) Rohini
211. "Chakranabhi iva arakaihi" is the drishtanta given by Sushruta for _____.
a) Srotas b) Sira c) Dhamani d) Shatachakra
212. "Aram iva jalaharinibhihi' is the drishtanta" given by Sushruta for which structure?
a) Sira b) Dhamani c) Srotas d) Peshi
213. "Kedar iva kulyabhihi" is the drishtanta given by Sushruta to describe _____.
a) Sira b) Srotas c) Dhamani d) Peshi
214. "Kriyanam apratighat amoh buddhikarmanam" are the functions of _____.
a) Vatavaha sira b) Kaphavaha sira c) Pittavaha sira d) Raktavaha sira
215. "Bhrajai Ushnata Annaruchi Deepti Arogata" are the functions of _____.
a) Vatavaha sira b) Kaphavaha sira c) Pittavaha sira d) Raktavaha sira
216. "Sneham angeshu Sandhinam shthairya Bal udirinam" are the functions of _____.
a) Vatavaha sira b) Kaphavaha sira c) Pittavaha sira d) Raktavaha sira
217. "Dhatupuran Varna Sparshadnyan" are the functions of _____.
a) Vatavaha sira b) Kaphavaha sira c) Pittavaha sira d) Raktavaha sira

218. Subtype which structure gets divided into "Shatadha Saharsadha"?
a) Sira b) Dhamani c) Srotas d) Kandara
219. The number of Kandara is _____.
a) 13 b) 15 c) 14 d) 16
220. "Panchatwam ayanti vinashkale" is true regarding with _____.
a) Sira b) Dhamani c) Srotas d) Prana
221. 'Dhamaninam tatha khani rasou yaihi upchiyate' is description of Dhamani found in ____ a)
Charaksamhita b) Sushrutasamhita c) Ashtanghridaya d) Ashtangsangraha
222. Moolasthana of ' Mutravaha srotas is _____.
a) Medhra b) Vrukka c) Kati d) Unduka
223. Moolasthana of ' Medovaha srotas is _____.
a) Basti b) Talu c) Kloma d) Kati
224. Total number of avedhya sira is _____.
a) 95 b) 96 c) 97 d) 98
225. Which srotas is not considered by Sushruta?
A) Swedavaha B) Medovaha C) Mansvaha D) Raktavaha
226. Following structures from part of the stomach bed, except
a) left suprarenal gland b) coeliac trunk c) splenic artery d) pancreas
227. Cardiac orifice of stomach lies behind one of the costal cartilages
a) left fifth b) left seventh c) left eighth d) right eighth
228. Which of the following is not a retroperitoneal organ?
a) Pancreas b) Spleen c) Duodenum d) Kidney
229. Epiploic Foramen is also known as
a) Foramen of Winslow b) Omental foramen c) A and B d) None of above
230. Which of the following is an Intraperitoneal organ?
a) Stomach b) Ascending colon c) Duodenum d) kidney
231. Cardiac orifice of stomach lies behind one of the costal cartilages
a) left fifth b) left seventh c) left eighth d) right eighth
232. Which of the following is not a retroperitoneal organ?
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a) Foramen of Winslow b) Omental foramen c) A and B d) None of above
235. Which of the following is an Intraperitoneal organ?
a) Stomach b) Ascending colon c) Duodenum d) kidney
236. No. of Dhamni according to Acharya Sushruta
a) 20 b) 24 c) 30 d) 28
237. Total no. of marma in body according to Acharya Sushruta
a) 108 b) 102 c) 106 d) 110
238. Moola of pranvaha srotas
a) Hridaya b) Phuphups c) Shira d) Udara

239. Total Number of Marma as per Sushruta?
a) 107 b) 113 c) 101 d) 300
240. Total Number of Dhamani Marma as per Vagbhata? a)
17 b) 9 c) 11 d) 7
241. The concept of Dhamani Marma is explained by.....
a) Charak b) Sushrut c) Vagbhat d) None of these
242. How many are Mandal in netra of as per Sushrut? a)
7 b) 6 c) 5 d) 2
243. How many Sandhi in netra of as per Sushrut? a)
7 b) 6 c) 5 d) 2
244. Anguli praman of Sharir as per Sushruta is.....Angula
a) 84 b) 120 c) 100 d) 80
245. Anguli praman of Sharir as per Charaka is.....Angul
a) 84 b) 120 c) 100 d) 80
246. Number of Koshtanga as per Charak a)
12 b) 15 c) 20 d) Many
247. Number of Ashaya in a body as per Sushrut
a) 7 b) 8 c) 12 d) 15
248. Number of Sira as per Sushrut a)
600 b) 700 c) 24 d) Many
249. Number of Mool sira as per Sushrut)
a) 20 b) 30 c) 40 d) 10
250. Number of Dhamani as per Sushrut
a) 600 b) 700 c) 24 d) Many
251. As per Sushruta, Mool of Dhamani is.....
a) Hriday b) Shir c) Nabhi d) Basti
252. Number of Srotas as per Charak a)
10 b) 13 c) 24 d) 11
253. Number of Srotas as per Sushrut a) 10
pairs b) 13 pairs c) 24 pairs d) 11 pairs
254. Total number of kala as per Sushruta.....
a) 7 b) 13 c) 24 d) 11
255. The concept of Kala is explained by..... a)
Charak b) Sushrut c) Vagbhat d) None of these
256. How many layers of twacha as per Sushruta?
a) 7 b) 13 c) 24 d) 11
257. How many layers of twacha as per Sushruta? a) 6
b) 7 c) 10 d) 11
258. Aortic opening of diaphragm is located at level of.....vertebra. a) T4
b) T6 c) T10 d) T12

259. Weight of Left lung isgram a)900
 b) 800 c) 700 d) 600
260. The layer of peritoneum which is present between Stomach and liver is called as.....
 a) Lesser omentum b) Greater Omentum c) Mesentery d) Mesocolon
261. Blood supply of 1st part of duodenum.....
 a) Coeliac trunk b) Superior mesenteric Artery c) Inferior mesenteric Artery d) All of these
262. Length of Duodenum is cm
 a)20 b) 5 c) 15 d) 10
263. Weight of Pancreas.....gm a)
 90 b) 25 c) 50 d) 70
264. Capacity of Gall Bladderml a) 20
 b) 30-50 c) 60-70 d) 100
265. Pericardium is located inmediastinum.
 a)Anterior b) Middle c) Posterior d) Superior
266. Dimensions of Heart.....
 a) 10*12 b) 12*9 c) 12*15 d) Different for different person
267. Dimensions of kidney?..... a)
 11*6*3 b)9*11*6 c) 10*9*3 d) 12*9*2
268. Colour of Kidney?.....
 a) Reddish brown b) Reddish grey c) Pink d) Beet root colour
269. Length of Vas Deference...cm
 a) 25 cm b) 45cm c) 50cm d) 100cm
270. Weight of Testis
 a) 25 gm b) 10-15gm c) 50gm d) 5gm
271. Tongue has.....Intrinsic muscles andextrinsic muscles
 a)4, 3 b) 3,4 c) 4,4 d)3,3
272. Anterior wall of middle ear cavity is called as..... a)
 Jugular wall b) Carotid wall c) Mastoid wall d) Membranous wall
- 273..... is another name of shin bone
 a) fibula b) radius c) tibia d) tarsal
274. Artava is_____
 a)soumyam b) agneyam c) partivam d) vayavya
275. Vrittasthu
 a) kurcha b) kandara , c) snayu d) kala
276. According to Acharya Susruta in which month budhi will develop?
 a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 9
277. Phuphusa is produced from.....
 a) shonita kitta b) shonita phena, c) prasadabhaga of raktha & meda d) shonit
278.is an example of pneumatic bone?
 a) femur b) patella c) ethmoid bone d) ribs

279. The process of gradual bone formation is known as
a) ossification b) haversion system c) osteoblasts d) cleavage
280. Obturator foramen is present in which bone?
a) femur b) hip bone c) scapula d) patella
281. According to Acharya Susruta how many asthis are present in human body?
a) 120 b) 5 c) 300 d) 400
282. Intertubercular sulcus is present in which bone?
a) femur b) humerus c) clavicle d) Mandible
- 283.... Hinasthi aatmanam iti shareeram
a) chiyathe b) sheeryathe c) vikare d) aatmano
284. Aartava is in nature
a) soumya b) agneya c) paartiva d) vayavya
285. Which among the following bone is an irregular bone?
a) clavicle b) scapula c) hip bone d) humerus
286. Number of Asthi in Urdhvajatrugata region is.....
a) 120 b) 63 c) 117 d) 136
287. In each Shakha Asthi Sankhya is..... a) 20
b) 30 c) 40 d) 50
288. In each Pada anguli Asthi sankhya is
a) Ekam b) Dwe c) Trini d) Chatvari
289. Total number of Asthi in Padanguli
a) 12 b) 13 c) 14 d) 15
290. Parshni has asthi.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
291. Janu has asthi.
a) 4 b) 2 c) 1 d) 3
292. Number of Asthi in Uru region is
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
293. Shronyam
a) Dwe b) Pancha c) Astha d) Ekadasha
294. Asthi sankhya in Gudabhaganitamba region is
a) 3 b) 5 c) 4 d) 2

Mild questions answer key

Question no	Answer
1.	a
2.	b
3.	c
4.	b
5.	b
6.	d

7.	d
8.	a
9.	a
10.	d
11.	c
12.	c
13.	b
14.	c
15.	b
16.	d
17.	c
18.	b
19.	c
20.	b
21.	b
22.	c
23.	b
24.	a
25.	a
26.	b
27.	c
28.	b
29.	d
30.	b
31.	c
32.	c
33.	b
34.	b
35.	d
36.	a
37.	c
38.	c
39.	c
40.	c
41.	d
42.	a
43.	c
44.	b
45.	c
46.	d
47.	d
48.	b
49.	c
50.	a
51.	d
52.	a
53.	a
54.	a
55.	c
56.	c

57.	c
58.	c
59.	c
60.	a
61.	d
62.	a
63.	c
64.	b
65.	c
66.	b
67.	a
68.	b
69.	a
70.	c
71.	c
72.	d
73.	c
74.	a
75.	b
76.	c
77.	a
78.	a
79.	a
80.	c
81.	b
82.	b
83.	b
84.	d
85.	d
86.	b
87.	a
88.	a
89.	c
90.	a
91.	a
92.	d
93.	a
94.	b
95.	b
96.	a
97.	c
98.	b
99.	d
100.	b
101.	b
102.	b
103.	a
104.	a
105.	a
106.	d

107.	a
108.	b
109.	a
110.	a
111.	c
112.	b
113.	c
114.	d
115.	a
116.	a
117.	d
118.	d
119.	a
120.	c
121.	b
122.	a
123.	a
124.	c
125.	b
126.	c
127.	b
128.	b
129.	b
130.	a
131.	c
132.	c
133.	c
134.	c
135.	c
136.	c
137.	c
138.	d
139.	b
140.	b
141.	b
142.	b
143.	c
144.	d
145.	c
146.	c
147.	a
148.	b
149.	a
150.	b
151.	d
152.	b
153.	c
154.	a
155.	a
156.	c

157.	b
158.	b
159.	b
160.	a
161.	c
162.	d
163.	a
164.	b
165.	b
166.	b
167.	d
168.	c
169.	a
170.	a
171.	d
172.	a
173.	d
174.	c
175.	d
176.	a
177.	d
178.	a
179.	c
180.	b
181.	c
182.	a
183.	d
184.	a
185.	c
186.	d
187.	c
188.	a
189.	a
190.	c
191.	d
192.	a
193.	c
194.	c
195.	d
196.	d
197.	d
198.	d
199.	c
200.	c
201.	a
202.	c
203.	a
204.	b
205.	c
206.	d

207.	b
208.	b
209.	a
210.	d
211.	d
212.	a
213.	b
214.	b
215.	b
216.	b
217.	a
218.	b
219.	b
220.	b
221.	a
222.	b
223.	a
224.	a
225.	b
226.	c
227.	c
228.	b
229.	b
230.	a
231.	b
232.	a
233.	b
234.	c
235.	c
236.	c
237.	c
238.	b
239.	c
240.	b
241.	b
242.	c
243.	a
244.	b
245.	c
246.	b
247.	b
248.	b
249.	c
250.	b
251.	b
252.	c
253.	d
254.	a
255.	c
256.	a

257.	b
258.	d
259	c
260	a
261	d
262	d
263	d
264	b
265	b
266	b
267	a
268	a
269	b
270	b
271	c
272	b
273	c
274	b
275	c
276	c
277	b
278	c
279	a
280	b
281	c
282	b
283	b
284	b
285	c
286	b
287	b
288	c
289	d
290	a
291	c
292	a
293	b
294	c

Moderate questions

1. Anjali Praman of Pitta is Anjali

a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) $\frac{1}{2}$

2. Anjali Praman of Mutra Anjali

a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) $\frac{1}{2}$

3. Anjali Praman of Rakta Anjali

a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) $\frac{1}{2}$

4. Number of Ashaya as per Sharangdhar
- a) 7 b) 8 c) 10 d) 12
5. Number of Koshtang as per Sushrut
- a) 7 b) 8 c) 12 d) 15
6. As per Sushruta, Mool of Sira is
- a) Hriday b) Shir c) Nabhi d) Basti
7. Number of Vata-vaha sira as per Sushrut
- a) 125 b) 175 c) 200 d) Many
8. Number of Pitta-vaha sira as per Sushrut
- a) 125 b) 175 c) 200 d) Many
9. Colour of Vata-vaha sira as per Sushrut
- a) Krushna b) Arun c) Irregular d) No colour
10. Colour of Pitta-vaha sira as per Sushrut
- a) Rakta b) Arun c) Neel d) Pita
11. Number of Dhamani as per Sushrut
- a) 600 b) 700 c) 24 d) Many
12. Number of Dhamani as per Charak
- a) 10 b) 175 c) 24 d) Many
13. Moolsthana of Pranvaha srotas as per Charak is...
- a) Hriday b) Mahasrotas c) Both a & b d) Nabhi
14. Moolsthana of Annavaha srotas as per Sushrut is....
- a) Amashay b) Vamparshva c) Both a & b d) Grahani
15. Moolsthana of Asthivaha srotas as per Sushruta is...
- a) Medas b) Jaghan c) Both a & b d) None of these
16. 4th kala as per Sushruta is
- a) Shleshmadhara b) Mamsadhara c) Raktadhara d) Medodhara
17. 3rd kala as per Sushruta is
- a) Shleshmadhara b) Mamsadhara c) Raktadhara d) Medodhara
18. 6th kala as per Sushruta is
- a) Pttadhara b) Mamsadhara c) Raktadhara d) Medodhara
19. 7th kala as per Sushruta is
- a) Shleshmadhara b) Shukradhara c) Raktadhara d) Medodhara
20. Bhagandar and Arsha diseases are found in which of Thickness of Lohita layer of Twacha is.....th of vrihi.
- a) 1/16 b) 1/12 c) 1/8 d) 1/5
21. Thickness of Shweta layer of Twacha is.....th of vrihi.
- a) 1/16 b) 1/12 c) 1/8 d) 1/5
22. Thickness of Tamra layer of Twacha is.....th of vrihi.
- a) 1/16 b) 1/12 c) 1/8 d) 1/5

23. Kushtha and Visarpa diseases are found in which of the following twacha?....
a) Lohita b) Tamra c) Rohini d) Vedini
24. Kilas and Kushtha diseases are found in which of the following twacha?....
a) Lohita b) Tamra c) Rohini d) Mansadhara
25. Praman of Kurpara marma is...angul
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
26. Total number of Vishalyaghna marma
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
27. Praman of Matruka marma is...angul.....
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
28. Total number of Rujakar marma
a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 10
29. Total number of marma in Koshtha
a) 14 b) 16 c) 26 d) 12
30. Recesses of pleura arises from which pleura?
a) Visceral b) Parietal c) both d) Apical Pleura
31. Pulmonary ligament arises from which pleura?
a) Visceral b) Parietal c) both d) Apical Pleura
32. Right lung has.....fissures and.....lobes.
a) 2,3 b) 3,2 c) 1, 2 d) 2,1
33. Breadth of mesentery is cm
a) 20 b) 25 c) 15 d) 10
34. The opening through which greater sac communicates with lesser sac is called as
a) Foramen magnum b) Epiploic foramen c) Foramen rotundum d) Foramen ovale
35. Taeniae coli and appendices epiploicae are features of.....
a) Large intestine b) Epiploic foramen c) Mesentery d) Appendix
36. Which of the following is not the content of Right coronary sulcus?
a) Small cardiac vein b) Right coronary artery c) Both a & b d) Coronary sinus
37. Musculi pectinati is present in.....
a) Right atrium b) Left atrium c) both a and b d) right Ventricle
38. The muscle of urinary Bladder is called as.....
a) Ligament of Treitz b) Detrusor c) Cremaster d) None of these
39. Scrotum has....layers.....
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 10
40. Testis crosses inguinal canal in....months.....
a) 4-6 th b) 5th c) 7 th d) 8th
41. Which of the following belongs to Middle vascular coat of eyeball.
a) Choroid b) Ciliary body c) Iris d) All of these

- 42 Sensory nerve for taste from anterior 2/3rd of tongue is.....
a) Chorda tympani Nerve b) Lingual Nerve c) Glossopharyngeal Nerve d) Hypoglossal nerve
- 43 Blood supply of antero-superior part of nasal septum is
a) Anterior and posterior ethmoidal arteries
b) Facial artery
c) Sphenopalatine artery
d) Greater palatine artery
- 44 General sensory nerve of nose is.....
a) Trigeminal Nerve b) Olfactory nerve c) Both a & b d) Optic nerve
45. Which of the following structure is called as Abdominal Tonsil
a) Mesocolon b) Pancreas c) Mesentery d) Appendix
46. Peyer's Patches present in...
a) Caecum b) Duodenum c) Stomach d) Ileum
47. Gastric ulcer occurs typically along.....
a) Lesser curvature b) Greater curvature c) Fundus d) Pyloric antrum
48. In Garbha masanumasik Vriddhi Sarvang Pratyang Vibhagah Pravyaktatar Bhavati.....
a) Chaturtha masa b) Pancham Masa c) Saptam masa d) Astham masa
49. Number of Kurcha present in Human body
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
50. Number of Aashaya present in female According to Aacharya Sharangdhara
a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 10
51. Stomach produces the 'Intrinsic Factor of Castle' which Helps in absorption of...
a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B₁ c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin B₁₂
52. Longest, Strongest and Heaviest bone in Human body is
a) Thigh Bone b) Tibia c) Humerus d) Hip bone
53. Contents of Umbilical cord.
a) 2 Umbilical Arteries & 1 umbilical vein
b) Both a & b
c) 1 Umbilical Artery & 2 umbilical veins
d) None of the above
54. Corona radiata & Zona pellucida are coverings of..
a) Ovum b) Sperm c) Testis d) Ovary
55. Which of the following is pneumatic as well as Irregular bone.
a) Mandible b) Hip bone c) Maxilla d) Parietal bone
56. A vertical plane which divide body into ventral (Anterior) and dorsal (posterior) sections.
a) Sagittal plane b) Coronal plane c) Oblique plane d) Horizontal plane
57. A sheet like Tendon or flattened tendon which connect muscle to bone is....
a) Aponeurosis b) Ligament c) Retinaculum d) Fascia

a)

58. Clavicle is a

- a) Long bone b) Short bone c) Irregular bone d) pneumatic bone

59. Mc Burney's point is the point of maximum tenderness in.....

- a) Pancreatitis b) Appendicitis c) Gastritis d) Hepatitis

60. Which of the following is a method body preservation

- a) Embalming b) plastination and mummification c) cold storage d) All of the above

61. A strong, tough band of fibrous connective tissue that connects bone to bone.....

- a) Tendon b) Fascia c) ligament d) Retinaculum

62. Soleal line is present on.....

- a) Femur b) Tibia c) Hip bone d) Fibula

63. Which cells of Gastric gland secrete HCL

- a) Zymogenic cells
b) Parietal or Oxyntic cells
c) Mucous cells
d) none of the above

64. Length of oesophagus in adult human is.....

- a) 10cm b) 15cm c) 20cm d) 25cm

65. Connecting Foramina between greater and lesser sac?

- a) Foramen caecum b) Foramen of Winslow c) Foramen of ovale d) Foramen of Anderson

66. Contents of Porta Hepatis from Anterior to posterior?

- a) Hepatic duct, Hepatic Vein, Hepatic Artery
b) Hepatic artery, Hepatic Vein, Hepatic duct
c) portal vein, Hepatic duct, Hepatic Artery
d) Hepatic duct, Hepatic artery, portal vein.

67. Which of the following is not a cranial nerve?

- a) Vagus nerve
b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
c) Phrenic nerve
d) Hypoglossal nerve

68. Which of the following is unpaired venous sinus?

- a) Cavernous sinus b) Transverse sinus c) Occipital sinus d) Sphenoparietal sinus

69. Which nerve is related with carpal tunnel syndrome?
a) Ulnar nerve c) Axillary nerve b) Radial nerve d) Median nerve
70. The lymphatic system consists of all the following except:
a) Blood b) Lymph nodes c) Lymph Vessels d) Lymph
71. Lymphatic capillaries resemble blood capillaries because lymphatic capillaries
a) Have the same permeability as blood capillaries
b) Lead to the vena cava
c) Have a lining of endothelium
d) Are thick-walled tubes
72. The t-lymphocytes and b-lymphocytes are the major cells of the
a) Lymph nodes b) Lymphatic Vessels c) Adrenal glands d) Thymus
73. Submandibular lymph glands are present under.....
a) Axilla b) Chin c) Chest d) Groins
74. One of the following is not a lymphatic organ
a) Pancreas b) Spleen c) Thymus d) Tonsils
75. The cells that are produced as a result of cleavage are named as?
a) Blastula b) Morula d) Blastomeres d) Zygote
76. Organs and tissues arising from embryonic cells or layers are called as?
a) Primary germ layers b) Ectoderm c) Endoderm d) Mesoderm
77. Process in which enzymes from acrosome help in digesting and penetrating zona pellucida is called as?
a) Capacitation b) Maturation c) Fertilization d) Zonal reaction
78. The glycoprotein is responsible for?
a) Acrosomal reaction b) Zonal Reaction c) Cleavage d) In vivo fertilization
79. Process in which the fertilized ovum begins to divide into several cells is called?
a) Cleavage b) Zona Pellucida c) Acrosomal reaction d) Fertilization
80. What is the name of the endometrium after fertilization?
a) Decidua b) Implantation c) Chorionic Villi d) Chorion
81. A placenta is normally attached to which part of the body of the uterus?
a) Upper b) Lower c) Both a & b d) None of these
82. A placenta attached to lower down which causes problems is called?
a) Normal placenta b) Chorion c) Syncytiotrophoblast d) Placenta previa
83. Human chorionic gonadotropin is produced by?
a) Ovary b) Fallopian tube c) Kidney d) Placenta
84. Which of the following is a subdivision of embryology?
a) General embryology b) Comparative embryology c) Systemic embryology d) All of the above

85. Which of the following is anomalies of placenta?

- a). Bi discoidal b) Diffuse c) Circumvallate d). All of the above

86. Which of the following is a part of sperm

- a) Head b) Middle piec c) Neck d) All of the above

87. Laws of heredity are explained

- a) Gregor Mendel b) Newton c) Alexander d) One of the

88. Which of the following is not related to Matruja bhava?

- a) Hridaya b) Guda c) Yakruta d) Sira

89. According to Susruta, Garbhini is called as Douhridyani in.....month.

- a) Third b) fourth c) Fifth d) Seventh

90. The oja of Garbha become unstable inmonth.

- a) Fourth b) Seventh c) Ninth d) Eighth

91. Anjali Praman of Shukradhatu according to Charakacharya is_____ anjali.

- a) 2 b) 1 c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $2\frac{1}{5}$

92. If copulation is performed on _____ day of menstrual cycle the resulting fetus will be female child

- a) 1 b) 4
c) 5 d) 9

93. Appearance of Shuddha Shukra is like_____.

- a) Laksharasa b) Shashasruka c) Sphatikabham d) None of A, B & C

94. Which of the following is not related to Garbha Vriddhikara bhava?

- a) Rasaja b) Aatmaja c) Matruja d) Beeja

95. Shukra Jeeva samyoga is called as Garbha.

- a) Mamsa b) Shonita c) Rasa d) Sandhi

96. In which month of fetal development, Chetana Dhatu manifests?

- a) 3 b) 7 c) 5 d) 4

97. Which of the following is related to utpadaka samagri?

- a) Matruja b) Rasaja c) Pitruja d) Kshetra

98. Artava" is dominated by which of the following Mahabhutas?

- a) Vayu b) Agni c) Aakash d) Aap

99. Beej refers to

- a) Sukra b) Sonita c) Both a and b d) chromosome

100. Strength and complexion is excessively increased in_____month

- a) Seventh b) Sixth c) Fifth d) Eighth

101. No. Of snayu present in human body?

- a) 700 b) 920 c) 900 d) 680

102. According to subshrub there are _____ type of snayu in the body

- a) 5 b) 6 c) 10 d) 4

103. Sushir snayu present in the

- a) Ura b) Aamashaya c) Shakha d) Prushtha

104. _____ is the type of snayu

- a) Baral b) kora c) Sushir d) Mandal

105. Pratanavat is type of _____

- a) Sandhi b) Snayu c) Peshi d) Asthi

106. Vrutta is type of _____

- a) Sandhi b) Snayu c) Peshi d) Asthi

107. According to amarkoska mahasnayu is called _____

- a) Kandra b) Kurcha c) Suture d) None of this

108. Muscles utilized for controlling the flow of all substances within lumen are grouped as

- a) Hormonal system b) Skeletal system c) Cardiac muscle d) Smooth muscles

109. What is a muscle that stretches out body part?

- a) flexor b) extensor c) abduction d) adduction

110. What is single muscle fiber?

- a) myofiber b) myofilament c) sarcolemma d) fibrils

111. Muscles are attached to bones by what?

a) tendons b) ligament c) cartilage d) bursa

112. What are muscles that pull a body part away from the median plane?

a) abductor b) adduction c) medial rotation d) lateral rotation

113. On what basis does the deltoid muscle receive its name?

a) shape b) size c) length d) degree

114. What is the larger border of the femoral triangle?

a) Psoas major b) trapezium c) iliacus d) Sartorius

115. What is the study of the muscle system?

a) Myology b) neurology c) osteology d) chondrology

116. What is the Skeletal system?

a) All the bone in the body

b) All the muscles and tendons

c) All the body's organs, both soft and hard tissue

d) All the bone in the body and the tissues that connect them

Answer key of moderate questions

Question number	Answer
1.	b
2.	a
3.	c
4.	a
5.	b
6.	c
7.	b
8.	b
9.	b
10.	c
11.	c
12.	a
13.	c
14.	a
15.	d
16.	a
17.	d
18.	a
19.	b
20.	a
21.	b
22.	c
23.	d

24.	b
25.	c
26.	c
27.	d
28.	c
29.	c
30.	b
31.	a
32.	a
33.	a
34.	b
35.	a
36.	d
37.	c
38.	b
39.	b
40.	b
41.	d
42.	d
43.	a
44.	a
45.	a
46.	d
47.	d
48.	c
49.	b
50.	d
51.	d
52.	a
53.	a
54.	a
55.	a
56.	c
57.	b
58.	a
59.	a
60.	d
61.	c
62.	b
63.	b
64.	d
65.	b
66.	d
67.	c
68.	c
69.	d
70.	a
71.	c
72.	a

73.	b
74.	a
75.	c
76.	a
77.	d
78.	a
79.	a
80.	a
81.	a
82.	d
83.	d
84.	d
85.	d
86.	d
87.	a
88.	d
89.	b
90.	d
91.	c
92.	b
93.	c
94.	d
95.	b
96.	d
97.	d
98.	b
99.	b
100.	a
101.	c
102.	d
103.	b
104.	c
105.	b
106.	b
107.	a
108.	d
109.	c
110.	a
111.	a
112.	a
113.	a
114.	d
115.	a
116.	d

Hard questions

1 Concept of Yogvahi Srotas is given by

- a) Charak b) Sushrut c) Vagbhat d) None of these

2 Which of following Srotas is not included by Sushrut?

- a) Asthivaha b) Majjavaha c) Swedavaha d) All of these

3 Concept of kala is explained by Sushrut in which of the following chapter?

- a) Sharirsthana 3 b) Sharirsthana 4 c) Sharirsthana 5 d) Sharirsthana 1

4 Concept of kala is explained by Sushrut in which of the following chapter?

- a) Shukra Shonit Shuddhi Sharir b) Garbhavyakaran Sharir
c) Sharirsankhya Sharir d) Sarvbhoota Chinta Sharir

5 Bhagandar and Arsha diseases are found in Lohita layer of Twacha isthichness of this layer isth of vrihi.

- a) 1/16 b) 1/12 c) 1/8 d) 1/5

6 Thickness of Shweta layer of Twacha is.....th of vrihi.

- a) 1/16 b) 1/12 c) 1/8 d) 1/5

7 Thickness of Tamra layer of Twacha is.....th of vrihi.

- a) 1/16 b) 1/12 c) 1/8 d) 1/5

8 Kushtha and Visarpa diseases are found in which of the following twacha?....

- a) Lohita b) Tamra c) Rohini d) Vediti

9 Kilas and Kushtha diseases are found in which of the following twacha?....

- a) Lohita b) Tamra c) Rohini d) Mansadhara

10 The concept of Tri Marma is explained by.....(Ans a)

- a) Charak b) Sushrut c) Vagbhat d) None of these

11 Kalantar Pranhar marma has dominance of following Mahabhoota?

- a) Prithvi b) Jala(Soma) c) Agni d) Both b and c

12 Aplapa Marma is considered as....type of Marma.

- a) Sira b) Mamsa c) Snayu d) Sandhi

12 Rujakara Marma has dominance of following Mahabhoota?

- a) Agni b) Vayu c) Prithvi d) Both a and b

13 Vitapa Marma is considered as....type of Marma.

- a) Sira b) Mamsa c) Snayu d) Sandhi

14 Which of the following is not the content of Aortic opening of diaphragm

- a) Aorta b) Azygos vein c) Thoracic duct d) None of these

15 Which of the following is the content of vena caval opening of diaphragm

- a) Right Phrenic nerve b) Azygos vein c) Thoracic duct d) All of these

16 Presence of pus in the pleural cavity is called as

- a) Pleurisy b) Pleural effusion c) Empyema d) Pneumothorax

17 Which of the following is not the content of Porta Hepatis?....

- a) Hepatic vein b) Portal vein c) Bile duct d) None of these

18 Duodenal Impression present on inferior surface of liver for which part of duodenum?
.....(Ans a)

- a) 2nd b) 1st c) 3rd d) 4th

19 Lienorenal ligament is present between.....

- a) Spleen and kidney b) Liver and kidney c) Spleen and stomach d) Liver and stomach

20 Right common carotid is branch of.....

- a) Arch of aorta b) Brachio-cephalic Trunk c) Right subclavian artery d) Left common carotid

21 Length of superior vena cava...cm.....

- a) 10 cm b) 7cm c) 5cm d) 3cm

22 Length of Prostatic urethra...cm.....

- a) 3 cm b) 5cm c) 10cm d) 12cm

23 Hypospadias means

- a) Urethra opens on dorsum of penis
b) Urethra opens on under surface of penis
c) Urethra opens at tip of penis
d) All of these

24 Blood supply of antero-superior part of nasal septum is

- a) Anterior and posterior ethmoidal arteries
b) Facial artery
c) Sphenopalatine artery

d) Greater palatine artery

25 General sensory nerve of nose is.....

a) Trigeminal Nerve b) Olfactory nerve c)Both a & b d) Optic nerve

26 Which gland is called the master of the endocrine orchestra

- a) Thymus b) Pituitary c) Thyroid d) Parathyroid
- 27 Weight of pituitary gland a)
400mg b) 500mg c) 600mg d) 700mg
- 28 Which gland is related to hypophyseal enlargement
a) Thyroid b) Parathyroid c) Thymus d) Pituitary
- 29 What is the blood supply of pituitary gland a)
Superior hypophyseal artery b) Inferior hypophyseal artery c) a) & b) d) None Of The Above
- 30 What is the shape of Thyroid gland a)
Butterfly shape b) Oval shape c) Pear shape d) Pyramidal shape
- 31 Right and left lobe of Thyroid gland are join with each other by which structure a)
Trachea b) Splenium c) Isthmus d) Optic chiasma
- 32 Thyroid gland lines against____ vertebrae a)
Thoracic & Lumbar b) Cervical & Thoracic c) Cervical & Lumbar d) Lumbar & Sacral
- 33 Which are the capsule of Thyroid gland a)
True capsule b) False capsule c) a) & b) both d) None of The Above
- 34 Nerve supply of the Thyroid gland a)
Splanchnic nerve b) Cervical ganglia c) Cervical nerve d) Phrenic nerve
- 35 Which diseases is related to Parathyroid gland a)
Goiter b) Adrenal tumors .c) Tumors of Parathyroid gland d) Thymic tumors
- 36 Lymphatic drainage of Parathyroid gland a)
Para-Aortic b) Lateral aortic lymph nodes c) Deep cervical lymph nodes d) Submandibular node
- 37 What is the shape of Left suprarenal gland a)
Pyramidal b) Semilunar c) Oval d) Butterfly
- 38 Adrenal gland can be demonstrated radiologically by ____ a)
X ray b) CT scan c) MRI d) Endoscopy
- 39 Addison's disease related to which gland a)
Parathyroid b) Thymus c) Pituitary d) Adrenal
- 40 Adrenal gland is situated in which region
a) Hypogastrium b) Epigastrium c) Right Iliac d) Left lumbar
- 41 Thickness of suprarenal gland a)
1cm b) 2cm c) 3cm d) 4cm
- 42 CSF perform which of the following functions a)
Provide buoyancy for brain b)

- Cushion neural structure from sudden jerks c)
 Deliver nutrition and chemical messengers d)
 All of the above
- 43 Which structure produces CSF in each ventricle? a)
 Choroid plexus b) Arachnoid villus c) Arachnoid granulation d) Diaphragma sellae
- 44 In spinal cord, myelin sheath is formed by: a)
 Schwann Cells b) Oligodendrocytes c) Astrocytes d) Microglia
- 45 What cells conduct message towards brain? a)
 Motor neuron b) Sensory neuron c) Interneuron d) Neuroglia
- 46 Anterior spinal artery is a branch of: a)
 Vertebral b) Internal carotid c) Basilar d) Labyrinthine
- 47 Which lobe is smallest in cerebellum a)
 Flocculonodular b) Middle c) Anterior d) Posterior
- 48 Broca's area is located in which lobe? a)
 Parietal b) Frontal c) Temporal d) Occipital
- 49 What is the difference between compact bone and spongy bone
- a) They have difference bone marrow
 b) They are made of different materials
 c) They have different size of bone cells
 d) They have a different arrangement of bone cells
- 50 What types of bones are the pisiform and patella? a)
 Cortical b) Cancellous c) Spongy d) Sesamoid
- 51 The lower jaw or mandible is made of.....
 a) One bone b) Two bones c) Three bones d) Cartilage
- 52 Bones that form in tendons in response to stress are called.... a)
 Cartilaginous bones b) Sesamoid bones c) Latent bones d) Spongy bones
- 53..... is the process by which minerals are deposited in the matrix of cartilaginous bone tissue. a)
 Ossification b) Osteoporosis c) Grow d) Mitosis
- 54 In compact bone, the matrix is laid down in concentric rings called;
 a) Osteons b) Lamellae c) Canaliculi d) Trabeculae

55 Spongy bone develops at the centers

a) Bone marrow b) Histological zone c) Primary ossification d) Secondary ossification

Hard questions answer key

Question number	Answer
1	b
2	d
3	b
4	b
5	a
6	b
7	c
8	d
9	b
10	a
11	d
12	a
13	c
14	d
15	a
16	c
17	a
18	a
19	a
20	b
21	b
22	a
23	b
24	a
25	a
26	b
27	b
28	d
29	c
30	a
31	c
32	b
33	c
34	b
35	c
36	c

37	b
38	b
39	d
40	b
41	a
42	d
43	a
44	b
45	b
46	a
47	a
48	b
49	d
50	d
51	a
52	b
53	a
54	d
55	d

1. Which part of Deltoid is Multipinnate?
 - a. Clavicular fibres
 - b. Acromial fibres
 - c. Fibres from Spine of Scapula
 - d. Whole of the Muscle

2. Which of the following Nerve Injury leads to Wrist Drop?
 - a. Ulnar
 - b. Radial
 - c. Median
 - d. Axillary

3. Compression of Median Nerve within Carpal Tunnel causes inability to:
 - a. Flex the Interphalangeal joint of the Thumb.
 - b. Extend the Interphalangeal joint of the Thumb.
 - c. Adduct the Thumb.
 - d. Abduct the Thumb.

4. Which of the following Muscle is supplied by two nerves with different root values?
 - a. Flexor Pollicis Longus
 - b. Pronator Teres
 - c. Flexor Digitorum Superficialis
 - d. Flexor Digitorum Profundus

5. Boundaries of Triangle of Auscultation are not formed by one of the following Structures:
 - a. Lateral border of Trapezius
 - b. Medial border of Scapula
 - c. Upper border of Latissimus Dorsi.
 - d. Upper border of Teres Major.

6. Type of Asthi in Griva:
 - a. Valay
 - b. Nalak
 - c. Tarun
 - d. Ruchak

7. Blocked Artava Channels in Pregnant woman form:
 - A. Apra
 - B. Stanya
 - C. Both
 - D. None of the Above

8. Which organ has the shape Simile with Breast of cow?
 - a. Garbhashaya
 - b. Garbha
 - c. Netra
 - d. Hridya

9. Which of the following number is incorrect about Extra Peshi in Female:
 - a. In each breast=5
 - b. Apatya path=4
 - c. Attached to Garbha Chhidra (Os)=4
 - d. Shukra Artava Praveshini=3

10. Which of the following layer of Twacha is the Adhishthan of various type of Kushtha And Kilas:
- Vedini
 - Rohini
 - Tamra
 - Shweta
11. According to Susruta, Indriya Utpatti is from ____
- Triguna
 - Tridosha
 - Panchamahabhoota
 - Panchatanmatra
12. 'Panchatanmatra' are formed from_____ahankara.
- Satva, Raja
 - Tama, Raja
 - Satva, Tama
 - Triguna
13. Tridandatmak Purusha is formed from_____.
- Vata, Pitta & Kapha
 - Satva, Raja & Tama
 - Satva, Atma & Sharir
 - Agni, Soma & Vayu
14. Mahat tatva is also called as_____tatva.
- Avyakta
 - Ahankara
 - Panchatanmatra
 - Buddhi
15. Which of the following options is most appropriate regarding 'Yoni' ____.
- Deva
 - Manusha
 - Tiryag
 - All A, B & C
16. 'Rohit Matsyasya Mukham Bhavati Rupata' is true regarding____.
- Garbhashaya
 - Garbhashayya
 - Garbha
 - Garbhasthapana
17. According to Rachana, Aavarta is_type of marma.
- Sandhi
 - Asthi
 - Mamsa
 - Snayu
18. According to Rachana, Adhipati is_type of marma..
- Sira
 - Sandhi
 - Asthi
 - Mamsa
19. According to Rachana, Janu is__type of marma.

- a. Snayu
- b. Asthi
- c. Mamsa
- d. Sandhi

20. 'Sadyah Pranahar Marma' is dominated by which of the following Mahabhuta

- a. Agni
- b. Soma
- c. Vayu
- d. Pruthvi

21. "Kalantar Pranahar Marma" is dominated by which of the following Mahabhuta?

- a. Agni & Soma
- b. Soma & Vayu
- c. Agni & Vayu
- d. Vayu & Pruthvi

22. "Vishalyaghna Marma" is dominated by which of the following Mahabhuta?

- a. Agni
- b. Soma
- c. Vayu
- d. Pruthvi

23. "Vaiklyakar Marma" is dominated by which of the following Mahabhuta?

- a. Agni
- b. Soma
- c. Vayu
- d. Pruthvi

24. "Rujakar Marma" is dominated by which of the following Mahabhutas?

- a. Agni & Soma
- b. Soma & Vayu
- c. Agni & Vayu
- d. Vayu & Pruthvi

25. Total number of Sadya Pranahar Marmapresent in the body.

- a. 44
- b. 11
- c. 19
- d. 26

26. Total number of Kalantar Pranahar Marma present in the body.

- a. 33
- b. 03
- c. 20
- d. 44

27. According to Acharya Sushruta, Sira, Snayu, Dhamni are situated in which kala?

- a. Mamsadhara kala
- b. Raktadhara kala
- c. Medodhara kala
- d. Sleshmadhara kala

28. Nerve supply of Stapedius muscle is by which nerve?

- a. trochlear nerve

- b. facial nerve
- c. trigeminal nerve
- d. oculomotor nerve

29. According to opinion of Acharya Sushruta, the stricture of Indrabasti Marma is —

- a. Sira Marma
- b. Asthi Marma
- c. Snayu Marma
- d. Mamsa Marma

30. What type of sandhi is present in Griva & Prishthavamsha according to Acharya Sushruta?

- a. Pratara-sandhi
- b. Kora-sandhi
- c. Mandala-sandhi
- d. None of the above

31. What is 'Saranychtani Dehinam' according to Sushruta?

- a. Shukra
- b. Asthi
- c. Sira
- d. Oja

32. According to Acharya Sushruta, which Marma does not have one finger Measurement?

- a. Vitap
- b. Kurcha
- c. Kurchashira
- d. Kakshadar

33. According to Acharya Sushruta, Parshva Sandhi Marma is what type of Marma?

- a. Sira Marma
- b. Sandhi Marma
- c. Asthi Marma
- d. None of the above

34. Which one of the following is not Vaikalyakara Marma according to the opinion of Acharya Sushruta?

- a. Janu Marma
- b. Kurpara Marma
- c. Gulpha Marma
- d. Ansa Marma

35. According to Acharya Sushruta, injury on Avarta marma results in

- a. Andhata
- b. Murcha
- c. Mrityu
- d. Pakshaghat

36. Which organ has been described by Acharya Sushruta as having little flesh and blood?

- a. Stomach
- b. Heart
- c. Basti
- d. Unduk

37. According to Acharya Vagbhata, how many types of Asthi Simanta are there?

- a. 16

- b. 18
- c. 14
- d. 20

38. The following position of the uterus has been described in the Ashtanga Sangraha Sharir Sthan –

- a. between Stomach and Colon
- b. between Gallbladder and Colon
- c. between Navel and Colon
- d. between Heart and Colon

39. Which one is not a part of 24 Tatva of Srishu Utpatti?

- a. Avyakta
- b. Purusha
- c. Manas
- d. Mahat

40. What is the 4th patal of eye according to Acharya Vagbhata?

- a. Mamsamaya patal
- b. Medamaya patal
- c. Asthimaya patal
- d. None of the above

41. Which of the following act as a “Bandhanroop” to all sandhis according to Acharya Vagbhata?

- a. Snayu
- b. Mamsa
- c. Kapha
- d. None of the above

42. Peyer’s patches are present in –

- a. Duodenum
- b. Jejunum
- c. Ileum
- d. Stomach

43. Fenestrated capillaries are present in –

- a. Kidney
- b. Lung
- c. Brain
- d. Spleen

44. What is not true about female pelvic cavity?

- a. Female pelvic cavity has relatively broader sacral alae
- b. Female pelvic cavity is longer and more conical
- c. Greater sciatic notch is usually wider
- d. Obturator foramen is more triangular

45. The tenth region of the abdominal cavity is –

- a. Xiphoid region
- b. Urogenital region
- c. The back
- d. None of the above

46. The Epiploic foramen is bounded superiorly by –

- a. Caudate process of liver
- b. Quadrate lobe of liver

- c. Fundus of Gall bladder
- d. Porta hepatis

47. Which design is used to assess quick effect of treatment?

- a. Factorial design
- b. Crossover design
- c. Sequential design
- d. Adaptive design

48. Root of mesentery crosses from which of the following structures?

- a. Abdominal aorta
- b. Inferior vena cava
- c. Right ureter
- d. Left ureter

49. The pouch of Douglas is bounded laterally by which of the following?

- a. Recto-uterine fold
- b. Recto-vaginal fold
- c. Broad ligament
- d. Utero-vesical fold

50. What is not true about mummification?

- a. It is complete dehydration of a body.
- b. It is difficult in high humidity regions.
- c. It is light in weight and resistant to decomposition.
- d. It results in temporary preservation.

51. 'Triangle of Koch is located in which part of the heart?

- a. Left Atrium
- b. Right Atrium
- c. Left Ventricle
- d. Right Ventricle

52. Cystic artery is branch of –

- a. Right hepatic
- b. Coeliac Trunk
- c. Left hepatic
- d. Common hepatic

53. X-ray are used in –

- a. Diagnostic purpose
- b. Therapeutic purpose
- c. Both (1) & (2)
- d. None of the above

54. Extent of Axillary Artery is between these structures –

- a. Outer border of first rib to lower border of Teres major muscle.
- b. First costal cartilage to upper border of Teres major muscle.
- c. Outer border of first rib to upper border of Teres major muscle.
- d. Inner border of first rib to lower border of Teres major muscle.

55. Which of the following region of the abdomen is not related with the location of the kidney?

- a. Epigastric region
- b. Hypochondriac region
- c. Umbilical region

d. Hypogastric region

56. Meckel's diverticulum is a remnant of – :

- a. Mullerian duct
- b. Wolffian duct
- c. Vitello-intestinal duct
- d. Mesonephric duct

57. Testis is covered by all the following layers except this –

- a. Tunica vaginalis
- b. Tunica adventitia
- c. Tunica vasculosa
- d. Tunica albuginea

58. Acharya Sushruta has mentioned the number of muscles in the breast region as

- a. 8
- b. 5
- c. 10
- d. 16

59. How is Portal Vein formed?

- a. Union of inferior Mesenteric and Splenic Vein
- b. Union of superior Mesenteric and Splenic Vein
- c. Union of superior Mesenteric and inferior Mesenteric
- d. Union of Splenic, superior and inferior Mesenteric Vein

60. Which of the following is not a Pitraja Bhava according to Charaka's opinion?

- a. Heart
- b. Vein
- c. Artery
- d. Snayu

61. According to the Charaka Samhita, which part of the body was first born in the womb as per Bhadrakapya Rishi?

- a. Heart
- b. Navel
- c. Senses
- d. Head

62. Which bhava develops in 4 month of gestation, according to Acharya Charaka?

- a. Dauhridaya avastha
- b. Sthiratava
- c. Both (1) & (2)
- d. None of the above

63. Which among the following is the sixth dhatu of garbha, according to Charaka?

- a. Rasa Dhatu
- b. Rakta Dhatu
- c. Aatma
- d. None of the above

64. Plant which is not used in Pumsavan sanskar According to Acharya Sushruta :

- a. Sahdeva
- b. Lakshmana
- c. Jeevak

d. Vatshunga

65. According to Acharya Sushruta, to beget female child, plants juice should be put into :

- a. Right nostril
- b. Left nostril
- c. No-one
- d. Pumsavan karma is not indicated in female child.

66. According to Acharya Sushruta, Reasons of giving birth to kubja, kuni, pangu and mooka child:

- a. Vata prakop
- b. Dauhrud apchar
- c. Both
- d. Pap karma

67. According to Acharya Sushruta, garbha Nabhi Nadi is attached to which Nadi of Mata:

- a. Rasa vaha
- b. Rakta vaha
- c. Mamsa vaha
- d. Rasa vaha & Rakta vaha

68. Blocked Artava channels in pregnant woman form:

- a. Apra
- b. Stanya
- c. Both
- d. None of the above.

69. Number of Asthi and Asthi Sandhi according to Sushruta.

- a. 360, 200
- b. 300, 210
- c. 300, 200
- d. 210, 300

70. For Mrita samshodhana the age of dead body should not be exceeded:

- a. 50 years
- b. 70 years
- c. 100 years
- d. 120 years

71. Types of Asthi in Ghrana, Karna and Akshi kosha:

- a. Nalak
- b. Kapal
- c. Valay
- d. Tarun

72. Which organ has simile with Shankha nabhi Akriti:

- a. Garbhashaya.
- b. Garbha.
- c. Yoni.
- d. Hridaya.

73. How many Avarta are there in Yoni:

- a. 2.
- b. 3.
- c. 4.
- d. 5.

74. For Mrita shodhana, wrapping of dead body is done with:

- a. Thick cloth.
- b. Bala, Venu and Valvaj.
- c. Munja, Kusha and Shana grass.
- d. Kadli Patra.

75. Type of asthi in griva:

- a. Valaya.
- b. Nalak.
- c. Tarun.
- d. Ruchak.

76. Paralysis of the deltoid muscle causes:

- a. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 15° .
- b. Loss of abduction of the arm from $15^\circ - 90^\circ$.
- c. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 90° .
- d. Loss of abduction of the arm from $90^\circ - 180^\circ$.

77. Regarding the biceps brachii, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Has long head attached to the supraglenoid tubercle
- b. Has short head attached to the tip of the coracoid process
- c. Has a tendon inserted into the radial tuberosity.
- d. It is powerful supinator of the extended elbow.

78. The direction of the nutrient foramen of the humerus is:

- a. Upward.
- b. Downward.
- c. Medially.
- d. Laterally.

79. The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the:

- a. Brachial artery.
- b. Median cubital vein.
- c. Median nerve.
- d. Radial nerve.

80. In movements of the arm, the coracobrachialis assists in:

- a. Flexion.
- b. Extension.
- c. Abduction.
- d. Rotation.

81. Muscles innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve:

- a. Brachialis.
- b. Coracobrachialis.
- c. Biceps.
- d. All of the above.

82. One of the following is not a branch of the radial artery:

- a. Radial recurrent artery.
- b. Common interosseous artery.
- c. Palmar (anterior) carpal.
- d. Dorsal (posterior) carpal.

83. Structure crossing superficial to the flexor retinaculum:

- a. Median nerve.
- b. Ulnar nerve.
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- d. Flexor pollicis longus.

84. The usual number of branches of the median nerve in the arm:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 3
- d. 4

85. Relations of the median nerve at the wrist:

- a. Lies in the carpal tunnel.
- b. 2 inches above the wrist, it becomes subcutaneous.
- c. Lies between the tendons of the palmaris longus and flexor carpi radialis.
- d. All of the above.

86. As a result of injury of the ulnar nerve at the wrist:

- a. Marked wasting (atrophy) of the thenar eminence.
- b. The thumb cannot be abducted.
- c. The thumb cannot be adducted.
- d. Loss of sensation over the thumb.

87. The following muscles are innervated by the median nerve EXCEPT:

- a. Pronator teres.
- b. Pronator quadratus.
- c. Flexor pollicis longus.
- d. Adductor pollicis.

88. Branches of the radial artery at the wrist include:

- a. 1st dorsal metacarpal artery.
- b. 2nd dorsal metacarpal artery.
- c. 3rd dorsal metacarpal artery.
- d. All of the above.

89. If at the time of conception, shukra and artava are in equal quantity, then the child will be:

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Napumsak (eunuch).
- d. Twins

90. According to Acharya Sushruta the colour of Shuddha Artava is:

- a. Krishna
- b. Ishat Krishna
- c. Arun.
- d. Pita

91. According to Acharya Sushruta Rajodarshan and Rajah nivritti kaal is:

- a. 16 and 50 years
- b. 12 and 45 years
- c. 16 and 45 years.
- d. 12 and 50 years

92. According to Acharya Sushruta if the shape of Garbha is like Arbuda in the 2nd month of gestation then the child will be:

- a. Stri

- b. Purush
- c. Napumsak
- d. Yamaj

93. According to Acharya Sushruta, after which month the Prasav (delivery) is abnormal:

- a. 9.
- b. 10
- c. 11.
- d. 12

94. According to Acharya Sushruta, which Upma is NOT for Shuddha Artava:

- a. Shashasrik pratimam.
- b. Laksha rasopmam
- c. Gunja phala savarna.
- d. None of the Above Upma

95. According to Acharya Sushruta, Matu Ahara rasa virya is considered as:

- a. Upsneha.
- b. Upsweda.
- c. Both.
- d. Rasa.

96. Virya and Arogya Garbhotpadak bhav are derived from:

- a. Matraj.
- b. Pitraja.
- c. Rasaj.
- d. Satmyaj.

97. Bala and Varna Garbhotpadak bhav are derived from:

- a. Satmyaj.
- b. Rasaj.
- c. Both.
- d. Atmyaj.

98. The pervasion of ShukraDhara Kalaa is:

- a. Testes.
- b. Medhra.
- c. Stana.
- d. Whole body.

99. Urdhwa jatru gata Asthi According to Sushruta:

- a. 64
- b. 63.
- c. 117.
- d. 55.

100. Madhya Sharir and Urdhwa jatru gata Asthi Sandhi, According to Acharya Sushruta:

- a. 83 and 68.
- b. 83 and 59.
- c. 59 and 83.
- d. 65 and 83.

101. According to Acharya Sushruta, which Network type is not Jaala:

- a. Asthi.
- b. Sira.
- c. Meda.

d. Mamsa.

102. Sushir Snayu are present in:

- a. Shakha And All Sandhi.
- b. Parshwa, ura and Prishtha.
- c. At the ends of Amashaya, Pakwashya & Basti.
- d. Amashaya, Pakwashya & Basti.

103. According to Acharya Charak, which Stripyada is not due to Dushti in bijabhagavayava & strikara bijabhaganam ekdesh:

- a. Varta.
- b. Bandhyaa.
- c. Tran putrika.
- d. Putiprajaa.

104. A patient came with injury on left shoulder region after an accident. He was not able to abduct his shoulder joint, which nerve is injured :

- a. Axillary nerve.
- b. Radial nerve.
- c. Supra scapular nerve.
- d. Subclavian nerve.

105. A patient came dehydrated with history of diarrhoea and vomiting. He needed intravenous fluids. which vein is most convenient for intravenous infusion of glucose :

- a. Median vein of forearm.
- b. Cephalic vein.
- c. Median cubital vein.
- d. Basilic vein.

106. A patient came with a motor cycle accident, there was an injury to the middle of back of Arm. Which nerve is likely to be injured :

- a. Musculocutaneous nerve.
- b. Posterior cutaneous nerve.
- c. Radial nerve.
- d. Posterior interosseous nerve.

107. Froment's Sign positive in :

- a. Ulnar nerve Palsy.
- b. Adductor Pollicis muscle Paralysis.
- c. Both.
- d. Radial nerve Palsy.

108. Phalen's Test is positive in :

- a. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.
- b. Cubital Tunnel Syndrome.
- c. Both.
- d. Dupuytren's contracture.

109. A patient came with weakness of shoulder movement. Investigation revealed Quadrangular space Syndrome. Which nerve is likely to be injured :

- a. Musculocutaneous nerve.
- b. Axillary nerve.
- c. Radial nerve.
- d. Posterior interosseous nerve.

110. A 56 years old woman presents with tingling and numbness in her hands. The symptoms get worse at night and when she is at work using her computer. The affected structure contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Flexor digitorum profundus.
- b. Flexor digitorum Superficialis tendon.
- c. Flexor Pollicis longus tendon.
- d. Flexor carpi ulnaris tendon.

111. Which of the following carpal fracture is quite common:

- a. Lunate
- b. Scaphoid
- c. Trapezium
- d. Capitate

112. Which is NOT the content of Anatomical snuff box:

- a. Radial artery
- b. Cephalic vein
- c. Basilic vein
- d. Superficial branch of Radial nerve

113. A young man presents complained of severe pain over lateral part of his right elbow. The pain was pinpoint over his lateral epicondyle. The condition is called:

- a. Lateral epicondylitis.
- b. Tennis elbow.
- c. Both
- d. Minor's elbow.

114. Amnion is:

- a. An outer somatopleuric layer of extraembryonic mesoderm and an inner amniongenic cells.
- b. An inner somatopleuric layer of extraembryonic mesoderm and an outer amniogenic cells.
- c. An outer splanchnopleuric layer of extraembryonic mesoderm and an inner amniogenic cells
- d. An inner splanchnopleuric layer of extraembryonic mesoderm and an outer amniongenic cells.

115. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT about A Cervical Rib:

- a. A Cervical Rib is attached to vertebra C7.
- b. A Cervical Rib is present in 0.5 % of subjects.
- c. A Cervical Rib may exert traction on the upper trunk of brachial plexus.
- d. A Cervical Rib may cause Thoracic inlet syndrome.

116. A young boy with sore throat while playing with small coins, he puts a coin in his mouth and is not able to take out, where the coin likely to pass:

- a. Larynx
- b. Right Principal bronchus.
- c. Both.
- d. Left Principal bronchus.

117. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT about Semilunar valves:

- a. Has three cusps
- b. Has fibrous ring.
- c. On closure they produce the Second heart sound.
- d. Opposite the cusps the vessel walls are slightly dilated to form the Sinuses.

118. The effect of Parasympathetic nerves on Lungs are all except:

- a. Motor to bronchial muscles
- b. Secretomotor to mucous glands of bronchial tree.

- c. Responsible for cough reflex.
- d. Cause bronchodilation.

119. The inferior mesenteric artery:

- a. Supplies the whole length of the transverse colon.
- b. Arises from the celiac artery.
- c. It continues as the superior rectal artery.
- d. Is present in the root of the mesentery.

120. One of the following is not part of the stomach bed:

- a. Left kidney.
- b. Splenic artery.
- c. Left suprarenal gland.
- d. Greater sac.

121. One of the following organs is not related to the visceral surface of the liver:

- a. Right colic flexure.
- b. Right kidney.
- c. Stomach.
- d. Tail of the pancreas.

122. All the following veins drain into the inferior vena cava EXCEPT:

- a. Left testicular vein.
- b. Right testicular veins.
- c. Renal veins.
- d. Hepatic veins

123. The duodenum:

- a. Is completely covered with peritoneum.
- b. Is 20 inches long
- c. The second part receives the opening of the cystic duct.
- d. Is supplied by the celiac and superior mesenteric arteries.

124. The lesser omentum contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Hepatic artery.
- b. Bile duct.
- c. Portal vein.
- d. Inferior vena cava.

125. Regarding the lumbar plexus, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It lies within the psoas major muscle.
- b. Is formed of the dorsal rami of the upper 4 lumbar nerves.
- c. The femoral nerve emerges from the lateral border of the psoas.
- d. The obturator nerve emerges from the medial border of the psoas.

126. The fourth part of the duodenum:

- a. Is the terminal part of the foregut
- b. Is anterior to the left gonadal vessels.
- c. Is crossed anteriorly by the inferior mesenteric artery.
- d. Is completely covered with peritoneum.

127. The celiac trunk:

- a. Arises from the abdominal aorta at the level of the 2nd lumbar vertebra.
- b. Is accompanied by the celiac vein.
- c. Gives off the right gastric artery as a direct branch.

d. Gives indirect supply to the gall bladder.

128. The stomach:

- a. Is separated from the liver by the lesser sac.
- b. Forms gastric impression on the right lobe of the liver.
- c. Forms gastric impression above the hilum of the spleen.
- d. Has gastrophrenic ligament attached to the lesser curvature

129. When compared with the ileum, the upper part of the jejunum:

- a. Has a thinner wall.
- b. Has complicated arterial arcades.
- c. Has numerous mucous folds called plicae circulares.
- d. Has more aggregated lymphoid follicles

130. The pancreas:

- a. Has a head that lies anterior to the portal vein.
- b. Has a neck related to the terminal part of the superior mesenteric vein
- c. Has a body that lies posterior to the splenic vein.
- d. Has a tail that forms an impression above the lateral end of the hilum of the spleen.

131. Regarding the vermiform appendix, one is INCORRECT:

- a. The commonest site is retrocecal.
- b. The base is located opposite the McBurney's point.
- c. Has a nerve supply from the tenth thoracic spinal cord segment.
- d. Has taenia coli.

132. Which of the following roots contribute to the sacral plexus?

- a. L2.
- b. L3.
- c. L4.
- d. All of the above.

133. The following veins form portal-systemic anastomoses EXCEPT:

- a. Esophageal branches of the left gastric vein with tributaries of azygos vein
- b. Paraumbilical veins and the superficial veins of the anterior abdominal wall
- c. Superior rectal vein and the inferior vena cava.
- d. Veins of the ascending and descending colon with the lumbar veins.

134. Which muscle does not insert to the perineal central tendon-

- a. Superficial transverse muscle of perineum.
- b. Deep transverse muscle of perineum.
- c. Ischiocavernosus.
- d. Bulbocavernosus

135. The pelvic part of ureter –

- a. Descends immediately behind the internal iliac artery.
- b. Crosses lateral to the external vessels, umbilical artery, obturator nerve and vessels.
- c. Crosses posteriorly over the ductus deferens (male).
- d. Passes lateral to the fornix of the vagina and is crossed by uterine artery.

136. The urinary bladder –

- a. Contacts with prostate posteriorly (male).
- b. Contacts with posterior part of fornix of vagina (female).
- c. Contacts with the urogenital diaphragm at the apex.
- d. Is entirely within the lesser pelvis when it is empty

137. The levator ani does not include-

- a. Coccygeus.
- b. Levator prostate.
- c. Puborectalis.
- d. Pubococcygeus.

138. The bony pelvis- is formed by

- a. The two hip bones, sacrum, coccyx and their joints.
- b. Can be divided into abdominal and pelvic part by the terminal line.
- c. Is enclosed at the inferior pelvic aperture by perineum.
- d. Is wider, shorter and more funnel-shaped in female than in male.

139. The major artery of the pelvis and perineum is-

- a. External iliac artery
- b. Internal iliac artery
- c. Both
- d. none

140. The superior pole of right kidney is anterior to rib-

- a. XI
- b. XII
- c. Both
- d. none

141. The bulbo urethral glands, situated within the-

- a. Deep perineal pouch
- b. Superficial perineal pouch
- c. Perineal membrane
- d. all

142. Superior vesical artery-

- a. Branch of ant. Division of Internal iliac artery
- b. Patent part of the Umbilical artery
- c. Both a & b
- d. Branch of post. Division of Internal iliac artery

143. Prostatic utricle is homologous to-

- a. Skene's gland
- b. uterus
- c. Vagina
- d. Both b and c

144. Which nerve is traveling along the oesophagus in the thoracic cavity?

- a. Phrenic nerve
- b. Long thoracic nerve
- c. Internal thoracic nerve
- d. Vagus nerve

145. A patient presents pain at the level of the epigastrium. A computer tomography is done and it reveals a tumour located posterior to the stomach. What may be the origin of this tumour?

- a. Duodenal
- b. Pancreatic
- c. Jejunal

d. Colonic

146. A patient presents himself into the emergency room with an acute pain at the level of the epigastrium. Radiology imaging reveals air inside of abdominal cavity. What organ may be involved, perforated?

- a. Liver
- b. Pancreas
- c. Stomach
- d. Sigmoid colon

147. Greater curvature-

- a. It gives attachment to the greater omentum
- b. It represents the insertion place for the gastro- hepatic ligament
- c. It continuous the left part of the esophagus
- d. It starts from the cardiac notch

148. Anterior and inferior relation of DIII part of the duodenum is with:

- a. Liver
- b. Right gonadal vessels
- c. Inferior vena cava
- d. Jejunal loops

149. The following affirmations about the hepatic flexure are true:

- a. It marks the junction between transverse colon and descending colon
- b. Has a less acute angle than the splenic flexure
- c. Medially it has relations with the third part of the duodenum
- d. Superiorly it has relations with the left lobe of the liver

150. What type of organ is the rectum:

- a. Intraperitoneal organ
- b. Infraperitoneal organ
- c. Retroperitoneal organ
- d. Partially intraperitoneal organ

151. Which of the following Joint is structurally weak joint?

- a. Shoulder joint
- b. Wrist joint
- c. Elbow joint
- d. Knee joint

152. In shoulder joint the head of humerus is how many times greater than glenoid cavity?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 6

153. Shoulder joint is which type of joint.

- a. Ball & Socket
- b. Sadle joint
- c. Hinge
- d. Both A&B.

154. Glenohumeral articulation term is used for which Joint?

- a. wrist joint
- b. shoulder joint
- c. elbow

d. knee joint

155. which ligament of shoulder joint is loose & permits free movement to joint_____

- a. Capsular ligament
- b. Coraco humeral ligament
- c. Transverse humeral ligament
- d. Glenoid labrum

156. Which ligament is responsible for Strength of shoulder joint

- a. Capsular ligament
- b. Coraco humeral ligament
- c. Transverse humeral
- d. Glenoidal labrum Ligament

157. Which of the following is not in Superior location of shoulder joint?

- a. Coraco acromial arch
- b. Supra spinatus
- c. Teres Minor
- d. None

158. The Most mobile joint in body is

- a. shoulder joint
- b. wrist joint
- c. elbow joint
- d. Knee joint

159. Which of the following vessel is not used for the blood Supply of Shoulder Joint.

- a. Supra scapular vessels
- b. Sub scapular vessels
- c. Anterior Circumflex humeral Vessels.
- d. Anterior carpal arches

160. Which of the following term is. used for Elbow joint

- a. Hummer radial
- b. Humero ulnar
- c. Gleno humenal
- d. Both A& B.

161. Which of the following collectively known as cubital articulation...

- a. humero-radiel
- b. humero ulnar
- c. Superior radio-ulnar
- d. All of Above.

162. Which is the Shape of ulnar collateral ligament of elbow joint?

- a. Fan shaped
- b. Oval
- c. Triangular
- d. Rectangular

163. Which of the following Nerve is not used for Nerve Supply of Elbow joint

- a) Lateral Nerve
- b) Ulnar Nerve
- c) Radial Nerve
- d) Median Nerve

164. Transverse axis of elbows joint is directed _____

- a. Medially & downward
- b. Medially & Upwards
- c. Laterally & upwards
- d. Laterally downwards

165. Which bone is not used in wrist joint?

- a. Scaphoid
- b. Lunate
- c. Triquetral
- d. Pisiform

166. which type of movement can be for performed by wrist joint

- a. Flexion
- b. Extension
- c. Circumduction
- d. All of Above

167. What is the lateral Relation of wrist joint?

- a. Deltoid
- b. Radial artery
- c. Carpel arches
- d. Median nerve.

168. Which of the following muscles is flexor Adductor and Medial rotator of Shoulder joint?

- a. Pectoralis Major
- b. Pectoralis Minor
- c. Teres Minor
- d. Infraspinatus

169. Which of the ligament of wrist joint is related to radial artery.

- a. Articular Capsule
- b. Palmar radio carpal ligament
- c. Radial collateral ligament
- d. Ulnar collateral ligament

170. which ligament is present in Elbow joint

- a. Dorsal radio- Carpal ligament
- b. Palmar radio -caspal ligament
- c. Glenoidal -labrum
- d. Ulnar collateral ligament

171. Hepatic portal system is originated from

- a. Diaphragm
- b. Kidney
- c. Liver
- d. Stomach

172. Least blood pressure present in

- a. Aorta
- b. Capillary
- c. Vein
- d. Inferior venacava

173. A clot inside the blood vessel

- a. Thrombus

- b. Fibrinolysis
- c. Thrombosis
- d. Clot

174. Thickest layer in the heart

- a. Epicardium
- b. Myocardium
- c. Endocardium
- d. Pericardium

175. Uterine artery is the branch of

- a. Common iliac artery
- b. External iliac artery
- c. Internal iliac artery
- d. Descending aorta

176. Splenic artery is the branch of

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Celiac trunk
- c. Renal artery
- d. Inferior mesenteric artery

177. Aorta pierce the diaphragm at the level of

- a. T8
- b. T12
- c. T10
- d. C6

178. Left border of the heart is formed by

- a. Right ventricle
- b. Left atrium
- c. Left ventricle
- d. Left atrium and left ventricle

179. Coronary artery is the branch of-----

- a. Pulmonary trunk
- b. Ascending aorta
- c. Thoracic aorta
- d. Abdominal aorta

180. Only one artery which carries deoxygenated blood within the human body

- a. Pulmonary artery
- b. Aorta
- c. Superior mesenteric artery
- d. Splenic artery

181. Average weight of adult brain in air is.

- a. 1000-1500 gm
- b. 1500-2000gm
- c. 900 – 1000gm
- d. None of the above

182. Average weight of adult brain in cerebrospinal fluid is.....

- a. 50gm
- b. 90 gm
- c. 150 gm
- d. 30 gm

183. How many neurons are there in adult brain?
- 180-200 billion
 - 180-200 million
 - 280-300 billion
 - 280-300 million
184. Which of the following provides sensory information to CNS?
- Afferent nerves
 - Efferent nerves
 - both a & b
 - None of above.
185. Cranial nerves comes under which nervous system?
- Somatic nervous system.
 - Autonomic nervous system.
 - both a & b
 - None of the above.
186. Cell body of neuron also known as...
- Parikaryon
 - Soma
 - both a & b
 - None of the above
187. Terminal bunches of the axon are called as...
- hemidendria
 - peridendria
 - telodendria
 - None of the above.
188. In which type of cell Process the impulse flows towards the cell body?
- Axon
 - Dendrites
 - both a & b
 - Nome of above
189. In which type of cell process the impulse flows away from the cell body?
- Axon
 - Dendrites
 - both a & b
 - None of above
190. Which type of neuron is situated in retina of eyeball?
- Bipolar
 - Multipolar
 - Pseudopolar
 - Unipolar
191. Which type of neurons are actually unipolar to begin with but become bipolar functionally?
- Multipolar
 - Pseudounipolar
 - Unipolar
 - Bipolar
192. Which type of neuron occur during foetal life?
- Multipolar
 - Unipolar
 - Bipolar
 - Pseudopolar

193. How many types of neurons according to length of axon?
- 1
 - 3
 - 4
 - 2
194. In which type of neuron, axon is absent?
- Golgi Type -I
 - Golgi Type – I
 - Amacrine
 - All of above.
195. Mature neuron is incapable of dividing except....
- Olfactory region
 - Hippocampus
 - both a & b
 - None of above
196. Which type of neurons present in grey matter of spinal cord?
- 1st order sensory neurons
 - 2nd order sensory neurons
 - 3rd order sensory neurons
 - 4th order sensory neurons.
197. Which type of neurons supply the various skeletal muscles?
- Upper motor neurons
 - Lower motor neurons
 - both a & b
 - None of above
198. Preganglionic neurons & Postganglionic neurons are types of which neurons?
- Sympathetic neurons
 - Parasympathetic neurons
 - both a & b
 - None of above.
199. Parasympathetic outflow is called as.....
- Craniosacral outflow
 - Thoracolumbar outflow
 - Craniolumbar outflow
 - Thoracosacral outflow.
200. Sympathetic outflow is called as
- Craniosacral outflow
 - Thoracolumbar outflow
 - Craniolumbar outflow
 - Thoraco sacral outflow
201. Auerbach's Plexus found in
- Stomach
 - Liver
 - Spleen
 - Small intestine
202. Following structures form part of the stomach bed except
- Left kidney
 - Coeliac trunk
 - Spleen
 - Pancreas

203. Meckels diverticulum is clinical anatomy of
- Large intestine
 - Pancreas
 - Small intestine
 - Stomach
204. Payers patches are present in
- Stomach
 - liver
 - Ileum
 - Jejunum
205. Which one is commonest position of appendix?
- Retro caecal
 - Pelvic
 - Splenic
 - Paracolic
206. Abdominal tonsil is related with
- Caecum
 - Sigmoid colon
 - transverse colon
 - appendix
207. Brunner's glands are related with
- duodenum
 - Caecum
 - Jejunum
 - Ileum
208. Hepatic flexure lies at the vertebral level
- L2
 - L3
 - L1
 - T12
209. Duodenum comes in which gut.
- Foregut
 - Foregut and Mid gut
 - Midgut and Hind gut
 - Hind gut
210. How many Positions of vermiform appendix
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
211. Taenia coli is present in
- stomach
 - Large intestine
 - Small intestine
 - liver
212. Which is commonest site for Typhoid
- Stomach
 - Large intestine
 - Small intestine
 - Liver

213. Capacity of gall bladder in ml
- 30-50 ml
 - B)350-550ml
 - 100-150 ml
 - 300-350ml
214. Cystic artery is a branch of
- Right hepatic
 - Left hepatic
 - Coeliac trunk
 - Common hepatic
215. Blood supply of liver
- 80% arterial, 20%. venous
 - 80% Venous. 20% 80%
 - 100% arterial. arterial
 - 60% arterial 40 venous
216. Pancreas got sympathetic nerve supply by
- Celiac Plexuses
 - 10th cranial nerve
 - Hepatic Plexuse
 - Vagus
217. Gastrine helps to secrete
- HCL
 - Insulin
 - Lipase
 - Amylase
218. Coloum of Morgagni related with
- Anal Canal
 - Sigmoid colon
 - Transverse colon
 - Ascending colon
219. The islets of Langerhans are found in
- Stomach
 - Pancreas
 - Liver
 - Spleen
220. For conducting liver biopsy needle is inserted through
- 5th intercostal
 - 8th intercostal
 - 9th intercostal
 - 6th intercostal space
221. The Incisura angularis represents which anatomical location?
- The junction between cardiac and fundus
 - The junction between cardiac and body.
 - The Junction between body and pyloric part of stomach.
 - The Junction between fundus and pyloric part of Stomach
222. Where Auerbach's plexus is situated?
- lamina propria
 - Muscularis mucosa
 - Submucosa
 - Muscularis propria

223. The process of chewing of food is called_____
- emulsification
 - Mastication
 - Ingest
 - Peristalsis
224. _____ is present in posterior concavity of the of diaphragm in the right upper part of the Abdomen
- Pancreas
 - Stomach
 - Liver
 - Kidneys.
225. Glisson Capsule is found in white Organ of mammals?
- Stomach
 - Kidney
 - Testis
 - Liver
226. In human, spincter of oddi is associated with the opening of_____
- Hepatopancreatic ampulla
 - Pyloric stomach.
 - Oesophagus
 - Common hepatic duct.
227. Which one is the largest gland of the body among the following?
- Thyroid gland
 - Pituitary gland
 - Hypothalamus
 - Liver
228. Arterial supply of stomach directly from
- Suprarenal artery
 - Coeliac trunk
 - Abdominal aorta
 - Superior mesenteric artery
229. Following which organs are having greater width than length?
- Appendix and gall bladder
 - Testis and ovary
 - Caecum and prostrate
 - Stomach and kidney
230. Police man of the abdomen
- Greater omentum
 - Kidney
 - Pancreas
 - Heart
231. Morrisons pouch is
- Rectouterine pouch
 - Hepato renal pouch
 - Pituitary diverticulum
 - None of these
- 232 Islet of Langerhans present in
- Thymus
 - Liver
 - Kidney
 - Pancrease

233. Meckles diverticulum present on the
- small intestine
 - large intestine
 - liver
 - kidney
234. Ligament of trietz is related with
- Liver
 - Kidney
 - Brain
 - Duodenum
235. Normal pressure within the portal vein
- 5mm of Hg
 - 50mm of Hg
 - 100 mm of Hg
 - 15mm of Hg
236. 16 cell stage of zygote is called-----
- Morula
 - Blastula
 - Blastocyst
 - Blastocele
237. Fertilized cell is called-----
- Embryo
 - Zygote
 - foetus
 - Uterus
238. Where does the process of fertilization take place in human body?
- Uterus
 - Fallopian tube
 - Ovary
 - Vagina
239. Remnant of umbilical vein
- Ligamentum teres
 - Ligamentum venosum
 - Ligamentum arteriosum
 - Median umbilical ligament
240. Where does the implantation occur?
- Fundus of uterus
 - body of uterus
 - Fallopian tube
 - Cervix
241. After ovulation corpus luteum changed as -----
- Corpus albicans
 - Corona radiata
 - Zona pellucida
 - Follicular cells
242. Remnant of ductus arteriosum is called
- Ligamentum arteriosum
 - Ligamentum teres
 - Ligamentum venosum
 - Median umbilical ligament

243. Master of master gland is -----

- a. Hypothalamus
- b. Pituitary gland
- c. Thymus gland
- d. Thyroid

244. Where is islet of Langerhans found?

- a. Anterior pituitary
- b. Cortex
- c. Spleen
- d. Endocrine Pancreas

245. Which of the following is not an example for endocrine gland?

- a. Adrenal
- b. Pituitary
- c. Lacrimal gland
- d. Thyroid

246. Location of supra renal gland

- a. Above the kidney
- b. Below the kidney
- c. Above the medulla oblongata
- d. Near pancreas

247. पंच पिण्डकावस्था

- a. द्वितीय मास
- b. तृतीयमास
- c. षष्ठ मास
- d. पंचमास

248. गर्भ उत्पादक सामग्री are;

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 2

249. According to Sushruta गर्भोत्पादकभाव are Correlated with;

- a. Plant Reproduction
- b. Plant Infertility
- c. Plant Germination
- d. Plant irrigation

250. Which bhava gives शोणितभेद to fetus?

- a. पितृज
- b. आत्मज
- c. सतम्यज
- d. मातृज

251. How Many Characteristic features of shuddha Sukru are given by Acharya Sushrut?

- a. 5
- b. 4
- c. 6

d. 7

252. Which of the following is the Sukra dosha?

- a. द्रव
- b. लक्षा रस
- c. सक्ती सुदन
- d. कुणप

253. Which of the following is Sudha Artava?

- a. यद वासी न विज्जयेत्
- b. मधुर
- c. पुतिपूय
- d. स्निग्धी

254. Which of the following is sadyo Gradhite Garbha लक्षण?

- a. कृष्णामुखता
- b. कुणप ग्रंथि
- c. तैल क्षुद्रनीभा
- d. सक्ती सदन

255. Which of the following is not vyakta Garbha lakshana?

- a. स्तन्योक्तुष्णमुखता
- b. रज स्त्रोव
- c. रोमराज
- d. अक्षिपक्षणी

256. Which karma is done by Aakash mahabhut during Intra Uterine life?

- a. विभजति
- b. विवर्धयति
- c. पचति
- d. क्लेदयति

257. In which Month ojas is Asthir?

- a. सप्तमांस
- b. नवम् मांसे
- c. पंचमे मांसि
- d. अष्टममासे

258. पंचमे मनः

- a. सर्वाङ्गः प्रत्यङ्गविभाग
- b. कलायं जायते
- c. आज अस्थिरी
- d. प्रतिवृद्धतरं भवति

259. Placenta & Umbilical cord formation respectively know of

- a. अपरानिर्माण & नाभिनाल
- b. आर्तव निर्माण & धमनी नाडी निर्माण
- c. नाभि नाडि निर्माण & अपरानिर्माण
- d. लसिका शिरा & अर्तवा निर्माण

260. Which plant does not use under pumsavan vidhi?

- a. Lakshman
- b. Visvadeva
- c. Sahudeva
- d. Ashok

261. How we determine Male & female as foetal shape respectively?

- a. पिंडिक
- b. पिंडीकपेशी
- c. पेशी पिंडिक
- d. अबुद

262. If the Conception takes place in the even the day the child become....

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Hermaphrodite
- d. Can't say

263. बीज-भाग अवयव is co-related with?

- a. Germ cell
- b. Gonads
- c. chromosome
- d. DNA

264. Normal weight of apara

- a. 500gm
- b. 450 gm
- c. 550 gm
- d. 900 gm

265. In foetal circulation what is शक्तिर छिद्र?

- a. Ductus venosus.
- b. Ductus Arteriosus.
- c. Umbilicul hole
- d. Foramen ovale

266. According to Acharya Charaka, Where shukra & shonita samyog happens?

- a. कुक्षिगति
- b. शुदात्र
- c. स्थूलान्तर
- d. पुरिषधर

267. What term has been used by Acharya Sushruta for “MADHYA SHARIR” while describing “SHADANG SHARIR”.

- a. Antaraadhi
- b. Madhayamam
- c. Thorax
- d. All of the above

268. Number of snayus in shhakhas are

- a. 600
- b. 400
- c. 200
- d. 100

269. Length of Oesophagus is

- a. 25cm
- b. 25m
- c. 25inch

- d. 10 cm
270. Which of the following is not included in Koshtha according to Acharya Sushrut
- a. Hridaya
 - b. Unduk
 - c. phuphus
 - d. Naabhi
271. “Meckel’s diverticulum” is the persistent part of
- a. Vitellointestinal duct
 - b. yolk sac
 - c. Allantois
 - d. All of the above
272. “Clinical angle of spleen” is
- a. Anterobasal angle
 - b. Posterobasal angle
 - c. both of the above
 - d. None of the above
273. What type of smell shudh shukra have?
- a. like madhu
 - b. like grit
 - c. like sphatik
 - d. like curd
274. Which of the following Tonsil is not the part of “Waldeyer’s Ring”
- a. Pharyngeal Tonsil
 - b. Lingual Tonsil
 - c. Tubal Tonsil
 - d. Sphenoidal Tonsil
275. “SATVA GUNA” has predominancy of which Mahabhoot
- a. Aakash
 - b. Vaayu
 - c. Jala
 - d. All of the above
276. At which site Splenic puncture can be done
- a. 9th intercostal space in midaxillary line
 - b. 9th intercostal space in midmammary line
 - c. 8th intercostal space in midaxillary line
 - d. 8th intercostal space in midmammary line
277. Number of Sandhis according to Acharya Sushruta are
- a. 200
 - b. 210
 - c. 360
 - d. 300
278. “Pratanvati snayu” are located at
- a. Shakha and Sandhi
 - b. Aamashaya
 - c. Basti
 - d. All of the above

279. Number of Peshi in Hanu are
- 6
 - 4
 - 8
 - 10
280. According to Rachanatamak classification of MARMA , “ BASTI MARMA” is included in
- maansa marma
 - snayu marma
 - sira marma
 - Sandhi marma
281. Which of the following marma leads to “PAKSHAGHAT” if injured?
- Lohitaksh
 - Aani
 - Dhamani
 - Kshipra
282. Which of the following muscle’s paralysis leads to “WINGING OF SCAPULA” occurs?
- lattisimus dorsi
 - supraspinatus
 - serratus anterior
 - subscapularis
283. How many recess are there in Parietal pleura?
- 8
 - 3
 - 4
 - 2
284. in which month, sex of fetus can be determined according to Acharya Sushrut?
- 3rd
 - 4th
 - 2nd
 - 5th
285. Brunner’s Gland is present in
- Stomach
 - Duodenum
 - Jejunum
 - Ileum
286. Which of the following artery does not supply stomach
- Right Gastroepiploic
 - Right colic
 - Right Gastric
 - All of them supply stomach
287. Number of koshtanga described by Acharya charaka are
- 12
 - 15

- c. 18
- d. 9

288. Name of 1st cranial nerve is

- a. Facial
- b. abducens
- c. Olfactory
- d. Optic nerve

289. Blood supply of Heart is

- a. Pulmonary Artery
- b. Coronary Artery
- c. Pulmonary vein
- d. All of the above

290. Number of Bronchopulmonary segments in both lungs are

- a. 10
- b. 6
- c. 8
- d. 4

291. Which of the following muscle is not attached to scapula

- a. Deltoid
- b. subscapularis
- c. Lattisimus Dorsi
- d. Brachialis

292. Length of Ureter is

- a. 10 cm
- b. 20 cm
- c. 25 inch
- d. 25 cm

293. Fascia of Zuckerkandal is present in

- a. kidney
- b. stomach
- c. liver
- d. Pancreas

294. Name of sixth Kala is

- a. sleshmdhara kala
- b. udakdhara kala
- c. pittadhara kala
- d. Raktadhara kala

295. Number of layers in Eyeball are

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

296. First layer of Skin is

- a. Avabhasini
- b. Rohini

- c. Lohita
- d. Shweta

297. Name the smallest bone in the human body.

- a. Incus
- b. Malleus
- c. Vomer
- d. Stapes

298. The number of bones present in the skull of a human

- a. 26
- b. 27
- c. 28
- d.
- e. 30

299. Types of Asthi according to Acharya Sushruta are

- a. 9
- b. 15
- c. 5
- d. 7

300. Which of the following is not included under Trimarma according to Acharya Sushrut

- a. Shira
- b. Hridaya
- c. Basti
- d. Nabhi

301. Fascia Lata is

- a. Deep Fascia of Thigh
- b. Superficial Fascia of Abdomen
- c. Superficial Fascia of Thigh
- d. Fascia of Rectus Abdominis

302. Number of compartments in Thigh are

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 2
- d. 5

303. Base of Femoral Triangle is formed by

- a. Sartorius
- b. Adductor Longus
- c. Inguinal Ligament
- d. Adductor magnus

304. How much quantity of plasma circulate every day in our body?

- a. 18 liters.
- b. 20 liters.
- c. 10 liters
- d. 15 liters.

305. Shape of the lymph nodes.

- a. Ovate shape

- b. Irregular in shape
- c. round shape
- d. Bean shape

306. How many lymph nodes situated in our body?

- a. 900
- b. 1600
- c. 1000
- d. None of these

307. Which is the largest organ of Lymphatic system?

- a. Spleen
- b. Thymus
- c. Appendix
- d. Bone marrow

308. Which of the following is not a lymphatic organ?

- a. Spleen
- b. Appendix
- c. Bone marrow
- d. Pancreas

309. Enlargement of lymph nodes is called as...

- a. Lymphangitis
- b. Lymphadenopathy
- c. Lymphangioma
- d. Lymphedema

310. Cancer of lymph nodes is known as...

- a. lymphoma
- b. Lymphocytosis
- c. Lymphangioma
- d. lymphadenopathy

311. In Lymphedema, the buildup of lymphatic fluid is most commonly seen in which part of the body?

- a. arms
- b. legs
- c. both a & b
- d. None of the above.

312. Which of the following disease caused by parasite?

- a. Castleman disease
- b. lymphatic filariasis.
- c. Tonsilitis
- d. Lymphocytosis

313. Castleman disease involves...

- a. higher number of lymphocytes in our body
- b. inflammation of the lymph nodes in the abdomen
- c. inflammation of lymphatic vessels of our body
- d. overgrowth of cells in the body's... lymphatic system.

314. Which of the following is a genetic disorder of lymphatic system?

- a. Castlemen disease
- b. Weber's syndrome
- c. Benedikt's syndrome
- d. Autoimmune lympho- proliferative syndrome

315. According to Rachana, Shankha is a type of ____ marma

- a. Sira
- b. Mamsa
- c. Asthi
- d. sandhi

316. Total number of sandhi marma____ Present in the body?

- a. 44
- b. 20
- c. 11
- d. 8

317. Total number of marma a present in our body?

- a. 105
- b. 108
- c. 107
- d. 104

318. among the following which is the sadhya pranahar Marma?

- a. गुद
- b. कटीकतरुण
- c. अपलाप
- d. कुच

319. Total number of Asthi marma present in the body

- a. 08
- b. 20
- c. 33
- d. 11

320. According to Rachana Indra basti (इन्द्रबस्ति) is type of marma?

- a. Sira
- b. Mamsa
- c. Sandhi
- d. Asthi

321. Which is 'कालान्तर प्राणहर मर्म' among the Following?

- a. सीमन्तं
- b. हृदय
- c. उत्क्षेप
- d. वित्प

322. According to Rachana बृहती is type of marma.

- a. Snayu
- b. Asthi
- c. Sira
- d. Sandhi

323. कालान्तर प्राणहर मर्म is predominant by the following mahabhutas?
- Agni and Soma
 - Agni and Vayu
 - Soma and Vayu
 - Vayu and Prithvi
324. Total number of सद्यप्राणहर मर्म in body
- 44
 - 11
 - 19
 - 26
325. Which of the following is a general symptom of injury to Marma?
- अतिसार
 - वमि
 - श्वास
 - Both b and c
326. According to Acharya Vagbhatta which among the following is included only by him in Rachana Anusar Marma?
- Sanyu marma
 - Dhamini marma
 - Sira marma
 - Sandhi marma
327. सद्यप्राणहर मर्म" is predominated by which of the following mahabhuta?
- Agni
 - Soma
 - Vayu
 - Prithvi
328. Total number of रुजाकर मर्म present in the body.
- 08
 - 20
 - 19
 - 11
329. वैकल्यकर मर्म is predominated by which of the following mahabhutas?
- Agni
 - Vayu
 - Soma
 - Prithvi
330. According to Rachana which of the following is not a सन्धि मर्म?
- जानु
 - गुल्फ
 - कैपूर
 - फनी
331. Total number of 'पृष्ठ गत मर्म' present in the body.
- 12
 - 14
 - 09

d. 03

332. In कालान्तर प्राणहर marma which of the following is not included in vaksha marmani?

- a. स्तनमूल
- b. स्तनरोहित
- c. अपांग
- d. अपलाप

333. Total number of Eka Anguli Marma present in the body.

- a. 04
- b. 56
- c. 12
- d. 06

334. According to Shadanga_____present in AdhaShakha-

- a. Manibandha
- b. Kurpur
- c. Kakshadhar
- d. Urvi

335. तल हृदय is present at the place of which muscle:

- a. Adductor longus
- b. Palmaris longus
- c. Extensor Indicis
- d. Pronator Teres

336. According to parinaam अपस्तंभ is the___ marma

- a. SadyanPranahar
- b. Vaiklyakar
- c. Rujakar
- d. KalantarPranhar

337.____ marma is located between the big toe and fingers.

- a. क्षिप्र
- b. मणिबन्ध
- c. विटप
- d. उर्वी

338. Which of the following is visalyaghna marma?

- a. utkshep & urvi
- b. utkshep& sthapani
- c. c)jaanu & karpura
- d. vidhura & sthapni

339. According to Acharya Charaka त्रिमर्म included Shira and in that how many Marma are present-

- a. 56
- b. 29
- c. 37
- d. 44

340. According to shadanga, guda marma is present in-

- a. Ura
 - b. Udar
 - c. Urdhvajatru
 - d. Prushtha
341. According to Rachana मातृका is a type of _____marma
- a. Mamsa
 - b. Sandhi
 - c. Sira
 - d. Snayu
342. As per त्रिमर्मा concept of charaka acharya Basti is related to which system of the body?
- a. Nervous system
 - b. Circulatory system.
 - c. Urinary system
 - d. All of the above
343. रुजाकर is predominated by which of the following Mahabhutas?
- a. Agni and Soma
 - b. Soma and Vayu
 - c. Agni and Vayu
 - d. Vayu and Pruthvi
344. Total number of Ardha anguli Marma present in the body-
- a. 12
 - b. 06
 - c. 04
 - d. 56
345. As per त्रिमर्मा concept of Acharya Charaka Hridaya Marma has ____ anguli pramana
- a. 03
 - b. 04
 - c. 02
 - d. 01
346. According to shadanganusar आवर्त present in
- a. Urdhva shakha
 - b. Urdhva jutru
 - c. Prashtha
 - d. Udar
347. If a person is attacked at a vital point and has got deformity then he might be attacked on which type of Marma
- a. Sadhya pranahara marma
 - b. Rujakar marma
 - c. Vaykalya marma
 - d. Both a and b
348. If a person is attacked on sadhya pranahara marma then his death will occur between how many days
- a. 7-14 days
 - b. 7days
 - c. 24 days

d. Both a & c

349. Total number of Marmas according to Sankhya anusaar the marma that are 4 in number are

- a. 6
- b. 32
- c. 44
- d. 08

350. According to "परिणाम अनुसार लोहिताक्ष is the type_____marma

- a. Sadhya Pranahar
- b. Vaykalya kar
- c. Rujakar
- d. Kalantar pranhar

351. According to Rachana जानू is_____ type of Marma-

- a. Snayu
- b. Mamsa
- c. Asthi
- d. Sandhi.

352. Total number of Prushthagat marma present in the body are

- a. 12
- b. 14
- c. 9
- d. 3

353. According to Acharya Vagbhatta number of Mamsa marmas are-

- a. 10
- b. 11
- c. 14
- d. 08

354. Which of the following is not included in स्थान of मर्म

- a. मांस
- b. मज्जा
- c. शिरा
- d. संधि

355. Which Marma is not present in Mamsa Marma?

- a. Tal Hridaya
- b. Nil dhamini
- c. Guda
- d. Indra basti

356. The clavicle transmits the weight of the limb to the

- a. manubrium sterni
- b. humerus
- c. radius
- d. ulna

357. The only bone that ossifies in membrane.

- a. Scapula

- b. Humerus
- c. Clavicle
- d. Carpal bones

358. The lateral part of clavicle & inferior Surface presents elevation called_____

- a. Conoid tubercle
- b. Subclavian groove
- c. Nutrient foramen
- d. None

359. Which muscle alone is unable to support the weight of upper limb and so lateral fragments of clavicle is displaced downward. During its fracture?

- a. Deltoid
- b. Pectorals major
- c. Subclavius
- d. Trapezius

360. Winging of scapula is caused by paralysis of which muscle?

- a. Cora brachialis
- b. Serratus anterior
- c. Deltoid
- d. Trapezius

361. Which of the following process is not found in scapula?

- a. Spinous
- b. Olecranon
- c. Acromion
- d. Coracoid

362. How many longitudinal ridges is found on Costal surface of scapula

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

363. Which process of scapula, plays important role in shoulder stabilization by attachment to ligaments?

- a. Spinous
- b. Coracoid
- c. Coranoid
- d. Acromion.

364. Which artery is found near teres minor muscle for the blood supply of scapula?

- a. Axillary artery
- b. Circumflex scapular artery
- c. Supra scapular artery
- d. Thoracoacromial artery

365. The medial edge of the down _____ project 6mm more projects than the lateral edge leading to the formation of cammying angle.

- a. Capitellum
- b. Trochlea
- c. Coronoid
- d. Olecranon

366. Lateral borders middle part in humerus is interrupted by radial groove which holds the

- a. Radial artery
- b. Radial vein
- c. Radial nerve
- d. Brachial artery

367. Head of Humerus is directed. _____ & _____

- a. Medially & upward
- b. Medially & downward
- c. Laterally & upward
- d. Laterally & downward

368. Humerus has how many secondary centers of ossification?

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 7
- d. 9

369. Radial tuberosity in Radius is present at which side?

- a. Postero laterally
- b. Anterolaterally
- c. Posteromedial
- d. Anteromedially

370. Which ligament attached over the head of Radius allows the free movement such as Supination & pronation?

- a. Annular ligament
- b. radial collateral ligament
- c. radio carpal ligament
- d. coracoacromial ligament

371. Radial artery can be palpate at the _____ surface having thick ridge for it at the lower end of Radius

- a. Lateral
- b. Medial
- c. Anterior
- d. Posterior

372. _____ notch is located on the lateral Surface of the trochlear notch in Ulna...

- a. Ulnar notch
- b. Radial notch
- c. Tuberosity of Ulna
- d. Tuberosity of radius

373. Which among the following carpal bone is of proximal row?

- a. Trapezium
- b. Capitate
- c. Hamate
- d. lunate

374. Which Carpal bone among following is specifically involved in formation of wrist?

- a. Lunate
- b. Triquetral

- c. Scaphoid
- d. Pisiform

375. Which of the following is brachium bone?

- a. Radius
- b. Ulna
- c. Humerus
- d. Clavicle

376. Meckel's diverticulum is a remnant of-

- a. mullerian duct
- b. wolffian duct
- c. vitello intestinal duct
- d. mesonephric duct

377. Which is the shortest part of male urethra?

- a. prostatic
- b. perineal
- c. penile
- d. membranous

378. According to Charaka, which of the following Bhava develops in the sixth month of garbha?

- a. Bala varna upchaya
- b. Sthiratva bhava dhyate
- c. Mamsa shonita upchaya
- d. None of the above

379. Which is not true about mummification?

- a. It is complete dehydration of body
- b. It is difficult in high humidity regions
- c. It is light in weight and resistant to decomposition.
- d. It results in temporary preservation

380. According to the Yoga Shikhopnishad text, which of the following shape is associated with the Muladhara Chakra?

- a. Triangular
- b. Square
- c. Round
- d. Oval

381. According to charaka, which dhatu provides nourishment to shukra and aartav?

- a. Rasa Dhatu
- b. Rakta Dhatu
- c. Rasa and Rakta Dhatu
- d. None of these

382. Which of the following is not the surface marking of Heart?

- a. Point on the right 3rd costal cartilage by the side of right sterna margin
- b. Point o the 2nd intercostals space by the side of left sterna margin.
- c. Right 7th costal cartilage joining the sternum
- d. Left 5th intercostal space just medial to the Midclavicular line.

383. Which bhava develops in 4th month of gestation, according to Acharya Charak?
- Dauhridaya avastha
 - Sthiratava
 - Both (1) and (2)
 - None of the above
384. Which structure passes through suprascapular foramen?
- Suprascapular artery
 - Suprascapular vein
 - Suprascapular ligament
 - Suprascapular nerve
385. Which is not a part of femoral sheath?
- Femoral artery
 - Femoral canal
 - Femoral vein
 - Femoral nerve
386. Which disease has been described by Acharya Charak in the Fourth skin layer?
- Alji and Vidrahi
 - Dadru and Kushta
 - Sidhma and Kilasa
 - Arsha and Vidrahi
387. Superior Oblique muscle of the eye is supplied by which cranial nerve?
- third
 - fifth
 - sixth
 - fourth
388. Acharya sushruta has mentioned the number of muscles in the breast region as-
- 8
 - 5
 - 10
 - 16
389. Cystic artery is branch of-
- Right hepatic
 - Coelic trunk
 - Left Hepatic
 - Common Hepatic
390. Spleen develops in
- Dorsal mesogastrium
 - Ventral mesogastrium
 - Midgut
 - Foregut
391. Bones are radio opaque due to
- High calcium content
 - Rod like shape

- c. Presence of medullary cavity
- d. Their cartilaginous base

392. According to Acharya Vagbhatta, how many types of asthi simantha are there?

- a. 16
- b. 18
- c. 14
- d. 20

393. The apex of ischiorectal fossa is formed by-

- a. Fusion of anal and obturator foramen
- b. Inferior Pad of fat
- c. Sphincter ani externus muscle
- d. Levator ani muscle

394. According to Sushruta, Mandal sandhi is found at=

- a. Netra
- b. Shrotra
- c. Griva
- d. Prishtha

395. According to Sushruta, who is said to be a cause of all the bhutas in the order of creation?

- a. God
- b. Soul
- c. Avyakt
- d. Nature

396. Which is not true about Anatomy of coughing?

- a. It involves initial deep inspiration
- b. It followed by forceful contraction of expiratory muscles and diaphragm against closed glottis.
- c. There is decrease in pleural pressure
- d. Subsequently glottal opening causes a rapid peak expiratory flow of air

397. What type of sandhi is present in Griva and Prishthavamsa according to Acharya Sushruta?

- a. pratara sandhi
- b. kora sandhi
- c. mandala sandhi
- d. none of the above

398. Management and handling of bio medical waste rules were notified in-

- a. 1986
- b. 1998
- c. 1994
- d. 1996

399. Which of the following is not a pitruja Bhava according to Charaka's opinion

- a. Heart
- b. Vein
- c. Artery
- d. Snayu

400. The Epiploic foramen is bounded superiorly by-
- Caudate process of liver
 - Quadrangle lobe of liver
 - Fundus of gall bladder
 - Porta hepatis
401. Acharya sushruta has described the length of female intestine as how much less than of men?
- $\frac{1}{4}$ vyama
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ vyama
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ vyama
 - 1 vyama
402. Which of the following glands has the presence of Acinar cells?
- Pancreas
 - Prostate
 - Mammary
 - Parotid
403. Which of the following is not a type of bony semi-circular canal of the ear?
- Medial
 - Lateral
 - Posterior
 - Anterior
404. Which of the following muscles of tongue is not supplied by hypoglossal nerve?
- Hypoglossus
 - Styloglossus
 - Palatoglossus
 - Genioglossus
405. All the following symptoms may be seen in 'mediastinal syndrome' except-
- Enlargement of veins in the lower half of the body
 - Dyspnoea
 - Dysphagia
 - Hoarseness of voice
406. At rest, hyoid bone lies at which vertebral level among these?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. 3 rd cervical vertebra | c. 5 th cervical vertebra |
| b. 4 th cervical vertebra | d. 6 th cervical vertebra |
407. The pouch of Douglas is bounded laterally by which of the following?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. recto uterine fold | c. broad ligament |
| b. recto vaginal fold | d. utero vesical fold |
408. What is the sequence of carpal bones from lateral to medial side in the proximal and distal row?
- Pisiform, Lunate, Triquetrum, Scaphoid, Trapezoid, Trapezium, Capitate, Hamate
 - Scaphoid, Lunate, Trapezium, Pisiform, Hamate Triquetrum, Trapezoid, Capitate
 - Scaphoid, Lunate, Triquetrum, Pisiform, Trapezium, Trapezoid, Capitate, Hamate
 - Pisiform, Lunate, Triquetrum, Scaphoid, Trapezium, Trapezoid, Hamate, Capitate

409. Which method is used to preserve the living tissues of Human body?
- Embalming Preservation method
 - Plastination Preservation method
 - Cryopreservation method
 - Mummification
410. Spinoglenoid notch, Olecranon fossa, Olecranon process, Capitulum, Ulnar notch, Coronoid process, Trochlear notch, Corocoid process is present in which bone?
- Scapula, Bone of forearm, medial bone of forearm, bone of arm, bone homologous with fibula, bone homologous with tibia, bone homologous with fibula, posterolateral flat bone of thoracic cage.
 - Scapula, Ulna, Ulna, Humerus, Ulna, Radius, Clavicle, Scapula.
 - Scapula, Bone of arm, medial bone of forearm, Humerus, bone homologous with tibia, Ulna, bone homologous with fibula, posterolateral flat bone of thoracic cage.
 - Clavicle, Humerus, Ulna, Humerus, Radius, Scapula, Ulna, Ulna.
411. Human Anatomical Waste, syringes needle, IV set, Soiled waste, ampullae are disposed in which bag as per Biomedical waste management?
- Yellow, White, Red, Yellow, Blue
 - Yellow, Blue, Red, Yellow, White
 - Yellow, White, Blue, Red, Blue
 - Yellow, White, Blue, Yellow, White
412. Kapala Asthi is present in which of the following?
- Jaanu, Parshwa
 - Nitamba, Urah
 - Sankh, Taalu
 - All of above
413. सौम्यं शुक्रमार्तवमाग्नेयमितरेषामप्यत्र ,भूतानां सान्निध्यमस्त्यगुना विशेषेण, परस्परोपकारात् परस्परानुग्रहात्, परस्परानुप्रवेशाच्च | This Shlok represent the.....
- Phases of penetration
 - Capacitation
 - Implantation
 - All of above
414. A process of conditioning of sperm in female genital tract, it lasts for about 7 hours. The sperm undergoes acrosome reaction and fertilizes the ovum.
- Penetration
 - Capacitation
 - Capture mechanism
 - Implantation
415. शुक्रशोणितं गर्भाशयस्थमात्मप्रकृतिविकारसम्मूर्च्छितं 'गर्भ' इत्युच्यते ।तं चेतनावस्थितं वायुर्विभजति, तेज एनं पचति, आपः क्लेदयन्ति, पृथिवी संहन्ति, आकाशं विवर्धयति; एवं विवर्धितः स यदा हस्तपादजिह्वाघ्राणकर्णनितम्बादिभिरङ्गैरुपेतस्तदा 'शरीरं' इति सञ्ज्ञां लभते | which is the best explanation of the verse in the following?
- तं चेतनावस्थितं वायुर्विभजति, Compaction
 - तेज एनं पचति, Transformation
 - आपः क्लेदयन्ति, Increase the space
 - पृथिवी संहन्ति, Nutrition
 - आकाशं विवर्धयति; एवं विवर्धितः Cleavages
416. ध्रुवं चतुर्णां सान्निध्याद्गर्भः स्याद्विधिपूर्वकम् ।ऋतुक्षेत्राम्बुबीजानां सामग्र्यादङ्कुरो यथा || What is "Ritu" in the verse?
- Age & ovulation

- b. PH. of environment
 - c. Genital organs
 - d. Gametes
417. ऋतुस्तु द्वादशरात्रं भवति दृष्टार्तवः; अदृष्टार्तवाऽप्यस्तीत्येके भाषन्ते||What does the word Dwadashratra represent?
- a. Ovum
 - b. Menstrual Bleeding
 - c. Both of Above
 - d. None of Above
418. Which is of “chikitsaadhikaran” purush?
- a. Shaddhatvatamak
 - b. Saptadhatvatmak
 - c. Triyodash dhatvatmak
 - d. Chaturvinshatitvatmak
419. Total number of “Ashayas” in female?
- a. 07
 - b. 08
 - c. 10
 - d. 11
420. Total number of “Kostang” acc.to Charak?
- a. triyodash
 - b. Asth
 - c. Panchadash
 - d. Dwadash
421. Connecting Foramina between greater and lesser sac?
- a. Foramen caecum
 - b. Foramen of Winslow
 - c. Drumonds Foramen
 - d. Foramen of Anderson
422. Contents of Porta Hepatis from Anterior to posterior?
- a. Hepatic duct, Hepatic Vein, Hepatic Artery
 - b. Hepatic artery, Hepatic Vein, Hepatic duct
 - c. portal vein, Hepatic duct, Hepatic Artery
 - d. Hepatic duct, Hepatic artery, portal vein
423. Waldeyer’s ring is formed by;
- a. Arteries
 - b. Tonsillar structures
 - c. Nerves
 - d. Tendons
424. It passes through the foramen oval of skull;
- a. Accessory meningeal artery
 - b. Anterior tympanic artery
 - c. Middle meningeal artery
 - d. None of the above
425. Which cranial nerve passes through stylomastoid foramen?
- a. Facial nerve
 - b. Glossopharyngeal nerve

- c. Vagus nerve
- d. Hypoglossal nerve
426. Which is not a cranial nerve?
- a. Vagus
- b. Glossopharyngeal
- c. Phrenic
- d. Hypoglossal
427. Ansa cervicalis does not supply to;
- a. Sternothyroid
- b. Thyrohyoid
- c. Sternohyoid
- d. Omohyoid
428. Which of the following is unpaired venous sinus;
- a. Cavernous sinus
- b. Transverse sinus
- c. Occipital sinus
- d. Sphenoparietal sinus
429. Rathke's pouch does not form the;
- a. Pars anterior
- b. Pars intermedia
- c. Pars posterior
- d. Pars tuberalis
430. Which one of the following is a symptom of fifth month pregnancy?
- a. Guru gātratā
- b. Balavarṇahāni
- c. Kārśya
- d. Klāntatam
431. The contrast medium not injected into the organ in contrast radiography is/are –
- a. Air
- b. Normal saline
- c. Sodium iodide
- d. Barium sulphate
432. Which of the following region of the abdomen is not related with the location of the kidney?
- a. Epigastric region
- b. Hypochondric region
- c. Umbilical region
- d. Hypogastric region
433. Compartment syndrome is most common in.....
- a. Upper limb
- b. Lower limb
- c. Thorax
- d. Abdomen
434. The space of Disse is related to –
- a. Spleen
- b. Brain
- c. Kidney
- d. Liver

435. According to the Charak Samhita, which part of the body was first born in the womb as per Bhadrakapya Rishi?
- Heart
 - Navel
 - Senses
 - Head
436. Which organ has been described by Acharya Sushruta as having little flesh and blood?
- Stomach
 - Heart
 - Basti
 - Unduk
437. Where does the Nasolacrimal duct open?
- Inferior meatus of nose
 - Vestibule of nose
 - Middle meatus of nose
 - Superior meatus of nose
438. Annulus of Vieussens is present in –
- Heart
 - Brain
 - Liver
 - Spleen
439. According to the Goraksha Samhita which of the following is the location of Gandhari Nadi?
- Left eye
 - Right eye
 - Left ear
 - Right ear
440. X-ray are used in –
- Diagnostic purpose
 - Therapeutic purpose
 - Both (1) & (2)
 - None of the above
441. Which one of the following is not Vaikalyakara Marma according to the opinion of Acharya Sushruta?
- Janu Marma
 - Kurpara Marma
 - Gulpha Marma
 - Ansa Marma
442. Which statement about the coronal plane is incorrect?
- Divides the body into right and left half
 - Lies at the right angle to transverse plane
 - Divides the body into anterior and posterior half
 - Lies at right angle to sagittal plane
443. Which nerve is related with carpal tunnel syndrome?
- Ulnar nerve
 - Radial nerve
 - Axillary nerve
 - Median nerve
444. How much finger measurement has been mentioned by Acharya Charaka as the pramana of axilla in the Vimana Sthana?
- 4
 - 6
 - 8
 - 12
445. Testis is covered by all the following layers except this –
- Tunica vaginalis
 - Tunica adventitia
 - Tunica vasculosa
 - Tunica albuginea
446. Which sinus does not drain in the middle meatus of nose?
- Anterior ethmoid
 - Middle ethmoidal
 - Maxillary
 - Posterior ethmoidal

447. Example of elastic cartilage is-
- Trachea
 - Intervertebral disc
 - Epiglottis
 - Thyroid cartilage
448. 'Lingual Nerve' is a branch of which nerve?
- Facial nerve
 - Mandibular nerve
 - Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - Hypoglossal
449. According to opinion of Acharya Sushruta, the structure of Indrabasti Marma is-
- Sira Marma
 - Asthi Marma
 - Snayu Marma
 - Mamsa marma
450. Which type of Bhava are Virya, Aarogya present in grabha?
- Satmyaj
 - Satvaj
 - Aatmaj
 - Rasaj
451. What is 'Saranyetani Dehinam' according to sushruta?
- Shukra
 - Asthi
 - Sira
 - Oja
452. Extent of Axillary Artery is between these structures-
- Outer border of first rib to lower border of Teres major muscle
 - First costal cartilage to upper border of Terea major muscle
 - Outer border of first rib to upper border of teres major muscle
 - Inner border of first rib to lower border of Teres major muscle
453. Which of the following is not a retroperitoneal organ?
- Pancreas
 - Ascending colon
 - Spleen
 - Kidney
454. Ligamentum teres is a remnant of:
- Lesser omentum
 - Ductus venosus
 - Left umbilical vein
 - Left umbilical artery
455. Kandrass as per Sushruta
- 14
 - 16
 - 18
 - 06
456. Posterior relation of foramen of Winslow is:
- Liver
 - Duodenum
 - Inferior vena cava
 - Pancreas
457. The following structures form part of the stomach bed except:
- Left suprarenal gland
 - Coeliac trunk
 - Splenic artery
 - Pancreas
458. Which of the following is not present in the bed of stomach?
- Splenic artery
 - Transverse mesocolon
 - Fourth part of duodenum
 - Transverse colon
459. According to Sushruta, which marma does not have one finger measurement?
- Vitap
 - Kurcha
 - Kurchashira
 - Kakshadhar

460. Which of the following arteries supplies the fundus of stomach?
- Right gastric artery
 - Splenic artery
 - Short gastric arteries
 - Gastroduodenal artery
461. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of large intestine?
- Villi
 - Sacculations
 - Taenia coli
 - Appendices epiploicae
462. Which of the following bones is the first one to start ossification?
- Ulna
 - Scapula
 - Clavicle
 - Humerus
463. Fracture of humerus at midshaft is likely to cause injury to which of the following nerves?
- Median
 - Radial
 - Ulnar
 - Musculocutaneous
464. Attachments of biceps brachii are to all of the following, except,
- Tip of coracoid process
 - Supraglenoid tubercle
 - Shaft of humerus
 - Radial tuberosity
466. According to Sushruta, which is “Jyotisthan”?
- netra
 - nabhi
 - nasa
 - Amashaya
467. According to Sushruta, type of Kshipra marma?
- sadyapranahara marma
 - Kalantar pranahara marma
 - Rujakar marma
 - Vaikalyakara marma
468. Which one is not a part of 24tatva of Shrishti Utpatti?
- Avyakta
 - Purusha
 - Manas
 - Mahat
469. As per Sushruta, Sira, Dhamani and Snayu are situated in which Kala?
- Mamsadhara kala
 - Raktadhara kala
 - Medodhara kala
 - Sleshmadhara kala
470. As per Charak, which type of Aahar provided nourishment of foetus?
- Upasneha, Upasweda of garbhashaya
 - Aahar Saushtava Bhava
 - Svabhava Sansiddhi bhava
 - none
471. All of following are parts of basal ganglia, except:
- Caudate nucleus
 - Thalamus

b. Putamen

c. Globus pallidus

472. Parkinsonism is due to lesion in:

- a. Corpus luteum
- b. Corpus striatum

- c. Corpus callosum
- d. Substantia gelatinosa

473. Which is the longest superficial vein of lower limb?

- a. Long saphenous
- b. Femoral

- c. Popliteal
- d. None of the above

474. Which is the largest branch of femoral artery?

- a. Superficial external pudendal
- b. Superficial epigastric

- c. Deep external pudendal
- d. Profunda femoris artery

475. Sciatic nerve is the largest branch of which plexus?

- a. Sacral
- b. Lumbar

- c. Cervical
- d. Brachial

476. Which muscle is called the 'peripheral heart'?

- a. Popliteus
- b. Soleus
- c. Gastrocnemius
- d. Tibialis posterior

Answer Key:

Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer
1	c	2	b	3	d	4	d	5	d
6	c	7	c	8	c	9	c	10	c
11	c	12	b	13	c	14	a	15	d
16	a	17	a	18	b	19	d	20	a
21	a	22	c	23	b	24	c	25	c
26	a	27	a	28	b	29	d	30	a
31	d	32	b	33	a	34	c	35	a
36	c	37	b	38	d	39	c	40	c
41	a	42	c	43	a	44	b	45	b
46	a	47	A	48	a	49	c	50	d
51	b	52	a	53	a	54	a	55	d
56	c	57	d	58	c	59	b	60	a
61	b	62	c	63	c	64	d	65	b
66	b	67	a	68	a	69	b	70	c
71	d	72	b	73	a	74	b	75	c
76	d	77	d	78	b	79	a	80	a
81	d	82	b	83	b	84	c	85	d
86	a	87	b	88	a	89	c	90	b
91	d	92	c	93	d	94	c	95	a
96	d	97	b	98	d	99	b	100	c

que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer
101	a	102	c	103	c	104	a	105	c
106	c	107	c	108	a	109	b	110	c
111	b	112	c	113	c	114	b	115	a
116	a	117	d	118	d	119	c	120	d
121	d	122	a	123	d	124	d	125	b
126	a	127	d	128	c	129	c	130	a
131	d	132	c	133	a	134	a	135	b
136	d	137	b	138	a	139	b	140	b
141	c	142	a	143	d	144	d	145	b
146	c	147	a	148	d	149	c	150	c
151	a	152	b	153	a	154	b	155	a
156	c	157	c	158	a	159	d	160	d
161	d	162	a	163	b	164	a	165	d
166	d	167	b	168	a	169	c	170	c
171	c	172	c	173	a	174	b	175	c
176	b	177	b	178	d	179	b	180	a
181	a	182	a	183	a	184	a	185	a
186	c	187	c	188	a	189	b	190	d
191	b	192	b	193	b	194	c	195	c
196	b	197	b	198	b	199	a	200	b

que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer
201	a	202	b	203	c	204	c	205	a
206	d	207	a	208	a	209	b	210	b
211	b	212	c	213	a	214	a	215	b
216	a	217	a	218	a	219	b	220	b
221	c	222	d	223	b	224	c	225	d
226	a	227	d	228	b	229	c	230	a
231	a	232	d	233	a	234	d	235	a
236	a	237	b	238	b	239	d	240	a
241	a	242	a	243	a	244	d	245	c
246	a	247	b	248	4	249	c	250	d
251	c	252	d	253	a	254	a	255	b
256	b	257	d	258	d	259	a	260	d
261	b	262	a	263	c	264	a	265	d
266	a	267	a	268	a	269	a	270	d
271	a	272	a	273	a	274	d	275	a
276	a	277	b	278	a	279	c	280	b
281	a	282	c	283	d	284	c	285	b
286	b	287	b	288	c	289	b	290	a
291	d	292	a	293	a	294	c	295	b
296	a	297	d	298	c	299	c	300	d

que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer	que no.	correct answer
301	a	302	b	303	c	304	c	305	b
306	a	307	a	308	d	309	d	310	a
311	b	312	b	313	d	314	d	315	d
316	b	317	c	318	a	319	a	320	b
321	a	322	c	323	a	324	c	325	d
326	b	327	a	328	b	329	c	330	d
331	b	332	c	333	c	334	d	335	b
336	d	337	a	338	b	339	c	340	d
341	c	342	d	343	a	344	d	345	b
346	b	347	c	348	a	349	c	350	b
351	d	352	b	353	b	354	b	355	b
356	a	357	c	358	b	359	a	360	b
361	b	362	c	363	d	364	d	365	a
366	c	367	a	368	c	369	d	370	a
371	a	372	b	373	d	374	c	375	c
376	c	377	d	378	a	379	d	380	a
381	a	382	c	383	b	384	d	385	d
386	b	387	d	388	c	389	a	390	a
391	a	392	b	393	a	394	a	395	c
396	c	397	a	398	b	399	a	400	a

Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer	Que No.	Correct Answer
401	b	402	a	403	a	404	c	405	a
406	a	407	a	408	c	409	c	410	c
411	a	412	c	413	a	414	b	415	b
416	a	417	a	418	a	419	c	420	c
421	b	422	d	423	b	424	a	425	a
426	c	427	b	428	c	429	d	430	b
431	b	432	b	433	b	434	d	435	b
436	c	437	a	438	a	439	a	440	c
441	c	442	a	443	d	444	c	445	b
446	d	447	c	448	b	449	d	450	a
451	b	452	a	453	c	454	d	455	b
456	c	457	b	458	c	459	b	460	c
461	a	462	c	463	b	464	c	465	b
466	b	467	b	468	b	469	a	470	a
471	b	472	d	473	a	474	d	475	b
476	b								

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

RACHANA SHARIR PAPER I

I. SHARIROPKRAMANIYA SHAARIRA

1. Describe sharira and shaarira.
Answer key – sharira and shaarira according to different acharyas.
2. Explain Shadangatwa.
Answer- Shadangatwa according to different acharyas.
3. Write short note on anga pratyanga vibhaga.
Answer- according to different acharyas
4. Explain sharira gyana prayojana
Answer- according to ayurveda and contemporary science
5. Describe sharira shastra vibhaga.
Answer- according to different acharya
6. Describe clinical importance of sharira
Answer- according to all acharyas

II. PARIBHASHA SHAARIRA

1. Describe Kurcha.
Ans - Kurcha word meaning.
 - Shloka as per samhita
 - Samkhya
 - Shadanganusara distribution
2. Describe on Asthisamghata and seemanta.
Ans - Word meaning
 - Shloka
 - Samkhya
 - Shadanganusara distribution
3. Write a short essay on Kandara.
Ans - Word meaning
 - Shloka
 - Samkhya
 - Shadanganusara distribution.
4. Describe Mamsa Rajju in detail.
Ans - Word meaning
 - Shloka
 - samkhya
 - Shadanganusara distribution
5. Write a short note on Seevani
Ans - Word meaning
 - Shloka as per samhita
 - samkhya
 - Shadanganusara distribution

6. Describe types of Jala in detail.
Ans - Shloka- according to different Acharya
- Types according to different Acharya.
7. Write a short essay on Lasika.
Ans - Word meaning.
- Shloka according to different Acharya.
8. Write the terminologies related to Shadanga Sharir.
Ans - Various terminologies of Shadanga as per different Acharyas.

III. GARBHA SHAARIRA

1. Write the definitions of Garbha?
Ans- According to all Acharya, with shloka.
2. Write the role of tridosha and panchamahabhoota in garbha?
Ans- utpatti of garbha according to panchabhootik
3. Write a shortnote on garbha sambhava samagri?
Ans- shloka with ritu, kshetra, veeja, ambu
4. Write a shortnote on garbha utpadakara bhava?
Ans- matruja adi shad bhava
5. Write down the matrujadi shadbhav?
Ans- according Acharya Charak and Acharya Sushruta
6. Explain the angapratyanga utapatti krama as per Acharya charak
Ans- discussion in between acharyas regarding the formation of various angapratyanga explain in charak . sharira sthan 7
7. Explain the angapratyanga utapatti krama as per Acharya Sushruta?
Ans- discussion in between acharyas regarding the formation of various angapratyanga explain in Sushruta. sharira sthan
8. Write a short note on Garbha vridhikara Bhava?
Ans- charak sharira sthana
9. Write a short note on lingavinischaya?
Ans- as per Acharya Charak sharira sthana 3, Sushruta sharira sthana 10
10. Write a short note on apara nirmana?
Ans- as per Acharya Charak Sharira sthan
11. Explain douhruda and douhrudini?
Ans – as per Charak Sharira sthan, Sushruta sharira sthana
12. Write a short note on Shudha Shukra?
Ans- According to all Acharya, with shloka.
13. Write a short note on Shudha Aartava?
Ans- According to all Acharya, with shloka.
14. Write a short note on Garbha poshana?
Ans- Sushruta sharira sthan 10
15. Write a short note on ritumati stree lakshana?
Ans- Sushruta sharira sthana
16. Write a short note on ritu kala?
Ans- Sushruta sharira sthan, charak sharira sthan
17. Explain the utpatti of anga in garbhavastha ?

Ans-Sushruta sharira sthan

18. Write a short note on beeja, beejabhaga, beejabhagaavayava as per Acharya Charaka?

Ans- charak sharira sthana 4

19. Write on garbha vikruti?

Ans- abnormallies of garbha explained in various chapter by Brihatrayee

20. Describe nabhi nadi nirmana ?

IV. ASTHI SHAARIRA

1) Write the definition of asthi and its types?

Ans- Two definition of asthi and types according to Sushruta with example.

2) Define asthi and its classification according to Shadanga?

Ans- Classification as per Sushruta

3) Explain the importance of asthi as explained in Sushruta samhita with relevant shloka.

Ans- 3 relevant shloka for importance of asthi

4) Write the importance, enumeration of asthi?

Ans- Importance of asthi, number of asthi as per Sushruta, charak and Vagbhata.

5) Define the term asthi and write swaroopa of asthi?

Ans- definition and swaroopa as per samhita

6) Describe the distribution of asthi in shadanga?

Ans- Describe according to Sushruta

7) Write the number of asthi as per Acharya Sushruta and its distribution in shadanga?

Ans- Detailed Number of asthi according to Shadhanga

8) Write the number of asthi of asthi as per Acharya Vagbhata and its distribution in shadanga?

Ans- Detailed Number of asthi accoprding to Shadhanga

9) Write the number of asthi of asthi as per Acharya Charaka and ts distribution in shadanga?

Ans- Detailed Number of asthi according to Shadhanga

10) Define the term asthi and its applied aspects?

Ans- Definition,diseases occurring in asthi mentioned in samhita

V. SANDHI SHAREERA

1. Define sandhi and write the types of sandhi.

Ans.- definition of sandhi

-Types of sandhi- chestavanta&sthira

-Describe Rachananushar types of Sandhi

2. Write the kriya-anusara and Rachana-anushara sandhi bheda.

Ans. – Write kriya-anusarasandh- Chestavan&Sthira

- Rachana-anusara- 8 types as mentioned by Acharya Sushruta

3. Write Number of Sandhi As per different achryas&Shadanga-Anusara Distribution.

Ans. – Numbers of Sandhi- As per Achryasushruta, vagbhata, Charaka

Numbers of sandhi in Shakha, Madhya and Urdhwajatrugata as mentioned by Different Acharya.

4. Write about Kora-Sandhi and Mandal-sandhi.

Ans- Meaning Of Kora And mandal Sandhi as mentioned by Acharya Dalhana

- Location of kora and Mandal Sandhi as mentioned by Acharya Sushruta with shloka

5. Write the location of different types of Rachana-AnusaraSandhi as mentioned by Acharya Sushruta.

Ans. – location of 8 types of sandhi with shloka as per Sushruta Sharira-5

6. Write the diseases of sandhi as per the ayurveda.

Ans. – Define Sandhi and applied aspect of Sandhi as mentioned in Ayurveda texts.

VI. SNAYU SHAARIRA

1. Define snayu and its type.

Answer- snayu according to different acharyas

2. Describe types of snayu.

Answer- according to all acharyas

3. Write the clinical importance of snayu.

Answer- disease forms in snayu explain in brihutrayi and Laghutrayi

VII. PESHI SHAARIRA

1. Describe peshi

Answer- peshi according to all acharya

2. Explain peshiprakara

Answer- as per acharya shushruta

3. Explain utpatti and Swaroop of peshi

Answer- according to ayurveda

4. Write the functions of peshi

Answer- as per acharya sushruta

5. Write the clinical importance of peshi

Answer- disease causes in peshi according to acharyas

VIII. KESHA-NAKHA-DANTA SHAARIRA

1. Write a short note on formation of keshha, nakha, danta in garbhavastha ?

Ans- as per all acharyas

2. Derive the term of Kesha, Nakha, Danta?

3. Explain the swabhav of keshha, nakha, danta?

Ans-as per Brihatrayee

4. Explain the role of panchabhouttik of kesha, nakha, danta?
Ans- cha. Sharira.7
5. Explain the prakruta Swaroopa of kesha?
Ans- Astanga Hrudaya. Sharira-3/107,Su. Shar. 4/61, Cha. Sha.1/136
6. Explain the prakruta Swaroopa of Nakha?
Ans- Astanga Hrudaya. Sharira-3/107,Su. Shar. 4/61, Cha. Sha.1/136
7. Explain the prakruta Swaroopa of Danta?
Ans-A.H.Sha.3/110, Sus.sut.35/8,Su. Sha.5/22,32
8. Explain the vikruta Swaroopa of kesha?
Ans-Su. Ni. 13/33-36,
9. Explain the vikruta Swaroopa of nakha?
Ans-Su.Ni.13/20,21
10. Explain the vikruta Swaroopa of danta?
Ans- as per Brihatrayee,
11. Write the clinical importance of kesha?
Ans-as per Brihatrayee
12. Write the clinical importance of nakha, danta?
Ans-as per Brihatrayee

IX. EMBRYOLOGY

- 1) Define embryology and write its braches?
- 2) Write the difference between embryo and fetus.
- 3) Explain the structure of sperm with diagram?
- 4) Explain the structure of ovum with diagram?
- 5) Write a short note on stages of fertilization.
- 6) Write short note on cleavage with diagram.
- 7) Describe the formation of germ layers.
- 8) Write the importance of germ layer.
- 9) Explain the laws of heredity?
- 10) Describe sex determination?
- 11) Describe month wise fetal development in first trimester?
- 12) Describe month wise fetal development in second trimester?
- 13) Describe month wise fetal development in third trimester?
- 14) Explain fetal circulation with diagram?
- 15) Explain placenta formation?
- 16) Explain the formation of umbilical cord?

X. OSTEOLOGY

1. Define bone? Explain classification of bones.
2. Define ossification and explain types of ossification in detail.
3. Explain Clavicle with diagram.
4. Explain features of humerus.
5. Explain mandible in detail.
6. Write short essay on external features of Scapula.
7. Explain pubic bone.
8. Describe the features of typical ribs.
9. Explain the lower end of humerus with diagram.
10. Explain Patella bone.
11. Write a short essay on clinical anatomy of hip bone.
12. Write a short essay on tarsal bones
13. Explain Sesamoid bone.
14. Explain the attachment of scapula with diagram.
15. Explain the features of radius bone.
16. Describe clinical importance of humerus.
17. Explain features of ulna.
18. Write short essay on carpal bones.
19. Explain features of femur with diagram.
20. Explain sternum with diagram.
21. Write a short essay on attachment and clinical anatomy of sternum.
22. Explain difference between male and female pelvis.
23. Explain features of tibia bone.
24. Write short essay on atypical cervical vertebrae.
25. Explain the features of typical vertebrae.
26. Explain features of fibula.
27. Write a short essay on attachment of humerus.
28. Write a short essay on attachment of femur.
29. Explain the clinical anatomy of humerus and femur.
30. Explain upper end of ulna with diagram.
31. Explain short bone.
32. Enumerate skull bone and explain features of frontal bone in detail.
33. Write a short note on sacrum.
34. Explain features of temporal bone.

XI. ARTHROLOGY

1. Describe the movements of shoulder joint.
2. Name the ligaments of shoulder joint.
3. Describe the applied anatomy of shoulder joint.
4. Explain the articular surfaces of elbow joint.
5. Draw a labelled diagram of elbow joint.

6. Explain the ligaments of elbow joint.
7. Describe the relation of elbow joint.
8. Write down the blood supply, nerve supply and movements of elbow joint.
9. Describe the applied anatomy of elbow joint.
10. Write a short note on superior radio-ulnar joint.
11. Explain the ligaments of wrist joint.
12. Write down the relation, blood supply, nerve supply and movements of wrist joint.
13. Describe the applied anatomy of wrist joint.
14. Write a short note on pivot type of joint.
15. Explain the articular surface of Hip joint.
16. Describe the ligaments of Hip joint.
17. Write down the relation of Hip joint.
18. Write down the blood supply, nerve supply of Hip joint.
19. Write down the movements of Hip joint.
20. Describe the applied anatomy of Hip joint.
21. Describe the ligaments of knee joint.
22. Explain the articular surface of knee joint.
23. Describe the applied anatomy of knee joint.
24. Write down the blood supply, nerve supply, and movement of knee joint.
25. Write down the ligaments of ankle joint.
26. Explain the articular surface of ankle joint.
27. Describe the applied anatomy of ankle joint.
28. Write down the blood supply, nerve supply, and movement of ankle joint.
29. Explain the articular surface of temporo-mandibular joint.
30. Describe the relation of temporomandibular joint.
31. Describe the ligaments of temporomandibular joint
32. Describe the movements of temporomandibular joint
33. Describe the applied anatomy of temporomandibular joint
34. Draw a labelled diagram of knee joint.
35. Draw a labelled diagram of hip joint.
36. Explain the ligaments of vertebral joint.
37. Describe the applied anatomy of vertebral joint.

XII. MYOLOGY

1. Short note on classification of Muscles.
2. Write origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of external oblique abdominis Muscle.
3. Write the origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of Biceps-brachii and Deltoid.
4. Name the superficial and deep muscles of anterior compartment of fore-arm.
5. Write about Anatomical snuff box.
6. Write a short note on types of Muscles
7. Short note on hamstring muscles
8. Describe Calf muscles.
9. Short note on origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of Trapezius Muscle.

10. Write the names of adductor muscles and origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of Adductor Magnus.
11. Write a short note on Quadriceps femoris.
12. Write origin, insertion, nerve supply & action of which form the Tendo calcaneus.
13. Short note on Lattissimus dorsi muscle.
14. Write a short note on Diaphragm.
15. Types of muscle-contraction- A short note.
16. Explain Muscle movement on Dhanurasana.
17. Short note-on Paschimottanasana and muscle-movements.
18. Which muscle movements are there in Bhujangasana? – explain in detail.

XIII. NERVOUS SYSTEM

- 1) Classify nervous system. Explain external feature of spinal cord?
- 2) Classify nervous system and explain internal features of spinal cord?
- 3) Classify nervous system and name all the cranial nerves
- 4) Explain internal and external features of cerebellum with diagram.
- 5) Explain brachial plexus with diagram.
- 6) Explain cervical plexus with diagram.
- 7) Explain Lumbar plexus with diagram.
- 8) Explain Sacral plexus with diagram.
- 9) Write a short note on meninges.
- 10) Describe sympathetic nervous system.
- 11) Explain ventricular system of the brain.
- 12) Explain brainstem in detail.
- 13) Write short note on medulla oblongata.
- 14) Write the differences between sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.
- 15) Write short note on midbrain.
- 16) Explain external and internal anatomy of spinal cord with diagram.
- 17) Describe the external and internal features of cerebrum along with its blood supply.
- 18) Explain Autonomic nervous system.
- 19) Explain the formation and circulation of Cerebrospinal fluid.
- 20) Name all the cranial nerves and describe seventh cranial nerves.
- 21) Explain the blood supply of brain.
- 22) Explain the structure of neuron with diagram.
- 23) Write short note on spinal nerves.
- 24) Explain different types of nerve cell along with their functions.
- 25) Explain the blood supply of spinal cord.
- 26) Write a short note on Trigeminal nerve

XIV. ENDOCRINOLOGY

1. Describe the anatomy of Pituitary gland
2. Describe the anatomy of Parathyroid gland
3. Describe the anatomy of Thymus gland
4. Describe the anatomy of Pineal gland
5. Describe the anatomy of Suprarenal glands
6. Write the histology of Pituitary gland
7. Describe the histology of Parathyroid gland
8. Describe the histology of Thymus gland
9. Describe the histology of Pineal gland
10. Describe the histology of Suprarenal glands
11. Describe the clinical anatomy of Thymus gland
12. Describe the clinical anatomy of Thyroid gland
13. Write the clinical importance of Pituitary gland

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RACHANA SHARIR PAPER 02

Short Answer Questions

I. KOSHTA EVAM ASHAYA SHAARIRA

1. Define Kostha and enumerate Koshtangas according to different Acharyas.
Ans- Definition according to different Acharya
- Number according to different Acharya
2. Define Kostha and write the clinical importance of Koshtangas
Ans- Definition according to different Acharya
-Clinical importance of each koshtanga as per Ayurvedic perspective
3. Define ashaya and enumerate ashaya as per different acharyas
Ans- -Definition according to different Acharya
- Number according to different Acharya
4. Define ashaya and Write its clinical importance
Ans. -Definition according to different Acharya
-Clinical importance of each koshtanga as per Ayurvedic perspective
5. Describe clinical importance of Kostha.
Ans-Clinical importance of koshta as per Ayurvedic perspective
6. Write the clinical importance of Ashaya
Ans.Clinical importance of each Ashaya as per Ayurvedic perspective

II. SIRA SHAARIRA

1. Define sira and write the types of sira ?
Ans- Definition and types according to Acharya Sushruta
2. Write the nirukti of sira and its type?
Ans- Nirukti and types as per Acharya Sushruta
3. Write in detail the number of sira according to shadanga?
Ans- Sira division according to shadanga as per Sushruta.
4. Write the clinical importance of sira?
Ans- According to Sushruta Sharira
5. Write the applied aspect of sira?
Ans- Applied aspect as per Samhitas
6. Write a short note on vedhya and avedhya sira?
Ans- As per Acharya Sushruta

III. DHAMANI SHAARIRA

1) Define dhamani and its type?

Ans- Definition and types according to Acharya Sushruta

2) Write the nirukti of dhamani and its type?

Ans- Nirukti and types as per Acharya Sushruta

3) Define dhamani and Write the applied aspect of dhamani?

Ans- As per Samhitas

4) Define dhamani and Write the functions of urdhwagaami dhamani?

Ans- As per Sushruta Sharira 9

5) Define dhamani and Write the functions of adhogaami dhamani?

Ans- As per Sushruta Sharira 9

6) Define dhamani and Write the functions of triyakgaami dhamani?

Ans- As per Sushruta Sharira 9

IV. SROTAS SHAARIRA

1. Write the nirukti, definition and types of strotas?

Ans- Types- abhyantara and bahaya strotas as per different acharyas.

2. Write the definition of Strotas and Write the abhyantara strotas as per Sushruta and with their moolasthanana?

Ans- Sushruta Sharira 9

3. Write the definition of Strotas and Write the abhyantara strotas as per Sushruta and Charaka?

Ans- Sushruta Sharira 9 and Charak Viman 5

4. Write the definition of Strotas and Write the abhyantara strotas as per Charaka and with their moolasthanana?

Ans- Charak Viman 5

5. Write the moolasthanana of pranavaha and rasavaha strotas and their viddha lakshana.

Ans- Moolastha as per Sushruta Sharira 9 and Charak Viman 5 and viddha lakshana as per Sushruta Sharira 9

6. Write the moolasthanana of mutravaha and shukravaha strotas and their viddha lakshana according to Acharya Sushruta and Acharya Charaka?

Ans- Moolasthanana as per Sushruta Sharira 9 and Charak Viman 5 and viddha lakshana as per Sushruta Sharira 9

7. Write the moolasthanana of and udakavaha and annavaha strotas and their viddha lakshana.

Ans- Moolastha as per Sushruta Sharira 9 and Charak Viman 5 and viddha lakshana as per Sushruta Sharira 9

8. Write the moolasthanana of and raktavaha and mamsavaha strotas and their viddha lakshana.

Ans- Moolastha as per Sushruta Sharira 9 and Charak Viman 5 and viddha lakshana as per Sushruta Sharira 9

9. Write the moolasthanana of asthivaha, majjavaha strotas, medovahasrotas and viddha lakshana of medovaha strotas.

Ans- Moolastha as per Sushruta Sharira 9 and Charak Viman 5 and viddha lakshana as per Sushruta Sharira 9

10. Define strotas and Write the moolasthanas of aaravaha strotas and its viddhalaksan?
Ans- Moolasthanas and viddha lakshanas as per Sushruta Sharira 9

11. Write the similarities between sira, dhamani and strotas?
Ans- As per different Acharyas

12. Write the difference between sira, dhamani and strotas ?
Ans- As per different Acharyas

V. KALA SHAARIRA

1. Write Definition and etymology of Kala according to different Acharyas.

Ans - Shloka according to different Acharya.

2. Define Kala and its types according to different Acharya.

Ans - Definition of kala

- Shloka- Types according to different acharya

3. Explain types of Kala according to Acharya Susruta.

1. Ans - Types- Shloka according to Acharya Susruta Describe applied aspect of Kala.

Ans –Related diseases according to different Acharyas.

5. Explain Shleshmadhara kala and its applied aspect.

Ans - Shloka according to Acharya Susruta.

- Related disease according to different Acharyas.

6. Define Kala and explain Pittadharakala

Ans - Shloka according to Susruta.

5. Write a short essay on Medodhara Kala and its applied aspect.

Ans - Shloka according to Acharya Susruta

- Related diseases according to different Acharyas.

6. Explain Shukradhara Kala according to Acharya Susruta.

Ans – Shloka with detail description

7. Describe Purishadhara Kala with clinical importance.

Ans- Shloka according to Acharya Susruta

- Related diseases according to different Acharyas.

8. Define Kala and explain Mamsadhara Kala.

Ans – Shloka according to Acharya Susruta.

9 Write Short essay on Raktadhara Kala with applied aspect.

Ans- Shloka according to Susruta.

-Related disease according to different acharyas.

VI. INDRIYA SHAARIRA

1) Define indriya and write the name of gyanendriya and karmendriya.

Ans.- definition of indriya as per acharya Sushruta & Acharya Charaka.

Names of indriya – gyanendriya (5), karmendriya (5)

2) Describe the Netra-shareera

Ans.- Ayaam (आयाम), Vistara (विस्तार), mandal (मण्डल), patal (पटल), sandhi (संधि) as mentioned by Acharya Sushruta in Uttaratantra-1.

3) Write the Short-Note – Manas

Ans.-a) define mana

b) karya of mana, Guna of mana

c) other references of mana

4) Describe Jyanendriya

Ans.- Name of Jyanendriya and its karma as mentioned in Brihatrayi

5) Short note on karmendriya

Ans.- name of karmendriya and its different karma mentioned by acharyas.

6) Write the applied aspect of jyanendriya.

Ans.- write about ayoga, atiyoga and hinayoga of indriya

- Diseases occurs in particular indriya

VII. TWACHA SHAARIRA

1. Define twacha according to different acharyas

a. Answer- according to all acharyas

2. Write the types of twacha as per acharya charak

a. Answer- according to acharya charak

3. Write the types of twacha as per acharya Sushruta

a. Answer- according to acharya sushruta

4. Write the characteristic of twacha as per acharya Sushruta

a. Answer- according to acharya Sushruta

5. Describe the characteristic of twacha as per acharya charak
6. Explain clinical importance of twacha sharir
 - a. Answer- disease manifestation explain according to acharya Sushruta
7. Describe twakvikara related to dhatu
 - a. Answer- mentioned in samhitas

VIII. MARMA SHAARIRA

- 1) Write the clinical Importance of Marma
- 2) Enumerate the Rachana anusara marma as per different acharyas.
 Ans.- Definition of Marma, it's importance and enumerate Marmas as per Rachana(Mamsa, sira , snayu...) acc. To acharya sushruta and Vagbhata.
- 3) Write the name of Marma as per prognosis as mentioned by acharya sushruta and write the name of Sadhya pranahara marma.
 Ans.- write about sadyapranahara, kaalantara-prnaharaetc...
 - Name of Sadyapranaharamarma mentioned by acharya Sushruta
- 4) Write the classification of Marma
 Ans.- Classification- a) Rachanusara b) parinaamanusara c) shadana-anusara d) as per angulapramana as mentioned by acharya Sushruta.
- 5) Write the name of Shakhagata-marma and detail about kshipra-Marma.
 Ans.- Name of Urdhwa and AdhoshakhagataMarma
 - Location of Kshipra-Marma, and it's prognostic value
- 6) Write about the Tri-marma as per acharya Charaka
 Ans.- different references of Tri-marma mentioned in charaka-samhita
 - Write the name of diseases occurs in these 3 Marma
- 7) Write about the Rujakara-marma.
 Ans.- Name of Rujakaramarma
 Location of each Rujakara-marma
- 8) write short note on – Role of panchamahabhuta in marma
 Ans.- predominance of particular mahabhuta in sadhyapranahara etc.. and it's parinaam as mentioned in sushrutasharira ch-6.
- 9) Write the name of Mamsa-marma and it's viddha lakshana.
 Ans.- name of mamsa -Marma, viddhalakshana of each mamsamarma
- 10) Write the importance of Marma in surgery.
 Ans.- how to take care of marma while doing surgery
- 11) Write the viddha lakshana of Madhya-shariragata marmas.
 Ans.- Name of marma located in Madhya-Sharira
 - Write the viddha lakshana of each Madhya-shariragata-marmas

IX. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1. Describe bronchial tree
2. Write the external features of lungs.
3. Write the clinical anatomy of lung
4. Explain nasal cavity
5. Describe types of pharynx
6. Describe Diaphragm and its opening
7. Write on Larynx
8. Explain Pleura with clinical aspects
9. Histology of Larynx
10. Histology of Right Lung

X. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1. Explain the nine regions of Abdomen.
2. Explain four quadrants of Abdomen with clinical importance.
3. Enumerate the organs of digestive system and explain esophagus.
4. Explain the external features of stomach with diagram.
5. Explain the internal features of stomach with clinical importance.
6. Write a short essay on anatomical relations of stomach.
7. Describe blood supply and clinical anatomy of stomach.
8. Explain the parts of duodenum with diagram.
9. Describe the anatomy of duodenum.
10. Describe blood supply and clinical anatomy of duodenum.
11. Explain internal features of small intestine.
12. Explain internal features of large intestine.
13. Explain difference between small and large intestine.
14. Explain clinical importance of small and large intestine.
15. Explain difference between jejunum and ileum.
16. Write a short essay on blood supply of stomach and stomach bed.
17. Write a short essay on ligaments of liver.
18. Explain external features of liver with diagram.
19. Describe blood supply and clinical importance of liver.
20. Explain the anatomical relations of liver.
21. Explain histology of stomach.
22. Explain histology of liver.
23. Explain external features of spleen with Diagram.
24. Write short essay on ligaments of spleen.
25. Explain histology of spleen.
26. Explain external features of pancreas with diagram.
27. Explain gallbladder with diagram.

28. Write short essay on position of appendix.
29. Explain gall bladder with its applied aspects.
30. Write a short essay on caecum.
31. Describe blood supply and applied aspect of spleen.
32. Explain folds of peritoneum.
33. Write a short essay on greater and lesser omentum.
34. Write a short essay on jejunum.
35. Write a short essay on ileum.
36. Explain external features of rectum with diagram.
37. Explain interior of anal canal.
38. Describe applied aspect of rectum and anal canal.
39. Explain histology of pancreas.
40. Write a short essay on clinical aspects of peritoneum.
41. Describe blood supply and clinical aspects of appendix.
42. Write short essay on bile duct.

XI. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

1. Write a short note on pericardium.
2. Explain the external features of heart.
3. Write the surface marking of heart.
4. Write down the blood supply of heart.
5. Draw a labelled diagram of heart.
6. Explain the external features of Right atrium.
7. Explain the internal features of Right atrium.
8. Write a short note on right ventricle.
9. Explain the difference between right atrium and left atrium.
10. Write a short note on left ventricle.
11. Explain the difference between right ventricle and left ventricle.
12. Write a short note on valves of heart.
13. Write a short note on developmental anatomy of heart.
14. Write a short note on Sinuses of pericardium.
15. Write a short note on Interventricular septum.
16. Describe the applied anatomy of heart.
17. Describe the histology of heart.
18. Write a short note on courses of coronary artery.

XII. URINARY SYSTEM

1. Describe the anatomy of Ureter
2. Write about the histology of Kidney.
3. Write the external features of kidney and its clinical anatomy.
4. Write about the constrictions of ureter.

5. Write a short note on external features of Urinary Bladder.
6. Write about the clinical anatomy of ureter and urinary bladder.
7. Write the parts of Male -urethra & detail about Penile-urethra.
8. Write name of ligaments of Urinary-bladder and define Trigone.
9. Explain the structure of Nephron with diagram

XIII. REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

1. Describe the layers of Scrotum
2. Write the anatomy of Testes
3. Write the anatomy of Prostate gland and its clinical importance
4. Enumerate the male reproductive system organs and write the anatomy of seminal vesicles
5. Enumerate the female reproductive system organs and write the anatomy of seminal Uterus
6. Write the histology of Uterus
7. Write the anatomy of Uterus
8. Describe the ligaments of uterus

XIV. SENSORY ORGANS

1. Describe briefly the anatomy of eye
 2. Write the structure of middle ear
 3. Describe the anatomy of nose
 4. Describe the anatomy of tongue
 5. Describe the anatomy of skin
 6. Describe the tongue muscles
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