

APTA Ayurveda – Demo AYUSH NEXT Exam Paper

Mode: Computer Based Test (CBT)

Total Questions: 120

Total Marks: 480

Time: 180 Minutes

Marking Scheme: +4 for correct, -1 for wrong, 0 for unattempted.

DR SD NOTES - APTA AYURVEDA

Section A – Ayurveda Core Subjects (50 Questions – 200 Marks)

Q1. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q2. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q3. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q4. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q5. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q6. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q7. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy

- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q8. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q9. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q10. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q11. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q12. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q13. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q14. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q15. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q16. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q17. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q18. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q19. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q20. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana

- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q21. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q22. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q23. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q24. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q25. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q26. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q27. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q28. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q29. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q30. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q31. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q32. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q33. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana

d) Siddhi Sthana

Q34. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

a) Guduchi

b) Amalaki

c) Haritaki

d) Shunthi

Q35. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

a) Bell ' s Palsy

b) Migraine

c) Hemiplegia

d) Parkinsonism

Q36. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

a) Vamana

b) Virechana

c) Basti

d) Nasya

Q37. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

a) Sutra Sthana

b) Sharira Sthana

c) Chikitsa Sthana

d) Siddhi Sthana

Q38. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

a) Guduchi

b) Amalaki

c) Haritaki

d) Shunthi

Q39. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

a) Bell ' s Palsy

b) Migraine

c) Hemiplegia

d) Parkinsonism

Q40. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

a) Vamana

- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q41. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q42. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q43. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q44. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q45. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q46. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Q47. In Ayurveda, 'Ardita' is comparable to which modern condition?

- a) Bell ' s Palsy
- b) Migraine
- c) Hemiplegia
- d) Parkinsonism

Q48. Shodhana therapy in Vata vyadhi is mainly achieved by:

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Nasya

Q49. In Charaka Samhita, which sthana describes the concept of Rasayana?

- a) Sutra Sthana
- b) Sharira Sthana
- c) Chikitsa Sthana
- d) Siddhi Sthana

Q50. Which among the following dravyas is tikta rasa pradhana and used in jwara chikitsa?

- a) Guduchi
- b) Amalaki
- c) Haritaki
- d) Shunthi

Section B – Modern Medicine (40 Questions – 160 Marks)

Q51. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q52. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q53. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q54. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q55. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q56. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q57. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q58. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q59. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q60. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q61. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q62. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q63. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery

- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q64. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q65. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q66. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q67. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q68. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q69. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q70. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q71. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q72. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q73. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q74. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q75. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q76. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid

- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q77. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q78. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q79. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q80. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q81. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q82. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12

d) Vitamin B2

Q83. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q84. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q85. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q86. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

Q87. A 45-year-old patient presents with chest pain radiating to the left arm. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF. Which coronary artery is most likely blocked?

- a) Left anterior descending artery
- b) Left circumflex artery
- c) Right coronary artery
- d) Posterior descending artery

Q88. The drug of choice in generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Valproic acid
- b) Diazepam
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Carbamazepine

Q89. Mantoux test is based on which type of hypersensitivity?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

Q90. Which vitamin deficiency causes Wernicke ' s encephalopathy?

- a) Vitamin B1
- b) Vitamin B6
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin B2

DR SD NOTES - APTA AYURVEDA

Section C – Applied & Clinical Case-Based (30 Questions – 120 Marks)

Q91. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q92. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Q93. In Ayurveda, Pandu roga with severe fatigue, pallor, edema may be compared with:

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Leukemia

Q94. Which Panchakarma therapy is best indicated in psoriasis?

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Raktamokshana

Q95. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q96. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Q97. In Ayurveda, Pandu roga with severe fatigue, pallor, edema may be compared with:

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Leukemia

Q98. Which Panchakarma therapy is best indicated in psoriasis?

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Raktamokshana

Q99. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q100. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Q101. In Ayurveda, Pandu roga with severe fatigue, pallor, edema may be compared with:

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Leukemia

Q102. Which Panchakarma therapy is best indicated in psoriasis?

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Raktamokshana

Q103. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline

- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q104. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Q105. In Ayurveda, Pandu roga with severe fatigue, pallor, edema may be compared with:

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Leukemia

Q106. Which Panchakarma therapy is best indicated in psoriasis?

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Raktamokshana

Q107. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q108. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Q109. In Ayurveda, Pandu roga with severe fatigue, pallor, edema may be compared with:

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Leukemia

Q110. Which Panchakarma therapy is best indicated in psoriasis?

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Raktamokshana

Q111. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q112. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Q113. In Ayurveda, Pandu roga with severe fatigue, pallor, edema may be compared with:

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Leukemia

Q114. Which Panchakarma therapy is best indicated in psoriasis?

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Raktamokshana

Q115. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q116. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis

- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Q117. In Ayurveda, Pandu roga with severe fatigue, pallor, edema may be compared with:

- a) Iron deficiency anemia
- b) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Leukemia

Q118. Which Panchakarma therapy is best indicated in psoriasis?

- a) Vamana
- b) Virechana
- c) Basti
- d) Raktamokshana

Q119. A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, headache. MRI shows pituitary adenoma. Best initial treatment?

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Octreotide
- d) Levothyroxine

Q120. A 10-year-old boy has fever, bull neck, grayish-white membrane over tonsils. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Infectious mononucleosis
- c) Diphtheria
- d) Acute tonsillitis

Answer Key

Q1: a

Q2: b

Q3: c

Q4: d

Q5: a

Q6: b

Q7: c

Q8: d

Q9: a

Q10: b

Q11: c

Q12: d

Q13: a

Q14: b

Q15: c

Q16: d

Q17: a

Q18: b

Q19: c

Q20: d

Q21: a

Q22: b

Q23: c

Q24: d

Q25: a

Q26: b

Q27: c

Q28: d

Q29: a

Q30: b

Q31: c

Q32: d

Q33: a

Q34: b

Q35: c

Q36: d

Q37: a

Q38: b

Q39: c

Q40: d

Q41: a

Q42: b

Q43: c

Q44: d

Q45: a

Q46: b

Q47: c

Q48: d

Q49: a

Q50: b

Q51: c

Q52: d

Q53: a

Q54: b

Q55: c

Q56: d

Q57: a

Q58: b

Q59: c

Q60: d

Q61: a

Q62: b

Q63: c

Q64: d

Q65: a

Q66: b

Q67: c

Q68: d

Q69: a

Q70: b

Q71: c

Q72: d

Q73: a

Q74: b

Q75: c

Q76: d

Q77: a

Q78: b

Q79: c

Q80: d

Q81: a

Q82: b

Q83: c

Q84: d

Q85: a

Q86: b

Q87: c

Q88: d

Q89: a

Q90: b

Q91: c

Q92: d

Q93: a

Q94: b

Q95: c

Q96: d

Q97: a

Q98: b

Q99: c

Q100: d

Q101: a

Q102: b

Q103: c

Q104: d

Q105: a

Q106: b

Q107: c

Q108: d

Q109: a

Q110: b

Q111: c

Q112: d

Q113: a

Q114: b

Q115: c

Q116: d

Q117: a

Q118: b

Q119: c

Q120: d

DR SD NOTES - APTA AYURVEDA