

KAYACHIKITSA 100 MCQ AYUSH NEXT EXAM PREPARTION

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Kayachikitsa – 50 MCQs- Next Ayush

1. *Charaka Samhita* is mainly related to –
 - a) Shalya
 - b) Shalakya
 - c) Kayachikitsa
 - d) Kaumarbhritya**Answer: c**
2. Who is known as the Father of Kayachikitsa?
 - a) Charaka
 - b) Sushruta
 - c) Vagbhata
 - d) Kashyapa**Answer: a**
3. *Trividha Bodhya Sangraha* is described by –
 - a) Charaka
 - b) Sushruta
 - c) Vagbhata
 - d) Madhava**Answer: a**
4. *Santarpanottha Vyadhi* are due to –
 - a) Under nourishment
 - b) Over nourishment
 - c) Dosha kshaya
 - d) Agni mandya**Answer: b**
5. *Apatarpana Chikitsa* is useful in –
 - a) Obesity
 - b) Pandu
 - c) Rajayakshma
 - d) All of the above**Answer: d**
6. *Srotas* responsible for urine formation –
 - a) Mutravaha
 - b) Annavaha
 - c) Rasavaha
 - d) Shukravaha**Answer: a**
7. *Panduroga* is mainly due to vitiation of –
 - a) Vata
 - b) Pitta
 - c) Kapha
 - d) Rakta**Answer: d**

8. *Kamala* is an advanced stage of –

- a) Pandu
- b) Kshaya
- c) Prameha
- d) Grahani

Answer: a

9. *Sopha* in Ayurveda is correlated with –

- a) Anaemia
- b) Inflammation
- c) Oedema
- d) Fever

Answer: c

10. *Prameha* is a disease related to –

- a) Mutravaha Srotas
- b) Annavaha Srotas
- c) Rasavaha Srotas
- d) Raktavaha Srotas

Answer: a

11. How many types of Prameha are described?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 15
- d) 18

Answer: b

12. *Madhumeha* is a subtype of –

- a) Prameha
- b) Pandu
- c) Kamala
- d) Rajayakshma

Answer: a

13. *Rajayakshma* is correlated with –

- a) Diabetes
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Leprosy
- d) Malaria

Answer: b

14. The main dosha in Rajayakshma –

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) Tridosha

Answer: d

15. *Hridroga* is classified mainly into –

- a) 3 types
- b) 4 types
- c) 5 types

d) 6 types

Answer: c

16. *Udara Roga* are how many in number?

a) 5

b) 7

c) 8

d) 10

Answer: c

17. *Pliha Roga* refers to disease of –

a) Pancreas

b) Spleen

c) Kidney

d) Heart

Answer: b

18. *Atisara* in Ayurveda refers to –

a) Constipation

b) Diarrhoea

c) Vomiting

d) Fever

Answer: b

19. *Grahani* is a disease related to –

a) Annavaha Srotas

b) Mutravaha Srotas

c) Rasavaha Srotas

d) Raktavaha Srotas

Answer: a

20. *Arsha* is caused due to –

a) Grahani dosha

b) Constipation

c) Mandagni

d) All of the above

Answer: d

21. *Bhagandara* in modern correlation –

a) Piles

b) Fistula in ano

c) Anal fissure

d) Abscess

Answer: b

22. *Jwara* is considered as –

a) Rakta Roga

b) Tridoshaja Vyadhi

c) Vata Vyadhi

d) Agantuja Vyadhi

Answer: b

23. How many types of *Jwara* are mentioned in Ayurveda?

a) 5

- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 13

Answer: d

24. *Vishama Jwara* is correlated with –

- a) Malaria
- b) Typhoid
- c) Pneumonia
- d) Viral fever

Answer: a

25. *Amlapitta* is caused due to vitiation of –

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) Rakta

Answer: b

26. *Chhardi* means –

- a) Diarrhoea
- b) Vomiting
- c) Dysentery
- d) Indigestion

Answer: b

27. *Trishna* is a disease caused by –

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) Tridosha

Answer: d

28. *Hikka* and *Shwasa* are diseases of –

- a) Respiratory system
- b) Digestive system
- c) Circulatory system
- d) Urinary system

Answer: a

29. How many types of *Shwasa* are described?

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

Answer: c

30. *Tamaka Shwasa* is correlated with –

- a) Asthma
- b) COPD
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Bronchitis

Answer: a

31. *Kasa Roga* refers to –

- a) Dyspnoea
- b) Cough
- c) Sneezing
- d) Fever

Answer: b

32. How many types of Kasa are described?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 9

Answer: b

33. *Apasmara* is correlated with –

- a) Epilepsy
- b) Depression
- c) Psychosis
- d) Amnesia

Answer: a

34. *Unmada* refers to –

- a) Insanity
- b) Epilepsy
- c) Amnesia
- d) Anxiety

Answer: a

35. How many types of Unmada are described?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

Answer: c

36. *Atatvabhinivesha* is a type of –

- a) Unmada
- b) Apasmara
- c) Grahani
- d) Arsha

Answer: a

37. *Vata Vyadhi* includes –

- a) Pakshaghata
- b) Gridhrasi
- c) Katigraha
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

38. *Pakshaghata* in modern correlation –

- a) Paralysis
- b) Arthritis
- c) Sciatica

d) Neuralgia

Answer: a

39. *Sandhivata* is correlated with –

a) Rheumatoid arthritis

b) Osteoarthritis

c) Gout

d) Spondylitis

Answer: b

40. *Amavata* is correlated with –

a) Osteoarthritis

b) Rheumatoid arthritis

c) Gout

d) Sciatica

Answer: b

41. *Vatarakta* is correlated with –

a) Gout

b) Anaemia

c) Leprosy

d) Paralysis

Answer: a

42. *Kushtha* is a disease of –

a) Skin

b) Liver

c) Kidney

d) Heart

Answer: a

43. How many types of Kushtha are mentioned?

a) 10

b) 12

c) 14

d) 18

Answer: d

44. *Shwitra* refers to –

a) Psoriasis

b) Vitiligo

c) Leprosy

d) Eczema

Answer: b

45. *Masurika* is correlated with –

a) Chickenpox

b) Smallpox

c) Measles

d) Typhoid

Answer: b

46. *Jwara* is said to be the –

a) King of diseases

- b) Father of diseases
- c) Mother of diseases
- d) Root of diseases

Answer: d

47. *Visha Janya Jwara* is caused by –

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) Poison

Answer: d

48. *Sannipata Jwara* involves –

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) All three doshas

Answer: d

49. *Alasaka* is a complication of –

- a) Ajirna
- b) Arsha
- c) Grahani
- d) Udara

Answer: a

50. *Visuchika* is correlated with –

- a) Cholera
- b) Typhoid
- c) Malaria
- d) Diarrhoea

Answer: a

Modern General Medicine – 50 MCQs

1. Most common cause of myocardial infarction is:
 - a) Coronary artery thrombosis
 - b) Vasospasm
 - c) Aneurysm
 - d) Embolism**Answer: a**
2. Most common cause of chronic kidney disease in India:
 - a) Diabetes mellitus
 - b) Hypertension
 - c) Glomerulonephritis
 - d) Polycystic kidney**Answer: a**
3. ECG finding in hyperkalemia:
 - a) Tall peaked T waves
 - b) U waves
 - c) ST depression
 - d) Flat P waves**Answer: a**
4. Treatment of choice in acute pulmonary edema:
 - a) Furosemide
 - b) Spironolactone
 - c) Digoxin
 - d) Propranolol**Answer: a**
5. Kayser–Fleischer ring is seen in:
 - a) Wilson’s disease
 - b) Hemochromatosis
 - c) SLE
 - d) Rheumatoid arthritis**Answer: a**
6. Drug of choice for acute severe asthma:
 - a) Salbutamol
 - b) Theophylline
 - c) Ipratropium
 - d) Montelukast**Answer: a**
7. Butterfly rash is seen in:
 - a) SLE
 - b) Dermatomyositis
 - c) Psoriasis
 - d) Rosacea**Answer: a**

8. Most common valvular lesion in rheumatic heart disease:
- a) Mitral stenosis
 - b) Aortic stenosis
 - c) Tricuspid regurgitation
 - d) Pulmonic stenosis

Answer: a

9. Conn's syndrome is due to excess:
- a) Aldosterone
 - b) Cortisol
 - c) Catecholamines
 - d) ADH

Answer: a

10. Graves' disease is:
- a) Hyperthyroidism
 - b) Hypothyroidism
 - c) Adrenal insufficiency
 - d) Diabetes insipidus

Answer: a

11. Bence Jones proteins are found in:
- a) Multiple myeloma
 - b) Leukemia
 - c) Lymphoma
 - d) Hodgkin's disease

Answer: a

12. Most common cause of cirrhosis worldwide:
- a) Alcohol
 - b) Hepatitis B
 - c) Hepatitis C
 - d) NAFLD

Answer: a

13. Horner's syndrome includes:
- a) Ptosis, miosis, anhidrosis
 - b) Exophthalmos, tachycardia
 - c) Nystagmus, ataxia
 - d) Photophobia, lacrimation

Answer: a

14. Pheochromocytoma arises from:
- a) Adrenal medulla
 - b) Adrenal cortex
 - c) Kidney
 - d) Pancreas

Answer: a

15. The gold standard test for diabetes diagnosis:
- a) OGTT
 - b) HbA1c
 - c) Fasting plasma glucose

d) Random glucose

Answer: b

16. JVP is elevated in:

a) Right heart failure

b) Left heart failure

c) Hypovolemia

d) Mitral stenosis

Answer: a

17. Most common opportunistic infection in HIV:

a) Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia

b) CMV

c) TB

d) Toxoplasmosis

Answer: a

18. Iron deficiency anemia shows:

a) Microcytic hypochromic RBCs

b) Macrocytic RBCs

c) Normocytic RBCs

d) Spherocytes

Answer: a

19. Wernicke's encephalopathy is due to deficiency of:

a) Thiamine

b) Niacin

c) Riboflavin

d) Pyridoxine

Answer: a

20. Reed–Sternberg cell is diagnostic of:

a) Hodgkin's lymphoma

b) Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

c) Leukemia

d) Multiple myeloma

Answer: a

21. Ejection systolic murmur in aortic area suggests:

a) Aortic stenosis

b) Aortic regurgitation

c) Mitral stenosis

d) Mitral regurgitation

Answer: a

22. First-line drug in hypertension:

a) Thiazide diuretics

b) ACE inhibitors

c) Beta blockers

d) Calcium channel blockers

Answer: a

23. Koplik spots are seen in:

a) Measles

- b) Rubella
- c) Chickenpox
- d) Mumps

Answer: a

24. HBsAg positive indicates:

- a) Hepatitis B infection
- b) Hepatitis C infection
- c) Hepatitis A infection
- d) Cirrhosis

Answer: a

25. Treatment of choice for anaphylaxis:

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Hydrocortisone
- c) Antihistamines
- d) Oxygen

Answer: a

26. Deficiency of Vitamin B12 causes:

- a) Megaloblastic anemia
- b) Microcytic anemia
- c) Sideroblastic anemia
- d) Hemolytic anemia

Answer: a

27. Parkinson's disease is due to deficiency of:

- a) Dopamine
- b) Serotonin
- c) GABA
- d) Acetylcholine

Answer: a

28. ECG finding in atrial fibrillation:

- a) Irregularly irregular rhythm
- b) Sawtooth waves
- c) ST elevation
- d) Prolonged PR interval

Answer: a

29. Most common cause of secondary hypertension:

- a) Renal disease
- b) Endocrine disorders
- c) Drugs
- d) Coarctation of aorta

Answer: a

30. Brown tumor is seen in:

- a) Hyperparathyroidism
- b) Hypoparathyroidism
- c) Osteomalacia
- d) Osteoporosis

Answer: a

31. DKA is characterized by:

- a) Metabolic acidosis
- b) Metabolic alkalosis
- c) Respiratory acidosis
- d) Respiratory alkalosis

Answer: a

32. Painless hematuria is a feature of:

- a) Bladder cancer
- b) Renal stone
- c) UTI
- d) Trauma

Answer: a

33. Clubbing is commonly seen in:

- a) Bronchiectasis
- b) Asthma
- c) Pneumonia
- d) COPD

Answer: a

34. Pemberton's sign is seen in:

- a) Goiter
- b) Asthma
- c) COPD
- d) CHF

Answer: a

35. Most common cause of meningitis in adults:

- a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b) Neisseria meningitidis
- c) H. influenzae
- d) Listeria

Answer: a

36. Most common congenital heart disease:

- a) VSD
- b) ASD
- c) PDA
- d) Tetralogy of Fallot

Answer: a

37. Charcot's triad is seen in:

- a) Cholangitis
- b) Appendicitis
- c) Pancreatitis
- d) Cholelithiasis

Answer: a

38. Most common cause of Addison's disease in India:

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Autoimmune
- c) Trauma

d) Tumor

Answer: a

39. Anti-CCP antibodies are seen in:

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- b) SLE
- c) Ankylosing spondylitis
- d) Psoriasis

Answer: a

40. Most common cause of stroke:

- a) Ischemia
- b) Hemorrhage
- c) Embolism
- d) Trauma

Answer: a

41. Most common site of TB:

- a) Lungs
- b) Bones
- c) Kidney
- d) Lymph nodes

Answer: a

42. Bouchard's nodes are seen in:

- a) Osteoarthritis
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis
- c) Gout
- d) Pseudogout

Answer: a

43. In infective endocarditis, most common valve involved:

- a) Mitral
- b) Aortic
- c) Tricuspid
- d) Pulmonary

Answer: a

44. Tall QRS complexes on ECG suggest:

- a) LVH
- b) RVH
- c) Pericarditis
- d) Ischemia

Answer: a

45. Cheyne–Stokes respiration is seen in:

- a) Heart failure
- b) Asthma
- c) COPD
- d) Pneumonia

Answer: a

46. Most common cause of hypercalcemia:

- a) Primary hyperparathyroidism

- b) Malignancy
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) Vitamin D intoxication

Answer: a

47. Drug of choice in angina:

- a) Nitroglycerin
- b) Atenolol
- c) Verapamil
- d) Ranolazine

Answer: a

48. Asterixis is seen in:

- a) Hepatic encephalopathy
- b) Renal failure
- c) Hypoglycemia
- d) Epilepsy

Answer: a

49. Mallory–Weiss tear is due to:

- a) Forceful vomiting
- b) Cirrhosis
- c) Esophageal cancer
- d) GERD

Answer: a

50. Cushing's triad includes:

- a) Hypertension, bradycardia, irregular respiration
- b) Hypotension, tachycardia, fever
- c) Hypertension, tachycardia, sweating
- d) Hypotension, bradycardia, apnea

Answer: a

50 MCQs in Modern General Medicine (for BAMS / AYUSH NEXT exam)

50 MCQs set in Kayachikitsa (Ayurveda clinical medicine)

1. The main cause of Jwara in Ayurveda is:
 - a) Dosha imbalance
 - b) Bacteria
 - c) Virus
 - d) Fungi**Answer: a**
2. Charaka mentioned how many types of Jwara?
 - a) 13
 - b) 8
 - c) 10
 - d) 15**Answer: a**
3. Tamaka Shwasa corresponds to:
 - a) Asthma
 - b) Bronchitis
 - c) Pneumonia
 - d) TB**Answer: a**
4. Vataja Prameha presents with:
 - a) Frequent urination with excessive thirst
 - b) Burning micturition
 - c) Cloudy urine
 - d) Proteinuria**Answer: a**
5. Pittaja Prameha presents with:
 - a) Sweet urine
 - b) Turbid urine
 - c) Burning micturition
 - d) Scanty urine**Answer: c**
6. Kapha Prameha is characterized by:
 - a) Frothy urine
 - b) Milky urine
 - c) Clear urine
 - d) Thick yellow urine**Answer: b**
7. Rajayakshma is correlated with:
 - a) Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - b) Diabetes mellitus
 - c) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d) Leprosy**Answer: a**
8. The main dosha involved in Rajayakshma:
 - a) Tridosha

- b) Vata
- c) Pitta
- d) Kapha

Answer: a

9. Grahani Roga is related to:

- a) Small intestine function
- b) Liver disease
- c) Heart disease
- d) Kidney disease

Answer: a

10. Types of Pandu are:

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

Answer: a

11. Pandu Roga mainly involves which dhatu?

- a) Rakta
- b) Mamsa
- c) Meda
- d) Shukra

Answer: a

12. Hridroga is classified into:

- a) 5 types
- b) 4 types
- c) 3 types
- d) 6 types

Answer: a

13. Sopha corresponds to:

- a) Edema
- b) Fever
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Ulcer

Answer: a

14. Arsha corresponds to:

- a) Hemorrhoids
- b) Fistula
- c) Piles and fistula
- d) Fissure

Answer: a

15. Bhagandara is correlated with:

- a) Fistula in ano
- b) Anal fissure
- c) Hemorrhoids
- d) Perianal abscess

Answer: a

16. Atisara means:

- a) Diarrhea
- b) Constipation
- c) Vomiting
- d) Fever

Answer: a

17. Udara Roga refers to:

- a) Abdominal disorders
- b) Liver disorders
- c) Kidney disorders
- d) Spleen disorders

Answer: a

18. Unmada is correlated with:

- a) Insanity
- b) Epilepsy
- c) Tremor
- d) Paralysis

Answer: a

19. Apasmara is correlated with:

- a) Epilepsy
- b) Paralysis
- c) Insanity
- d) Tremor

Answer: a

20. Vatarakta corresponds to:

- a) Gout
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis
- c) Osteoarthritis
- d) Muscle weakness

Answer: a

21. Amavata is correlated with:

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- b) Osteoarthritis
- c) Gout
- d) Sciatica

Answer: a

22. Sandhivata corresponds to:

- a) Osteoarthritis
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis
- c) Gout
- d) Ankylosing spondylitis

Answer: a

23. Pakshaghata is correlated with:

- a) Hemiplegia
- b) Quadriplegia
- c) Sciatica

d) Tremor

Answer: a

24. Hikka corresponds to:

a) Hiccups

b) Vomiting

c) Diarrhea

d) Constipation

Answer: a

25. Kasa is correlated with:

a) Cough

b) Dyspnea

c) Asthma

d) Pneumonia

Answer: a

26. Shwasa refers to:

a) Dyspnea

b) Cough

c) Fever

d) Vomiting

Answer: a

27. Pliha Roga corresponds to:

a) Spleen disorders

b) Liver disorders

c) Kidney disorders

d) Stomach disorders

Answer: a

28. Kushtha refers to:

a) Skin diseases

b) Liver disease

c) Heart disease

d) Kidney disease

Answer: a

29. Shwitra is correlated with:

a) Vitiligo

b) Psoriasis

c) Leprosy

d) Eczema

Answer: a

30. Visha Janya Jwara is caused by:

a) Poison

b) Infection

c) Autoimmune

d) Trauma

Answer: a

31. Vishama Jwara is correlated with:

a) Malaria

- b) Typhoid
- c) Dengue
- d) Pneumonia

Answer: a

32. Santarpanottha Vyadhi occurs due to:

- a) Overnutrition
- b) Undernutrition
- c) Dosha imbalance
- d) Infection

Answer: a

33. Apatarpanottha Vyadhi occurs due to:

- a) Undernutrition
- b) Overnutrition
- c) Dosha imbalance
- d) Trauma

Answer: a

34. Raktapitta is:

- a) Bleeding disorders
- b) Skin disease
- c) Fever
- d) Joint disease

Answer: a

35. Aticharana leads to:

- a) Weakness
- b) Constipation
- c) Vomiting
- d) Fever

Answer: a

36. Ativritta leads to:

- a) Obstruction of natural channels
- b) Diarrhea
- c) Vomiting
- d) Fever

Answer: a

37. Sannipata Jwara involves:

- a) All three doshas
- b) Only vata
- c) Only pitta
- d) Only kapha

Answer: a

38. Tridoshaja Vyadhi includes:

- a) Sannipata Jwara
- b) Pandu
- c) Arsha
- d) Shwasa

Answer: a

39. Samanya-Vishesha Siddhanta is applied in:

- a) Drug action
- b) Dietetics
- c) Surgery
- d) Panchakarma

Answer: a

40. Rogi Bala assessment is important for:

- a) Dosha-specific therapy
- b) Drug selection
- c) Prognosis
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

41. Ojovardhaka Rasayana is used for:

- a) Immunity enhancement
- b) Joint pain
- c) Fever reduction
- d) Digestion improvement

Answer: a

42. Medhya Rasayana improves:

- a) Cognitive functions
- b) Immunity
- c) Digestion
- d) Joint strength

Answer: a

43. Bala Rasayana is used for:

- a) Children and strength
- b) Old age
- c) Obesity
- d) Diabetes

Answer: a

44. Deepana-Pachana drugs improve:

- a) Agni
- b) Bala
- c) Medha
- d) Ojas

Answer: a

45. Stanyajanana Dravya is used for:

- a) Lactation
- b) Digestion
- c) Fever
- d) Joint pain

Answer: a

46. Virechana Dravya are used in:

- a) Pitta disorders
- b) Vata disorders
- c) Kapha disorders

d) Rakta disorders

Answer: a

47. Vamana Dravya are used in:

a) Kapha disorders

b) Pitta disorders

c) Vata disorders

d) Rakta disorders

Answer: a

48. Basti Dravya are primarily for:

a) Vata disorders

b) Pitta disorders

c) Kapha disorders

d) Rakta disorders

Answer: a

49. Srotoshodhana Dravya are used for:

a) Channel cleansing

b) Immunity

c) Digestion

d) Lactation

Answer: a

50. Krimighna Dravya are used in:

a) Parasitic infections

b) Fever

c) Joint pain

d) Skin disease

Answer: a