

Syllabus Breakdown for Shalya Tantra (BAMS 4th Year)

M56bookstore – SET of 38 MCQS – SHALYA TANTRA

1. Basic Principles of Shalya Tantra
 - Definition and scope of Shalya Tantra.
 - Historical development.
 - Sushruta Samhita and surgical concepts.
2. Anatomy and Physiology in Surgery
 - Marma (vital points).
 - Shalyadi Vijnana (foreign body-related topics).
 - Surgical anatomy.
3. Pre-operative and Post-operative Care
 - Snehana (oleation) and Swedana (sudation).
 - Shashtra Karma (surgical procedures).
 - Post-operative measures and complications.
4. Surgical Instruments and Techniques
 - Types of surgical instruments.
 - Sterilization methods.
 - Bandhana (bandaging techniques).
5. Specific Conditions and Procedures
 - Vrana (wounds).
 - Nadi Vrana (sinus).
 - Bhagandara (fistula-in-ano).
 - Arsha (piles).
 - Agnikarma (thermal cautery).
 - Ksharakarma (alkaline therapy).
6. Trauma and Fracture Management
 - Sandhana Karma (fracture treatment).
 - Management of dislocations.
7. Minor and Major Surgeries
 - Anorectal surgeries.
 - Ophthalmic surgeries.
 - ENT procedures.
8. Modern Surgical Correlations
 - General surgery principles.
 - Wound healing.
 - Emergency care.

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(Set 1: Basic Principles of Shalya Tantra)

1. Who is considered the father of surgery in Ayurveda?

- A) Charaka
 - B) Vagbhata
 - C) Sushruta
 - D) Kashyapa
- Answer: C) Sushruta

2. Which of the following is not a part of the Astavidha Shastra (eight types of surgical instruments)?

- A) Mandalagra
 - B) Nadiyantra
 - C) Dantashanku
 - D) Agnikarma
- Answer: D) Agnikarma
- wrong question leave

3. What is the purpose of Swedana in pre-operative care?

- A) To enhance digestion.
 - B) To lubricate body channels.
 - C) To increase perspiration.
 - D) To cleanse wounds.
- Answer: C) To increase perspiration.

4. The concept of Marma in Shalya Tantra deals with:

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- A) Vital points.
 - B) Types of wounds.
 - C) Foreign body removal.
 - D) Surgical dressings.
- Answer: A) Vital points.

5. In which text is Shalya Tantra extensively discussed?

- A) Charaka Samhita
 - B) Sushruta Samhita
 - C) Ashtanga Hridaya
 - D) Kashyapa Samhita
- Answer: B) Sushruta Samhita

Set 2: Anatomy and Physiology in Surgery

1. How many Marmas are described in Sushruta Samhita?

- A) 64
- B) 107
- C) 84
- D) 96

Answer: B) 107

2. Which type of Marma is the most fatal when injured?

- A) Sadyah Pranahara
- B) Vishalyaghna
- C) Vaikalyakara
- D) Rujakara

Answer: A) Sadyah Pranahara

3. Which of the following Marmas is located in the lower limb?

- A) Janu
- B) Apastambha
- C) Apalapa
- D) Shringataka

Answer: A) Janu

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4. What is the primary purpose of the **Pranashta Shalyadi** Vijnana chapter in Sushruta Samhita?

- A) Management of fractures
- B) Management of foreign bodies
- C) Bandaging techniques
- D) Pre-operative preparation

Answer: B) Management of foreign bodies

5. Which Dosha is primarily involved in delayed wound healing?

- A) Vata
- B) Pitta
- C) Kapha
- D) Tridosha

Answer: C) Kapha

Set 3: Pre-operative and Post-operative Care

1. Snehana is primarily used for:

- A) Detoxification
- B) Lubricating body channels
- C) Removing foreign bodies
- D) Suturing wounds

Answer: B) Lubricating body channels

2. Swedana therapy is contraindicated in which of the following conditions?

- A) Ama (toxins in the body)
- B) Vrana (open wounds)
- C) Kapha disorders
- D) Joint stiffness

Answer: B) Vrana (open wounds)

3. Which herb is commonly used for fumigation in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Haridra
- B) Neem
- C) Guggulu
- D) Ashwagandha

Answer: C) Guggulu

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4. The term "Shashtra Karma" in Shalya Tantra refers to:

- A) Bandaging
- B) Surgical procedures
- C) Dietary management
- D) Agnikarma

Answer: B) Surgical procedures

5. Which oil is commonly used for wound healing in Ayurvedic surgery?

- A) Tila Taila
- B) Eranda Taila
- C) Jatyadi Taila
- D) Narayana Taila

Answer: C) Jatyadi Taila

Set 4: Surgical Instruments and Techniques

1. How many types of surgical instruments are described in Sushruta Samhita?

- A) 16
- B) 18
- C) 20
- D) 24

Answer: C) 20

2. Which of the following instruments is used for scraping?

- A) Mandalagra
- B) Karapatra
- C) Vridhipatra
- D) Swastika

Answer: B) Karapatra

3. What is the primary purpose of Dahana Karma?

- A) Suturing
- B) Cauterization
- C) Foreign body removal
- D) Bandaging

Answer: B) Cauterization

4. What is the main function of Vishalya Yantra?

- A) Bandaging wounds
- B) Removing foreign bodies
- C) Suturing skin
- D) Sterilizing instruments

Answer: B) Removing foreign bodies

5. The most commonly used bandaging technique for limb injuries in Shalya Tantra is:

- A) Mandala Bandhana
- B) Katibandha
- C) Yama Bandhana
- D) Shatrumukha Bandhana

Answer: C) Yama Bandhana

Set 5: Specific Conditions and Procedures

1. The Ayurvedic term for piles is:

- A) Bhagandara
- B) Arsha
- C) Nadi Vrana
- D) Vidradhi

Answer: B) Arsha

2. Agnikarma is contraindicated in which of the following conditions?

- A) Kaphaja disorders
- B) Pitta disorders
- C) Vata disorders
- D) Chronic wounds

Answer: B) Pitta disorders

3. Which Kshara is considered the most effective in managing Bhagandara?

- A) Pratisaraniya Kshara **NOT CORRECT LEAVE**
- B) Apamarga Kshara
- C) Arka Kshara
- D) Snuhi Kshara

Answer: B) Apamarga Kshara

4. Which Ayurvedic procedure is used for the management of Nadi Vrana?

- A) Raktamokshana **corrected**
- B) Ksharsutra
- C) Agnikarma
- D) Patra Pinda Sweda

Answer: B) KSHARSUTRA

5. Vidradhi in Ayurveda refers to:

- A) Fistula
- B) Abscess
- C) Sinus
- D) Piles

Answer: B) Abscess

Set 6: Trauma and Fracture Management

1. The term “Kanda Bhagna” in Ayurveda refers to which condition?

- A) Fracture of the shaft of a bone
- B) Dislocation of a joint
- C) Hairline fracture
- D) Compound fracture

Answer: A) Fracture of the shaft of a bone

2. The initial management of fractures in Ayurveda is called:

- A) Bandhana
- B) Sandhana
- C) Snehana
- D) Swedana

Answer: B) Sandhana

3. Which herbal paste is commonly used for swelling reduction in fractures?

- A) Laksha Churna
- B) Haridra Paste
- C) Dashamoola
- D) Rasnadi Churna

Answer: A) Laksha Churna

4. Which type of bandaging is suggested for fracture management in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Vritta Bandhana
- B) Koshti Bandhana
- C) Yama Bandhana
- D) Pichu Bandhana

Answer: B) Koshti Bandhana

5. The Ayurvedic term for dislocation is:

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- A) Bhagna
- B) Sandhigata
- C) Sandhi Chyuti
- D) Asthi Kshaya

Answer: C) Sandhi Chyuti

Set 7: Minor and Major Surgeries

1. In Ayurvedic surgery, what is the term for incision?

- A) Bhedana
- B) Chhedana
- C) Vedhana
- D) Lekhana

Answer: A) Bhedana

2. Which surgical procedure is primarily used for Arsha (piles)?

- A) Ksharakarma
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Rakta Mokshana
- D) Snehana

Answer: A) Ksharakarma

3. The primary procedure for Bhagandara is known as:

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Kshara Sutra
- C) Sandhana Karma
- D) Lekhana Karma

Answer: B) Kshara Sutra

4. Agnikarma is best performed using which material?

- A) Gold rod
- B) Copper rod
- C) Panchadhatu rod
- D) Iron rod

Answer: D) Iron rod

5. In cataract surgery, which instrument is described in ancient texts for needle therapy?

- A) Salaka
- B) Mandalagra
- C) Karapatra
- D) Swastika

Answer: A) Salaka

Set 8: Modern Surgical Correlations

1. Which phase of wound healing is associated with fibroblast proliferation?

- A) Inflammatory phase
- B) Proliferative phase
- C) Maturation phase
- D) Degeneration phase

Answer: B) Proliferative phase

2. The modern surgical equivalent of Ksharakarma is:

- A) Chemical cautery
- B) Laser therapy
- C) Cryotherapy
- D) Electrocautery

Answer: A) Chemical cautery

3. Which antiseptic is similar in action to the Ayurvedic fumigation process?

- A) Betadine
- B) Hydrogen peroxide
- C) Chlorhexidine
- D) Ethanol

Answer: C) Chlorhexidine

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4. Which modern surgical technique aligns with the Ayurvedic concept of Agnikarma?

- A) Laser surgery
- B) Cryosurgery
- C) Electrocautery
- D) Laparoscopy

Answer: C) Electrocautery

5. The principle of sterilization described in Ayurveda corresponds to which modern technique?

- A) Autoclaving
- B) Radiation sterilization
- C) Chemical sterilization
- D) Filtration

Answer: A) Autoclaving

Set 9: Wound Management

1. Which type of wound is described as “Dushta Vrana”?

- A) Acute wound
- B) Chronic wound
- C) Surgical wound
- D) Contaminated wound

Answer: B) Chronic wound

2. What is the main treatment principle for Shuddha Vrana?

- A) Healing with minimal scarring
- B) Cleansing with herbal decoctions
- C) Agnikarma
- D) Snehana and Swedana

Answer: B) Cleansing with herbal decoctions

3. Madhu and Ghrita are used in wound management for their:

- A) Analgesic properties
- B) Anti-inflammatory properties
- C) Antimicrobial properties
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

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4. The Ayurvedic term for healthy granulation tissue is:

- A) Shuddha Vrana
- B) Raktasrava
- C) Pichila Vrana
- D) Samyaka Vrana

Answer: D) Samyaka Vrana

5. Which oil is considered best for wound healing?

- A) Jatyadi Taila
- B) Narayana Taila
- C) Ksheerabala Taila
- D) Eranda Taila

Answer: A) Jatyadi Taila

Set 10: Ophthalmic Surgeries

1. In Ayurveda, which procedure is used to treat cataracts?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Salaka
- C) Sirodhara
- D) Shashtika Shali Pinda Sweda

Answer: B) Salaka

2. The Ayurvedic treatment for eye diseases such as conjunctivitis and inflammation includes:

- A) Snehana
- B) Shirovasti
- C) Netra Tarpana
- D) Nasya

Answer: C) Netra Tarpana

3. Which of the following is a recommended therapy for dry eyes in Ayurveda?

- A) Ghrita Snehana
- B) Tarpana
- C) Netra Basti
- D) Shirodhara

Answer: B) Tarpana

4. Which type of Agnikarma is used in eye surgeries for conditions like glaucoma or cataract in Ayurveda?

- A) Kshara Karma
- B) Kapha Sanchaya Agnikarma
- C) Shastrakarma
- D) Shalakya Agnikarma

Answer: D) Shalakya Agnikarma

5. The principle of treating the "eye diseases" is found in which chapter of Sushruta Samhita?

- A) Chikitsa Sthana
- B) Shalya Sthana
- C) Sutra Sthana

- D) Sharira Sthana
Answer: A) Chikitsa Sthana
-

Set 11: ENT (Ear, Nose, Throat) Surgeries

1. What is the Ayurvedic procedure used for the treatment of sinusitis?

- A) Shirodhara
 - B) Nasya
 - C) Anjana
 - D) Virechana
- Answer: B) Nasya

2. Which of the following is an Ayurvedic technique for treating ear disorders?

- A) Vasti
 - B) Shirovasti
 - C) Karnapoorana
 - D) Raktamokshana
- Answer: C) Karnapoorana

3. In treating nasal polyps, which therapy is recommended in Ayurveda?

- A) Nasya
 - B) Udhwarthana
 - C) Agnikarma
 - D) Snehana
- Answer: A) Nasya

4. Which of the following treatments is used for managing acute tonsillitis in Ayurveda?

- A) Svedana
 - B) Nasya
 - C) Gandusha
 - D) Raktamokshana
- Answer: C) Gandusha

5. The treatment of "Karna Shool" (earache) includes:

- A) Shirodhara
 - B) Pratisarana
 - C) Karna Purna
 - D) Udhvartanam
- Answer: C) Karna Purna

Set 12: General Surgery in Shalya Tantra

1. What is the primary purpose of Rakta Mokshana (bloodletting) in Ayurvedic surgery?

- A) To remove toxins from the body
- B) To heal wounds
- C) To balance the doshas
- D) To promote digestion

Answer: A) To remove toxins from the body

2. Which of the following conditions is treated by the procedure of Agnikarma?

- A) Piles (Arsha)
- B) Fistula (Bhagandara)
- C) Fractures
- D) Abscesses

Answer: B) Fistula (Bhagandara)

3. In the context of Shalya Tantra, which procedure is used for the management of fractures?

- A) Sandhana
- B) Kshara Karma
- C) Raktamokshana
- D) Agnikarma

Answer: A) Sandhana

4. What is the Ayurvedic term for an incision in surgical procedures?

- A) Bhedana
- B) Chhedana
- C) Lekhana
- D) Yojana

Answer: B) Chhedana

5. For the treatment of wounds, the combination of which substances is commonly used?

- A) Ghee and Honey
- B) Salt and Sugar
- C) Ashwagandha and Haritaki

- D) Shatavari and Aloe vera
- Answer: A) Ghee and Honey
-

Set 13: Post-operative Care and Complications

1. Which of the following is a commonly used Ayurvedic herb for post-operative wound healing?

- A) Neem
 - B) Aloe Vera
 - C) Turmeric
 - D) Brahmi
- Answer: C) Turmeric

2. Post-operative infection in Shalya Tantra can be prevented by:

- A) Snehana
 - B) Agnikarma
 - C) Shirodhara
 - D) Virechana
- Answer: A) Snehana

3. What is the Ayurvedic treatment for post-operative pain management?

- A) Agnikarma
 - B) Nasya
 - C) Shitali Pranayama
 - D) Swedana
- Answer: D) Swedana

4. Which of the following is a post-operative complication that can occur after a surgical procedure in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Raktapitta (bleeding)
 - B) Netrabheda (eye injury)
 - C) Pus formation (pus accumulation)
 - D) Arsha (piles)
- Answer: C) Pus formation (pus accumulation)

5. Which of the following therapies is not recommended for post-operative care?

- A) Svedana
- B) Raktamokshana

- C) Swedana
 - D) Virechana
- Answer: B) Raktamokshana

Set 14: Minor Surgeries and Procedures

1. Minor surgical procedures in Shalya Tantra include:

- A) Agnikarma
 - B) Kshara Karma
 - C) Leech therapy (Jalaukavacharana)
 - D) Shirodhara
- Answer: C) Leech therapy (Jalaukavacharana)

2. Which procedure is recommended for the treatment of small, non-healing ulcers in Ayurveda?

- A) Agnikarma
 - B) Ksharakarma
 - C) Shirovasti
 - D) Nasya
- Answer: B) Ksharakarma

3. In minor surgeries, the principle of "Vidhana" refers to:

- A) Bandaging techniques
 - B) Suturing
 - C) Post-operative care
 - D) Pre-operative preparation
- Answer: A) Bandaging techniques

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4. Minor skin lesions like warts or moles can be treated using:

- A) Agnikarma
 - B) Ksharakarma
 - C) Snehana
 - D) Virechana
- Answer: B) Ksharakarma

5. What is the primary therapy for localized abscesses in Ayurveda?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Ksharakarma

- C) Rakta Mokshana
 - D) Raktamokshana
- Answer: C) Rakta Mokshana
-

Set 15: Surgical Principles and Techniques

1. What does the term "Chhedana" in Shalya Tantra refer to?

- A) Surgical incision
 - B) Suturing
 - C) Cauterization
 - D) Wound drainage
- Answer: A) Surgical incision

2. The Ayurvedic principle of "Bhedana" involves which of the following actions?

- A) Suturing wounds
 - B) Dissecting tissue
 - C) Incising an abscess
 - D) Administering herbal medicine
- Answer: C) Incising an abscess

3. "Lepana" is a technique used for:

- A) Applying medicated poultices
 - B) Surgical incision
 - C) Suturing wounds
 - D) Removing foreign bodies
- Answer: A) Applying medicated poultices

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4. Which type of incision is used to drain pus or abscesses?

- A) Vertical incision
 - B) Horizontal incision
 - C) Cruciate incision
 - D) Puncture incision
- Answer: C) Cruciate incision

5. "Lekhana Karma" is a technique primarily used for:

- A) Drainage of abscesses
- B) Depriving the wound of excess tissue

- C) Suturing of open wounds
 - D) Cauterization of sinuses
- Answer: B) Depriving the wound of excess tissue
-

Set 16: Management of External Wounds

1. The term "Vrana" refers to:

- A) An internal abscess
 - B) A wound or ulcer
 - C) A fracture
 - D) A burn injury
- Answer: B) A wound or ulcer

2. In the case of a burn wound, which of the following treatments is most effective in Ayurveda?

- A) Agnikarma
 - B) Kshara Sutra
 - C) Lepana with Haridra and Ghee
 - D) Raktamokshana
- Answer: C) Lepana with Haridra and Ghee

3. Which of the following is a key factor in wound healing according to Ayurveda?

- A) Proper drainage
 - B) Preventing infection
 - C) Correct application of herbal poultices
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above

4. The primary indication for "Shastrakarma" (surgical procedures) is to treat:

- A) Dislocated joints
 - B) Abscesses and tumors
 - C) Digestive disorders
 - D) Respiratory disorders
- Answer: B) Abscesses and tumors

5. Which of the following is NOT an important consideration during wound management in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Local blood circulation
 - B) Adequate nutrition
 - C) Proper drainage and cleaning
 - D) Avoiding the use of herbal ointments
- Answer: D) Avoiding the use of herbal ointments
-

Set 17: Specialized Surgeries in Shalya Tantra

1. In Ayurvedic surgery, "Agnikarma" is primarily used for treating:

- A) Abscesses
 - B) Fistulas
 - C) Fractures
 - D) Dislocations
- Answer: B) Fistulas

2. "Ksharasutra" therapy is commonly used to treat which condition?

- A) Piles (Arsha)
 - B) Wounds and ulcers
 - C) Skin infections
 - D) Headaches
- Answer: A) Piles (Arsha)

3. Which surgical procedure in Ayurveda is used for the treatment of an open wound infected with pus?

- A) Shastrakarma
 - B) Raktamokshana
 - C) Agnikarma
 - D) Ksharakarma
- Answer: B) Raktamokshana

4. Which surgical technique is used to treat fractures in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Sandhana
 - B) Agnikarma
 - C) Ksharasutra
 - D) Raktamokshana
- Answer: A) Sandhana

5. In cases of dislocation, the Ayurvedic treatment includes:

- A) Agnikarma
 - B) Bandaging
 - C) Sandhana
 - D) Snehana
- Answer: C) Sandhana
-

Set 18: Suturing and Bandaging Techniques

1. Which of the following is commonly used in suturing procedures in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Mucilage of herbs
 - B) Silk thread
 - C) Cotton thread
 - D) Gold wire
- Answer: B) Silk thread

2. The technique of "Pratisarana" is used for:

- A) Suturing of large wounds
 - B) Drainage of infected wounds
 - C) Applying antiseptic to wounds
 - D) Bandaging of fractures
- Answer: B) Drainage of infected wounds

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3. Which type of bandage is best for securing a fracture?

- A) Spiral bandage
 - B) Figure of eight bandage
 - C) Roller bandage
 - D) Yama bandage
- Answer: D) Yama bandage

4. Which of the following is NOT a function of suturing in wound management?

- A) Holding the edges of the wound together
 - B) Reducing the risk of infection
 - C) Preventing excessive scarring
 - D) Promoting blood flow to the wound
- Answer: D) Promoting blood flow to the wound

5. The Ayurvedic principle of "Chikitsa" in surgical management emphasizes:

- A) Healing through medications only

- B) Balanced approach of diet, lifestyle, and surgery
 - C) Immediate surgical intervention without preparation
 - D) Avoiding the use of anesthesia
- Answer: B) Balanced approach of diet, lifestyle, and surgery
-

Set 19: Post-Surgical Recovery and Rehabilitation

1. After surgery, which of the following therapies is commonly used for promoting recovery in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Virechana
 - B) Snehana and Swedana
 - C) Nasya
 - D) Agnikarma
- Answer: B) Snehana and Swedana

2. For post-surgical pain management, which of the following is recommended?

- A) Panchakarma therapies
 - B) Herbal analgesic poultices
 - C) Vata balancing therapies
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above

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3. "Basti" therapy is recommended after surgery to treat:

- A) Digestive disorders
 - B) Muscular weakness
 - C) Neurological disorders
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above

4. In post-operative care, which of the following is essential to monitor?

- A) Nutritional intake
 - B) Proper hygiene and wound care
 - C) Body temperature and fluid balance
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above

5. The Ayurvedic principle of "Rasayana" therapy in post-operative recovery focuses on:

- A) Strengthening immunity and tissue regeneration
- B) Bloodletting and toxin removal
- C) Diet modification
- D) Eliminating foreign bodies

Answer: A) Strengthening immunity and tissue regeneration

Set 20: Specialized Surgical Procedures

1. The Ayurvedic procedure used to treat a deep wound or abscess is:

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Ksharasutra
- C) Shastrakarma
- D) Virechana

Answer: A) Agnikarma

2. The Ayurvedic treatment for non-healing ulcers includes:

- A) Snehana and Swedana
- B) Kshara Sutra and Agnikarma
- C) Ksharakarma and Raktamokshana
- D) Panchakarma

Answer: B) Kshara Sutra and Agnikarma

3. Which procedure is used for treating excess tissue growth or tumors in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Ksharakarma
- C) Sandhana
- D) Virechana

Answer: B) Ksharakarma

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4. The "Raktamokshana" technique is used primarily for:

- A) Releasing excess doshas
- B) Blood purification
- C) Managing fractures
- D) Suturing wounds

Answer: B) Blood purification

5. The Ayurvedic treatment for sinusitis and chronic nasal congestion is:

- A) Nasya
 - B) Shirodhara
 - C) Agnikarma
 - D) Virechana
- Answer: A) Nasya
-

Set 21: Surgical Instruments and Techniques

1. The most commonly used surgical instrument for incision in Shalya Tantra is:

- A) Shastra (knife)
 - B) Kshara Sutra
 - C) Agni (cauterizing instrument)
 - D) Salaka
- Answer: A) Shastra (knife)

2. Which of the following is used for cauterization in the treatment of fistulas?

- A) Shastra
 - B) Agni
 - C) Kshara Sutra
 - D) Salaka
- Answer: B) Agni

3. In which condition is "Ksharasutra" used to treat anal fistulas and piles?

- A) Gastric ulcer
 - B) Hemorrhoids (Arsha)
 - C) Bone fractures
 - D) Abdominal tumors
- Answer: B) Hemorrhoids (Arsha)

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4. "Salaka" is an instrument used for:

- A) Suturing wounds
 - B) Drainage of abscesses
 - C) Eye surgeries
 - D) Bandaging fractures
- Answer: C) Eye surgeries

5. Which surgical tool is used in Shalya Tantra to apply medicinal poultices?

- A) Agni
- B) Shastra
- C) Pottali
- D) Salaka

Answer: C) Pottali

Set 22: Wound Healing and Post-Surgical Care

1. In post-surgical care, which type of dressing is used to promote wound healing in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Herbal medicated dressings
- B) Simple cotton dressing
- C) Oil-based dressings
- D) Ice-based dressing

Answer: A) Herbal medicated dressings

2. The Ayurvedic procedure that involves using medicated oils and herbs to cleanse a wound is:

- A) Shastrakarma
- B) Shirodhara
- C) Lepana
- D) Nasya

Answer: C) Lepana

3. Which of the following is an important factor in preventing infection during the post-surgical period?

- A) Using antiseptic powders
- B) Maintaining cleanliness and hygiene
- C) Restricting movement
- D) Avoiding any form of medication

Answer: B) Maintaining cleanliness and hygiene

4. "Vasti" therapy post-surgery is particularly beneficial for treating:

- A) Digestive disorders
- B) Muscular and joint issues

- C) Skin infections
 - D) Respiratory disorders
- Answer: B) Muscular and joint issues

5. "Snehana" therapy in post-operative care helps by:

- A) Reducing inflammation
 - B) Promoting digestion
 - C) Cleansing the blood
 - D) Increasing the circulation to the tissues
- Answer: D) Increasing the circulation to the tissues

Set 23: Surgical Management of Tumors and Growths

1. In Shalya Tantra, the primary treatment for benign tumors is:

- A) Ksharasutra
 - B) Surgical excision
 - C) Agnikarma
 - D) Shirodhara
- Answer: B) Surgical excision

2. The Ayurvedic surgical procedure for removing a tumor is known as:

- A) Chhedana
 - B) Lekhana
 - C) Virechana
 - D) Ksharakarma
- Answer: A) Chhedana

3. In Shalya Tantra, Agnikarma is commonly used for the treatment of:

- A) Tumors and growths
 - B) Bone fractures
 - C) Abscesses and cysts
 - D) Respiratory issues
- Answer: A) Tumors and growths

4. The Ayurvedic method of managing benign growths or cysts involves:

- A) Ksharakarma and surgical excision
- B) Nasya therapy
- C) Shirodhara

- D) Agnikarma and Virechana
Answer: A) Ksharakarma and surgical excision

5. In the case of malignant tumors, Shalya Tantra focuses on:

- A) Surgical excision and postoperative care
 - B) Repeated doses of Kshara Sutra
 - C) Agnikarma for cauterization
 - D) Use of medicinal herbs
Answer: A) Surgical excision and postoperative care
-

Set 24: Urological Surgery

1. Which Ayurvedic procedure is commonly used for managing kidney stones?

- A) Shastrakarma
- B) Ksharasutra
- C) Virechana
- D) Udhwarthana
Answer: C) Virechana

2. For the treatment of urinary retention, which procedure is employed in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Ksharakarma
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Shastrakarma
- D) Vasti
Answer: D) Vasti

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3. Which of the following conditions in urology can be treated with Shalya Tantra techniques?

- A) Chronic prostatitis
- B) Kidney stones
- C) Urethral stricture
- D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

4. "Vasti" in Ayurvedic surgery is used for treating disorders of:

- A) Abdominal cavity
- B) Urinary system

- C) Respiratory system
 - D) Digestive system
- Answer: B) Urinary system

5. In Shalya Tantra, the treatment for bladder stones is mainly focused on:

- A) Surgical removal
 - B) Medicated enemas
 - C) Agnikarma
 - D) Oral medications
- Answer: A) Surgical removal

Set 25: Gynaecological Surgery

1. Which procedure in Shalya Tantra is used for the treatment of uterine fibroids?

- A) Ksharasutra
 - B) Surgical excision (Chhedana)
 - C) Agnikarma
 - D) Vasti
- Answer: B) Surgical excision (Chhedana)

2. The Ayurvedic surgical technique used for the treatment of obstructed labor is:

- A) Shirodhara
 - B) Virechana
 - C) Cesarean section (not described in Ayurveda)
 - D) Hysterectomy
- Answer: C) Cesarean section (not described in Ayurveda)

3. Which of the following is an Ayurvedic procedure used for gynecological disorders like menorrhagia (excessive bleeding)?

- A) Vasti
 - B) Ksharakarma
 - C) Shastrakarma
 - D) Agnikarma
- Answer: A) Vasti

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4. Which of the following Ayurvedic treatments is commonly used in post-delivery care to ensure proper healing?

- A) Nasya

- B) Snehana
 - C) Raktamokshana
 - D) Ksharasutra
- Answer: B) Snehana

5. The Ayurvedic technique of "Yoni Prakshalanam" is used for:

- A) Vaginal infections
 - B) Male infertility
 - C) Pelvic fractures
 - D) Breast cancer
- Answer: A) Vaginal infections

Set 26: Orthopedic Surgery

1. Which Ayurvedic procedure is used for the treatment of bone fractures?

- A) Agnikarma
 - B) Sandhana
 - C) Ksharakarma
 - D) Virechana
- Answer: B) Sandhana

2. For the treatment of dislocations, the Ayurvedic procedure commonly employed is:

- A) Sandhana
 - B) Agnikarma
 - C) Ksharasutra
 - D) Shastrakarma
- Answer: A) Sandhana

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3. The Ayurvedic term "Asthi Bhedana" refers to:

- A) Bone fracture
 - B) Dislocation
 - C) Bone destruction
 - D) Bone healing
- Answer: A) Bone fracture

4. In the treatment of bone fractures, which of the following is an important consideration in Ayurveda?

- A) Alignment and immobilization

- B) Cleansing the wound
 - C) Correcting the posture
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above

5. Which therapy is most commonly used for the management of joint pain in orthopedic surgery?

- A) Nasya
 - B) Agnikarma
 - C) Panchakarma
 - D) Vasti
- Answer: B) Agnikarma

Set 27: Surgical Diagnosis and Evaluation

1. In Shalya Tantra, which of the following is an important step before performing a surgical procedure?

- A) Blood pressure monitoring
 - B) Correct diagnosis and surgical evaluation
 - C) Prescribing antibiotics
 - D) Immediate surgery without examination
- Answer: B) Correct diagnosis and surgical evaluation

2. Which diagnostic technique is commonly used to assess the extent of internal injuries before surgery?

- A) Physical examination
 - B) Imaging (like X-ray, ultrasound)
 - C) Endoscopy
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above

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3. Which factor is least considered while evaluating a wound before surgery?

- A) Depth and size of the wound
 - B) Location of the wound
 - C) Patient's mental health
 - D) Time of day
- Answer: D) Time of day

4. "Pradhana Chikitsa" in Shalya Tantra refers to:

- A) Emergency surgery
 - B) Preventive surgery
 - C) Mainline treatment
 - D) Postoperative care
- Answer: C) Mainline treatment

5. Which of the following methods is used to assess wound infection prior to surgical treatment?

- A) Swabbing and culturing bacteria
 - B) Measuring the depth of the wound
 - C) Checking for systemic signs of infection
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above
-

Set 28: Pain Management in Surgery

1. Which Ayurvedic therapy is primarily used to manage pain after surgery?

- A) Nasya
 - B) Agnikarma
 - C) Swedana
 - D) Shirodhara
- Answer: B) Agnikarma

2. Which of the following is NOT an Ayurvedic method for alleviating pain?

- A) Herbal analgesics
 - B) Warm oil application
 - C) Surgical excision
 - D) Shirodhara
- Answer: C) Surgical excision

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3. In Shalya Tantra, which of the following is commonly used to reduce postoperative pain in a non-invasive manner?

- A) Herbal poultices
 - B) Agnikarma
 - C) Surgical incision
 - D) Bloodletting (Raktamokshana)
- Answer: A) Herbal poultices

4. Which of the following is a potential benefit of using "Shirodhara" after surgery?

- A) Reduces mental stress and anxiety
- B) Heals wounds rapidly
- C) Increases blood circulation at the surgical site
- D) Cures digestive disorders

Answer: A) Reduces mental stress and anxiety

5. For pain relief in fractures, which Ayurvedic therapy is commonly used?

- A) Vasti
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Ksharasutra
- D) Swedana

Answer: B) Agnikarma

Set 29: Surgical Management of Abscesses and Fistulas

1. In Shalya Tantra, an abscess is generally managed by:

- A) Surgical incision and drainage
- B) Bandaging and rest
- C) Bloodletting
- D) Oral antibiotics only

Answer: A) Surgical incision and drainage

2. Which Ayurvedic technique is used to treat a fistula?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Ksharasutra
- C) Sandhana
- D) Shirodhara

Answer: B) Ksharasutra

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3. Which surgical procedure is commonly used for treating a pilonidal sinus (a type of fistula)?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Surgical excision
- C) Nasya therapy
- D) Ksharasutra application

Answer: B) Surgical excision

4. For the treatment of an anal fistula, the application of which Ayurvedic method is preferred?

- A) Ksharakarma
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Ksharasutra
- D) Swedana

Answer: C) Ksharasutra

5. When managing an abscess, which is the most important step?

- A) Early drainage to prevent spread of infection
- B) Immediate oral antibiotic therapy
- C) Immobilizing the affected area
- D) Applying herbal poultices without drainage

Answer: A) Early drainage to prevent spread of infection

Set 30: Surgical Management of Fractures

1. In the treatment of fractures, the primary aim of "Sandhana" therapy is:

- A) Immobilizing the fractured part
- B) Surgical excision of bone pieces
- C) Aligning the bones and promoting healing
- D) Reducing swelling and inflammation

Answer: C) Aligning the bones and promoting healing

2. Which technique is used in Shalya Tantra to treat non-union fractures?

- A) Ksharasutra application
- B) Agnikarma
- C) External fixation with splints
- D) Sandhana (bone setting)

Answer: D) Sandhana (bone setting)

3. When fractures are treated by "Agnikarma," the purpose is to:

- A) Heat the area to reduce pain and promote healing
- B) Remove foreign particles
- C) Apply a healing ointment
- D) Immobilize the joint

Answer: A) Heat the area to reduce pain and promote healing

4. Which of the following is a common complication of fractures that may require surgical intervention in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Malunion
- B) Non-union
- C) Infection at the fracture site
- D) All of the above

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Answer: D) All of the above

5. Which of the following methods is used to align fractures in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Surgery with internal fixation
- B) Sandhana (bone setting)
- C) Agnikarma for bone cauterization
- D) Ksharasutra

Answer: B) Sandhana (bone setting)

Set 31: Skin and Soft Tissue Surgery

1. The Ayurvedic procedure "Lekhana Karma" is used for:

- A) Suturing of wounds
- B) Removal of excess tissue
- C) Cauterization of tumors
- D) Application of medicated poultices

Answer: B) Removal of excess tissue

2. Which of the following is commonly used in Shalya Tantra for treating large wounds or ulcers?

- A) Ksharasutra
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Shastrakarma
- D) Skin grafting

Answer: C) Shastrakarma

3. The Ayurvedic surgical treatment of chronic ulcers includes:

- A) Application of Kshara
- B) Suturing with silk thread
- C) Agnikarma to reduce infection
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

4. The term "Vrana" refers to:

- A) Wound or ulcer
- B) Bone fracture
- C) Tumor
- D) Skin infection

Answer: A) Wound or ulcer

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5. Which procedure is used in Shalya Tantra for skin grafting?

- A) Shastrakarma
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Lekhana Karma
- D) Sandhana

Answer: C) Lekhana Karma

Set 32: Emergency Surgery and Trauma Management

1. The Ayurvedic method for managing trauma-induced shock is:

- A) Swedana therapy
- B) Administration of "Sneha" (medicated oils)
- C) Shirodhara
- D) Raktamokshana

Answer: B) Administration of "Sneha" (medicated oils)

2. In the case of severe hemorrhage following trauma, which procedure is often performed in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Suturing
- B) Raktamokshana
- C) Agnikarma
- D) Ksharasutra

Answer: A) Suturing

3. For the management of traumatic fractures, which procedure is used in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Ksharakarma
- B) Sandhana (bone setting)
- C) Agnikarma
- D) Raktamokshana

Answer: B) Sandhana (bone setting)

4. In the case of traumatic injuries to soft tissues, the initial step should be:

- A) Wound cleaning and suturing
- B) Applying bandages without cleaning
- C) Immediate surgery without diagnosis
- D) Administering sedatives

Answer: A) Wound cleaning and suturing

5. In trauma management, the use of "Vasti" therapy is helpful for:

- A) Pain relief and muscle relaxation
- B) Bone realignment
- C) Cauterization of wounds
- D) External drainage of fluids

Answer: A) Pain relief and muscle relaxation

Set 33: Advanced Surgical Procedures

1. The procedure known as "Ksharasutra" is primarily used for treating which of the following conditions?

- A) Piles (Arsha)
- B) Uterine fibroids
- C) Fractures
- D) Bone tumors

Answer: A) Piles (Arsha)

2. In Shalya Tantra, which surgical technique is employed for the removal of cysts or abscesses?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Shastrakarma (incision and drainage)
- C) Ksharakarma
- D) Lekhana Karma

Answer: B) Shastrakarma (incision and drainage)

3. The use of "Agnikarma" for treating chronic pain involves:

- A) Use of heat or fire to cauterize the tissue
- B) Surgical excision of the affected area
- C) Application of herbal ointments
- D) Suturing of open wounds

Answer: A) Use of heat or fire to cauterize the tissue

4. Which of the following surgical techniques is specifically used to treat anal fistulas in Ayurveda?

- A) Ksharasutra
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Shastrakarma
- D) Nasya

Answer: A) Ksharasutra

5. Which of the following conditions can be treated by "Vasti" therapy in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Digestive disorders
- B) Urinary retention
- C) Skin infections
- D) Bone fractures

Answer: B) Urinary retention

Set 34: Hemorrhoid and Fistula Treatment

1. Which of the following is NOT used in the treatment of hemorrhoids (Arsha) in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Ksharasutra
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Surgical excision
- D) Herbal enemas

Answer: D) Herbal enemas

2. In the treatment of fistulas, "Ksharasutra" is effective due to its:

- A) Antiseptic properties
- B) Ability to promote blood circulation
- C) Cauterizing properties
- D) Ability to dissolve the fistula tract

Answer: A) Antiseptic properties

3. The surgical management of internal hemorrhoids involves:

- A) Ksharasutra application
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Surgical excision of the hemorrhoidal tissue
- D) Medicated enemas

Answer: C) Surgical excision of the hemorrhoidal tissue

4. The primary action of "Ksharasutra" is to:

- A) Remove infected tissue
 - B) Incise and drain abscesses
 - C) Tie and cut fistula tracts
 - D) Promote wound healing
- Answer: C) Tie and cut fistula tracts

5. In the management of hemorrhoids, which of the following is used alongside Ksharasutra?

- A) Herbal poultices
 - B) Raktamokshana
 - C) Medicated enemas
 - D) Agnikarma
- Answer: B) Raktamokshana

Set 35: Gynaecological and Obstetric Surgery

1. In the case of obstructed labor, Ayurvedic surgery focuses on:

- A) Cauterization to open the cervix
 - B) Performing a cesarean section
 - C) External manipulation (version)
 - D) Using herbal medications
- Answer: C) External manipulation (version)

2. Which Ayurvedic technique is used post-delivery to ensure uterine health?

- A) Swedana
 - B) Vasti
 - C) Snehana
 - D) Shirodhara
- Answer: C) Snehana

3. The treatment for uterine prolapse in Ayurveda may include:

- A) Ksharasutra application
 - B) Surgical repair of the prolapsed uterus
 - C) Vasti and herbal therapies
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above

4. In Shalya Tantra, post-abortion care includes:

- A) Nasya
- B) Vasti and Snehana
- C) Agnikarma
- D) Suturing and applying medicinal poultices

Answer: B) Vasti and Snehana

5. In cases of abnormal bleeding in gynecology, which of the following treatments is commonly prescribed in Ayurveda?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Virechana and Vasti
- C) Shirodhara
- D) Ksharasutra

Answer: B) Virechana and Vasti

Set 36: Bone and Joint Surgery

1. Which Ayurvedic technique is used to treat bone fractures?

- A) Agnikarma
- B) Sandhana
- C) Ksharasutra
- D) Swedana

Answer: B) Sandhana

2. For the treatment of dislocated joints, which technique is employed in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Surgical excision
- B) Sandhana and manipulation
- C) Agnikarma
- D) Ksharasutra

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Answer: B) Sandhana and manipulation

3. "Vasti" therapy in orthopedic surgery is particularly effective for:

- A) Bone fractures
- B) Joint pain and muscle spasms
- C) Bone infections
- D) Wound healing

Answer: B) Joint pain and muscle spasms

4. In Shalya Tantra, the term "Asthi Bhedana" refers to:

- A) Bone fracture
- B) Bone grafting
- C) Bone healing
- D) Bone removal

Answer: A) Bone fracture

5. "Agnikarma" can be used in the treatment of orthopedic conditions by:

- A) Heating the affected area to reduce pain and inflammation
- B) Realigning fractured bones
- C) Cauterizing the bone during surgery
- D) Removing dead bone tissue

Answer: A) Heating the affected area to reduce pain and inflammation

Set 37: Pediatric Surgery

1. In pediatric surgery, which of the following is a common treatment in Shalya Tantra for congenital defects?

- A) Surgical excision
- B) Ksharasutra application
- C) Agnikarma
- D) Swedana therapy

Answer: A) Surgical excision

2. In treating pediatric fractures, which therapy is used to ensure proper healing?

- A) Sandhana (bone setting)
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Shirodhara
- D) Raktamokshana

Answer: A) Sandhana (bone setting)

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3. Which Ayurvedic treatment is used for managing growth disturbances in children?

- A) Vasti
- B) Agnikarma
- C) Shirodhara
- D) Ksharasutra

Answer: A) Vasti

4. The most commonly employed Ayurvedic surgical procedure for treating congenital defects in children is:

- A) Sandhana
 - B) Shastrakarma
 - C) Ksharasutra
 - D) Lekhana Karma
- Answer: B) Shastrakarma

5. In pediatric surgery, the primary goal of "Swedana" therapy is to:

- A) Reduce muscle stiffness and promote relaxation
 - B) Correct bone alignment
 - C) Heal fractured bones
 - D) Control bleeding
- Answer: A) Reduce muscle stiffness and promote relaxation

Set 38: Post-Surgical Rehabilitation

1. After a major surgical procedure, which Ayurvedic treatment is recommended to restore balance and promote healing?

- A) Vasti
 - B) Snehana and Swedana
 - C) Agnikarma
 - D) Ksharasutra
- Answer: B) Snehana and Swedana

2. Which Ayurvedic therapy is effective in reducing post-operative scars?

- A) Shirodhara
 - B) Lepana (medicated paste)
 - C) Nasya
 - D) Raktamokshana
- Answer: B) Lepana (medicated paste)

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3. In post-surgical rehabilitation, the primary focus of "Raktamokshana" is to:

- A) Purify the blood and remove toxins
 - B) Heal bone fractures
 - C) Improve digestive function
 - D) Strengthen muscles and joints
- Answer: A) Purify the blood and remove toxins

4. For faster recovery after surgery, "Vasti" therapy is useful for:

- A) Relieving pain and inflammation
 - B) Healing fractures
 - C) Correcting internal imbalances
 - D) Reducing fever
- Answer: C) Correcting internal imbalances

5. Which of the following is an important part of post-operative care in Shalya Tantra?

- A) Rest and nutritional support
 - B) Herbal applications and poultices
 - C) Regular follow-up to monitor progress
 - D) All of the above
- Answer: D) All of the above