

**BAMS-26/511**

**BAMS (2022-23 Batch) 2<sup>nd</sup> Prof. Examination December 2025**  
**Course Name: ROGA NIDAN EVAM VIKRITI VIGYANA - I**  
**Course Code: AyUG-RN**

TIME: 03:00 Hrs.

**TOTAL MARKS: 100****SECTION – A****1. Multiple Choice Questions:****20x1 = 20 Marks**

- i. Taila bindu pareeksha in urine examination indicates prognosis as ashadhyā when the oil is drop.
  - a) Spread like a snake
  - b) Spread like a peacock
  - c) Sink immediately
  - d) Spread in all direction
- ii. Anupashyā Refer to:
  - a) Factors that brings happiness to the patient
  - b) Factors that carry with aggravation of disease but no releaf.
  - c) Factors that are similar to the disease etiology
  - d) Both B and C
- iii. The most Common and clinically most important avarana is:
  - a) Kapha Avarana of Vata
  - b) Pitta Avarana of Vata
  - c) Rakta Avarana of Vata
  - d) Meda Avarana of Vata
- iv. How many types of dosha gati described in Ayurveda:
  - a) 3
  - b) 4
  - c) 5
  - d) 6
- v. Dosha Vikriti can be caused by
  - a) Seasonal changes
  - b) Dietary in discretion
  - c) Stress and emotional factor
  - d) All of the above
- vi. The root cause of all srotas is
  - a) Hridaya and Nabhi
  - b) Hridaya and Rasa Rakta dhaatu
  - c) Nabhi and sveda vaha shrotas.
  - d) Hridaya and 10 great vessels (Maha srotas)
- vii. The most practical and widely used clinical criteria for Ama in modern ayurvedic practice is
  - a) Ashtasthan Pariksha
  - b) Ama pachana test with Trikatu
  - c) Tongue examination + Agni assessment + Mala observation
  - d) Blood ESR and CRP
- viii. How many types of Ama are commonly described?
  - a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 4
  - d) 5
- ix. Chhardi ,Trishna, Pandu murchha are symptoms of vitiation due to
  - a) Rasa kshaya
  - b) Rakta kshaya
  - c) Rakta Vridhhi
  - d) Mamsa kshaya
- x. Roopa in ayurvedic medicine refers to
  - a) Symptoms of a disease
  - b) Sign of a disease.
  - c) The Visible characteristics or menifestation of a disease
  - d) The diagnosis of a disease
- xi. Vyadhi can be classified into
  - a) Two types
  - b) Three types
  - c) Four types
  - d) Many types based on Various factors
- xii. The disease name "kasa" is an example of which types of Vyadhi Namkarana?
  - a) Nidana ja
  - b) Adhisthana ja
  - c) Lakshan ja
  - d) Samuthhana ja

xiii. **Balashosha is classically compared with**

- a) Marasmus
- b) Rickets
- c) Scurvy
- d) Beriberi

xiv. **Janapadadhwansh Vikara refers to**

- a) Epidemic disease
- b) Chronic disease
- c) Genetic disease
- d) Metabolic disease

xv. **According to charak samhita Vyadhikshmatwa is of how many types based on its mode of action?**

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

xvi. **The classical Ayurvedic term used for infectious disease is**

- a) Aupasargika Roga
- b) Janapadodhvamsa Roga
- c) Sankramika Roga
- d) Both A and C

xvii. **In which disease is "Murchha"(fainting) a well known Upadrava**

- a) Raktapitta
- b) Pandu
- c) Kamala
- d) Madhumeha

xviii. **Which of the following is NOT Considered an Aristha Lakshan?**

- a) Loss of lusture of the body
- b) Sudden excessive strength
- c) Inability to see Arundhuti Star
- d) Seeing the sky as solid ground

xix. **Sadhyasadhyata is primarily described in which chapter of charak samhita?**

- a) Vimana sthana 8
- b) Indriya sthana
- c) Siddhi sthana
- d) Chikitsa sthana 1

xx. **20) In Roga Nidan the AI- based tool that primarily assists in Nadi Vigyan(pulse diagnosis) by**

- a) Ayu soft
- b) Nadi Tarangini.
- c) Prakriti Analyzer
- d) e- Raktakosh

## SECTION – B

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

8x5 = 40 Marks

- 2) Write a short note on Dashvidha Pariksha Bhava
- 3) Explain Vyadhi janak Hetu.
- 4) Write Sama nirama dosha lakshan.
- 5) Explain Dosha- Dushya Samurchhana.
- 6) Explain Samprapti ghatak.
- 7) Sadhyasadhyata
- 8) Doshapaka Dhatupaka.
- 9) Asthanindita purusha.

## SECTION – C

### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

4x10 = 40 Marks

- 10) What is Rog Pariksha and Rogi Pariksha and write details about Asthasthan Rogi Pariksha?
- 11) Explain the concept of Ama, its causes, symptoms and the role of Ama in disease pathology.
- 12) Write the definition, types and importance of Poorva-rupa and Rupa in clinical Rog diagnosis?
- 13) Write the definition and classification of Vyadhikshmatwa with modern correlation?