BAMS-25/321
BAMS (2022-23 Batch) 2nd Prof. Examination December 2025
Course Name: Roga Nidan Evam Vikriti Vigyan-Paper-2
Course Code: AyUG-RN 2

Time: 3:00 hrs.   Total Marks: 100

SECTION -A

1. Multiple Choice Question   20x1=20 Marks

   i   Which fever is also known as 'Step ladder fever'?
      a) Typhoid   b) Malaria
      c) Chikungunya   d) Dengue

   ii 'Koplik spots' are most commonly associated with which disease?
      a.) Rubella   , b) Measles
      c.) Chickenpox   d) Scarlet fever

   iii The gold standard diagnostic test for pulmonary tuberculosis is:
      a) Chest X-ray   b) Mantoux test
      c) Sputum smear for AFB   d) Complete blood count

   iv Who has not described Yamala Hikka?
      a) Shusruta   b) Vagabhata
      c) Both a) & b)   d) Charaka

   v   "Sarvagātravikampinī" is mentioned in the context of .... Hikka
      a) Gambhira   b) Maha
      c) Vyapeta   d) Annaja

   vi Erythema marginatum is most commonly associated with which of the following conditions?
      a) Systemic lupus erythematosus   b) Rheumatic fever
      c) Psoriasis   d) Pemphigus vulgaris

   vii Hand-Foot-Mouth Disease is most commonly caused by:
      a) Influenza virus   b) Coxsackie A virus
      c) Epstein–Barr virus   d) Varicella zoster virus

   viii The description of Vastikundala type of Mutraghata (urinary obstruction) was given by
      a) Charaka   b) Sushruta
      c) Vagbhata   d) None of the above

   ix In which Shwasa roga does the rate of breathing (shwasa) naturally increase during the rainy season, in the winter, and in the morning, similar to how clouds rise in the sky?
      a) Maha   b) Tamaka
      c) Uradhawa   d) Kshudra

   x   In the context of which disease is the statement 'Anekārogānugato Bahuroga-purogamah' said?
      a) Rajayakshma   b) Jwara
      c) Shwasa roga   d) Udara roga

   xi 'Parigraha' and 'Rudra Kopa' are
      a) Jwara pravrutti   b) Jwara prakriti
      c) Jwara prabhava   d) Jwara pratyatma lakshana

   xii Types of Jwara according to Āśraya bheda are
      a) 4   b) 5
      c) 6   d) 7

xiii 'Pill-rolling' tremor is classically found in which disease?
   a) Huntington's disease
   b) Parkinson's disease
   c) Multiple sclerosis
   d) Bell's palsy

xiv Whooping cough is caused by:
   a) Bordetella pertussis
   b) Haemophilus influenzae
   c) Staphylococcus aureus
   d) Neisseria meningitidis

xv Kussmaul breathing is seen in:
   a) Bronchial asthma
   b) Metabolic acidosis
   c) Congestive heart failure
   d) Pneumonia

xvi Romberg's sign is positive in:
   a) Cerebellar disease
   b) Parkinson's disease
   c) Sensory ataxia
   d) Upper motor neuron lesion

xvii The causative virus of Influenza is
   a) Adenovirus
   b) Coronavirus
   c) Orthomyxovirus
   d) Paramyxovirus

xviii In the context of which condition is the description 'Ketakī–dhūla–sannibhaḥ' used
   a) Kamala
   b) Raktapitta
   c) Sheetpita
   d) Pandu

xix Vātakapholvaṇa Ṭṛutīyaka Jvara is
   a) Trikagrāhī
   b) Pṛṣṭhāda
   c) Śirogrāhī
   d) All of the above

xx Spirometry is used to diagnose:
   a) Tuberculosis
   b) Bronchial asthma and COPD
   c) Pneumonia
   d) Lung cancer

SECTION -B

Short Answer Questions   8 x 5=40 Marks

1. Explain Shlipada
2. Explain Gridhrasi with differential diagnosis of Gridhrasi and Viswachi
3. Explain Galganda
4. Explain Treadmill Test (TMT) with interpretation
5. Investigations of Diabetes mellitus
6. Sapeksha nidana (Differential diagnosis) of Atisara
7. Samatridoshaja Sannipataja jwara lakshana
8. Clinical Features of Typhoid

SECTION –C

Long Answer Questions   4 x 10 = 40 Marks

1. Define Kamala, describe its type, hetu, samprapti and differentiate between Koṣṭha-śākhāśrita Kamala and Śākhāśrita Kamala.
2. 'Mahāgadaṃ Mahāvegaṃ Agnivacchīghrakāri ca' is mentioned in the context of which disease? Describe the definition, Nidāna (etiology), Bheda (classification), Samprāpti (pathogenesis), and Sādhya–Asādhyatā (prognosis) of that disease.
3. Describe the types (Bheda), type-wise clinical features of Udara Roga along with the clinical examination of Ascites.
4. 'Ākhorviṣamiva Visarpaṇa' is mentioned in the context of which disease? Describe its synonyms (Paryāya), site (Sthāna), classification based on Āśraya, their clinical features (lakshana) and its differential diagnosis (Sapeksha nidana)."

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