

Mahayogi Gorakhnath University Gorakhpur
BAMS (2021-22 Batch) 3rd Professional Year Examination- July 2026
Course Name: Shalya Tantra Paper - 1
Course Code: AyUG-ST

Time: 3:00 hrs.

Total Marks: 100

SECTION -A

1. Multiple Choice Question

20x1=20 Marks

- i. Direction of foreign body(shalya) movements, which was not considered as per acharya Sushruta
 - a) Arvachina gati
 - b) Tiryak gati
 - c) Ruju gati
 - d) Antar gati
- ii. Intermittent claudication is a feature of:
 - a) Peripheral arterial disease
 - b) DVT
 - c) Varicose vein
 - d) Lymphedema
- iii. Daily protein requirement in major surgical stress:
 - a) 5-6 g/kg
 - b) 0.5-1g/kg
 - c) 1.5-2 g/kg
 - d) 10g/kg
- iv. A patient with prolonged vomiting develops:
 - a) Metabolic alkalosis
 - b) Respiratory alkalosis
 - c) Metabolic acidosis
 - d) Respiratory acidosis
- v. A patient with intramedullary metallic implants are contraindicated for
 - a) CT scan
 - b) MRI scan
 - c) X-RAY
 - d) Ultrasound
- vi. Hypokalemia is due to which elemental deficiency
 - a) Calcium
 - b) Sodium
 - c) Potassium
 - d) Chlorine
- vii. Which of these is false statement in relation to HIV patients and surgery
 - a) High postoperative complications
 - b) Poor wound healing
 - c) Definite death of patient
 - d) High mortality rate
- viii. Which of them is not kshudra roga as per acharya sushruta
 - a) Arunshika
 - b) Masurika
 - c) Darunaka
 - d) Snayuka
- ix. Blackening of nail is a feature of which kshudra roga
 - a) Kunakha
 - b) Nyacha
 - c) Vyanga
 - d) Chippa
- x. Valmika roga appears in these parts of the body
 - a) Pani, padatal
 - b) Medra, vrushana
 - c) Kaksha, greeva
 - d) Guda, uruh
- xi. Exophthalmos is related to which condition
 - a) Non-toxic gotre
 - b) Hypothyroidism
 - c) Graves disease
 - d) Hypogonadism
- xii. Which of these doesnot belong to cystic swelling
 - a) Hodgkins
 - b) Ganglion
 - c) Dermoid
 - d) Sebaceous
- xiii. Inverted beer bottle sign is seen in which condition
 - a) Deep vein thrombosis
 - b) Atherosclerosis
 - c) Varicose veins
 - d) Burger's disease

- xiv. Fournier's gangrene is seen in which part of body
 a) Testis b) Scrotum
 c) Thyroid d) Anterior abdominal wall
- xv. Which of these anaesthetic agent is contraindicated in circumcision surgery
 a) Plain lidocaine b) Lidocaine + distilled water
 c) Bupivacaine d) Lidocaine + adrenaline
- xvi. Inflammation at lateral epicondyle where extensor group of muscles attach is also known as
 a) Golfers elbow b) Tennis elbow
 c) Bicipital tendonitis d) Tenosynovitis
- xvii. Thromboembolism in blood vessel is caused by
 a) Air bubble b) Blood clot
 c) Oil globule d) Water bubble
- xviii. Autoimmune thyroiditis is also known as
 a) Hashimoto thyroiditis b) Reidel's thyroiditis
 c) DeQuervans thyroiditis d) Granulomatous thyroiditis
- xix. Mephentemine drug is used to
 a) Induce general anaesthesia b) Manage hypotension during spinal anaesthesia
 c) Revive back from general anaesthesia d) Induce spinal anaesthesia
- xx. X-RAY erect abdomen shows gas under diaphragm, indicates
 a) Appendicitis b) Bowel perforation
 c) Gas gangrene d) Gastritis

SECTION -B

Short Answer Questions

8 x 5=40 Marks

- Define Anaesthesia, its classification, give examples of surgeries indicated and drugs used in each type of Anaesthesia.
- Explain Marmaghata chikitsa and its importance in surgery.
- Describe Jalaukavacharana, Jalauka types, yogya and ayogya for Jalaukavacharana.
- Explain practical application of Bandhavidhi based on season, location and classification Bandha.
- Explain Shat-kriyakala and its application in vidradhi.
- Define Varicose veins, its clinical features, differential diagnosis and management.
- Define Burger's disease, its aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, complications and management.
- Explain Galaganda- nidana, lakshana, prakara and chikitsa.

SECTION -C

Long Answer Questions

4 x 10 = 40 Marks

- Explain in detail about nirukti, prakara, guna, dosha and karma of Shastra (sharp instruments).
(2+2+2+2+2)
- Explain mahatva, prakara of Raktamokshana, write in detail about yogya, ayogya, vidhi, upadrava and chikitsa of Siravedha.
(1+2+1+1+2+1+2)
- What are the stages of Vranashopha and its treatment.
(4+6)
- Explain Vrana, Vrana-Avastha and Vrana-vastu.
(3+4+3)
