

**Mahayogi Gorakhnath University Gorakhpur**  
**BAMS (2021-22 Batch) 3<sup>rd</sup> Professional Year Examination- July 2026**  
**Course Name: Shalya Tantra Paper-II**  
**Course Code: AyUG-ST**

Time: 3:00 hrs.

Total Marks: 100

## SECTION -A

## I. Multiple Choice Question

20x1=20 Marks

- i. What is the classical prognosis (Sadhyasadhya) of Sannipataja Gulma as detailed in Sushruta Samhita Uttara Tantra?  
 a) Krichrasadhya      b) Sukhasadhya      c) Yasya      d) Asadhya
- ii. According to Acharya Sushruta, which sub-type of Vata Dosha is primarily and immediately disrupted following an Urah Abhigata, leading to severe Shwasa Krichrata (dyspnoea) and dry cough?  
 a) Vyana Vayu      b) Udana Vayu      c) Prana Vayu      d) Samana Vayu
- iii. A patient presents to the emergency department with prominent bilateral periorbital ecchymosis ("panda eyes") 24 hours after a motor vehicle accident. This clinical sign is most strongly associated with a fracture of which anatomical structure?  
 a) Nasal bone      b) Mandible      c) Zygomatic arch      d) Skull base
- iv. Pneumothorax is a medical condition in which air abnormally accumulates within which of the following spaces?  
 a) The alveoli of the lungs  
 b) The pericardial cavity surrounding the heart  
 c) The pleural space between lung and chest wall  
 d) The mediastinal cavity behind the sternum
- v. The clinical entity Phupusavarana Shotha described in Ayurvedic contexts is most accurately correlated with which of the following respiratory disorders?  
 a) Pneumonia      b) Pleurisy  
 c) Pulmonary Embolism      d) Bronchial Asthma
- vi. In Ayurvedic clinical practice, Anna Nalika Raktasrava (bleeding esophageal varices) is considered a direct, life-threatening complication of advanced Yakridodara due to the obstruction of which specific channel pathway?  
 a) Pranavaha Srotas      b) Annavaha Srotas  
 c) Raktavaha Srotas      d) Rasavaha Srotas
- vii. Which of the following classical therapeutic principles (Chikitsa Sutra) should be prioritized during an acute episode of Anna Nalika Raktasrava complicating a case of Yakridodara?  
 a) Samshodhana      b) Stambhana and Sheeta Chikitsa  
 c) Langhana      d) Ushna, Teekshna Deepana
- viii. In the context of abdominal pain (Shoola Vyadhi), a patient presents with intense abdominal distress that is relieved immediately after eating food but peaks during digestion. According to Sushruta, this is classified as:  
 a) Parinama Shoola      b) Annadrava Shoola      c) Vataja Shoola      d) Kaphaja Shoola
- ix. What is the full form of TURP?  
 a) Transurethral Resection of the Prostate  
 b) Trans urinary Removal of Prostate Tumour  
 c) Transurethral Radionuclide Prostatectomy  
 d) Total Urinary Resection of the Prostate
- x. In medical screening, which of the following conditions is most likely to cause an elevated serum PSA level?  
 a) Diabetes mellitus      b) Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia  
 c) Chronic kidney disease      d) Pulmonary embolism
- xi. According to Acharya Sushruta, which Dosha is considered the primary material cause (Vastuka) or foundation for the creation of all urinary stones?  
 a) Vata      b) Pitta      c) Kapha      d) Rakta
- xii. A mastectomy is a major oncological procedure primarily performed as the definitive surgical treatment for which of the following diseases?  
 a) Fibroadenoma of the breast      b) Acute Suppurative Mastitis  
 c) Breast Cancer      d) Fibrocystic breast disease

- xiii. Parikartika is the classical Ayurvedic counterpart for which of the following modern anorectal disorders?  
a) Hemorrhoids      b) Anal Fissure      c) Fistula-in-ano      d) Pilonidal Sinus
- xiv. Types of renal stone according to acharya sushruta  
a) 3      b) 4      c) 5      d) 6
- xv. Acute pyelonephritis is a  
a) Inflammation of kidney      b) both A&C  
c) Inflammation of renal pelvis      d) None of them
- xvi. According to Acharya Sushruta, Shataponaka Bhagandara is primarily caused by the dominant vitiation of which Dosha?  
a) Pitta Dosha      b) Kapha Dosha      c) Vata Dosha      d) Tridosha
- xvii. Because a fibroadenoma is exceptionally well-circumscribed and slips away freely under the examiner's fingertips during a clinical breast examination, it is widely known by which of the following nicknames?  
a) Breast pebble      b) Breast marble      c) Breast mouse      d) Breast coin
- xviii. How many total types of Stana Roga (Breast Diseases) are explicitly classified by Acharya Sushruta in the classical texts?  
a) 4      b) 5      c) 6      d) 8
- xix. According to Acharya Sushruta, breast diseases (Stana Roga) do not manifest in girls before puberty because the channels responsible for carrying milk (Stanya-vaha Srotas) are in which state?  
a) Severely vitiated by Vata      b) Sukshma (Subtle/Minute) and undeveloped  
c) Blocked by Kapha dosha      d) Displaced from their original site
- xx. When managing a fully matured, suppurated breast abscess (Pakva Stanavidradhi), which surgical intervention (Shashtra Karma) is strictly indicated,)?  
a) Lekhana      b) Bhedana      c) Chedana      d) Agnikarma

## SECTION -B

### Short Answer Questions

8 x 5=40 Marks

- Explain the differential diagnosis, clinical presentation, and emergency management of Asthi Vidradhi (Osteomyelitis)?
- Describe the classification, clinical signs, and emergency management protocol for Shirobhighata (Head Injuries)?
- Explain Mutravridhi (Hydrocele), detailing its clinical features, differential diagnosis, and surgical tapping/surgical corrective procedures?
- Explain the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and management of Yakrit Vidradhi along with its modern surgical correlation?
- Explain Agnyashaya Shotha (Pancreatitis) - Etiopathogenesis, Classification, Clinical features, Investigations and Management?
- Explain Vrikka Ashmari (Renal Calculus) - Types, Clinical features, Investigations, Complications and Management?
- Write a detailed note on Udara Roga and its line of management?
- Differentiate between Mutragata and mutrakrichra?

## SECTION -C

### Long Answer Questions

4 x 10 = 40 Marks

- Define Bhagna (Fracture) according to Ayurvedic classics. Enumerate its types, general clinical features (Samanya Lakshana), complications (Upadrava) and core management principles (Chikitsa Siddhanta)? (2+2+2+2+2)
- Detail the surgical anatomy of the anal canal. Explain the classification, etiopathogenesis, clinical features, and detailed management of Bhagandara (Fistula-in-ano). (2+2+2+2+2)
- Define Antra Vridhi and explaining its surgical anatomy, clinical types, complications, and management protocols. (2+3+2+3)
- A 42-year-old multiparous, moderately obese female presents to OPD with a 2-day history of constant severe pain in her right upper quadrant (RUQ). She notes that the pain radiates to her right scapula and began roughly two hours after consuming a fatty dinner. She reports associated nausea, non-bilious vomiting, and a low-grade fever. She mentions history of shorter episodes of upper abdominal pain over the last six months, which usually resolved on their own within a few hours.  
Identify the suspected condition. Describe the diagnostic approach, radiological findings, and comprehensive surgical management. (3+2+2+3)

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