1. The cysterna chylli are situated in the

2. Length of male adult urethra is
   a. 20 cm    b. 10 cm    c. 4 cm    d. 15 cm

3. Length of adult cervical canal is
   a. 2 cm    b. 2.5 cm    c. 6 cm    d. 10 cm

4. All of the following are grouped together as “muscles of mastigation except

5. A Commonest cause for neuralgic pain in foot is
   a. Compression of communication between medical and lateral plantar nerves
   b. Exaggeration of longitudinal arches
   c. Injury to deltoid ligament
   d. Shortening of planter aponeurosis

6. Posterior fontanels ossified at the age of
   a. 1 year    b. 2 years    c. 3 years    d. 4 years

7. Ligamentum pteris is derived from
   a. Lift umbilical artery    b. Left umbilical vein    c. Right umbilical artery
   d. Right umbilical vein

8. At 30 days of intra uterine life
   a. Heart starts beating    b. Cerebellum develops    c. Optical reside appears
   d. Pinna appears

9. A patient of external piles has pain, which of the following nerve carry this pain sensation?
   a. Hypogastric nerve    b. Parasympathetic plexus    c sympathetic nerve
   d. Pudendal nerve
10. A 10 year old boy taken for venessection of great saphenous vein developed sudden pain and parasthesia on the medical aspect of great toe after giving incision over the vein and lighting it. Which of the following is most likely involved in this?
   a. Sural nerve  b. Deep peroneal nerve  c. medical plantar nerve  d. saphenous nerve

11. Injury to ulnar nerve at wrist causes paralysis of
   a. apposition of limb  b. abduction of carpomenta carpal joint of thumb
   c. adduction of thumb  d. Flexion of meta carpophalangical joint of middle finger

12. The smallest cranial nerve is the
   a. Olfactory  b. Occulomotor  c. Trochlear  d. Accessory

13. Commonest cause of anaemia during childhood
   A)vit B12  b)iron deficiency  c)folic acid def  d)Vit D

14. Thoracic duct is also called
   a. Hansen’s duct  b. Bernard’s duct  c. Paeguct duct  d. Hoffman’s duct

15. The tidal volume in a normal man at rest is about
   a. .5L  b. 1.2 L  c. 3.3L  d. 4.8L

16. Ca enters the cardiac cell during
   a. Rapid upstroke of the action potential  b. Down slope of the action potential
   c. Platue phase of the action potential  d. Slow diastolic depolarization (phase 4) of the action

17. Potassium is highest in which fluid

18. Spermatozoa gets nourishment from

19. Earliest, definitive sign of death is
   A. Absent brain stem reflexes  b. Stoppage of mucosal elliory action in respiratory purge
   c. Retinal anterior coloumn break down  d. None of these

20. The only sensory modality which does not reach thalamus directly is
   a. Proprieception  b. Taste  c. Olfaction  d. Pain and temperature

21. Capacitation of sperms take place in

22. A person with eyes closed and mind wandering will have the following wave in ECG

23. Following are gastrointestinal hormones
   a. CCK – PZ  b. GIP  c. Motilin  d. chymotrision

24. Transport minimum (TM) means
   a) Maximum reabsorbtion and secretion
   b) Maximum amount of glomerular filtration/min
   c) Substance cleared from plasma/min
   d) Amount of toxic substance excreted/min

25. While seeing a colour chart a colour blind male has decreased vision for red light colour which appear very light than that of other colour. Which of the following is the likely anomaly for him?

26. Bitter taste is perceived mainly by which part of the tongue?
   a. Anterior H3  b. Posterior 1/3  c. Lateral aspects  d. Tip

27. Hormone which does not cross placenta
   a. Thyroxite  b. Oestrogen,  c. Insulin  d. None
28. Carotid body baroreceptor is most sensitive to
   a. mean blood pressure  b. Diastolic blood pressure  c. Systolic blood pressure
d. Pulse pressure
29. CSF production per min
   a. 30 – 0.35 Ml/min  b. 5 ml/min  c. 3 ml/min  d. 1 ml/min
30. BLUE DOT sign of scrotal skin is suggestive of
   a) necrotic appendix testis following torsion  b) epididimitis
c) funiculitis  d) a/c hydrocele
31. the most correctable cause of male infertility
   a) varicocoele  b) hydrocele  c) absent vas  d) obstructed vas
32. the commonest type of birth trauma in a full term newborn baby is
   a) pneumothorax  b) fracture
c) peripheral nerve injury  d) intracranial haemorrhage
33. the minimal amount of blood loss in ml/kg body wt to cause shock in a neonate is approximately
   a) 10  b) 20  c) 30  d) 50
34. the size of ovum
   a) 1.33mm  b) 1.44mm  c) 2mm  d) none
35. congenital cardiac failure is diagnose in infant by
   a) basal crepitus  b) elevated JVP  c) pedal oedema
   d) liver enlargement
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   a) 10  b) 20  c) 30  d) 50
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   a) 1.33mm  b) 1.44mm  c) 2mm  d) none
38. early sign of rickets at 6 month is
   a) craniotabes  b) double malleoli  c) knock knees
39. delayed dentition is most characteristic of
   a) mongolism  b) acromegaly  c) cretinism
40. congenital cardiac failure is diagnose in infant by
   a) basal crepitus  b) elevated JVP  c) pedal oedema
   d) liver enlargement
41. hyaline membrane seen in lung is composed of
   a) globulin  b) albumin  c) mucoprotein  d) polysaccharide
42. dark ground microscopy is used for the detection of
   a) spirochetes  b) Chlamydia  c) fung
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44. delayed dentition is most characteristic of
   a) mongolism  b) acromegaly  c) cretinism
45. a child with mental age 7 and chronological age 7 has got an IQ
   a) 40  b) 100  c) 130
46. late sign of rickets at 6 month is
   a) craniotabes  b) double malleoli  c) knock knees
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60. late sign of rickets at 6 month is
   a) craniotabes  b) double malleoli  c) knock knees
61. delayed dentition is most characteristic of
   a) mongolism  b) acromegaly  c) cretinism
49. A lady always thinking that her stomach is rotten decreased appetite, having hallucination, thinking about world is going to be end. Diagnosis is
   A) psychosis    B) mania    C) depression    D) none

50. Commonest psychological feature of AIDS is
   A) depression    B) mania    C) suicidal tendency    D) none

51. Line joining ant. sup iliac spine to ischial tuberosity and passes a greater trochanter
   A) melaton’s line    B) showmakers line    C) cniene’s line    D) perkins line

52. Telescopic test is useful to diagnose
   A) perthe’s disease    B) intracapsular # neck of femur
   C) ankylosis of hip joint    D) malunited trochanteric #

53. Claw hand is seen in
   A) cervical rib    B) ulnar nerve injury    C) radial nerve injury    D) multiple sclerosis

54. Which of the following is not affected in gout
   A) muscle    B) skin    C) cartilage    D) bursa

55. A young patient presents with enlargement of costo chondral junction and with white line of fraenkel at the metaphysis. The diagnosis is
   A) rickets    B) scurvy    C) hyperparathyroidism    D) osteomalacia

56. Superior oblique is supplied by
   A) upper branch of 3rd CN    B) lower branch of 3CN
   C) trochlear    D) abducens

57. Skin doubling time is
   A) 1 wk    B) 2 wk    C) 3 wk    D) 4 wk

58. Half life of transfused platelet is
   A) 12-24 hrs    B) 8 days
   C) 96 hr    D) 72 hr

59. Radiological investigation of females of reproductive age group is restricted to
   A) menstrual period    B) first 10 days of menstrual cycle
   C) 10-20 days of MC    D) last 10 days of MC

60. Still’s disease is
   A) spastic displegia    B) RA in childhood    C) RA in elderly    D) OA

61. Hepato splenomegaly is seen in the following conditions except
   A) histiocytosis X    B) myelofibrosis
   C) celiac disease    D) thalassemia

62. Colon cut off sign is seen in
   A) a/c pancreatitis    B) appendicitis
   C) carcinoma colon    D) diverticulitis

63. Commonest cause of cerebral infarction
   A) arterial thrombosis    B) arteritis
   C) venous thrombosis    D) embolism

64. ESR is greatly raised in
   A) sicllee cell anemia    B) multiple myeloma
   C) a/c myocardial infarction    D) angina pectoris

65. Hepar lobatum is due to
   A) hep A    B) syphilis
   C) hep B    D) biliary atresia

66. Commonest cause of intracerebral bleed is
   A) berry aneurysms    B) hypertension
   C) DM    D) thrombocytopenia

67. Complication of bronchiectasis are all except
   A) septicemia    B) Ca bronchus
   C) lung abscess    D) cerebral abscess

68. Least common complication of fibroid uterus
   A) malignancy    B) hyaline degeneration
   C) red degeneration    D) calcification

69. H. pylori causes
   A) c/c atrophic gastritis    B) eosinophilic gastritis
   C) lymphomatoid gastritis    D) c/c non atrophic gastritis
70. nuchal fold thickness is used to diagnose
   A) down’s syndrome   b)cri-du-chat syndrome
   c)dupan’s syndrome   d) paul-bunnel syndrome
71. kaposis sarcoma arise from
   A) muscles   b)connective tissues   c) vascular tissues   d) none
72. reid’s index is used to diagnose
   A) bronchiastasis   b)c/c bronchitis   c) bronchial asthma   d) pneumonia
73. A 35 yr old businessman presents suddenly with severe pain, swelling and redness in left big toe in early morning the most likely diagnosis is
   A) RA   b)OA   c) gouty arthritis   d) psuedogout
74. hepatitis B is caused by
   A) RNA virus   b)DNA virus   c) mycoplasma   d) bacteria
75. woolsorters disease is
   A) pneumatic form of anthrax   b) pneumatic plague   c) hydatid disease of lung   d) psittacosis
76. carriers are not found in
   A) polio   b) measles   c) typhoid   d) cholera
77. repertory of cough and expectoration is written by
   A) Guernsey   b) Lee and Clarke   c) Douglas   d) Berridge
78. potential differential field –
   A) reportorial totality-repertorial syndrome
   b) conceptual image-repertorial totality
   c) conceptual totality-repertory symptom
   d) general symptoms-particular symptom
79. fragmenta de viribus was written in
   A) 1810   b) 1805   c) 1820   d) 1815
80. who wrote the preface for repertory of antipsoric medicine
   A) Boeninghausen   b) Hahnemann   c) Herring   d) Clarke
81. child grasp nurse while carried in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) mind-grasp   b) vertigo-child   c) mind-child   d) vertigo-nurse
82. bubo in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) extremities-bubo   b) back-bubo   c) abdomen-bubo   d) generalities-bubo
83. corns in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) extrem-corns   b) skin-corns   c) extreme-swelling   d) gen-corns
84. pneumonia in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) chest-inflammation   b) gener-pneumonia   c) chest-cough   d) resp-difficult
85. asphyxia neonatorum in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) chest-difficult   b) respiration-asphyxia   c) head-blood   d) generalities-child
86. desire for light in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) gener-light   b) mind-desire   c) mind-light   d) gener-desire
87. knocking his head against wall in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) mind-knocks   b) head-strikes   c) mind-striking   d) mind-wall
88. addisons disease in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) kidney   b) stomach   c) head   d) back
89. beard in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) skin-hair   b) face-falling   c) face-hair   d) gener-hair
90. bifida in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A) chest   b) abdomen   c) neck   d) back
91. baldness in kents repertory is in the chapter
92. arcus senilis in kents repertory is in the chapter
93. anthrax in kents repertory is in the chapter
   A]generalities  b]respiration  c]extremities  d]skin
94. sensation as if by H.A.Robert was written in the year
95. kent’s repertorium generale was written by
96. kents repertory first edition was written in the year
97. the repertory written by boenninghausen in 1836
   A]repertory of antipsoric  b]repertory of medicines that are not antipsoric
   c]TPB  d]attemp of showing the relative kinship of medicines
98. which medicine cured boenninghausen from tb
99. grading of remedies was introduced by
   A]miller  b]patel  c]boenninghausen  d]dutta
100. boenninghausens TPB was published in the year
101. the number of rubrics in the mind section of TPB
    A]20  b]18  c]17  d]21
102. the word repertory means
103. most popular repertory in the world
104. the number of remedies in kents repertory of homoeopathic medicines
105. Advices taken back by Hahnemann in preface of 5th edition
    A.Advices against use of coffee and use of potencies above 30
    b. repetition of medicine according to dose and nature of medicine
    c.Use of pitch plasters and application of mild electric shocks
    d.Use of local application in long inveterate disease
106. What should a physician know in order to treat an acute disease
    A. miasm of the person
    B. constitutional features
    C. pathogen
    D. particulars of the most probable exciting cause
    E.
107. Natures law of cure is explained in aphorism
    A. 29  b. 27  c 23  d . 26

(Two statements are given below. Read them carefully and answer the question)
108. 1. When two dissimilar diseases meet together be of equal strength the new disease will be repelled by the older one
    2. Persons with cow pox if contracts measles, measles do not take effect
       a.1 & 2 are correct,  b. 1 correct and 2 wrong
       C.1 wrong and 2 correct  d. both are wrong
109. 1. Old Epilepsy gets suppressed by new ring worm affection  
   2. When new dissimilar disease is stronger it suppresses the old weaker one  
      a. 1 & 2 are correct,  
      b. 1 correct and 2 wrong  
      C. 1 wrong and 2 correct  
      d. both are wrong  
110. What happens when persons suffering from measles confront an epidemic of whooping cough  
   A. Measles gets suppressed and whooping cough infection occurs  
   B. Measles prevents the weak dissimilar whooping cough from taking effect  
   C. whooping cough and measles co exist  
   D. Persons with measles do not have whooping cough which is similar in manifestation  
111. What is the second mode of employment of medicines which Hahnemann refers to in aphorism 55  
   A. Homoeopathic  b. isopathic  c. antipathic  d. allopathic  
112. What is Brousseau famous for  
   A. Isopathy  b. Antipathy  c. blood letting  d. local application  
113. What is the second point of business of a true physician as explained by Hahnemann in Aph 105  
   A. Understanding totality of a case  b. understanding miasm  
   c. accessory management  d. knowledge of drugs  
114. Proving dose as explained in aph 128  
   A. 1-2 pellets of 1000 potency dry in mouth,  
   B. 1 pellet moistened with water in 200th potency  
   C. 1 pil of 30th potency  
   D. 4-6 pills of 30th potency  
115. The best proving as explained in aph 141  
   A. proving done in a pre eminently trust worthy and conscientious person  
   B. proving done by physician on himself.  
   C. proving done by pre eminently trust worthy and conscientious physician  
   D. Proving done by healthy unprejudiced physician on himself  
116. Characteristic symptoms are described by ---- in his handbook of principal symptoms  
   A. C.Hering  b. Boenninghausen  c. S.Hahnemann  d. JHG Jahr  
117. Hahnemann advises the use of opium in benumbed states of acute diseases in foot note of aph  
   a.100  b.183  c. 275  d.283  
118. management in sudden occurring mania  
   A. psychical remedies  
   B. miasmatic remedies  
   C. electric shocks  
   D. acute non miasmatic remedies  
119. In a case of chronic mental derangement, psychical remedial measures seem to aggravate  
   what is your inference  
   A. psychosomatic causes  
   B. mental disorder from fault of education, corrupt morals etc  
   C. mental disorder from corporeal causes  
   D. none of these
120. The chief guide to the most appropriate homoeopathic medicine in intermittent fever
   A. minute doses of quinine
   B. occasional doses of hepar sulph or Sulph in minute doses
   C. remedy corresponding to all the states of intermittent fever
   D. symptoms corresponding to patient's health when he is free from fever

121. The best time to administer medicine in intermittent fever
   A. At the height of fever paroxysm
   B. In cold stage
   C. in sweat stage
   D. in apyretic interval

122. After administration of medicine in an acute case, the physician found that patient is slightly growing worse by occurrence of new symptoms within 6-8-12 hours. What should be done next?
   A. wait for homeopathic aggravation to subside and give placebo
   B. Antidote the remedy with strong clysters of coffee
   C. Select a new remedy to the new existing state
   D. give the same remedy in next higher potency

123. In an acute inflammatory fever, Belladona was selected based on its homoeopathicity but has not given a good response even after few hours. What would you do?
   a. repeat the remedy
   b. wait for a good response
   c. select the next higher potency
   d. give an intercurrent

124. As described in foot note of aph 287 higher the potency
   A. greater will be its range of action
   B. greater will be its duration of action
   C. duration of action will be shorter
   D. slow in action

125. After administration of medicine for rheumatism of feet, the patient developed myocardial infarction. Which observation of Kent corresponds to this prognosis?
   a. 11  b. 7   c. 12   d. 10

126. Over sensitiveness to heat and cold is the symptom of

127. Sensation as the person howering in the air is found in all except
   a. Asar    b. Lac-can    c. Thuja    d. Valeriana

128. After Arnica in traumatic affection of ovaries–
   a. Hamamelis    b. Ruta    c. Calc Carb    d. Psorinum

129. Cina follows well in detriments fever after

130. Prolapse of Uteri; many years standing cured
   a. Helon    b. Ignitra    c. Lyssin    d. Sepia

131. Pain of gradual and slow increasing intensity which ceases suddenly when at its height after repeated
   a. Puls    b. Sulphar    c. Both    d. None

132. Instant voice producer

133. Remedy from caterpillars

134. Match the following
   1. Thinks nothing but death a. Podophyllum
   2. Anticipates death b. Modorhinum
   3. Loathing of life c. Graphitis
   4. Disgust of life d. Antim Crud
   a. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4a   b. 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c   c. 1a, 2d, 3b, 4c   d. 1b, 2c, 3d, 4a
135. After Lact ac is indicated in vomiting of pregnancy
   a. Sepia   b. Colchicum   c. Psorinun   d. Ipecac

136. Chemical analogue of Dulcumera

137. From music is the symptom of
   a. Sepia   b. Phosphorus   c. Thuja   d. Tarentula

138. Pain with profuse sweating is the symptom of
   a. Pulsahliia   b. Chamomila   c. Hepar Sulph   d. Thuja

139. Inimical to Ran Bulb
   a. Staph   b. Sulph   c. Both   d. None

140. Almost entire loss of nervous force in leg and arms exhausted by slightest effort
   a. Acid Phos   b. Acid Suph   c. Medorrhinum   d. Muriatic Acid

141. Suffering part emaciates is the symptom of
   a. Plum met   b. stanum met   c. Graphitis   d. Cyclamen

142. …………… relieves ailment from abuse of arsenicum

143. “Act beneficially when patient suffers from Chronic loose stool or diarrhea – Hahnemann mentioned this quartum in which remedy

144. Pain on vertex as if the hair were pulled are symptoms of remedies except
   a. Kali n,   b. Mag C   c. Phos   d. Lachesis

145. Cannot walk on even ground is d symptom of
   a. Lil tig   b. Arg nit   c. Alumina   d. Laycopodium

146. Results injuries to nerves with intense soreness and intolerance of cold bathing is the symptom of

147. Great sensitiveness of the dorsal vertibrac is the symptom of
   a. syphylinum   b. Tarentula   c. Therideon   d. Chin-sulph

148. Fear of rain is the symptoms

149. Remedy used for dissolving scar tissue
   a. Thiosinaminum   b. Fer Pic   c. Ledum   d. Iodem

150. Urticaria from gastric derangement is the symptom of
   a. Apis   b. Triosteum perfoliatum   c. Sulphur   d. Urtica Urens