

QP CODE: 137003

Reg. No.

**First Professional BAMS Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations
March 2025**

**Rachana Sharira – Paper I
(2021 Scheme)**

Time: 3 Hours

Total marks:100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers • Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(20x1=20)

The Answers to MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

- According to Susruta, number of kandaras in the body
a) 6 b) 16 c) 500 d) 300
- According to Ashtanga Hridayam, total number of Jaala is
a) 16 b) 4 c) 18 d) 6
- According to Susruta total number of bones in the trunk is
a) 140 b) 117 c) 100 d) None of the above
- Example for kapaala asthi is
a) Nitamba b) Jaanu c) Thaaluu d) All the above
- According to Sushruta, number of peshees in the koshta
a) 34 b) 66 c) 400 d) None of the above
- Root value of brachial plexus is
a) C8-T7 b) C7- T3 c) C1- C7 d) C5 -T1
- According to Susruta, Douhrudha avastha manifests during the -----month of garbha
a) Second b) Third c) First d) Fourth
- Space between meningeal layer and endosteal layer of vertebral canal is called.
a) Epidural b) Subdural c) Subarachnoid d) None of the above
- The total number of carpal bones present in the upper limb is
a) Eight b) Seven c) Ten d) Five
- Bells palsy is due to the paralysis of
a) 5th cranial nerve b) 8th cranial nerve
c) 7th cranial d) 10th cranial nerve
- As per Susruta Samhita, undooka is evolved from.
a) Shonitha b) Shonitha Phena
c) Shonitha kitta d) All of the above
- Two cerebellar hemispheres are connected medially by.
a) Valleculla b) Vermis c) Tonsil d) Corpus Callosum
- Muscles and structures related to the excretory system arise from
a) Mesoderm b) Endoderm c) Ectoderm d) All the above
- Medial malleolus is a process on the
a) Calcaneum b) Fibula c) Tibia d) Femur

(PTO)

- xv. Example for Hinge joint is
 - a) Elbow joint
 - b) Shoulder joint
 - c) Interphalangeal joint
 - d) Both a and c
- xvi. Immovable joints are called
 - a) Synarthrosis
 - b) Diarthrosis
 - c) Amphiarthrosis
 - d) None of the above
- xvii. Among the following, which is the largest endocrine gland
 - a) Pineal
 - b) Adrenal
 - c) Thyroid
 - d) Pituitary
- xviii. Which among the following is a part of internal capsule
 - a) Anterior limb
 - b) Genu
 - c) Sublentiform part
 - d) All the above.
- xix. Location of Cisterna chyli is at the level of
 - a) T11 and T12
 - b) L1 and L2
 - c) L4 and L5
 - d) L3 and L4
- xx. Inferior vena cava opens in the diaphragm at the level of
 - a) T8
 - b) T10
 - c) T12
 - d) T11

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

2. Define Sharir and Shaarir
3. Explain shudha Shukla and shudha Arthava Lakshana
4. Structure of sperm
5. Gross anatomy of Pituitary gland
6. Explain the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of latissimus dorsi and gastrocnemius
7. Define peshee according to Ayurveda. Briefly describe the types of snayu
8. Thoracic duct
9. Describe the panchbhautik swaroop of Keshha, Nakha and Danta. Mention one of its applied value

Long Answer Questions

(4x10=40)

10. Define Garbha. Role of tridosha and Panchamahabhutha in the development of Garbha (2+4+4)
11. Explain the classification of bones according to Ayurvedic and Modern view. Briefly explain the upper end of femur with its muscle attachments (3+3+4)
12. Classify Nervous system. Describe the surfaces and borders of cerebrum. Briefly discuss the important sulci and gyri on the superolateral surface of cerebrum (2+3+5)
13. Briefly classify sandhi according to Ayurvedic view. Explain the gross anatomy of hip joint (3+7)
