INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.

2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate’s Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate’s Copy.

3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.

4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options (A, B, C and D) and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.

5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.

6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.

7. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.

8. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.

9. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.

10. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.

11. OMR Answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.

12. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate’s Copy to the candidate.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided at the top of the answer sheet provided and fill up the OMR Form.

2. The instructions in the space provided at the top of the answer sheet are mandatory. Follow the instructions strictly.

3. Only the answers given in the OMR sheet will be evaluated.

4. The answers are to be marked on the OMR sheet by filling in the corresponding option.

5. Each question is to be answered separately.

6. Read the answer sheet carefully before marking any answer.

7. Do not cut, fold, or crease the answer sheet in any way.

8. Do not write anything on the answer sheet except the answers.

9. Do not bring any unauthorized material into the examination hall.

10. If you have any question during the examination, you may raise your hand to the invigilator who will assist you.

11. If you feel any difficulty in answering any question, you may request the invigilator to explain it to you.

12. Ensure that your OMR sheet is properly filled in. Any error in the OMR sheet will lead to disqualification.

13. The OMR sheet is to be completed by the candidate only.

14. The candidate must sign the OMR sheet before submitting it.
1) Who was the author of Al Quwatut Tabiyah (Natural Faculty)?
   A) Hippocrates
   B) Razi
   C) Jalinoos
   D) Ibn Sina

2) Who was the author of “Kitab al Asbab wal Alamat”? 
   A) Najeebuddin Samarqandi
   B) Allama Kibiruddin
   C) Allama Burhanuddin Nafees
   D) Hkm Mohammad Akber Arzani

3) The first chapter of “Kitabut Tasreef Liman Ajiza anit Taleef” is contained as:
   A) Amraz wa Asbab o Alamat
   B) Advia and Saidala
   C) Jarahiyat
   D) Kulliyat wa Aghziyah

4) Shelf life of medicinal flowers is:
   A) 12 months
   B) 6 months
   C) 8-12 months
   D) 12-18 months

5) Teju Jantar is synonym of:
   A) Qara’ei Ambeeq
   B) Bhoodar Janter
   C) Kachhuwa Janter
   D) Kechi Janter

6) Best season for Hijamat(Cupping) is:
   A) Rabee’a
   B) Khareef
   C) Shita
   D) Khizan

7) Best time for Hijamat (Cupping) is:
   A) Night
   B) Evening
   C) Forenoon
   D) Afternoon

8) Kulli Istifragh (Complete way of evacuation of morbid matter) is done by:
   A) Aml i Kai
   B) Hijamat
   C) Leeching
   D) Fasd
9) Most of the blood drains from the neck or above the neck through bloodletting of:
   A) Qeefal
   B) Akhal
   C) Habluz zira’a
   D) Ibiti

10) Dawa-i-Mushil attracts the same khit due its homogeneity as stated by:
   A) Bugrat
   B) Irasis tratoos
   C) Jalinoos
   D) Razi

11) The temperament of water, of hot bath is:
   A) 98-112 F
   B) 110-115 F
   C) 95-102 F
   D) None of the above

12) Dalak Istirdad is synonym of:
   A) Dalak Istedad Qawi
   B) Dalak Istedad Mo’atadiil
   C) Dalak Taskeen
   D) Dalak khashin

13) Who was the author of Ibeezeemia?
   A) Pythagoras
   B) Hippocrates
   C) Aristotle
   D) Iskander Ifrodusi

14) The most common degenerative joint disease in the elderly, often caused by wear and tear is:
   A) Rheumatoit arthritis
   B) Osteo arthritis
   C) Gouty arthritis
   D) Ankylosing spondylitis

15) Which of the following statement is false?
   A) First order sensory neurons carry signals from the somatic receptors into either the brain stem or spinal cord
   B) Second order neurons conduct impulses from the brain stem and spinal cord to the thalamus
   C) Third order neurons conduct impulses from the thalamus to the primary somato sensory area of the cortex on the same side
   D) Cortico spinal axons that do not decussate in the medulla from the lateral cortico spinal tract.
16) In which of the following ways does cerebrospinal fluid contribute to homeostasis?

1) Mechanical protection 2) chemical protection 3) electrical protection 4) circulation 5) immunity

A) 1, 2 & 3
B) 2, 3 & 4
C) 3, 4 & 5
D) 1, 2 & 4

17) Cause of 'Mashara' is:

A) Safra
B) Safra Sokhta
C) Balgham Ghaleez
D) Balgham Mai

18) ‘Sartan’ is characterized as:

A) It is separated from muscle and skin both
B) It is separated only muscle but not the skin
C) It is infiltrated to skin and muscle both
D) None of the above

19) The first physician who had classified the ‘Mizaj’ into nine types is:

A) Ibn Rushd
B) Ibn Hubal
C) Ibn Sina
D) Jalinoos

20) “Endolymphatic Hydrops” is characterized by:

A) Vertigo
B) Sensory neural hearing loss
C) Tinnitus & aural fullness
D) All of the above

21) Chlamydial infection in genitor urinary tract is characterized by:

A) Dysuria
B) Dysparunia
C) Post coital bleeding
D) All of the above

22) “Skin in the wrong place” is:

A) Otosclerosis
B) Cholesteatoma
C) Menier’s disease
D) Otomycosis
23) Under the "NDPS Act" following drugs are included except:
   A) Opium
   B) Hashish
   C) Amphetamine
   D) Alcohol

24) Gastric lavage is contraindicated in the following:
   A) Barbiturate poisoning
   B) Kerosene oil poisoning
   C) Paracetamol Poisoning
   D) Carbolic acid

25) Green coloured urine is seen after ingestion of:
   A) Copper sulphate
   B) Phenol
   C) Organophosphorus
   D) Cyanide

26) Following one is not present in Dhatura:
   A) Hyoscie
   B) Hyoscyamine
   C) Muscarine
   D) Atropine

27) Which of the following is used for the treatment of Atropa belladonna poisoning:
   A) Neostigmine
   B) Physostigmine
   C) Magnesium
   D) Atropine Sulphate

28) What is matched for organ transplantation?
   A) mDNA
   B) HLA
   C) RNA
   D) Blood group

29) Immediate sign of death is:
   A) Rise in body temperature
   B) Dilatation of Pupil
   C) Changes in the skin
   D) Cessation of respiration and circulation

30) Eustachian tube runs in following manner except:
   A) Downward
   B) Forward
   C) Medially
   D) Outward
31) 'Quwwat Tafakkur' is located in which following parts of the brain:
   A) Muqaddam Dimagh
   B) Mo'okh'khar Dimagh
   C) Vas't Dimagh
   D) Ja'nihe Dimagh

32) The features of 'Mo'tadil ud dimagh' are:
   A) Elevated and Fa'laki (celestial) type of head
   B) A small size of head
   C) A big size of head
   D) None of the above

33) Features of cold and dry 'Mizaj' (Temperament) are:
   A) Lean and thin body, black hair, hot and yellowish skin
   B) Fatty body, scanty hair, cold skin
   C) Loss of complexion, Nabz Sagheer, scanty hair
   D) Increased sexual desire, fond of entertainment, cheerful personality, fair complexion, handsome

34) Aging of the skin can result in:
   A) An increase in collagen and elastic fibres
   B) Atrophy of sebaceous gland
   C) A thickening of the Skin
   D) An increased blood flow to the skin

35) A patient is brought in to the emergency room suffering from a burn. The patient does not feel any pain at the burn site. Using a gentle pull on hair, the examining physician can remove entire hair follicle from the patient's arm. The patient is suffering from what type of burn?
   A) Third degree
   B) Second degree
   C) First degree
   D) Localised

36) The bregma is:
   A) The meeting point between the coronal and sagittal sutures
   B) The meeting point between the sagittal and lambdoid sutures
   C) The area of maximum convexity of the parietal bone
   D) None of the above

37) In Ape thumb deformity which one is not true?
   A) Paralysis of the thenar muscles
   B) Thumb adducted
   C) Thumb is laterally rotated
   D) Flexion at the interphalangeal joints of the index and middle fingers
38) Eustachian valve is also called as:
   A) A rudimentary valve of IVC
   B) A rudimentary valve of SVC
   C) Semilunar valve
   D) None of the above

39) The basian vessels is called as:
   A) Anterior cardiac veins
   B) Right marginal veins
   C) Venae cordis minimi
   D) None of the above

40) ‘Tarkeeb Badan’ as described by Jalinoos:
   A) According to temperament of heart and liver
   B) According to temperament of heart
   C) According to temperament of liver
   D) According to temperament of heart, liver and brain

41) During illness, the patient should not sense intense heat, once they are fed while
their pulse is weak and the temperature low. And if the temperature / fever
raises after 3 hours of food intake with ‘Saree, Mutawatir, wa Azeem’ pulse,
then it is an absolute case of ‘Diq’ (TB) it is explained by:
   A) Razi
   B) Ibn Rushd
   C) Ibn ul Quf
   D) Zahravi

42) Duration of ‘Amra τ Had’ dah’ is:
   A) 14 days or less
   B) 17 days or less
   C) 21 days or less
   D) 25 days or less

43) Basedow’s disease is synonym of:
   A) Thyrotoxicosis
   B) Thyroglossal cyst
   C) Branchial fistula
   D) None of the above

44) 95% of glucocorticoid activity is controlled by:
   A) Hydrocortisone
   B) Cholesterol
   C) Pregnenol
   D) Androstenedione
45) Homan’s test is done in:
   A) Deep vein thrombosis
   B) Varicose vein
   C) Lymphedema
   D) None of the above

46) Blumberg sign is seen in:
   A) Ulcerative colitis
   B) Hirschsprung’s disease
   C) Appendicitis
   D) None of the above

47) Warner syndrome is characterized by all except:
   A) Wrinkling of skin
   B) Greying of the hairs
   C) Baldness
   D) Death after the age of fifty

48) Which of the following is not a function of skin?
   A) Calcium production
   B) Vitamin D synthesis
   C) Temperature regulation
   D) Excretion of wastes

49) “Rooh i Haiwani” is explained as:
   A) Rooh & Rutubat Ghareeziyah
   B) Rooh & Khoon
   C) Rooh
   D) Rooh, Khoon & Hararat Ghareeziyah

50) According to health and diseases the stages of the body are:
   A) 6 stages
   B) 4 stages
   C) 3 stages
   D) 8 stages

51) Who is the author of ‘Kitab ila Ighlooqan fis sani li Shifail Amraz’:
   A) Hippocrates
   B) Pythagoras
   C) Hyrophilous
   D) Jalinoos

52) Acromegaly is characterized by the following features except:
   A) Gorilla face
   B) Prognathism
   C) Bull dog scalp
   D) Senile decay
53) None pitting type of oedema is due to accumulation of:
   A) Hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulphate
   B) Excess absorption of Na ions
   C) Excess accumulation of fat depots
   D) None of the above

54) Cretinism is disease of:
   A) Adult
   B) Old age
   C) Children
   D) None of the above

55) Carpopedal spasm includes except:
   A) Flexion at wrist
   B) Flexion at metacarpophalangeal joints
   C) Extension at interphalangeal joints
   D) Abduction of thumb

56) Which of the following is least common complication of measles?
   A) Diarrhoea
   B) Pneumonia
   C) Otitis media
   D) Sub acute sclerosing pan-encephalitis/SSPE

57) Incubation period of mumps is:
   A) 7 days
   B) 10 days
   C) 14 days
   D) 18 days

58) If the objective of investigator is to assess the incidence of tuberculosis infection in a community, the most appropriate methodology would be to:
   A) Identify all individuals with positive tuberculin test
   B) Perform sputum examination of chest symptomatic
   C) Identify new converters to tuberculin test
   D) Screen all under-five children with tuberculin test

59) Anti tubercular drug which causes retro bulbar neuritis is:
   A) Ethambutol
   B) Rifampicin
   C) Isoniazid
   D) Pyrizinamide

60) Distinct antigens of hepatitis “B” virus are except:
   A) HBs Ag
   B) HBe Ag
   C) HBe Ag
   D) Anti HBe
61) Prophylaxis of Meningococcal meningitis is:
   A) Ciprofloxacin
   B) Rifampicin
   C) Penicillin
   D) Cephalosporine

62) ‘Rutubat Adasiyyah’ is described as:
   A) Rutubat Zujajiyah
   B) Rutubat Baiziyyah
   C) Rutubat Jaleediyyah
   D) None of the above

63) According to Allama Nafees ‘Iradi Harkat’ are completed through:
   A) Quwwat Khayaliyyah or Quwwat Wahmiyyah
   B) Quwwat Shauqiyyah
   C) Quwwat Azmah & Quwwat Failah
   D) All of the above

64) Functions of Tabiyat: ‘Tauleed, Numoo & Taghziyyah’ are related to:
   A) Haiwan
   B) Nabat
   C) A & B both
   D) None of the above

65) Which of the following is maximally associated with coronary artery disease?
   A) HDL
   B) VLDL
   C) LDL
   D) Chylomicrons

66) Modifiable risk factors for Hypertension is:
   A) Age
   B) Sex
   C) Ethnicity
   D) Obesity

67) The most common cancer affecting both males and females of the world is:
   A) Cancer of the pancreas
   B) Buccal mucosa cancer
   C) Lung cancer
   D) Colorectal cancer

68) Which of the following drug is hot temperament:
   A) Shukran
   B) Bazrul Khumkhum
   C) Tamar Hindi
   D) None of the above
69) The famous compound drugs of Aas/Murid all are except:
   A) Jawrish Jalinos
   B) Majoon masikul bol
   C) Sunoon mujalli dandan
   D) Habbe Qadri

70) Ingredients of kusha musallas are:
   A) Qalaee, Jast, Faulad
   B) Qalaee, Jast, Shangaraf
   C) Qalaee, Jast, Seesa
   D) Qalaee, Jast, Abrak

71) Chief Ingredient of Jauhar munaqqa is:
   A) Raskapoor
   B) Darchikna
   C) Raal
   D) Shangaraf

72) Ghiza-e- Lateef, kaseerul Ghiza, Raddi ul Kaimoos is:
   A) Injeer Khushk
   B) Mooli
   C) Palak
   D) Luhoon Nawahiz

73) Suda-e- Khuza occurs due to:
   A) Ghaleez Bukharat
   B) Lateef Bukharat
   C) Lateef Akhlat
   D) Badani Akhlat wa Mawad

74) Mumbit-e- Laham Advia is characterized by:
   A) Mo’atadil ,Qabiz, Mujaffif
   B) Jali, Mufattih, Muwassa-e- Urooq
   C) Jila, Tajfeef
   D) Muzaiyib, Akkal, Muwassa-e- Urooq

75) Faranitus Khas is a:
   A) Sarsam Safrawi
   B) Sarsam Damwi
   C) Sarsam Balghami
   D) A & B both

76) Leesarghus occurs due to:
   A) Dam
   B) Safra
   C) Sauda
   D) Balgham
77) Zalaqul kuliya is the synonym of:
   A) Warm-e- Had Kuliya
   B) Ziabetus
   C) Jarabul Kuliya
   D) Tashammaul Kuliya

78) “Ziabetus” word is derived from:
   A) Arabic
   B) Persian
   C) Greek
   D) Latin

79) “Hara’a” is also called as:
   A) Sara’a
   B) Ikhtenaqur Rahim
   C) Ihtebas-e- Tams
   D) Warm-e- Khusyatur Rahim

80) Kawameekh is prepared by:
   A) Adrak, water, long (Piper longum)
   B) Garlic, onion, milk
   C) Pudina, milk, gram msaliha
   D) None of the above

81) Suraji is also called as:
   A) Sa’afa shahdiyyah
   B) Roos-e-Ibrah
   C) Sa’afa-e- Hamrah
   D) Sa’afa-e- Yabsa

82) Juzama-e- Ujazi is also called as:
   A) Daul asad
   B) Juzama-e- Khadri
   C) Ganj
   D) Quba-e- Mutaqashshira

83) Post Beekh-e- Kibr is indicated for:
   A) Khanazeer
   B) Juzam
   C) Sa’afa
   D) Saqeroos

84) “Bukhar” (Humma) is caused by according to Ibn Rushd:
   A) Hararat-e-Ghreeba
   B) Hararat-e-Kaseera
   C) Hararat-e-Tab’ie & Hararat-e-Ufoonia
   D) Excessive heat of the body
85) Chief ingredient of Habb-e- Mulaiyyin is:
   A) Maghaz-e-Habbus Salatin
   B) Muqil
   C) Turbud Mujawwaf
   D) Saqmoonia

86) Specific action of Kushta Faulad is:
   A) Amraz-e-Barida Balghamiyah
   B) Su’ul Quniyah
   C) Taqwiyyat-e-Bah
   D) None of the above

87) Dakhiliyyoon word is derived from:
   A) Arabic
   B) Persian
   C) Urdu
   D) Siryani

88) Majoone- Suhag sonth is indicated for:
   A) Amraz-e- Niswan
   B) Sara
   C) Amraz-e- Jigar
   D) Amraz-e- Dimaghi wa A’asab

89) “Qurs” was discovered by:
   A) Galen
   B) Sikandar Ifrodosi
   C) Indro Makhas Sani
   D) Indro Makhas Awwal

90) Jawarish Bissbasa is indicated for:
   A) Zo’af-e- Meda ba sabab Hararat
   B) zo’af-e- Meda ba sabab Burudat
   C) Meda wa Jigar ki Taqwiyyat
   D) Safrawi Dast, Qae wa Matli

91) Tiryaq-e- Pechish is constituted by the following ingredients:
   A) Post Halila Zard, Nankhwah, Zeera safed
   B) Gula-e- Surkh, sad koofi, Zeera safed, Qaranfal
   C) Halila Siyah, Podina Khushk, Filfil Siyah, Zaranbad
   D) Halia Siyah, Post Khashkhash, Badiyan, Roghan-e- Gao

92) Lethal dose of Sammulfar is:
   A) 75-90 mg
   B) 125 mg
   C) 100-110 mg
   D) 60-80 mg
93) Which of the following drug is comparatively better for the treatment of Su'ul Qunia is:
   A) Carrot
   B) Qand-e- Siyah (Gur)
   C) Sammulfar
   D) Anar

94) According to Atibba Moli (Radish) is digestive due to “Jauhar-e- Lateef”, once it dissolute, “Jawhar kaseef” remains and opposes the digestion, on account of glutinous property, such medicine is included in the group of:
   A) Rikhw-i- Jidda
   B) Rikhw-i- Mutlaq
   C) Rikhw-i- Bafrat
   D) None of the above

95) Ejection fraction is the measure of:
   A) Left ventricular function
   B) Right ventricular function
   C) Left atrial function
   D) Right atrial function

96) Tahabbub-e- Kuliya is also called as:
   A) Warm-e- Khilali
   B) Tashshhum-e- Kuliya
   C) Qurooh Kuliya
   D) None of the above

97) Ibnul Haisam coined the term “Mahal-ul Tahdeeq” for:
   A) The point at which the objects are visualise very small
   B) The point at which the objects are visualise very large
   C) The point at which the objects are visualise clearly
   D) The point at which the objects are visualise hazy

98) Receptors of catecholamines is situated in:
   A) Cytoplasm
   B) Nucleus
   C) Cell membrane
   D) None of the above

99) Table sugar is called as:
   A) Lactose
   B) Sucrose
   C) Glactose
   D) Trehalose
100) Botanical name of Mastagi is:
   A) Hellicteres isora
   B) Pistacia lentiscum
   C) Hibiscus abelmoschus
   D) Coptis teeta

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